WEBSTER'S
SECONDARY-
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WEBSTER'S SECONDARY-SCHOOL DICTIONARY

ABRIDGED FROM
WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

1000 ILLUSTRATIONS

NEW YORK CINCINNATI CHICAGO
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WEBSTER'S

SECONDARY-SCHOOL DICTIONARY

This new dictionary has been prepared especially for students in Academies, Seminaries, College Preparatory Schools, Public High Schools, Commercial Schools and Colleges, and, in short, in any grades in which etymologies are taught.

It is not only a handy reference manual, but it gives such information as the schools require and cannot readily obtain elsewhere except in Webster's New International Dictionary.

Its large Vocabulary contains

All the words used in ordinary speech or in school literature (including the names of characters in fiction, folklore, and mythology) with their proper capitalization, spelling, pronunciation, derivation, and irregularities of inflection, and with adequate, intelligible and accurate definitions, such as have always characterized the great Webster series.

In separate tables are

A pronouncing geographical and biographical dictionary,
A pronouncing dictionary of foreign words and phrases,
A large list of abbreviations in use in writing and printing.

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PREFACE

WEBSTER'S Secondary-School Dictionary is designed for the use of pupils in the Secondary Schools and in the higher grades of the Elementary Schools, but will be found of equal value as a desk companion for everyday use.

The corresponding dictionary of the older series was Webster's Academic Dictionary. The Secondary-School Dictionary, however, while intended for the same grades of school work, is in no sense a revision of the Academic, but is a direct abridgment from Webster's New International Dictionary, the latest of the great dictionaries of the Webster series, prepared under the supervision of Dr. W. T. Harris as editor in chief.

The smaller book rests upon the high authority of its source; but in adapting the material to the needs of pupils new problems of selection and presentation were encountered that made necessary a very careful study of textbooks and curricula and extended consultation with many teachers of conspicuous ability in public and private schools, so as to determine just what words are most likely to be sought by the pupils in their school work, what the scope of the etymologies should be, the extent to which the definitions of the New International should be simplified and abridged, and the kind of grammatical information that should be included.

The Editors

The making of this new dictionary has been in the hands of editors of long experience in active lexicography, selected, because of their peculiar fitness for this special task, from the large corps that prepared Webster's New International Dictionary. As a result, the book has received such searching criticism that one will look in vain for the looseness of statement, the perfunctoriness of definition, or the inelegance of diction that heretofore has seemed inevitable in a small, highly condensed dictionary.

Vocabulary

The necessity of covering the varied literature now read by the pupils of the secondary schools has produced a vocabulary of extraordinary fullness. It includes the ordinary words now in use in standard English, such scientific words as are in general use, even those of recent origin (as *radiograph*, *ion*, *radio-active*, *monoplane*, *air hole*, etc.), as well as the vocabulary of the more important English classics. It is thus possible with the help of this dictionary to read understandingly not only the literature of to-day, even when of a more or less scientific character, but also works, such as those of Scott or Hardy, that contain many local or dialect words, or, again, the great poems of Milton and the great plays of Shakespeare, where are preserved many words and meanings now no longer in use.

Spelling and Pronunciation

The preferred forms of spelling and pronunciation of Webster's New International Dictionary are followed in this abridgment. Alternatives are included where these are supported by sufficient usage, especially where British usage prefers a different form, or where a simpler form is coming into use. In indicating pronunciation, the same simple system of key notation is used as in the New International, with one symbol only for each sound. It is the system that most nearly corresponds with the English sounds of the letters, and is the one used in practically all the schoolbooks in the country and in most reference books. The *Guide to Pronunciation* has been condensed directly from that in the New International and simplified so as to adapt it to the needs of pupil and teacher.

Capitalization

Proper names or words derived from them, titles, and the like, that should be written or printed with an initial capital have this fact indicated either by beginning the vocabulary entry itself with a capital or by inserting [*cap.*] at the specific definition affected.

Etymologies

In the etymologies is given such essential information as throws light upon a word's meaning and the important changes in its form. Perhaps too little use is made of this important department by most users of the dictionary. The consulter may not be interested in the forms a word has taken, and yet if he knows that "committee" is derived from *cum* and *mitto* he will be less likely to omit an *m* or a *t*, and a knowledge of the origin of *correspond* may lead to spelling it with the correct number of *r*'s. However, to the pupil, the etymology of a word will be most helpful in showing its fundamental meaning, that on which all others are based. He who knows the source of *splendid* and *awful* will not be so apt to speak of a "splendid" time, nor of an "awfully nice" girl.

Inflected Forms

Inflected forms, as the plurals of nouns and pronouns, masculine and feminine forms, principal parts of verbs, comparatives and superlatives of adjectives, are indicated whenever they are irregular or when, from analogy, an irregular form might be expected. Thus, the plurals of words ending in *o*, the principal parts of verbs ending in silent *e*, etc., are included.

Definitions

The definitions are taken directly from the New International except where a change of wording would make the meaning more easily understood, or where closely related meanings could be covered in one statement. The intention has been to preserve the Webster tradition by giving an exact statement of each word's meaning, following this usually with one or more synonyms, but scrupulously avoiding the use of synonyms alone.

It is a common fault of abridged dictionaries that the definitions of terms inherently difficult have been made apparently "easy" at the expense of accuracy. Extraordinary pains have been taken in this book to achieve simplicity, but accuracy has in every instance been preferred to slipshod facility; and it will be found that when a definition is difficult, it is so only because the idea to be expressed is in itself so abstract or involved that no definition that is "easy" can be accurate.

The order of the definitions under individual words is in general the historical order, an arrangement that links together in a logical sequence all of a word's meanings, from the earliest etymological sense down to the one that is only just coming into good usage. It is thus often the readiest and surest means of differentiating the senses of related or synonymous words.

Examples

In a book of this size the giving of full quotations from authors is impossible, but wherever a mere definition is inadequate, or open to misinterpretation, or where some peculiarity of idiom is involved, examples have been added. Where a word is often or invariably used in particular phrases, as a verb with certain prepositions, these facts are indicated.

Proper Names

English literature is so saturated with the conceptions and associations belonging to proper names that it cannot be read appreciatively by one unacquainted with mythological and literary lore. Nevertheless, this is the first abridged dictionary to accord to such terms as a class a place in its vocabulary, or to afford in its definitions more than the merest scraps of information, such as in most cases would already be known to the consulter. Furthermore, there has heretofore been an entire neglect of the great Biblical characters, with which, unfortunately, we can no longer assume a familiarity to exist. These names and others of similar importance in literature are given a place in the main vocabulary of this dictionary, and each has received a characterization sufficient to convey the ideas or associations with which the name is most closely connected.

The synonyms deserve especial mention, for in no other dictionary of equal scope has so much space, or such careful attention, been given to this important subject. The number of articles devoted to the careful discrimination of synonymous words is 1170. In addition to these, some 1260 lists of synonyms are included. The nice phrasing of Professor Lowes and Professor Kittredge in Webster's New International Dictionary has been retained except where a less extended or more simple treatment seemed to demand slight modifications.

Synonyms

Illustrations are inserted wherever they add clearness to the definition or replace a long description. They are more than 1000 in number, but a single picture often explains a large number of words, so that in all more than 1700 words are actually illustrated. Such illustrations as those at *castle* and *armor* must aid in understanding a story like "Ivanhoe;" those at *Zeus* and *Mercury* show the ancients' conception of their deities; while those at *harness* and *loom* explain important processes and instruments of everyday life.

Pictures

As a rule, derivatives are fully defined. Certain classes of derivatives, as adverbs ending in *-ly*, nouns ending in *-ness* or *-er*, are entered after the primary word with no definition, if their meaning may be easily understood from the meaning of the primitive combined with that of the suffix. Where necessary, a direct cross reference to the suffix is entered, as, "preservable. See -ABLE," "stickiness. See -NESS." A little effort to learn thoroughly the meaning and use of any suffix referred to in this way will make immediately intelligible other words having the suffix, if the sense of the primary word is understood.

Derivatives

The important prefixes and suffixes are defined, each in its vocabulary place, and the definitions are supplemented by numerous examples. Many prefixes may be regarded as adjectives or adverbs that usage consolidates with the word modified. Their compounds are so many and so freely formed that no abridged dictionary can include them all. It is sufficient to record the important compounds and leave the consulter to gather the meaning of others from a study of the prefix. The use of suffixes is indicated above under *derivatives*.

Prefixes and Suffixes

The wide interpretative purpose of this dictionary has made it necessary to include many words that are no longer, or never were, in good use. The slang of Shakespeare's clowns, the colloquialisms of Dickens's rascals, the archaisms or Scotticisms of Stevenson, all demand explanation if the pupil is to understand what he reads. Yet the consulter must be safeguarded from writing or talking a hodgepodge made up from the language of widely separated centuries and civilizations. For this reason there has been added with painstaking care to every word that is not standard English the warning that it is *Slang, Obsolete, Colloquial*, or the like, and hence not to be used in formal discourse of to-day.

Standard English

In the *Geographical and Biographical Dictionary* are included such names of places and persons as are likely to be sought by users of this dictionary. In addition to the spelling and pronunciation is given such biographical and geographical information as will be of greatest interest to the consulter. Thus, a man's nationality, the date of his birth and that of his death, with some hint as to his achievements, are given for a biographical entry, while for a geographical entry are recorded location, size, population, or the like, together with any striking event or characteristic.

The Supplemental Tables

The collection of *Foreign Words and Phrases* is not the ready-made table so often found in small dictionaries, but one selected for its special fitness to the purpose of the book. Care was taken to include, with accurate translations, the many phrases current in literature, the mottoes of nations, states, or great organizations, proverbial expressions, and the like. A very helpful feature is the indication of the pronunciation.

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A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

KEY TO THE SYMBOLS

☞ For FULL DISCUSSION OF THE SOUNDS of the language, see ELEMENTS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH, below.

REFERENCES. Numbers following the respelling for pronunciation of some words in the vocabulary refer to sections in this GUIDE.

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (′), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is indicated by a light hyphen, except where this is replaced by an accent mark, or by a heavier hyphen used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

For a SYSTEM OF MARKING WORDS WITHOUT RESPELLING, see page xvi.

FOREIGN SOUNDS for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

ā, as in **āle, fāte, lā′bor, chā′os.**
ă, ,, ,, **sen′āte, pref′ăce, leg′is-lă-tive.**
â, ,, ,, **câre, pâr′ent, com-pâre′.**
ă, ,, ,, **ăm, ădd, ăc-cept′, re′ăd-mit′.**
ă̈, ,, ,, **fi′nă̈l, in′fă̈nt, hus′bă̈nd, mad′ă̈m.**
ä, ,, ,, **ärm, färr, fä′ther, äh, pälm.**
å, ,, ,, **åsk, gråss, dånce,ståff, påth.**
ȧ, ,, ,, **so′fȧ, i-de′ȧ, ȧ-bound′, mo′lȧr.**
b, ,, ,, **baby, be, bit, bob, but.**
ch, ,, ,, **chair, much**; also for **tch**, as in **match**; for **ti** as in **question**; for **te** as in **righteous.**
d, as in **day, do, add′ed**; also for **ed** as in **robbed.**
d͡û: for **du** as in **ver′dure**; for **deu** as in **gran′deur.**
ē, as in **ēve, mēte, se-rēne′.**
ĕ, ,, ,, **ĕ-vent′, dĕ-pend′, crĕ-ate′, so-ci′ĕ-ty.**
ĕ, ,, ,, **ĕnd, ĕx-cuse′, ĕf-face′, car′pĕt.**
ĕ̄, ,, ,, **re′cĕ̄nt, de′cĕ̄n-cy, nov′ĕ̄l.**
ē̆, ,, ,, **ev′ēr, speak′ēr, pēr-vert′, in′fēr-ence, rumor** (rōō′mēr).
f, as in **fill, feel**; also for **ph** as in **philosophy, triumph**; for **gh** as in **laugh.**
g (always "hard"), as in **go, begin**; also for **gu** as in **guard**; for **gue** as in **plague**; for **gh** as in **ghost.**
gz: for **x** as in **ex-ist′, ex-act′, ex-am′ple.**
h, as in **hat, hot, hurt, oho.**
hw: for **wh** as in **what, why, where.**
ī, as in **īce, sīght, in-spīre′, ī-de′a, bī-ol′o-gy.**
ĭ, ,, ,, **ĭll, ad-mĭt′, dĭ-vide′, pity** (pĭt′ĭ).
j, ,, ,, **joke, jolly**; also for "soft" **g**, as in **gem, giant**; for **gi** and **ge** as in **religion, pigeon**; for **di** as in **soldier**; for **dg(e)**, as in **edge, judg′ment.**
k, as in **keep, kick**; also for "hard" **ch**, as in **chorus, epoch**; for "hard" **c**, as in **cube**; for **ck**, as in **pack**; for **qu** as in **conquer, coquette**; for **que** as in **pique.**
K (small capital): for **ch** as in German **ich, ach,** etc.
ks: for **x** as in **vex, exit, perplex, dextrous.**
kw: for **qu** as in **queen, quit, quality.**
l, as in **late, leg, lip, lot, lull, holly.**
m, ,, ,, **man, men, mine, mob, hum, hammer.**
n, ,, ,, **no, man, manner**; also for **gn** as in **sign.**
N (small capital): indicates nasal tone (as in French) of preceding vowel, as in **bon** (bôN); **ensemble** (äN′säN′bl′).
ŋ (like **ng**): for **n** before the sound of **k** or "hard" **g**, as in **bank, junction, linger, canker.**
ng, as in **long, sing′er**; also for **ngue**, as in **tongue.**
ō, as in **ōld, nōte, bōld, he′rō, cal′i-cō.**
ȯ, ,, ,, **ȯ-bey′, tȯ-bac′co, a-nat′ȯ-my.**
ô, ,, ,, **ôrb, lôrd**; **law** (lô), **saw** (sô), **all** (ôl).
ŏ, ,, ,, **ŏdd, nŏt, fŏr′est, hŏr′ror.**
o͝o, ,, ,, **o͝on-nect′, co͝on-trol′, co͝om-bine′.**
o͞o, ,, ,, **so͞ft, do͞g, clo͞th.**
oi, ,, ,, **oil, nois′y, a-void′, goi′ter.**
o͞o, ,, ,, **fo͞od, mo͞on; rude** (ro͞od), **ru′mor** (ro͞o′mēr).
o͝o, ,, ,, **fo͝ot, wo͝ol; put** (po͝ot), **pull** (po͝ol).
ou, ,, ,, **out, thou, de-vour′.**
p, ,, ,, **papa, pen, pin, pop, put.**
r, ,, ,, **rap, red, rip, rod**; also for **rh**, as in **rhododendron, rhomboid.**
s (always voiceless, or "sharp"), as in **so, this, haste**; also for **c** as in **cell, vice**; for **sc** as in **scene, science**; for **ss** as in **hiss.**
sh, as in **she, ship, shop**; also for **ch** as in **machine, chaise**; for **ce** as in **ocean**; for **ci** as in **social**; for **sci** as in **conscious**; for **s** as in **sure**; for **se** as in **nauseous**; for **si** as in **pension**; for **ss** as in **issue**; for **ssi** as in **passion**; for **ti** as in **nation.**
t, as in **time, talk**; also for **ed** as in **baked, capped**; for **th** as in **thyme, Thomas.**
th (voiceless), as in **thin, through, wealth, breadth.**
ŧh (voiced): for **th** as in **then, this, smooth, breathe.**
ŧ͡û: for **tu** as in **cul′ture, na′ture, pic′ture.**
ū, as in **ūse, pūre, tūne, lūte, dū′ty, hū′man.**
ŭ, ,, ,, **ŭ-nite′, for′mŭ-late, hŭ-mane′.**
û, ,, ,, **ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr′**; **her** (hûr), **fern** (fûrn), **fir** (fûr); for Ger. **ö, oe**, as in **schön** (shûn), **Goethe** (gû′tē); for Fr. **eu**, as in **jeu** (zhû).
ŭ, as in **ŭp, tŭb, stŭd′y, ŭp-hill′.**
ŭ̈, ,, ,, **cir′cŭ̈s, cau′cŭ̈s, cir′cŭ̈m-stance.**
ü: for French **u**, as in **menu** (mē-nü′); for German **ü**, as in **grün, Sün′de.**
v, as in **van, vent, vote, revoke**; also for **f** as in **of.**
w, ,, ,, **want, win, weed, wood.**
y, ,, ,, **yard, yet, yellow, beyond.**
z, ,, ,, **zone, haze**; also for voiced ("soft") **s**, as in **is, wise, figs**; for **x** as in **Xenophon, xylography.**
zh: for **z** as in **azure**; for **zi** as in **glazier, brazier**; for **s** as in **pleasure**; for **si** as in **vision**; for **ssi** as in **abscission**; for **g** as in **rouge, cortège.**
′ as in **pardon** (pär′d′n), **eaten** (ēt′′n), **evil** (ē′v′l): indicates the elision of a vowel or its reduction to a mere vocal murmur. (Cf. § 26.)

ELEMENTS OF SPOKEN ENGLISH

☞ In this discussion, unless otherwise indicated, it is the *sound* of a letter that is meant in any instance, and not its *name*. Thus, **t** is called "tē"; its *sound* may be heard by pronouncing a word like *to*, and then omitting the vowel.

A

§ 1. **ā** as in **āle, fāte, māk'er,** etc., commonly called "long **a**," although it corresponds, at least in its main element, nearly with **ĕ** (§ 23), is the name sound of the letter **a** in modern English. It is usually diphthongal, beginning with a sound nearly that of **ĕ** in **mĕt**, and ending with a brief sound as of **ĭ** in **ĭt**, which is most noticeable at the end of a syllable, or before a voiced (sonant) consonant, as in **māy, āle.** In passing from the **ĕ** position to the **ĭ** position the tongue is raised, and the main element of the **ā** becomes somewhat closer than **ĕ**. The **ā** is never simply **ĕ** prolonged.

The sound (**ā**) is also otherwise variously represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **paĭn, day, break, veil, obey,** and (exceptionally) **gaol, gauge, aye** (ever).

§ 2. **â** as in **sen'âte, pref'âce, vil'lâge,** etc., is a modification of **ā** (**āle**), in unaccented syllables. In ordinary speech, the sound is nearly **ĕ** as in **ĕnd**, or, as pronounced by some, **ĭ** in **ĭt**. In formal speech, the sound approaches **ā** in many adjectives and nouns where in the corresponding verb it has the full sound, as in **con'ju-gâte,** *a.*, **ag'gre-gâte,** *n.* It is nearly **ā** when before another vowel in a following syllable, as in **chā-ot'ic, Ju'dā-ism.** In such words as **mis'cel-lā-ny, sal'u-tā-ry,** etc., the **â** usually is more nearly **ā** in American than in British use.

§ 3. **å** as in **cåre, com-påre', pår'ent,** etc., occurs in standard English only in syllables closed by **r** and more or less strongly accented. The sound varies somewhat with different speakers. By many, it is made with the tongue nearly in the position for **ă** in **ăt** (§ 4); by others, with the tongue nearly in the position for **ĕ** in **ĕnd** (§ 23). But in either case the tongue is tenser and slightly higher than for the **ă** or for the **ĕ**, so that the **å** is not simply **ă** prolonged, as some describe it, or **ĕ** prolonged, as others describe it.

An **a** before **r** does not usually take the sound of **å** when the **r** immediately precedes a sounded vowel or another **r** in a following syllable of the word; as in **vā'ry, wā'ry, Mā'ry,** etc.; **păr'i-ty, păr'ry, chăr'i-ty,** etc. (cf. § 75). Words like **vā'ry, wā'ry,** etc., are, however, pronounced with **å** by many, especially in British usage. The sound (**å**) remains unchanged when an inflectional ending is added; thus, **shâre, shâr'er, shâr'ing.**

The sound (**å**) is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **e** before **r**, as in **there,** and in other ways, as in **air, bear, heir, prayer,** etc.

§ 4. **ă** as in **ădd, hăt, răn'dom, păr'i-ty,** etc., is commonly called "short **a**." It corresponds in tongue position nearly with **å** as that sound is pronounced by many (§ 3).

The sound (**ă**) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **plaid, guar'an-ty,** etc.

§ 5. **ă** as in **ăc-count', fi'năl, mad'ăm,** etc., occurs frequently in unaccented syllables closed by a consonant, in the ordinary spelling. In formal speech, it has the quality of **ă** (**ăt**), but ordinarily it is more or less obscured, often becoming nearly or quite the same as **ə** in **so'fə** (§ 8). The italic (**ă**) indicates the quality of **ă** (**ăt**), with allowable colloquial obscuration.

§ 6. **ä** as in **ärm, färˌ fä'ther, älms, pälm** is often called "Italian **a**." It has also been called the "open-throat" vowel, because in pronouncing it the mouth and throat are opened wide, the tongue being lax.

In American usage, **ä** occurs most often before **r**. In **calf, half, salve,** etc., **ä** is the generally accepted sound, though **ă**, and even **å**, are also common in such words (not, however, in **calm, palm, balm,** etc., in educated speech). The digraph **au** in **laugh, haunt, taunt,** etc., is preferably pronounced as **ä**, although when followed by **n**, as in **haunt, taunt,** etc., it is by many given as **ô** (§ 11). The sound (**ä**) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **hearth, guard,** etc.

§ 7. **ȧ** as in **stȧff, grȧft, ḋance, com-mȧnd', chȧnt, ȧsk, pȧss, lȧst, pȧth,** etc., occurs before **ff, ft, nce, nd, nt, sk, sp, ss, st,** and **th**; and in some other cases. The sound thus represented is not the short form of **ä** in **ärt** (§ 6). It is medium or long in *quantity*, and variable in *quality* between the limits **ä** (**ärt**) and **ă** (**ăm**), usually more nearly resembling the former, but articulated somewhat further forward in the mouth. It is used by many cultivated speakers, in such words as are here mentioned, as a compromise between the **ä** used by some and the **ă** used by others.

§ 8. **ə** as in **ə-bound', cə-rouse', di'ə-dem, so'fə,** etc., occurs only in unaccented syllables, usually such as are not closed by a consonant in the ordinary spelling. The sound is that of **ȧ** in **ȧsk,** usually with more or less colloquial obscuration toward the sound of **ē** in **ev'ēr** (§ 27), such allowable obscuration being indicated by italicizing the letter (**ə**).

§ 9. **A** as in **all, talk, swarm, wa'ter,** etc., is equivalent to **ô** as in **ôrb, bôrn,** etc. (§ 59), and is represented by **ô** in the respelling; as, **all** (ôl), **talk** (tôk).

§ 10. **A** as in **was, what, wan'der, swan, qual'i-ty,** etc., is equivalent to **ŏ** as in **ŏdd** (§ 60), and is represented by **ŏ** in the respelling; thus, **was** (wŏz), **what** (hwŏt).

Au and aw

§ 11. **Au,** in the ordinary spelling, regularly represents the sound of **ô** in **lôrd** (§ 59), as in **taught, caustic, haul,** etc. It also has the sound of **ä**, as in **aunt, laugh**; and in **taunt, haunt,** etc., as preferably pronounced (§ 6). It never has the sound of **ou** in **house** in English words. The common sound of **au** (**ô**) is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **aw**, now the usual form where final or before **k, l,** or **n**; as in **law, saw, hawk, crawl, lawn,** etc.

B

§ 12. **B** as in **b̄oy, cab, rob'ber, a'ble,** etc., is the *voiced labial stop* (i. e., consonant formed with stoppage at the lips of the voiced, or intonated, breath). It differs from **p** (§ 72) only in being uttered with voice, or vocal tone.

B is usually silent after **m** in the same syllable, as in **bomb, climb, thumb,** etc.; but is sometimes sounded, as in **rhomb.** It is usually silent before **t** (except in compounds, as **subtitle,** etc.); as in **debt, doubt, sub'tle,** etc. In a few other cases, also, especially when initial before another consonant, as in **bdel'li-um,** it is silent.

C

§ 13. **C** as in **cede, cy'press, ac'id, glance,** etc., ("soft" **c**) is identical with **s** as in **see** (§ 77), and is indicated by **s** in the respelling for pronunciation.

C has this sound (**s**) before **e, i,** or **y**; as in **cede, ac'id,** etc. The **c** rarely has the sound of **z**, as in **sacrifice** and **suffice** as pronounced by some. Before an **i**, less often an **e**, immediately followed by another vowel in the same word, "soft" **c** commonly takes the sound of **sh**, either by itself, as in **o'ce-an'ic** (ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), or by assimilation with the **i** or **e**, as in **vi'cious** (vĭsh'ŭs), **o'cean** (ō'shən), etc.

§ 14. **C** as in **cat, cold, ac'rid,** etc., ("hard" **c**) has the sound of **k**, and is represented by **k** in the respelling.

C has this sound (**k**) before **a, o,** or **u**; before **l** and **r**, as in **cliff, craft**; in the combination **ck**, as in **crack**; and at the end of a syllable (if not immediately followed in a succeeding syllable by **e, i,** or **y**), as in **pic'ture, arc, sanc'tion, disc, zinc, al'ma-nac, vac'ci-nate,** etc.; also before **e** in **scep'tic,** as sometimes spelled, and before **i** in **scir'rous** (pronounced also sĭr'ŭs), and in the irregular spellings **arc'ing, zinc'ing, zinc'y,** etc.

§ 15. **C** initial before **n** occurs in a few words and names from the Greek, and is silent, as in **Cni'dus** (nī'dŭs). **C** is also silent in **czar,** etc., as commonly pronounced; also in **vict'uals, in-dict',** and in **mus'cle, cor'pus-cle,** etc.

Ch

§ 16. The most frequent sound of **ch**, as in **chin, church, much, arch,** etc., is a consonantal diphthong, commonly analyzed as **t** + **sh** (**tsh**). But these elements

are not simply pronounced in succession, without change, as are, for instance, **k** and **s** in **box** (bŏks); they blend into a composite sound in which both elements are changed somewhat. The sound is the voiceless (surd) correlative of **j** (§ 48). **Ch** has this sound in all native English words, and is used in the respelling invariably with this value.

Ch often has as an equivalent, in the ordinary spelling, the trigraph **tch**, at the end of a syllable; as in **hatch, watch, satch'el**, etc. This sound of **ch** is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **ti**, as in **bas'tion, ques'tion**, and, rarely, by **te**, as in **right'eous**; also, by **t** and the initial element of **u** in **na'ture, vul'ture**, etc., as commonly colloquially pronounced. (Cf. § 87.) **Ch** occasionally has the sound of **j**, as in **spin'ach**.

§ 17. **Ch** has the sound of **sh** in **she** (§ 81) in words from modern French, as **cha-grin'**, **ma-chine'**, **mus-tache'**, etc.; also, in some words from Old French, in which historically the sound is **ch** (**chop**), but in which it has commonly become **sh** through analogy with more recent borrowings, as in **chiv'al-rous, cham-paign'** (flat ground).

§ 18. **Ch** "hard," as in **cho'rus, ech'o**, etc., has the sound of **k**, and is represented by **k** in the respelling.

Ch has its "hard" sound in most words from the Greek, directly or through the Latin, as in **cho'rus, ep'och, chyle**; also, in most words or names from the Hebrew, as **Chaldea, Enoch, Nebuchadrezzar**. In a comparatively few such words, the sound of **ch** as in **chop** occurs; as **chart, cherub, Rachel**; also, in the prefix **arch-**, as in **archbishop, archduke**; but the **k** sound remains in **architect, archangel, architecture**, etc. In some words from foreign languages, the corresponding **ch** has a fricative ("guttural") sound. (See § 50.)

§ 19. **Ch** is silent in **drachm, schism, yacht**, and in **fuchsia**, as a common plant name.

D

§ 20. **D** as in **day, bed, hard, wed'ded**, etc., is the *voiced dental* (or often *alveolar*) *stop* (i. e., consonant formed with stoppage of the voiced, or intonated, breath by placing the point of the tongue against the back of the upper front teeth, or the gums just above). The sound differs from **t** (§ 82) only in being uttered with voice, or vocal tone.

D, when preceded in the same syllable by a voiceless sound (i. e., one uttered without vocal tone), is pronounced like **t**; as in **hissed** (hĭst), **looked** (lo͝okt). It is silent in the first syllable of **Wednesday**, as usually pronounced, and in **handkerchief** and **handsome**. **D** often assimilates with a following **i**, the two taking the sound **j** (§§ 48, 87).

E

§ 21. **ē** as in **ēve, bē, mēte**, etc., commonly called "long **e**," is the name sound of the letter **e** in modern English. The sound is formed with the tongue in nearly the same position as for **ĭ** (§ 44), but slightly raised and tenser, the front of the tongue being raised highèr than for any of the other "front" vowel sounds (**ĭ, ā, ĕ, ă, â**). A further raising of the tongue, or a slight increase in the force of utterance, by causing audible friction of the breath, turns the sound into a consonant, as **y** in **yes**.

This sound is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in Cæ'sar, **beam, feet, de-ceive'**, **peo'ple, key**, machine', field, Phœ'bus, **quay**, Por'tu-guese.

§ 22. **ĕ** as in **ĕ-vent'**, **crĕ-ate'**, **so-ci'ĕ-ty**, etc., is a modification of **ē** (**ēve**) in unaccented syllables. In ordinary speech it is uttered with the tongue slightly lower and less tense than for the accented **ē**, the sound tending toward that of **ĭ** (**ĭll**), which it often becomes in colloquial speech.

§ 23. **ĕ** as in **ĕnd, pĕt, ĕr'ror**, etc., commonly called "short **e**," corresponds nearly to the main part of "**ā**" (§ 1).

The sound (ĕ), which usually occurs in accented syllables closed with a consonant, is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **any, di-ær'e-sis, said, says, feath'er, heif'er, leop'ard, friend**, as/a-fœt'i-da, etc.

§ 24. Short **e** (ĕ) also occurs in unaccented initial syllables, as in **ĕx-cuse'**, **ĕn-large'**, **ĕf-face'**, etc. In many final unaccented syllables, the sound verges toward that of **ĭ** in **ĭll**, as in **end'ed, car'pet, hors'es, wool'en**, etc., and is given as **ĭ** by many phoneticians, where others give **ĕ**, or a sound intermediate between **ē** and **ĭ**. In this Dictionary the more formal sound (ĕ) is preferred, although the **ĭ** sound is allowable colloquially. Otherwise, the **ĕ** in unaccented syllables usually is obscured toward the sound of **ē** (**ev'ēr**). (See §§ 25, 27.)

§ 25. **ĕ** as in **mo'mĕnt, de'cĕn-cy, nov'ĕl, gos'pĕl**, etc., usually before **n** or **l**, is pronounced in formal speech like **ĕ** (**ĕnd**). From this there is an allowable colloquial weakening or obscuration in the direction of **ē** (**ev'ēr**, § 27), the vowel sometimes appearing to be almost elided, as in **mo'm'nt, nov''l**. (Cf. § 26.) The formal sound, together with its allowable obscuration, is indicated by the italic (ĕ).

§ 26. In some words — as **eat'en, o'pen, gold'en, shriv'el**, etc. — the **e** is so far reduced that it becomes a mere vocal murmur, or even drops out altogether, leaving to the **n** or the **l** the function of the vowel. Such words are marked in the respelling for pronunciation with an apostrophe (') to indicate the reduction or elision of the vowel; thus, **eat'en** (ēt'n), **gold'en** (gōl'd'n).

§ 27. **ē** as in **read'ēr, sev'ēr-al, pēr-form'**, etc., is the sound of unaccented **e** before **r**. The tongue position in the articulation of this sound is nearly the same as that for **û** (§ 88), or **ŭ** (§ 89), but in pronouncing either **û** or **ŭ** the tongue is tenser, making a perceptible difference in the sound, as may be felt and heard by pronouncing such pairs of words as **cûr** and **mak'ĕr, cŭt** and **sev'ĕr**.

The sound (ĕ) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in al'tar, e-lix'ir, ac'tor, zeph'yr, etc.

§ 28. The sound of **e** as in **fern, err, her, herd, infer'**, etc., as ordinarily pronounced, is the same as **û** in **ûrn**, and is indicated in the respelling by **û**. (See § 88.)

§ 29. **E** as in **there, where**, etc., is identical in sound with **â** (§ 3), by which it is represented in the respelling.

§ 30. **E** as in **veil, rein, they**, etc., with the sound of **ā** (§ 1), occurs in English words only in the digraph **ei** (or **ey** final), and it is, properly speaking, the digraph that represents the sound, and not the single letter.

§ 31. **E** *with consonant value.* An unaccented **e** immediately followed by another vowel often assumes more or less of a consonant **y** sound, as in **right'eous**, as pronounced by some, rīt'yŭs. Even with careful speakers, this **y** sound, however, often assimilates with a preceding **t** or **d** or **s**, or **c** with the sound of **s**, modifying its sound more or less, as in **right'eous** (rī'chŭs, *by some* rīt'yŭs), **gran'deur** (grăn'dûr; *by some* grănd'yĕr, *by others* grăn'jĕr), **o'cean** (ō'shăn), **nau'seous** (nô'shŭs, *by some* -shĭus), etc. Cf. § 87. The **e** does not always disappear even when, by partial assimilation, it has changed the sound of the preceding consonant, especially if the accent falls upon the following syllable, as in **o'ce-an'ĭc** (ō'shē-ăn'ĭk).

§ 32. **E** *silent.* When it follows a consonant at the end of a syllable, **e** is usually silent in modern English, but indicates: (1) Generally, that a preceding vowel is long; as in **cāme, tōne, hōme**. In many words, however, the preceding vowel is short; as in **băde, ol'īve, prom'īse**, etc. (2) That a preceding **c** or **g** is "soft" (i. e., pronounced as **s** or **j**); as in **serv'ice, rav'age**, etc. A final silent **e**, also, often occurs after certain consonants not usual in a final position, as **v, th** (when sounded as in **them**), and single **s** (when not the sign of the plural), or **z**; as in **leave, wreathe, mouse, nurse, bronze**, etc.

In the ending **-ed** of the past tense and participle of verbs, the **e**, except in solemn or poetic speech, is usually elided, as in **sealed** (sēld), **waved** (wāvd), **hoped** (hōpt), unless the verb ends in **d** or **t**, as in **add'ed, suit'ed**. When the **e** is thus elided in pronunciation, the **d** following a voiceless consonant (i. e., one uttered without vocal tone) is pronounced as **t**; as, **stopped** (stŏpt), **hoped** (hōpt).

Ee

§ 33. **Ee** has usually the sound of **ē** (**ēve**); as in **beet** (bēt), **deep** (dēp). In **been**, it has usually, in America, the sound of **ĭ**. In **breech'es** and **cof'fee**, it has the sound of **ĭ**.

Eu, ew

§ 34. **Eu** regularly has the sound of **ū** (§ 85), as in **feud** (fūd), **deuce** (dūs), or, when unaccented, of **ŭ** (§ 87), as in **eu-phon'ic** (ŭ-fŏn'ĭk), etc.

Ew, having usually the same sounds as **eu**, is common at the end of words or syllables; as in **pew** (pū), **new** (nū), etc. It also occurs (rarely) initially and medially; as in **ewe** (ū), **ew'er** (ū'ĕr), **newt** (nūt). After certain consonants, it has the sound of **o͞o**; as in **flew** (flo͞o), **threw** (thro͞o). (Cf. § 86.) It has exceptionally the sound of **o͞o**; as in **sew** (so͞o), **shew** (sho͞o).

F

§ 35. **F** as in **fame, fly, staff, oft**, etc., is the *voiceless labiodental open* consonant (i. e., consonant pronounced by bringing the lower lip and upper teeth lightly together but without complete stoppage of the breath, which is emitted without accompanying voice, or vocal tone). **F** is the same as **v**, except that **v** is pronounced with voice (§ 95).

The commonest equivalent of **f** in the ordinary spelling is **ph** (chiefly in words from the Greek), as **pha'lanx, pho'to-graph**, etc.; the sound being otherwise sometimes represented by **gh** (§ 40). In **of**, and usually in **hereof, thereof, whereof**, **f** has the sound of **v**.

G

§ 36. **G** as in **gay, go, gun**, is called "hard" **g**. This sound of **g** is the *voiced guttural*, or *velar*, *stop* (i. e., consonant pronounced by *stopping* the voiced, or intonated, breath by contact between the back of the tongue and the back palate). It corresponds to **k** (§ 49), except that the latter is uttered without voice. As used in the respelling for pronunciation, **g** has invariably its "hard" sound.

In modern English, **g** has its "hard" sound: (*a*) Always at the end of a word; as in **hug, hag, tug**; also in derivatives of such words even when the **g** (doubled in the spelling) is followed by **e, i**, or **y**, as in **rag'ged, drug'gist, fog'gy**. (*b*) Before **a, o**, or **u**, or an **l, r**, or **s** in the same syllable; as in **gay, glad, grow, lin'gual, bags** (except in the British **gaol, gaoler**). (*c*) In words of Teutonic origin before **e** and **i**, as in **get, give**; also when doubled before **y**, as in **bug'gy, mug'gy**. (*d*) In a few words and names from the Hebrew; as **ge'rah, Gid'e-on**. The sound of "hard" **g**, followed by **z**, is also often represented by **x**; as in **ex-ist'** (ĕg-zĭst'), **ex-am'ple** (ĕg-zăm'p'l). See § 100.

This sound of **g** is otherwise indicated, in the ordinary spelling, by **gu**, as in **guard, guest**; by **gh**, as in **ghost**; and by **gue** final, as in **plague**.

§ 37. "Soft" **g**, as in **gem, en'gine, gy'rate**, has the sound of **j** (§ 48), and is represented by **j** in the respelling.

The letter **g** has this sound usually before **e, i**, or **y**, except in words of Teutonic origin (§ 36, *c*). At the end of a syllable, the sound is usually represented by **dg, dge**, or **ge**, as in **badg'er, badge, rage**.

§ 38. **G** with sound of **zh**. In a few words from the French, as **rouge, mirage, cortège**, etc., **g** retains its French sound of **z** in **azure**.

§ 39. **G** is *silent* in modern English before **m** and **n** final, and when initial before **n**; as in **phlegm, sign, gnat, gnaw**, etc. In the digraph **ng**, as in **sing**, the **g** blends with the **n** to form a new sound (§ 55).

Gh

§ 40. **Gh** occurs initially in a few words, in which it has the sound of "hard" **g** (§ 36); as in **ghost, ghost'ly, a-ghast'**. In other positions it either has become silent or has the sound of **f**. It is silent: (*a*) after **i** (or **ei**), as in **high, nigh, sleigh**, etc.; (*b*) before a **t** in the same syllable, as in **caught, eight, right**, etc. (an exception is **draught** [drăft]); (*c*) often at the end of a word or syllable after **au** or **ou**, as in **daugh'ter, dough, bough**, etc. It often has the sound of **f** after **au** or **ou** at the end of a word or syllable, as in **laugh, laugh'ter, cough, e-nough'**, etc. In **hough**, it has, exceptionally, the sound of **k**.

H

§ 41. **H** as in **hate, hire, house, hoot**, etc., is a simple breath sound, and is often called the *aspirate*. It usually begins as a weak, voiceless glottal consonant produced by friction of the breath against the vocal cords, while its latter part is articulated with the same position of the vocal organs as for the following vowel.

An **h** initial in a word is sounded in the best present English, except in **heir, honest, honor, hour**, and, esp. in America, **herb**, and their derivatives, while in **hostler** (when so spelled), **humble, humor**, present usage is divided, but on the whole favors the sounding of the aspirate. The **h** is frequently silent at the beginning of a syllable; as in **ex-haust'**, **ex-hort'**, **shep'herd, Dur'ham**, etc. After a vowel in the same syllable, as in **ah, oh**, the **h** is regularly silent. The **h** is silent in **John** and **phthisic** (tĭz'ĭk); and is either silent, or blended with a neighboring sound, in **ch, gh, kh, ph, rh, sh, th**, and **wh**.

I

§ 42. **ī** as in **īce, tīme, chīld**, etc., commonly called "long **ī**," is the name sound of the letter **i** in modern English. The sound (ī) is a diphthong having for its initial element in the best American usage the sound of **ä** (ärm) or the same sound shortened (as in **ar-tis'tic**). In some localities, notably the South of England, the initial element lies between **ŭ** (**ŭp**) and **ĕ** (**ev'ĕr**).

The sound is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **aisle, ay** or **aye** (yes), **height, eye, vie, choir, guile, buy, thy, rye**.

§ 43. Long **i** unaccented, as in **ī-de'a, dī-am'e-ter**, etc., does not differ essentially from **ī** in **īce**, but is commonly pronounced more quickly, and is hence somewhat shortened.

§ 44. **ĭ** as in **ĭll, pĭt, ad-mĭt'**, etc., is commonly called "short **i**," though formed with nearly the same tongue position as for **ē** (§ 21), but with the tongue slightly lower, and less tense.

Short **i** unaccented is usually followed in the same syllable by a consonant, as in **cab'ĭn, ĭn-hab'ĭt**. Otherwise, as in **qual'ĭ-ty. trin'ĭ-ty, dī-vide'**, etc., the sound tends slightly toward **ē** (**ev'ĕr**, § 27), but in careful speech its quality is maintained.

The sound (ĭ) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **guin'ea**, for'**eign**, sur'**feit**, car'**riage**, mis'**chief**, cir'**cuit**, etc., and, exceptionally, in **Eng'lish, breeches, been** (§ 33), **wo'men, tor'toise** (by some), **let'tuce, bus'y**; also, colloquially, in **add'ed**, etc. (Cf. § 24.)

§ 45. **I** before **r**, as in **fir, bird, irk'some**, etc., is the equivalent of **û** in **ûrn** (§ 88), and is represented by **û** in the respelling, as in **fir** (fûr), **bird** (bûrd), etc. When unaccented, the sound is equivalent to **ē** in **ev'ĕr**; as in **ta'pir** (tā'pēr), **e-lix'ir** (ē-lĭk'sēr). (Cf. § 27.)

§ 46. **I** as in **ma-chine'**, **po-lice'**, etc., occurs in modern English chiefly in words of foreign origin or under foreign influence, and is equivalent to **ē** in **ēve** (§ 21), being represented by **ē** in the respelling for pronunciation.

§ 47. **I** *with consonant value*. A short **i** (ĭ) when closely followed by another vowel often falls into a **y** sound; as in **fil'ial** (fil'yăl), **gen'ial** (jēn'yăl), etc. A preceding "sharp" **s** (as in **sun**), "soft" **c** (as in **cede**), or **sc** (as in **science**), by assimilation with the **y** sound, commonly takes an **sh** sound, as in **man'sion, vi'cious, con'scious**; and a voiced **s** (as in **as**) or a **z** similarly takes a **zh** sound, as in **vi'sion, gla'zier**, etc., the **i** in either case being wholly absorbed. A preceding **t** is affected in the same way, as in **na'tion, par'tial**, etc.; but when preceded by a syllable ending in **s**, the **ti** (**ty**) takes a **ch** (**tsh**) sound, as in **ques'tion, Chris'tian**, etc. A **g** followed by **i** similarly takes, by fusion with the **i** sound, the sound of **j**, as in **re'gion**; and **di** in like manner often takes the sound of **j**, as in **sol'dier, cor'dial**.

J

§ 48. **J** as in **jar, jest, jute**, etc., is a consonantal diphthong, commonly analyzed as **d**+**zh** (**dzh**). But these elements are not simply pronounced in succession, as are, for instance, the sounds of **g** and **z** in **eggs** (ĕgz); they blend into a composite sound in which both elements are somewhat changed. The sound is the voiced (sonant) correlative of **ch** in **chin** (cf. § 16).

The equivalents of **j**, in the ordinary spelling, are "soft" **g, ge**, and **dg**(**e**), by which it is usually represented at the end of a syllable, as in **page, badg'er, judge** (cf. § 37); exceptions being **prej'u-dice, proj'ect, maj'es-ty**, and **caj'e-put**. Also, **j** (or **dj**) occurs at the end of a syllable in some foreign words, mostly Oriental. Other equivalents of **j**, in the ordinary spelling, are **di** as in **sol'dier, ge** as in **sur'geon, gi** as in **re'gion**. (Cf. §§ 47, 87.) In **hal-lelujah, j** has the sound of **y**.

K

§ 49. **K** as in **kite, ark, oak,** etc., is the *voiceless guttural*, or *velar*, *stop*, formed in the same manner as "hard" **g** (§ 36), but uttered without voice, or vocal tone.

The sound (**k**) is also otherwise indicated, in the ordinary spelling, as in **call, choir, hough** (hŏk), **khan, co-quet′, an-tique′, sacque, queen.** The sound is also a component of one of the sounds commonly represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **x** (§ 99). Before **n** in the same syllable, **k** is now silent in English; as in **knot, knee,** etc. **Ck** has the sound of **k**, as in **tack,** as has **lk**, usually, after the sound of **a** in **all** (ôl) or of **o͞** in **o͞ld,** as in **walk, folk,** etc.

§ 50. A small capital **k** (thus, ᴋ) is used in the respelling to indicate any of certain fricative sounds, often popularly called "gutturals," which occur in German, Scottish, Dutch, and other languages.

These sounds are of two typical classes: (*a*) The *palatal* fricative is made with the tongue nearly in position for **y** in **yes,** but raised closer to the palate, so that there is more distinctly audible friction. It may be imitated by exaggerating the slightly fricative sound of **y** in **yes** (without uttering voice), or of **h** in **hue**; or by pronouncing **k** in **key** so that the breath passes through a very narrow passage, instead of being entirely stopped between the tongue and the palate. This sound is typically that of **ch** in standard German "**ich,**" and commonly occurs after or before "front" vowels, as **i, e,** and after consonants. (*b*) The *guttural* fricative is usually deeper and stronger than the palatal, and somewhat resembles a light hawking, or clearing of the throat. It may be imitated by pronouncing **c** in **cow,** with the closure between the back of the tongue and the palate loosened so that the breath passes through a very narrow passage, instead of being entirely stopped. This sound is typically that of **ch** in standard German "**ach,**" and commonly occurs after or before "back" vowels, as **a, o, u.**

The nature of the preceding or the succeeding sound sufficiently determines the character of these fricative sounds. Those not familiar with the foreign pronunciation may pronounce the ᴋ as simple **k.**

L

§ 51. **L** as in **lie, low, ill, clay,** etc., is normally formed with partial closure of the oral passage by contact of the point of the tongue with the back upper gums at the same place as for **d** (§ 20) and **t** (§ 82), the voiced (intonated) breath passing out either at both sides or at one side, whence it has been called the *point-divided*, or *point-side*, consonant. **L** has no voiceless correlative in English.

In certain combinations the **l**, originally sounded, has regularly become silent, as in **would, alms, balm, salmon, almond, half, salve, talk, folk,** and like words, and their derivatives. **L** often fulfills the office of a vowel in an unaccented syllable, as in **bat′tle** (băt′l), **bus′tle** (bŭs′l), etc. (Cf. § 26.)

M

§ 52. **M** as in **me, tame, smile,** etc., is the *voiced labial nasal* (*labionasal*) consonant, formed by bringing the lips together, as for **b** and **p**, at the same time lowering the soft palate, and thus allowing the intonated breath, or voice, to pass into or through the nasal passage.

Initial **m** before **n**, occurring in a few words from the Greek, is silent; as in **mne-mon′ics** (nē-mŏn′ĭks).

N

§ 53. **N** as in **none, inn, ten,** etc., is the *voiced dental nasal* (*dentinasal*) consonant, formed with closure of the oral passage by the tongue in the same position as for **d** and **t**, while, at the same time, the soft palate is lowered, allowing the intonated breath, or voice, to pass into or through the nasal passage. **N** often serves as a vowel in unaccented syllables, as in **eat′en** (ēt′n). (Cf. § 26.)

After **m**, a final **n** is silent, as in **hymn, condemn,** etc.; but when a suffix is added to such a word, the **n** is usually sounded, as in **hym-nol′o-gy, con′dem-na′tion, au-tum′nal,** etc. In **damned, damning, limning,** usage is divided; in **condemning, contemning, hymning, condemner, contemner,** present usage favors the silent **n.** In **kiln** the **n** is usually silent. In the initial combinations **kn, pn, mn,** only the **n** is now sounded in English, as in **know, pneumatic** (cf. § 72), **mnemonics.**

§ 54. A small capital **n** (thus, ɴ) is used in the respelling to indicate that a *preceding vowel* is pronounced as a *nasal*, as in French **bon** (bôɴ).

There are four such nasal vowels in French, indicated by a following **n** in the ordinary spelling (not if the **n** is doubled or followed by a vowel in the same syllable), as in the phrase *un bon vin blanc* (ŭɴ bôɴ vĂɴ blĀɴ), "a good white wine." These are pronounced by opening the mouth very wide and uttering the vowels as here marked, while allowing the soft palate to hang loose, the breath or voice passing out through *both nose and mouth*, only the vowel being pronounced in any case, the printed **n** merely indicating the nasalization. Many English-speaking people substitute for such nasal vowels similar, but not nasalized, vowels *followed* by the English nasal consonant sound **ng**, or **n** as in **ink** (§ 55) and this, though inaccurate, is allowable for those who find the true nasal vowels too difficult. Similar nasal vowels occur in some other languages, as Portuguese.

ŋ, ng

§ 55. **Ng** as in **sing, hang, bang′ing,** etc., is a nasal consonant sound formed with complete closure between the back of the tongue and the soft palate, in the same manner as for "hard" **g** (§ 36), and is hence called the *guttural*, or *velar*, *nasal*. In its pronunciation the sounds of **n** and **g** are so closely blended that neither can be distinguished.

The digraph occurs only at the end of syllables; as in **sing, sing′er, hang,** etc.; or with **ue** added, as in **tongue.** An added inflection usually causes no change; as in **sing′er, hang′ing,** etc.; but in the comparatives and superlatives of **long, young,** etc., the **g** goes, with the sound of "hard" **g**, with the inflection, while the **n** takes to itself the **ng** sound; as in **lon′ger, lon′gest.** When **ng** is followed in the same syllable by a silent **e**, as in **flange, range,** it does not take the sound as in **sing,** but is simple **n**, followed by the sound of **ge** (= **j**).

At the end of an accented syllable, an **n** followed immediately, either in the same or the succeeding syllable, by the sound of **k** or of "hard" **g** (**go**), commonly takes more or less of the **ng** sound (being marked in the respelling for pronunciation with **ŋ**); as in **ink** (iŋk), **fin′ger** (fĭŋ′ger), etc.; also, often, in unaccented syllables, as in **e′lon-ga′tion, pro′lon-ga′tion,** etc.

The **n** does not take this sound (**ŋ**) in the prefixes **in-, en-, on-, un-, non-.**

O

§ 56. **o͞** as in **o͞ld, no͞te, bo͞ne,** etc., commonly called "long **o**," is the name sound of the letter **o** in modern English. The main part of the sound (**o͞**) in standard English is pronounced with the back of the tongue raised toward the soft palate, its maximum elevation being about midway between that for **ô** (**ôrb,** § 59) and that for **o͝o** (**fo͝od,** § 68). In its pronunciation the lips are contracted to a circular opening. In addition to this main element, the vowel commonly takes a distinct vanishing sound of **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**), or even **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), making it more or less diphthongal. This diphthongal quality is more marked in the pronunciation of some localities than in that of others. (Cf. § 1.)

The sound (**o͞**) is otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **roam, foe, oh, door, grow, owe, haut′boy, beau, yeo′man, sew.**

§ 57. When accented before **r**, **o͞** commonly takes as its vanishing sound a slight sound as of **ĕ** in **ev′ĕr** (§ 27), instead of **o͝o** or **o͞o.** By some in America, and by many in England, the **o͞** in this position is pronounced nearly or quite like **ô** (§ 59); as in **glo′ry, pork,** etc.

§ 58. **ŏ** as in **ŏ-bey′, pŏ-et′ic, a-nat′ŏ-my,** etc., differs from **o͞** (**o͞ld**) not only in the (usual) omission of the vanishing sound, but also in that the tongue takes for **ŏ** a slightly lower position and is laxer. In careful pronunciation, the sound is almost that of **o͞.**

§ 59. **ô** as in **ôrb, lôrd, ôr′der,** etc., is formed with nearly the same tongue position as "short **o**" (§ 60), but in pronouncing it the tongue is tenser.

As indicated by the letter **o** followed by **r** in the same syllable, the sound (**ô**) is mostly limited to accented syllables with the **r** not immediately followed by a vowel or another **r** in the same word (inflected words, as **ab-hôr'ring**, **ab-hôr'rer**, excepted). Otherwise the sound is usually **ŏ**, as in **fŏr'eign**, **ŏr'ange**, **tŏr'rid**, or **ō**, as in **mōre**, **glō'ry**, **dōor**; but all these words are pronounced with **ô** by many speakers (cf. § 57).

The sound (**ô**) is also represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **a** in certain positions, as in **swarm**, **all**, **talk**, **wa'ter**, etc.; and otherwise as in **draw**, **awe**, **haul**, ex-traor'dina-ry, George, etc.

§ 60. **ŏ** as in **nŏt**, **ŏdd**, **pŏd**, etc., is commonly called "short **o**." The sound is formed with nearly the same tongue position as for **ô** (§ 59), but in its pronunciation the tongue is laxer.

In the pronunciation of this pair of vowels (**ô**, **ŏ**) the back of the tongue (the part active in their formation) is lower than for any of the other "back" vowels (**ō**, **ä**, **o͝o**, **o͝o**) and the lips are rounded but slightly. "Short **o**" sometimes occurs in unaccented syllables, as in **ma'crŏn**, **car'bŏn**, etc., but here, except in very formal speech, it is usually more or less obscured, as in **cŏn-clude'**, **ŏc-cur'**, etc. (§ 61). Such obscuration is more marked in most final unaccented syllables, the vowel often disappearing altogether, leaving to the consonant the function of a vowel, as in **cot'ton** (kŏt'n), **but'ton** (bŭt'n), etc. (Cf. § 26.)

§ 61. **ŏ** as in **ŏc-cur'**, **cŏn-nect'**, **rec'ŏl-lect'**, etc., has the sound of **ŏ** in **ŏdd** (§ 60) in formal speech, but in ordinary speech the sound is more or less obscured, such allowable obscuration being indicated by making the lett italic.

§ 62. **ô** as in **sôft**, **côst**, **gône**, **clôth**, etc., is intermediate between **ô** in **ôrb** (§ 59) and **ŏ** in **ŏdd** (§ 60). The **o** in such words is pronounced by some as **ô**, by others as **ŏ**, but properly takes the medial sound here indicated.

§ 63. **O** as in **do** (do͞o), **prove** (pro͞ov), **tomb** (to͞om), etc., is equivalent to **o͞o** in **fo͞od** (§ 68), and is indicated by **o͞o** in the respelling.

§ 64. **O** as in **wolf** (wo͝olf), **wom'an** (wo͝om'ăn), etc., is equivalent to **o͝o** in **fo͝ot** (§ 69), and is represented by **o͝o** in the respelling.

§ 65. **O** as in **son** (sŭn), **done** (dŭn), **oth'er** (ŭth'ĕr), etc., is equivalent to **ŭ** in **ŭp** (§ 89), and is indicated by **ŭ** in the respelling. The **o** in **na'tion** (nā'shŭn), **cau'tion** (kô'shŭn), etc., has this sound, usually more or less obscured in ordinary speech, as indicated by the italic **ŭ**. (Cf. § 90.)

§ 66. **O** as in **worm** (wûrm), **work** (wûrk), **world** (wûrld), etc., occurs only before **r** in accented syllables, and is equivalent to **û** in **ûrn** (§ 88).

Oo

§ 67. **Oo** in modern English regularly has the sounds of **o͞o** as in **bo͞ot** (§ 68), and **o͝o** in **fo͝ot** (§ 69); exceptionally it has the sound of **ŭ** in **flood** (flŭd), **blood** (blŭd), etc., (§ 89), and of **ō** (**ōld**), as in **door** (dōr), **floor** (flōr), etc. (§ 57).

§ 68. **o͞o** as in **mo͞on**, **fo͞od**, **to͞ot**, etc., is articulated with the back of the tongue raised close to the back palate and the lips firmly and closely rounded. The height of the tongue and the degree of lip rounding are greater than for any of the other "back" vowels (**ä**, **ō**, **ô**, **ŏ**). (Cf. § 60.)

The sound (**o͞o**) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **rude**, **group**, **drew**, **fruit**, **do**, canoe, rheum, manœuvre.

§ 69. **o͝o** as in **fo͝ot**, **go͝od**, **cro͝ok** is called the short of **o͞o**, although the two sounds differ not only in quantity, but also somewhat in quality. The **o͝o** is formed with nearly the same tongue position as **o͞o**, but in pronouncing it the tongue is slightly lower and less tense.

The sound (**o͝o**) is also commonly represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **u**, as in **full** (fo͝ol), **pull** (po͝ol), etc.; and exceptionally by **o**, as in **wolf**, **woman**, and by **ou**, as in **would**, **could**.

Oi and oy

§ 70. **Oi** regularly represents the diphthong heard in **oil**, **coil**, etc., and is used in the respelling always with this value. Its first element, which takes the accent, is approximately **ô** and its final element is **ĭ**, the elements being pronounced in a single wave of sound (thus, **ôĭ**).

In the ordinary spelling, **oi** exceptionally represents several other sounds; as in cham'ois, av'oir-du-pois', **choir**, tor'toise, etc. The diphthongal sound of **oi** when final is commonly represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **oy**, as in **boy** (boi), **toy** (toi), etc.

Ou and ow

§ 71. **Ou** in modern English regularly represents the diphthong heard in **out**, **a-bout'**, **house**, a sound never represented by **au** in English. This sound of **ou** is approximately **ä** (**ärt**) + **o͝o** (**bo͝ok**), pronounced in one wave of sound, with the accent on the first element (**ä'o͝o**). The diphthong is used in the respelling always with this value.

In the ordinary spelling, **ou** exceptionally represents several other sounds; as in **soup**, **brought**, **soul**, **cou'ple**, griev'ous. The diphthongal sound as in **out** is also represented by **ow**, in the ordinary spelling, especially when final, as in **owl**, **cow**, **prow**, etc. **Ow** also has the sound of **ō** (**ōld**), as in **know**, **bowl**.

P

§ 72. **P** as in **pea**, **pay**, **cup**, **happy**, etc., is the *voiceless labial stop*, differing from **b** (§ 12) only in the absence of voice, or vocal tone. Both **p** and **b** have the same articulative position as the nasal **m** (§ 52).

The letter **p** is silent when initial before **s**, **sh**, and **t**, as in **psalm**, **pshaw**, **ptarmigan**, and, usually, before **n** in words from the Greek, as **pneu-mat'ic**, **pneu-mo'ni-a**, etc., though some scholars pronounce the **p** in words of the latter class, except the more common ones. It is also silent in **raspberry**, **receipt**, **sempstress**, **accompt**, **corps**, and their derivatives.

Ph

§ 73. **Ph** occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation. It usually has the sound of **f** as in **five** (§ 35), and is represented by **f** in the respelling. Exceptionally, it has the sound **v**, as in **Stephen**, and in **nephew** as pronounced by some. In **diph'thong**, **diph-the'ri-a**, **naph'tha**, etc., the pronunciation with **f** is the best present usage.

Q

§ 74. **Q** is not used in the respelling. In the ordinary spelling, it is in all cases followed by **u**, and the two letters together commonly have the sound of **kw**, as in **queen**, **con'quest**, etc. They have the sound of **k** in a few words, mostly from the French, as in **coquette**, **etiquette**, etc., and in the ending **que**, as in **antique**, **burlesque**, etc.

R

§ 75. **R** as in **room**, **rope**, **merry**, is usually pronounced in English as an *open*, *voiced* (*sonant*) consonant, in the articulation of which the point of the tongue is raised *toward*, but not *to*, the back of the upper front teeth, or the hard palate, the exact position and height varying somewhat according to the adjacent sounds. The **r** also differs quite markedly as pronounced in different sections, but is now rarely trilled in standard English, though it still is in the Scottish and some other dialects, and as it usually is in foreign languages. In some localities, especially in the South of England and in New England, **r** is commonly omitted in certain positions or is replaced by a vowel sound, as of **ĕ** in **ev'ĕr** (§ 27), even by educated speakers.

R is never preceded by the regular short sound of a vowel in an accented syllable, except when the **r** ends a syllable and is followed in the succeeding syllable of the same word by a vowel or another **r**, as in **măr'ry**, **vĕr'y**, **spĭr'it**, etc., — and not even then if there is a primitive form ending in **r**; as in **bar**, **bar'ring**; **in-fer'**, **in-fer'ring**, etc.

S

§ 76. **S**, either alone or by assimilation with a following element, represents four sounds in the ordinary spelling, all of which are *open dental fricatives* (i. e., consonants formed

by bringing the tongue near enough to the teeth to cause decided friction of the breath, but not complete closure). Two of the sounds are voiceless, or surd, as in **sun** (sŭn), **sure** (shōōr), and two voiced, or sonant, as in **has** (hăz), **vi'sion** (vĭzh'ŭn).

§ 77. (1) Voiceless, or surd, **s** ("sharp" s), as in **see, hiss, basis,** etc., is the primary sound of the letter, which is used in the respelling invariably with this value. The sound is variously formed by different speakers. It is most often pronounced with a rather narrow aperture between the blade of the tongue and the back of the upper front teeth, or the gums just above. The unintonated breath is forced through this aperture, and, impinging upon the edges of the teeth, produces the sound commonly called "hissing." If the sound is clear it is not advisable to change the usual tongue position.

This sound of **s** is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **c** "soft" (§ 13), as in **cell, vice;** by **sc,** as in **scene, science**; by **sch,** as in **schism.**

§ 78. (2) Voiced, or sonant, **s** ("soft" s), as in **is, has, easy, accuse,** etc., is the same sound as **z** (**zeal,** § 105), and is represented by **z** in the respelling for pronunciation. It is formed with the same tongue position as for "sharp" **s,** but the tongue is more tense for the voiced sound.

The **s** is sometimes voiced as the final sound of verbs, and voiceless as the final sound of the cognate nouns or adjectives; as in **use, abuse, house, diffuse, close,** etc.

§ 79. (3) **S** sometimes takes the sound of **sh** (§ 81), by assimilation with a following **i** or **y** sound, as in **mansion, sure, sugar, censure,** etc. (§§ 47, 87). In the case of a doubled **s,** the first **s** is assimilated to the second; as in **pas'sion** (păsh'ŭn), **is'sue** (ĭsh'ū), etc. In a few words **s** takes the **sh** sound while leaving the following vowel unchanged; as in one pronunciation of **A'si-a** (ā'shĭ-ȧ; ā'shȧ), in **nau'se-a** (nô'shē-ȧ), **o'ce-an'ic** (ō'shē-ăn'ĭk), etc.

§ 80. (4) **S,** when preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, takes the sound of **zh** as in **az'ure** (§ 106) by assimilation with a following **i** or **y** sound; as in **fu'sion, de-ci'sion, ex-plo'sion,** etc. When doubled in this position, the first **s** is assimilated to the second (cf. § 79); as in **ab-scis'sion** (ăb-sĭzh'ŭn), **re-scis'sion** (rē-sĭzh'ŭn).

Sh

§ 81. **Sh** as in **she, rash, usher,** etc., is a *voiceless dental fricative* (i. e., consonant formed by narrowing the oral passage near the teeth so that the unintonated breath is forced out with audible friction). It is formed with a rather narrow opening between the blade of the tongue and the back upper gums, somewhat further back than for **s** (§ 77). The current of air is broader, and the resulting sound fuller and softer, than in the case of **s.** The sound (**sh**) is a simple element, the voiceless correlative of **zh** in **azure** (§ 106).

This sound is otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **c** or **s** with or before **e** or **i** (§§ 13, 79); by **sc** or **t** with or before **i** (§§ 47, 87); by the **s** element of **x** combined with a following **i** (§ 99); by **chs** in **fuch'si-a** (fū'shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), as a common plant name, and by **sch** in **schist,** etc.

T

§ 82. **T** as in **tie, it, note,** etc., is the *voiceless dental* (or often *alveolar*) *stop,* corresponding to **d** (§ 20), but uttered without voice, or intonated breath.

In combination with a following **i,** or the initial element of a **ū** or **ů** (§§ 47, 87), **t** often has the sound of **sh,** as in **na'tion, mo'tion,** etc., or of **ch,** as in **ques'tion, na'ture,** etc. The sound of **t** is otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **th** (§ 84, 3); also by the verb inflection **-ed** in certain positions (§ 20). The **t** is silent in **Matthew, mortgage, hautboy, chasten, hasten, often, listen,** etc.

Th

§ 83. **Th** has two chief sounds: one voiceless (surd) as in **thin, birth,** etc., marked with plain **th** in the respelling for pronunciation; the other voiced (sonant) as in **the, than, breathe,** etc., marked **th**; thus: **thē, thăn.** Both sounds have the same tongue position, which varies slightly with different speakers, the point of the tongue being brought against or near or between the edges of the teeth, producing a "lisping" sound.

§ 84. (1) The plural of nouns ending in voiceless **th** in the singular usually retains the voiceless **th,** especially after a short vowel or a consonant, as in **breaths, deaths, myths, breadths,** etc., but in some cases, esp. when following a long vowel, the plural has preferably **th,** as in **baths, cloths, la̱ths, moths, mouths, oaths, paths, sheaths, truths, wreaths.**

(2) Verbs and nouns ending in **th** often differ in pronunciation, the noun having the **th,** the verb the **th,** sound; as **mouth,** *n. & v.*, **south,** *n. & v.*, etc. The voiced sound in the verb is often indicated by a final silent **e**; as **breath,** *n.*, **breathe,** *v.*; **wreath, wreathe**; **bath, bathe,** etc.

(3) **Th** has exceptionally the sound of **t** in **thyme, Thomas, Thames** (Eng.), **Esther,** and, with **ph,** in **phthisic.** It is commonly silent in **isthmus** and **asthma.**

U

§ 85. **ū** as in **ūse, pūre, cūbe, mū'sic, hū'man,** etc., commonly called "long **u**," is the name sound of the letter **u** in modern English. The sound varies considerably, not only with different speakers, but also in the pronunciation of the same person, according to its position with reference to other sounds. The main element of **ū** is always the sound of **o͞o** (**fo͞od**), which in a full pronunciation of the **ū** is preceded by the sound of **y** (**yes**). In certain positions the initial element becomes **ĭ** (**ĭll**), often so much lightened as to be scarcely audible, and in some positions disappears altogether, leaving simply **o͞o** (see § 86).

At the beginning of a syllable, as in **use, un'ion, disun'ion,** etc., the initial element of the **ū** is **y** (**yes**), the **ū** in such cases sounding the same as **you.** Otherwise the **y** element comes in most clearly after **p, b, m, v, f, c** "hard" (= **k**), and **g** "hard" (as in **go**); as in **pure, bu'reau, beau'ty, mute, view** (vū), **fu'tile, cube, ague.** After **n,** it is less prominent, often becoming **ĭ** (**ĭll**); as in **new** (nū), **nu'mer-ous.** After **d, l** (except as below, § 86), **s, t,** and **th,** as in **duke, lute, suit, as-sume', tune, enthu'si-asm,** the **y** sound comes in with more difficulty, and the initial element usually becomes **i,** but is not, however, properly entirely omitted.

The sound (**ū**) has various equivalents in the ordinary spelling, as in **beauty, feud, pew, ewe, lieu, view, cue, suit, yule, yew, you.**

§ 86. After **r,** as in **rude** (ro͞od), **true** (tro͞o), **u** is now pronounced as simple **o͞o** in the best usage. The same is true of the **u** after the sound of **sh,** as in **sure** (sho͞or), **chute** (sho͞ot), and, usually, after **l** preceded by another consonant, as in **blue** (blo͞o), **flute** (flo͞ot), and after **j,** as in **ju'ry** (jo͞o'rĭ).

§ 87. **ů** as in **ů-nite', val'ů-a-ble,** etc., is a modification of **ū,** in unaccented syllables. It differs from **ū** by taking for the final and main element the sound of **o͝o** (**fo͝ot**).

A preceding **t** tends to assimilate with the **y** or **i** element of the **ů,** the two together forming a more or less clear **ch** sound; as in **na'ture, pic'ture, nat'u-ral.** A preceding **d** in like manner tends to assimilate with the **y** or **i** element, the two forming a more or less clear **j** sound; as in **ver'dure, grad'u-al.** The pronunciation of such words with **ch** and **j,** though common, is considered colloquial, and they are marked in this Dictionary with a tie bar connecting the **t** or **d** with the following **ů**; as in **na'ture** (nā'tu̱r), **nat'u-ral** (năt'u̱-rȧl). The tendency to assimilation is thus shown, and the pronunciation with the sounds of **ch** and **j,** as **nā'chur, năch'u-ral, ver'jur** (with **u** pronounced as **o͝o**, often obscured to **ĕ** in **ev'er**) may be considered allowable in colloquial speech. A preceding **s** in a syllable not initial (as in **cen'sure, sen'su-al**) commonly takes an **sh** sound, and a preceding **z** or a voiced **s** (as in **az'ure, lei'sure, cas'u-al**) a **zh** sound. The preceding **s** usually remains unchanged in initial, and sometimes in medial, syllables; as in **su-preme', con'su-lar,** etc. But in **su'gar** (sho͝og'ẽr), **sure** (sho͞or), and their derivatives the assimilation occurs.

§ 88. **û as in ûrn, ûrge, hûrl,** etc., varies somewhat with different speakers and as occurring in different positions. The sound (û) occurs in standard English only in syllables under some degree of accent, and before **r** in the same syllable (but not when the **r** is doubled, as in **hŭr′ry**; except in derivatives, as **fûr′ry**).

Orthoëpists have long divided words containing this sound (û) into two groups, one typified by such words as **her, fern, bird,** etc., the other by **urn, burn,** etc., and have considered those of the first group to have a sound produced somewhat further forward in the mouth than is that of the second. But the great majority of English-speaking people do not make the distinction. Most phoneticians of the present day regard the words of both groups as having the same sound, and no distinction is made in this Dictionary. In articulating this sound the tongue lies nearly flat in the mouth, neither front nor back articulation predominating, but it is tenser than for ē in **mak′ēr** (§ 27).

The sound (û) is variously represented, in the ordinary spelling, otherwise than by **u**; as in **fern, earn, bird, word, journal, worthy, myrrh,** etc.

§ 89. **ŭ as in ŭp, ŭs, ŭn′der,** etc., is called "**short u.**" The sound is formed with the tongue in nearly the same position as for ē in **ev′ĕr** (§ 27), but slightly retracted and tenser. The vowel sometimes occurs unaccented, as in the prefix **un-**, but otherwise is usually more or less obscured in pronunciation when unaccented. (See § 90.)

The sound (ŭ) is also otherwise represented, in the ordinary spelling, as in **son, does, blood, touch,** etc.

§ 90. **ŭ as in cir′cŭs, sŭb-mit′,** is a variation of **ŭ** (§ 89), occurring unaccented. In formal speech it is often given as **ŭ**, but ordinarily it is lightened and obscured, readily falling into the sound of ē in **ev′ĕr** (§ 27). The usual colloquial lightening is indicated by making the **u** italic (*ŭ*).

The **ou** in **pi′ous,** etc., **oi** in **por′poise, eo** in **dun′geon,** etc., the final element of the **eou** in **right′eous,** etc., and of **iou** in **gra′cious,** etc., and the **o** in **at′om, irk′some, na′tion,** etc., also have this sound. (Cf. § 65.)

§ 91. **ü as in French menu** (mē-nü′), German **grün,** etc., occurs only in foreign loan words not yet naturalized. The French sound may be imitated by firmly rounding the lips as if to pronounce o͝o (**mo͝on**), and then, while holding the lips in this position, pronouncing ē (**ēve**). The German sound is in some words the same as the French, in others it is approximately ĭ (**ĭll**) pronounced with somewhat less rounding of the lips.

§ 92. **U as in bull, put, push,** etc., has the same sound as o͝o in **fo͝ot** (§ 69), and is indicated by o͝o in the respelling; thus, **bull** (bo͝ol), **push** (po͝osh). The **u** in **su′gar** (sho͝og′ĕr) also takes this sound after the sound of **sh**. This sound of **u** occurs *unaccented* in the syllable **ful**; as in **joy′ful, ful-fill′,** etc. After **r**, as in **fru-gal′i-ty,** the unaccented sound often becomes o͝o, but usually, in deliberate speech, retains more of the quality of o͝o.

§ 93. A *silent* **u** often occurs after **g**, which is then always "hard" (as in **go**); as in **guard, guess, plague.** For **u** silent after **q**, see § 74.

§ 94. **U** *with consonant value*, equivalent to **w**, often occurs after **q** or hard **g** (**go**) and before another vowel, as in **qual′i-ty, quite, ques′tion, gua′no, lan′guage,** etc.; also after **s**, as **per-suade′, suite,** etc.

V

§ 95. **V as in vain, ever, live,** etc., is the *voiced labio-dental open* consonant, correlative of **f**, from which it differs only in being uttered with voice, or vocal tone. (See § 35.)

W

§ 96. **W as in we, wet, dwarf, twin,** etc., is a *voiced labial open* consonant (i. e., consonant pronounced with the lips brought close together so as to cause friction, but not complete stoppage, of the voiced, or intonated, breath). The sound is produced with so little audible friction as closely to resemble a vowel, and is classed as a *semivowel*. It has a close relationship to o͝o and o͞o, the highest and closest of the "back" vowels (§§ 68, 69). A slight further elevation of the tongue from the o͞o position, or an increase in the force of utterance, produces the consonantal friction of **w**. Thus for **w**, as for o͞o, there is not only rounding of the lips, but also a constriction between the back of the tongue and the palate. The **w**, therefore, has two places of articulation, and is a back, or guttural, as well as a labial (*labiogutturaI*) consonant, though commonly classed as a labial.

§ 97. When not silent or forming part of a diphthong, **w** is always followed by a vowel. Its sound is sometimes represented by **u** before a vowel, as in **quail, lan′guage** (§ 94). After a vowel in the same syllable, the **w** either forms a diphthong with the vowel, as in **cow, town, few**; or is silent, as in **glow, mow,** sometimes determining the vowel sound, as in **awe, law**. **W** is silent before **r** in the same syllable, as in **wring, wrote,** etc.; also in **answer, sword, toward, two,** and in **who, whom, whoop,** etc.

Wh

§ 98. **Wh as in when, what, which,** is usually pronounced as **h** + a voiceless **w**, no voice, or vocal tone, being heard until the beginning of the following vowel. By some it is regarded simply as a voiceless (surd) **w**. In this Dictionary it is indicated by the respelling **hw**, which represents the usually accepted sound.

X

§ 99. The voiceless (surd) sound of **x**, as in **box, wax, ex-claim′,** etc., is equivalent to **ks**, by which it is represented in the respelling. This, the commoner sound of **x**, occurs usually in accented syllables, or when the **x** is followed by a sounded consonant. In such words as **anx′ious, lux′u-ry,** the **s** component of the **x** takes the sound of **sh** by assimilation with the following sound of **i** or **y** (§§ 47, 87).

§ 100. The voiced (sonant) sound of **x**, as in **ex-ist′, ex-alt′, ex-haŭst′, ex-hib′it,** etc., is equivalent to **gz**, by which it is represented in the respelling. The **x** usually takes this sound when unaccented and followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or a silent **h**.

§ 101. When initial in a word or syllable, **x** has the sound of **z** (**zeal**); as in **xan′thic, xe′bec,** etc.

Y

§ 102. **Y** as a consonant (as in **yes**), with which value it is invariably used in the respelling, is a *voiced* (*sonant*) *palatal fricative* (i.e., consonant pronounced with a passage between the blade of the tongue and the palate narrow enough to cause audible friction of voice, or intonated, breath). The friction of **y**, however, is slight. In pronouncing consonant **y**, the tongue has nearly the same position as for ē (§ 21), but is raised slightly and more of it is involved in forming the constricted passage. The sound is sometimes represented by **i** (§ 47), and also, less often, by **e** (§ 31). **Y**, consonant, occurs usually at the beginning of a syllable; at the end or in the middle, it is more often a vowel. (Cf. § 104.)

§ 103. As a vowel, **y** has four sounds: (*a*) **y** = ī, as in **de-fy′, style, hy-e′na**; (*b*) **y** = ĭ, as in **nymph, lyr′ic, pit′y** (also **ey** final, as in **hon′ey, mon′key**); (*c*) **y** = û, as in **myrrh, myr′tle**; (*d*) **y** = ē, as in **zeph′yr,** etc. The **y**, therefore, as a vowel, has all the sounds of **i**, except ē as in **pique** (pēk). These sounds of **y** are replaced in the respelling by the various equivalents as here given.

§ 104. **Y** is classed with **w** as a *semivowel*, because of its use, in the ordinary spelling, both as a consonant and as a vowel, but it differs from **w** in that it often is the only vowel in a syllable; as in **my, sky, myth,** etc. The **y** is also interchangeable with **i** in diphthongs and digraphs, which usually have the **y** when final; as, **ai, ay; ei, ey; oi, oy.**

Z

§ 105. **Z as in zeal, fro′zen, diz′zy,** etc., is ordinarily a *voiced* (*sonant*) *dental fricative*, the voiced correlative

of "sharp" **s** (§ 77). The sound is often represented, in the ordinary spelling, by **s** (§ 78); rarely, by **c** (§ 13).

§ **106.** In some words **z**, by assimilation with a following **i** or **y** sound, takes a sound (**zh**) which is the voiced (sonant) correlative of **sh** (§ 81); as in **az'ure, sei'zure,** etc. (Cf. §§ 47, 87.) The same sound is represented by **si** in **fu'sion,** etc. (§ 80); by **ti**, exceptionally, in the preferred pronunciation of **tran-si'tion**; and by **g** in **rouge,** etc. (§ 38).

SOUNDS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PLACE OR MANNER OF FORMATION

VOWEL SOUNDS

	Back	*Mixed*	*Front*	
High	o͝o (fo͝od) o͝o (fo͝ot)		ē (ēve) ĭ (Ill)	*High*
Mid	ō (ōld) ä (ärt)	ĕ (evĕr) ŭ (ŭp)	ā (āle) ĕ (mĕn)	*Mid*
Low	ô (ôrb) ŏ (nŏt)	û (tûrn)	â (câre) ă (măn)	*Low*

EXPLANATIONS: "Front" vowels are such as are pronounced with the front of the tongue more or less raised toward the palate, forming a place of constriction at the *front* of the mouth. "Back" vowels are such as are pronounced with the back of the tongue similarly more or less raised toward the palate at the *back* of the mouth. "Mixed" vowels are those in which neither "front" nor "back" articulation predominates. "High," "mid," and "low" refer to the "height" of the tongue, that is, its relative distance from the palate at the place of constriction, the raising and lowering of the tongue being accompanied by raising and lowering of the lower jaw.

CONSONANT SOUNDS

Oral				*Nasal*	*Place of Formation*	
Stopped		*Open*		*Open*		
Voiced	*Voiceless*	*Voiced*	*Voiceless*	*Voiced*		
b	**p**	**w**[1]	**wh**[1]	**m**	Lips (*Labials*).	
....	....	**v**	**f**	....	Lower lip and upper teeth (*Labiodentals*).	
....	....	**th**	**th**	....	Tip of tongue and edge of teeth.	*Dentals.*
d	**t**	**l, r**[2]	....	**n**	Tip of tongue and gums back of upper teeth.	*Dentals.*
....	....	**z**	**s**	....	Blade of tongue and teeth.	*Dentals.*
		zh	**sh**	....	Blade of tongue and gums back of upper teeth.	*Dentals.*
		j[3]	**ch**[3]			*Dentals.*
....	....	**y**	....	....	Middle of tongue and hard palate (*Palatal*).	
g[4]	**k**[4]	**w**[1]	**wh**[1]	**ng** (ŋ)	Root of tongue and soft palate (*Gutturals, or Velars*).	
....	....	....	**h**	....	Same position as following vowel. Cf. § 41. (*Aspirate.*)	

NOTES: [1] See §§ 96, 98. [2] See § 75. [3] **ch** (**chop**) and **j** (**jet**) are compound consonants, equivalent respectively to **tsh** and **dzh** (§§ 16, 48), and the place of formation for each therefore shifts during its pronunciation, beginning with that of **t** or **d** and moving into that of **sh** or **zh**, the latter, however, being the most characteristic. So, also, **x** (§ 99) combines the positions of **k** (or **g**) and **s**. [4] The place of formation for **k** and **g** varies widely according to the vowel which precedes or follows, as in **key** or **gim'let, call** or **go,** but the sounds are usually classed as gutturals, or velars.

EXPLANATIONS: "Voiced" consonants, or sonants, are consonants pronounced with voice, or vocal tone. "Voiceless" consonants, or surds, are consonants that are uttered with breath only, without voice, or vocal tone. "Stopped" consonants, or stops, are consonants in the pronunciation of which the voice or breath is completely stopped momentarily at some point in the mouth passage. "Open" consonants are those in the pronunciation of which, though the passage is more or less impeded, the voice or breath issues through the mouth or nose with no complete stoppage, or break.

ASSIMILATION OF SOUNDS

§ **107.** When a voiced (sonant) consonant and a voiceless (surd) consonant come together in the same syllable, it is often difficult to preserve each in its regular sound. Thus, in **cats** the voiceless **s** is easily pronounced after the voiceless **t**, but in **dogs** the **s** takes more naturally its voiced sound (= **z**) after the voiced sound **g**. Such conformation of one sound to another, called *assimilation*, is a marked characteristic of English. Four common inflectional terminations come under its influence; namely: (1) Possessives in **s**, as **maid's** (mādz). (2) Plurals in **s**, as **tubs** (tŭbz), **groves** (grōvz). (3) **S** in the third person singular of verbs, as **loads** (lōdz), **smooths** (smo͞oŧhz). (4) Preterits and participles in **d** preceded by **e** mute, as in **dashed** (dăsht). Usually, it is the second consonant that is assimilated to the first, but in some cases it is the reverse, as in **spasm** (spăz'm), **prism** (prĭz'm). Assimilation is sometimes reflected in the ordinary spelling, as in **leapt, spelt,** etc., instead of **leaped, spelled,** etc. For other forms of assimilation see §§ 13, 31, 47, 79, 80, 87, 99, 106.

DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS

§ **108.** In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels, in the ordinary spelling, although in pronunciation it is sounded but once. In **banner,** for example, it is possible to utter two complete **n** sounds only by pronouncing **ban,** then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time. But as the word is ordinarily pronounced the vocal organs are closed only once between the first and second syllables, and, moreover, the **n** position is not held long enough to produce the acoustic effect of a doubled sound. Hence, in all such cases, when a consonant is doubled in the ordinary spelling, to indicate that a preceding vowel is short, as in **banner, rob-**

bing, madden, letter, horrid, it is represented by the single consonant in the respelling for pronunciation.

In many derived words, however, in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which an added suffix or a prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in **soulless, foully, keenness, misstep, outtravel, unnatural,** the position of the doubled consonant is held long enough to make upon the ear the impression of a doubled consonant, though there rarely is any actual pause or break between the two consonant sounds. The same effect occurs in compound words in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which the first part ends, as in **headdress, nighttime.** In all such cases as those mentioned in this paragraph, the consonant is written twice in the respelling.

ACCENT

§ 109. Accent (stress) is a special articulative effort distinguishing certain syllables of words or phrases from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation. There are various degrees of accent, only two of which need be marked. These are the *primary*, as in **in-tend′**, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and the *secondary*, as in **su′per-in-tend′**, where the first syllable has a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, but less than that laid on the last. In some words two subordinate accents are shown, as in **in-com′pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty.** While there are no fixed rules for English accent, the following general principles may be mentioned:

(1) English accent is *recessive;* that is, the general tendency of the language is to carry the chief accent back toward or to the first syllable. The working of this principle is seen in such words as **bal′co-ny,** formerly **bal-co′ny, con′fiscate,** *v.*, formerly, and still by some, **con-fis′cate,** etc. Often, the struggle between this principle and former usage is reflected in varying present usage, as in **ad′ver-tize** and **ad-ver-tize′, il′lus-trate** and **il-lus′trate,** etc.

(2) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but **u,** when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in **ten′ement, an′atom′ical, person′ifica′tion,** etc. (though we say **lu′bricate,** not **lub′ricate; su′perabun′dant,** not **sup′erabun′dant,** etc.). This tendency generally fails if the first of the two following syllables ends, and the second begins, with a vowel; as in **pe′ri-od, o′ri-en′tal,** etc.

(3) In many adjectives, as **red′-hot′, un-armed′,** etc., the accent is often variable, being stronger on one syllable or the other according to the rhythm of the sentence. Thus we say, a *red′-hot′ stove;* but, the *stove* is *red′-hot′;* a man *un-armed′;* but, usually, an *un′armed′ man,* etc. Such shifting, or variable, accent was formerly more common than at present, and there are many examples of it in the poets. The attributive use, as in **a well′bred′ man,** being the more usual and characteristic one, the accent proper to such use is the one usually given in the dictionary.

(4) Many in America give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on a syllable preceding the penult, as in **ter′ri-to′ry, cir′cum-stanc′es, in′ter-est′ing,** etc. This fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussion, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word.

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS FOR USE IN INDICATING PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING

For indicating PRONUNCIATION BY RESPELLING, the table on page **vii.** is complete in itself and is alone used throughout this Dictionary. To indicate PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING, the table below may be used in connection with that on page **vii.** The table here given is to be used only when any letter of a word has a sound that is represented in the other table by a different letter. Thus, in the *respelling*, **s** is used for one sound only, that in **sin** or **so,** never for that in **his** (hĭz), **is** (ĭz). To show the pronunciation of **his,** therefore, *without respelling*, the **s** is marked with a diacritic; thus: **hi̱s;** the first two letters (**hĭ**) being from the table on page vii., and the **s̱** from the table below. In this table, the symbols in parentheses are the equivalent symbols from the respelling table.

In digraphs, mark only the letter that is to be regarded as sounded, as in **breāk, brĕad, yīēld, vęil,** etc. **Ce, ci, sci, se, si,** and **ti,** before a vowel and immediately after an accented syllable, usually have the sound of **sh,** and need not be marked. Silent **e** at the end of a syllable, as in **fate,** etc., need not be marked. When desirable, a silent letter may be shown as an unmarked *italic.* In a few words, the pronunciation can be indicated only by respelling.

a̱ (= ē), ... as in **li′a̱r, cow′a̱rd, mus′ta̱rd.**
a̱ (= ŏ), ... ,, ,, ,, **wha̱t, wa̱s, qua̱l′i-ty.**
A̱, a̱ (= ô), ... ,, ,, **a̱ll, a̱we, swa̱rm, ta̱lk.**
Au, au, aw (= ô), ,, ,, **Au Sable, au′thor, law.**
E̱, e̱ (= ā), ... ,, ,, **e̱ight, pre̱y, ve̱in, o-be̱y′;** or (= a̱), as in **os′pre̱y.**
Ê, ê (= â), ... ,, ,, **thêre, hêir, whêrein′.**
Ë, ë (= û), ... ,, ,, **ër′mine, e-tër′nal, swërve.**
Ee, ee (= ē), . . . ,, ,, **eel, feet, fee′ble, un-seen′.**
Ew, ew (= ū), . . ,, ,, **ewe, dew, hewn;** or (= o͞o), as in **brew.**
Ï, ï (= ē), ... ,, ,, **pïque, ma-chïne′, po-lïce′;** or (= ĕ), as in **fï-as′co.**
Ĩ, ĩ (= ê), ... ,, ,, **vĩr-gin′i-ty, e-lix′ĩr;** or (= û), as in **ĩrk′some, fĩr.**
o̱ (= o͞o), . . . ,, ,, **wo̱lf, wo̱m′an, wo̱l′ver-ine′.**
O̱, o̱ (= o͞o), . . . ,, ,, **o̱oze, do̱, who̱, to̱mb.**
Ȯ, ȯ (= ŭ), ... ,, ,, **ȯth′er, sȯn;** or (= o͝o), as in **wel′cȯme.**
ə̆ (= ĕ), ... ,, ,, **sail′ə̆r, mi′nə̆r;** or (= û), as in **wə̆rk, wə̆rth.**

Ow, ow (= ou), . as in **owl, cow′ard, vow′el.**
Oy, oy (= oi), . . ,, ,, **oys′ter, boy, roy′al, en-joy′.**
U̱, u̱ (= o͝o), ... ,, ,, **fu̱ll, pu̱t, pu̱sh, joy′fu̱l.**
U̱, u̱ (= o͞o), ... ,, ,, **ru̱de, ru̱′mor, in-tru̱de′.**
ȳ (= ī), ... ,, ,, **flȳ, skȳ, stȳle, de-fȳ′, dȳ′ing.**
Y̆, y̆ (= ĭ), ... ,, ,, **y̆t′tri-a, hy̆mn, ly̆r′ic.**
ỹ (= ē), ... ,, ,, **sat′ỹr;** or (= û), as in **mỹrrh.**
c̱, c̱ (= k), ... ,, ,, **c̱at, c̱on-c̱ur′.**
Ç, ç (= s), ... ,, ,, **çell, viçe.**
Ch, ch (= k), . . ,, ,, **cho′rus, ech′o, ep′och.**
Çh, çh (= sh), . . ,, ,, **çhaise, ma-çhine′.**
g̱, g̱ (= g), ... ,, ,, **g̱et, be-g̱in′, an′g̱er.**
Ġ, ġ (= j), ... ,, ,, **ġem, en′ġine.**
dġ (= j), ... ,, ,, **edġe, bridġe, badġ′er.**
s̱ (= z), ... ,, ,, **is̱, has̱, wis̱′dom.**
x (ks), ... ,, ,, **vex, ex′it.**
x̱ (= gz), ... ,, ,, **ex̱-ist′, ex̱-am′ple.**
Ph, ph (= f), . . . ,, ,, **phan′tom, sul′phur.**
Qu, qu (= kw), . ,, ,, **queen, con′quest.**
Wh, wh (= hw), ,, ,, **when, what.**

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

Two methods of pronouncing Latin are now in extended general English use; one, the so-called English method, follows in general the analogies of English pronunciation according to certain formal rules; the other, the so-called Roman method, attempts to follow more or less closely, as far as it is known, the pronunciation of the Romans themselves at the height of their civilization (about B. C. 50 to A. D. 50).

The English method was until recently taught in both England and America, and is still used almost exclusively in the pronunciation of Latin scientific words, and in names, phrases, and quotations, when these are in English context. Since most of the Latin words and phrases contained in the Dictionary fall in one or another of these categories, their pronunciation is indicated according to the English method.

SYLLABICATION AND ACCENT OF LATIN WORDS

Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. In the English method, words are syllabified according to English analogies. In the Roman method, words are syllabified as follows: (*a*) A single consonant (including consonant **i** and **v**) or, by many, any consonant group (as **sp, st, gn**) that can begin a word, when between two vowels is written and pronounced with the following vowel. Doubled consonants are separated. Examples: **mi'li-tes, de'ti-net.** Some carry over an **x** to the following syllable, as in **di'xit**; but the division **dix'it** is, on the whole, to be preferred. (*b*) Prefixes and suffixes are kept separate.

Words of two syllables are accented on the first syllable; as, **pa'ter, mi'les.** Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult (next to the last syllable), if it is long; otherwise they are accented on the antepenult (last syllable but two).

NOTE. No attempt is made to cover the rules for determining the quantities of Latin vowels and syllables. A complete statement of these is to be found in any Latin grammar. The proper accentuation is indicated for all Latin words and phrases. In accordance with most present usage, Latin words and phrases which are considered to be purely such are divided into syllables according to the Roman method, and further indication of the pronunciation is usually omitted, except that when such division would lead to mispronunciation of any word according to the English method, the pronunciation of the word according to that method is shown; as, **non de'ti-net** (dĕt'ĭ-nĕt). For those who prefer to pronounce such Latin quotations according to the Roman method, the syllabification as indicated, together with the Rules for the "Roman" Pronunciation of Latin given later, will be a sufficient guide.

RULES FOR THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

Syllabic division, *as forming a basis for these rules*, follows the *English* method; thus, **det'i-net**, etc., and not **de'ti-net**, as now commonly divided. Cf. NOTE, above.

1. Vowels, when ending accented syllables, have always the sounds as in **āle, ēve, īce, ōld, ūse**; as, **pā'ter, hō'mo**, etc.

When final in unaccented syllables, vowels are as follows:

A has the sound of *ȧ* in **so'fȧ**; as, **mu'sa** (mū'zȧ), **a-cer'bus** (ȧ-sûr'bŭs).

E, o, and **u** have nearly the same sound as when accented, but slightly shorter; as, **rē'tĕ, vō'lŏ, po'pu-lī** (pŏp'ŭ-lī).

I, when the final sound of a word, always has its long sound (as in **īce**); as, **nī'sī.** EXCEPTION: The final **i** of **tibi** and **sibi** has, like the first **i**, its short sound (as in **ĭt**).

I, at the end of an unaccented syllable, not final, has its short sound; as, **de'tĭ-net.** EXCEPTION: **I** has its long sound in the first syllable of a word the second syllable of which is accented, when it either stands alone before a consonant, as in **ī-dō'lum**, or ends a syllable followed by a vowel, as in **fī-ē'bam, ī-ăm'bus.**

Y is always pronounced like **i** in the same position.

2. Vowels, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, have always the sounds as in **măn, mēt, ĭn, ŏdd, nūt**; as, **măg'nus, rĕg'num, hŏc**, etc. EXCEPTIONS:—

A, following **qu** before **dr**, has the sound of **a** in **quadrant**, as in **quad'rans** (kwŏd'rănz); when followed by **rt** it has the sound of **a** in **quart**, as in **quar'to.** Otherwise, **a** before **r** has the sound of **a** in **art**, as in **par'ticeps, ar'ma**; except when followed by another **r**, as in **păr'ri-ci'da.**

E, i, and **y**, before **r** final in a word or final in a syllable, when followed in the next syllable by any other consonant than another **r**, sound as in **her, fir**; as, **fer'vet** (fûr'vĕt), **hir'cus** (hûr'kŭs).

Es, at the end of a word, sounds like the English word **ease**; as, **mi'li-tes** (mĭl'ĭ-tēz).

Os, at the end of plural cases, sounds like **ose** in **dose**; as, **do'mi-nos** (dŏm'ĭ-nōs).

Post, alone or compounded, is pronounced like **post** in English, as in **post'e-a**; but not in its derivatives, as in **pŏs-tre'mus.**

3. Diphthongs are as follows:

Æ (**ae**) and **œ** (**oe**) are always diphthongs unless separated by diæresis. They are pronounced as **e** would be in the same position; as, **æ'vum** (ē'vŭm), **æs** (ēz).

Au, when a diphthong, is pronounced as **ô (ôr)**; as, **au'rum** (ô'rŭm).

Au, in the termination of proper names from the Greek, has the vowels pronounced separately; as, **Men'e-lā'us.**

Ai, ei, oi, and **yi**, usually have the vowels pronounced separately. When they are accented, and followed by another vowel, the **i** is pronounced like initial **y**; as, **Cassiopeia** (-pē'yȧ), **Troia** (trō'yȧ), **Harpyia** (-pĭ'yȧ).

Ei, when a diphthong, and not followed by another vowel, is pronounced like **ī**; as in **ei-do'lon.**

Eu, when a diphthong, is pronounced as **ū (ūse)**; as in **Eu-phrā'tes, e'heu.**

Eu has the letters pronounced separately in the terminations **eus** and **eum** of Latin nouns and adjectives, except neuter; as, **me'um, me'us.** Otherwise it is pronounced as a diphthong; as, **Eu-rō'pa** (ŭ-rō'pȧ), **The'seus** (thē'sūs).

NOTE. The termination **eus**, in proper names derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in **-εύς**, is better pronounced in one syllable, as **Or'pheus** (ôr'fūs), **The'seus** (thē'sūs); although many pronounce it in two, **Or'phe-us, The'se-us.**

Ua, ue, ui, uo, uu, when diphthongs, are pronounced like **wa, we**, etc.; as, **lin'gua** (lĭn'gwȧ), **quo'ta** (kwō'tȧ), **e'quus** (ē'kwŭs), etc. They are always diphthongs after **q** and usually after **g.**

Ui in **cui** and **huic** is pronounced like **ī** (kī, hīk); or, by some, like **wī** (kwī, hwīk).

4. Consonants are, in general, pronounced as in English, but the following cases are to be noted:

C, before **e, i**, and **y**, and the diphthongs **æ, œ**, and **eu**, is pronounced as **s**; as in **Cæ'sar, cœ'lum.** EXCEPTION: **C**, standing or following an accented syllable, before **i** followed by a vowel, and also before **eu** and **yo**, has the sound of **sh**; as, **fa'ci-as** (fā'shĭ-ăs), **Si'cy-on** (sĭsh'ĭ-on).

Ch has the sound of **k**, as in **char'ta** (kär'tȧ), but before **th** or at the beginning of a word it is silent; as, **Chtho'ni-a** (thō'nĭ-ȧ).

Ct, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **t**; as, **cte-nid'i-um** (tē-nĭd'ĭ-ŭm).

G is pronounced "soft" (like **j**) before **e, i**, and **y**, and the diphthongs **æ** and **œ**; as, **ge'nus** (jē'nŭs), **æ'gis** (ē'jĭs). Otherwise it has its "hard" sound (as in **bag, go**).

When **g** comes before another **g** "soft," it is assimilated to it in pronunciation; as, **Ag'ger** (ăj'ĕr).

Gn, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **n**; as, **gno'mon** (nō'mŏn).

Mn, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **n**; as, **Mne-mos'y-ne** (nē-mŏs'ĭ-nē).

Ph is usually pronounced as **f.** Before **th** at the beginning of a word it is usually silent; as, **phthi'sis** (thī'sĭs).

Ps, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **s**; as, **psy-cho'sis** (sī-kō'sĭs).

Pt, initial, in words of Greek origin, is pronounced as **t**; as, **pter′o-dac′tyl** (tĕr′ō-dăk′tĭl).

S is usually "sharp" (as in **sun**). EXCEPTIONS: (*a*) **Si**, followed by a vowel and immediately preceded by a consonant in an accented syllable, is pronounced as **shi**; as, **Al′si-um** (ăl′shĭ-ŭm). (*b*) **Si** and **zi**, followed by a vowel and immediately preceded by an accented vowel, are pronounced **zhi**; as, **ec-cle′si-a** (ĕ-klē′zhĭ-ȧ), **Sa-ba′zi-a** (sȧ-bā′zhĭ-ȧ). In a few proper names, **s** preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable and followed by **i** before another vowel, has the sound of **sh**; as, **Asia** (ā′shĭ-ȧ), **Theodosia** (thē′ō-dō′shĭ-ȧ).

S, final in a word, after **e**, æ, **au**, **b**, **m**, **n**, and **r**, has the sound of **z**; as, **mi′les** (mī′lēz), æs (ēz), **laus** (lôz), **lens** (lĕnz), **Mars** (märz). In accordance with English analogy, **s** is pronounced as **z** in **Cæ′sar**, **cæ-su′ra** (usually), **mi′ser**, **mu′sa**, **re-sid′u-um**, **cau′sa**, **ro′sa**, and their derivatives, and in some other words; but not (usually) in **Cæsarea**, nor in **trans** or its compounds; as, **trans′-e-at**.

T, following an accented syllable and preceding an **i** followed by another vowel, sounds like **sh**; as, **ra′ti-o** (rā′-shĭ-ō; -shō), **Ig-na′ti-us** (Ig-nā′shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs). But **t** in such positions retains its sound as in English **tin** after **s**, **t**, or **x**, as in **Sal-lus′ti-us**, **Brut′ti-i**; and in proper names ending in **-tion** or **-tyon**, as in **The′o-do′ti-on**, **Am-phic′ty-on**.

X, initial, has the sound of **z**, as in **Xan′thi-um** (zăn′-thĭ-ŭm), **Xen′o-phon**; otherwise it has the sound of **ks**, as in **ax′is** (ăk′sĭs), **ex′e-unt**. EXCEPTIONS: When **ex** (also by some **ux**) is followed by a vowel in an accented syllable, the **x** has the sound of **gz**; as, **ex-em′plum** (ĕg-zĕm′plŭm).

X, final in a syllable, before **i** followed by another vowel, or before **u** with the sound of **ū** or **ů**, is pronounced as **ksh**; as, **nox′i-us** (nŏk′shĭ-ŭs).

RULES FOR THE "ROMAN" PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN

There are no silent letters and no obscured vowels. Each vowel has always the same, or nearly the same, sound, but may be long or short in actual quantity.

The **vowels** are sounded as follows:

Long.	Short.
a, as in **art**.	**a**, as in **ar-tis′tic**.
e, ,, **a** in **pale** or **cha′os**.	**e**, ,, **a** in **cha-ot′ic**, or as **e** in **pen**.
i, ,, in **po-lice′**.	**i**, as in **tin**.
o, ,, ,, **pole**.	**o**, ,, ,, **o-bey′**.
u, ,, ,, **rude** (rōōd).	**u**, ,, ,, **pull** (pŏŏl).
y, ,, French **u** or German **ü**.	

The **diphthongs** are sounded:

Æ (**ae**) as **ai** in **aisle**; **au** as **ou** in **house**; **ei** as **ei** in **veil**; **eu** as **ā′o͞o**; **oi** (**oe**) as **oi** in **oil**; **ui** as **wē**, as in **cui** (kwē), **huic** (hwēk).

The **consonants**:

B, **d**, **f**, **h**, **k**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **p**, and **qu** are pronounced as in English; except that **bs** and **bt** are pronounced as **ps** and **pt**.

C always as in **cow**; never as in **city** or in **gracious** (-shŭs). Cf. **t**.

Ch as **k** + **h**, about as in **truck horse**; but it may be pronounced as simple **k**.

G always "hard," as in **go**; never as in **gem**. When **ngu** precedes a vowel, the **gu** has the sound of **gw**; as in **languens**.

J is like **y** in **yes**.

Ph as **p** + **h**, about as in **loophole**; but it may be pronounced as simple **p** or like English **ph** (**f**), a sound which it acquired soon after the classical period.

R is trilled slightly with the tip of the tongue.

S always "sharp," as in **sun**.

Su as **sw**; as in **suavitas**.

T always as in **tun**; never as in **nation** (-shŭn).

Th as **t** + **h**, about as in **hothouse**; but it may be pronounced as simple **t**.

V like **w**.

X always as in **box**; never as in **ex-ist′** (ĕg-zĭst′), or in **xe′bec** (zē′bĕk).

Z as in **maze**, or as **dz** in **adz**.

NOTE. Doubled letters, as **dd**, **ll**, **pp**, etc., should be pronounced so that both are distinctly audible, as **dd** in **had done**, etc.

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF SPANISH

1. Vowels: **A** as in **art**, **e** as **a** in **ale**, **i** as in **police**, **o** as in **old** (or as in **lord**), **u** as in **rule** = **oo** in **noon**. When unaccented they are the same in quality, but slightly shorter in quantity, though always pronounced clearly and distinctly.

2. Consonants: As in English, with the following exceptions:

B, especially between vowels, sounds much like **v** in **have**, hence **b** and **v** are often interchanged and such spellings as Habana, Havana, are common.

C in Castilian Spanish (the standard literary form of the language) before **e** or **i** is like **th** in **thin**; but in some parts of Spain and generally throughout Spanish America and in the Philippine Islands it is like **s** in **sun**, although the Castilian sound is often taught in the schools.

Ch is always like **ch** in **church**.

D is not so clear as in English, but has more or less of the sound of **th** in **this**. Between vowels, especially in endings like **-ado** and **-ido**, and at the end of words, it is like **th** in **this**. At the end of words it is often so faint as hardly to be heard, and in colloquial speech it often disappears entirely in this position and between vowels.

G before **a**, **o**, **u**, or a consonant is like **g** in **go**; before **e** or **i** it is like **h** in **hew** pronounced with strong friction of the breath, about like German **ch** in **ich**, **ach**. **Gu** in the combinations **gue** and **gui** is like **g** in **go**, or like **gu** in English **guess**. If the **u** is marked with the diæresis (Sp. *crema*), as in **agüero**, the **gü** is like **gu** in **guano** (gwä′-nō), as is **gu** in the combinations **gua** and **guo**. In **gn** the two sounds are always distinct, as in **signo** (sēg′nō).

H is always silent.

J has always the strong sound of **h** like that of **g** before **e** and **i**.

Ll is like **lli** in **William**, as **villa** (vēl′yä). Colloquially it is like **y** in **yes**, and this pronunciation is very common in Spanish words and names in the southwestern United States.

ñ is like **ni** in **onion**, as **doña** (dō′nyä).

Q occurs only in the combinations **que** and **qui**, and is like **k** in **keep**, as **Quijote** (kē-hō′tā).

R is strongly trilled with the tip of the tongue.

S is always like **s** in **sun**.

X formerly had the sound of Spanish **j**, in many words and names in which it is replaced by **j** in the modern spelling of the Spanish Academy. In the spelling of the Academy it now represents the sound of **x** as in **box**, but the old spelling and sound often remain, esp. in Spanish America. In Mexican names **x** often has the sound of **s**, and in some dialects is silent or nearly so.

Y is like **y** in **you**, or, at the end of a word after a vowel or when used alone as the conjunction **y** (and), it is like **e** in **me**.

Z in Castilian Spanish is like **th** in **thin**, but in parts of Spain, in Spanish America, and in the Philippine Islands it is commonly like **s** in **sun**, although the Castilian sound is often taught in the schools.

3. Accent. Words ending in a consonant, except **n** or **s**, are regularly accented on the final syllable. Words ending in a vowel, or in **n** or **s**, are regularly accented on the next to the last syllable. If the accent is irregular it is indicated by placing the mark (′) over the vowel of the accented syllable, as in **Córdoba** (**Cordova**).

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME

☞ The preferred spellings in this dictionary are in accordance with these rules. Other spellings are given as alternatives where they are very common, especially if they are the preferred forms in British usage.

FINAL CONSONANTS

§ 1. The letters f, l, and s at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*, *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*, *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*.

EXCEPTIONS: *Clef*, *if*, *of*, *pal*, *as*, *gas*, *yes*, *his*, *this*, *pus*, *plus*, *bus* (for *omnibus*), *thus*, and *us*. The s is not doubled when (as in *o's*, *spade's*, *tones*, *loves*, *has*, *is*, *was*, etc.) it is used to form the possessive case or the plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb.

§ 2. C, h, j, k, q, v, w, and **y** are never doubled when final. **B, d, g, m, n, p, r, t,** and **z,** when final, are doubled in only a few words, the most important being *ebb*, *add*, *odd*, *egg*, *Ann*, *inn*, *Finn*, *Lapp*, *err*, *shirr*, *butt*, *fizz*, *buzz*, *fuzz*.

§ 3. Monosyllables ending with the sound of k, and having *c* following the vowel, usually have *k* added after the *c*; as in *black*, *stack*, *fleck*, *speck*, *click*, *thick*, *knock*, *smock*, *pluck*, and *buck*.

EXCEPTIONS: *Lac*, *sac*, *roc*, *arc*.

§ 4. Words of more than one syllable, ending in *-ic* or *-iac*, are now written (except *derrick*) without the *k*; as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *zodiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public*. **Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*,** commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*, *hummock*, *bullock*, *futtock*, *shaddock*.

EXCEPTIONS: *Almanac*, *rebec*, *zebec*, *manioc*, *havoc*.

FORMATION OF DERIVATIVES

§ 5. Words ending in *c* have a *k* inserted when adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, so that the *c* shall not be pronounced like *s*: as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *physic*, *physicked*, *physicking*; *zinc*, *zincked*, *zincking*, *zincky*.

§ 6. Final consonant doubled. Words accented on the last syllable (including words of one syllable) if they end in a single consonant (except *h* or *x*) preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel: as, *clan*, *clan'nish*; *plan*, *planned*, *plan'ning*, *plan'ner*; *bag*, *bag'gage*; *hot*, *hot'ter*, *hot'test*; *wit*, *wit'ty*; *cabal'*, *cabal'ler*; *abet'*, *abet'ted*, *abet'ting*, *abet'tor*; *begin'*, *begin'ning*, *begin'ner*; *infer'*, *inferred'*, *infer'ring*. The consonant is doubled to preserve the short sound of the vowel. Thus, *plănned*, *hŏttest*, and *abĕtted*, would naturally be pronounced *plāned*, *hōtest*, and *abēted*, if the consonant were not doubled.

EXCEPTIONS: *Gaseous*, *inferable*, *transferable*, and derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable: as, *cabal'*, *cab'alism*, *cab'alist*; *prefer'*, *pref'erence*, *refer'*, *reference*, *defer'*, *def'erence*, etc.

§ 7. Final consonant not doubled. Words accented on any syllable except the last, words ending in more than one consonant, and words ending in a single consonant preceded by more than one vowel, do not double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel: as, *daub*, *daubed*, *daub'er*; *need*, *need'y*; *brief*, *brief'er*, *brief'est*; *trav'ail*, *trav'ailed*, *trav'ailing*; *rev'el*, *rev'eled*, *rev'eling*; *trav'el*, *trav'eling*, *trav'eler*; *prof'it*, *prof'ited*; *act*, *act'ed*, *ac'tor*; *perform'*, *perform'er*; *stand*, *stand'ing*.

EXCEPTIONS: In *humbug* and a few other words ending in *g*, the *g* is doubled (*humbugged*, *humbugging*) before *e* or *i*, so that the *g* shall not be pronounced like *j*. The derivatives of *kidnap* are preferably spelled with one *p*, although the forms *kidnapper*, *kidnapping*, *kidnapped* are not uncommon. The form *woolen*, with one *l*, is usual in the United States, but *woollen*, with two *l's*, is preferred in British usage.

§ 8. Double consonant retained. Words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants when adding suffixes: as, *cbb*, *ebbing*; *odd*, *oddly*; *stiff*, *stiffness*; *fell*, *fellable*; *skill*, *skillful*, *skillfulness*; *will*, *willful*, *willfulness*; *dull*, *dullness*; *full*, *fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install*, *inthrall*, *thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent a false pronunciation if spelled with one *l*.

EXCEPTIONS: *Illy*; *dully*; *fully*.

§ 9. Silent *e* retained. Words ending with silent *e* generally retain this *e* before suffixes beginning with a consonant: as, *pale*, *paleness*; *hate*, *hateful*; *incite*, *incitement*; *chaste*, *chastely*, *chasteness*; *move*, *movement*; and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

EXCEPTIONS: *Wholly*, *nursling*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *lodgment*, *judgment*, and, often, certain words (as, *due*, *duly*; *argue*, *argument*; *true*, *truly*; *awe*, *awful*) in which the final *e* of the primitive is preceded by another vowel.

§ 10. Silent *e* omitted. Words ending with silent *e* generally drop the *e* before suffixes beginning with a vowel: as, *bride*, *bridal*; *guide*, *guidance*; *plume*, *plumage*; *use*, *usable*, *usage*; *grieve*, *grievance*; *come*, *coming*; *shape*, *shaping*; *move*, *movable*; *sale*, *salable*; *fleece*, *fleecy*; *force*, *forcible*; *true*, *truism*.

EXCEPTIONS: The *e* is retained in *hoeing*, *shoeing*, and *toeing* (from *hoe*, *shoe*, and *toe*), to guard against mispronunciation, but is generally excluded from *shoer*. It is retained in *dyeing*, *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing* (from *dye*, *singe*, *springe*, *swinge*, *tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying*, *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, *tinging* (from *die*, *sing*, *spring*, *swing*, *ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*. Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before suffixes beginning with *a* or *o*, so that the *c* or *g* shall not be pronounced with the hard sound: as, *peace*, *peaceable*; *notice*, *noticeable*; *manage*, *manageable*; *change*, *changeable*; *advantage*, *advantageous*; *outrage*, *outrageous*. *Mortgagor*, pronounced *mor'ga-jor'*, from *mortgage*, and *pledgor*, pronounced *plej-or'*, from *pledge*, are the forms preferred in usage. In derivatives in *-able*, as *usable*, *useable*, *salable*, *saleable*, etc., usage is divided and often inconsistent.

§ 11. Ending *-ing* added to *ie*. Words ending in *ie* usually drop the *e* and change *i* to *y* when adding *ing*, so as to prevent two *i's* from coming together: as, *die*, *dying*; *hie*, *hying*; *lie*, *lying*; *tie*, *tying*; *vie*, *vying*.

§ 12. *y* preceded by a consonant. Words ending

in *y* preceded by a consonant usually change *y* to *i* before any suffix except one beginning with *i*: as, *icy, iciest, icily; mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, fogginess; earthy, earthiness; pity, pitiful.*

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable usually retain the *y*: as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; spry, spryer, spryest; wry, wryness.* But *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*; and *drily, shily, slily*, are not uncommon. Before *-ship* and *-like*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship, citylike, countrylike*, and in derivatives formed from *baby* and *lady*, the *y* is retained. The *y* also is retained in the possessive case of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *country's, everybody's.*

§ 13. *y* preceded by a vowel. Words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel generally retain the *y* unchanged before all suffixes: as, *gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; enjoy, enjoyed; buy, buying; gluey, glueyness.*

EXCEPTIONS: *Daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain*, and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds; *dewiness.*

§ 14. Adding a vowel to a vowel ending. Words ending with a vowel sound generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound before a suffix beginning with a vowel: as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; dough, doughy; echo, echoed; woo, wooer; bow, bowed; beau, beauish.* Sometimes *cooes, wooes* (from the verbs *coo, woo*) are found; but *coos, woos*, like *taboos, shampoos*, are preferable. *Cooed* and *wooed* are proper, like other participles in *-ed.*

PLURALS

☞ For irregular plurals, as of *man, foot, brother, ox, deer*, and for plurals of foreign words, as of *datum, genus, index, crisis*, consult the individual words in the Vocabulary. See also the *Note* under the word PLURAL in the Vocabulary.

§ 15. The plural of English nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the singular ends in a sound with which *s* can unite and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *bay, bays; shah, shahs; sea, seas; tree, trees; pie, pies; Hindu, Hindus; woe, woes; canto, cantos; virtue, virtues; purlieu, purlieus; claw, claws; cab, cabs; panic, panics; bead, beads; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; path, paths; ache, aches; plague, plagues; lock, locks; bell, bells; gem, gems; fan, fans; cup, cups; ear, ears; act, acts.* **Singulars ending in *o*** generally add *s* only to form their plurals. Certain words (as, *echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; embargo, embargoes; motto, mottoes; potato, potatoes*, etc.) ending in *o* preceded by a consonant add *es* to form their plurals. Other nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. As to **nouns ending in *i*** usage differs, though, as a rule, their plurals are preferably written with the termination *is.*

When the singular ends in a sound (as that of *ch* in *much*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) with which *s* cannot unite in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before the *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, which then forms a separate syllable with the *s*: as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; edge, edges; lace, laces; gas, gases; class, classes; alias, aliases; marquis, marquises; case, cases; loss, losses; box, boxes; maze, mazes.*

§ 16. Singulars ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plurals by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies; sky, skies; army, armies; pity, pities; Mary, Maries* (sometimes *Marys*). This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u* is strictly a consonant; as, *colloquy, colloquies.*

Singulars ending in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), form their plurals by adding *s* only: as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; monkey, monkeys; attorney, attorneys; alloy, alloys; guy, guys.*

§ 17. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The principal examples are: *life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; sheaf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beeves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; shelf, shelves; self, selves; wolf, wolves.* See STAFF, WHARF, SCARF, HOOF, TURF, in the Vocabulary. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f*, *fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 18. Plural of a letter, figure, sign, etc. To express the plural of a letter, a figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l's* in *all*;" "The two *0's* in *400*;" "Two **'s* in Orion;" "He uses too many *if's*." Some, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

§ 19. There are many words in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. In such cases this variation of usage is indicated in the Vocabulary.

§ 20. -able or -ible. See -ABLE, in the Vocabulary.

§ 21. -er or -re. There is a class of words ending in *-er*, some of which are written by many authors with the termination *-re*; as, *center, meter, theater*, etc., often written *centre, metre, theatre*, etc. *Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre*, and *ogre* retain the termination *-re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*. Still, we have the adjective *eager*, the noun *eagre* or *eager*, and the preposition *mauger* or *maugre.*

§ 22. -ize or -ise. Certain words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, are written with either *-ize* or *-ise*: as, *criticize* or *criticise; civilize* or *civilise; naturalize* or *naturalise; patronize* or *patronise.* But the spelling in *-ise* for this class being now less often used, only the form in *-ize* is given in this book. Words still retaining the spelling *-ise* are: those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*), as *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise*; and, also, *advertise, advise, affranchise, arise, chastise, circumcise, compromise, demise, despise, devise, disenfranchise, disfranchise, disguise, enfranchise, exercise, exorcise, franchise, merchandise, premise, revise, supervise, surmise.*

§ 23. mold or mould. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold, bolt, colt, gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Many authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner; and this spelling is also given in this Dictionary as alternative.

§ 24. -or or -our. There is a numerous class of words almost universally written in the United States with the termination *-or*, many of which are also written, esp. in England, with the termination *-our*; as, *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor.* English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *-or* in English books.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

a. .....Adjective.
ab......About.
A. D......Anno Domini (L., year of our Lord).
adv......Adverb.
AF......Anglo-French.
aft......After.
Amer......American.
Anat......Anatomy.
Anc......Ancient.
Anthropol....Anthropology.
Antiq......Antiquities.
Ar......Arabic.
Arch......Architecture.
Archæol......Archæology.
Arith......Arithmetic.
Armor......Armoric.
AS...... Anglo-Saxon.
Astrol......Astrology.
Astron......Astronomy.
augm......Augmentative.
av......Avoirdupois.

Babylon......Babylonian.
B. C......Before Christ.
bet......Between.
Biol......Biology.
Bot......Botany.
Brit...... British.

Can. F...Canadian French.
cap......Capital, capitalize; that is, make the initial letter a capital.
Carp......Carpentry.
cf......Confer (L., compare).
Ch......Charles, Church.
Chem......Chemistry.
Chin......Chinese.
Ch. of Eng...Church of England.
Class......Classical.
Col.....Colonel, Colossians.
colloq......Colloquial.
com......Commonly.
Com......Commerce.
comp......Composition.
compar......Comparative.
contr., contract. Contraction.
Corn......Cornish.
corrupt......Corruption.
Cryst......Crystallography.
cu......Cubic.

D.....Dutch.
Dan......Daniel, Danish.
deriv......Derivative.
Dial. Eng. Dialectic English.
dim......Diminutive.
disting......Distinguished.
dr...... Dram.
dwt...Pennyweight (denarius weight).

E......English, East.
Eccl......Ecclesiastical.
Egypt......Egyptian.
Elec......Electricity.
Embryol......Embryology.
Eng......England.
Engin......Engineering.
etc......Et cetera (L., and so forth).
equiv......Equivalent.
Ex......Exodus.
exc...... ....Except.
excl......Excluding.

F......French.
fem......Feminine.
fig......Figuratively.
form......Formerly.
Fort......Fortification.
fr......From.
freq......Frequentative.
ft......Foot, feet.

g......Gram.
G......German.
Gael......Gaelic.
Gen......Genesis.
Geog......Geography.
Geol......Geology.
Geom......Geometry.
Gr......Greek.
Gram......Grammar.

Heb......Hebrew.
Her......Heraldry.
Hind.....Hindustani.
Hist......History, historic.
Hung......Hungarian.

Icel......Icelandic.
i. e......Id est (L., that is).
imp......Imperative.
in......Inch, inches.
incho......Inchoative.
incor......Incorrectly.
indic......Indicative.
inf......Infinitive.
intens......Intensive.
Introd......Introduction.
Ir......Irish.
It......Italian.

Jap......Japanese.
Jav......Javanese.
L......Latin.
Lat......Latin.
lb., lbs......Pound, pounds.
l. c......Lower case; that is, make the initial a small letter, not a capital.
LG......Low German.
LGr......Low Greek.
lit......Literally.
LL...Late Latin, Low Latin.

Mach......Machinery.
Malay......Malayan.
Man......Manège.
masc......Masculine.
Math......Mathematics.
Matt......Matthew.
ME......Middle English.
Mech......Mechanics.
Med......Medicine.
Meteor......Meteorology.
Mex......Mexican.
Mil......Military.
Min......Mineralogy.
Myth......Mythology.

n......Noun.
N......North.
Nat. Hist...Natural History.
Naut......Nautical.
Nav......Naval.
neut......Neuter.
NGr......New Greek.
NL......New Latin.

Obs......Obsolete.
Obsoles......Obsolescent.
OD......Old Dutch.
OF......Old French.
OHG.....Old High German.
OIr......Old Irish.
Org......Organic.
OScand...Old Scandinavian.
OSp......Old Spanish.
oz......Ounce, ounces.

p. a...Participial adjective.
Paint......Painting.
Per......Persian.
perh......Perhaps.
pers......Person.
pert...... .Pertaining.
Petrog......Petrography.
Pg......Portuguese.
Pharm......Pharmacy.
Philol......Philology.
Philos......Philosophy.
Phon......Phonetics.
Photog......Photography.
Photom......Photometry.
Phys......Physical.
Physiol......Physiology.
pl......Plural.
Poet......Poetic.
p. p......Past participle.
p. pr.....Present participle.
Pr......Provençal.
prep......Preposition.
pres......Present.
pret......Preterite.
Print......Printing.
prob......Probably.
prop......Properly.
Pros......Prosody.

R......Rare.
R. C. Ch...Roman Catholic Church.
Ref. Sp.....Reformed Spelling.
Relig......Religion.
Rev......Revelation.
Rhet...Rhetoric, rhetorical.
Russ......Russian.

Sam......Samuel.
sc......Scilicet (L., to wit, namely).
Scand......Scandinavian.
Scot......Scottish.
Shak......Shakespeare.
sing......Singular.
Skr......Sanskrit.
Sp...... Spanish.
specif......Specifically.
subj......Subjunctive.
superl......Superlative.
Surg......Surgery.
syn......Synonym.

Teut.....Teutonic.
Theol......Theology.
Tim......Timothy.
Turk......Turkish.

Univ......University.
U. S......United States.

var......Variant.
vb. n......Verbal noun.
v. i......Verb intransitive.
v. t......Verb transitive.

W......Welsh.

yd......Yard, yards.

Zöol......Zoölogy.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Preferred Forms of Spelling or Pronunciation. When two or more forms of spelling or of pronunciation are recorded the general rule has been to place first the one that has been selected as preferable. Each form entered, however, has the support of good usage, and in many cases this usage is practically equally divided. Varying degrees or specific variations of usage have been indicated by limiting words, as *also*, *often*, *sometimes* (see MANDREL, PATENT, CONJURE). When instead of a definition there is a cross reference (introduced by =, by *Var. of*, or by *see*) to another spelling, the form referred to is the one preferred.

Capitalization. When a word in writing or print should begin with a capital letter the vocabulary word itself begins with a capital. Where, in a specific use, a different style from that shown by the vocabulary entry is to be followed, [*cap.*] (meaning a capital initial) or [*l. c.*] (meaning a lower case or small initial) is inserted at the definition affected. Thus *Italic* in sense 1 should begin with a capital, but in sense 2 a small letter is preferred.

Hyphened Words. Words that are to be written or printed with a hyphen have this hyphen indicated by a mark – longer and heavier than the short light hyphen - used to show division into syllables; as in **a'ble–bod'ied, light'–heart'ed-ness.**

Pronunciation. A part or the whole of a pronunciation is often omitted when it is the same as that of a word immediately preceding.

The accentuation only is given for some compound words, and for some derivatives ending in common suffixes like *-ess*, *-est*, *-ing*, *-ist*, *-less*, *-like*, *-ness*, *-ship*, if the pronunciation is perfectly regular and can therefore be easily learned from the separate parts.

Figures within the parentheses with the pronunciation refer to sections of the GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION, pp. ix.–xx.

Principal parts of verbs are given in small capitals after the vocabulary titles, except when the parts are regularly formed by the simple addition of **-ed** or **-d** and **-ing** (see RULES FOR SPELLING, pp. xxi.–xxii.).

Plurals are given whenever they are irregular in form or when, from analogy, an irregular form might be expected. For the regular formation of plurals see RULES FOR SPELLING, pp. xxi.–xxii.

See PLURAL, after such words as *blackfish*, *deer*, *quail*, *trout*, etc., refers to the Note under the word PLURAL in the Vocabulary, for information as to the two plural forms in use and the differences in their meanings.

See -ICS, as at *mathematics*, refers to the entry at -ICS for information as to the use of words with this ending both as singular and plural.

The comparative and superlative forms of adjectives are given in small capitals after the vocabulary word except where these forms are made by the simple addition of *-er* and *-est* or by the use of *more* and *most*. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3 in the Vocabulary.

Etymologies are printed within brackets [ ], the words from which the vocabulary word is derived being in italics with definitions in romans. Thus: **ap-pear'.** [fr. F., fr. L. *apparēre* to appear; *ad* + *parēre* to come forth.] This may be read: *appear* is derived from a French word that came from the Latin *apparēre* meaning "to appear;" *apparēre* is made up of the Latin *ad* (a preposition that is the source of the English prefix *ad-*, defined in its vocabulary place) and *parēre* meaning "to come forth." **cur'few.** [fr. OF., fr. *covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L. *focus* hearth.] This may be read: *curfew* is from an Old French word that is derived from the Old French *covrir* meaning "to cover" and *feu* meaning "fire"; *feu* is from the Latin *focus* meaning "hearth."

Certain derivatives are run on after the primitive word when the meaning may easily be gathered from the meaning of the suffix and that of the primitive. Each suffix so used, as *-er*, *-hood*, *-ic*, *-ment*, *-ness*, *-ship*, is fully defined in its vocabulary place. Often a direct reference to the suffix (as, *see* -NESS, *see* -LY, *see* -HOOD) is inserted.

Music, Scot., Archaic, Colloq., or a similar label, when preceding the first numbered definition of a word applies to all of the definitions; when preceding a group of definitions distinguished by *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., it applies to the entire group (see TARGE, SUE, SUITE). Otherwise, such a label applies only to the definition to which it is joined. ***Both*** or ***All*** may precede a label (as, *Both Obs.*) to show that it applies to two or more parts of speech, as a noun and a verb, defined under one vocabulary title (see SPLUTTER).

‖ prefixed to a vocabulary word indicates that this word is from a foreign language and that it would ordinarily be printed in italic letters when used in English; as, **‖ a'ban'don', ‖ An'no Do'mi-ni.**

X 2, X 6, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, or the like, inserted at an illustration indicates that a picture is twice, six times, one half, one sixth, etc., as long and as high as the original.

= preceding a word in small capitals indicates that the vocabulary word has the same meaning as the word in small capitals and that the latter is the preferred form.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A (ā) ; *pl.* **A's, AES,** or **AS** (āz). The first letter of the English alphabet.

a, *pron.* Corrupt. of I, HE, SHE, IT, THEY. *Obs. or Dial.*

a (ȧ), *v. t.* Corruption of HAVE. *Obs. or Dial.*

a (*unstressed, ȧ ; emph.,* ā), *adj.*, or (as usually called) the *indefinite article.* **1.** The shortened form of AN, signifying, but less emphatic than, *one* or *any*, and commonly used before words beginning with a consonant sound. See AN. **2.** In each ; to or for each ; as, "a dollar *a* yard."

a (ȧ), *prep.* [AS. *of* off, from.] Of. *Obs.*

a (ȧ), *prep.*, **a-**, **a-** (ȧ-), *prefix.* [AS. *an, on.*] On; in ; at ; as in *a*float, *a*fire, *a*sleep, "thrice *a* year," *a* hunting.

a-, *prefix.* A form of AB- (which see).

a-. [Gr. *ἀν-, ἀ-*, not, *ἀ-* being used before consonants.] A prefix, appearing as *an-* before vowels or the letter *h*, denoting *not, without, un-* ; as in abyss, *a*sexual, *an*hydrous.

A 1 (ā wŭn). A registry mark given to ships in first-class condition. Hence, prime ; first-class.

aard'-vark' (ärd'värk'), *n.* [D., earth-pig.] Either of two ant-eating edentates of Africa.

Aard-vark. ($\frac{1}{30}$)

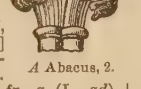
Aar'on (ăr'ŭn), *n.* [fr. L. or Gr., fr. Heb. *Aharōn.*] The brother of Moses. Aaron is the first high priest mentioned in the Bible.

ab- (ăb-). A prefix fr. Lat. *ab-, from, away.*

a-back' (ȧ-băk'), *adv.* Back ; backward ; — said specif., *Naut.*, of sails when pressed back by the wind, or of the ship when so checked, whence the phrases *to be taken aback, all aback,* etc., often used fig.

Abacus, 1.

ab'a-cus (ăb'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -CUSES (-ĕz ; 24), L. -CI (-sī). [L. *abacus, abax,* Gr. *ἄβαξ.*] **1.** A table or frame for arithmetical calculation by means of sliding balls or counters. **2.** The uppermost member or division of the capital of a column, next under the architrave.



A Abacus, 2.

A-bad'don (ȧ-băd'ŭn), *n.* [Heb.] **1.** Lit., (place of) destruction ; the place of the lost in Sheol ; the abyss of hell. **2.** Apollyon (*Rev.* ix. 11).

a-baft' (ȧ-băft'), *prep.* [*a-* on + ME. *baft,* AS. *bæftan ; be* by + *æftan* behind.] *Naut.* Behind ; toward the stern from. — *adv. Naut.* Toward or at the stern ; aft.

a-ban'don (ȧ-băn'dŭn), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *bandon* authority, deriv. fr. LL. *bannire* to proclaim.] **1.** To give up absolutely ; forsake or renounce utterly. **2.** To yield (one's self) unrestrainedly ; — often in a bad sense. **3.** To banish ; expel. *Obs.*

Syn. Leave, quit, resign, surrender, relinquish. — ABANDON, DESERT, FORSAKE agree in the idea of quitting, or leaving in the lurch. ABANDON denotes an absolute giving up, often with implication of surrender to the mercy of something or some one else ; as, to *abandon* a wreck, or one's self to despair. DESERT (except sometimes as applied to places ; as, the *deserted* village, *deserted* streets) denotes the quitting of an object in violation of duty ; as, to *desert* one's colors, one's principles. FORSAKE, which may or may not involve culpability, implies the breaking off of association with something familiar or dear ; as, to *forsake* one's friends ; the blood *forsook* his cheeks.

‖ **a'ban'don'** (ȧ'băn'dôn'; *Eng.* ȧ-băn'dŭn), *n.* [F.] A complete giving up to natural impulses ; careless ease.

a-ban'doned (ȧ-băn'dŭnd), *p. a.* **1.** Forsaken ; deserted. **2.** Self-abandoned ; extremely or irreclaimably wicked.

Syn. Depraved, corrupt, vicious, vile. — ABANDONED, PROFLIGATE, DISSOLUTE, REPROBATE all express great personal depravity. ABANDONED suggests unresisting self-surrender to vice; PROFLIGATE, open and shameless disregard of decency (and often squandered means); DISSOLUTE, utter laxity of morals and the throwing off of all restraint ; REPROBATE, complete insensibility to reproof.

a-ban'don-ment (-dŭn-mĕnt), *n.* Act of abandoning ; state of being abandoned ; absence of self-restraint.

Ab'a-ris (ăb'ȧ-rĭs), *n. Gr. Myth.* A sage said to have ridden through the air on an arrow given him by Apollo.

a-base' (ȧ-bās'), *v. t.* ; A-BASED' (ȧ-bāst') ; A-BAS'ING. [OF. *abaissier.* See AD- ; BASE, *a.*] **1.** To lower ; throw or cast down. *Archaic.* **2.** To cast down or reduce, as in rank or estimation ; to degrade. — **a-base'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

Syn. Disgrace, dishonor, mortify, shame, depose. — ABASE, DEBASE, DEGRADE, REDUCE, HUMBLE, HUMILIATE agree in the idea of bringing down to a lower state. ABASE expresses a bringing down, always in the feeling of one's estate or condition ; as, to *abase* the proud. DEBASE involves an actual deterioration in quality or worth ; as, to *debase* the coinage. DEGRADE implies a lowering in rank (so also *reduce*) or in moral standard. HUMBLE always suggests a sense of lowered dignity or lost prestige, and when reflexive often implies self-abasement without loss of self-respect, thus differing from HUMILIATE, which always implies ignominy.

a-bash' (ȧ-băsh'), *v. t.* [OF. *esbahir,* fr. L. *ex* + *bah,* interj. of astonishment.] To destroy the self-possession of ; confuse ; put to shame ; discomfit. — **Syn.** See EMBARRASS.

a-bat'a-ble (ȧ-bāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

a-bate' (ȧ-bāt'), *v. t.* ; A-BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd) ; A-BAT'ING. [fr. OF., fr. LL. *abatere* to beat down ; *ad* + *battere* to beat, L. *batuere.*] **1.** To beat or throw down ; demolish ; hence, to put an end to. *Obs.*, exc. in *Law.* **2.** To reduce in amount, number, degree, intensity, etc. ; lessen ; moderate. **3.** To reduce (in respect of); deprive. *Obs.* **4.** To deduct; omit. — *v. i.* To be abated ; specifically : **a** To come to naught; fall through. **b** To decrease. — **Syn.** Diminish, wane, slacken, sink, ebb, recede, decline.

a-bate'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An abating; state of being abated; also, amount abated ; decrease.

ab'a-tis, ab'at-tis (ăb'ȧ-tĭs ; *F.* ȧ'bȧ'tē'), *n.* [F. *abatis* mass of things cut down.] *Fort.* A defense of felled trees with the branches sharpened and turned toward the enemy.

‖ **a'bat'toir'** (ȧ'bȧ'twär'), *n. ; pl.* -TOIRS (*Eng.* -twärz'). [F., fr. *abattre* to beat down.] A slaughterhouse.

Ab'ba (ăb'ȧ), *n.* [Syriac *abbā* father.] Father ; — used by Jesus of the Deity.

ab'ba-cy (-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *abbatia.*] Dignity, estate, jurisdiction, or term of tenure of an abbot.

Ab-bas'side (ă-băs'īd; -id), *a.* Pert. to or designating the dynasty of caliphs claiming descent from Abbas, uncle of Mohammed. They ruled (about 750–1258) at Bagdad.

ab-ba'tial (ă-bā'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to an abbot or abbey.

‖ ab'bé' (ă'bā'), *n.* [F.] Abbot; — now a title in France for any secular ecclesiastic holding no benefice.

ab'bess (ăb'ĕs), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas* abbot.] A female superior or governess of a nunnery.

ab'bey (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BEYS (-ĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *abbatia*, fr. *abbas* abbot.] **1.** A monastery or society of persons secluded and devoted to religion and celibacy; also, the monastic building or buildings. **2.** The church of a monastery. — **Syn.** Convent, nunnery, priory. See CLOISTER.

ab'bot (ăb'ŭt), *n.* [AS. *abbod*, *abbad*, L. *abbas*, *abbatis*, Gr. *ἀββᾶς*, fr. Syriac *abbā* father.] Superior or head of an abbey of monks. — **ab'bot-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* — **ab'bot-ship**, *n.*

ab-bre'vi-ate (ă-brē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -ATED (-āt'ĕd); -ATING. [L. *abbreviatus*, p. p. of *abbreviare*. See ABRIDGE.] To make briefer; shorten, esp. by contraction or omission, as words. — **Syn.** Contract, reduce. See ABRIDGE.

ab-bre'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of abbreviating; abbreviated form of a word or phrase, as *d.* for *died.*

ab'di-cate (ăb'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *abdicatus*, p. p. of *abdicare*; *ab* + *dicare* to proclaim.] To give up or relinquish formally, as sovereign power; to renounce; surrender, as a trust, duty, right, etc.

Syn. ABDICATE and RESIGN imply a yielding up of office, authority, or trust. ABDICATE applies particularly to the relinquishment of authority or dignity which is inherent or sovereign; as, to *abdicate* the crown; RESIGN, to the relinquishment of an unexpired office or trust.

— *v. i.* To renounce a throne, high office, or dignity. — **ab'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **ab'di-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.*

Ab'di-el (ăb'dĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Abdīēl*, lit., servant of God.] The angel mentioned by Milton as boldly opposing Satan's traitorous designs.

ab-do'men (ăb-dō'mĕn), *n.* [L.] **1.** The belly. **2.** The posterior section of the body, behind the thorax, in insects, crustaceans, etc. — **ab-dom'i-nal** (-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.*

ab-du'cent (-dū'sĕnt), *a.* *Physiol.* Abducting.

ab-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *abductus*, p. p. of *abducere* to lead away.] **1.** To take away surreptitiously by force; kidnap. **2.** *Physiol.* To draw away from a part or axis. — **ab-duc'tion** (ăb-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* — **ab-duc'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

a-beam' (ă-bēm'), *adv.* *Naut.* On a line at right angles with the ship's keel; opposite the middle of the ship's side.

a-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.* [AS. *āberan*; *ā-*, orig., out + *beran* to bear.] To put up with; endure. *Diał.*

a-bed' (ă-bĕd'), *adv.* In bed, or on the bed.

A-bed'ne-go (ă-bĕd'nē-gō). *Bib.* See SHADRACH.

A'bel (ā'bĕl), *n.* In the Bible, the second son of Adam and Eve, slain by his elder brother Cain. See *Gen.* iv.

a-bele' (ă-bēl'; ā'bĕl), *n.* [fr. D., fr. OF., fr. a dim. of L. *albus* white.] The white poplar.

ab-er'rant (ăb-ĕr'ănt), *a.* [L. *aberrans*, *-rantis*, p. pr. of *aberrare* to go astray; *ab* + *errare* to wander.] **1.** Wandering; straying from the right way. **2.** Abnormal. — **ab-er'rance** (-ăns), **ab-er'ran-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

ab'er-ra'tion (ăb'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A wandering; deviation, esp. from what is right, natural, or typical. **2.** Mental disorder. **3.** *Astron.* A small periodical apparent change of position in the stars and other heavenly bodies, due to the effect of the motion of light and the motion of the observer. **4.** *Optics.* Convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from the same point, or deviation of such rays from a single focus.

a-bet' (ă-bĕt'), *v. t.*; A-BET'TED; A-BET'TING. [fr. OF. *abeter; a* (L. *ad*) + *beter* to bait (as a bear).] To instigate, encourage, support, or uphold, as by aid or countenance; — now chiefly in a bad sense. — **a-bet'ment**, *n.*

a-bet'ter, a-bet'tor (ă-bĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who abets.

Syn. ABETTOR, ACCESSORY, ACCOMPLICE, CONFEDERATE, CONSPIRATOR. In legal use these words import guilt in common. CONFEDERATE is applied to any person who intentionally contributes to the commission of any unlawful act. Of civil joint wrongdoers the usual term is CONSPIRATOR. An ACCESSORY is one who *accedes* to, or becomes involved in, the guilt by some act either previous or subsequent to its commission, as of instigating, aiding, concealing, etc. An ABETTOR is one actually or constructively present at the commission of the deed and contributing to it by moral or physical force. An ACCOMPLICE is one who with criminal intent participates in the commission of an offense, whether as principal, abettor, or accessory.

a-bey'ance (ă-bā'ăns), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *baer*, *bayer*, to gape, expect.] **1.** *Law.* Expectancy; condition of being undetermined. **2.** Suspension; temporary suppression.

ab-hom'i-na-ble (ăb-hŏm'ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Old spelling of ABOMINABLE.

ab-hor' (ăb-hôr'), *v. t.*; -HORRED' (-hôrd'); -HOR'RING. [L. *abhorrere*; *ab* + *horrere* to bristle, shudder.] **1.** To shrink with shuddering from; detest to extremity. **2.** To fill with horror or disgust. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See HATE.

ab-hor'rence (-hŏr'ĕns), *n.* Act or state of abhorring.

ab-hor'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Having or showing abhorrence; loathing. **2.** Contrary or repugnant; — followed by *to.*

a-bide' (ă-bīd'), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* A-BODE' (ă-bōd'), A-BID'ED (ă-bīd'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-BID'ING (ă-bīd'ĭng). [AS. *ābīdan*; *ā-*, orig., out + *bīdan* to bide.] **1.** To continue in a place; have one's abode; dwell; sojourn. **2.** To remain fixed in some state; continue. — **Syn.** See RESIDE.

— *v. t.* **1.** To await; watch for. **2.** To endure; submit to. **3.** To bear patiently; tolerate. **4.** [Confused with *aby* to pay for.] To stand the consequences of; suffer for. — **a-bid'er** (-bīd'ĕr), *n.* — **a-bid'ing**, *p. a.* — **a-bid'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ab'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-gāl), *n.* **1.** Feminine proper name. **2.** [*l. c.*] A lady's waiting maid. Cf. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 23–31.

a-bil'i-ty (ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *habilitas* aptitude, ability, fr. *habilis*. See ABLE.] Quality or state of being able; power to perform; capacity; sufficiency of strength, skill, etc.; in *pl.*, faculty, talent. — **Syn.** Energy, strength; capability, efficiency, aptitude.

ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt), *a.* [L. *abjectus*, p. p. of *abjicere* to throw away; *ab* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** Cast down; low-lying. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Sunk to a low condition; cast down in spirit or hope. — **Syn.** Mean, groveling, cringing, slavish, ignoble, vile, beggarly. — *n.* An abject person. *Rare.* — — **ab'ject-ly**, *adv.* — **ab'ject-ness**, *n.* — **ab-jec'tion** (ăb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.*

ab-jure' (ăb-jōōr'), *v. t. & i.*; -JURED' (-jōōrd'); -JUR'ING. [L. *abjurare* to deny on oath; *ab* + *jurare* to swear.] **1.** To renounce upon oath; forswear; disavow. **2.** To renounce with solemnity; recant; abandon; repudiate. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE. — **ab'ju-ra'tion** (ăb'jōō-rā'shŭn; 86), *n.*

ab-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablatio*, fr. *ablatus*, p. p. of *auferre* to carry away.] A taking away; removal.

ab'la-tive (ăb'lă-tĭv), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *ablativus*, fr. *ablatus*, p. p.] Designating, or pert. to, a case of the noun in Latin and Sanskrit, fundamentally implying esp. *removal*, or *direction away.* — *n.* The ablative case, or a form in it.

ab'laut (ăp'lout), *n.* [G., off-sound.] The variation of the root vowel in different forms of the same word, indicating a change of use or meaning; as in *get, gat, got.*

a-blaze' (ă-blāz'), *adv. & a.* On fire; gleaming; ardent.

a-ble (-ă-b'l), **-i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *or* **-ble.** [F., fr. L. *-abilis*, *-ibilis*, *-bilis.*] A suffix used to form adjectives, and meaning: **1.** *Capable of being, fit to be, worthy to be* (acted upon in a certain way); — now the usual sense in English.

Examples: apprehen*sible*, *capable of being* apprehended; desir*able*, *worthy of being* desired; lov*able*, *fit to be*, or *worthy of being*, loved; break*able*, *capable of being* broken. **2.** *Able to, capable of, capable of causing, productive of, characterized by*; also, *inclining to, liable to, subject to.*

Examples: dur*able*, *able to* endure; pleasur*able*, *capable of causing* pleasure, *productive of* pleasure; peace*able*, *inclined to* peace, *characterized by* peace; perish*able*, *liable to* perish; mut*able*, *capable of*, or *subject to*, mutation.

☞ The form *-able*, originally in words formed on Latin verbs in *-are*, is now used with native English verbs and nouns; *-ible* occurs mostly with words directly from Latin verbs in *-ere*, *-ire*. See *Rules for Spelling*, § 10.

a'ble (ā'b'l), *a.*; A'BLER (ā'blĕr); A'BLEST (ā'blĕst; 24). [OF., fr. L. *habilis* easily held or managed, apt, fr. *habere* to have, hold.] **1.** Having sufficient power, force, skill, etc.; competent; capable. **2.** Having intellectual qualifications, or strong mental powers; talented; clever. — *v. t.* To vouch for; warrant. *Obs.*

a'ble-bod'ied (-bŏd'ĭd; 109), *a.* Having a sound, strong body; physically competent.

ab'le-gate (ăb'lē-gāt), *n.* [L. *ablegatus*, p. p., sent away.] *R. C. Ch.* A representative of the Pope charged with important commissions in foreign countries.

ab-lu'tion (ăb-lū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ablutio*, fr. *abluere* to wash away; *ab* + *luere* to wash.] **1.** A washing or cleansing; specifically, washing of the person, or some part of it, as a religious rite. **2.** The liquid used in cleansing.

a'bly (ā'blĭ), *adv.* In an able manner; with ability.

ab'ne-gate (ăb'nē-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *abnegatus*, p. p. of *abnegare; ab* + *negare* to deny.] To deny and reject; abjure. — **ab'ne-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

ab-nor'mal (ăb-nôr'măl), *a.* [for earlier *anormal*, fr. F., deriv. of Gr. ἀνώμαλος. Confused with L. *abnormis.*] Not conformed to rule or system; deviating from the type; irregular. — **ab'nor-mal'i-ty** (ăb'nôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ab-nor'mal-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-nor'mi-ty** (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*

a-board' (ə-bōrd'; 57), *adv.* **1.** On board; into or within a boat or railroad car. **2.** Alongside. — *prep.* On board of.

a-bode' (ə-bōd'), *pret. & p. p.* of ABIDE.

a-bode', *n.* [fr. *abide.*] **1.** Stay or continuance in a place; sojourn. **2.** Abiding place; residence.

a-bol'ish (ə-bŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *abolere, aboletum; ab* + *olere* to grow.] To do away with wholly; put an end to. — **a-bol'ish-a-ble**, *a.* — **a-bol'ish-ment**, *n.*

Syn. Vacate, invalidate, quash, countermand, recall. — ABOLISH, REPEAL, ABROGATE, REVOKE, ANNUL, NULLIFY, CANCEL, RESCIND, REVERSE, have in common the idea of setting aside by some overruling act. ANNUL denotes simply to make void; as, to *annul* a contract. ABOLISH applies particularly to things of a permanent nature, such as institutions, usages, customs; as, the *abolition* of slavery; REPEAL, to the annulling by a legislative body of a previous enactment; as, the *repeal* of the Stamp Act; ABROGATE, to the annulling by a ruler or an executive body of laws, ordinances, treaties, conventions; REVOKE, to the recall of a previous grant which conferred power, privilege, etc.; as, the *revocation* of the Edict of Nantes; NULLIFY (in the United States), to the revolutionary contravention, by a State, of a Federal law; as, the South Carolina ordinance of *nullification.* CANCEL refers to instruments, as deeds, contracts, writs, rather than to statutes; RESCIND, to the vacation, by the enacting or superior authority, of a resolution, a vote, a decree, rather than of a law; REVERSE, to the setting aside by a higher tribunal of the decision of a lower.

ab'o-li'tion (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abolitio.*] Act of abolishing; state of being abolished; utter destruction.

ab'o-li'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* System of principles or measures favoring abolition, esp. of negro slavery. — **-tion-ist**, *n.*

ab'o-ma'sum (-mā'sŭm), *n.* See RUMINANT.

a-bom'i-na-ble (ə-bŏm'ĭ-nə-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *abominabilis.*] Worthy of or causing abomination; detestable; loathsome. — **a-bom'i-na-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-bom'i-na-bly**, *adv.*

a-bom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *abominatus*, p. p. of *abominari* to deprecate as ominous, abhor, curse; *ab* + *omen* a foreboding.] To turn from as ill-omened; abhor; loathe. — **Syn.** See HATE.

a-bom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Feeling of extreme disgust and hatred; abhorrence; loathing; detestation. **2.** That which is abominable; anything hateful or vile; pollution. **3.** A cause of wickedness.

a-boon' (ə-bōōn'), *prep. & adv.* Above. *Dial. or Poetic.*

ab'o-rig'i-nal (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** First; original; indigenous. **2.** Of or pert. to aborigines. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. — *n.* One of the aborigines. — **ab'o-rig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

ab'o-rig'i-nes (-rĭj'ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.;* usual (but etymologically indefensible) *sing.* AB'O-RIG'I-NE (-nē). [L. *Aborigines*, esp. those who originally (*ab origine*) inhabited Latium or Italy.] The earliest known inhabitants of a country; native races.

a-bort' (ə-bôrt'), *v. i.* [L. *abortare*, fr. *abortus*, p. p. of *aboriri.*] To miscarry; remain rudimentary in development.

a-bor'tion (ə-bôr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *abortio*, fr. *aboriri; ab* + *oriri* to rise, be born.] **1.** A premature birth; premature expulsion of the human fetus, esp. before it is viable; miscarriage. **2.** An immature product, as an untimely birth, or a fruit that fails to mature; hence, any failure of completion or perfection in what has been begun.

a-bor'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Born prematurely. **2.** Rendering fruitless or ineffectual. *Obs.* **3.** Coming to naught; ineffectual; fruitless. — **a-bor'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

a-bound' (ə-bound'), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *abundare* to overflow, abound; *ab* + *unda* wave.] **1.** To be in great plenty or very prevalent. **2.** To be copiously supplied; — followed by *in* or *with.*

a-bout' (ə-bout'), *adv.* [AS. *abūtan, onbūtan; on* + *būtan*, fr. *be* by + *ūtan* outward, *ūt* out.] **1.** On all sides; here and there; around; as, to look *about;* wandering *about.* **2.** In circuit; around the outside; as, at the waist he is one yard *about.* **3.** Nearly; approximately; as, *about* 400. **4.** To a reversed position; half around; as, to face *about.* **5.** In rotation; as, turn *about* is fair play. — *prep.* **1.** Around; on every side of. **2.** In the immediate neighborhood of; near; by or on (one's person). **3.** Over or upon different parts of; here and there in; throughout. **4.** Near; not far from; as, *about* this time yesterday. **5.** In concern with; engaged in. **6.** Before a verbal noun or an infinitive: On the point or verge of; in act of; as, he was *about* to leap. **7.** Concerning; with regard to; touching; as, to talk *about* politics. **8.** Appertaining to; in connection with; as, there is something pleasing *about* him.

a-bove' (ə-bŭv'), *adv.* [AS. *on* on + *be* by + *ufan* upward.] **1.** In a place above something; overhead. **2.** Earlier in order. **3.** Higher in rank or power. — *prep.* **1.** In or to a higher place than; higher than; over. **2.** Fig., higher than; superior to; surpassing; beyond. **3.** Surpassing in number or quantity; more than.

Syn. ABOVE, OVER, ON, UPON. *Above, over,* and *on* (*upon*) differ in that *on* (*upon*) always implies contact, while *over* and *above* allow an interval. *Over* implies verticality, *above* may or may not. Thus, the entire second story of a building is *above*, but only a small part of it is directly *over*, one who stands *on* (*upon*) the ground floor. *Upon* and *on* are generally practically absolute synonyms; *upon* is the more emphatic word, but the choice is often determined by considerations of euphony alone.

— *a.* Being above; that is, situated, placed, said, written, mentioned, or the like, above. — *n.* Something above.

a-bove'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *adv. & a.* Above the board or table; hence, in open sight; without trick or concealment.

ab'ra-ca-dab'ra (ăb'rə-kə-dăb'rə), *n.* [L.] **1.** A mystical word or collocation of letters arranged in a certain triangular way, used as a charm. **2.** Something meaningless; jargon.

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

ab-rade' (ăb-rād'), *v. t.;* -RAD'ED (-rād'ĕd); -RAD'ING. [L. *abradere, -rasum*, to scrape off; *ab* + *radere* to scrape.] To rub off; wear away by friction. — **ab-rad'er** (-ēr), *n.*

A'bra-ham (ā'brə-hăm), *n.* [Heb.] *Bib.* The first patriarch, founder of the Hebrew race. *Gen.* xi. ff.

ab-ra'sion (ăb-rā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *abrasio*, fr. *abradere* to abrade.] Act of abrading; also, an abraded place.

ab-ra'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to abrade. — *n.* A substance used for abrading; as, emery is an *abrasive.*

a-breast' (ə-brĕst'), *adv.* **1.** Side by side. **2.** Up to a certain level or line; equally advanced.

a-bridge' (ə-brĭj'), *v. t.;* A-BRIDGED' (ə-brĭjd'); A-BRIDG'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *abbreviare; ad* (or *ab*) + *breviare* to shorten, *brevis* short.] To shorten; lessen; diminish; curtail; specifically, to shorten or contract by using fewer words, while still retaining the sense; condense. — **Syn.** Epitomize, contract, compress; diminish, reduce.

a-bridg'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of abridging; state of being abridged. **2.** Something produced by abridging; diminution; reduction; compend. — **Syn.** See COMPENDIUM.

a-broach' (ə-brōch'), *adv.* **1.** Broached; in a condition for letting out liquor. **2.** Hence, afoot; astir.

a-broad' (ə-brôd'), *adv.* **1.** At large; widely; broadly. **2.** Outside a certain confine; as: **a** Outdoors: **b** Outside of a country; in foreign countries. **3.** Astray; wide of the mark.

ab'ro-gate (ăb'rō-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *abrogatus*, p. p. of *abrogare; ab* + *rogare* to ask, propose.] To annul by an authoritative act. — **Syn.** Annul, revoke, repeal. See ABOLISH. — **ab'ro-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

ab-rupt' (ăb-rŭpt'), *a.* [L. *abruptus*, p. p. of *abrumpere* to break off; *ab* + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** Rising or descending sharply from a given surface or level. **2.** Sudden; hasty. **3.** Having sudden transitions; unconnected; broken.

Syn. — Rough, curt, brusque, blunt, unceremonious; disconnected, broken; sheer, perpendicular, vertical, sharp. — ABRUPT, STEEP, PRECIPITOUS. ABRUPT applies to a surface (as an acclivity or declivity) which rises or descends at a sharp pitch or angle. STEEP implies such an angle as renders ascent, less frequently descent, difficult. PRECIPITOUS suggests an angle approximately vertical.

— *n.* An abrupt place. *Poetic.*

ab-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A sudden breaking off.

ab-rupt'ly, *adv.* In an abrupt manner. — **abruptly pinnate**, *Bot.*, pinnate without an odd leaflet at the end.

Abruptly Pinnate Leaf.

ab-rupt'ness, *n.* State or quality of being abrupt.

Ab'sa-lom (ăb'sə-lŏm), *n.* [L., fr. Heb.] In the Bible, King David's favorite, but rebellious, son. See 2 *Sam.* xviii.

ab'scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.* [L. *abscessus*, lit., a going away, deriv. of *ab*, *abs* + *cedere* to go off.] A collection of pus in the body, usually due to injury, poisoning, or infection.

ab-scis'sa (ăb-sĭs'ä), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SAS (-äz), L. -SÆ (-ē). [From fem. of L. *abscissus*, p. p. of *abscindere* to cut off; *ab* + *scindere* to cut.] *Geom.* One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilineal coördinate axes.

ab-scis'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *abscissio.*] Act or fact of cutting off, or putting an end to; state of being cut off.

ab-scond' (-skŏnd'), *v. i.* [L. *abscondere* to hide; *ab*, *abs* + *condere* to lay up.] **1.** To hide. *R.* **2.** To depart clandestinely; steal off and secrete one's self. — **ab-scond'er**, *n.*

ab'sence (ăb'sĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *absentia.*] **1.** State or time of being absent; — opp. to *presence.* **2.** Want; lack. **3.** Inattention to things present; abstraction (of mind).

ab'sent (-sĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *absens*, *absentis*, p. pr. of *abesse* to be away from; *ab* + *esse* to be.] **1.** Being away; withdrawn; not present. **2.** Not existing; lacking. **3.** Inattentive to what is passing; absent-minded.

Syn. Musing, dreaming, lost. — ABSENT, ABSTRACTED, PREOCCUPIED denote a want of attention to one's surroundings. ABSENT implies an unconscious wandering of one's thoughts from present topics; as, he was so *absent* that he heard nothing. ABSTRACTED suggests a positive drawing off of the mind from present things to some weighty matter for reflection; as, *abstracted* in speculation. PREOCCUPIED suggests absence of attention due to previous absorption in a more engrossing thought or pursuit; as, he was so *preoccupied* that he spoke mechanically to me.

ab-sent' (ăb-sĕnt'), *v. t.* To withdraw (one's self) to such a distance as to prevent intercourse. — **ab-sent'er**, *n.*

ab'sen-tee' (ăb'sĕn-tē'), *n.* One absent, as from his country, office, post, or specif., from the district where he owns an estate. — **ab'sen-tee'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ab'sent-ly, *adv.* In an absent or inattentive manner.

ab'sent-mind'ed (ăb'sĕnt-mīn'dĕd; 109), *a.* Being in a temporary state, or having a habit, of mind in which one fails to respond to the ordinary demands on his attention.

ab'sinth } (ăb'sĭnth; *F.* ăp'sănt'), *n.* [F. *absinthe.*] **1.** Ab-
ab'sinthe } sinthium. **2.** A green alcoholic liquor containing oils of wormwood and anise, and other aromatics.

ab-sin'thi-um (ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., from Gr. *ἀψίνθιον.*] The common wormwood.

ab'so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *a.* [L. *absolutus*, p. p. of *absolvere.* See ABSOLVE.] **1.** Absolved. *Obs.* **2.** Perfect; complete. **3.** Free from mixture; simple; pure. **4.** Free from limit, restriction, or qualification; as, *absolute* monarch; *absolute* veto. **5.** Free from relation to something else; esp., free from the variability and error natural to human cognitions and perceptions; hence, actual; real. **6.** *Gram.* Standing apart from its usual construction with another word or words; as, the ablative *absolute;* "ours" is the *absolute* form of "our." **7.** Positive; certain; also, authoritative; peremptory. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See PURE. — **ab'so-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **ab'so-lute-ness**, *n.*

ab'so-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of absolving; forgiveness. **2.** Remission of sin in the sacrament of penance.

ab'so-lut'ism (ăb'sō-lūt'ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being absolute, or without limitation or condition.

ab'so-lut'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors an absolute or autocratic government. — **ab'so-lu-tis'tic** (-lū-tĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ab-solve' (ăb-sŏlv'), *v. t.*; -SOLVED' (-sŏlvd'); -SOLV'ING. [L. *absolvere*; *ab* + *solvere* to loose.] **1.** To set free, or release, as from an obligation or from the consequences of guilt; pronounce free. **2.** To free from involving a penalty; pardon; remit (a sin). **3.** To finish. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See EXCULPATE. — **ab-solv'a-ble**, *a.* — **ab-solv'er**, *n.*

ab-sorb' (-sôrb'), *v. t.* [L. *absorbere*; *ab* + *sorbere* to suck in.] **1.** To swallow up; engulf. **2.** To suck up; drink or take in; imbibe. **3.** To engross wholly; occupy fully. — **ab-sorb'a-ble**, *a.* — **ab-sorb'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

ab-sorbed' (-sôrbd'), *p. a.* Swallowed up; engrossed.

ab-sorb'ent (-sôr'bĕnt), *a.* Absorbing; swallowing; absorptive. — *n.* Anything which absorbs.

ab-sorb'ing (-bĭng), *p. a.* That absorbs; engrossing.

ab-sorp'tion (-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *absorptio.*] Act of absorbing; fact or state of being absorbed.

ab-sorp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Able or tending to absorb.

ab-stain' (-stān'), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *abstinere*, *abstentum*, to keep from; *ab*, *abs* + *tenere* to hold.] To hold one's self aloof; forbear voluntarily. — **ab-stain'er** (-ēr), *n.*

Syn. Withhold, desist. — ABSTAIN, REFRAIN agree in the idea of a self-imposed check or arrest upon action. To ABSTAIN is deliberately to withhold one's self from an object or action, often implying that indulgence would be hurtful or wrong. REFRAIN is not so emphatic as *abstain*, and applies less often to the appetites or passions. It often implies the checking of a momentary impulse or inclination or often merely voluntary nonperformance; as, to *refrain* from laughter.

ab-ste'mi-ous (ăb-stē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *abstemius.*] **1.** Sparing in diet; temperate; abstinent. **2.** Sparingly or temperately used. **3.** Marked by, or spent in, abstinence. — **ab-ste'mi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ab-ste'mi-ous-ness**, *n.*

ab-sten'tion (-stĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Act of abstaining.

ab-sterge' (-stûrj'), *v. t.* [L. *abstergere*, *abstersum*, to wipe away.] To clean by wiping; cleanse. *Rare.* — **ab-ster'sion** (-stûr'shŭn), *n.* — **ab-ster'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* — **ab-ster'sive-ness**, *n.*

ab'sti-nence (ăb'stĭ-nĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *abstinentia*, fr. *abstinere.* See ABSTINENT.] Act or practice of abstaining; abstention; voluntary forbearance, esp. from indulgence of appetite or propensities. Specifically, habitual abstaining from intoxicating beverages, or *total abstinence.*

Syn. ABSTINENCE and TEMPERANCE express restraint in the gratification of appetites or passions, esp. in reference to strong drink, and are often used as convertible, though *temperance* more exactly implies habitual moderation.

ab'sti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *abstinens*, p. pr. See ABSTAIN.] Refraining from indulgence, esp. of appetite; abstemious. — **ab'sti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

ab'stract (ăb'străkt), *a.* [L. *abstractus*, p. p. of *abstrahere* to draw from, separate; *ab*, *abs* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** Considered apart from any particular object; as, *abstract* truth. Hence: Ideal; abstruse; difficult. **2.** Expressing a quality apart from any subject; as, "honesty," "whiteness," are *abstract* words. **3.** Absent-minded. — *n.* **1.** That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing or of several things; summary; epitome, as of a book; brief. **2.** State of separation from other things. **3.** An abstract term; also, an abstract idea. — **Syn.** Synopsis, digest. See COMPENDIUM.

ab-stract' (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To withdraw; separate; take away. **2.** To separate mentally, as ideas; consider separately, as a quality. **3.** To epitomize; summarize; abridge. **4.** To take secretly or dishonestly; purloin.

ab-stract'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Separated; withdrawn. **2.** Absent in mind. — **Syn.** See ABSENT. — **ab-stract'ed-ly**, *adv.*

ab-strac'tion (-străk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of abstracting; state of being abstracted. **2.** A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life. **3.** That which is abstracted; hence, an abstract idea or term; loosely, a theory. **4.** Absence of mind. — **ab-strac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

ab'stract-ly (ăb'străkt-lĭ), *adv.* In an abstract state or manner; separately; absolutely; by itself.

ab'stract-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being abstract.

ab-struse' (ăb-strōōs'), *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, p. p. of *abstrudere* to conceal; *ab*, *abs* + *trudere* to thrust.] **1.** Hidden. *Obs.* **2.** Difficult to be understood; recondite. — **Syn.** See RECONDITE. — **ab-struse'ly**, *adv.* — **ab-struse'ness**, *n.*

ab-surd' (ăb-sûrd'), *a.* [L. *absurdus* harsh-sounding, incongruous, absurd.] Contrary to reason or propriety; obviously and flatly opposed to truth; nonsensical; ridiculous. — **Syn.** Irrational, preposterous, inconsistent. — **ab-surd'ly**, *adv.* — **ab-surd'ness**, *n.*

ab-surd'i-ty (-sûr'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being absurd. **2.** That which is absurd.

a-bun'dance (ä-bŭn'dăns), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *abundantia*, fr. *abundare.* See ABOUND.] An overflowing fullness; great plenty; profusion; copious supply.

a-bun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *abundans*, p. pr. See ABOUND.] Fully sufficient; plentiful; copious in supply. — **Syn.** Ample, plenteous, exuberant, overflowing, profuse, bountiful. See PLENTIFUL. — **a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

a-buse' (ä-būz'), *v. t.*; A-BUSED' (-būzd'); A-BUS'ING (-būz'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *abusus*, p. p. of *abuti* to abuse; *ab* + *uti* to use.] **1.** To put to a wrong or bad use; misapply; misuse; pervert. **2.** To use ill; maltreat. **3.** To revile; reproach coarsely; disparage. **4.** To dishonor. — **Syn.** Revile, vilify, vituperate, asperse, traduce, malign.

a-buse' (ä-būs'), *n.* [F. *abus.*] **1.** Improper treatment or use; misuse. **2.** Physical ill treatment; injury. **3.** Evil practice or custom; offense; fault. **4.** Vituperative words; coarse, insulting speech; reviling.

Syn. Berating, rating, scolding, vilification, contumely,

insult, scurrility. — ABUSE, VITUPERATION, OBLOQUY, OBJURGATION, INVECTIVE. ABUSE is generally prompted by anger and is vented in harsh or scurrilous words; as, *abuse* is always unjustifiable. VITUPERATION suggests the overwhelming of some one with a torrent of abuse. OBLOQUY denotes calumnious or censorious speech, such as tends to bring disgrace upon its object; as, he was crushed by the *obloquy* his mistake brought upon him. OBJURGATION applies to a sharp berating or scolding; INVECTIVE, rather to a vehement and bitter denunciation, which is often public, and may be in a good cause and expressed in refined language.

a-bus'er (ə-bū'zẽr), *n.* One who abuses.

a-bu'sive (ə-bū'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Wrongly used; misapplied. **2.** Practicing abuse; prone to maltreat, as by insulting words. **3.** Containing, or serving for, abuse; vituperative; scurrilous. — **a-bu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-bu'sive-ness**, *n.*

a-but' (ə-bŭt'), *v. i.*; A-BUT'TED; A-BUT'TING. [fr. OF., fr. *a-* (L. *ad*) + OF. *boter, buter*, to push.] To end or border; to be contiguous; — with *on, upon*, or *against*.

a-but'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or state of abutting. **2.** That on which a body abuts; specifically, the part of a buttress, wall, etc., which receives lateral pressure; in a bridge, the support at either end of the entire bridge.

a-but'tal (-tăl), *n.* The butting or boundary of lands.

a-but'ting, *p. a.* That abuts. — **Syn.** See ADJACENT.

a-bye' } (ə-bī'), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* A-BOUGHT' (ə-bôt').
a-buy' } [AS. *ābycgan* to pay for; *ā-*, orig., out + *bycgan* to buy.] To pay, suffer, or atone, for. *Archaic.*

a-bysm' (ə-bĭz'm'), *n.* [fr. OF. deriv. of L. *abyssus*. See ABYSS.] An abyss. — **a-bys'mal** (ə-bĭz'măl), *a.*

a-byss' (ə-bĭs'), *n.* [L. *abyssus*, fr. Gr. ἄβυσσος bottomless; ἀ- not + βυσσός bottom.] **1.** The bottomless gulf or chaos of old cosmogonies; hell; hence, any deep, immeasurable space; abysm. **2.** A vast intellectual or moral depth. — *v. t.* To engulf. *Rare.* — **a-byss'al** (-ăl), *a.*

Ab'ys-sin'i-an (ăb'ĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

a-ca'cia (ə-kā'shə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀκακία, orig., a thorny tree found in Egypt.] **1.** *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Acacia*) of trees and shrubs of warm regions. Some species produce valuable gums. **2.** Gum arabic.

ac'a-deme' (ăk'ə-dēm'; ăk'ə-dĕm), *n.* An academy; specifically [*cap.*], the Academy. *Poetic.*

ac'a-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Belonging to an academy
ac'a-dem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or higher institution of learning; scholarly; literary or classical, rather than technical or scientific. **2.** Conforming to scholastic traditions or rules; formal. — **Syn.** See SCHOLARLY. — **ac'a-dem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ac'a-dem'ic, *n.* A member of an academy (esp. def. 1 or 2).

ac'a-dem'i-cals (-ĭ-kălz), *n. pl.* Dress prescribed and worn at some colleges and universities.

a-cad'e-mi'cian (ə-kăd'ĕ-mĭsh'ăn), *n.* A member of an academy. See ACADEMY, *n.*, 4.

a-cad'e-my (ə-kăd'ĕ-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *academia*, Gr. ἀκαδήμεια.] **1.** [*cap.*] A grove near Athens where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences. **2.** An institution for the study of higher learning; popularly, a school ranking between a common school and a college. **3.** A place of training in any subject; a school. **4.** A society of learned men united to advance the arts and sciences, or an art or a science.

A-ca'di-an (ə-kā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Acadia, or Nova Scotia, — often with an implication of pastoral simplicity. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Acadia.

ac'a-leph (ăk'ə-lĕf) } *n.* [fr. Gr. ἀκαλήφη nettle.] Any one
ac'a-lephe (-lēf) } of a group of invertebrates including the jellyfishes and their allies.

a-can'thus (ə-kăn'thŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -THUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -THI (-thī). [L., fr. Gr. ἄκανθος.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Acanthus*) of prickly herblike plants of the Mediterranean region. **2.** A form of architectural ornamentation thought to be studied from the leaves of the acanthus. The Corinthian capital offers the best type.

a-cat'a-lec'tic (ə-kăt'ə-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀκατάληκτος; ἀ- not + καταλήγειν to cease.] *Pros.* Not defective, esp. in the last foot. — *n.* An acatalectic verse.

ac'au-les'cent (ăk'ô-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*a-* not + *caulescent.*] *Bot.* Having no true stem or axis, or only a very short one concealed in the ground. — **ac'au-les'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

ac-cede' (ăk-sēd'), *v. i.*; -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING. [L. *accedere* to approach, accede; *ad* + *cedere* to move, yield.] **1.** To enter on an office or dignity; attain. **2.** To give one's adhesion; hence, to agree; assent.

Syn. Consent, concur, comply, yield, conform. — ACCEDE, ACQUIESCE. ACCEDE implies a yielding of adhesion or assent; as, he *acceded* to my request. ACQUIESCE implies tacit acceptance, or forbearance of opposition; as, he *acquiesced* in the denial of his request.

ac-cel'er-ate (ăk-sĕl'ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *acceleratus*, p. p. of *accelerare*; *ad* + *celerare* to hasten, *celer* quick.] **1.** To move faster; quicken; — opposed to *retard*. **2.** To quicken the natural progression or process of. **3.** To hasten, as the occurrence of an event. — **Syn.** Expedite, dispatch, forward, advance, further. — **ac-cel'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **ac-cel'er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* — **ac-cel'er-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **-a-to-ry** (-ə-tō-rĭ), *a.*

ac'cent (ăk'sĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *accentus* (translation of Gr. προσῳδία, cf. PROSODY); *ad* + *cantus* a singing.] **1.** A special articulative effort giving prominence to a syllable of a word or a phrase. **2.** A mark or character used to regulate pronunciation; esp.: **a** A mark to indicate the nature and place of the spoken accent. **b** A mark to indicate the length or quality of sound of the letter marked. **3.** Modulation of the voice in speaking; manner of pronouncing; tone. **4.** A word; *pl.*, language; speech. **5.** *Music.* A stress or special emphasis, or a mark indicating such; esp., a regularly recurring stress on a tone. **6.** Distinctive mode of expression; a distinguishing mark.

ac-cent' (ăk-sĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To express the accent of; utter or mark with accent. **2.** To emphasize.

ac-cen'tu-al (-sĕn'tŭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to accent; characterized or formed by accent.

ac-cen'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [LL. *accentuatus*, p. p. of *accentuare*.] To pronounce or mark with an accent or with accents; emphasize. — **ac-cen'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ac-cept' (ăk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *acceptare*, freq. of *accipere*; *ad* + *capere* to take.] **1.** To receive (a thing offered) with a consenting mind. **2.** To receive with favor; approve. **3.** To assent to. **4.** To understand. **5.** To receive as obligatory and promise to pay, as a draft. — **Syn.** See TAKE.

ac-cept'a-ble (ăk-sĕp'tə-b'l), *a.* Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted; agreeable; welcome. — **ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty, ac-cept'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ac-cept'a-bly**, *adv.*

ac-cept'ance (-tăns), *n.* **1.** Act of accepting; esp., favorable reception; approval. **2.** State or quality of being accepted; acceptableness. **3.** An accepted bill of exchange.

ac-cept'an-cy (ăk-sĕp'tăn-sĭ), *n.* Acceptance.

ac-cept'ant (-tănt), *a.* Accepting; receiving.

ac'cep-ta'tion (ăk'sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Acceptance. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** The meaning in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received.

ac-cept'er (ăk-sĕp'tẽr), *n.* One who accepts.

ac-cep'tor (-sĕp'tẽr; -tôr), *n.* One who accepts; specifically, one who accepts an order or a bill of exchange.

ac'cess (ăk'sĕs; ăk-sĕs'), *n.* [F. *accès*, L. *accessus*, fr. *accedere*. See ACCEDE.] **1.** Act of coming to or near; admission; accessibility. **2.** Means, place, or way of approach; passageway. **3.** Increase by addition; accession. **4.** An attack of disease. **5.** A paroxysm; outburst. *A Gallicism.*

☞ Etymologically the noun, or substantive, is primarily *accessary* and the adjective is *accessory*; but present usage favors *accessory* for both. See ACCESSORY.

— **ac-ces'sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ac-ces'sa-ri-ness**, *n.*

ac-ces'si-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Easy of access; approachable. **2.** Open to influence; — with *to*. **3.** Obtainable. — **ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ac-ces'si-bly**, *adv.*

ac-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *accessio.*] **1.** A coming to; act of acceding and becoming joined. **2.** Increase by something added; that which is added. **3.** Act of coming to a throne, office, or dignity. **4.** A fit or paroxysm; access. — **Syn.** Addition, augmentation, enlargement.

ac-ces'so-ry (-sĕs'ə-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *accessorius.* See ACCESS.] Accompanying as a subordinate; aiding or contributing in a secondary way; esp., of persons, uniting in, or contributing to, a crime, but not as chief actor. — **Syn.** Contributory, subsidiary, subservient, additional. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Something additional and subordinate; adjunct. **2.** *Law.* One who, not being present, contributes to the commission of an offense, or one who, knowing a crime has been committed, aids, assists, or shelters the offender with intent to defeat justice. — **Syn.** See ABETTOR.

ac'ci-dence (ăk'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* [For *accidents*, pl. of *accident* (in sense 2).] The accidents, or inflections, of words; the rudiments of grammar, or, fig., of any subject.

ac'ci-dent (ăk'sĭ-dĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *accidens, -dentis*, p. pr. of *accidere* to happen; *ad* + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Lit., a befalling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; chance; contingency, often of an unfortunate character; casualty; mishap. **2.** *Gram.* A property of a word, but one not essential to it, as gender. **3.** Any accidental property, fact, or relation; a nonessential.
Syn. Mischance, misfortune; disaster, calamity, catastrophe. — ACCIDENT, CASUALTY designate an unforeseen occurrence, usually untoward or disastrous. CASUALTY is usually confined to mischances involving bodily injury; ACCIDENT is more general; as, the *casualty* ward in a hospital; an *accident* to a locomotive. See QUALITY.

ac'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Happening by chance, or unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous. **2.** Nonessential; not necessarily belonging; incidental.
Syn. Undesigned, unintended, chance, unforeseen, unexpected, unpremeditated; accessory, collateral, secondary, subordinate; extrinsic, extraneous, additional, adscititious; dependent, conditional. — ACCIDENTAL, INCIDENTAL, CASUAL, FORTUITOUS. ACCIDENTAL applies to that which happens without design, or wholly outside the regular course of things; as, an *accidental* meeting. INCIDENTAL implies a real and, it may be, even a designed relation, but one secondary and nonessential; as, an *incidental* result. CASUAL suggests entire absence of prearrangement or premeditation, and relative unimportance; as, a *casual* glimpse. FORTUITOUS applies to that which occurs without known cause, or is regarded as the result of chance; as, a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms.
— *n.* **1.** A property not essential; a nonessential. **2.** *Music.* A sharp, flat, or natural, changing the pitch of a note to one foreign to the key of the piece or passage. — **ac'ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **ac'ci-den'tal-ness**, *n.*

ac-cip'i-tral (ăk-sĭp'ĭ-trăl), *a.* Like or pert. to a hawk.

ac-claim' (ă-klām'), *v. t.* [L. *acclamare*; *ad* + *clamare* to cry out.] **1.** To applaud. **2.** To declare or proclaim by acclamations. **3.** To shout; call out loudly. — *v. i.* To shout applause. — *n.* Acclamation. — **ac-claim'er**, *n.*

ac'cla-ma'tion (ăk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *acclamatio.*] **1.** Act of acclaiming; that which is uttered in acclaiming; loud applause. **2.** In parliamentary usage, act or method of voting orally. — **ac-clam'a-to-ry** (ă-klăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

ac-cli'mate (ă-klī'māt), *v. t. & i.*; -MAT-ED (-mā-tĕd); -MAT-ING. [fr. F., fr. *à* (L. *ad*) + *climat* climate.] To habituate or to become inured to a climate not native; acclimatize. — **ac-cli'mat-a-ble**, *a.* — **ac-cli'ma-ta'tion** (-mă-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **ac'cli-ma'tion** (ăk'lĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* — **ac-cli'ma-tize** (ă-klī'mă-tīz), *v. t. & i.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). — **-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

ac-cliv'i-ty (ă-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *acclivitas*, fr. *acclivis, acclivus*, acclivous; *ad* + *clivus* hill.] A slope of the earth, as a hill, considered as ascending; ascent; — opposed to *declivity.*

ac-cli'vous (ă-klī'vŭs), *a.* [L. *acclivus.*] Sloping upward.

ac'co-lade' (ăk'ō-lād'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *accollare* to embrace; L. *ad* + *collum* neck.] Lit., an embrace; specifically, a salutation used in conferring knighthood, consisting in an embrace, a kiss, or, now usually, a tap on the shoulders with the flat blade of a sword.

ac-com'mo-date (ă-kŏm'ō-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [L. *accommodatus*, p. p. of *accommodare*; *ad* + *commodare* to make fit, help; *con-* + *modus* measure, proportion.] **1.** To render fit or correspondent; adapt; conform. **2.** To bring into agreement; reconcile; adjust. **3.** To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; oblige. — **Syn.** Suit, arrange. See CONFORM.

ac-com'mo-dat'ing, *p. a.* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging. — **ac-com'mo-dat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ac-com'mo-da'tion (-dă'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of accommodating; state of being accommodated; adaptation; adjustment. **2.** Willingness to accommodate. **3.** Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; often, in *pl.*, lodgings and food. **4.** Adjustment of differences; settlement. **5.** *Commerce.* A loan of money or credit. **6.** *Physiol.* The automatic adjustment of the eye for seeing, or of the tympanic membrane for hearing.

ac-com'mo-da-tive (ă-kŏm'ō-dā-tĭv), *a.* Giving, or tending to give, accommodation. — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

ac-com'pa-ni-er (-kŭm'pă-nĭ-ĕr), *n.* One that accompanies.

ac-com'pa-ni-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* That which accompanies as a circumstance, or by way of ornament, or to give symmetry; *Music*, a subsidiary part, vocal or instrumental, accompanying another to enrich or support it.

ac-com'pa-nist (ă-kŭm'pă-nĭst), *n.* *Music.* The performer who takes the accompanying part.

ac-com'pa-ny (-nĭ), *v. t.*; -NIED (-nĭd); -NY-ING (-nĭ-ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *compaigne* company.] **1.** To attend as a companion; go along or consort with. **2.** *Music.* To play or sing an accompaniment to or for.
Syn. Follow, convoy, conduct. — ACCOMPANY, ATTEND, ESCORT agree in the idea of going with some one. ACCOMPANY implies companionship and (usually) equality of station; ATTEND, a waiting upon one (often in a subordinate capacity) in order to serve him if necessary; ESCORT, attendance to give protection or for courtesy or honor.

ac-com'plice (ă-kŏm'plĭs), *n.* [*ac-* (perh. for *ad-*) + *complice.*] **1.** An associate in guilt. See ABETTOR, Syn. **2.** A coöperator; associate. *Rare.*

ac-com'plish (-plĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *acomplir*; L. *ad* + *complere* to fill up, complete.] **1.** To complete, as time or distance. **2.** To bring to a successful issue; effect; fulfill. **3.** Formerly, to equip thoroughly; hence, to render accomplished. — **Syn.** Do, achieve, perform, carry out; consummate, perfect. See EFFECT. — **ac-com'plish-a-ble**, *a.*

ac-com'plished (-plĭsht), *p. a.* **1.** Completed; effected. **2.** Complete in acquirements, esp. as the result of training.

ac-com'plish-ment (-plĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Accomplishing; completion; fulfillment. **2.** That which completes, or equips thoroughly; that which constitutes an excellence of mind or an elegance of manners, acquired by education or training; attainment. — **Syn.** See ACQUIREMENT.

ac-compt' (ă-kount'; -kŏmpt'), **ac-compt'a-ble**, **ac-compt'ant**, etc. Archaic forms of ACCOUNT, etc.

ac-cord' (ă-kôrd'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *accordare*; L. *ad* + *cor, cordis*, heart.] **1.** To bring to agree; reconcile; harmonize. **2.** To grant as suitable or proper; concede; award. — *v. i.* To agree; correspond; harmonize. — *n.* **1.** Agreement; concurrence; harmony; specifically, consent; assent. **2.** Harmony of sounds; concord. **3.** Voluntary or spontaneous motion or impulse; — preceded by *own*; as, of one's own *accord.* — **ac-cord'a-ble**, *a.* — **ac-cord'er**, *n.*

ac-cord'ance (-kôr'dăns), *n.* Agreement; harmony.

ac-cord'ant (-dănt), *a.* Agreeing; harmonious; — with *with* or *to.* — **Syn.** See CONSONANT. — **ac-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

ac-cord'ing, *p. a.* Agreeing; harmonious. — *adv.* Accordingly. *Obs.* — **according as**, precisely as; the same as.

ac-cord'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** Agreeably; suitably; conformably. **2.** In natural sequence; consequently; so. — **Syn.** Wherefore, so, hence, then. See THEREFORE.

ac-cor'di-on (ă-kôr'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* A small, keyed wind instrument in which the wind is forced upon free metallic reeds by means of a bellows.

ac-cost' (ă-kôst'; 62), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. LL *accostare* to bring side by side; L. *ad* + *costa* rib, side.] **1.** To approach. *Archaic.* **2.** To speak to first; address; greet.

‖ **ac'couche'ment'** (ä'kōōsh'mäN'), *n.* [F.] Delivery in childbed.

‖ **ac'cou'cheur'** (ä'kōō'shûr'), *masc.* } *n.* [F.] An obste-
‖ **ac'cou'cheuse'** (ä'kōō'shûz'), *fem.* } trician.

ac-count' (ă-kount'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *conter* to count, L. *computare.*] **1.** To credit (to) in an account; assign; — with *to.* *Rare.* **2.** To value; estimate; hold; judge; deem. — *v. i.* **1.** To render, or state the terms of, an account, as of money expended. **2.** To answer; — with *for*; as, we must *account* for our opportunities. **3.** To give a satisfactory reason; explain; — with *for.* — *n.* **1.** A reckoning; computation. **2.** A statement of business dealings subjected to a reckoning or review; hence, a right or claim the items of which make up such a statement. **3.** A statement in general of reasons explanatory of some event. Hence, reason, ground, consideration, motive, or the like; as, on no *account.* **4.** A statement of facts; narrative; report. **5.** Importance; worth; value; advantage; profit. — **Syn.** See NARRATIVE.

ac-count'a-ble (ă-koun'tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account; answerable. **2.** Capable of being accounted for; explicable. — **Syn.** See RESPONSIBLE. — **ac-count'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ac-count'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*

ac-count'an-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Accountant's art or occupation.

ac-count'ant (-tănt), *n.* **1.** One who renders an account. **2.** A reckoner; calculator. **3.** One who is skilled in, or who keeps or adjusts, accounts.

ac-cou'ter } (ă-kōō'tĕr), *v. t.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tĕrd);
ac-cou'tre } -TER-ING or -TRING. [fr. F.] To furnish with dress or equipments, esp. for military service; equip.

ac-cou'ter-ment } (ă-kōō'tĕr-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Dress; equip-
ac-cou'tre-ment } ment. **2.** Act or process of accoutering; state of being accoutered.

ac-cred'it (ă-krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. *à* (L. *ad*) + *crédit* credit.] **1.** To put or bring into credit; sanction. **2.** To send with letters credential; authorize. **3.** To believe; credit; trust. — **Syn.** See CREDIT.

ac-crete' (ă-krēt'), *v. i.;* -CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd); -CRET'ING. [L. *accretus*, p. p. of *accrescere* to increase.] To adhere; grow (to); be added; — with *to*.

ac-cre'tion (ă-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Growth; also, increase by external addition; as, the *accretion* of particles so as to form a mass. **2.** Result of such growth or accumulation; the matter added. **3.** Concretion; coherence.

ac-crue' (ă-krōō'), *v. i.;* -CRUED' (-krōōd'); -CRU'ING. [fr. obsolete *accrue* an advantage, fr. OF., fr. L. *ad* + *crescere* to increase.] **1.** To increase. **2.** To come or be added as increase, esp. as the produce of money lent. — **ac-crue'ment, ac-cru'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ac-cum'bent (ă-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *accumbens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Reclining, as at meals. **2.** *Bot.* Lying against something.

ac-cu'mu-late (ă-kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *accumulatus*, p. p. of *accumulare;* *ad* + *cumulare* to heap.] To heap up; pile up; amass.

Syn. Gather, collect, aggregate, hoard. — ACCUMULATE, AMASS agree in the idea of collecting, as it were by heaping up. But *amass* applies primarily to wealth or resources, and often implies more imposing results than *accumulate;* as, to *accumulate* a competency; to *amass* a fortune.

— *v. i.* To increase; collect. — **ac-cu'mu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **ac-cu'mu-la-tive** (ă-kū'mū-lā-tĭv), *a.* — **ac-cu'mu-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.*

ac'cu-ra-cy (ăk'ū-rā-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being accurate; precision; exactness.

ac'cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *accuratus*, p. p. & a., fr. *accurare* to take care of; *ad* + *curare* to take care, *cura* care.] In conformity to truth, or to some standard, as the result of care or pains; exact. — **Syn.** Precise, nice, just, particular. See CORRECT. — **ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.*

ac-curse' (ă-kûrs'), *v. t.;* -CURSED' (-kûrst'), *or, poetic or ref. sp.*, -CURST'; -CURS'ING. To curse; damn; execrate.

ac'cu-sa'tion (ăk'ū-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of being accused; arraignment. **2.** That of which one is accused.

ac-cu'sa-tive (ă-kū'zā-tĭv), *a.* [F. *accusatif*, L. *accusativus*, a translation of Gr. *αἰτιατικός*, fr. *αἰτιατός* caused.] *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case (in English usually called *objective case*) expressing primarily the immediate object of a transitive verb or of a preposition. — *n.* The accusative case, or a form in it. — **ac-cu'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ac-cu'sa-to-ry (ă-kū'zā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, an accusation.

ac-cuse' (ă-kūz'), *v. t.;* -CUSED' (ă-kūzd'); -CUS'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *accusare* to accuse; *ad* + *causa* cause, lawsuit.] To charge with a fault or offense; blame; censure; — now usually, with *of*, referring to some specific offense. — **Syn.** Impeach, arraign, indict, reproach. See CHARGE. — *v. i.* To bring accusation. — **ac-cus'er** (-kūz'ĕr), *n.*

ac-cus'tom (ă-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *costume* custom.] To make familiar by use; in the *passive*, to be wont; be in the habit. — **Syn.** Habituate, inure, train.

ac-cus'tomed (-tŭmd), *p. a.* Usual; customary.

ace (ās), *n.; pl.* ACES (ā'sĕz; 24). [F. *as*, fr. L. *as, assis*, unity, unit of coinage.] **1.** A unit; a single point or spot on a card or die; the card or die so marked. **2.** A very small quantity or degree; jot. **3.** An aviator officially credited with having brought down five enemy machines.

-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs). [L. suffix *-aceus.*] A suffix used to form adjectives, and signifying *pertaining to, belonging to, of the nature of, resembling, like.*

a-ceph'a-lous (ā-sĕf'ā-lŭs), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*; *ἀ-* not + *κεφαλή* head.] Headless; hence, without a leader.

ac'er-bate (ăs'ĕr-bāt; *ā-sûr'*), *v. t.;* -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); -BAT'ING. [L. *acerbatus*, p. p. of *acerbare*, fr. *acerbus* sour, *acer* sharp.] To sour; embitter.

a-cerb'i-ty (ă-sûr'bĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sourness, with bitterness and astringency, as of unripe fruit. **2.** Harshness; bitterness; severity. — **Syn.** See ACRIMONY.

a-ces'cent (ā-sĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *acescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *acescere* to turn sour.] Turning, or readily becoming, sour. — **a-ces'cence** (-ĕns), *n.* — **a-ces'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

ac'e-tate (ăs'ē-tāt), *n.* [L. *acetum* vinegar.] *Chem.* A salt of acetic acid. — **ac'e-tat'ed** (-tāt'ĕd), *a.*

a-ce'tic (ā-sē'tĭk; ā-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *acetum* vinegar.] Of, pertaining to, or producing, vinegar. — **acetic acid**, a certain colorless, biting liquid. It is the acid in vinegar.

a-cet'i-fy (ā-sĕt'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -I-FIED (-fīd); -I-FY'ING. [L. *acetum* vinegar + *-fy.*] To turn into acid or vinegar.

a-ce'tous (ā-sē'tŭs), *a.* [L. *acetum* vinegar, fr. *acere* to be sour.] Pertaining to, or producing, vinegar; sour; acid.

a-ce'tum (ā-sē'tŭm), *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Vinegar.

a-cet'y-lene (ā-sĕt'ĭ-lēn), *n. Chem.* A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon, usually made by the action of water on certain carbides. It burns with a brilliant, white, diffusive light.

A-chæ'an (ā-kē'ăn), **A-cha'ian** (-kā'yăn), *a.* [L. *Achaeus, Achaius*, Gr. *Ἀχαιός*.] Of or pert. to Achaia, or, loosely, Greece. — *n.* One of the people of Achaia; broadly, a Greek.

‖ **a'char'ne-ment'** (ā'shär'nĕ-mĕn'; ā-chärn'mĕnt), *n.* [F.] Savage fierceness; bloodthirstiness; ferocity.

A-cha'tes (ā-kā'tēz), *n.* [L.] A faithful companion of Æneas, in Vergil's "Æneid."

ache, ake (āk), *v. i.;* ACHED, AKED (ākt); ACH'ING, AK'ING (āk'ĭng). [AS. *acan.*] To suffer pain. — *n.* [AS. *æce, ece.*] Continued pain. — **Syn.** See PAIN.

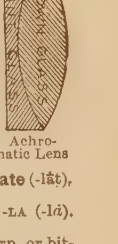
a-chene' (ā-kēn'), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* not + *χαίνειν* to gape.] A small, dry, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, having a thin pericarp, as the fruit of the buttercup.

Ach'er-on (ăk'ĕr-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀχέρων.*] *Myth.* The River of Woe in Hades; hence, the Nether World.

a-chieve' (ă-chēv'), *v. t.;* A-CHIEVED' (-chēvd'); A-CHIEV'ING. [F. *achever* to finish; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *chief* end, head, L. *caput* head.] **1.** To carry on to a final close; accomplish; perform. **2.** To get by effort; win; attain. — **Syn.** Fulfill, complete; execute. See EFFECT. — *v. i.* To effect something; attain a desired end or aim. — **a-chiev'a-ble**, *a.*

a-chieve'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An achieving; accomplishment. **2.** Thing achieved, esp. by valor, boldness, or praiseworthy effort; feat. **3.** *Her.* An escutcheon. — **Syn.** See FEAT.

A-chil'les (ă-kĭl'ēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀχιλλεύς.*] The son of Peleus and Thetis, and hero of Homer's "Iliad." By dipping him in the Styx, his mother made him invulnerable, except in the heel by which she held him. Here he was fatally wounded by an arrow shot by Paris. He became the Greek ideal of youthful strength, beauty, and valor. See HECTOR. — **Ach'il-le'an** (ăk'ĭ-lē'ăn), *a.*



Achromatic Lens

ach'ing, ak'ing (āk'ĭng), *p. a.* That aches. — **ach'ing-ly, ak'ing-ly**, *adv.*

A-chit'o-phel (ā-kĭt'ō-fĕl), *n.* = AHITHOPHEL.

ach'ro-mat'ic (ăk'rō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀχρώματος* colorless; *ἀ-* not + *χρῶμα, χρώματος*, color.] Colorless; hence: **a** *Optics.* Refracting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors; giving images almost free from extraneous colors. **b** *Music.* Without accidentals or modulation. — **a-chro'ma-tism** (ā-krō'mā-tĭz'm), *n.*

a-cic'u-la (ā-sĭk'ū-lā), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *acus* needle.] A needlelike spine, bristle, or crystal. — **a-cic'u-lar** (-lăr), *a.* — **a-cic'u-late** (-lāt), **a-cic'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.*

a-cic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lā). [NL.] A needlelike spine or bristle.

ac'id (ăs'ĭd), *a.* [L. *acidus* sour.] **1.** Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart; also, sour-tempered. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an acid. — **Syn.** See SOUR. — *n.* **1.** A sour substance. **2.** *Chem.* A substance typically soluble in water and sour in taste, and reddening vegetable blues, as litmus; a compound containing hydrogen replaceable by positive elements or radicals to form salts.

a-cid'i-fy (ā-sĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *acidus* acid + *-fy.*] To make or become acid. — **a-cid'i-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ā-b'l), *a.* — **a-cid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ac'i-dim'e-ter (ăs'ĭ-dĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *acidus* acid + *-meter.*] A device or solution for ascertaining the strength of acids. — **ac'i-dim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

a-cid'i-ty (ā-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being acid.

ac'id-ly (ăs'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* of ACID. See -LY.

ac'id-ness, *n.* Acidity. See -NESS.

a-cid'u-late (ā-sĭd'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To make acidulous. — **a-cid'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

a-cid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus* sour.] Slightly sour; subacid; sourish. — **Syn.** See SOUR.

ac-know' (ăk-nō'), *v. t.* [*a-* on + *know;* AS. *oncnāwan.*] *Obs.* **1.** To recognize. **2.** To acknowledge; confess. — to be acknown (often with *of* or *on*), to acknowledge.

ac-knowl'edge (-nŏl'ĕj; 24), *v. t.;* -EDGED (-ĕjd); -EDG-ING.

1. To own or admit the knowledge of; recognize as a fact; declare one's belief in. **2**. To admit the claims or authority of; recognize. **3**. To own as a benefit, obligation, or kindness. **4**. To own as genuine; avow or admit formally so as to give legal validity. — **ac-knowl′edge-a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. Grant, concede, allow, assent, accept. — ACKNOWLEDGE, ADMIT, OWN, AVOW, CONFESS agree in the idea of assent, frequently under pressure. ACKNOWLEDGE implies the making public of one's knowledge of something which has been, or might have been, kept back or concealed. ADMIT, with less suggestion of possible concealment, emphasizes the idea of granting or conceding; to *admit* a charge may involve merely the granting of the fact alleged, not necessarily the acceptance of the point of view which the charge implies. OWN is less formal than *acknowledge*, and regards the thing acknowledged in its relation to one's self; as, to *own* one's self at a loss. AVOW implies an open or bold declaration, often in the face of hostility; as, to *avow* one's dislike. CONFESS (opposed to *deny*) usually applies to what is felt to be wrong (as, to *confess* a crime); but it is often used merely to suggest deference; as, I am not, I *confess*, convinced. See RECOGNIZE.

ac-knowl′edg-ment (ăk-nŏl′ĕj-mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of acknowledging; also, a thing acknowledged. **2**. Thing done or given by way of acknowledging. — **Syn.** Admission, confession, avowal, recognition, owning, declaration.

ac′me (ăk′mē), *n.* [Gr. ἀκμή point, top.] Top; culmination. — **Syn.** See CULMINATION.

ac′ne (-nē), *n.* An affection of the skin, due to inflammatory changes in the sebaceous glands.

a-cock′bill′ (*ȧ*-kŏk′bĭl′), *adv.* [*acock* in a cocked fashion + *bill.*] *Naut.* Having the bill, or end, or ends cocked up, as an anchor hanging ready to let go, or the yards when tilted toward the perpendicular, as in sign of mourning.

a-cold′ (*ȧ*-kōld′), *a.* Cold. *Archaic.*

ac′o-lyte (ăk′ō-līt), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. Gr. ἀκόλουθος.] **1**. *Eccl.* One who holds the highest of the four minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church. **2**. An attendant; assistant.

ac′o-nite (-nīt), *n.* [L. *aconitum*, Gr. ἀκόνιτον.] Any aconitum; esp., the common monkshood; also, *Pharm.*, a sedative extract or tincture from this plant.

ac′o-ni′tum (-nī′tŭm), *n.* [L.] **1**. Any of a genus (*Aconitum*) of blue- or purple-flowered poisonous herbs of the crowfoot family; monkshood; wolfsbane. **2**. *Pharm.* Aconite.

a′corn (ā′kôrn; ā′kẽrn), *n.* [AS. *æcern*, fr. *æcer* field, acre.] The nut, or fruit, of the oak.

a-cous′tic (*ȧ*-ko͞os′tĭk; *ȧ*-kous′-), *a.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. ἀκουστικός relating to hearing, ἀκούειν to hear.] Pertaining to hearing, the organs of hearing, or the science of sound; auditory. — *n.* A medicine or agent to assist hearing. — **a-cous′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **a-cous′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-cous′tics (-tĭks), *n.* (see -ICS.) **1**. *Physics.* The science of sound. **2**. *Arch.* The sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium as to distinct hearing.

ac-quaint′ (ă-kwānt′), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* + *cognitus*, p. p. of *cognoscere* to know.] **1**. To furnish or give knowledge (of) by trial or experience; — followed by *with.* **2**. To notify; inform.

ac-quaint′ance (ă-kwān′tăns), *n.* **1**. State of being acquainted; specifically, personal knowledge gained by intercourse, esp. short of that of friendship. **2**. A person with whom one is acquainted. — **Syn.** Familiarity, intimacy, fellowship. — **ac-quaint′ance-ship**, *n.*

ac-quaint′an-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Acquaintance.

ac-quest′ (ă-kwĕst′), *n.* [through OF. & LL. fr. L. *acquirere.* See ACQUIRE.] Acquisition. *Rare.*

ac′qui-esce′ (ăk′wĭ-ĕs′), *v. i.*; -ESCED′ (-ĕst′); -ESC′ING (-ĕs′ĭng). [L. *acquiescere; ad + quiescere* to be quiet, *quies* rest.] To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied; submit, accept, consent, or concur by silence or by omitting to object; hence, to concur; assent; — with *in.* — **Syn.** Comply, yield, assent, agree, conform. See ACCEDE.

ac′qui-es′cence (-ĕs′ĕns), *n.* Act or state of acquiescing.

ac′qui-es′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Acquiescing, or given to acquiescing. — **ac′qui-es′cent-ly**, *adv.*

ac-quire′ (ă-kwīr′), *v. t.*; -QUIRED′ (-kwīrd′); -QUIR′ING (-kwīr′ĭng). [L. *acquirere, acquisitum; ad + quaerere* to seek for.] To gain, usually by one's own exertions; get as one's own. — **Syn.** Attain, win, earn, secure. See OBTAIN. — **ac-quir′a-ble** (-kwīr′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* — **ac-quir′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

ac-quire′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of acquiring; that which is acquired; acquisition.

Syn. ACQUIREMENT, ACQUISITION, ATTAINMENT, ACCOMPLISHMENT all refer to faculties or to powers regarded as the fruit of exertion or effort. ACQUIREMENT denotes esp. personal qualities or resources achieved by endeavor, [redacted] contrasted with native gifts; ACQUISITION usually denotes rather material or external gains; as, a woman with *acquirements* in both literature and art; learning is a valuable *acquisition.* ATTAINMENT commonly refers to the higher intellectual acquirements; ACCOMPLISHMENT to such acquired faculties or graces as pass current in social intercourse; as, his scientific *attainments* were beyond those of any of his associates; dancing is one of his *accomplishments.*

ac′qui-si′tion (ăk′wĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *acquisitio*, fr. *acquirere.*] **1**. Act or process of acquiring. **2**. Thing acquired or gained; acquirement. — **Syn.** See ACQUIREMENT.

ac-quis′i-tive (ă-kwĭz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Able or disposed to acquire. — **ac-quis′i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ac-quis′i-tive-ness**, *n.*

ac-quist′ (ă-kwĭst′), *n.* Acquest; acquisition.

ac-quit′ (ă-kwĭt′), *v. t.*; -QUIT′TED; -QUIT′TING. [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *quiter* to quit. See QUIT.] **1**. To discharge, as a debt; pay off. **2**. To set free, release, or discharge (from an obligation, burden, or accusation). **3**. Reflexively: **a** To clear one's self. **b** To bear or conduct one's self. — **Syn.** See EXCULPATE. — **ac-quit′ter** (-ẽr), *n.*

ac-quit′tal (-ăl), *n.* **1**. An acquitting; acquittance. **2**. *Law.* A setting free from the charge of an offense, by legal process.

ac-quit′tance (-ăns), *n.* **1**. Acquittal. **2**. A writing evidencing a discharge; a receipt in full.

a′cre (ā′kẽr), *n.* [AS. *æcer.*] A measure of land; 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet. It equals 40.46 metric ares.

a′cre-age (-āj), *n.* Acres collectively.

ac′rid (ăk′rĭd), *a.* [L. *acer* sharp.] Sharp and harsh, or bitter and hot; pungent; irritating. — **Syn.** See SOUR. — **a-crid′i-ty** (*ȧ*-krĭd′ĭ-tĭ), **ac′rid-ness**, *n.* — **ac′rid-ly**, *adv.*

ac′ri-mo′ni-ous (ăk′rĭ-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Caustic; bitter-tempered; sarcastic; acrid. — **ac′ri-mo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

ac′ri-mo-ny (ăk′rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *acrimonia*, fr. *acer* sharp.] **1**. Corrosiveness; also, harsh or biting sharpness, as of plant juices. *Archaic.* **2**. Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper.

Syn. Bitterness, pungency; roughness, rudeness, crabbedness; sourness, sharpness, astringency. — ACRIMONY, ASPERITY, ACERBITY, TARTNESS agree in the idea of sharpness or bitterness of temper or language. ACRIMONY suggests a caustic temper and biting, even corrosive, speech. ASPERITY suggests irritability and resentfulness of disposition, quick to display itself in words. ACERBITY characterizes the utterances of one who is sour and embittered; TARTNESS also suggests acidity of speech or temper, but often somewhat piquant; as, suffering tinged her speech with *acerbity;* in the *tartness* of her reply he read displeasure.

ac′ro-bat (ăk′rō-băt), *n.* [F. *acrobate*, fr. Gr. ἀκρόβατος walking on tiptoe, climbing aloft; ἄκρος high + βαίνειν to go.] One who practices daring gymnastic feats. — **ac′ro-bat′ic** (-băt′ĭk), *a.* — **ac′ro-bat′i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ac′ro-gen (-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἄκρος highest, apex, tip + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A plant of the highest class of cryptogams, including the ferns, fern allies, mosses, and liverworts.

a-crog′e-nous (*ȧ*-krŏj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄκρος top + *-genous.*] *Bot.* **a** Increasing by growth from the summit or apex. **b** Pertaining to an acrogen. — **a-crog′e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

a-cron′y-cal } **a-cron′y-chal** } (*ȧ*-krŏn′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. ἀκρόνυχος at nightfall; ἄκρος extreme + νύξ night.] *Astron.* Occurring at nightfall, or sunset; — said of the rising or setting of a star.

a-crop′e-tal (*ȧ*-krŏp′ē-tăl), *a.* [Gr. ἄκρος top + L. *petere* to seek.] *Bot.* Developing from below toward the apex. — **a-crop′e-tal-ly**, *adv.*

a-crop′o-lis (-ō-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LISES (-ĕz; 24), Gr. -LEIS (-līs). [Gr. ἀκρόπολις; ἄκρος extreme + πόλις city.] The upper fortified part or citadel of a Greek city, specifically that of Athens (*the Acropolis*).

ac′ro-spire (ăk′rō-spīr), *n.* [Gr. ἄκρος top + σπεῖρα anything twisted.] The spiral plumule in germinating grain.

a-cross′ (*ȧ*-krŏs′; 62), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *cross.*] From side to side; crosswise. — *prep.* From side to side of; athwart.

a-cros′tic (*ȧ*-krŏs′tĭk), *n.* [Gr. ἀκροστιχίς or ἀκροστίχιον; ἄκρος extreme + στίχος order, line.] A composition, usually in verse, in which one or more sets of letters when taken in order form words, phrases, etc. — **a-cros′tic**, **a-cros′ti-cal**, *a.* — **a-cros′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

act (ăkt), *n.* [F. *acte*, L. *actus*, and *actum*, fr. *agere* to drive, do.] **1**. That which is done or doing; a performance; deed. **2**. The result of public deliberation; the decision of a legislative body, court, etc.; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award. **3**. A formal writing expressing that something has been done. **4**. A performance of part

of a play; one of the principal divisions of a dramatic work. **5.** Process of doing; action; as, to be taken in the *act*. — **Syn.** See ACTION. — *v. t.* **1.** To actuate. *Obs.* **2.** To perform (a play or the like) as an actor; play. **3.** To assume the office or character of; play; personate; as, to *act* the hero, Hamlet, etc. **4.** To feign or counterfeit; simulate. — *v. i.* **1.** To exert or put forth energy or power; perform functions; do something; specifically, to carry into effect a determination of the will; as, I shall *act* at once if he fails. **2.** To have effect; exert influence; as, most acids do not *act* on glass. **3.** To behave; bear or deport one's self. **4.** To perform on the stage; to play a part; also, to admit of being performed or acted. — **act'a-ble**, *a.*

Ac-tæ'on (ăk-tē'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀκταίων.] *Class. Myth.* A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was changed into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own hounds.

act'ing (ăk'tĭng), *p. a.* That acts; as, *acting* trustee; specif., doing duty (for another); officiating; as, an *acting* mayor.

ac-tin'i-a (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-iæ** (-ē), E. **-ias** (-ȧz). [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] Any sea anemone or related animal.

ac-tin'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to actinism.

ac'tin-ism (ăk'tĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray.] The property of radiant energy by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography.

ac-tin'i-um (ăk-tĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A radioactive substance, probably an element, resembling thorium chemically.

ac'ti-no-zo'an (ăk'tĭ-nō-zō'ăn), *n.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ray + ζῷον animal.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Actinozoa*) of cœlenterates consisting of polyps with radial partitions, and including the corals and sea anemones.

ac'tion (ăk'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *actio*, fr. *agere* to do.] **1.** Function or operation of that which acts; the doing of something. **2.** Process of change considered as a natural condition; state of motion; activity; — distinguished from *rest*. **3.** *Law.* A legal proceeding by which one demands or enforces one's right in a court of justice. **4.** An act; thing done; deed; enterprise; also, enterprise or efficiency generically; as, a man of *action*. In *pl.:* Habitual deeds; hence, conduct; behavior. **5.** The event or series of events forming the subject of a play, poem, or other composition. **6.** Military operation or combat; battle; fight. **7.** Mechanism; as, the breech *action* of a gun.

Syn. Agency, activity. — ACTION, ACT, DEED. ACTION refers primarily to the process of acting; ACT and DEED, to the result, the thing done. An *action* is usually regarded as occupying some time, and involving more than one step; an *act* is more often thought of as momentary or instantaneous, and as individual; as, the rescue of a shipwrecked crew is a heroic *action;* the launching of the lifeboat, a brave *act*. *Deed* often connotes an act as illustrious or as an achievement.

ac'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to, or giving ground for, an action, or suit at law.

ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *actif*, L. *activus*, fr. *agere* to act.] **1.** Having the power or quality of acting; causing change; acting; — opposed to *passive*. **2.** Quick in physical movement; agile; nimble. **3.** Being in action; working; being in force; — opposed to *quiescent, dormant*, or *extinct*, etc. **4.** Given to action; energetic; busy; — opposed to *dull, sluggish, lazy*, or *inert*. Also, practical; — opposed to *speculative* or *theoretical*. **5.** Requiring or implying action; as, an *active* employment; — opposed to *sedentary* or to *tranquil*. **6.** Brisk; lively; as, an *active* demand. **7.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating: **a** The form, or voice, of the verb which represents the subject as the doer of the action. **b** Verbs asserting that the subject acts on something; — distinguished from *neuter* and *passive;* as, *kill, demolish*, as distinguished from *suffer, feel*, etc., *die, rise*, etc. **c** Verbs expressing action as distinct from mere existence or state; — distinguished from *neuter;* as, *go, strike*, etc., are *active* verbs, as distinguished from *be, exist*, etc. — **ac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ac'tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Vigorous, alert, ready, prompt; smart, spirited, animated, sprightly. — ACTIVE, AGILE, NIMBLE, BRISK imply quickness of movement. That which is ACTIVE (opposed to *lazy, inert*) is thought of as busy or energetic as well as quick; as, an *active* child. AGILE implies dexterity and ease in the management of one's limbs; as, *agile* as a monkey. NIMBLE suggests lightness and swiftness; BRISK, liveliness and animation; as, *nimble* fingers; a *brisk* walk.

ac-tiv'i-ty (ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). **1.** State of action, or quality of being active. **2.** State or quality of vigorous or energetic action; liveliness in doing, functioning, etc.; energy. **3.** Anything active; an active agent or force.

ac'tor (ăk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who acts; a doer. **2.** A theatrical performer; a player.

ac'tress (-trĕs; 24), *n.* A female actor.

ac'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [F. *actuel*, L. *actualis*, fr. *actus* act.] **1.** Of or pert. to acts or actions. *Obs.* **2.** Existing in act, reality, or fact; real. **3.** In action at the time being; now existing; present. — **Syn.** See REAL.

ac'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). State of being actual; reality; esp., phenomenal reality; fact.

ac'tu-al-ize (ăk'tū-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* **-ized** (-īzd); **-iz'ing** (-īz'ĭng). To make actual; realize in action. — **ac'tu-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

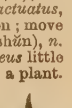
ac'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In act or in fact; really.

ac'tu-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* **-ries** (-rĭz). [L. *actuarius* copyist, clerk, fr. *actus* act.] One who calculates insurance risks and premiums, etc. — **ac'tu-a'ri-al** (-ā'rĭ-ăl; 3), *a.*

ac'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* **-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd); **-at'ing**. [LL. *actuatus*, p. p. of *actuare*, fr. L. *actus* act.] To put into action; move to action. — **Syn.** See MOVE. — **ac'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

a-cu'le-ate (ȧ-kū'lē-āt), *a.* [L. *aculeatus*, fr. *aculeus* little needle.] Having a sting, prickle, or the like, as a plant.

a-cu'men (-mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *acuere* to sharpen.] Keenness of perception or discernment. — **Syn.** See DISCERNMENT.


Acuminate Leaf.

a-cu'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* **-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd); **-nat'ing**. [L. *acuminatus*, p. p. of *acuminare* to sharpen.] To render sharp or keen. — **(-nāt)**, *a.* Tapering to a slender point; pointed.

ac'u-punc'ture (ăk'ū-pŭnk'tūr), *n.* [L. *acus* needle + *punctura* a pricking.] Pricking with a needle, esp. for remedial purposes.

a-cute' (ȧ-kūt'), *a.* [L. *acutus*, p. p. of *acuere* to sharpen.] **1.** Sharp at the end; pointed; — opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. **2.** Having nice discernment; penetrating; clever; — opposed to *dull* or *stupid*. **3.** Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible; as, *acute* sight; also, sharp; intense; as, *acute* pain. **4.** High or shrill; — opposed to *low* or *grave*. **5.** *Med.* Attended with severe symptoms, and coming speedily to a crisis; — opposed to *chronic*. — **Syn.** Subtle, sagacious, discerning, perspicacious, discriminating. See SHARP. — **a-cute'ly**, *adv.* — **a-cute'ness**, *n.*

Acute Leaves

ad-. A prefix from Latin *ad*, meaning *to, toward, in addition to*, etc. The prefix *ad-* appears as *a-* before *sc, sp*, and *st*. Before *c, f, g, l, n, p, q, r, s*, and *t*, it becomes, by assimilation, *ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ac-, ar-, as-*, and *at-*, as in *affix, acquire, arrogate*, etc.

ad'age (ăd'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *adagium*.] A saying which has acquired credit by long use; proverb. — **Syn.** See AXIOM.

a-da'gio (ȧ-dä'jō), *a.* & *adv.* [It. *adagio*, adv.] *Music.* Slow. — *n.* A piece of music in adagio time.

Ad'am (ăd'ăm), *n.* [fr. Heb.] **1.** *Bib.* The first man. See *Gen.* i.–v. **2.** Fig.: "Original sin;" unregeneracy.

ad'a-mant (ăd'ȧ-mănt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *adamas, -mantis*, the hardest metal, Gr. ἀδάμας, -αντος; ἀ- not + δαμᾶν to subdue. Sense 2 is due to confusion with L. *adamare* to love.] **1.** A stone imagined as of impenetrable hardness; — sometimes, specif., the diamond. Now, *Poetic*, impenetrable hardness. **2.** Loadstone; magnet. *Obs.* — **ad'a-man-te'an** (-măn-tē'ăn), **ad'a-man'tine** (-măn'tĭn), *a.*

A-dam'ic (ȧ-dăm'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resem-
A-dam'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } bling, Adam.

Ad'am-ite (ăd'ăm-īt), *n.* A descendant of Adam; a human being; also, one who imitates Adam in going naked.

Adam's ale. Water. *Colloq.*

Adam's apple. **1.** A variety of the lime. **2.** The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck in front.

a-dapt' (ȧ-dăpt'), *v. t.* [L. *adaptare;* *ad* + *aptare* to fit.] To make suitable; fit; suit; adjust. — **Syn.** See CONFORM. — **a-dapt'a-ble**, *a.* — **a-dapt'a-bil'i-ty** (ȧ-dăp'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **a-dap'tion** (-shŭn), *n.*

ad'ap-ta'tion (ăd'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of adapting; state of being adapted; also, an adapted form or copy.

a-dap'tive (ȧ-dăp'tĭv), *a.* Suited or tending to, or showing, adaptation. — **a-dap'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **a-dap'tive-ness**, *n.*

a-day' (ȧ-dā'), *adv.* [see ADAYS.] Daily; on each day

a-days' (ȧ-dāz'), *adv.* [*a-* (for *on*) + *day* + *-s*, gen. ending.] By day. *Obs.*, except in *nowadays*.

add (ăd), *v. t.* [L. *addere;* *ad* + *dare* to give, put.] **1.** To

give (*to*); bestow (*on*). **2.** To join or unite so as to increase the number, augment the quantity, or form into one aggregate; *Math.*, to unite in one sum or quantity. Hence: To sum up; put together mentally. **3.** To append, as a statement; say further. — *v. i.* To make an addition.

ad·den'dum (ă-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-DA** (-dă). [L.] A thing to be added; an addition.

add'er (ăd'ẽr), *n.* One that adds.

ad'der (ăd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *nǽdre* adder, snake. *An addĕr* is for *a nadder*.] Any of several snakes; esp.: **a** The common venomous viper of Europe. **b** In North America, any of several harmless snakes; as, the milk *adder*.

ad'der's-tongue' (-ẽrz-tŭng'), *n.* **a** A kind of fern; — so called from its fruiting spike. **b** A kind of orchid; — often called *rattlesnake plantain*. **c** The dogtooth violet.

add'i-ble (ăd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being added. — **add'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ad·dict' (ă-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *addictus*, p. p. of *addicere* to adjudge, devote; *ad* + *dicere* to say.] To apply habitually; to give (one's self) up or over (to) as a constant practice; devote; habituate; — with *to*.

ad·dict'ed, *p. p. & p. a.* of ADDICT. — **ad·dict'ed-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Accustomed, habituated, inclined, prone, attached. — ADDICTED, DEVOTED. ADDICTED, often used in a bad sense (as, *addicted* to wine, to stealing), refers to one given up or strongly inclined to some object, practice, or pursuit; as, *addicted* to study or ceremony. DEVOTED expresses habitual earnestness in the pursuit of some (good) object; as, he was *devoted* to the cause of reform.

ad·dic'tion (ă-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* State of being addicted; devotion; inclination.

ad·dit'a-ment (ă-dĭt'ă-mĕnt; ăd'ĭ-tă-), *n.* [L. *additamentum*.] An addition; thing added.

ad·di'tion (ă-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *additio*, fr. *addere* to add.] Act or process of adding; also, thing added; increase; augmentation. — **Syn.** Accession, appendage, adjunct. — **ad·di'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ad·di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ad'di-tive (ăd'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *additivus*.] Proper to be added; involving addition; — opposed to *subtractive*.

ad'dle (-'l), *a.* [AS. *adela* filth.] Rotten; putrid; — said of eggs. Hence: Unproductive or confused, as brains; muddled. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become addle; muddle.

ad·dress' (ă-drĕs'), *v. t.*; **-DRESSED'** (-drĕst'); **-DREST'**; **-DRESS'ING**. [OF. *adrecier* to straighten, address (L. *ad*) + *drecier* to straighten, arrange. See DRESS.] **1.** To aim, as a missile. *Obs.* **2.** To arrange; prepare. *Obs.* **3.** Reflexively: To prepare one's self; apply one's skill or energies (*to* some object); betake; direct one's speech or discourse (*to* a person); as, he *addressed* himself to you. **4.** To direct, as words (*to* any one or anything); make, as a speech (*to* any one, an audience); as he *addressed* his remarks to the judge. **5.** To direct speech to; speak to; accost. **6.** To direct in writing, as a letter; superscribe. **7.** To court; woo. — *v. i. Obs.* **1.** To prepare. **2.** To direct speech or attentions. — *n.* **1.** Preparation. *Obs.* **2.** Act of addressing one's self or one's words. **3.** A formal communication, application, or statement; speech; petition. **4.** Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence or business of the one addressed. **5.** Manner of speaking to another; delivery. **6.** Suit; courtship; — usually in *pl.* **7.** Skillful management; dexterity; adroitness. — **Syn.** Readiness, ingenuity, tact, adroitness. See SPEECH, TACT.

ad·dress'ee' (ă-drĕs'ē'), *n.* One to whom anything, as a letter, is addressed.

ad·duce' (ă-dūs'), *v. t.*; **-DUCED'** (-dūst'); **-DUC'ING** (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *adducere*, *-ductum*, to lead to; *ad* + *ducere* to lead.] To bring forward or offer, as a reason; cite. — **ad·duc'i-ble** (-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* — **Syn.** Advance, assign; quote, name.

ad·du'cent (ă-dū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *adducens*, p. pr.] *Physiol.* Adducting; — opposed to *abducent*.

ad·duct' (ă-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [see ADDUCE.] *Physiol.* To draw toward the axis or middle line.

ad·duc'tion (ă-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* An adducing or adducting.

ad·duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Bringing toward or to something.

ad·duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* *Anat.* An adducting muscle.

ad'e-noid (ăd'ẽ-noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀδενοειδής glandular; ἀδήν gland + εἶδος form.] *Anat.* Like or pertaining to a gland. — *n.* *Med.* A swelling due to hypertrophy of the adenoid tissue in the upper part of the pharynx; — usually in *pl.*

a-dept' (ă-dĕpt'), *n.* [L. *adeptus* obtained (sc. *artem*), that has obtained an art, p. p. of *adipisci* to obtain; *ad* + *apisci* to pursue.] One fully skilled or well versed; a proficient. — *a.* Proficient. — **Syn.** See EXPERT. — **a-dept'ness**, *n.*

ad'e-qua-cy (ăd'ẽ-kwă-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being adequate.

ad'e-quate (-kwāt), *a.* [L. *adaequatus*, p. p. of *adaequare* to make equal to. See AD-; EQUATE.] Equal to or sufficient for some (specific) requirement; fully sufficient. — **ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* — **ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Proportionate, commensurate, competent, suitable, fitting; equal, full, satisfactory, ample. — ADEQUATE, SUFFICIENT, ENOUGH agree in the idea of competency. That is ADEQUATE which is equal to, or commensurate with, a requirement; that is SUFFICIENT which completely fulfils a proposed end; that is ENOUGH which satisfies desire or meets a want; as, his means are *adequate* to his needs; his answer was *sufficient* to deter me; I have *enough*.

ad·here' (ăd-hēr'), *v. i.*; **-HERED'** (-hērd'); **-HER'ING** (-hēr'ĭng). [L. *adhaerere*, *adhaesum*; *ad* + *haerere* to stick.] **1.** To stick fast as if glued; become joined or united. **2.** To hold, be attached, or devoted; specifically, to give support by an overt act. **3.** To be consistent or coherent; agree. **Syn.** Cleave, cling, hold. — ADHERE, COHERE agree in the idea of sticking fast. ADHERE denotes a mere cleaving of one object to another, and usually implies little or nothing as to a resulting unity; as, the stamp did not *adhere* to the envelope. COHERE often suggests a more or less unified body or substance; as, the flakes in a snowball *cohere*.

ad·her'ence (-hēr'ĕns), *n.* Quality, act, or state of adhering; specifically, steady attachment or support; devotion. **Syn.** ADHERENCE, ADHESION are, as a rule, somewhat sharply distinguished in present usage, which tends to confine *adhesion* to the physical, *adherence* to the figurative, sense. *Adhesion*, however, is still occasionally applied to mental or moral concurrence or assent.

ad·her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Sticking; clinging; adhering. — *n.* One who adheres; follower; partisan. — **Syn.** Upholder, supporter, ally, backer. See FOLLOWER.

ad·he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *adhaesio*, fr. *adhaerere*.] Act or state of adhering; specifically, a sticking together of substances in contact; *Physics*, the molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact (cf. COHESION). — **Syn.** See ADHERENCE.

ad·he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Sticky; tenacious; of the nature of adhesion. **2.** Apt or tending to adhere; clinging. — **ad·he'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ad·he'sive-ness**, *n.*

a-dieu' (ă-dū', *formerly* ă-dyū'), *interj. & adv.* [OF. *a* (L. *ad*) + *Dieu* God, L. *Deus*.] Good-by; farewell; a parting expression of kind wishes. — *n.*; *pl.* **E. ADIEUS** (-dūz'), **F. ADIEUX** (ă-dyū'). A farewell; commendation to the care of God at parting.

‖ **a'dios'** (ä'dyōs'; *often incorrectly* ă-dē'ōs), *interj.* [Sp.] Adieu; — chiefly used among Spanish-speaking peoples.

ad'i-pose (ăd'ĭ-pōs), *a.* [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat.] Of or pertaining to animal fat; fatty. — *n.* Animal fat, being the substance contained in the cells of fatty tissues. — **ad'i-pose-ness** (-nĕs), **ad'i-pos'i-ty** (-pŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ad'it (ăd'ĭt), *n.* [L. *aditus*, fr. *adire*, *aditum*, to go to; *ad* + *ire* to go.] **1.** An entrance or passage; *Mining*, a nearly horizontal passage from the surface. **2.** Admission. *Rare.*

ad·ja'cence (ă-jā'sĕns) } *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being
ad·ja'cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ) } adjacent; contiguity. **2.** That which is adjacent.

ad·ja'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *adjacens*, *-centis*, p. pr. of *adjacere* to lie near; *ad* + *jacĕre* to lie.] Lying near; close; contiguous; neighboring. **Syn.** ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS, ABUTTING agree in the idea of proximity. Objects are ADJACENT when they lie close to each other, but not necessarily in actual contact; as, *adjacent* fields, villages; they are ADJOINING when they meet at some line or point of junction. CONTIGUOUS properly applies to objects that touch along a considerable part or the whole of one side. ABUTTING is usually applied to that which is laterally against, or in contact with, something else.

ad'jec-ti'val (ăj'ĕk-tī'văl; ăj'ĕk-tĭ'v-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to, or of the nature of, an adjective. — **ad'jec-ti'val-ly**, *adv.*

ad'jec-tive (ăj'ĕk-tĭv), *n.* [L. *adjectivum* (sc. *nomen*), neut. of *adjectivus* that is added, fr. *adjicere* to add to; *ad* + *jacĕre* to throw.] *Gram.* A word used with a noun, or substantive, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing as distinct from something else. — **Syn.** See EPITHET. — *a.* **1.** Added to a substantive as an attribute; of the nature of an adjunct. **2.** Not standing by itself; dependent. — **ad'jec-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ad·join' (ă-join'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *adjungere*; *ad* + *jun-*

gere to join.] To join or unite to ; lie contiguous to ; also, to attach ; append. — *v. i.* To lie or be next, or contiguous.

ad-join'ing (ăd-join'ĭng), *p. a.* Joining to ; adjacent. See ADJACENT.

ad-journ' (ă-jûrn'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *jor, jur, jorn,* day, fr. L. *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day.] To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely; to close or suspend for the day, as a legislative meeting.

Syn. Suspend, terminate, delay, postpone. — ADJOURN, PROROGUE, DISSOLVE are used of public bodies when they suspend business. When a deliberative body ADJOURNS, it merely suspends (usually for a brief period) its deliberations, which may be resumed where they ended at the next meeting, except for something to the contrary in its rules of procedure ; when a parliament in Great Britain or her colonies is PROROGUED, the session is ended, and all bills not enacted are quashed, and can be taken up only as new matter at its subsequent session ; when a deliberative body is DISSOLVED, it entirely ceases to exist.

— *v. i.* To suspend business for a time ; usually, to suspend public business, as of legislatures, courts, etc.

ad-journ'al (-ăl), *n.* Adjournment.

ad-journ'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of adjourning ; state of being adjourned ; also, the interval for which a body adjourns.

ad-judge' (ă-jŭj'), *v. t.* ; -JUDGED' (-jŭjd'); -JUDG'ING. [OF. *ajugier,* fr. L. *adjudicare, adjudicatum ; ad* + *judicare* to judge.] **1.** To decide judicially ; adjudicate; order; decree; as, to *adjudge* a case. **2.** To regard or hold ; judge ; deem. **3.** To sentence ; condemn. **4.** To award judicially in a case of controversy ; as, the house was *adjudged* to her. — **Syn.** Ordain, assign.

ad-ju'di-cate (ă-jōō'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* ; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING. [see ADJUDGE.] To hear or try and determine judicially ; adjudge. — **Syn.** Decree, settle, ordain, award, assign ; try, pass sentence, doom, condemn; reckon, consider, regard, deem, esteem. — *v. i.* To come to judicial decision ; act as judge. — **ad-ju'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ad-ju'di-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who adjudicates.

ad'junct (ăj'ŭnkt), *a.* [L. *adjunctus,* p. p. of *adjungere.* See ADJOIN.] Conjoined ; attending. — *n.* **1.** Something joined or added to a thing, but not essentially a part of it. **2.** A person joined to another in some duty or service; associate. **3.** *Gram.* A word or words added to qualify the force of other words.

ad-junc'tion (ă-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* Act of [illegible]ss of adjoining ; [illegible] or added.

ad-junc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Joining ; forming an adjunct.

ad'ju-ra'tion (ăj'ōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of adjuring.

ad-jure' (ă-jōōr' ; 86), *v. t.* ; -JURED' (-jōōrd'); -JUR'ING (-jōōr'ĭng). [L. *adjurare, adjuratum,* to swear to ; later, to adjure.] To charge, bind, or command, solemnly, as if under oath ; entreat earnestly. — **ad-jur'er, ad-ju'ror,** *n.*

ad-just' (ă-jŭst'), *v. t.* [F. *ajuster ; à* (L. *ad*) + *juste* just, L. *justus* just, right.] **1.** To settle or arrange ; free from differences or discrepancies. **2.** To make exact; fit ; make correspondent or conformable. **3.** To put in order ; regulate. — **Syn.** Dispose ; adapt, suit, rectify. See CONFORM. — **ad-just'a-ble,** *a.* — **ad-just'er,** *n.* — **ad-just'ment,** *n.*

ad'ju-tan-cy (ăj'ōō-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Office of an adjutant.

ad'ju-tant (-tănt), *n.* [L. *adjutans,* p. pr. of *adjutare* to help.] **1.** A helper. **2.** *Mil.* A staff officer who assists a commander in the details of field or garrison duty. **3.** A very large stork, common in India. — **ad'ju-tant-ship,** *n.*

ad'ju-vant (ăj'ōō-vănt), *a.* [L. *adjuvans,* p. pr. of *adjuvare* to aid.] Helping ; helpful. — *n.* An assistant. *Rare.*

ad-meas'ure (ăd-mĕzh'ûr), *v. t.* To ascertain or set the limits of ; measure. — **ad-meas'ure-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

Ad-me'tus (ăd-mē'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄδμητος, lit., untamed.] *Gr. Myth.* See ALCESTIS.

ad-min'i-cle (ăd-mĭn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *adminiculum* support.] **1.** Help; an auxiliary. **2.** *Law.* Corroborative evidence.

ad'mi-nic'u-late (ăd'mĭ-nĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *adminiculatus,* p. p. of *adminiculari* to prop.] *Scots Law.* To support by evidence. — **ad'mi-nic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

ad-min'is-ter (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tĕr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *admini strare ; ad* + *ministrare* to serve.] **1.** To manage or conduct, as public affairs ; to direct the execution, application, or conduct of. **2.** To dispense ; serve out ; supply. **3.** To give or apply, as medicine or a remedy. **4.** To tender, as an oath. **5.** *Law.* To settle, as an estate. — *v. i.* **1.** To contribute ; conduce ; minister. **2.** To manage affairs ; *Law,* to administer an estate or other property. — **Syn.** Give out, distribute, furnish. See MINISTER, EXECUTE.

ad-min'is-trant (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-trănt), *a.* Executive ; managing affairs. — *n.* One who administers.

ad-min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of administering (in any sense) ; *Law & Political Science,* the action of the state in the exercise of its political powers ; usually, the action of the executive alone, or of the executive in managing only the property and business transactions of the state and in providing for the general welfare of the state; also, collectively, those intrusted with executive powers ; the term of office of an administrative officer or body. — **Syn.** Conduct, management, regulation, execution, dispensation.

ad-min'is-tra-tive (-mĭn'ĭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to administration ; executive. — **ad-min'is-tra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

ad-min'is-tra'tor (-trā'tĕr), *n.* One who administers ; *Law,* one legally vested with the right of administration of an estate. — **ad-min'is-tra'tor-ship,** *n.* — **ad-min'is-tra'trix** (-trā'trĭks), *n. fem. ; L. pl.* -TRATRICES (-trā-trī'sēz).

ad'mi-ra-ble (ăd'mĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *admirabilis.*] Having qualities that excite admiration ; most excellent. — **Syn.** Wonderful, marvelous, praiseworthy. — **ad'mi-ra-bly,** *adv.*

ad'mi-ral (-răl), *n.* [OF. *amiral,* ultimately fr. Ar. *amīr-al-bahr* commander of the sea.] **1.** The commander in chief of a navy. **2.** A naval officer of the highest rank. See NAVY. **3.** The most considerable ship of a fleet. *Obs. or Rhetorical.* — **ad'mi-ral-ship,** *n.*

ad'mi-ral-ty (-răl-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Office or jurisdiction of an admiral. **2.** The department or officers having authority over naval affairs. **3.** The court or law dealing with maritime questions and offenses.

ad'mi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Wonder. *Archaic.* **2.** Wondering or marveling approbation or delight. **3.** Something that excites wonder, or pleased surprise ; a prodigy.

Syn. ADMIRATION, APPROBATION, APPROVAL. ADMIRATION, like ADMIRE, expresses gratification and delight, and implies a certain amount of wonder. APPROBATION adds to the idea of satisfaction that of commendation ; APPROVAL, that of a more or less formal sanction.

ad-mire' (ăd-mīr'), *v. t.* ; -MIRED' (-mīrd') ; -MIR'ING (-mīr'ĭng). [L. *admirari ; ad* + *mirari* to wonder.] **1.** To wonder or marvel at. *Archaic.* **2.** To regard with wonder and delight ; look upon with an elevated feeling of pleasure. — **Syn.** Esteem, approve. — *v. i.* To wonder ; marvel. *Archaic.* — **ad-mir'er** (-mīr'ĕr), *n.* — **ad-mir'ing,** *p. a.*

ad-mis'si-ble (ăd-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Entitled or worthy to be admitted ; allowable. — **ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ad-mis'si-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ad-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

ad-mis'sion (ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *admissio.*] **1.** Act or practice of admitting ; admittance ; access. **2.** Acceptance into an office or position ; institution. **3.** The granting of an argument or position not fully proved ; acknowledgment ; concession. **4.** A fact, point, or statement admitted. **5.** Price of entrance ; fee at entering. — **Syn.** See ADMITTANCE.

ad-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Implying an admission. *Rare.*

ad-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* ; -MIT'TED ; -MIT'TING. [L. *admittere, admissum; ad* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To suffer to enter ; receive ; take. **2.** To give a right of entrance to ; as, this ticket *admits* one. **3.** To allow to enter on an office or to enjoy a privilege. **4.** To concede as true ; grant. **5.** To be capable of ; allow ; permit. — **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE.

ad-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of admitting. **2.** Permission to enter ; privilege of entrance ; admission ; actual entrance.

Syn. ADMITTANCE, ADMISSION. ADMITTANCE is mostly confined to the literal sense of allowing one to enter a locality or building ; as, "No *admittance,*" *admittance* to the grounds. ADMISSION has acquired the figurative sense of admitting to rights, privileges, etc. ; as, *admission* to the church, *admission* to the best society. When entrance into a building or a locality carries with it certain privileges, *admission* rather than *admittance* is used ; as, *admission* to a theater, the *admission* of aliens into a country.

ad-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t.* To mingle with something else ; mix.

ad-mix'ture (-tûr), *n.* [L. *admiscere, admixtum,* to admix ; *ad* + *miscere* to mix.] Act of mixing; mixture.

ad-mon'ish (-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *admonere* to remind, warn ; *ad* + *monere* to warn.] To warn of a fault ; to give warning advice or caution to ; — often with *to* and an infinitive, or with *of.* — **Syn.** See REPROVE. — **ad-mon'isher,** *n.* — **ad-mon'ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ad'mo-ni'tion (ăd'mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An admonishing ; expression of authoritative advice or warning. — **Syn.** Reprehension, reproof, rebuke, caution.

ad-mon'i-to-ry (ăd-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Conveying admonition.

ad'nate (ăd'nāt), *a.* [L. *adnatus,* p. p. of *adnasci,* lit., to

grow to or on.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Congenitally grown together; — used generally of unlike parts.

a-do' (*ȧ-dōō'*), *n.* [ME. *at do*, northern form for *to do.*] Doing; trouble; fuss; bustle. — **Syn.** See STIR.

a-do'be (*ȧ-dō'bē*), *n.* [Sp.] An unburnt brick dried in the sun; a house or structure of such bricks. *Sp. Amer.*

ad'o-les'cence (*ăd'ō-lĕs'ĕns*), *n.* State, process, or period of growing from childhood to maturity; youth.

ad'o-les'cen-cy (*-lĕs'ĕn-sĭ*), *n.* Quality or state of being adolescent; youthfulness.

ad'o-les'cent (*-ĕnt*), *a.* [L. *adolescens*, p. pr. of *adolescere* to grow up to; *ad* + inchoative *olescere* to grow.] Growing to maturity; in a state of adolescence. — *n.* A youth.

A-do'nis (*ȧ-dō'nĭs*). [L., fr. Gr. Ἄδωνις.] *Class. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by Aphrodite (Venus). He was slain by a wild boar. So great was Aphrodite's grief that Adonis was permitted to spend part of the year on earth.

a-door' (*ȧ-dōr'*; 57) } *adv.* At the door; of the door. *Obs.*
a-doors' (*-dōrz'*) }

a-dopt' (*ȧ-dŏpt'*), *v. t.* [L. *adoptare; ad* + *optare* to choose, desire.] **1.** To take by choice into a relationship, esp. that of a child or heir. **2.** To take or receive as one's own (what is not so naturally). — **a-dopt'ed**, *p. a.* — **a-dopt'er**, *n.*

a-dop'tion (*ȧ-dŏp'shŭn*), *n.* [L. *adoptio;* akin to *adoptare* to adopt.] Act of adopting; state of being adopted.

a-dop'tive (*-tĭv*), *a.* Pertaining to adoption; made or acquired by adoption; fitted to adopt. — **a-dop'tive-ly**, *adv.*

a-dor'a-ble (*ȧ-dōr'ȧ-b'l*; 57), *a.* Worthy to be adored. — **a-dor'a-bil'i-ty** (*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*), **-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-dor'a-bly**, *adv.*

ad'o-ra'tion (*ăd'ō-rā'shŭn*), *n.* Act of adoring; feeling of one who adores. — **Syn.** See REVERENCE.

a-dore' (*ȧ-dōr'*; 57), *v. t.*; A-DORED' (*ȧ-dōrd'*); A-DOR'ING (*ȧ-dōr'ĭng*). [F. *adorer*, fr. L. *adorare; ad* + *orare* to speak, pray.] **1.** To worship with profound reverence; honor as divine. **2.** To love in the highest degree; regard with the utmost esteem and affection. — *v. i.* To render adoration; worship. — **a-dor'er** (*ȧ-dōr'ẽr*), *n.* — **a-dor'ing**, *p. a.*

a-dorn' (*ȧ-dôrn'*), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *adornare; ad* + *ornare* to furnish, embellish.] To deck with ornaments.

Syn. Beautify, dignify, grace; enrich, emblazon, garnish, bedeck, array, attire. — ADORN, ORNAMENT, DECORATE, EMBELLISH, DECK imply enhanced or added beauty. ADORN is a term of higher connotation than the rest, and may imply the adding of a beauty other than external or material. ORNAMENT and DECORATE imply some pleasing adjunct, usually external. But *ornament*, unlike *decorate*, may be used in a sense approaching that of *adorn;* as, "the *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit." EMBELLISH implies either enhancing of effect, often by modification rather than mere addition, or addition of adventitious, sometimes even gaudy or fictitious, ornament, for the sake of a telling impression. TO DECK is to cover or clothe with that which decorates, and often suggests gayety or finery

a-dorn'ment (*-mĕnt*), *n.* An adorning; decoration.

a-down' (*ȧ-doun'*), *adv.* Downward. *Archaic.* — *prep.* Down. *Archaic or Poetic.*

A-dram'me-lech, *or* **A-dram'e-lech** (*ȧ-drăm'ẽ-lĕk*), *n.* In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the fallen angels overthrown by Uriel. Cf. 2 *Kings* xvii. 31.

A-dras'tus (*ȧ-drăs'tŭs*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄδραστος.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Argos, leader and sole survivor of the Seven against Thebes. The sight of the deaths of his sons-in-law caused him to become permanently pale.

a-drift' (*ȧ-drĭft'*), *adv. & a.* Floating at random; drifting.

a-droit' (*ȧ-droit'*), *a.* [F. *adroit; à* (L. *ad*) + *droit* straight, right, fr. L. *directus*, p. p. See DIRECT.] Dexterous in the use of the hands or in the exercise of the mental faculties; ready in invention or execution. — **Syn.** Skillful, expert, ready, clever, deft; ingenious, cunning, ready-witted. See DEXTEROUS. — **a-droit'ly**, *adv.* — **a-droit'ness**, *n.*

ad'sci-ti'tious (*ăd'sĭ-tĭsh'ŭs*), *a.* [L. *adscitus*, p. p. of *adsciscere, asciscere*, to take knowingly; *ad* + *sciscere* to seek to know.] Supplemental; additional; adventitious.

ad-sorp'tion (*ăd-sôrp'shŭn*), *n.* [L. *ad* to + *sorbere* to suck in.] The adhesion of the molecules of gases or dissolved substances to the surfaces of solid bodies, resulting in a relatively high concentration of the gas or solution at the place of contact. — **ad-sorp'tive** (*-tĭv*), *a.*

ad'u-late (*ăd'ū-lāt*), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (*-lāt'ĕd*); -LAT'ING. [L. *adulatus*, p. p. of *adulari.*] To flatter servilely. — **ad'u-la'tor** (*-lā'tẽr*), *n.* — **ad'u-la-to-ry** (*-lȧ-tō-rĭ*), *a.*

ad'u-la'tion (*-lā'shŭn*), *n.* Act of adulating. — **Syn.** See COMPLIMENT.

a-dult' (*ȧ-dŭlt'*), *a.* [L. *adultus*, p. p. of *adolescere.* See ADOLESCENT.] Having attained full size and strength; matured. — *n.* An adult person, animal, or plant.

a-dul'ter-ant (*ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-ănt*), *n.* That which adulterates. — *a.* Adulterating.

a-dul'ter-ate (*-ăt*), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (*-āt'ĕd*; 24); -AT'ING. [L. *adulteratus*, p. p. of *adulterare.*] To corrupt, debase, or make impure by admixture of a foreign or a baser substance. — (*-ăt*), *a.* **1.** Tainted with adultery. **2.** Adulterated; hence, spurious; counterfeit. — **a-dul'ter-a'tion** (*-ā'shŭn*), *n.* — **a-dul'ter-a'tor** (*-ā'tẽr*), *n.*

a-dul'ter-er (*ȧ-dŭl'tẽr-ẽr*), *n.* One, esp. a man, who commits adultery. — **a-dul'ter-ess** (*-ĕs*; *ȧ-dŭl'tẽrs*), *n. fem.*

a-dul'ter-ine (*-ĭn*; *-īn*), *a.* Proceeding from adulterous intercourse. Hence: Spurious.

a-dul'ter-ous (*-ŭs*), *a.* Guilty of, given to, or pertaining to, adultery. — **a-dul'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

a-dul'ter-y (*-ĭ*), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (*-ĭz*). [L. *adulterium.*] **1.** Unfaithfulness of a married person to the marriage bed. **2.** *Eccl.* Marriage outside the faith or contrary to ecclesiastical approval.

ad-um'brate (*ăd-ŭm'brāt*), *v. t.*; -BRAT-ED (*-brāt-ĕd*); -BRAT-ING. [L. *adumbratus*, p. p. of *adumbrare; ad* + *umbrare* to shade, *umbra* shadow.] **1.** To give a shadowy or slight representation of; shadow forth. **2.** To overshadow; shade.

ad'um-bra'tion (*ăd'ŭm-brā'shŭn*), *n.* Act of adumbrating; also, a faint sketch; an imperfect representation.

a-dust' (*ȧ-dŭst'*), *a.* [L. *adustus*, p. p. of *adurere* to burn; *ad* + *urere* to burn.] **1.** Burnt or scorched; dried up with or as with heat. **2.** Looking as if burnt or scorched; sunburnt. **3.** Atrabilious; sallow; gloomy. — *v. t.* To scorch; burn. *Obs.*

‖ **ad va-lo'rem** (*ăd vȧ-lō'rĕm*). [L.] Lit., according to the value; — used to designate a duty or charge on goods at a certain rate per cent on their invoiced value.

ad-vance' (*ăd-vȧns'*), *v. t.*; -VANCED' (*-vȧnst'*); -VANC'ING (*-vȧn'sĭng*). [fr. OF., fr. L. *ab* + *ante* before.] **1.** To move forward. **2.** To lift up. *Archaic.* **3.** To raise to a higher rank; promote. **4.** To accelerate or help in growth or progress; further; aid. **5.** To bring to view or notice; offer. **6.** To make or place earlier, as an event or date; hasten. **7.** To furnish, as money, before it is due, or in aid of an enterprise; supply beforehand, as money. **8.** To raise to a higher point; raise in rate. — **Syn.** Elevate, exalt, aggrandize, improve, heighten, accelerate; adduce, assign, propose. — *v. i.* **1.** To move forward; proceed. **2.** To increase or make progress in any respect. **3.** To rise in rank, office, or consequence; be promoted.

Syn. ADVANCE, PROCEED, PROGRESS. ADVANCE implies movement forward; PROCEED, movement from one point to another, sometimes with the implication of continuing or renewing movement already begun; PROGRESS suggests distinct and appreciable advance.

— *n.* **1.** An advancing; progress. **2.** Improvement or progression. **3.** A rise in price or value. **4.** Approach made to gain favor, adjust a dispute, etc.; overture; tender; — usually in *pl.* **5.** A furnishing of something before an equivalent is received; money or value supplied beforehand.

ad-vance'ment (*-mĕnt*), *n.* Act of advancing; state of being advanced; progression; improvement; promotion; also, that which is advanced.

ad-van'tage (*-vȧn'tăj*), *n.* [F. *avantage*, fr. *avant* before, fr. L. *ab* + *ante.*] **1.** Any condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means, particularly favorable to some desired end; benefit. **2.** Superiority; mastery; — with *of* or *over.* **3.** Superiority of state, or that which gives it; gain; profit. **4.** Interest of money; increase. *Obs.* — *v. t.*; -TAGED (*-tăjd*); -TAG-ING (*-tă-jĭng*). To give an advantage to; further; benefit; profit.

ad'van-ta'geous (*ăd'vȧn-tā'jŭs*), *a.* Being of advantage; gainful; beneficial. — **Syn.** See BENEFICIAL. — **ad'van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **ad'van-ta'geous-ness**, *n.*

Ad'vent (*ăd'vĕnt*), *n.* [L. *adventus*, fr. *advenire, adventum*, to reach, arrive; *ad* + *venire* to come.] **1.** *Eccl.* The period including the four Sundays before Christmas. **2.** The first, or the expected second, coming of Christ. **3.** [*l. c.*] Coming; arrival; approach. — **Syn.** See ARRIVAL.

Ad'vent-ism (*-vĕn-tĭz'm*), *n.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ is near at hand. — **Ad'vent-ist** (*-tĭst*), *n.*

ad'ven-ti'tious (*ăd'vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs*), *a.* [L. *adventicius.*] **1.** Added extrinsically and not essentially inherent; additional; supervenient; foreign. **2.** *Biol.* Out of the usual

place; sporadic. — **Syn.** Extrinsic, extraneous, incidental. — **ad/ven-ti/tious-ly**, *adv.* — **ad/ven-ti/tious-ness**, *n.*

Advent Sunday. The first Sunday in Advent.

ad-ven/ture (ăd-vĕn′tŭr), *n.* [F. *aventure*, fr. LL., fr. L. *advenire*. See ADVENT.] **1.** Chance; hence, chance of danger or loss. **2.** The encountering of risks; a bold undertaking; a daring feat. **3.** A remarkable occurrence or experience; a stirring incident. **4.** A mercantile or speculative enterprise of hazard; a venture. — *v. t.;* -TURED (-tŭrd); -TURING (-tŭr-ĭng). **1.** To risk; hazard. **2.** To venture upon; dare. — *v. i.* To try the chance; take the risk.

ad-ven/tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who adventures; esp.: **a** One who engages in new and hazardous enterprises. **b** A soldier of fortune. **c** One who seeks an unmerited position by artifice. — **ad-ven/tur-ess**, *n. fem.*

ad-ven/ture-some (-sŭm), *a.* Venturesome.

ad-ven/tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, adventure: **a** Inclined to adventure; rashly daring. **b** Full of hazard; rash. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **ad-ven/tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ad-ven/tur-ous-ness**, *n.*

ad/verb (ăd′vûrb), *n.* [L. *adverbium; ad* + *verbum* word, verb; — a translation of Gr. *ἐπίρρημα*, lit., that which is said afterwards.] *Gram.* A secondary part of speech used to qualify esp. verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. See -LY. — **ad-ver/bi-al** (ăd-vûr′bĭ-ăl), *a.* — **ad-ver/bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

ad/ver-sa-ry (ăd′vẽr-sȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *adversarius.*] One turned against another or others to oppose or resist them; antagonist; foe. — **Syn.** See OPPONENT.

ad-ver/sa-tive (ăd-vûr′sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *adversativus.*] Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis. — *n.* An adversative word or proposition. — **ad-ver/sa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ad/verse (ăd′vẽrs; 109), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *adversus*, p. p. of *advertere* to turn to. See ADVERT.] **1.** Acting against, or in a contrary direction; opposed. **2.** Opposite. **3.** In hostile opposition; unfavorable; unfortunate; calamitous. — **ad/verse-ly**, *adv.* — **ad/verse-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Contrary, opposing, conflicting; disinclined, reluctant, loath. — ADVERSE, AVERSE come into comparison as denoting opposition, which in *adverse* refers chiefly to opinion or intention, in *averse*, to feeling or inclination; as, he is *adverse* to submission; *averse* to eating between meals; *averse* to society.

ad-ver/si-ty (ăd-vûr′sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A state or circumstance of adverse fortune; calamity; affliction; trouble. — **Syn.** Distress, misery, suffering. See MISFORTUNE.

ad-vert/ (-vûrt′), *v. i.* [for *avert*, fr. F. *avertir*, L. *advertere*, v. t., to turn to; *ad* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn the mind or attention; refer; allude; — with *to*.

ad-vert/ent (-vûr′tĕnt), *a.* Attentive; heedful; regardful. — **ad-vert/ence** (-tĕns), **ad-vert/en-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.*

ad/ver-tise/ (ăd′vẽr-tīz′; ăd′vẽr-tīz′), *v. t.;* -TISED/ (-tīzd′; -tīzd′); -TIS/ING (-tīz′ĭng; -tīz′ĭng). Also **ad/ver-tize/**. [fr. F., fr. L. *advertere* to turn to. See ADVERT.] **1.** To give notice to; inform; notify; hence, to warn. **2.** To give public notice of; announce publicly, esp. by a printed notice. — **Syn.** Proclaim, promulgate, publish. — *v. i.* To give notice, esp. in printed announcements. — **ad/ver-tis/er** (ăd′vẽr-tīz′ẽr; ăd′vẽr-tīz′ẽr), *n.* Also **ad/ver-tize/er**.

ad-ver/tise-ment (ăd-vûr′tĭz-mĕnt; *often* ăd′vẽr-tīz′mĕnt *in U. S.*), *n.* Also **ad-ver/tize-ment**. [F. *avertissement*, formerly also spelt *advertissement*, a warning.] **1.** Act of advarting to something; notification. *Archaic.* **2.** Admonition. *Obs.* **3.** A public notice, esp. in public print.

ad-vice/ (ăd-vīs′), *n.* [F. *avis* opinion; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *vis*, fr. L. *visum* seemed, seen; p. p. of *videre* to see, so that *vis* meant that which has seemed best.] **1.** Opinion; judgment. **2.** Prudence; wisdom; knowledge. **3.** An opinion recommended or offered to be followed; counsel. **4.** Information or notice given; intelligence; — commonly in *pl.*

Syn. Recommendation, instruction, suggestion, admonition; consultation, deliberation. — ADVICE, COUNSEL. ADVICE implies real or pretended knowledge, often professional or technical, on the part of the one who gives it, and may apply to any affair. COUNSEL is rather the fruit of wisdom or deliberation, and usually presupposes weightier occasions than *advice;* as, to seek *counsel* in an emergency.

ad-vis/a-ble (-vīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Proper to be advised or to be done; expedient. — **ad-vis/a-bil/i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ad-vis/a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ad-vis/a-bly**, *adv.*

ad-vise/ (-vīz′), *v. t.;* -VISED/ (-vīzd′), -VIS/ING (-vīz′ĭng). [F. *aviser* to perceive, inform, fr. LL. *advisare; ad* + *visare*, fr. L. *videre, visum*, to see. See ADVICE.] **1.** To give advice to; counsel; warn. **2.** To inform; notify; apprise. — *v. i.* **1.** To consider. *Obs.* **2.** To take counsel; consult; — followed by *with*. — **ad-vis/er** (ăd-vīz′ẽr), *n.*

ad-vised/ (-vīzd′), *p. p. & p. a.* of ADVISE. — **ad-vis/ed-ly** (-vīz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **ad-vis/ed-ness**, *n.*

ad-vise/ment (-vīz′mĕnt), *n.* Act of one who advises anything; deliberation; consultation.

ad-vi/so-ry (-vī′zŏ-rĭ), *a.* Having power to advise; pertaining to or containing advice.

ad/vo-ca-cy (ăd′vŏ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* An advocating; intercession.

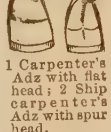
ad/vo-cate (-kāt), *n.* [F. *avocat*, fr. L. *advocatus* one summoned to aid, fr. *advocare* to summon; *ad* + *vocare* to call, *vox* voice.] **1.** One who pleads the cause of another, as a lawyer or counselor in court. **2.** One who espouses any cause by argument; pleader; intercessor. **3.** [*cap.*] Christ. — *v. t.;* -CATED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT/ING. To plead in favor of; support publicly. — **ad/vo-ca/tor** (-kā′tẽr), *n.*

ad/vo-ca/tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* Advocacy. *Archaic.*

ad-vow/son (ăd-vou′zŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *advocatio.*] *Eng. Law.* The patronage of a church living.

ad/y-tum (ăd′ĭ-tŭm), *n.; pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄδυτον*, deriv. of *ἀ-* not + *δύειν* to enter.] **1.** The innermost, or a secret, sanctuary in ancient temples. **2.** A sanctum.

adz, adze (ădz), *n.* [AS. *adesa, adese*, ax, hatchet.] A cutting tool having a thin arching blade set at right angles to the handle.



1 Carpenter's Adz with flat head; 2 Ship carpenter's Adz with spur head.

Æ-ac/i-des (ē-ăs′ĭ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰακίδης.*] *Gr. Myth.* A descendant of Æacus; — a patronymic given esp. to Achilles.

Æ/a-cus (ē′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰακος.*] *Gr. Myth.* The king of Ægina, son of Zeus and Ægina, renowned for piety and justice. He became one of the three judges of Hades.

æ/dile (ē′dĭl), *n.* Also **e/dile**. [L. *aedilis*, fr. *aedes* temple, public building.] Any of certain Roman urban officials who looked after the public works, grain supply, public games, etc.

Æ-ö/tes (ē-ē′tēz). [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰήτης.*] See MEDEA.

Æ/geus (ē′jŭs; ē′jẽ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰγεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* The father of Theseus. In grief at the supposed loss of Theseus, he threw himself into the sea thereafter called Ægean.

Æ/gi-ne/tan (ē′jĭ-nē′tăn), *a.* [L. *Aegineta*, n., Gr. *Αἰγινήτης.*] Of or pertaining to Ægina. — **Æ/gi-ne/tan**, *n.*

Æ/gir (ē′jĭr; â′gĭr), *n.* [Icel.] *Teut. Myth.* A giant usually regarded as personifying the sea, esp. in its calm aspect. His wife, **Ran**, is the death deity of the sea.

æ/gis (ē′jĭs), *n.* Also **e/gis**. [L. *aegis*, Gr. *αἰγίς.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A breast ornament or protection bordered with serpents and set with the Gorgon's head, in Homer ascribed chiefly to Zeus, later to Athena. **2.** A shield or protection.

Æ-gis/thus (ē-jĭs′thŭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Αἴγισθος.*] *Gr. Myth.* The paramour of Clytemnestra, whom he aided in the slaying of Agamemnon. Ægisthus was slain by Orestes.

Æ/glo (ē′glē; ĕg′lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἴγλη*, lit., radiance.] See HESPERIDES, 1.

Æ-gyp/tus (ē-jĭp′tŭs). [L., fr. Gr. *Αἴγυπτος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Libya, who conquered and gave his name to Egypt. See DANAÏDES.

A-ël/lo (ā-ĕl′ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀελλώ.*] See HARPY.

Æ-ne/as (ē-nē′ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰνείας.*] In Homer's "Iliad," the son of Anchises and Aphrodite. Vergil's **Æne/id** (-ĭd) tells of his wanderings from Troy to Italy. He carried his father on his shoulders from burning Troy.

Æ-o/li-an (ē-ō′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **E-o/li-an**. **1.** Of or pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor, or its people. **2.** Pert. to Æolus, god of the winds; hence [*l. c.*], pert. or due to, or effected by, the wind; as, *æolian* soil. — æolian harp *or* lyre, a box having strings on which the wind produces agreeable tones with audible harmonics.

Æ-ol/ic (ē-ŏl′ĭk), *a.* Also **E-ol/ic**. Of or pertaining to Æolia or Æolis; Æolian. — *n.* The Æolic dialect.

Æ/o-lus (ē′ō-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἰολος.*] *Class. Myth.* **1.** The ruler or god of the winds. **2.** A king of Thessaly, founder of the Æolian Greeks.

æ/on, e/on (ē′ŏn), *n.* [L. *aeon*, fr. Gr. *αἰών* lifetime, age.] An immeasurable or indefinite period of time; an age.

æ-o/ni-an (ē-ō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **e-o/ni-an**. Eternal.

a/ër-ate (ā′ẽr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT/ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT/ING. To supply or combine or charge with gas, as carbon dioxide or air. — **a/ër-a/tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* — **a/ër-a/tor** (ā′ẽr-ā′tẽr), *n.*

a-ër/i-al (ā-ẽr′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *aërius, aëreus*, Gr. *ἀέριος.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the air; inhabiting, produced by, or done in, the air. **2.** Consisting of air; resembling, or of

the nature of, air. Hence: Unsubstantial; unreal. — 3. Lofty. — **a-ë′ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **a-ë′ri-al-ness**, *n.*

ae′rie (ē′rĭ; ā′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [through OF., fr. LL. *area, aera.*] The loftily-placed nest of certain birds of prey, as the eagle; also, a brood of such birds; eyrie. Also fig.: A lofty resting place of man. — **ae′ried** (ē′rĭd; ā′ẽr-ĭd), *a.*

a′ër-i-form (ā′ẽr-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *aër, aëris*, air + E. *-form.*] Of the nature of air; gaseous. Hence, unreal.

a′ër-o- (ā′ẽr-ō-). Combining form fr. Greek *ἀήρ, ἀέρος, air.*

a′ër-o, *n.* Short for AËROPLANE.

a′ër-o-curve′ (-kûrv′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *curve.*] A modification of the aëroplane, having curved surfaces.

a′ër-o-do-net′ics (ā′ẽr-ō-dō-nĕt′ĭks), *n.* [*aëro-* + Gr. *δονέειν* to drive about.] That part of aëronautics that deals with gliding and soaring.

a′ër-o-drome′ (ā′ẽr-ō-drōm′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-drome.*] 1. An aëroplane. *Obsolescent.* 2. A ground or field used for flying purposes. — **a′ër-o-drom′ic** (-drŏm′ĭk), **-drom′i-cal**, *a.*

a′ër-o-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*aëro-* + *-gram.*] A message sent by wireless telegraphy.

a′ër-o-gun′ (-gŭn′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *gun.*] A gun capable of being trained on high-flying aircraft.

a′ër-o–hy′dro-plane (-hī′drō-plān), *n.* [*aëro-* + *hydroplane.*] A hydroplane boat with supplementary aëroplanes or aërocurves to increase its powers of lifting and gliding.

a′ër-o-lite (-līt) } *n.* [*aëro-* + *-lite, -lith.*] A meteorite;
a′ër-o-lith (-lĭth) } specifically, a meteoric stone.

a′ër-o-naut (-nôt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. *ἀήρ* air + *ναύτης* sailor.] An aërial navigator; a balloonist or aviator.

a′ër-o-nau′tics (-nô′tĭks), *n.* Science or art of ascending and sailing in the air; aërial navigation. — **a′ër-o-nau′tic** (-tĭk), **-ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **a′ër-o-naut′ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

a′ër-o-plane′ (ā′ẽr-ō-plān′), *n.* [*aëro-* + *plane.*] *Aëronautics.* A light rigid plane used in aërial navigation; hence, a flying machine using such a device.

a′ër-o-plan′ist (-plān′ĭst), *n.* One who flies in an aëroplane.

a′ër-o-stat (-stăt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. *ἀήρ* air + *στατός* placed.] A balloon or lighter-than-air flying machine.

a′ër-o-stat′ics (-stăt′ĭks), *n.* Science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them. — **a′ër-o-stat′ic** (-ĭk), **a′ër-o-stat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

a′ër-o-sta′tion (ā′ẽr-ō-stā′shŭn), *n.* That part of aëronautics that deals with aërostats.

ae′ry (ē′rĭ; ā′ẽr-ĭ). Var. of AERIE, a nest.

a′ër-y (ā′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Aërial; ethereal.

Æs′cu-la′pi-us (ĕs′kū-lā′pĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* The god of medicine, the Greek Asclepius (which see).

Æ′sir (ē′sĭr; â′sĭr), *n. pl.* [Icel., pl. of *āss* god.] The chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon. The original Æsir included Odin, Thor, Tyr, Balder, Loki, and others. See VANIR, LOKI, RAGNAROK.

Æ′son (ē′sŭn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αἴσων.*] See JASON.

æs′thete (ĕs′thēt), *n.* Also **es′thete**. [Gr. *αἰσθητής* one who perceives.] One who makes much or overmuch of the sense of the beautiful.

æs-thet′ic (ĕs-thĕt′ĭk), *a.* Also **es-thet′ic**. Of or pert. to æsthetics; appreciative of the beautiful, or in accord with its principles. — **æs-thet′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

æs′the-ti′cian (ĕs′thē-tĭsh′ăn). *n.* Also **es′the-ti′cian**. One versed in, or professionally occupied with, æsthetics.

æs-thet′i-cism (ĕs-thĕt′ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Also **es-thet′i-cism**. 1. Æsthetical doctrine, or its manifestation in thought or expression. 2. Susceptibility to æsthetic influences.

æs-thet′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Also **es-thet′ics**. [Gr. *αἰσθητικός* perceptive, esp. by feeling.] Theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful.

æs′ti-val, es′ti-val (ĕs′tĭ-văl; ĕs-tī′văl), *a.* [L. *aestivalis, aestivus.*] Of or belonging to summer.

æs′ti-va′tion, es′ti-va′tion (ĕs′tĭ-vā′shŭn), *n.* 1. *Zoöl.* State of torpidity induced by the heat and dryness of summer, as in certain snails; — opp. to *hibernation.* 2. *Bot.* The relative arrangement or disposition of parts in a flower bud.

æ′ther, æ-the′re-al. Vars. of ETHER, ETHEREAL.

æ′ti-ol′o-gy, e′ti-ol′o-gy (ē′tĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *aetiologia*, Gr. *αἰτιολογία*; *αἰτία* cause + *λόγος* description.] 1. The science of causes, as of any disease or of the origin and development of things. 2. The assignment of a cause or reason. — **æ′ti-o-log′i-cal, e′ti-o-log′i-cal** (-ō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Æ-to′li-an (ē-tō′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Ætolia.

a-far′ (ȧ-fär′), *adv.* At, to, or from a great distance.

a-feard′, a-feared′ (ȧ-fērd′), *p. a.* Afraid. *Obs. or Dial.*

A′fer (ā′fẽr), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* The southwest wind.

af′fa-ble (ăf′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *affabilis*, fr. *affari* to speak to; *ad* + *fari* to speak.] 1. Easy to be spoken to; courteous; sociable. 2. Gracious; mild. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — **af′fa-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **af′fa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **af′fa-bly**, *adv.*

af-fair′ (ă-fâr′). *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *ad* + *facere* to do.] 1. That which is, or is being, or is to be, done; matter; concern; business; — often in *pl.* 2. A material object (vaguely designated).

af-fect′ (ă-fĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *affectus*, p. p. of *afficere* to affect by active agency; *ad* + *facere* to make.] 1. To aim at; aspire to. *Obs.* 2. To fancy; be fond of. 3. To frequent or haunt. 4. To tend to by affinity or disposition. 5. To make a display of liking, adopting, or following after; cultivate ostentatiously. 6. To feign; counterfeit. 7. To act on; produce an effect on; touch. 8. To assign; apply specially. *Rare.* — **Syn.** Influence, concern; move, melt, soften; pretend, simulate. See ASSUME, CONCERN. — *n.* Affection; feeling; disposition. *Obs.*

af′fec-ta′tion (ăf′ĕk-tā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Aspiration. *Obs.* 2. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false display; artificial show.

Syn. AFFECTATION, MANNERISM. AFFECTATION suggests something consciously artificial, and so insincere; MANNERISM may imply excess or singularity, but does not suggest insincerity. A *mannerism* consciously assumed is an *affectation*; what begins as an *affectation* may become an unconscious trick of behavior and so a *mannerism.*

af-fect′ed (ă-fĕk′tĕd; 24), *p. p. & p. a.* 1. Assumed artificially. 2. Given to false show. 3. Inclined; disposed. 4. Afflicted or tainted, as by disease. 5. Impressed; moved. — **af-fect′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **af-fect′ed-ness**, *n.*

af-fect′ing, *p. a.* 1. Affected; given to false show. *Obs.* 2. Moving the emotions; touching. — **af-fect′ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. AFFECTING, TOUCHING, MOVING, PATHETIC refer to influence upon the sensibilities. AFFECTING is the most general term for that which stirs emotion. TOUCHING suggests a more or less transitory impression; MOVING, a deeper agitation which tends to action or expression; as, *touching* confidence, a *moving* appeal. PATHETIC applies to that which arouses sympathy, sadness, or pity.

af-fec′tion (ă-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of affecting, or acting on; state of being affected. 2. A feeling or emotion. 3. Bent of mind; disposition; tendency. 4. A settled good will; kind feeling; love. 5. A bodily state; esp., *Med.*, disease. 6. An attribute; quality. 7. Affectation. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Tenderness, fondness, kindness. See ATTACHMENT.

af-fec′tion-ate (-āt), *a.* 1. Friendly. *Obs.* 2. Having, proceeding from, or indicating, warm regard; loving; fond; tender; attached. — **af-fec′tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **-ate-ness**, *n.*

af-fec′tioned (-shŭnd), *a.* 1. Disposed. 2. Conceited. *Obs.*

af-fec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Emotional.

af-feer′ (ă-fēr′), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *ad* + *forum* market, LL., also, price.] 1. *Old Law.* To assess. 2. To assure. *Obs.*

af′fer-ent (ăf′ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *afferens*, p. pr. of *afferre*; *ad* + *ferre* to bear.] *Physiol.* Bearing or conducting inward to a part or an organ; — opposed to *efferent.*

af-fi′ance (ă-fī′ăns), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *affidare* to trust; *ad* + *fidare* to trust, L. *fides* faith.] Trust; faith; plighted faith; betrothal; espousal. — *v. t.*; -ANCED (-ănst); -ANCING (-ăn-sĭng). 1. To pledge. *Rare.* 2. To pledge in or for marriage; betroth. — **af-fi′anc-er** (-ăn-sẽr), *n.*

af-fi′ant (-ănt), *n.* *Law.* A deponent. *U. S.*

af′fi-da′vit (ăf′ĭ-dā′vĭt), *n.* [LL. *affidavit* he has made oath.] A sworn statement in writing, esp. one made on oath before an authorized officer.

af-fil′i-ate (ă-fĭl′ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [LL. *affiliatus*, p. p. of *affiliare* to adopt as son; L *ad* + *filius* son.] 1. To adopt as a son; hence, usually, to bring or receive into close connection; ally; unite. 2. To attach (*to*) or unite (*with*); receive into a society as a member; — followed by *to* or *with.* 3. To fix the paternity of (a bastard); hence, to place the origin of. — *v. i.* To associate one's self; — followed by *with.* — **af-fil′i-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

af-fined′ (ă-fīnd′), *a.* Joined in affinity.

af-fin′i-ty (ă-fĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *affinitas*, fr. *affinis* related by marriage; *ad* + *finis* end, border.] 1. Relationship by marriage; hence, kinship generally; relation; conformity; connection. 2. *Chem.* That attraction which exists between different elements, causing them to form chemical compounds. 3. A spiritual relationship or attraction held to exist between some persons; also, one who exerts such attraction.

Syn. AFFINITY, CONSANGUINITY, KINSHIP, RELATIONSHIP. AFFINITY refers to connection by marriage; CONSANGUINITY,

to ties of blood; KINSHIP and RELATIONSHIP, to either. But *kinship* often suggests greater warmth of feeling than *relationship*. See RESEMBLANCE.

af-firm' (ă-fûrm'), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *affirmare; ad* + *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] **1.** To make firm; confirm, or ratify. **2.** To assert positively; aver. — **af-firm'a-ble** (ă-fûr'mă-b'l), *a.* — **af-firm'a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. Declare, allege, pronounce, profess, avouch, avow, testify, attest. — AFFIRM, AVER, ASSEVERATE, PROTEST agree in the idea of positive assertion. TO AFFIRM (opposed to *deny*) is to declare as a fact; as, you *affirm* what few will deny. TO AVER is to affirm confidently, as a matter of positive knowledge. TO ASSEVERATE is to affirm solemnly or emphatically, as that which cannot be disputed. TO PROTEST is to affirm publicly or formally, as if in the face of doubt.

af-firm'ance (-măns), *n.* An affirming; affirmation.

af-firm'ant (-mănt), *n.* One who affirms. — *a.* Affirming.

af'fir-ma'tion (ăf'ĕr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Confirmation; ratification. **2.** Assertion; averment; *Law*, a solemn declaration made, under the penalties of perjury, by a person who conscientiously declines taking an oath.

af-firm'a-tive (ă-fûr'mă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Confirmative; ratifying. **2.** That affirms; answering "yes" to a question; — opposed to *negative*. — *n.* **1.** That which affirms; that side of a question which affirms or maintains the proposition stated; — opposed to *negative*. **2.** A word or phrase expressing affirmation or assent. — **af-firm'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

af-fix' (ă-fĭks'), *v. t.*; -FIXED' (-fĭkst') or -FIXT'; -FIX'ING. [LL. *affixare*, L. *affixus*, p. p. of *affigere* to fasten to; *ad* + *figere* to fasten.] **1.** To fix or fasten (*to*, *on*, or *upon*); attach; hence, to impress (a seal or stamp). **2.** To attach, unite, or join (to). — **Syn.** See ATTACH.

af'fix (ăf'ĭks), *n.* Thing affixed; esp., a prefix or suffix.

af-fla'tus (ă-flā'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *afflare*, *afflatum*, to breathe or blow on.] **1.** A breath; blast of wind. **2.** A divine impartation of knowledge; inspiration. — **Syn.** See INSPIRATION.

af-flict' (ă-flĭkt'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *afflictus*, p. p. of *affligere* to cast down; *ad* + *fligere* to strike.] **1.** To cast down; overthrow. *Obs.* **2.** To inflict some great injury or hurt on, causing continued pain or mental distress; trouble grievously. — **Syn.** Pain, distress, harass, torment, chasten. — **af-flict'ing**, *p. a.* — **af-flict'ing-ly**, *adv.*

af-flic'tion (ă-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* State of being afflicted; state or cause of pain, distress, or grief; a pain; a grief. — **Syn.** Calamity, adversity, misfortune, trouble. See SORROW.

af-flic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Giving pain; causing affliction.

af'flu-ence (ăf'lōō-ĕns), *n.* **1.** A flowing to or toward; concourse; influx. **2.** An abundant supply, as of thought or words; profusion; also, abundance of property; wealth. — **Syn.** Abundance, exuberance, plenty, riches, opulence.

af'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *affluens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *affluere* to flow to; *ad* + *fluere* to flow.] **1.** Flowing to; flowing abundantly. **2.** Abundant; copious; hence, wealthy. — **Syn.** See RICH. — *n.* A tributary stream. — **af'flu-ent-ly**, *adv.*

af'flux (ăf'lŭks), *n.* [L. *affluxum*, p. p. of *affluere*.] A flowing toward; that which flows to.

af-ford' (ă-fôrd'; 57), *v. t.* [AS. *geforðian*, *forðian*, to further, afford, fr. *forð* forth.] **1.** To give forth; supply, yield, furnish, etc., as the natural result, fruit, or issue. **2.** To incur, stand, or bear without serious detriment (as to financial condition, health, reputation, etc.); — with *can*, *could*, *might*, etc., or in the infinitive.

af-for'est (ă-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* [LL. *afforestare; ad* + *forestare*. See FOREST.] To convert into a forest, as a tract of country. — **af-for'est-a'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), **af-for'est-ment**, *n.*

af-fray' (ă-frā'), *v. t.*; -FRAYED' (-frād'). [OF. *effreer*, *esfreer*, orig., to disquiet.] To alarm. *Archaic.* — *n.* A tumultuous assault or quarrel; a brawl. — **Syn.** See CONTEST.

af-fright' (ă-frīt'), *v. t.* [orig. p. p., fr. AS. *āfyrhtan* to terrify; *ā-*, orig., out + *fyrhtan* to terrify.] To frighten or terrify. — *n.* **1.** An affrighting. **2.** Sudden fear; terror; a cause of terror. — **af-fright'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

af-front' (ă-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [OF. *afronter* to strike on the forehead, confront, LL. *affrontare* to strike against; L. *ad* + *frons* forehead, front.] **1.** To offend by disrespect; treat with marked incivility; also, to cause to feel affront. **2.** To face, as in defiance; confront. *Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** An encounter, friendly or hostile. *Obs.* **2.** Rude treatment; a deliberately offensive act or word; a felt indignity.

Syn. AFFRONT, INSULT, INDIGNITY. An AFFRONT is a designed, usually an open, mark of disrespect; an INSULT is a personal attack, either by words or actions, meant to humiliate or degrade; an INDIGNITY is an outrage upon one's personal dignity.

af-fron'tive (ă-frŭn'tĭv), *a.* Tending to affront, or offend.

af-fuse' (ă-fūz'), *v. t.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING. [L. *affusus*, p. p. of *affundere*.] To pour out or sprinkle, as water.

af-fy' (ă-fī'), *v. t.*; FIED' (-fīd'); -FY'ING. [OF. *afier*, LL. *affidare*. Cf. AFFIANCE.] **1.** To confide (*to* or *in*); trust; also, to trust in. *Obs.* **2.** To betroth; affiance.

Af'ghan (ăf'găn), *a.* Of or pert. to Afghanistan. — *n.* **1.** A native of Afghanistan. **2.** The chief language of Afghanistan. **3.** [*l. c.*] A kind of worsted blanket or wrap.

a-field' (ă-fēld'), *adv.* **1.** To, in, or on, the field. **2.** Out of the way; astray.

a-fire' (ă-fīr'), *adv. & a.* On fire.

a-float' (ă-flōt'), *adv. & a.* **1.** Floating; on board ship. **2.** Moving; in general circulation. **3.** Adrift. **4.** Flooded.

a-foot' (ă-fōōt'), *adv.* **1.** On foot. **2.** In motion; astir.

a-fore' (ă-fōr'; 57), *adv., prep., & conj.* [AS. *onforan* or *ætforan*.] Before. *Obs., Dial., or Naut.*

a-fore'hand' (-hănd'), *adv. & a.* Beforehand. *Archaic.*

a-fore'said' (-sĕd'), *a.* Said or named before.

a-fore'thought' (-thôt'), *a.* Premeditated; prepense; designed. — *n.* Premeditation.

a-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly.

a-foul' (ă-foul'), *adv. & a.* In collision; fouled; entangled.

a-fraid' (ă-frād'), *p. a.* [old p. p. of *affray*.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; in fear; apprehensive.

Syn. Anxious, alarmed, terrified, scared; shrinking, faint-hearted, pusillanimous, cowardly. — AFRAID, FEARFUL, FRIGHTENED, AGHAST, TIMID, TIMOROUS. AFRAID implies a state of fear; FEARFUL implies fear about an object, rather than for one's self. FRIGHTENED suggests a sudden access of alarm; as, she saw him fall and was *frightened*. AGHAST connotes outward manifestation of fear or terror. TIMID implies habitual or constitutional lack of courage; as, *timid* as a mouse. TIMOROUS is commonly contemptuous.

af'reet (ăf'rēt; ă-frēt'), *n.* [Ar. *'ifrīt*.] *Arabic Myth.* A powerful evil jinni, demon, or monstrous giant.

a-fresh' (ă-frĕsh'), *adv.* Anew; again; newly.

Af'ri-can (ăf'rĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Africa. — *n.* A native of Africa; one ethnologically of an African race.

a-front' (ă-frŭnt'), *adv. & prep.* In front; face to face.

aft (ăft), *adv. & a.* [AS. *æftan* behind.] *Naut.* Near, toward, or in, the stern of a vessel; astern; abaft.

aft'er (ăf'tĕr), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *æfter*.] Subsequently in time or place; behind; afterward; later than. — *prep.* **1.** Behind in place; — often with the same noun preceding and following to denote repetition; as, day *after* day. **2.** Following the course of; in search or pursuit of; hence, with a view to; concerning; in respect of; as, he went *after* a book; to ask *after* a friend. **3.** Later in time; subsequent to. **4.** Subsequent to and in view of; as, *after* what I said, why did you go? **5.** Below in rank. **6.** In imitation of; after the manner or appearance of; as, he takes *after* his father. **7.** According to; in accordance with.

Syn. AFTER, BEHIND. AFTER implies movement, order, consecutiveness, in time or space. BEHIND implies position, usually in space, less often in time.

— *a.* [AS. *æftera*.] **1.** Next; later in time; subsequent. **2.** Hinder; nearer the rear.

aft'er-birth' (-bûrth'), *n.* The placenta and membranes connected with the fetus, expelled after delivery.

aft'er-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.

aft'er-crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* A later crop of the same year from the same soil. — *v. i.* To take or grow a second crop.

aft'er-damp' (-dămp'), *n.* An irrespirable gas remaining after an explosion of fire-damp in a mine.

aft'er-glow' (-glō'), *n.* A refulgence remaining where a light has disappeared, as in the sky after sunset.

aft'er-math (-măth), *n.* [*after* + obs. *math* a mowing, AS. *mæð*.] A second mowing; the crop of grass cut from the same soil after the first crop of the season.

aft'er-most (-mōst), *a. superl.* Hindmost; last.

aft'er-noon' (-nōōn'), *n.* The part of the day between noon and evening.

aft'er-thought' (ăf'tĕr-thôt'), *n.* Reflection after an act.

aft'er-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time after the present; the future

aft'er-wards (-wĕrdz) } *adv.* [AS. *æfteweard*, a., behind.]

aft'er-ward (-wĕrd) } At a later time; subsequently.

A'gag (ā'găg), *n. Bib.* An Amalekite king. See 1 *Sam.* XV.

a-gain' (ă-gĕn'), *adv.* [AS. *ongegn*, *ongéan*, against, again.] **1.** In return; back. **2.** Another time; anew. **3.** Once repeated, as in quantity, or in another place. **4.** On the other hand. **5.** Moreover; besides; further; as, *again*, it may be unwise to go.

a-gainst' (*ə-gĕnst'*), *prep.* [AS. *ongegn, ongéanes.*] **1.** Abreast of; opposite to; facing; toward. **2.** From an opposite direction and so as to strike or touch; in contact with; upon. **3.** In opposition to; counter to; hence, adverse to. **4.** By or before the time that. *Archaic or Dial.*

a-gal'loch (*ə-găl'ŏk*; *ăg'ə-lŏk*) } *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαλλοχον.*] The
a-gal'lo-chum (*ə-găl'ō-kŭm*) } soft, resinous wood of an East Indian tree. It is the aloes of the Bible.

Ag'a-mem'non (*ăg'ə-mĕm'nŏn*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αγαμέμνων.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Atreus, elder brother of Menelaus and leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War. See CLYTEMNESTRA.

Ag'a-nip'pe (*ăg'ə-nĭp'ē*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αγανίππη.] A fountain near Mount Helicon, among the ancient Greeks sacred to the Muses.

a-gape' (*ə-gāp'*; *-găp'*), *adv. & a.* Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

ag'a-ric (*ăg'ə-rĭk*; *ə-găr'ĭk*), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀγαρικόν.*] Any fungus of the family including the mushrooms; also, any of several shelflike fungi often found on trees.

ag'ate (*ăg'ĕt*), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *achates*, fr. Gr. *ἀχάτης.*] **1.** *Min.* A chalcedony with colors in stripes, clouds, etc. **2.** A pigmy; — in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings and seals. *Obs.* **3.** *Print.* See TYPE.

a-gate' (*ə-gāt'*), *adv.* [*a-* on + *gate* way.] On the way; hence, going on; taking place. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

a-ga've (*ə-gā'vē*), *n.* Any of a genus (*Agave*) of plants of the amaryllis family, including the common fleshy-leaved century plant, of tropical America.

a-gaze' (*ə-gāz'*), *adv. & a.* Gazing.

age (*āj*), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *aetas*, for *aevitas*, fr. *aevum* age.] **1.** That part of the duration of a being or a thing between its beginning and any given time. **2.** The whole duration of a being; lifetime. **3.** The time of life at which some particular qualification, power, or capacity arises or vests. **4.** One of the stages of life; mature age; old age. **5.** A particular period of time, esp. with reference to civilization or the earth's history. **6.** The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation. **7.** A century. **8.** A long time (indefinitely). *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See EPOCH. — *v. i. & t.*; AGED (*ājd*); AG'ING, AGE'ING (*āj'ĭng*). To grow or make aged; become or make old; mature.

aged (*ājˈĕd*; *ājd*; *in compounds*, *ājd* : 24), *a.* **1.** That has grown (more or less) old; esp., advanced in years; old. **2.** Belonging to old age; as, "*aged* cramps."

age'less (*ājˈlĕs*), *a.* Without old age or limits of duration.

a'gen-cy (*āˈjĕn-sĭ*), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (*-sĭz*). **1.** Faculty or state of acting; action; instrumentality. **2.** Office or business of an agent, or factor; relation between a principal and his agent. **3.** Place of business or district of an agent.

a'gent (*āˈjĕnt*), *a.* [L. *agens, agentis*, p. pr. of *agere* to act.] Acting; — opposed to *patient*. *Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** One that exerts power, or has power to act; an active being or quality. **2.** One who acts for, or in the place of, another by authority from him; substitute; deputy.

ag-glom'er-ate (*ă-glŏmˈĕr-āt*), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (*-āt'ĕd*); -AT'ING. [L. *agglomeratus*, p. p. of *agglomerare*; *ad* + *glomerare* to form into a ball.] To wind or collect into a ball; hence, to gather into a mass; cluster; mass. — **ag-glom'er-ate** (*-ăt*), **ag-glom'er-at'ed** (*-āt'ĕd*), *a.*

ag-glom'er-ate (*-ăt*), *n.* **1.** A collection or mass. **2.** *Geol.* A mass of volcanic fragments united haphazard.

ag-glom'er-a'tion (*-āˈshŭn*), *n.* **1.** Act of agglomerating; state of being agglomerated. **2.** A mass of agglomerated things or stuff; clump; cluster. — **ag-glom'er-a-tive** (*-ā-tĭv*), *a.*

ag-glu'ti-nant (*ă-glōōˈtĭ-nănt*; 86), *a.* Uniting, as glue; adhesive. — *n.* Any agglutinant substance.

ag-glu'ti-nate (*-nāt*), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (*-nāt'ĕd*); -NAT'ING. [L. *agglutinatus*, p. p. of *agglutinare* to glue to a thing; *ad* + *glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue; unite by adhesion.

ag-glu'ti-na'tion (*-nāˈshŭn*), *n.* **1.** Act or process of agglutinating; state of being agglutinated. **2.** That which is formed by agglutination. **3.** *Philol.* A combination or running together of primitive words into compounds in which the constituent parts undergo little or no change. — **ag-glu'ti-na-tive** (*ă-glōōˈtĭ-nā-tĭv* ; 86), *a.*

ag'gran-dize (*ăgˈrăn-dīz*), *v. t.*; -DIZED (*-dīzd*); -DIZ'ING (*-dīz'ĭng*). [F. *agrandir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *grandir* to increase, L. *grandire*, fr. *grandis* great.] To make great, as in size, or in power, rank, honor, or the like, or in one's estimation or statement. — **Syn.** Enlarge, increase, augment; magnify, exalt, exaggerate. — **ag-gran'dize-ment** (*ă-grănˈdĭz-mĕnt*), *n.* — **ag'gran-diz'er** (*ăgˈrăn-dīz'ĕr*), *n.*

ag'gra-vate (*ăgˈrə-vāt*), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (*-vāt'ĕd*); -VAT'ING. [L. *aggravatus*, p. p. of *aggravare*; *ad* + *gravare* to burden.] **1.** To make heavy; also, to burden. *Obs.* **2.** To make worse, or more severe; enhance; intensify. **3.** To exasperate; provoke; irritate. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Heighten, increase, magnify. See INTENSIFY. — **ag'gra-vat'ing** (*-vāt'ĭng*), *p. a.* — **ag'gra-vat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ag'gra-va'tion (*-vāˈshŭn*), *n.* **1.** Act of aggravating; state of being aggravated. **2.** Exaggerated representation. **3.** An extrinsic circumstance or accident that increases the guilt of a crime or the hardship of a misfortune. **4.** Provocation; irritation. *Colloq.*

ag'gre-gate (*ăgˈrĕ-gāt*), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (*-gāt'ĕd*); -GAT'ING. [L. *aggregatus*, p. p. of *aggregare* to lead to a flock; *ad* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, *grex, gregis*, flock, herd.] **1.** To bring together; collect; accumulate. **2.** To amount to. *Colloq.* — (*-gāt*), *a.* Formed by collection of individuals into a mass or sum; collective. — *n.* A mass, assemblage, or sum of particulars. — **ag'gre-gate-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. AGGREGATE, AGGREGATION, COMBINATION, COMPOSITE, COMPOUND denote a union of parts or individuals. In AGGREGATE the component parts are usually thought of as brought together more or less loosely; so, also, AGGREGATION, which suggests the process of gathering, as well as the result; as, an empire is the *aggregate* of many states; this *aggregation* of books was the result of many years' search. COMBINATION implies a closer association than *aggregate*, but not so close as COMPOSITE, which in turn expresses a union less intimate and organic than COMPOUND; as, a strange *combination* of arrogance and deference; his temper is a *compound* of timidity and craftiness.

ag'gre-ga'tion (*-gāˈshŭn*), *n.* Act of aggregating; state of being aggregated; aggregate. — **Syn.** See AGGREGATE.

ag'gre-ga-tive (*ăgˈrĕ-gā-tĭv*), *a.* Taken together; tending to aggregate; collective.

ag-gres'sion (*ă-grĕshˈŭn*), *n.* [L. *aggressio*, fr. *aggressus*, p. p. of *aggredi* to approach; *ad* + *gradi* to step, go.] A first or unprovoked attack, or act of hostility; act of encroachment; assault. — **Syn.** Invasion, intrusion, provocation.

ag-gres'sive (*ă-grĕsˈĭv*), *a.* Tending or disposed to aggression; characterized by aggression. — **ag-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ag-gres'sive-ness**, *n.*

ag-gres'sor (*-ĕr*), *n.* One making an aggression; assailant.

ag-grieve' (*ă-grēvˈ*), *v. t.*; -GRIEVED' (*-grēvdˈ*); -GRIEV'ING. [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *grever* to burden, injure.] To grieve; afflict; hence, to oppress or injure.

a-ghast' (*ə-găstˈ*), *a. & p. p.* [ME. *agast, agasted*, p. p. of *agasten* to terrify, fr. AS. *ā-* (intens.) + *gæstan* to terrify.] Terrified; showing terror or horror. — **Syn.** See AFRAID.

ag'ile (*ăjˈĭl*), *a.* [F. *agile*, L. *agilis*, fr. *agere* to move.] Apt or ready to move; lively. — **Syn.** See ACTIVE. — **ag'ile-ly**, *adv.* — **a-gil'i-ty** (*ə-jĭlˈĭ-tĭ*), *n.*

ag'i-o (*ăjˈĭ-ō*; *ā'jĭ-ō*), *n.*; *pl.* AGIOS (*-ōz*). [It. *aggio.*] **1.** A percentage paid for exchange of one currency for another. **2.** Loosely, money changing; agiotage.

ag'i-o-tage (*ăjˈĭ-ō-tāj*), *n.* [F.] Exchange business; also, stockjobbing; speculative buying or selling of stocks.

ag'i-tate (*ăjˈĭ-tāt*), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (*-tāt'ĕd*); -TAT'ING. [L. *agitatus*, p. p. of *agitare* to put in motion, *agere* to move.] **1.** To move with a violent, irregular action. **2.** To stir up; disturb; excite; perturb. **3.** To discuss earnestly; debate. **4.** To revolve in the mind; contrive busily; devise; plot. — *v. i.* To make an agitation; stir up discussion.

ag'i-ta'tion (*-tāˈshŭn*), *n.* Act of agitating; state of being agitated. — **Syn.** Commotion, excitement, disturbance, perturbation, trepidation; discussion, debating, canvass.

ag'i-ta'tor (*ăjˈĭ-tā'tẽr*), *n.* One that agitates.

ag'let (*ăgˈlĕt*), **ai'glet** (*āˈglĕt*), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., dim. of L. *acus* needle, pin.] The metal tag of a lace or pendent, formerly often made ornamental.

a-gley' (*ə-glēˈ*; *-glīˈ*), *adv.* Aside; askew. *Scot.*

a-glow' (*ə-glōˈ*), *adv. & a.* Glowing.

ag'nail (*ăgˈnāl*), *n.* [AS. *angnægl*; *ange* vexation + *nægel* nail.] A sore under or around the nail; also, a hangnail.

ag'nate (*-nāt*), *n.* [L. *agnatus*, p. p. of *agnasci* to be born in addition to; *ad* + *nasci* (for *gnasci*) to be born.] A relative whose relationship is exclusively through males or, as sometimes used, through the father's side. — *a.* **1.** Related through males only or through the father. **2.** Allied; akin. — **ag-nat'ic** (*ăg-nătˈĭk*), *a.* — **ag-na'tion** (*-nāˈshŭn*), *n.*

Ag'ni (ăg'nē), *n.* [Skr. *Agni*, god of fire, *agni* fire.] The Vedic god of the altar fire, mediator between gods and men.

ag-nize' (ăg-nīz'), *v. t.* [formed like *recognize*, fr. L. *agnoscere*.] To recognize; acknowledge. *Archaic.*

ag-no'men (-nō'mĕn), *n.; L. pl.* -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nà). [L., fr. *ad* + *nomen* name.] An additional or fourth name sometimes given or taken among the Romans, as on account of some exploit; hence, an additional name; an epithet.

ag-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. γνωστικός knowing. See GNOSTIC.] One who professes agnosticism. — **Syn.** See INFIDEL. — **ag-nos'tic, ag-nos'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

ag-nos'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that neither the nature nor the existence of God nor the ultimate character of the universe is knowable. **2.** Any doctrine which, while professing belief in God's existence, denies the knowableness of his nature. **3.** Any doctrine which affirms that all knowledge is relative and uncertain.

Ag'nus De'i (ăg'nŭs dē'ī). [L., Lamb of God; — used by John the Baptist of Christ (*John* i. 29).] **1.** An image of a lamb as an emblem of Christ, esp. one bearing a cross or banner. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* **a** A cake of wax stamped with such a figure. **b** A certain prayer beginning "*Agnus Dei.*"

a-go' (*a-*gō'), *a. & adv.* [old p. p., deriv. of AS. *āgān* to pass away; *ā-*, orig., out + *gān* to go.] Past; gone by.

a-gog' (*a-*gŏg'), *a. & adv.* In eager desire; eager; astir.

a-go'ing (*a-*gō'ĭng), *adv. & a.* In motion; going.

a-gone' (*a-*gŏn'; 62), *a. & adv.* Ago; gone by. *Archaic.*

ag'o-nize (ăg'ō-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). [through F. & LL., fr. Gr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι to struggle. See AGONY.] To cause to suffer agony; torture. — *v. i.* **1.** To suffer anguish. **2.** To struggle or strive desperately. — **ag'o-niz'ing** (-nīz'ĭng), *p. a.* — **ag'o-niz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ag'o-ny (ăg'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀγωνία, orig., a contest, fr. ἀγών assembly at games, contest for a prize, ἄγειν to lead, celebrate.] **1.** Extreme pain of mind or body; anguish. **2.** Paroxysm of joy; keen emotion. **3.** Death struggle. — **Syn.** See DISTRESS.

a-graffe' (*à-*grăf'), *n.* [F. *agrafe.*] A hook used as a clasp on armor or costumes.

a-gra'ri-an (*à-*grā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* [L. *agrarius*, fr. *ager* field.] Of or pertaining to fields or lands, or their tenure. — *n.* One who favors agrarianism.

a-gra'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An equal or equitable division of land; also, principles or practices favoring this.

a-gree' (*à-*grē'), *v. i.;* A-GREED' (-grēd'); A-GREE'ING. [fr. F., fr. *à* (L. *ad*) + *gré* good will, consent, L. *gratus* pleasing.] **1.** To yield assent or favor; consent; accede. **2.** To be in unison or concord; be or become united or consistent; concur. **3.** To come to terms or to a common resolve (with another or one another); to exchange promises. **4.** To be conformable; resemble; coincide; correspond. **5.** To suit or be adapted in its effects; do well. **6.** *Gram.* To be alike in gender, number, case, or person.

Syn. Engage, promise, stipulate, contract, bargain; harmonize, comport, fit, tally; assent, consent, accede, acquiesce. — AGREE, CONCUR, COINCIDE all express harmony of opinion. To AGREE is in general to come into accord *with* some one; as, we *agree* in our plans. CONCUR expresses a specific or definite agreement, esp. in opinion or action; as, he *concurred* in the decree. COINCIDE implies an agreement amounting to complete identity of opinion.

a-gree'a-ble (*-*ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; pleasant; grateful. **2.** Willing; ready to agree or consent. *Colloq.* **3.** Agreeing or suitable; conformable. — **Syn.** See PLEASANT. — **a-gree'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **a-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-gree'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

a-gree'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State or act of agreeing. — **Syn.** See CONTRACT, RESEMBLANCE.

a-gres'tic (*à-*grĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *agrestis*, fr. *ager* field.] Rustic; rural; hence, unpolished; uncouth.

ag'ri-cul'ture (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *agricultura; agri*, gen. of *ager* field + *cultura* cultivation.] Art or science of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry; farming. — **ag'ri-cul'tur-al** (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.*

ag'ri-cul'tur-ist (-kŭl'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* One engaged or skilled in agriculture; a husbandman.

ag'ri-mo-ny (ăg'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [through OF. & L., fr. Gr. ἀργεμώνη.] A common yellow-flowered herb having the calyx covered with hooked hairs.

a-ground' (*à-*ground'), *adv. & a.* On the ground; stranded; as, the ship is *aground.*

a'gue (ā'gū), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. (febris) *acuta* an acute fever, L. *acutus* sharp.] **1.** A malarial fever attended by paroxysms of chills, fever, and sweating, which occur at regular intervals. **2.** A chill, or state of shaking, as with cold. — **a'gu-ish** (ā'gū-ĭsh), *a.* — **a'gu-ish-ly**, *adv.*

ah (ä), *interj.* An exclamation, expressive of pity, contempt, triumph, etc., according to manner of utterance.

a-ha' (*à-*hä'), *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph mixed with derision, or simple surprise.

A'hab (ā'hăb), *n.* In the Bible, one of Israel's greatest kings. See 1 *Kings* xxi., xxii.

A-has'u-e'rus (*à-*hăz'ū-ē'rŭs; *à-*hăs'-), *n.* In the Bible, either of two kings of Persia and Media. Cf. ESTHER.

a-head' (*a-*hĕd'), *adv.* [*a-* on, in + *head.*] **1.** In or to the front; onward. **2.** Headlong. *Obs.*

A-hith'o-phel (*à-*hĭth'ō-fĕl), *n.* In the Bible, David's treacherous counselor. See 2 *Sam.* xv.–xvii.

a-hold' (*a-*hōld'), *adv. Naut.* Close to the wind. *Obs.*

a-hoy' (*a-*hoi'), *interj.* [*a* as an interj. + *hoy.*] *Naut.* A term used in hailing; as, "Ship *ahoy.*"

a-hun'gered (*à-*hŭn'gĕrd), *a.* Pinched with hunger.

aid (ād), *v. t.* [fr. F. & OF., fr. L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvare* to help; *ad* + *juvare* to help.] To help. — **Syn.** See HELP. — *n.* **1.** Help. **2.** A person or thing that helps; assistant; specifically, a military or naval officer acting as confidential assistant to a superior. **3.** *Eng. Hist.* An extraordinary subsidy or tax. — **aid'er**, *n.*

aid'-de-camp' (ād'dē-kămp'; ād'dĕ-kăN'), *n.; pl.* AIDS-**aide'-de-camp'** DE-CAMP, *or* AIDES- (ādz'-). [F. *aide de camp*, lit., camp assistant.] An officer attached to the person of a general or a sovereign to assist him.

ai'glet (ā'glĕt). Var. of AGLET.

ai-grette' (ā-grĕt'; ā'grĕt), **al'gret** (ā'grĕt), *n.* [F. *aigrette.* See EGRET.] A plume or tuft for the head, composed of feathers, gems, or the like. See EGRET.

ail (āl), *v. t.* [AS. *eglan* to trouble, pain.] To affect with pain or uneasiness; trouble; — now only in interrogative, relative, or indefinite sentences. — *v. i.* To be affected with pain or uneasiness. — *n.* Indisposition, ailment.

ai-lan'thus (ā-lăn'thŭs), *n.* [fr. *aylanto*, i. e. tree of heaven, name of the tree in the Moluccas.] *Bot.* Any of a small Asiatic genus (*Ailanthus*) of trees bearing ill-scented greenish flowers. — **ai-lan'thic** (-thĭk), *a.*

al'le-ron (ăl'ĕ-rŏn; F. ĕl'rôN'), *n.* [F.] *Aëronautics.* A small accessory plane or surface capable of being manipulated so as to preserve lateral balance; a hinged wing tip.

ail'ment (āl'mĕnt), *n.* Indisposition; bodily affection.

aim (ām), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *esmer* to estimate, aim, L. *aestimare* to estimate.] **1.** To estimate; guess. *Obs.* **2.** To point or direct a weapon toward an object with the intent of hitting it. **3.** To direct the intention or purpose; try; endeavor. — *v. t.* **1.** To calculate; guess. *Obs.* **2.** To direct or point (as a weapon, a blow, a remark, a proceeding) at, or so as to hit or affect, a particular object. — *n.* **1.** Estimation; guess. *Obs.* **2.** Act of aiming something. **3.** Intention; design. — **Syn.** See INTENTION.

aim'less, *a.* Without aim or purpose. — **aim'less-ly**, *adv.* — **aim'less-ness**, *n.*

ain't (ānt). Contr. for *are not* or *am not;* also used for *is not. Colloq. or Illit.*, and generally considered a vulgarism.

air (ār), *n.* [F. *air*, L. *aër*, fr. Gr. ἀήρ air, mist.] **1.** The invisible, odorless, and tasteless mixture of gases, chiefly nitrogen and oxygen, surrounding the earth; the atmosphere. **2.** Something unsubstantial, light, or volatile. **3.** That which surrounds and influences. **4.** Odoriferous or contaminated air. **5.** Air in motion; gentle wind; fig., breath. **6.** Utterance abroad; publicity; vent. **7.** *Music.* A melody; tune; aria. **8.** Outward appearance; semblance; manner; style. **9.** Bearing, attitude, or action. **10.** An artificial or affected manner. — **Syn.** See DEPORTMENT, WIND. — *v. t.* **1.** To expose to the air, as for cooling; ventilate. **2.** To expose for public notice; display.

air (ăr; ār), *adv. & a.* Before; early. *Scot.*

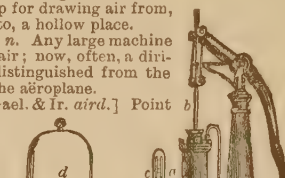
air'craft' (ār'krăft'), *n.; pl.* AIRCRAFT. A balloon, dirigible balloon, aëroplane, or any other device for floating in, or flying through, the air.

air'-drawn' (ār'drôn'), *a.* Drawn in air; phantom. *Rare.*

air gun. A kind of gun using compressed air to discharge the projectile.

air hole. **1.** A hole to admit or discharge air; a spot not frozen over in the ice. **2.** *Aëronautics.* A local region in the atmosphere which, on account of peculiar meteorologic conditions, affords little or no support for the sustaining surfaces of a flying machine.

air'i-ly (ârʹĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an airy manner; lightly; jauntily.
air'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being airy; lightness.
air'ing (ârʹĭng), *n.* **1.** An exposure to air, as for drying. **2.** A walk or a ride in the open air.
air line. A straight line, as through the air; a bee line.
air'man' (ârʹmăn'; -mən), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who ascends in a balloon, or flies in an airship or aëroplane. — **air'man-ship.** *n.*
air plant. A plant deriving its sustenance from air alone.
air pump. A pump for drawing air from, or for forcing it into, a hollow place.
air'ship' (ârʹshĭp'), *n.* Any large machine for navigating the air; now, often, a dirigible balloon, as distinguished from the simple balloon or the aëroplane.



One form of Air Pump. *a* Cylinder; *b* Piston Rod; *c* Manometer; *d* Receiver or Bell Glass.

airt (ârt; ărt), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *aird.*] Point of the compass; direction. *Scot.*
air'-tight', *a.* So tight as to be impermeable to air.
air'y (-ĭ), *a.*; AIR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of or pert. to air; atmospheric; aërial. **2.** Open to a free current of air; exposed to the air. **3.** Resembling air; elastic; unsubstantial. **4.** Light of heart; vivacious. **5.** Relating to the spirit or soul; hence, delicate; graceful. **6.** Without reality; trifling; visionary. **7.** Affected in manner; affectedly grand. *Colloq.*
aisle (īl), *n.* [OF. *ele* wing, L. *ala*, for *axla*, wing, armpit.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A lateral subdivision of a church or other building where the main part is divided longitudinally by rows of columns or piers. **b** Improperly, the nave. **c** A passage into which the pews of a church or seats of an assembly room open. **2.** An aisle-like space or passage, esp. in a forest. — **aisled** (īld), *a.*
ait (āt), *n.* An islet in a river or lake. *Eng.*
a-jar' (*a*-järʹ), *adv.* [ME. *on char* ajar, on the turn; AS. *cerr, cyrr*, turn.] Slightly turned or opened.
a-jar', *adv.* [*a*, prep. + 2d *jar.*] At odds; out of harmony.
A'jax (āʹjăks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Αἴας.] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** One of the Greek heroes in Homer's "Iliad." He was of great stature and next to Achilles in prowess and beauty. He killed himself because the armor of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses. **2.** The swiftest of the Greeks before Troy, except Achilles; — specifically called **Ajax the Less.** He violated the shrine of Athena by tearing away Cassandra.
ake (āk). Var. of ACHE.
a-kim'bo (*a*-kĭmʹbō), *a. & adv.* [ME. *in kenebowe.*] With a crook; with hand on hip and elbow turned out.
a-kin' (*a*-kĭnʹ), *a.* [*a-* of + *kin.*] **1.** Of the same kin; consanguineous. **2.** Allied by nature; of the same kind.
al'a-bas'ter (ălʹ*a*-bȧsʹtẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀλάβαστρος, ἀλάβαστος.] A gypsum of fine texture and usually white and translucent; also, a somewhat translucent variety of calcite, sometimes beautifully banded. — *a.* Of or resembling alabaster; specifically, having a mat white color.
‖ à la carte' (*à* lȧ kärtʹ). [F.] According to the carte, or bill of fare, specifically, a bill of fare with the price given for each dish; — disting. from *table d'hôte.*
a-lack' (*a*-lăkʹ), *interj.* An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret, or, formerly, reproach. *Archaic or Poetic.*
a-lack'a-day' (*-a*-dāʹ), *interj.* [for *alack the day.*] An exclamation of sorrow or deprecation. *Archaic or Poetic.*
a-lac'ri-tous (*a*-lăkʹrĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by alacrity.
a-lac'ri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *alacritas*, fr. *alacer* lively, eager.] A cheerful willingness or promptitude; briskness.
A-lad'din (*a*-lădʹĭn), *n.* A youth, in the "Arabian Nights," who gets a magic lamp, on rubbing which a jinni appears, who is the slave of the lamp, and executes the bidding of its possessor. Aladdin also gets a ring of similar properties.
a'la-mo (ä'lä-mō), *n.* [Sp. *álamo.*] The poplar. *Southwestern U. S. & Spanish America.*
al'a-mode' (ălʹ*a*-mōdʹ; ä'lä-mōdʹ), *adv. & a.*, **‖ à la mode'** (*F.* *à* lȧ mȯdʹ). [F. *à la mode.*] According to the fashion.
al'a-mode', *n.* **1.** A fashion; mood. *Obs.* **2.** A thin silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.
al'a-mort' (ălʹ*a*-mȯrtʹ), *a. & adv.*, **‖ à la mort'** (*F.* *à* lȧ mȯrʹ). [F. *à la mort.*] To the death; deathly sick; cast down.
a-larm' (*à*-lärmʹ), *n.* [F. *alarme*, orig. *à l'arme!* to the arm, i. e. to arms! L. *arma*, pl., arms.] **1.** A summons to arms. **2.** Any sound or information for notifying of danger; a warning of danger. **3.** A mechanical contrivance for rousing persons; an alarum. **4.** A sudden attack; broil. *Rare.* **5.** Sudden surprise with fear; fright. — **Syn.** See FEAR. — *v. t.* **1.** To call to arms for defense; notify of danger; rouse to vigilance. **2.** To excite with sudden fear. — *v. i.* To sound an alarm. — **a-larm'a-ble,** *a.*
a-larm'ist, *n.* One prone to sound or excite alarms, esp. needlessly. — **a-larm'ism** (-Ĭzʹm), *n.*
a-lar'um (*à*-lărʹŭm; *a*-lärʹŭm), *n.* Var. of ALARM. *Now Rare*, except to denote an alarm signal or mechanism.
a'la-ry (ā'lȧ-rĭ; ălʹ*ȧ*-rĭ), *a.* [L. *alarius*, fr. *ala* wing.] Of or pertaining to wings; also, shaped like a wing.
a-las' (*à*-lȧsʹ), *interj.* [OF., fr. *a* interj. (L. *ah*) + *las* weary, wretched (that I am), L. *lassus* weary.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil.
A-las'kan (*à*-lȧsʹkăn), *a.* See -AN.
A-las'tor (-tȯr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλάστωρ; *à-* not + *λαθέσθαι* to forget.] A relentless avenging deity or spirit; — applied to Zeus and the Erinyes among the Greeks, and in the Middle Ages to Satan's demons.

Alb.

a'late (āʹlāt), *a.* [L. *alatus*, fr. *ala* wing.] Winged; having wings or winglike parts.
alb (ălb), *n.* [LL. *alba*, fr. L. *albus* white.] *Eccl.* A kind of white linen vestment.
Al-ba'ni-a (ăl-bāʹnĭ-*à*), *n.* An ancient name of the Highland region of Scotland.
Al-ba'ni-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Albania in the Balkan peninsula. — *n.* One of the mixed race living there.
al'ba-tross (ălʹbȧ-trȯs; 62), *n.* [fr. Pg. or Sp. *alcatraz.*] Any of several web-footed birds related to the petrels. They are the largest of sea birds.

Wandering Albatross. ($\frac{1}{27}$)

al'be'it (ôl'bē'ĭt), *conj.* [ME. *al* (all) *be it* although it be.] Even though; although.
Al'ber-ich (ălʹbẽr-ĭk), *n.* [G.] In German legend, the all-powerful king of the dwarfs, and chief of the Nibelungs.
al-bes'cent (ăl-bĕsʹĕnt), *a.* [L. *albescens*, p. pr.] Becoming white or whitish. — **al-bes'-cence** (-ĕns), *n.*
al'bi-nism (ălʹbĭ-nĭzʹm), *n.* State or quality of being an albino.
al-bi'no (ăl-bīʹnō), *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp. or Pg. *albino*, orig., whitish, *albo* white, L. *albus.*] **1.** A person born with deficiency of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes. Albinos in extreme cases have skin of a milky color, very light hair, and eyes with a deep red pupil and pink or blue iris. **2.** An animal or plant similarly deficient in pigment.
Al'bi-on (ălʹbĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L.] England. *Obs. or Poetic.*
al'bum (ălʹbŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *albus* white.] **1.** A register for visitors' names. **2.** A blank book in which to insert autographs, sketches, photographs, etc.
al-bu'men (ăl-būʹmĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] **1.** The white of an egg (formerly supposed to be nearly pure albumin). **2.** *Bot.* Nutritive parenchyma.
al-bu'men-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īzʹĭng). To cover, saturate, or treat with albumen.
al-bu'min (-mĭn), *n. Chem.* Any of a class of proteids forming the most important constituent of serum in blood, and found also in milk, muscle, etc., and in vegetables.
al-bu'mi-noid (-mĭ-noid), *a.* [*albumin* + *-oid.*] Resembling albumin. — *n.* Proteid, in its broad sense.
al-bu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, albumen or albumin.
al-bur'num (ăl-bûrʹnŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *albus* white.] *Bot.* The soft wood of a dicotyledonous tree, consisting of living tissues near the cambium layer and outside heartwood.
al-cal'de (ăl-kălʹdā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-qāḍī* judge.] A Spanish administrative official (usually mayor) or judge.
al-cayde' (ăl-kādʹ; Sp. ăl-kīʹthā), *n.* [Sp. *alcaide*, fr. Ar. *al-qāʾid* governor.] **1.** A commander of a castle or fortress among Spaniards, Portuguese, or Moors. **2.** A jailer.
al-cá'zar (ăl-käʹzär; *Sp.* ăl-käʹthär), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al* the + *qaṣr* (in pl.) castle.] A fortress; also, a palace.

Al-ces′tis (ăl-sĕs′tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄλκηστις.] Wife of Admetus, King of Thessaly, whose life she preserved by dying in his stead. Hercules brought her back from Hades.

al-chem′ic (ăl-kĕm′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to alchemy. — **al-chem′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } **al-chem′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al′che-mist (ăl′kė-mĭst), *n.* One given to the study or practice of alchemy. — **al′che-mis′tic** (-mĭs′tĭk), *a.*

al′che-my (ăl′kė-mĭ), *n.* [fr. OF. & F., fr. Ar. *al-kīmīā.*] **1.** The medieval chemical science, the great objects of which were to transmute baser metals into gold and to find a panacea and a means of indefinitely prolonging life. **2.** A variety of brass; hence, a trumpet. *Obs.*

Al-ci′des (ăl-sī′dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκείδης.] *Gr. Myth.* Hercules; — a patronymic.

Al-cin′o-üs (-sĭn′ō-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκίνοος.] A king of the Phæacians celebrated for his gardens. Cf. Nausicaä.

Alc-me′ne (ălk-mē′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκμήνη.] *Gr. Myth.* See Amphitryon.

al′co-hol (ăl′kō-hŏl), *n.* [Ar. *al-kohl* a powder of antimony or galena to paint the eyebrows with, hence, from the fineness of this powder, highly rectified spirits.] **1.** A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, which is the intoxicating principle in fermented and distilled liquors; loosely, any liquor containing it. **2.** *Chem.* Any of a class of analogous compounds. — **al′co-hol′ic** (-hŏl′ĭk), *a.*

al′co-hol-ism (-ĭz′m), *n.* A diseased condition due to excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

Al′co-ran′ (ăl′kō-rän′; ăl′kō-răn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *al-qorān*, orig., the reading, the book.] The Koran.

al′cove (ăl′kōv; ăl-kōv′), *n.* [deriv. of Ar. *al-qobbah* arch, tent.] **1.** *Arch.* A recessed portion of a room, or a small room opening into a larger one; esp., a recess to contain a bed or a lateral recess in a library. **2.** A garden bower.

Al-cy′o-ne (ăl-sī′ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκυόνη.] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** = Halcyone. **2.** One of the Pleiades.

al′de-hyde (ăl′dė-hīd), *n.* [fr. *al*cohol *dehyd*rogenatum, alcohol deprived of hydrogen.] *Chem.* **a** A very volatile liquid got from alcohol by oxidation. **b** Any of a class of compounds of this type.

Alder, showing Leaves and Fruiting Aments; Staminate Ament.

al′der (ôl′dẽr), *n.* [AS. *alr, aler, alor.*] Any of a certain genus of trees or shrubs, the wood of which is used by turners and the bark by dyers and tanners.

al′der-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -men (-mĕn). [AS. *aldormon, ealdorman; ealdor* a parent, head of a family (fr. *eald, ald,* old) + *man.*] **1.** In England and Ireland: **a** Formerly, a city or borough magistrate ranking next to the mayor. **b** A member of the smaller of the two classes composing the town or county council. *Brit.* **2.** In the U. S., a member of a city governing body, usually of one of two legislative chambers.

ale (āl), *n.* [AS. *ealu.*] **1.** A fermented liquor made from an infusion of malt, usually with the addition of hops. **2.** A country festival, so called from the ale drunk. *Eng.*

A-lec′to (ȧ-lĕk′tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀληκτώ.] See Erinys.

a-lee′ (ȧ-lē′), *adv.* *Naut.* On or toward the lee.

ale′house′ (āl′hous′), *n.* A house where ale is retailed.

a-lem′bic (ȧ-lĕm′bĭk), *n.* [F. *alambic*, Ar. *al-anbīq*, fr. Gr. ἄμβιξ cup, cap of a still.] An apparatus formerly much used in distillation.

Alembic. *a* Head; *b* Cucurbit; *c* Receiver; *d* Lamp.

a-lert′ (ȧ-lûrt′), *a.* [F. *alerte*, earlier *à l'erte* on the watch, fr. It. *all' erta* on the watch, prop., on a height, fr. *erta* steep place, deriv. of L. *erectus.* See erect.] **1.** Watchful; vigilant. **2.** Brisk; nimble. — **Syn.** See vigilant. — *n.* *Mil.* An alarm from a real or threatened attack; also, a warning signal for a guard. — **a-lert′ly**, *adv.* — **a-lert′ness**, *n.*

ale′wife′ (āl′wīf′), *n.; pl.* -wives (-wīvz′). **1.** A woman who keeps an alehouse. **2.** [perh. a different word.] A certain fish of the herring family. It enters streams to spawn, a few weeks before the shad. It is a poor food fish.

Al′ex-an′dri-an (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Alexandria in Egypt or Alexander the Great. **2.** Designating a kind of heroic verse. See Alexandrine, *n.*

Al′ex-an′drine (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭn), *a.* [L. *Alexandrinus.*] Alexandrian. — *n.* [F. *alexandrin;* because used in OF. poems on Alexander the Great.] A verse consisting regularly of six iambic feet, with the cæsura after the third.

al-fal′fa (ăl-făl′fȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al-façfaçah.*] A valuable fabaceous forage plant with trifoliate leaves and bluish purple cloverlike flowers; lucern; purple medic.

al-fil′a-ri′a (ăl-fĭl′ȧ-rē′ȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp., fr. Sp. *alfiler* pin.] A European geraniaceous herb cultivated as a forage plant.

‖**al-fres′co** (äl-frĕs′kō), *adv. & a.* [It. *al fresco* in or on the fresh.] In the open air; open-air.

al′ga (ăl′gȧ), *n.; pl.* -gæ (-jē). [L.] A seaweed (broadly used to include both marine and fresh-water forms), as kelp, dulse, sea lettuce, etc.

al′gæ (ăl′jē), *n. pl.* *Bot.* **a** Pl. of alga. **b** [*cap.*] A formerly recognized primary division of the phylum that includes also the fungi and lichens; hence [*l. c.*], popularly, the seaweeds as a whole. — **al′gal** (ăl′găl), *a.*

al′ge-bra (-jė-brȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. Ar. *al-jebr* reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, bonesetting, *jabara* to bind together.] Mathematical calculation by means of letters and other symbols. — **al′ge-bra′ic** (-brā′ĭk), **al′ge-bra′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **al′ge-bra′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Al-ge′ri-an (ăl-jē′rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -an.

Al′ge-rine′ (ăl′jė-rēn′), *a. & n.* Algerian.

al′gid (ăl′jĭd), *a.* [L. *algidus* cold.] Cold; chilly.

al′goid (ăl′goid), *a.* [*alga* + *-oid.*] Like an alga.

Al-gon′qui-an (ăl-gŏŋ′kĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Al-gon′ki-an** (-kĭ-ăn). Pertaining to or designating the most extensive of the linguistic families of North American Indians, including the Ojibwas (Chippewas), Ottawas, Crees, Algonquins, Micmacs, Blackfeet, etc. — *n.* An Algonquian Indian.

Al-gon′quin (-kĭn), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe or group of tribes of whom the greater number live in the province of Quebec; loosely, any Algonquian.

Al-ham′bra (ăl-hăm′brȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *al* the + *hamrā* red.] The fortress palace, or alcazar, of the Moorish kings at Granada.

a′li-as (ā′lĭ-ăs), *adv.* [L., fr. *alius* other.] Otherwise; otherwise called. — *n.* Another name; an assumed name.

A′li Ba′ba (ä′lė bä′bä). [Ar.] A woodcutter, in the "Arabian Nights," who enters the cave of the Forty Thieves by the use of the magic password *Sesame.*

al′i-bi (ăl′ĭ-bī), *n.* [L., elsewhere, fr. *alius* other.] The plea, or the fact or state, of having been, at the alleged time of the commission of an act, elsewhere than at the alleged place of commission.

al′ien (āl′yĕn), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *alienus*, fr. *alius* another.] **1.** Of or pertaining to another, esp. another country; foreign. **2.** Wholly different in nature; inconsistent (*with*); incongruous; — with *from* or *to.* — *n.* **1.** A person of another family, race, or nation; a foreigner. **2.** A foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not a citizen. **3.** One excluded from certain privileges or estranged. — *v. t.* To alienate; estrange; transfer, as property.

al′ien-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be alienated.

al′ien-age (-āj), *n.* Status of an alien.

al′ien-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *alienatus*, p. p. of *alienare* to alienate, fr. *alienus* alien.] Estranged. — *v. t.;* -at′ed (-āt′ĕd); -at′ing. **1.** To convey or transfer, as property. **2.** To withdraw, as the affections; make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; estrange.

al′ien-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of alienating. **2.** Mental derangement; insanity.

al′ien-a′tor (āl′yĕn-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who alienates.

al′ien-ee′ (-ē′), *n.* One to whom property is aliened.

al′ien-ism (āl′yĕn-ĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Status of an alien; alienage. **2.** The study or treatment of diseases of the mind.

al′ien-ist, *n.* A specialist in diseases of the mind.

al′ien-or (āl′yĕn-ẽr; -ôr′), *n* One who alienates property.

al′i-form (ăl′ĭ-fôrm; ā′lĭ-), *a.* [L. *ala* wing + *-form.*] Wing-shaped; winglike.

a-light′ (ȧ-līt′), *v. i.;* -light′ed, *Rare* -lit′ (ȧ-lĭt′); a-light′ing. [AS. *ālīhtan*, deriv. of *līht, léoht*, light (in weight).] **1.** To spring down; get down; descend; dismount. **2.** To lodge, rest, or stop. **3.** To come or chance (*upon*). *Rare.*

a-light′, *a. & adv.* [orig., a p. p., deriv. of AS. *ālīhtan* to light.] Lighted; flaming; in a flame.

a-lign′, a-line′ (-līn′), *v. t. & i.;* a-ligned′, a-lined′ (-līnd′);

a-lign'ing, a-lin'ing. [F. *aligner ; à* (L. *ad*) + *ligne* (L. *linea*) line.] To adjust or form to a line; range in line. — **a-lign'ment, a-line'ment** (*ə-līn'mĕnt*), *n.*

a-like' (*ə-līk'*), *a.* [AS. *onlic* or *gelic.*] Having resemblance or similitude; similar. — *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree ; in common; equally.

al'i-ment (ăl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *alimentum*, fr. *alere* to nourish.] Food; nutriment. Hence, sustenance; means of support. — **Syn.** See PABULUM. — *v. t.* To give aliment to. — **al'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

al'i-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tə-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to aliment or nutrition; nutritious ; alimental. — **alimentary canal,** *Anat.*, the canal extending from the mouth to the anus.

al'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of alimenting ; nutrition ; state or mode of being nourished.

al'i-mo-ny (ăl'ĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *alimonia* sustenance, *alere* to nourish.] **1.** Aliment. **2.** *Law.* An allowance made to a woman out of the property of him who is or was her husband, on legal separation or divorce, or during a suit for it.

a-line' (*ə-līn'*), *v. t. & i.* Var. of ALIGN. — **a-line'ment,** *n.*

al'i-quant (ăl'ĭ-kwănt), *a.* [L. *aliquantus* some, moderate; *alius* other + *quantus* how great.] *Math.* Designating a part of a number that does not divide the number without leaving a remainder ; — opposed to *aliquot.*

al'i-quot (-kwŏt), *a.* [L. *aliquot* some, several ; *alius* other + *quot* how many.] *Math.* Designating a part of a number that will divide the number without a remainder.

a-live' (*ə-līv'*), *a.* **1.** Living. **2.** Being in a state of action, force, or operation; unextinguished ; existent. **3.** Full of, or swarming with, beings or things in motion. **4.** Sprightly; lively ; brisk. **5.** Susceptible; sensitive.

al'i-za'ri (ăl'ĭ-zä'rĭ), *n.* Levant madder.

al'ka-hest (ăl'kə-hĕst), *n.* [LL. *alchahest* or F. *alcahest.*] The fabled "universal solvent" of the alchemists.

al'ka-les'cent (-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Slightly alkaline. — **al'ka-les'cence** (-ĕns), **al'ka-les'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

al'ka-li (ăl'kə-lī; -lĭ), *n. ; pl.* -LIES or -LIS (-līz ; -lĭz). [deriv. of Ar. *al-qalī* ashes of saltwort.] **1.** Soda ash. **2.** *Chem.* Any of various substances characterized by their peculiar taste, their action on test papers (red litmus, e. g., being changed to blue), and their forming salts with acids. The stronger alkalies are caustic. In a wider sense *alkali* is used to include lime, magnesia, sodium carbonate, etc.

al'ka-line (-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the properties of, an alkali or alkalies. — **alkaline earths,** *Chem.*, the oxides of barium, calcium, and strontium. Some include also magnesium oxide. — **al'ka-lin'i-ty** (-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

al'ka-loid (-loid), *n.* *Chem.* An organic substance, esp. one occurring naturally in plants or animals, having alkaline, or basic, properties. Specifically, a vegetable base. — **al'ka-loid, al'ka-loi'dal** (-loi'dăl), *a.*

Al'ko-ran'. Var. of ALCORAN.

all (ôl), *a.* [AS. *eal*, pl. *ealle.*] **1.** The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of; the whole, collectively or distributively ; any whatever ; every. **2.** Any. *Obs.* **3.** Only ; alone ; nothing but ; as, it was *all* profit and no loss. — *adv.* Wholly ; entirely ; quite ; very. — *conj.* Although; albeit. *Obs.* — *n.* The whole; totality; hence, everything or every person.

all in all, everything ; also *(adverbially)*, wholly ; altogether. — **at all,** in any way or respect; in the least degree or to the least extent ; under any circumstances ; — used, chiefly in negative or interrogative sentences, for emphasis. — **all but,** almost; nearly. — **all the same,** nevertheless.

Al'lah (ăl'*ä* ; *Ar.* ăl-lä'), *n.* [Ar., fr. *al* the + *ilah* God.] The Supreme Being ; — used by Arabs and Mohammedans.

Al'lan-a-Dale' (ăl'ăn-*ə*-dāl'), *n.* In English ballads, a youth who (aided by Robin Hood) breaks up the wedding of his sweetheart to an old knight, and marries her himself.

al-lan'to-is (*ə*-lăn'tō-ĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἀλλαντοειδής sausage-shaped.] A certain fetal membrane in reptiles, birds, and mammals. — **al-lan'toid** (-toid), *a.*

al-lay' (*ə*-lā'), *v. t.* [AS. *ālecgan* : ā-, orig., out + *lecgan* to lay.] **1.** To make quiet or put at rest; pacify ; appease ; calm, as a tumult. **2.** To alleviate; abate ; mitigate, as pain. — **Syn.** Check, repress, assuage, subdue, compose, soothe, quiet. See ALLEVIATE. — *v. i.* To diminish in strength ; abate. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* Alleviation. *Obs.*

al'le-ga'tion (ăl'ĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allegatio*, fr. *allegare, -gatum*, to send a message, cite ; *ad* + *legare* to send.] Act of alleging ; that which is alleged ; positive assertion.

al-lege' (*ə*-lĕj'), *v. t. ;* -LEGED' (-lĕjd') ; -LEG'ING (-lĕj'ĭng). [OF. *esligier* to buy, prop., to free from legal difficulties ; L. *ex* + *litigare* to quarrel, sue.] **1.** To bring forward with positiveness ; declare ; affirm ; assert. **2.** To produce or urge as a reason, plea, or excuse. — **al-lege'a-ble,** *a.*

Syn. ALLEGE, ADDUCE, ADVANCE. To ALLEGE is to assert without proof, but with implication of readiness or ability to prove. To ADDUCE is to bring forward as evidence for what has been alleged. To ADVANCE is to put forward or propose for acceptance ; as, theories *advanced* by Newton.

al-le'giance (*ə*-lē'jăns), *n.* [ME. *alegeaunce ; a-* (of uncert. origin) + OF. *lige, liege*, liege.] **1.** The relation of a feudal vassal to his superior, or liege lord; duty of fidelity to one's king, government, or sovereign state. **2.** Devotion or loyalty where obedience or service and respect are due. — **Syn.** See LOYALTY.

al-le'giant (*ə*-lē'jănt ; -jĭ-ănt), *a.* Loyal.

al'le-gor'ic (ăl'ĕ-gŏr'ĭk) } *a.* Belonging to, or consisting
al'le-gor'i-cal (-gŏr'ĭ-kăl) } of, allegory ; figurative. — **al'le-gor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **al'le-gor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

al'le-go-rist (ăl'ĕ-gō-rĭst), *n.* A writer of allegory.

al'le-go-rize (-rīz), *v. t. ;* -RIZED (-rīzd) ; -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). **1.** To form or turn into allegory. **2.** To treat or understand as allegorical. — *v. i.* To use allegory. — **al'le-gor'i-za'tion** (-gŏr'ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **al'le-go-riz'er** (-rīz'ẽr), *n.*

al'le-go-ry (-gō-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀλληγορία description of one thing under the image of another.] Representation by a figurative story of something metaphorically suggested, but not expressly stated. An *allegory* is a prolonged metaphor.

‖ **al'le-gret'to** (ăl'lā-grĕt'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro.*

‖ **al-le'gro** (ăl-lā'grō), *a. & adv.* [It., merry, gay.] *Music.* Brisk ; lively.

al'le-lu'ia } (ăl'ĕ-lōō'yä), *n. & interj.* [L. *alleluia*, fr. Gr.,
al'le-lu'iah } fr. Heb. *hallĕlū-yāh.*] = HALLELUJAH.

‖ **al'le-mande'** (ăl'mănd' ; ăl'ẽ-mănd'), *n.* [F., fr. *allemand* German.] *Music.* **a** Any of several lively German dances. **b** A dance movement in moderate twofold time.

al-len'ar-ly (ă-lĕn'ẽr-lĭ), *adv.* [*all* + *anerly* singly, fr. *ane* one.] Solely ; only. *Scot.*

al-le'vi-ate (ă-lē'vĭ-āt), *v. t. ;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. [L. *alleviatus*, p. p. of *alleviare ; ad* + *levis* light.] To lighten or lessen (physical or mental troubles) ; mitigate. — **al-le'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **al-le'vi-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* — **al-le'vi-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **al-le'vi-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

Syn. Diminish, moderate, relieve, abate, soften, soothe, pacify, quiet, compose. — ALLEVIATE, MITIGATE, ASSUAGE, ALLAY express relief from some painful state. To ALLEVIATE is to lighten, or render more tolerable ; MITIGATE, to soften or make milder ; ASSUAGE, to quiet or render less violent ; ALLAY, to abate or bring down from tumult or disturbance.

al'ley (ăl'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). [contr. of *alabaster*, of which it was orig. made.] A choice taw, or marble.

al'ley (ăl'ĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *aler* to go.] A narrow passage; esp. : **1.** A bordered walk in a garden or park. **2.** A narrow way in a city. — **al'leyed** (-ĭd), *a.* — **al'ley-way',** *n.*

All'-fa'ther, *n.* Father of all; — appellation of chief deities.

All Fools' Day. The first day of April, a day on which sportive tricks are practiced.

all fours. All four legs of a quadruped ; or the two legs and two arms of a person ; — formerly **all four.**

all hail. All health ; — a phrase of salutation.

all'-hail', *v. t.* To greet with "all hail." *Rare.*

All'hal'lows (ôl'hăl'ōz), **All'hal'low** (-ō), *n.* All Saints' Day, or November 1st.

All'hal'low-mas, *n.* The feast of All Saints ; Hallowmas.

All'hal'lown (ôl'hăl'ŏn), *a.* [AS. *hālgena*, gen. pl.] Of or pertaining to the time of Allhallows. *Obs.*

al'li-a'ceous (ăl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Allium*) containing the garlic, onions, leeks, etc.; having the smell or taste of garlic or onions.

al-li'ance (*ə*-lī'ăns), *n.* [OF. *aliance.* See ALLY.] **1.** State of being allied ; act of allying or uniting ; union of interests, esp. between families by marriage, or states, esp. independent ones, by treaty. **2.** Union by relationship in qualities; affinity. **3.** A person or persons allied. — **Syn.** Combination, association, compact, covenant, fusion, league, coalition, confederacy, confederation, federation.

al'li-chol-ly (ăl'ĭ-kŏl-ĭ), *n. & a.* Humorous for MELANCHOLY.

al-lied' (*ə*-līd'), *p. p. & p. a.* from ALLY, *v.*

al'li-ga'tor (ăl'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto* the lizard (*el lagarto de Indias* the cayman or American crocodile), fr. L. *lacertus* lizard.] Any of several crocodilians in which the

snout is shorter and broader than in the crocodiles, and the teeth of the lower jaw shut into pits instead of into marginal notches. They are mainly American.

al-lit'er-a'tion (ă-lĭt'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *alliteratio.* See AD- ; LETTER.] **1.** Repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words succeeding each other immediately, or at short intervals. **2.** Esp.: Recurrence of the same consonant sound, or of vowel sounds, initially in accented syllables of verse. — **al-lit'er-a-tive** (ă-lĭt'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.*

al'lo-cate (ăl'ō-kāt), *v. t.* ; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING. [LL. *allocatus*, p. p. of *allocare* ; L. *ad* + *locare* to place.] To distribute; assign; allot. — **al'lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

al'lo-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *allocutio*, fr. *alloqui* to speak to ; *ad* + *loqui* to speak.] An address ; a hortatory or authoritative address.

al'lo'di-al (ă-lō'dĭ-ăl), **al-lo'di-um** (-ŭm). Vars. of ALODIAL, ALODIUM.

al-lop'a-thy (ă-lŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος other + *-pathy.*] System of medical practice combating disease by remedies producing effects different from those of the disease treated. — **al'lo-path'ic** (ăl'ō-păth'ĭk), *a.* — **al'lo-path'** (ăl'ō-păth), **al-lop'a-thist** (ă-lŏp'ă-thĭst), *n.*

al-lot' (ă-lŏt'), *v. t.* ; -LOT'TED ; -LOT'TING. [OF. *aloter* ; *a* (L. *ad*) + *lot* lot.] **1.** To distribute by lot. **2.** To distribute in portions ; assign or set apart as a share, lot, or part.

Syn. ALLOT, APPORTION, ASSIGN, APPOINT imply appropriation to a special purpose. To ALLOT is to set apart a specific portion or share for a particular person or end, without implied reference to any other ; as, within the *allotted* time. APPORTION implies other similarly allotted shares; as, he *apportioned* his time among his several duties. ASSIGN and (more definitely) APPOINT imply an authoritative designation or determination of persons or parts ; as, to *assign* the parts in a play, to *appoint* a time for the rehearsal.

al-lot'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of allotting or that which is allotted ; apportionment.

al-lot'ro-pism (-rō-pĭz'm) } *n.* [Gr. ἀλλοτροπία variety ;
al-lot'ro-py (ă-lŏt'rō-pĭ) } ἄλλος other + τρόπος direction.] *Chem.* Capability of existing in two or more conditions distinguished by differences in properties, as in the case of carbon, which occurs in the forms of the diamond, blacklead, lampblack, charcoal, etc. — **al'lo-trop'ic** (ăl'ō-trŏp'ĭk), **al'lo-trop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

al-lot'ter-y (ă-lŏt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Allotment. *Obs.*

al-low' (ă-lou'), *v. t.* [OF. *alouer, aloer*, to place, use, assign, fr. LL. *allocare* ; confused with OF. *aloer* to approve, fr. L. *allaudare* to extol.] **1.** To approve of ; sanction. **2.** To invest ; intrust. *Obs.* **3.** To grant, give, admit, accord, afford, or yield ; to let one have ; as, to *allow* money for expenses. **4.** To own or acknowledge, as a claim; accept as true ; concede. **5.** To grant as a deduction or an addition; esp., to abate or deduct ; as, to *allow* a gallon for leakage. **6.** To grant license to ; permit. — *v. i.* To admit ; concede ; make allowance or abatement.

Syn. ALLOW, PERMIT, SUFFER, TOLERATE. ALLOW and PERMIT are often used as convertible. But *allow* is less formal than *permit*, and may imply little more than forbearance of prohibition. To CONSENT (*to*) is to acquiesce in what is desired or proposed by another. To SUFFER (now somewhat bookish in this sense) is often a mere synonym for *allow* (as "*Suffer* little children to come unto me"). TOLERATE implies endurance of what is contrary to one's will or desire ; as, barely to *tolerate* his presence.

al-low'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Permissible. — **al-low'a-bly**, *adv.*

al-low'ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of allowing ; that which is allowed ; authorization ; sanction. — **Syn.** Acknowledgment; share, portion; abatement, deduction. — *v. t.* ; -ANCED (-ănst) ; -ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). To put on a fixed allowance (esp. of provisions and drink) ; supply in a fixed quantity.

al-low'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By allowance ; admittedly.

al-loy' (ă-loi'), *v. t.* [F. *aloyer*, OF. *aloier, alier*, to combine, fr. L. *alligare.* See ALLY, *v. t.*] **1.** To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal. **2.** To mix so as to form an alloy. **3.** To abate, impair, or debase by mixture. — *n.* **1.** Quality as to being mixed with base metals; comparative purity ; fineness. **2.** A substance composed of two or more metals, or, by extension, of a metal and a nonmetal, intimately united, usually by fusing ; also, the state of union of the components. **3.** A baser metal mixed with a finer one, esp. with a precious metal. **4.** A mixture of a baser metal with a finer one. **5.** Admixture of anything that debases ; an alien or impairing element or part.

all'-round' (109), *a.* Extending all round ; hence, having general capability or excellence. *Colloq.*

All Saints, *or* **All Saints' Day.** November 1st ; a feast day in honor of all saints ; also, the season of this festival.

All Souls' Day. *E. C. Ch.* November 2d ; a day of solemn supplication for all the souls in purgatory.

all'spice' (ôl'spīs'), *n.* The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies, of the myrtle family ; also, the mildly pungent and aromatic spice prepared from it.

all'thing' (-thĭng'), *adv.* Altogether. *Obs.*

al-lude' (ă-lūd'), *v. i.* ; -LUD'ED (-lūd'ĕd) ; -LUD'ING. [L. *alludere* to play with ; *ad* + *ludere* to play.] To refer indirectly or by suggestion ; — followed by *to*.

Syn. Hint, point, relate. — ALLUDE, REFER. To ALLUDE to a thing is to touch it indirectly or by suggestion, without distinct mention or specification ; to REFER to a thing is specifically and distinctly to introduce or mention it.

al-lure' (ă-lūr'), *v. t.* ; -LURED' (-lūrd') ; -LUR'ING. [OF *aleurrer, alurer* ; *a* (L. *ad*) + *leurre* lure.] To tempt or draw by a lure or bait, that is, by the offer of some good, real or apparent ; entice ; attract. — **al-lur'er** (-lūr'ĕr), *n.*

Syn. Attract, tempt, prevail on, insnare, entrap. — ALLURE, LURE, ENTICE, INVEIGLE, DECOY, SEDUCE agree in the suggestion of an attracting influence, usually evil or deceptive. To ALLURE is to draw by the prospect or offer (not necessarily deceptive) of some future good ; as, he *allured*, rather than forced, his pupils to learning. LURE implies a stronger, usually a baleful, attraction ; as, *lured* to his ruin. To ENTICE is to allure artfully and adroitly ; to INVEIGLE is to entice by beguiling and cajoling ; as, he was *enticed* into speculation by a plausible swindler; *inveigled* by false promises. To DECOY is to lead into danger by artifice, esp. by false appearances. To SEDUCE is to lead astray, usually by overcoming scruples, from rectitude, propriety, or duty.

al-lure'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of alluring ; that which allures ; temptation ; enticement ; attraction; lure ; bait.

al-lur'ing, *p. a.* That allures ; attracting ; tempting.

al-lu'sion (ă-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *allusio*, fr. *alludere* to allude.] Act of alluding ; indirect reference ; hint.

al-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Making allusion; containing an allusion. — **al-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **al-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

al-lu'vi-al (ă-lū'vĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in, alluvium.

al-lu'vi-on (-ŏn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *alluvio*, fr. *alluere* to wash against ; *ad* + *luere* to wash.] **1.** An overflowing ; inundation ; flood. **2.** = ALLUVIUM.

al-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -VIA (-ă). [L., neut. of *alluvius* alluvial.] A deposit of earth, sand, or other material, made by the ordinary mechanical action of running water ; soil or land so formed.

all'work' (ôl'wûrk'), *n.* Work of all kinds.

al-ly' (ă-lī'), *v. t. & i.* ; -LIED' (-līd') ; -LY'ING. *Generally used passively or reflexively.* [OF. *alier*, fr. L. *alligare* to bind to ; *ad* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To unite or join by an alliance. **2.** To connect, or form a relation between, by similitude, resemblance, friendship, or love. — *n.* ; *pl.* ALLIES (ă-līz'). A person or thing allied to another.

al'ma-gest (ăl'mă-jĕst), *n.* Also **Al'ma-gest.** [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. Ar. *al-majisṭī*, fr. Gr. μεγίστη (sc. σύνταξις), the greatest composition.] A famous astronomical work, of the 2d century A. D., by Claudius Ptolemy ; hence, any of various medieval works, as on astrology or alchemy.

Al'main (ăl'mān), **Al'man** (-măn), *n. Obs.* **1.** A German. **2.** *Music.* = ALLEMANDE, 1.

‖ **Al'ma Ma'ter** (ăl'mă mā'tĕr). [L.] Lit., fostering mother. Hence, a university, college, or school where a person has been educated.

al'ma-nac (ôl'mă-năk), *n.* [LL. *almanac, almanach.*] A calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added.

al'man-dine (ăl'măn-dĭn), *n.* [for *alabandine*, fr. L. *alabandina* a precious stone, fr. *Alabanda*, a town in Caria.] A variety of garnet, esp. the deep red one used as a gem.

al-might'y (ôl-mīt'ĭ), *a.* [AS. *ealmihtig, ælmihtig* ; *eal* all + *mihtig* mighty.] Omnipotent ; all-powerful. — **The Almighty,** the omnipotent God. *Rev.* i. 8.

al'mond (ä'mŭnd ; ăl'mŭnd), *n.* [F. *amande*, fr. OF., fr. L. *amygdala*, fr. Gr. ἀμυγδάλη.] **1.** A small tree of the same genus as the peach ; also, its fruit, esp. its nutlike kernel. **2.** Something shaped like an almond.

al'mon-dine (ăl'măn-dĭn). Var. of ALMANDINE.

al'mon-er (-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *almosnier, aumosnier*, fr. *almosne* alms, L. *eleemosyna.* See ALMS.] One who distributes alms for another.

al'mon-ry (-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

al'most (ôl'mōst ; *emphatic* ôl'mōst'), *adv.* [AS. *ealmǣst, ælmǣst*, quite the most, almost all.] Nearly ; well-nigh ; all but ; for the greatest part.

al'mous (ä'mŭs), *n.* [Icel. *almusa*, fr. same source as E. *alms* & OF. *almosne.*] Alms. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

alms (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *ælmysse*, fr. L. *eleemosyna*, Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη mercy, charity, alms, fr. ἐλεεῖν to pity.] **1.** Charity ; work of mercy. *Obs.* **2.** Anything given gratuitously to the poor ; a gift of charity.

alms'deed' (-dēd'), *n.* An act or the practice of charity.

alms'giv'ing (-gĭv'ĭng), *n.* The giving of alms. — **Syn.** See PHILANTHROPY.

alms'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house for the use of paupers.

alms'man (-măn), *n. ; fem.* **alms'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn). **1.** A recipient of alms. **2.** A giver of alms. *Rare.*

a-lo'di-al, or al-lo'di-al (ā-lō'dĭ-ăl), *a. Law.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, alodium ; — opposed to *feudal.*

a-lo'di-um, al-lo'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* [LL., of G. origin.] *Law.* Land held in absolute independence, not subject to any superior ; — opposed to *feud.*

Aloe. *a* Entire plant (much reduced). *b* Single flower. (½)

al'oe (ăl'ō), *n. ; pl.* -OES (-ōz). [L. *aloë*, Gr. ἀλόη, aloe.] **1.** *in pl.* The fragrant resin or wood of the agalloch. **2.** Any of a large genus (*Aloe*) of succulent liliaceous plants, chiefly South African, several of which yield a medicinal juice ; also, usually in *pl.*, the inspissated juice. — **al'o-et'ic** (-ō-ĕt'ĭk), *a.*

a-loft' (ä-lôft' ; 62), *adv.* [*a-* on + *loft*, which properly meant *air.*] **1.** On high ; high above the ground or the earth. **2.** *Naut.* In the top ; overhead.

a-lone' (ä-lōn'), *a.* [*all* + *one.*] Quite by one's self or itself ; specifically : **a** Solitary ; as, to be *alone.* **b** Being, considered, or taken without anything more or any one else ; only ; as, to live by bread *alone.* **c** Sole ; exclusive. *Rare.* **d** Unique ; rare ; matchless. The adj. *alone* commonly follows its noun. — *adv.* Solely; simply; exclusively. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY.

a-lone'ly, *adv.* Only ; singly. *Obs.*

a-long' (ä-lông' ; 62), *adv.* [AS. *andlang.*] **1.** By the length; lengthwise. **2.** In a line, or progressively ; onward. **3.** In company ; together. **4.** At length ; hence, in full. *Obs.* — *prep.* By the length of ; lengthwise of.

a-long', *adv.* [AS. *gelang* owing to.] Now used only in along of, along on (often shortened to long of), owing to ; on account of. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

a-long'side' (-sīd'), *adv. & prep.* Along or by the side ; side by side with ; — often with *of.*

a-loof' (ä-lo͞of'), *adv.* **1.** At or from a distance, but within view ; apart ; away. **2.** Without sympathy ; unfavorably. — *prep.* Away from ; clear from. *Obs.* — **a-loof'ness**, *n.*

a-loud' (ä-loud'), *adv.* Loudly ; audibly.

a-low' (-lō'), *adv.* Below. *Chiefly Naut.*

alp (ălp), *n.* [L. *Alpes* the Alps.] A lofty mountain. Specif. [*cap.*], *pl.*, the highest chain of mountains in Europe.

al-pac'a (ăl-păk'ä), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruvian.] A kind of domesticated llama with fine long woolly hair ; also, its hair or a thin kind of cloth made wholly or chiefly of it.

al'pen-stock' (ăl'pĕn-stŏk'), *n.* [G. ; *Alp* + *stock* stick.] An iron-pointed staff used in mountain climbing.

al'pha (-fä). *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄλφα, of Semitic origin.] **1.** The first letter (A, *a*) in the Greek alphabet. **2.** Hence, the first or beginning ; formerly, also, the chief.

al'pha-bet (-bĕt), *n.* [L. *alphabetum*, fr. Gr. ἄλφα and βῆτα, the first two Greek letters.] The letters of a language in their customary order ; a series or set of letters or signs which form the elements of a written language.

al'pha-bet'ic (-bĕt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or in the
al'pha-bet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } order of, the letters of the alphabet. — **al'pha-bet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al'pha-bet-ize (ăl'fä-bĕt-īz), *v. t. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To arrange alphabetically.

alpha rays. *Physics & Chem.* Rays of low penetrating power emitted by radioactive substances, and capable of slight deflection by a strong magnetic or electric field.

Al-phe'us (ăl-fē'ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἀλφειός.] See ARETHUSA.

Al'pine (ăl'pĭn ; -pīn), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, the Alps, or [*l. c.*] any lofty mountain. **2.** Pert. to, or growing in, a mountain zone so lofty as to have an arctic climate.

al-read'y (ôl-rĕd'ĭ), *adv.* [*all* + *ready.*] Prior to some specified time ; previously.

Al-sa'tian (ăl-sā'shăn), *a.* Pertaining to Alsatia, or Alsace, in Germany, or to Alsatia, the precinct of Whitefriars in London, where there formerly stood a Carmelite monastery, and whither lawbreakers formerly resorted for sanctuary. — *n.* An inhabitant of either of these places.

al'sike (ăl'sīk), *n.* [from *Alsike*, in Sweden.] A European clover with pinkish or white flowers.

al'so (ôl'sō ; ŏl'sō), *adv. & conj.* [from AS., lit., all so ; hence, "quite so."] In the same manner (as something else) ; likewise ; hence, in addition ; as well ; too.

Syn. ALSO, TOO, LIKEWISE are used in adding one proposition or consideration to another. ALSO adds to a statement something which may be affirmed equally with what precedes. TOO is less formal than *also.* LIKEWISE is more formal and slightly more explicit than *also ;* but it no longer necessarily implies specific likeness or connection.

alt (ălt), *a.* [See ALTO.] *Music.* High in the scale. — *n.* The octave above the treble staff.

al'tar (ôl'tĕr), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *altare.*] **1.** A raised structure, or any structure or place, on which sacrifices are offered or incense burned in religious worship. **2.** In the Christian church, the Communion table.

Ancient Roman Altar, in the Museum at Arles.

al'tar-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* The reredos of an altar.

al'ter (ôl'tĕr), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *alter* other.] To make otherwise ; make different without changing into something else ; vary ; modify. — *v. i.* To become different ; change. — **al'ter-a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.* — **al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

al'ter-ant (-ănt), *a.* Altering. — *n.* A thing that alters.

al'ter-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of altering ; state of being altered. **2.** Result of altering ; modification.

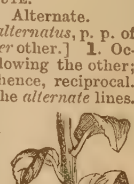
al'ter-a-tive (ôl'tĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Causing alteration ; specifically, *Med.*, gradually changing, or tending to change, a morbid state into one of health without sensible change in the evacuations. — *n.* An alterative medicine or treatment.

al'ter-cate (ăl'tĕr-kāt ; ôl'-), *v. i. ;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING. [L. *altercatus*, p. p. of *altercari*, fr. *alter* another.] To contend warmly in words ; dispute ; wrangle.

al'ter-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Warm contention in words ; controversy ; wrangle. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE.

al'tern (ăl'tĕrn ; ôl'-), *a.* [L. *alternus.*] Alternate.

al-ter'nate (ăl-tûr'nāt ; ăl'tĕr-), *a.* [L. *alternatus*, p. p. of *alternare* to alternate, fr. *alternus*, fr. *alter* other.] **1.** Occurring or succeeding by turns ; one following the other ; first one and then the other by turns ; hence, reciprocal. **2.** Every other ; every second ; as, read the *alternate* lines. **3.** *Bot.* Specif., distributed, as leaves, singly at different heights of the stem, and at equal intervals as respects angular divergence. — *n.* A substitute ; one designated to take the place of another.


Alternate Leaves.

al'ter-nate (ăl'tĕr-nāt ; ôl'-), *v. t. ;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING. To perform by turns, or in succession ; interchange regularly ; cause to alternate. — *v. i.* **1.** To happen, succeed, act, or the like, by turns, or in alternation. **2.** *Elec.* Of a current, to reverse periodically and rapidly in direction of flow. Also, to produce, or be operated by, a current that alternates. — **al'ter-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

al-ter'nate-ly, *adv.* of ALTERNATE, *a.* See -LY.

al-ter'na-tive (ăl-tûr'nă-tĭv ; ôl-), *a.* Offering a choice (strictly a necessary one) of two (or, loosely, several) things ; offering for choice a second thing or proposition. — *n.* **1.** An offer or statement of two things, one of which may, or strictly must, be chosen, but not both ; also, either of the things offered. **2.** A choice or offer of choice between more than two things or courses ; hence, any of the things so offered. — **al-ter'na-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. ALTERNATIVE, CHOICE, OPTION, ELECTION, PREFERENCE

imply opportunity to choose. An ALTERNATIVE, as strictly used, offers two things, of which one must be chosen. A CHOICE offers the opportunity, without compulsion, of choosing between two or more things. OPTION stresses still further the liberty of choice. ELECTION emphasizes the selective element in making a choice; PREFERENCE, the desire or predilection that accompanies the act of choosing.

al-thæ'a, al-the'a (ăl-thē'ȧ), *n.* [L. *althaea*, fr. Gr. *ἀλθαία* marsh mallow.] Any of various malvaceous plants, including several common garden flowers.

al-though', al-tho' (ôl-thō'), *conj.* [*all* + *though*.] Grant all this; notwithstanding; though. — **Syn.** ALTHOUGH, THOUGH. *Although*, originally more emphatic than *though*, is now interchangeable with it.

al-tim'e-ter (ăl-tĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [LL. *'altus* high + *metrum*, Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, etc. — **al-tim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

al'ti-tude (ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *altitudo*, fr. *altus* high.] **1.** Extent upward; vertical elevation. **2.** *Astron.* Elevation above the horizon. — **Syn.** See HEIGHT.

al'to (ăl'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It., high.] *Music.* **a** The part sung by the lowest female, or contralto, voices, between tenor and soprano. **b** An alto voice or singer.

al'to-geth'er (ôl'tō-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* Without exception; wholly; completely.

al'to-re-lie'vo (ăl'tō-rē-lē'vō) ‖ **al'to-ri-lie'vo** (ăl'tō-rē-lyā'vō) } *n.*; *pl.* E. -VOS (-vōz); It. -VI (-vē). [It. *alto-rilievo*.] *Sculp.* High relief; sculpture in high relief.

al'tru-ism (ăl'trōō-ĭz'm), *n.* [fr. F., It. *altrui* of or to others, L. *alter* another.] Regard for, and devotion to, the interests of others; — opposed to *egoism* or *selfishness*. — **al'tru-ist**, *n.* — **al'tru-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

al'um (ăl'ŭm), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *alumen* alum.] An astringent sulphate of potassium and aluminium.

a-lu'mi-na (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nȧ), *n.* [L. *alumen*, *aluminis*, alum.] The oxide of aluminium. *Alumina* is the most widely distributed earth, and is the chief constituent of all clays.

al'u-min'i-um (ăl'ū-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *or* **a-lu'mi-num** (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* [see ALUMINA.] A bluish silver-white malleable metal, noted for its lightness (sp. gr., about 2.6) and resistance to oxidation. It is the most abundant metallic element, but always occurs in combination. Symbol, *Al*; at. wt., 27.1. *Aluminum* is the common form in commerce in the United States; *aluminium* is used with practical uniformity in Great Britain and generally by chemists in the United States. — **a-lu'mi-nous** (ȧ-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.*

a-lum'nus (-lŭm'nŭs), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -NI (-nī). [L., fr. *alere* to nourish.] A graduate of a college or other institution of learning. — **a-lum'na** (-nȧ), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē).

al-ve'o-lar (ăl-vē'ō-lẽr; ăl'vĕ-ō-lẽr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, alveoli; *Anat.*, pertaining to the part of the jaws where the sockets for the teeth are situated.

al've-o-late (ăl'vĕ-ō-lāt; ăl-vē'-) } *a.* Pitted like a honey-
al've-o-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } comb.

al-ve'o-lus (ăl-vē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., dim. of *alveus* a hollow.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* A small cavity or pit, as a socket for a tooth, an air cell of the lungs, etc.

al'vine (ăl'vĭn; -vīn), *a.* [L. *alvus* belly.] Of, from, in, or pertaining to, the belly or the intestines.

al'way (ôl'wā; ôl'wā'), *adv.* Always. *Archaic.*

al'ways (ôl'wāz; -wāz), *adv.* At all times; ever; perpetually; continually; invariably; uniformly.

a-lys'sum (ȧ-lĭs'ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλυσσον*, name of a plant.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Alyssum*) of low, brassicaceous Old World herbs, with small yellow flowers. **2.** Sweet alyssum.

am (ăm). [AS. *am*, *eom*.] The first person singular present indicative of the verb *be*.

Am'a-dis (ăm'ȧ-dĭs), *n.* [Sp., lit., love of God.] Amadis of Gaul; hence, a constant lover. — **Amadis of Gaul**, the hero of a cycle of romances of chivalry. He is the illegitimate son of the King of Gaul, and had many adventures in winning his ladylove, Oriana.

a'mah (ä'mȧ; ăm'ȧ), *n.* [Pg. *ama*.] A nurse; esp., a wet nurse; also, any female servant. *Oriental.*

A-mal'mon, *or* **A-may'mon** (ȧ-mā'mŏn; ȧ-mī'-), *n.* A mythical king of the East, one of the principal devils who might be temporarily bound or restrained from doing hurt.

a-main' (ȧ-mān'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *main* power.] **1.** With might; violently. **2.** At full speed; also, at once.

Am'a-lek-ite (ăm'ȧ-lĕk-īt), *n.* [Heb. *'Amālēki*.] In the Bible, orig., one of a marauding Bedouin tribe settled about Kadesh, who, according to Gen. xxxvi. 12, were descended from Esau; later, probably, any marauding nomad.

a-mal'gam (ȧ-măl'gȧm), *n.* [F. *amalgame*.] **1.** An alloy of mercury with another metal or metals. **2.** A mixture, compound, or union of different things.

a-mal'ga-mate (ȧ-măl'gȧ-māt), *v. t. & i.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'-ĕd); -MAT'ING. To unite or mix so as to form an amalgam. — **Syn.** Consolidate, combine, coalesce. See JOIN.

a-mal'ga-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of amalgamating; state of being amalgamated; also, an amalgam.

Am'al-thæ'a, Am'al-the'a (ăm'ăl-thē'ȧ), *n.* [L. *Amalthea*, fr. Gr. *Ἀμάλθεια*.] *Class. Myth.* The nurse of Zeus, described as a goat. The *horn of Amalthæa* was one of the goat's horns which became filled with whatever its possessor wished, hence called *horn of plenty*, or *cornucopia*.

am'a-ni'ta (ăm'ȧ-nī'tȧ), *n.* [fr. Gr. *ἀμανῖται* a sort of fungus.] Any of various fungi (genus *Amanita*) mostly very poisonous, often mistaken for edible mushrooms.

a-man'u-en'sis (ȧ-măn'ū-ĕn'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. *a*, *ab* + *manus* hand.] One employed to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

am'a-ranth (ăm'ȧ-rănth), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀμάραντος*; *ἀ-* not + *μαραίνειν* to wither.] **1.** An imaginary unfading flower. *Poetic.* **2.** Any of various plants, including several cultivated for their green, purple, or crimson flowers.

am'a-ran'thine (-răn'thĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to amaranth. **2.** Unfading; undying. **3.** Purplish.

Am'a-ryl'lis (-rĭl'ĭs), *n.* **1.** A rustic maid or sweetheart, — in various pastoral poems. **2.** [*l. c.*] Any of various bulbous plants, some of which are cultivated for their flowers.

a-mass' (ȧ-măs'), *v. t. & n.* [F. *amasser*, LL. *amassare*; L. *ad* + *massa* lump, mass.] To collect into a mass or heap; accumulate. — **Syn.** See ACCUMULATE. — **a-mass'a-ble**, *a.* — **a-mass'er**, *n.* — **a-mass'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

am'a-teur' (ăm'ȧ-tûr'; ăm'ȧ-tŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amator* lover, fr. *amare* to love.] **1.** One attached to or following a particular pursuit, study, or science, but not pursuing it professionally. **2.** Specif., in sports and esp. athletics, one not rated as a professional. — **am'a-teur'ish**, *a.* — **am'a-teur'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **am'a-teur'ish-ness**, *n.* — **am'a-teur'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **am'a-teur'ship**, *n.*

Syn. AMATEUR, DILETTANTE agree in implying the cultivation of an art or study for amusement or personal gratification, as opposed to its professional pursuit. But DILETTANTE now commonly suggests the elegant trifler.

am'a-tive (ăm'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *amatus*, p. p. of *amare* to love.] Full of love; amatory. — **am'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

am'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *amatorius*.] Pert. to, causing, or expressing, sexual love. — **am'a-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.*

am'au-ro'sis (ăm'ô-rō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμαύρωσις*, fr. *ἀμαυρός* dim.] A decay of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve, without perceptible external change.

a-maze' (ȧ-māz'), *v. t.*; A-MAZED' (-māzd'); A-MAZ'ING (-māz'ĭng). [*a-*, prob. intensive + *maze*.] **1.** To bewilder; stupefy. *Obs.* **2.** To confound, as by fear or wonder; astound. — **Syn.** See SURPRISE. — *n.* Bewilderment due to fear, surprise, or wonder. *Chiefly Poetic.* — **a-mazed'** (ȧ-māzd'), *p. a.* — **a-maz'ed-ly** (ȧ-māz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **a-maz'ed-ness**, *n.* — **a-maz'ing** (ȧ-māz'ĭng), *p. a.* — **a-maz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-maze'ment (ȧ-māz'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State of being amazed. **2.** Frenzy; madness. *Obs.*

Am'a-zon (ăm'ȧ-zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀμαζών*.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a race or nation of female warriors with whom the Greeks repeatedly warred. **2.** [*often l. c.*] A tall, strong, masculine woman; a virago.

Am'a-zo'ni-an (-zō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or like, an Amazon; warlike. **2.** Of or pert. to the river Amazon.

am'bage (ăm'bāj), *n.*; *pl.* -BAGES (*L.* ăm-bā'jēz; *E.* ăm'bā-jĕz). [L. *ambages*; *ambi-* around + *agere* to drive.] **1.** A circuit; winding. **2.** Circuitous way or proceeding.

am-bas'sa-dor (ăm-băs'ȧ-dẽr), **em-bas'sa-dor** (ĕm-), *n.* [F. *ambassadeur*, It. *ambasciatore*.] An envoy or minister of state. *Obs. or Hist.*, except: A minister of high rank sent by one sovereign or state to another, usually called **ambassador extraordinary**. Specifically, a minister of the highest rank accredited to a foreign court to reside there and represent his sovereign or country; — formerly called *ambassador ordinary* or *resident ambassador*. — **am-bas'sa-do'ri-al** (-dō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* — **am-bas'sa-dress** (-drĕs), *n. fem.*

am'ber (ăm'bẽr), *n.* [F. *ambre*, Sp. *ámbar*, fr. Ar. *'anbar* ambergris.] **1.** A yellowish translucent resin, found fossil. It takes a fine polish, and by friction becomes strongly electric. **2.** Amber color, or something amber-colored. **3.** Ambergris. *Obs.* — *a.* Amber-colored.

am'ber-gris (ăm'bĕr-grēs), *n.* [F. *ambre gris*, i. e., gray amber.] A waxy substance found floating in tropical seas, and also as a morbid secretion in the sperm whale, whence it is all believed to come. It is highly valued in perfumery.

am'bi-dex'ter (ăm'bĭ-dĕks'tẽr), *a.* [LL., fr. L. *ambo* both + *dexter* right, *dextra* (sc. *manus*) right hand.] Using both hands with equal ease; hence, two-sided; double-dealing.— *n.* **1.** An ambidexter person. **2.** A double-dealer. — **am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty** (-dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

am'bi-dex'trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Using both hands with equal ease. **2.** Unusually dexterous; versatile. **3.** Practicing or siding with both parties; double-dealing.

am'bi-ent (ăm'bĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *ambiens*, p. pr. of *ambire* to go around; *amb-* around + *ire* to go.] **1.** Moving round. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Encompassing on all sides; investing.

am'bi-gu'i-ty (-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being ambiguous; also, an ambiguous word or expression.

am-big'u-ous (ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, fr. *ambigere* to wander about, waver; *amb-* around + *agere* to drive.] Doubtful; uncertain, esp. as to meaning; capable of being understood in either of two or more senses. — **Syn.** See EQUIVOCAL. — **am-big'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

am'bit (ăm'bĭt), *n.* [L. *ambitus* circuit, fr. *ambire* to go around.] **1.** Circuit; compass; esp., a space about a house, castle, etc.; precinct. **2.** Bounds; limits; compass; extent.

am-bi'tion (ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ambitio* a going around, esp. of candidates in Rome, to solicit votes.] **1.** A canvassing or soliciting. *Obs.* **2.** An eager or inordinate desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or attainment; also, an object of such desire. — **am-bi'tion-less**, *a.* **Syn.** AMBITION, ASPIRATION imply strong desire for advancement. AMBITION has personal advancement or preferment as its end; it may be praiseworthy. ASPIRATION implies as its object something felt to be above one, the striving after which is uplifting or ennobling; as, *aspiration* after holiness. *Aspiration* is sometimes derogatorily used (esp. in the pl.) of ambition felt to be unwarranted; as, his *aspirations* must be nipped in the bud.

— *v. t.* To seek after ambitiously or eagerly; covet. *Rare.*

am-bi'tious (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Possessing, or controlled by, ambition. **2.** Strongly desirous; — with *of* or the infinitive. **3.** Springing from, characterized by, or indicating, ambition. — **am-bi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **am-bi'tious-ness**, *n.*

am'ble (ăm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *ambulare* to walk.] To go at an amble. — *n.* **1.** An easy gait of a horse in which the legs on either side are lifted together; loosely, any easy gait. **2.** An easy movement suggestive of the amble of a horse. — **am'bler** (-blẽr), *n.*

am-bro'si-a (ăm-brō'zhĭ-*a*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, fr. *ἄμβροτος* immortal; *ἀ-* not + *βροτός* mortal.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The substance which, with nectar, formed the food and drink of the gods, and which made immortal those who partook of it. **2.** A perfumed unguent, salve, or draft. — **am-bro'si-al** (-zĭl), *a.* — **am-bro'si-an** (-zĭn), *a.*

am'bry (ăm'brĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BRIES (-brĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *armarium* chest, cupboard, orig. for arms, L. *arma* arms.] **1.** A repository; esp., a niche, cupboard, or locker. **2.** Almonry. *Incorrectly so used.*

ambs'ace (āmz'ās; ămz'-), *n.* [OF. *ambesas; ambes* both (L. *ambo*) + *as* ace.] Double aces, the lowest throw at dice; hence, the last chance; bad luck; thing of no account.

am'bu-lance (ăm'bŭ-lăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ambulare* to walk.] **1.** A field hospital following an army. **2.** A covered vehicle for conveying the sick or injured, as from the field of battle, to a hospital, etc.

am'bu-lant (-lănt), *a.* Walking; moving about. *Rare.*

am'bu-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to walking; fitted for walking. **2.** Not stationary; movable. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Arch.* A place to walk in, as a gallery.

am'bus-cade' (ăm'bŭs-kād'), *n.* [F. *embuscade.*] **1.** A lying in wait, concealed, to attack an enemy by surprise; snare; ambush. **2.** *Mil.* A body of troops in ambush; the place of ambush. — **am'bus-ca'do** (-kā'dō), *n. Obs.*

am'bush (ăm'bŏŏsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *imboscare; in* + LL. *boscus, buscus*, a wood.] **1.** To station in ambush. **2.** To attack by ambush; waylay. — *v. i.* To lie in ambush; lurk. — *n.* **1.** Arrangement of troops in concealment to attack an enemy unexpectedly. Hence: Unseen peril; trap; snare. **2.** A concealed station where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise.

am'bush-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An ambush.

a-meer', **a-mir'** (*ȧ*-mēr'), *n.* [see EMIR.] A Mohammedan noble, esp. a ruling prince of Afghanistan or of Sind.

a-mel'io-rate (*ȧ*-mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *ad* + *meliorare* to make better.] To improve; meliorate. — **Syn.** See IMPROVE. — **a-mel'io-ration** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **a-mel'io-ra-tive** (-rā-tĭv), *a.*

a'men' (ā'mĕn'; *often* — *in singing always* — ä'mĕn'), *ad.* & *interj.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀμήν*, Heb. *ämēn* certainly, truly.] So be it; verily; assuredly; — a term of solemn ratification, esp. in religious ceremony. — *n.* **1.** The word "amen," its utterance or use. **2.** The assent or ratification expressed by "amen." — *v. t.* To say "amen" to; sanction.

a-me'na-ble (*ȧ*-mē'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [F. *amener* to lead; *à* (L. *ad*) + *mener* to lead, L. *minare, minari*, to threaten, drive animals, in LL. to lead; L. *minae* threats.] **1.** Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; accountable. **2.** Responsive; tractable. — **Syn.** See RESPONSIBLE. — **a-me'na-bly**, *adv.* — **a-me'na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

a-mend' (*ȧ*-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [F. *amender*, L. *emendare*; *e* (ex + *mendum, menda*, fault.] **1.** To reform (a person). *Obs.* **2.** To free, as conduct, from fault or error; correct; hence, to mend; repair. **3.** To improve; better. **4.** In parliamentary procedure, to alter formally in any way. — *v. i.* To reform; become better. — **Syn.** See MEND.

a-mend'a-to-ry (*ȧ*-mĕn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Corrective.

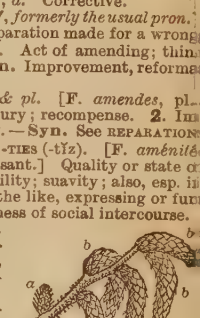
‖ **a'mende'** (ä'mänd'; *E. ȧ*-mĕnd', *formerly the usual pron.*) *n.* [F.] A fine, penalty, or reparation made for a wrong.

a-mend'ment (*ȧ*-mĕnd'mĕnt), *n.* Act of amending; thing done by way of amending. — **Syn.** Improvement, reformation, correction.

a-mends' (*ȧ*-mĕndz'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. *amendes*, pl.] **1.** Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense. **2.** Improvement, esp. in health. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See REPARATION.

a-men'i-ty (*ȧ*-mĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *aménité*, L. *amoenitas*, fr. *amoenus* pleasant.] Quality or state of being pleasant or agreeable; civility; suavity; also, esp. in *pl.*, an act, pursuit, civility, or the like, expressing or furthering pleasantness or smoothness of social intercourse.

am'ent (ăm'ĕnt; ā'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *amentum* thong, strap.] An inflorescence consisting of a close, bracted spike; a catkin. — **am'en-ta'ceous** (ăm'ĕn-tā'shŭs), *a.*



Aments, or Catkins. *a* Staminate Ament; *b* Pistillate Aments.

a-merce' (*ȧ*-mûrs'), *v. t.*; A-MERCED' (*ȧ*-mûrst'); A-MERC'ING (-mûr'sĭng). [AF. *amercier*, fr. *a merci* at the mercy of, liable to a punishment.] **1.** To punish by a discretionary, pecuniary penalty. **2.** To punish; mulct. — **a-merce'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

A-mer'i-can (*ȧ*-mĕr'ĭ-kăn), *a.* [after *Americus* Vespucius.] Of or pertaining to America or the United States. — *n.* **a** A native of America; orig., an American aborigine; now, a person of European descent born in America. **b** A citizen of the United States.

A-mer'i-can-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Attachment to the United States. **2.** A custom, word, or phrase peculiar to America or to the United States.

ames'ace. Obs. var. of AMBSACE.

am'e-thyst (ăm'ĕ-thĭst), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀμέθυστος* without drunkenness, a remedy for drunkenness; *ἀ-* not + *μεθύειν* to be drunken.] *Min.* **a** A clear purple or bluish violet crystallized quartz much used as a jeweler's stone. **b** A purple variety of corundum, called specifically *Oriental amethyst.* — **am'e-thys'tine** (-thĭs'tĭn), *a.*

Am-for'tas (ăm-fôr'tăs), *n.* [MHG. *Anfortas.*] See PARSIFAL, KLINGSOR.

a'mi-a-ble (ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *amicabilis* friendly, *amicus* friend.] **1.** Lovable; admirable; also, lovely; desirable. **2.** Good-naturedly amicable; good-naturedly complaisant. — **Syn.** Agreeable, charming, pleasing. See LOVABLE. — **a'mi-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **a'mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a'mi-a-bly**, *adv.*

am'i-ca-ble (ăm'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *amicabilis.*] Friendly; arising from, or exhibiting, friendliness. — **am'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **am'i-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. Peaceable, harmonious, kind. — AMICABLE, FRIENDLY. Neither of these words denotes great warmth of affection. FRIENDLY (though less strong than *friendship*) implies cordiality, or at least good will; as, a *friendly* nod, call. AMICABLE often implies little more than absence of a disposition to quarrel; as, an *amicable* adjustment.

am'ice (ăm'ĭs), *n.* [ME. *amyse.*] *R. C. Ch.* A hood, or hooded cape, made of or lined with white linen, worn under the alb and chasuble by priests at Mass.

am'ice, *n.* [OF. *almuce, aumuce,* LL. *almucium, almucia, aumucia.*] *Eccl.* A hood, or hooded cape of, or lined with, fur (usually gray), formerly worn by the clergy.

a-mid' (ə-mĭd'), *prep.* In the midst of; amidst.

a-mid'ships (-shĭps), *adv.* *Naut.* In or toward the middle of a ship, esp. with regard to her length.

a-midst' (ə-mĭdst'), **a-mid'** (ə-mĭd'), *prep.* In or into the midst or middle of; among. — **Syn.** See AMONG.

a-mir' (ə-mēr'). Var. of AMEER.

a-miss' (ə-mĭs'), *adv.* [*a-* + *miss.*] Astray; faultily; improperly. — *a.* Wrong; faulty; improper. *Used only in the predicate.* — *n.* A fault. *Obs.*

am'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *amicus* friendly.] Friendship; friendly relations; good understanding. — **Syn.** Harmony, friendliness, good will, peace.

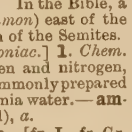
am'me'ter (-mē'tĕr), *n.* [*ampere* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring the amperage of a current.

Am'mon (ăm'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄμμων, fr. Egypt. *ámen.* See AMON.] *Egypt. Myth.* = AMON.

Am'mon, *n. sing. & pl.* [Heb. *'Ammōn.*] In the Bible, a people (usually called the *children of Ammon*) east of the Jordan, belonging to the Aramæan branch of the Semites.

am-mo'ni-a (ă-mō'nĭ-ə), *n.* [from sal *ammoniac.*] **1.** *Chem.* A colorless gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, with extremely pungent smell and taste, commonly prepared in aqueous solution. **2.** Popularly, ammonia water. — **am-mo'ni-ac, am'mo-ni'a-cal** (ăm'ō-nī'ə-kăl), *a.*

am-mo'ni-ac (-ăk), *n., or* **gum ammoniac.** [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀμμωνιακόν a gum said to distill from a tree near temple of Jupiter *Ammon.*] The aromatic gum resin of a Persian herb of the celery family.


Ammonite.

Am'mon-ite (ăm'ŏn-īt), *n.* In the Bible, one of the people called Ammon.

am'mon-ite, *n.* [L. cornu *Ammonis* horn of Ammon.] Any of numerous fossil shells.

am-mo'ni-um (ă-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* The radical in salts formed by ammonia and acids.

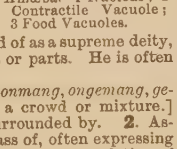
am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'ū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F. *amunition,* formerly used for *munition.* See MUNITION.] **1.** Articles used in charging firearms and ordnance, as powder, shot, etc. **2.** Any stock of missiles.

am-ne'si-a (ăm-nē'zĭ-ə; -zĭ-ə), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμνησία* forgetfulness.] *Med.* Defect of memory, esp. for certain words. — **am-ne'sic** (-sĭk; -zĭk), **am-nes'tic** (-nĕs'tĭk), *a.*

am'nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀμνηστία* a forgetting, deriv. of *ἀ-* not + *μνᾶσθαι* to remember.] An act of the sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense. — *v. t.;* -TIED (-tĭd); -TY-ING (-tĭ-ĭng). To grant amnesty to.

am'ni-on (ăm'nĭ-ŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -NIONS (-ŏnz), L. -NIA (-nĭ-ə). [Gr. *ἀμνίον,* dim. of *ἀμνός* lamb.] A thin membrane forming a closed sac about the embryo of a reptile, bird, or mammal. — **am'ni-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

a-mœ'ba (ə-mē'bə), *n.; pl.* E. -BAS (-bəz), L. -BÆ (-bē). [Gr. *ἀμοιβή* change.] Any of several microscopic rhizopods common in stagnant fresh water. It is one of the simplest animals, consisting of a nucleated mass of protoplasm without a distinct cell wall.


Amœba. 1 Nucleus; 2 Contractile Vacuole; 3 Food Vacuoles.

a-mœ'boid (-boid), *a.* Like an amœba.

A'mon (ā'mŏn), *n.* [Egypt. *ámen,* prop., the hidden.] *Egypt. Myth.* At first a deity of reproductive forces, but later united with the sun god and called "the father of the gods," and eventually conceived of as a supreme deity, with the other gods as his members or parts. He is often represented as ram-headed.

a-mong' (ə-mŭng') } *prep.* [AS. *onmang, ongemang, ge-*
a-mongst' (-mŭngst') } *mang,* in a crowd or mixture.] **1.** Mixed or intermingled with; surrounded by. **2.** Associated with; in the number or class of, often expressing a relation of dispersion, distribution, etc., or a relation of reciprocal action; as, human sacrifice is practiced *among* them; to quarrel *among* themselves.

Syn. AMONG, AMIDST. AMONG denotes a mingling or intermixture with distinct or separable objects; he fell *among* thieves; *among* the people. AMIDST denotes literally in the *midst* or middle of, hence surrounded by (distinct or separable objects, or a single object).

Am'o-rite (ăm'ō-rīt), *n.* [Heb. *ha-Emrī.*] Any of an ancient Palestinian people mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions of Sargon, and in the Bible (2 *Sam.* xxi. 2; *Amos* ii. 9–10).

am'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *amorosus,* fr. L. *amor* love.] **1.** Inclined to love; loving, fond. **2.** Affected with love; in love; enamored. **3.** Of or relating to, or produced by, love. — **Syn.** Tender, passionate, ardent. See FOND. — **am'o-rous-ly,** *adv.* — **am'o-rous-ness,** *n.*

a-mor'phism (ə-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* Amorphous quality or state.

a-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄμορφος* ; *ἀ-* not + *μορφή* form.] **1.** Having no determinate form; shapeless; specifically, of solids, not crystallized in the ultimate texture, as glass. **2.** Of no particular kind or character; anomalous.

a-mort' (-môrt'), *a.* [F. *à to* + *mort* death.] As if dead; lifeless; spiritless; dejected.

a-mor'tize (ə-môr'tīz; -tĭz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd; -tĭzd); -TIZ-ING. [LL. *amortisare, admortizare,* or F. *amortir;* L. *ad* + *mors* death.] **1.** To sell in mortmain. **2.** To clear off, liquidate, or otherwise extinguish, as a debt, usually by a sinking fund. — **a-mor'tiz-a-ble,** *a.* — **a-mor'ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.* — **a-mor'tize-ment** (-tĭz-mĕnt), *n.*

A'mos (ā'mŭs), *n.* [Heb. *'Āmōs.*] In the Bible: **a** A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C. **b** The Book of Amos in the Old Testament.

a-mo'tion (ə-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *amotio.*] Removal; ousting.

a-mount' (ə-mount'), *v. i.* [OF. *amonter* to increase, ascend, fr. *amont* (equiv. to L. *ad montem* to the mountain) upward.] To rise, reach, or extend (*to*) in quantity, number, effect, substance, or influence. — *n.* **1.** Sum total of two or more sums or quantities; aggregate. **2.** Effect, substance, value, significance, or result. — **Syn.** See SUM.

a'mour' (ə'mōōr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *amor* love.] Love making; a love affair; usually, an illicit love affair.

a'mou'rette' (ə'mōō'rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A petty amour.

am-per'age (ăm-pĕr'ĕj; ăm'pĕr-ĕj), *n.* The strength of a current of electricity measured in amperes.

am-pere' (ăm-pâr') } *n.* [After A. M. *Ampère,* French
‖ **am'père'** (ăm'pâr') } electrician.] The practical unit of electrical current; the current produced by one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm.

am-pere'me'ter (ăm-pâr'mē'tĕr), **am'per-om'e-ter** (ăm'-pĕr-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n* [*ampere* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An ammeter.

am'per-sand (ăm'pĕr-sănd; ăm'pĕr-sănd'), *n.* [corrupt. of *and per se and,* i. e., *&* by itself makes *and.*] The character *&, &c,* or *&.*

Am'phi-a-ra'ŭs (-fĭ-ə-rā'ŭs). [L., fr. Gr. Ἀμφιάραος.] *Gr. Myth.* A celebrated hero and seer of Argos

Am-phib'i-a (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ə), *n. pl.* [see AMPHIBIOUS.] *Zoöl.* A class of vertebrates including the frogs, toads, newts, and allies. They are mostly oviparous and pass through an aquatic larval stage called a *tadpole,* in which they have gills, afterwards losing the gills and breathing by lungs.

am-phib'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Amphibious; of the Amphibia. — *n.* An amphibious animal or plant; one of the Amphibia.

am-phib'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφίβιος* living a double life; *ἀμφί* both + *βίος* life.] **1.** Able to live both on land and in water, as frogs. **2.** Of or pert. to, or adapted for, both land and water. **3.** Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures. — **am-phib'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **am-phib'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

am'phi-bole (ăm'fĭ-bōl), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *ἀμφίβολος* doubtful.] A silicate of calcium and magnesium and usually one or more other metals, as iron.

am-phic'ty-on (ăm-fĭk'tĭ-ŏn), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀμφικτύονες,* pl. Prob. orig. *ἀμφικτίονες* dwellers around, neighbors.] *Gr. Hist.* A deputy to an amphictyonic council.

am-phic'ty-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the amphictyons. — **amphictyonic council,** the council held by the deputies of the states associated in an amphictyony.

am-phic'ty-o-ny (-fĭk'tĭ-ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. *ἀμφικτυονία.*] *Gr. Hist.* A league of tribes associated to protect, and maintain worship in, the temple of some deity.

Am-phi'on (ăm-fī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀμφίων.] A son of Zeus and Antiope. He built the walls of Thebes by charming the stones into place with the music of his lyre.

am'phi-ox'us (ăm'fĭ-ŏk'sŭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί* both + *ὀξύς* sharp.] A lancelet.

am'phis-bæ'na (ăm'fĭs-bē'nə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀμφίσβαινα, ἀμφίς* on both ends + *βαίνειν* to go.] A fabled serpent with a head at each end, and moving either way.

am-phis'ci-I (ăm-fĭsh'ĭ-ī) } *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφισκιος throw-
am-phis'ci-ans (-ĭ-ănz) } ing a shadow both ways.] The inhabitants of the tropics, whose shadows vary from north to south with the shifting of the sun.

am'phi-the'a-ter } (ăm'fĭ-thē'ä-tẽr), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr.
am'phi-the'a-tre } ἀμφιθεατρον ; ἀμφι on both sides + θέατρον theater.] **1.** An oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an arena. **2.** Anything resembling an amphitheater. — **am'phi-the-at'ric** (-thē-ăt'rĭk), *a.* — **-at'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), **am'phi-the-at'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Am'phi-tri'te (-trī'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀμφιτρίτη.] *Gr. Myth.* A Nereid, wife of Poseidon and goddess of the sea.

Am-phit'ry-on (ăm-fĭt'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀμφιτρύων.] *Class. Myth.* The husband of Alcmene, in whose guise Zeus visits her and begets Hercules.

Amphora. ($\frac{1}{24}$)

am'pho-ra (ăm'fô-rä), *n.* ; *L. pl.* **-RÆ** (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. ἀμφορεύς, ἀμφιφορεύς, a two-handled jar ; ἀμφί on both sides + φορεύς bearer.] *Class. Archæol.* A jar or vase of a type having a large oval body, narrow neck, and two handles rising nearly to the orifice.

am'ple (ăm'p'l), *a.* ; **-PLER** (-plẽr) ; **-PLEST** (-plĕst ; 24). [F., fr. L. *amplus.*] **1.** Large; big; spacious. **2.** Fully sufficient; abundant; liberal. **3.** Not contracted or brief ; not concise ; diffusive. — **Syn.** Full, extensive, wide ; plentiful, plenteous, copious ; bountiful, rich, munificent.

am-plex'i-caul (ăm-plĕk'sĭ-kôl), *a.* [L. *amplexus* encircling + *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* Clasping or embracing a stem, as a leaf.

Amplexicaul Leaf.

am'pli-fi-ca'tion (ăm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of amplifying ; that by which a thing or statement is amplified. — **am'pli'fi-ca-to-ry** (ăm-plĭf'ĭ-kä-tō-rĭ), *a.*

am'pli-fi'er (ăm'plĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that amplifies.

am'pli-fy (-fī), *v. t.* ; **-FIED** (-fīd) ; **-FY'ING.** [F. *amplifier*, L. *amplificare.*] **1.** To render larger, more intense, or the like ; — used esp. of telescopes, microscopes, etc. **2.** *Rhet.* To enlarge by adding particulars, or illustrations, by the use of epithets, etc., for rhetorical effect ; expand. — *v. i.* To speak or write with amplification ; expatiate.

am'pli-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *amplitudo.*] **1.** State or quality of being ample ; size. **2.** Largeness, fig. ; breadth ; abundance ; fullness. **3.** *Astron.* Distance on the horizon between the true east or west point and a given point.

am'ply (-plĭ), *adv.* In an ample manner.

am'pu-tate (ăm'pū-tāt), *v. t.* ; **-TAT'ED** (-tāt'ĕd) ; **-TAT'ING.** [L. *amputatus*, p. p. of *amputare* ; *ambi-* around + *putare* to prune.] To cut off (a limb, part of a limb, or projecting part) ; — usually distinguished from *excise.* — **am'pu-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **am'pu-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.*

a-muck' (*ä*-mŭk'), *a.* [Malay *amoq* furious.] Possessed with murderous frenzy. — *adv.* In a frenzied, murderous manner. — **to run amuck**, to rush out in frenzy and attack every one met ; assail recklessly and indiscriminately.

am'u-let (ăm'ū-lĕt), *n.* [L. *amuletum.*] Some small object worn as a charm against evil. — **Syn.** See TALISMAN.

a-muse' (*ä*-mūz'), *v. t.* ; **-MUSED'** (-mūzd') ; **-MUS'ING** (-mūz'-ĭng). [F. *amuser* to cause to muse or waste time ; *à* (L. *ad*) + OF. *muser.* See MUSE, *v.*] **1.** To distract ; bewilder. *Obs.* **2.** To entertain or occupy pleasurably ; divert. **3.** To beguile ; delude. *Archaic.* — **a-mus'a-ble** (-mūz'ä-b'l), *a.*

Syn. Recreate, please. — AMUSE, ENTERTAIN, DIVERT. We are AMUSED by (or with) that which occupies the time lightly and pleasantly ; as, to *amuse* one's self with a camera. That which ENTERTAINS makes a larger demand on one's attention and frequently implies more or less formal expedients or contrivances ; as, to *entertain* one's self with a book. We are DIVERTED by that which turns our thoughts aside to livelier interest than the regular routine ; as, her lively gossip was highly *diverting.* Both AMUSE and DIVERT apply especially to that which tickles our sense of humor, and in this sense are often followed by *at.*

a-muse'ment (*ä*-mūz'mĕnt), *n.* State of being amused ; also, that which amuses. — **Syn.** Diversion, entertainment, recreation, relaxation, avocation, pastime, sport.

a-mus'er (*ä*-mūz'ẽr), *n.* One that amuses.

a-mus'ing (*ä*-mūz'ĭng), *p. a.* Giving amusement.

a-mu'sive (*ä*-mū'zĭv ; -sĭv), *a.* Tending to amuse.

a-myg'da-la'ceous (*ä*-mĭg'dä-lā'shŭs), *a. Bot.* Belonging to the family of trees and shrubs bearing a characteristic drupe, or stone fruit, as the plum, peach, and almond.

a-myg'da-late (*ä*-mĭg'dä-lāt) } *a.* Like, or made of, al-
a-myg'da-line (-lĭn) } monds.

a-myg'da-loid (-loid), *n.* [Gr. ἀμύγδαλον almond + *-oid.*] Any igneous rock containing small cavities produced before solidification by steam and afterwards filled, wholly or in part, by deposits, esp. of agate, quartz, etc.

a-myg'da-loid (-dä-loid) } *a.* **1.** Shaped like an almond.
a-myg'da-loi'dal (-loi'dăl) } **2.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the rock amygdaloid.

am'yl (ăm'ĭl), *n.* [L. *amylum* starch + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon radical compounds of which occur in fusel oil, fruit essences, etc. — **a-myl'ic** (*ä*-mĭl'ĭk), *a.*

an (ăn), *or* **a**, *a.*, or *indefinite article.* [AS. *ān* one. See ONE.] One or any, — without emphasis on the number.

☞ In present usage *an* is invariably used before words beginning with a vowel sound, as *an* enemy, *an* hour, *an* oak ; and *a* is invariably used, except as noted below, before words beginning with a consonant sound, as *a* table, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* unit, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, such *a* one, *a* history, *a* historian, *a* hypothesis, *a* hotel. Some writers, however, use *an* before words beginning with *h* in an unaccented syllable, as *an* historian, *an* hypothesis, *an* hotel ; and British writers not uncommonly use *an* before such words as *union*, *ewe*, *euphony*, *euphonic*, etc., beginning with the sound of y (ū = yōō).

an, *or* **an'** (ăn), *conj.* **1.** And. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** If. *Archaic.*

an- A prefix denoting *not*, *without*, etc. See A-, not.

-an (-ăn). A suffix used : **1.** Primarily, to form adjectives, and signifying : *of*, *belonging to*, *pertaining to.*

Examples : metropolitan, *of*, *belonging to*, or *pertaining to*, a metropolis ; suburban, *of*, *belonging to*, or *pertaining to*, a suburb ; Roman, *of*, *belonging to*, or *pertaining to*, Rome ; Armenian, *of*, *belonging to*, or *pertaining to*, Armenia. **2.** Secondarily, to form nouns, as : **a** In zoölogy to form nouns in the singular for plural group names and denoting : *one of the.*

Examples : crustacean, molluscan, etc., *one of the* Crustacea, Mollusca, etc.

b In place names, nouns denoting: *a native* or *inhabitant of.*

Examples : Roman, *a native* or *inhabitant of* Rome ; Belgian, *a native* or *inhabitant of* Belgium, etc.

-a'na (-ā'nä ; -ăn'ä). [the neut. pl. ending of Latin adjectives in *-anus.*] A suffix denoting a *collection of bibliography*, *anecdotes*, *literary gossip*, or other facts or pieces of information *concerning something* ; as in Americana, etc. ; — also used as a noun, **a'na.**

An'a-bap'tist (ăn'ä-băp'tĭst), *n. Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect, originating in Switzerland in 1523, which rejected infant baptism, and held that the church is composed only of those baptized on confession of faith. Immersion became the only mode of baptism. — **An'a-bap'tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

a-nab'a-sis (*ä*-năb'ä-sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [Gr. ἀνάβασις.] Lit., a journey upward ; as military advance, — referring to Cyrus's expedition against Artaxerxes and the adventurous retreat, related in Xenophon's "Anabasis."

an-ab'o-lism (ăn-ăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀναβολή something heaped up.] *Biol.* Constructive metabolism ; — opposed to *katabolism.* — **an'a-bol'ic** (ăn'ä-bŏl'ĭk), *a.*

an'a-chron'ic (ăn'ä-krŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Marked by or involving
an'a-chron'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } anachronism ; anachronistic.

an-ach'ro-nism (ăn-ăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀναχρονισμός, fr. ἀναχρονίζειν to refer to a wrong time ; ἀνά up + χρόνος time.] **1.** An error in chronology by which events are misplaced in order, esp. one by which an event is placed too early. **2.** Anything incongruous because its surroundings are not appropriate in time. — **an-ach'ro-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **an-ach'ro-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

an'a-co-lu'thon (ăn'ä-kō-lu'thŏn), *n.* ; *L. pl.* **-THA** (-thä). [Gr. ἀνακόλουθος, *-ον*, deriv. of ἀν- not + ἀκόλουθος following.] *Gram.* A want of grammatical sequence or coherence in a sentence. — **an'a-co-lu'thic** (-thĭk), *a.*

an'a-con'da (-kŏn'dä), *n.* **1.** Popularly, any large snake that crushes its prey ; a boa. **2.** *Zoöl.* A large snake of the boa family, of tropical South America.

A-nac're-on'tic (*ä*-năk'rē-ŏn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or after the light and graceful style of, the Greek lyric poet Anacreon. — *n.* A poem after the style of Anacreon's lyrics.

an'a-dem (ăn'ä-dĕm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀνάδημα, deriv. of ἀνά up + δεῖν to bind.] A garland ; fillet ; wreath. *Poetic.*

an-ad'ro-mous (ăn-ăd'rō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάδρομος* running upward; *ἀνά* up + *δρόμος* a running.] *Zoöl.* Ascending rivers from the sea, at certain seasons, for breeding.

a-næ'mi-a, a-ne'mi-a (*ā*-nē'mĭ-*ā*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναιμια*; *ἀ-*, *ἀν-*, not + *αἷμα* blood.] *Med.* A deficiency in the blood or its constituents. — **a-næ'mic, a-ne'mic** (-nē'mĭk; -nĕm'ĭk), *a.*

an'æs-the'si-a, an'es-the'si-a (ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-*ā*; -zhĭ-*ā*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναισθησία*; *ἀν-* not + *αἴσθησις* feeling.] Entire or partial loss or absence of feeling.

an'æs-thet'ic, an'es-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), *a. Med.* a Capable of rendering insensible. b Characterized by, or connected with, insensibility. — *n.* An agent that anæsthetizes.

an-æs'the-tize, an-es'the-tize (ăn-ĕs'thē-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ/ING (-tīz'ĭng). To render insensible to pain, as by an anæsthetic.

an'a-glyph (ăn'*ā*-glĭf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγλυφος* anaglyptic; *ἀνά* up + *γλύφειν* to engrave.] Any sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament worked in low relief, as a cameo. — **an'a-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* — **an'a-glyp'tic** (-glĭp'tĭk), *a.*

an'a-gram (ăn'*ā*-grăm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. *ἀνά* up, back + *γράφειν* to write.] The change of one word or phrase into another by the transposition of its letters. — **an'a-gram-mat'ic** (-grȧ-măt'ĭk), **an'a-gram-mat'i-cal** (-kăl), *a.* — **an'a-gram'ma-tist** (-grăm'*ā*-tĭst), *n.*

An'a-kim (ăn'*ā*-kĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb.] In the Bible, a race of giants conquered by the Jews (*Numbers* xiii. 33, etc., *Josh.* xi. 21); — often called **children of A'nak** (ā'năk).

a'nal (ā'năl), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated near, the anus.

an'a-lects (ăn'*ā*-lĕkts), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνάλεκτα*, deriv. of *ἀνά* up + *λέγειν* to gather.] A collection of literary fragments.

an'al-ge'si-a (-ăl-jē'sĭ-*ā*; -zĭ-*ā*), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναλγησία*; *ἀν-* not + *ἄλγησις* sense of pain.] *Med.* Insensibility to pain. — **an'al-ges'ic** (-jĕs'ĭk), *a. & n.*

an'a-log'ic (-*ā*-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Founded on, or of the na-
an'a-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } ture of, or implying, analogy. **2.** Having analogy; analogous. — **an'a-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-nal'o-gist (*ā*-năl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who analogizes.

a-nal'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ/ING (-jīz'ĭng). To employ, or reason by, analogy; show or seek analogy.

a-nal'o-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀνάλογος* proportionate; *ἀνά* up + *λόγος* ratio.] Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion. — **Syn.** Correspondent, similar. — **a-nal'o-gous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-nal'o-gous-ness**, *n.*

an'a-logue (ăn'*ā*-lŏg), *n.* [F.] That which is analogous to, or corresponds with, some other thing.

a-nal'o-gy (*ā*-năl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). Resemblance of relations; agreement between things in some circumstances but not in others. — **Syn.** See RESEMBLANCE.

an'a-lyse, *v.*, **an'a-lys'er,** *n.*, etc. Vars. of ANALYZE, etc.

a-nal'y-sis (*ā*-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*, *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*, fr. *ἀναλύειν* to unloose, resolve; *ἀνά* up + *λύειν* to loose.] **1.** A resolution of anything into elements; an examination of component parts separately, or in relation to the whole; *Chem.*, the determination of an ingredient of a substance as to kind or amount. **2.** A table of the heads of a discourse.

an'a-lyst (ăn'*ā*-lĭst), *n.* One who analyzes.

an'a-lyt'ic (-lĭt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *ἀναλυτικός*.] Of or per-
an'a-lyt'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to analysis; resolving into elements or constituent parts. — **an'a-lyt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* analytic, *or* analytical, geometry, geometry subjected to algebraic treatment by means of coördinates.

an'a-lyt'ics (-lĭt'ĭks), *n.* The science of analysis.

an'a-lyze, an'a-lyse (ăn'*ā*-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED *or* -LYSED (-līzd); -LYZ/ING *or* -LYS/ING (-līz'ĭng). To resolve into elements or constituent parts; separate or discriminate the parts of in relation to the whole and to one another; to subject to analysis. — **an'a-ly-za'tion, an'a-ly-sa'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **an'a-lyz'er, an'a-lys'er** (-līz'ẽr), *n.*

An'a-ni'as (ăn'*ā*-nī'ăs), *n.* In the Bible, a follower of the Apostles, who, with his wife, Sapphira, was struck dead for lying. See *Acts* v. Hence, often, *Colloq.*, a liar.

an'a-pæst, an'a-pest (ăn'*ā*-pĕst), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀνάπαιστος*, i. e., a dactyl reversed; *ἀνά* back + *παίειν* to strike.] *Pros.* a A foot of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented (˘˘ ¯). b An anapæstic verse. — **an'a-pæs'tic, -pes' tic** (-pĕs'tĭk), *a.*

an'arch (ăn'ărk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναρχος* without a head; *ἀν-* not + *ἀρχή* beginning, first place, government.] An author or aider of anarchy, or of lawless revolt.

a-nar'chic (*ā*-när'kĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, involving,
a-nar'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } or of the nature of, anarchy.

an'arch-ism (ăn'ár-kĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principles underlying anarchy; especially, the theory that all government is an evil. At its best, anarchism stands for a society made orderly by good manners rather than by law; at its worst, for a terroristic resistance to all present government and social order. **2.** Advocacy or practice of anarchistic principles; esp., anarchistic revolution; terrorism.

an'arch-ist (-kĭst), *n.* Advocate of anarchy or anarchism.

an'arch-y (-kĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναρχία*.] **1.** State of society where there is no law or supreme power; hence, a state of lawlessness or political disorder. **2.** Confusion; disorder. **Syn.** ANARCHY, LAWLESSNESS. ANARCHY implies the total absence or suspension of government; LAWLESSNESS is less definite than *anarchy*, and signifies rather a prevalent or habitual disregard of existing law and order.

a-nas'to-mose (*ā*-năs'tō-mōz), *v. i.*; -MOSED (-mōzd); -MOS/ING (-mōz'ĭng). To intercommunicate by anastomosis.

a-nas'to-mo'sis (-mō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *ἀναστόμωσις* opening, deriv. of *ἀνά* up + *στόμα* mouth.] *Anat. & Biol.* Union of one vessel with another, or the joining of branches, so as to form a network.

a-nas'tro-phe (*ā*-năs'trō-fē), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναστροφή*, deriv. of *ἀνά* back + *στρέφειν* to turn.] *Rhet.* Inversion of the natural order of words.

an'a-the'ma (ăn'*ā*-thē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -THEMATA (-thĕm'*ā*-tȧ). [L. *anathēma*, Gr. *ἀνάθημα*. See 2d ANATHEMA.] A thing devoted to a divinity or to sacred purposes.

a-nath'e-ma (*ā*-năth'ē-mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀνάθεμα* thing devoted, esp. to evil, a curse, fr. *ἀνατιθέναι* to set up as a votive gift; *ἀνά* back + *τιθέναι* to set.] **1.** A solemn ban or curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, esp. with excommunication. **2.** A curse. **3.** Any person or thing anathematized. — **Syn.** See CURSE.

a-nath'e-ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t. & i.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ/ING (-tīz'ĭng). To pronounce an anathema against; to curse. — **a-nath'e-ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -ti-zā'shŭn), *n.*

an'a-tom'ic (ăn'*ā*-tŏm'ĭk) } *a.* Of or relating to anatomy.
an'a-tom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **an'a-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-nat'o-mist (*ā*-năt'ō-mĭst), *n.* A person skilled in anatomy.

a-nat'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ/ING (-mīz'ĭng). **1.** To dissect so as to display or examine the structure and use of the parts. **2.** To discriminate carefully; analyze. — **a-nat'o-mi-za'tion** (-mĭ-zā'shŭn; -mĭ-), *n.*

a-nat'o-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀνατομή* dissection, fr. *ἀνά* up + *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** Art of dissecting an animal or plant to discover the situation, structure, and economy of the parts. **2.** The science of the structure of animals or plants. **3.** Structure or organization of an animal or plant. **4.** Analysis. **5.** A skeleton.

a-nat'to. Var. of ANNATTO.

-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency. Suffixes forming nouns, and signifying: **1.** Primarily: a *Act of.*

Examples: continu*ance*, *act of* continuing; resist*ance*, *act of* resisting; emerg*ence* or, less usually, emerg*ency*, *act of* emerging; appear*ance*, *act of* appearing; radi*ance*, *act of* radiating, radiation.

b *Quality* or *state of.*

Examples: contingen*cy*, or, rarely, contingen*ce*, *quality* or *state of* being contingent; radi*ance*, radi*ancy*, convenien*ce*, convenien*cy*, exigen*cy*, *quality* or *state of* being radiant, etc.

2. Secondarily, *a* (particular) *thing that exhibits*, or *is produced by*, or *causes* (the quality, state, or action denoted by the word in its primary senses); *that which*, or *a thing that, is* (of the nature indicated by the corresponding adjective in *-ant* or *-ent*).

Examples: contingen*cy*, *that which is* contingent; prominen*ce*, protuberan*ce*, contrivan*ce*, *that which is* prominent, protuberant, contrived; convenien*ce*, *that which causes* convenience, *a thing that is* convenient.

an'ces-tor (ăn'sĕs-tẽr), *n.* [OF. *ancestre*, fr. L. *antecessor* one who goes before, deriv. of *antecedere*, fr. *ante* before + *cedere* to go.] One from whom a person is descended; a progenitor; forefather. — **an'ces-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.* — **an'ces-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* — **an-ces'tral** (ăn-sĕs'trăl), *a.*

an'ces-try (ăn'sĕs-trĭ), *n.* Ancestral lineage; hence, birth; honorable descent.

An-chi'ses (ăn-kī'sēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αγχίσης.] See ÆNEAS.

an'chor (ăŋ'kẽr), *n.* [AS. *ancra*, fr. L. *anachoreta*. See ANCHORET.] An anchoret. *Obs.*

an'chor (ăŋ'kẽr), *n.* [AS. *ancor, oncer,* L. *ancora,* fr. Gr. *ἄγκυρα.*] **1.** An instrument attached to a ship or other vessel by a line or cable so that when cast overboard it will lay hold of the earth by a fluke or hook and hold the vessel in place; also, anything similarly used. **2.** Something suggestive of a ship's anchor in its use. — *v. t.* **1.** To place at anchor; secure by an anchor. **2.** To fix; fasten. — *v. i.* **1.** To cast anchor; come to anchor. **2.** To stop; rest.

Anchor. Common Anchor; *aa* Stock; *b* Shank; *c c* Flukes; *d d* Arms.

an'chor-age (ăŋ'kẽr-ăj), *n.* **1.** A place suitable for anchoring or where ships anchor. **2.** Something on which one may depend for security; ground of trust. **3.** A toll for anchoring.

an'cho-ress (ăŋ'kŏ-rẽs; 24), *n.* A female anchoret.

an'cho-ret (-rẽt), **an'cho-rite** (-rit), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀναχωρητής,* fr. *ἀναχωρειν* to go back; *ἀνά* back + *χωρεῖν* to give place.] One who renounces the world to live in seclusion; hermit; recluse. — **Syn.** See HERMIT.

an-cho'vy (ăn-chō'vĭ; ăn'chō-), *n.; pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [fr. Sp. or Pg.] Any of a number of small herringlike fishes of the Mediterranean, used for pickling or making a sauce.

an'cient (ān'shẽnt), *n.* [corrupt. fr. *ensign.*] **1.** An ensign. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The bearer of an ensign. *Obs.*

an'cient, *a.* [F. *ancien,* fr. LL., fr. L. *ante* before.] **1.** Old; aged. **2.** Hence: **a** Of persons, venerable; hoary; also, experienced; wise. **b** Of conditions or things, antique; old-fashioned. **3.** Belonging to times long past. — **Syn.** Antiquated, obsolete. See OLD. — *n.* **1.** An aged being. **2.** One who lived in antiquity; *pl.,* the civilized peoples of antiquity, esp. the classical nations. **3.** A classical author; a classic. — **an'cient-ly,** *adv.* — **an'cient-ness,** *n.*

an'cient-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Antiquity; what is ancient. **2.** Old age; also, old people. *Rare.*

an'cil-la-ry (ăn'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ancillaris,* fr. *ancilla* female servant.] Lit., of or pert. to a maidservant; hence, subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid; auxiliary.

an-cip'i-tal (ăn-sĭp'ĭ-tăl) } *a.* [L. *anceps, ancipitis,* two-
an-cip'i-tous (-sĭp'ĭ-tŭs) } headed, double; *ambi-* on both sides + *caput* head.] *Bot.* Two-edged, instead of round.

an'cle. Var. of ANKLE.

-aney. See -ANCE.

and (ănd), *conj.* [AS. *and.*] **1.** A particle expressing the general relation of connection or addition, and used to conjoin word with word, clause with clause, or sentence with sentence. **2.** In order to; — used for *to* after *try, come, go, send.* **3.** An expletive or intensive; as, "when . . . I was *and* a little tiny boy." *Obs. or Dial.* **4.** If; though. *Obs.*

‖ **an-dan'te** (än-dän'tā; ăn-dăn'tē), *a.* [It., lit., going.] *Music.* Moving moderately slow, but distinct and flowing. — *n.* An andante movement or piece.

and'i-ron (ănd'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [OF. *andier.*] A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace; a firedog.

An'dro-clus (ăn'drō-klŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ανδροκλῆς.] A Roman slave said to have been spared in the arena by a lion from whose foot he had extracted a thorn years before.

an-drog'y-nous (ăn-drŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *androgynus,* Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός,* man + *γυνή* woman.] **1.** Hermaphroditic. **2.** *Bot.* Bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same cluster.

an'droid (ăn'droid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδροειδής* of man's form; *ἀνήρ* man + *εἶδος* form.] Resembling a man. — *n.* An automaton of human form. — **an-droi'dal** (ăn-droi'dăl), *a.*

An-drom'a-che (-drŏm'ă-kē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ανδρομάχη.] In Homer's "Iliad," the noble wife of Hector.

An-drom'e-da (-ē-dă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ανδρομέδη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, who, to avert a disaster, was exposed to a sea monster. She was rescued by Perseus and became his wife.

an'dro-sphinx (ăn'drō-sfĭŋks), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός,* man + *sphinx.*] A man-headed sphinx. See SPHINX.

An'dva-ri (ăn'dwä-rē), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* A dwarf whom Loki robs of his hoard and of a ring on which Andvari lays the curse that it shall be the bane of all possessors.

a-near' (*a*-nēr'), *prep. & adv.* Near. *Rare.*

an'ec-dot'age (ăn'ĕk-dōt'ăj), *n.* Anecdotes collectively.

an'ec-dote (-dōt), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *ἀνέκδοτος* not published; *ἀν-* not + *ἔκδοτος* given out.] A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a single passage of private life. — **Syn.** See STORY. — **an'ec-dot'al** (-dōt'ăl), *a.* — **an'ec-dot'ic** (-dŏt'ĭk), **an'ec-dot'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

a-nele' (*a*-nēl'), *v. t.;* A-NELED' (-nēld'); A-NEL'ING (-nēl'ĭŋg). [ME. *anelien; an* on + AS. *ele* oil, L. *oleum.*] **1.** To anoint. **2.** To give extreme unction to. *Obs.*

a-ne'mi-a (-nē'mĭ-*ă*), **a-ne'mic** (-mĭk), etc. Vars. of ANÆMIA, ANÆMIC, etc.

a-nem'o-graph (*ă*-nĕm'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-graph.*] A recording anemometer.

an'e-mom'e-ter (ăn'ĕ-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr *ἄνεμος* wind + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind; a wind gauge. — **an'e-mo-met'ric** (-mō-mĕt'rĭk), **an'e-mo-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

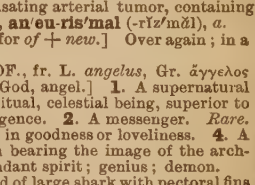
a-nem'o-ne (*ă*-nĕm'ō-nĕ; *L.* ăn'ĕ-mō'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀνεμώνη,* fr. *ἄνεμος* wind.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Anemone*) of plants of the crowfoot family, having flowers destitute of petals, but with petaloid sepals. **2.** A sea anemone.

an'e-moph'i-lous (ăn'ĕ-mŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Fertilized by the wind.

a-nem'o-scope (*ă*-nĕm'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *-scope.*] A contrivance for indicating the direction of the wind or foretelling changes in the weather.

a-nent' (*ă*-nĕnt'), *prep.* [AS. *onefen, onemn; an, on,* on + *efen* even, equal.] **1.** Beside. *Obs.* **2.** About; concerning; in respect to.

an'er-oid (ăn'ẽr-oid), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. *νηρός* wet, moist + *-oid.*] Containing no liquid; — said of a kind of barometer registering by the atmospheric pressure on a partially exhausted metallic box. — *n.* An aneroid barometer.



Aneroid Barometer. *a* Exhausted Box connected with Levers *b* and *c* to actuate Pointer (*d*).

an'es-the'si-a, an'es-thet'ic. Vars. of ANÆSTHESIA, ANÆSTHETIC.

an'eu-rysm, an'eu-rism (ăn'ū-rĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνεύρυσμα, ἀνευρυσμός,* an opening; *ἀνά* up + *εὐρύς* wide.] *Med.* A soft, pulsating arterial tumor, containing blood. — **an'eu-rys'mal, an'eu-ris'mal** (-rĭz'măl), *a.*

a-new' (*ă*-nū'), *adv.* [*a-* for *of* + *new.*] Over again; in a new form; afresh.

an'gel (ān'jĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *angelus,* Gr. *ἄγγελος* messenger, messenger of God, angel.] **1.** A supernatural messenger of God; a spiritual, celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence. **2.** A messenger. *Rare.* **3.** A person like an angel in goodness or loveliness. **4.** A former English gold coin bearing the image of the archangel Michael. **5.** Attendant spirit; genius; demon.

angel fish. *Zoöl.* A kind of large shark with pectoral fins extending like wings when spread.

an-gel'ic (ăn-jĕl'ĭk) } *a.* Belonging to angels; resembling,
an-gel'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } characteristic of, or of the nature of, an angel; heavenly; divine. — **an-gel'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

An-gel'i-ca (-kă), *n.* **1.** A sweet California wine, resembling Tokay. **2.** [*L. c.*] *Bot.* An aromatic plant (genus *Angelica*); also, the confection made of its candied leafstalks.

an'gel-ol'o-gy (ān'jĕl-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*angel* + *-logy.*] A discourse on angels, or a body of doctrines in regard to angels.

An'ge-lus (ăn'jĕ-lŭs), *n.* [L. See ANGEL.] *R. C. Ch.* **a** A form of devotion commemorating Christ's incarnation, said at morning, noon, and evening, at the sound of a bell, called the **Angelus bell.** **b** The Angelus bell.

an'ger (ăŋ'gẽr), *n.* [Icel. *angr* affliction, sorrow.] A strong passion or emotion of displeasure or antagonism excited by what is regarded as an injury or insult done by another or by the intent to do such injury.

Syn. Displeasure, choler, temper, exasperation, irritation, vexation, resentment, passion. — ANGER, INDIGNATION, WRATH, IRE, RAGE, FURY agree in expressing the feelings aroused by wrong or injury. ANGER is keen or hot displeasure (usually with a desire to punish) at what is regarded as an injury or injustice; as, "Moses' *anger* waxed hot." INDIGNATION is deep and intense, often generous, anger in view of what is mean, cruel, shameful, or in any way unworthy or ignoble; as, a righteous *indignation* at corruption. WRATH and (chiefly poetical) IRE express the feelings of one bitterly provoked. RAGE is a vehement ebullition of anger; FURY, an excess of rage, verging on madness; as, to fly into a *rage;* the *fury* of an avenger. — *v. t.* To excite to anger; enrage; provoke.

an'ger-ly, *adv.* Angrily. *Obs. or Poetic.*

An'ge-vin (ăn'jĕ-vĭn), **An'ge-vine** (-vĭn; -vīn), *a.* Of or

pert. to Anjou in France, a former province now chiefly comprised in the department of Maine-et-Loire; specifically, designating the Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Anjou. Also, a member of an Angevin royal house.

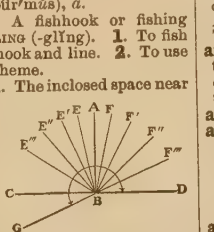
an'gi-na (ăn'jĭ-nȧ; *commonly* ăn-jī'nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀγχόνη a throttling.] Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, esp. one causing suffocative spasms.

an'gi-na pec'to-ris (pĕk'tō-rĭs), a painful disease accompanied by a sense of suffocating contraction of the chest.

an'gi-o-sperm (ăn'jĭ-ō-spûrm), *n.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel + *-sperm.*] Any plant of the class having the seeds in a closed ovary. — **an'gi-o-sper'mous** (-spûr'mŭs), *a.*

an'gle (ăŋ'g'l), *n.* [AS. *angel.*] A fishhook or fishing tackle. — *v. i.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-gl'ĭng). **1.** To fish with an angle (fishhook), or with hook and line. **2.** To use some bait or artifice; intrigue; scheme.

an'gle, *n.* [F., fr. L. *angulus.*] **1.** The inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; corner; nook. **2.** *Geom.* **a** The figure formed by two meeting lines (*plane angle*) or planes (*dihedral angle*), or by three or more planes meeting in a point (*solid angle*). **b** Difference in direction of two lines. **3.** An angular object or space. — Syn. See CORNER.



Angle (2). *ABD* and *ABC* Right Angles; *F* (or *F'*, *F''*, *F'''*) *B D* Acute Angle; *E* (or *E'*, *E''*, *E'''*) *B D* Obtuse Angles; *CBD* Straight Angle; *GBD* Reflex Angle; *B* Vertex.

an'gled (ăŋ'g'ld), *a.* Having an angle or angles.

an'gler (-glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who angles. **2.** A kind of fish having a very large mouth and fleshy appendages on the head, by which latter it is said to lure fish within reach.

An'gles (-g'lz), *n. pl.* [L. *Angli.*] A Germanic people who, with Saxons and Jutes, conquered England in the 5th century A. D. From their name come the words *England* and *English.* — **An'gli-an** (-glĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

an'gle-worm' (ăŋ'g'l-wûrm'), *n.* An earthworm.

An'gli-can (ăn'glĭ-kăn), *a.* [LL. *Anglicus* English.] **1.** English; esp., of or pert. to the Church of England and churches in communion with it. **2.** Of or pert. to the High Church party of the Church of England. — *n.* A member of an Anglican church or the Anglican party. — **-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

‖ **An'gli-ce** (-sē), *adv.* [NL.] In the English language or fashion.

An'gli-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Anglicized language or idiom. **2.** Quality of being English; an English characteristic.

An'gli-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'-ĭng). To make or become English; Anglify. — **An'gli-ci-za'tion** (-sĭ-zā'shŭn; -sī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

An'gli-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To Anglicize.

An'glo-French' (ăŋ'glō-), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to England and France. **2.** Designating or relating to Anglo-French. — *n.* The French language as spoken in England after the Norman Conquest, esp. by the Normans then living in England and by their descendants.

An'glo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Prejudice in favor of English customs, institutions, etc. — **An'glo-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

An'glo-Nor'man (-nôr'măn), *n.* One of the English Normans, or the Normans who lived in England after the Conquest; also, the form of French spoken by them and their descendants. — **An'glo-Nor'man,** *a.*

An'glo-Sax'on (-săk'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* **1. a** *pl.* The Low German tribes which conquered southern and eastern England and southern Scotland in the 5th and 6th centuries. **b** A member of the nation created by these tribes, together with native and Danish elements, which ruled England until the Norman Conquest. **2.** A person belonging to, or descended from, the mixed race which forms the English nation. **3.** The language of the Anglo-Saxons (sense 1).

An-go'la (ăŋ-gō'lȧ), *n.* A corruption of ANGORA.

An-go'ra (-gō'rȧ), *n.* [after *Angora,* the city of Asia Minor, or Anatolia.] A cloth, fringe, shawl, or the like, of Angora wool. — **Angora cat,** a variety of the domestic cat with very long, silky hair. — **Angora goat,** a kind of domestic goat reared for its long silky hair (called **Angora wool**), the true mohair of commerce.

an'gos-tu'ra bark (ăŋ'gŏs-tōō'rȧ bärk). [from *Angostura,* in Venezuela.] An aromatic bark used as a tonic, obtained from a certain South American rutaceous tree.

an'gri-ly (ăŋ'grĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an angry manner.

an'gri-ness (ăŋ'grĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being angry.

an'gry (ăŋ'grĭ), *a.*; -GRI-ER (-grĭ-ẽr); -GRI-EST. [see ANGER.] **1.** Affected with anger; enraged. **2.** Showing, or proceeding from, anger. **3.** Sharp, as appetite. *Rare.*

Syn. ANGRY, PASSIONATE, IRASCIBLE. One is ANGRY who is actually manifesting anger; one is PASSIONATE who is quickly or easily moved to an outburst of wrath. One is IRASCIBLE who is by temperament prone to anger, but not necessarily to violent wrath. As applied to speech, *passionate* implies vehemence, but not necessarily anger.

an'guish (ăŋ'gwĭsh), *n.* [F. *angoisse,* fr. L. *angustia* narrowness, difficulty, distress, fr. *angustus* narrow, difficult, fr. *angere* to press together.] Extreme pain of either body or mind; excruciating distress. Rarely used in *pl.* — Syn. Agony, pang, torture, torment. See DISTRESS. — *v. t. & i.* To distress, affect, or suffer with anguish.

an'gu-lar (ăŋ'gŭ-lăr), *a.* [L. *angularis.*] **1.** Of or pert. to an angle or angles; having or forming an angle; sharp-cornered. **2.** Fig.: Lean; lank; sharp and stiff in character. — **an'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **an'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.*

an-hun'gered (ăn-hŭn'gẽrd), *a.* Hungry. *Archaic.*

an-hy'dride (ăn-hī'drĭd; -drĭd), *n.* Also **-drid.** [See ANHYDROUS.] *Chem.* **a** An oxide of a nonmetallic body or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with water, or of being formed from an acid by abstraction of water, or of uniting with basic oxides to form salts. **b** A compound formed by abstraction of water.

an-hy'drous (ăn-hī'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄνυδρος wanting water.] Destitute of water, esp. water of crystallization.

a-night' (ȧ-nīt'), **a-nights'** (-nīts'), *adv.* At night. *Archaic.*

an'il (ăn'ĭl), *n.* [fr. F., Sp., or Pg., fr. Ar. *an-nīl, al-nīl* indigo plant, fr. Skr. *nīla* dark blue, *nīlī* indigo, indigo plant.] **1.** A West Indian fabaceous shrub, one of the sources of indigo. **2.** Indigo. *Rare.*

an'ile (ăn'ĭl; -īl), *a.* [L. *anilis,* fr. *anus* old woman.] Old-womanish; hence, imbecile. — **a-nil'i-ty** (ȧ-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

an'i-line (-ĭ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* Also **-lin.** [fr. *anil* indigo (from which it is obtainable).] *Org. Chem.* An oily poisonous basic liquid, colorless when pure, now chiefly made by reduction of nitrobenzene, used in making dyes.

an'i-mad-ver'sion (ăn'ĭ-măd-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [L. *animadversio.* See ANIMADVERT.] Remark by way of criticism and usually of censure; adverse criticism; blame.

Syn. Censure, reproach, aspersion, condemnation. — ANIMADVERSION, CRITICISM, STRICTURE, REFLECTION. An ANIMADVERSION is a critical observation or remark, usually adverse, sometimes carping; as, *animadversions* prompted by hate. A CRITICISM is a more explicit expression of judgment, implying previous scrutiny; as here compared (cf. REVIEW) it is commonly unfavorable; as, explanations intended to forestall *criticism.* STRICTURE always implies censure, which may be either ill-natured or judicious; as, his *strictures* on English customs displayed much bad temper. REFLECTION implies some imputation or aspersion cast (often indirectly) upon its object; as, the *reflections* on his honesty were entirely gratuitous.

an'i-mad-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. i.* [L. *animadvertere; animus* mind + *advertere* to turn to. See ADVERT.] **1.** To notice. *Rare or Archaic.* **2.** To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure. — Syn. Comment, criticise, censure.

an'i-mal (ăn'ĭ-măl), *n.* [L., fr. *anima* breath, soul.] **1.** Any member of the group of living beings typically endowed with sensation and voluntary motion. **2.** One of the lower animals; a brute or beast, as disting. from man.

Syn. ANIMAL, BRUTE, BEAST. In ordinary literal use, ANIMAL refers to sentient beings, as distinguished from plants and inanimate objects; BRUTE, to animals regarded as irrational or savage; BEAST, usually to four-footed animals. Fig., as applied to human beings, ANIMAL stresses the ascendancy of the animal nature; BRUTE, dullness of the sensibilities, or unrestrained passion; BEAST, surrender to appetite or sensual indulgence; as, one may speak of a prize fighter as a superb *animal,* of a cruel husband as a *brute,* of a drunkard as making a *beast* of himself.

— *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, resembling, or derived from, animals or their characteristics. **2.** Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature.

an'i-mal'cule (-măl'kūl), *n.* [as if fr. a L. *animalculum,* dim. of *animal.*] **1.** A small animal, as a spider. *Obs.* **2.** A minute animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. — **an'i-mal'cu-lum** (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LA** (-lȧ).

an'i-mal-ism (ăn'ĭ-măl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State, activity, or enjoyment of animals; mere animal life; sensuality. **2.** The doctrine that men are mere nonspiritual animals.

an'i-mal'i-ty (-măl'ĭ tĭ), *n.* Animal life; animalism.

an′i-mal-ize (ăn′ĭ-măl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To render animal; reduce to animalism; sensualize.
an′i-mal-ly, *adv.* As to bodily qualities; physically.
an′i-mate (-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); -MAT′ING. [L. *animatus*, p. p. of *animare*, fr. *anima* breath, soul.] **1.** To give natural life to; make alive; quicken. **2.** To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of. **3.** To give spirit or vigor to; rouse. — **Syn.** Enliven, inspirit, stimulate, exhilarate, inspire, instigate, urge, prompt, incite, quicken. — (-māt), *a.* Alive; living; animated.
an′i-mat′ed (-māt′ĕd), *p. a.* Alive; full of life or spirit; lively. — **an′i-mat′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Syn.** See LIVELY.
an′i-mat′ing (-māt′ĭng), *p. a.* Causing animation; life-giving; inspiriting; rousing. — **an′i-mat′ing-ly**, *adv.*
an′i-ma′tion (-mā′shŭn), *n.* Act of animating; state of being animate or animated. — **Syn.** Liveliness, vivacity, spirit, buoyancy, airiness, sprightliness; enthusiasm, ardor, earnestness, energy.
an′i-mism (-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *anima* soul.] **1.** The doctrine that the soul is the vital principle. **2.** The belief that all objects have a natural life or vitality or indwelling souls. — **an′i-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* — **an′i-mis′tic** (-mĭs′tĭk), *a.*
an′i-mos′i-ty (-mŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *animosité*, fr. L. *animositas.*] Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity. — **Syn.** See HOSTILITY.
an′i-mus (ăn′ĭ-mŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MI (-mī). [L., mind.] Mind; will; animating spirit; also, inclination; disposition; bad or malicious intention or disposition.
an′i-on (ăn′ī-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνιών*, neut. *ἀνιόν*, p. pr. of *ἀνιέναι* to go up.] *Chem.* **a** The product evolved at the anode in electrolysis. It is regarded as electronegative with regard to the *cation.* **b** In general, a negative ion. See ION.
an′ise (ăn′ĭs), *n.* [F. *anis*, L. *anisum*, Gr. *ἄνισον.*] A plant of the celery, parsley, or carrot family cultivated for its carminative and aromatic seeds; also, the fruit or seeds.
an′i-seed (ăn′ĭ-sēd), *n.* The seed of the anise.
an-i′so-trop′ic (ăn-ī′sō-trŏp′ĭk), *a.* Not isotropic.
an′kle (ăŋ′k'l), *n.* [AS. *ancléow.*] The joint between the foot and the leg; also, the region of this joint; the tarsus.
an′klet (-klĕt), *n.* Something embracing the ankle, as an ornamental ring or a fetter.
an′ky-lose, an′chy- (-kĭ-lōs), *v. t. & i.*; -LOSED (-lōst); -LOS′ING (-lōs′ĭng). To affect or be affected with ankylosis.
an′ky-lo′sis, an′chy- (-lō′sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις*, fr. *ἀγκυλοῦν* to stiffen.] **1.** *Med.* Formation of a stiff joint. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Union of hard parts to form a single part.
an′lace (ăn′lās), *n.* An old broad form of dagger.
an′nal-ist (ăn′ăl-ĭst), *n.* A writer of annals. — **an′nal-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*
an′nals (-ălz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ANNAL (-ăl). [L. *annalis* (sc. *liber*), pl. *annales* (sc. *libri*), chronicles, fr. *annus* year.] **1.** A relation of events in chronological order. **2.** Historical records; chronicles; history. **3.** *sing.* The record of a single event or item. **4.** A periodic publication, containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, etc.
an′nates (ăn′āts), **an′nats** (-ăts), *n.* [deriv. of L. *annus* year.] *Eccl. Law.* The first fruits of a benefice.
an-nat′to (ȧ-nä′tō), *n.* A reddish dye prepared from the pulp around the seeds of a certain small tropical tree.
an-neal′ (ă-nēl′), *v. t.* [AS. *anǣlan*; *an* on + *ǣlan* to burn.] **1.** To subject to high heat and then cool, so as to soften thoroughly and render less brittle. **2.** Fig.: To temper or toughen; make enduring.
an′ne-lid (ăn′ĕ-lĭd), *a.* [F. *annélide*, deriv. of L. *anellus* a ring.] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the phylum including the earthworms, marine worms, leeches, and allies.
an-nex′ (ă-nĕks′), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *annexus*, p. p. of *annectere* to bind to; *ad* + *nectere* to tie.] **1.** To join (one thing, usually something smaller or subordinate, to another); attach; affix; append. **2.** To attach as a consequence, condition, etc. — **Syn.** See ATTACH. — **an-nex′ment**, *n.*
an-nex′ (ă-nĕks′; ăn′ĕks), *n.* Something annexed.
an′nex-a′tion (ăn′ĕk-sā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of annexing; attachment; addition. **2.** The thing or things annexed.
an-ni′hi-late (ă-nī′hĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [L. *annihilatus*, p. p. of *annihilare*; *ad* + *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing.] **1.** To reduce to nothing. **2.** To destroy the form or essential character of, so that the thing as such no longer exists. **3.** To destroy the force, etc., of; make void. — **Syn.** See DESTROY. — **an-ni′hi-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*
an′ni-ver′sa-ry (ăn′ĭ-vûr′sȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *anniversarius*; *annus* year + *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] **1.** Returning with the year; annual. **2.** Of or pert. to an anniversary. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The annual return of the day of a past event, esp. a notable event. **2.** An anniversary celebration.
‖**an′no Do′mi-ni** (ăn′ō dŏm′ĭ-nī). [L., in the year of [our] Lord, i. e. Jesus Christ.] In the (specified) year of the Christian Era. Abbr., A. D.; as, A. D. 1887.
an′no-tate (ăn′ō-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING. [L. *annotatus*, p. p. of *annotare* to annotate; *ad* + *notare* to mark.] To explain or criticize by notes. — *v. i.* To make notes or comments.
an′no-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* An annotating; note made in annotating. — **Syn.** See REMARK. — **an′no-ta′tor** (-tā′tẽr), *n.*
an-nounce′ (ă-nouns′), *v. t.*; -NOUNCED′ (-nounst′); -NOUNC′ING (-noun′sĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *annuntiare*; *ad* + *nuntiare* to relate, *nuntius* messenger.] **1.** To give public notice, or first notice, of; publish, proclaim. **2.** To give notice of the arrival or presence of — **Syn.** Herald, promulgate. See DECLARE. — **an-nounce′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
an-noy′ (ă-noi′), *n.* [OF. *anoi*, *anui*, *enui*, fr. L. *in odio* in hatred.] Annoyance. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* **1.** To disturb or irritate, esp. by continued or repeated acts; tease; vex. **2.** To molest, harm, or injure. — **Syn.** See HARASS.
an-noy′ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of annoying; state of being annoyed; molestation; vexation. **2.** That which annoys.
an-noy′ing, *p. a.* That annoys; molesting; vexatious. — **an-noy′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **an-noy′ing-ness**, *n.*
an′nu-al (ăn′ū-ăl), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *annualis*, fr. *annus* year.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a year; coming or happening once a year; yearly. **2.** Done in a year; reckoned by the year. **3.** Lasting only a year or, of plants, one growing season. — *n.* **1.** A thing happening or recurring yearly; esp., a literary work published once a year. **2.** Anything that lasts but one year or season. — **an′nu-al-ly**, *adv.*
an-nu′i-tant (ă-nū′ĭ-tănt), *n.* One entitled to an annuity.
an-nu′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *annus* year.] **1.** An amount payable yearly. **2.** *Finance.* The aggregation of a single series of payments to be made annually or oftener; the right to receive such payments.
an-nul′ (ă-nŭl′), *v. t.*; -NULLED′ (-nŭld′); -NUL′LING. [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* to + *nullum* nothing.] **1.** To annihilate. **2.** To nullify; abolish; avoid. — **Syn.** See ABOLISH.
an′nu-lar (ăn′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *annularis*, *anularis*, fr. *annulus*, *anulus*, ring.] Pertaining to a ring; forming, or marked with, a ring or rings; ringed; ring-shaped.
an′nu-late (-lāt) } *a.* Of, furnished with, or having,
an′nu-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } a ring or rings; ringed.
an′nu-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Formation of rings; a ring.
an′nu-let (-lĕt), *n.* A little ring.
an-nul′ment (ă-nŭl′mĕnt), *n.* See -MENT.
an′nu-lus (ăn′ū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LI (-lī), E. -LUSES (-lŭs-ĕz). [L., better *anulus.*] A ring; a ringlike part, structure, marking, space, or the like. — **an′nu-lose** (-lōs), *a.*
an-nun′ci-ate (ă-nŭn′shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *annuntiatus*, p. p. of *annuntiare.*] To announce.
an-nun′ci-a′tion (-sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of announcing; announcement. **2. a** The announcement of the incarnation, made by Gabriel to Mary. **b** [*cap.*] The church festival (March 25th) in memory of this; Lady Day.
an-nun′ci-a′tor (ă-nŭn′shĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* One that announces; any of several mechanical signaling devices, or the device for displaying the indicating pointers, lights, or the like.
an′ode (ăn′ōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά* up + *ὁδός* way.] *Elec.* The positive terminal of an electric source. Cf. CATHODE.
an′o-dyne (-ō-dīn), *a.* [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀνώδυνος* free from pain; *ἀν-* not + *ὀδύνη* pain.] Serving to assuage pain; soothing. — *n.* An anodyne drug or agent.
a-noint′ (ȧ-noint′), *v. t.* [fr. OF. p. p., fr. L. *inungere*; *in* + *ungere*, *unguere*, to anoint.] To smear or rub over with oil or an unctuous substance; also, to spread over, as oil. — **a-noint′er**, *n.* — **a-noint′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
a-nom′a-lism (ȧ-nŏm′ȧ-lĭz'm), *n.* Anomaly.
a-nom′a-lis′tic (-lĭs′tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to an
a-nom′a-lis′ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } anomaly.
a-nom′a-lous (ȧ-nŏm′ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *anomalus*, Gr. *ἀνώμαλος* irregular; *ἀν-* not + *ὁμαλός* even.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular. — **Syn.** Exceptional, unusual, singular, peculiar. — **a-nom′a-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-nom′a-lous-ness**, *n.*
a-nom′a-ly (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *anomalia*, Gr. *ἀνωμαλία*. See ANOMALOUS.] Deviation from the common rule; irregularity; anything anomalous.
a-non′ (ȧ-nŏn′), *adv.* [lit., in one (moment); AS. *on* in +

ăn one.] **1.** At once. *Archaic.* **2.** Soon; in a little while. **3.** At another time; then; again. — *interj.* Immediately; hence, at your service.

an'o-nym (ăn'ō-nĭm), *n.* One that is anonymous.

a-non'y-mous (*ā*-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνωνυμος*; *ἀν* not + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] Nameless; of unknown name; also, of unknown or unavowed authorship. — **a-non'y-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **an'o-nym'i-ty** (ăn'ō-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

A-noph'e-les (*ā*-nŏf'ē-lēz), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνωφελής* useless, hurtful.] A genus of mosquitoes whose bite is the usual, if not the only, means of infecting man with the malaria parasite.

an-oth'er (*ă*-nŭth'ēr), *pron. & a.* [*an* a, one + *other.*] **1.** One more, by way of addition; an additional one, similar in likeness or effect. **2.** Not the same; different; — often with *to, from,* or, now usually, *than.* **3.** Any or some other; any one else; some one else.

an-oth'er-gates' (-gāts'), *a.* [*another* + *gate, gait,* way.] Of another sort. *Obs.* — **an-oth'er-guess'**, *a. Archaic.*

an'sate (ăn'sāt) } *a.* [L. *ansatus,* fr. *ansa* handle.] Having a handle, or handle-shaped part.
an'sat-ed (-sāt-ĕd) }

an'ser-ine (-sēr-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [L. *anserinus,* fr. *anser* goose.] Pertaining to or resembling a goose or the skin of a goose; hence, stupid.

an'swer (ăn'sēr), *n.* [AS. *andswaru; and-* against + *swerian* to swear.] **1.** A reply to a charge, question, call, argument, etc.; also, a correct or adequate reply. **2.** A responsive or retaliatory action. **3.** A solution, the result of a mathematical operation. — **Syn.** See REPLY. — *v. i.* **1.** To make an answer; respond. **2.** To render account; be responsible. **3.** To be or act in return. Hence: **a** To serve the purpose. **b** To be or act as an equivalent, or as adequate or sufficient. **c** To conform; correspond; suit. — *v. t.* **1.** To speak in defense against; reply to. **2.** To make answer to; reply to; respond to. **3.** To be or act in return or response to or in satisfaction of.

an'swer-a-ble (*-ă*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account; accountable; responsible. **2.** Capable of being answered, or refuted. **3.** Correspondent; conformable; hence, comparable. **4.** Proportionate; suitable. — **Syn.** See RESPONSIBLE. — **an'swer-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **an'swer-a-bly,** *adv.*

an'swer-er, *n.* One who answers.

ant (ănt), *n.* [ME. *ante, amete, emete,* AS. *æmete.*] Any of certain social hymenopterous insects constituting a family; emmet; pismire.

Ant. *a* Winged Female; *b* Male; *c* Worker, or Neuter.

-ant (-ănt). [F. *-ant,* or L. *-antem, -entem,* acc. p. pr. ending, nom. *-ans, -ens.*] A suffix used to form: **a** Adjectives, often clearly with the force of a present participle; as in *errant, defiant, valiant,* etc. **b** Nouns denoting a person or thing as the agent of an action; as in *claimant, secant, servant,* etc.

ant-ac'id (ănt-ăs'ĭd), *n.* See ANTI-.

An-tæ'us (ăn-tē'ŭs), **An-tai'os** (-tī'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀνταῖος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A giant of Libya, invincible in wrestling while he touched the earth, his mother. Hercules throttled him while holding him off the ground.

an-tag'o-nism (ăn-tăg'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνταγώνισμα,* deriv. of *ἀντί* + *ἀγών* contest.] Opposition of action; also, an opposing agent or principle.

an-tag'o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One who contends with another, esp. in combat; adversary; opponent. — **Syn.** Enemy, foe, rival, competitor. See OPPONENT.

an-tag'o-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Opposing in combat; opposing; opposed. — **-nis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-tag'o-nize (ăn-tăg'ō-nīz), *v. t. & i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZING (-nīz'ĭng). **1.** To contend with; oppose actively. **2.** To cause to oppose; make an opponent of. *Colloq.*

ant-arc'tic (ănt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀντ-αρκτικός*; *ἀντί* + *ἄρκτος* bear.] Opposite to the north, or arctic, pole; — applied esp. to a circle, or parallel of latitude, distant from the south pole 23° 28′.

ant bear. *Zoöl.* The anteater of South America, an edentate with mostly gray fur.

an'te- (ăn'tē-). A prefix meaning *before* (in position, order, or time), used to form nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

Examples: *ante*taste, a taste *before*, a *prior* taste, *fore*taste; *ante*porch, a porch *before*, an *anterior* (or entrance) porch; *ante*palatal, situated *before* the palate; *ante*mosaic, belonging to the time *before* Moses; *ante*date, *n.*, a date *before* (some other one), a *prior* date; *ante*date, *v.*, to date *before.*

ant'eat'er (ănt'ēt'ĕr), *n.* Any of several mammals which feed largely or entirely on ants.

an'te-cede' (ăn'tē-sēd'), *v. i. & t.*; -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING. [L. *antecedere; ante* + *cedere* to go.] To go before in time or place; to precede; to surpass.

an'te-ced'ence (-sēd'ĕns) } *n.* Act, fact, or state of going before; precedence; priority.
an'te-ced'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) }

an'te-ced'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *antecedens,* p. pr.] **1.** Going before in time; prior; preceding. **2.** Presumptive.

Syn. ANTECEDENT, PRECEDING, PRECEDENT, FOREGOING, PREVIOUS, PRIOR, FORMER, ANTERIOR agree in implying temporal succession. ANTECEDENT (opposed to *subsequent, consequent*) and PRECEDING (opposed to *succeeding, following*) differ in that *preceding* usually applies to that which goes immediately before (as, the *preceding* day), whereas *antecedent* often suggests an indefinite interval; as, a period *antecedent* to the Conquest. *Antecedent,* unlike *preceding,* often involves logical, as well as temporal, connection or dependence; as, an *antecedent* cause, probability. PRECEDENT often applies to that on whose going before the validity or effectiveness of something else depends; as, conditions *precedent.* FOREGOING (opposed to *following*) applies almost exclusively to statements. PREVIOUS and PRIOR (opposed to *subsequent*) are often used convertibly, esp. with *to.* But *prior* sometimes implies a closer relation than *previous;* thus, a *previous* obligation is one merely earlier in time, whereas a *prior* obligation may be one that takes precedence. FORMER (opposed to *latter*), more definitely than *prior,* implies comparison. ANTERIOR (opposed to *posterior*), also comparative in force, applies to position, usually in space.

— *n.* **1.** That which goes before in time; that which precedes. **2.** *pl.* The earlier events of one's life; previous principles, conduct, course, history. **3.** *Gram.* A noun or noun equivalent, whether word, phrase, or clause, referred to by a pronoun. **4.** *Math.* The first of the two terms of a ratio; the first or third of the four terms of a proportion. — **an'te-ced'ent-ly,** *adv.*

an'te-ces'sor (ăn'tē-sĕs'ĕr; ăn'tē-sĕs'ēr), *n.* One that goes before; predecessor.

an'te-cham'ber (ăn'tē-chām'bĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L. *ante* before + *camera* vault.] A chamber before the chief apartment and leading into it; an outer chamber.

an'te-date' (-dāt'), *n.* Prior date. — *v. t.* **1.** To date before the true time; assign to, or put at, an earlier date. **2.** To anticipate; take before the true time.

an'te-di-lu'vi-an (-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or relating to the period before the Deluge; hence, antiquated. — *n.* An antediluvian person.

an'te-lope (ăn'tē-lōp), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. Gr. *ἀνθόλοψ, -οπος.*] *Zoöl.* Any of a group of ruminants of the family constituted by the oxen, sheep, and goats, distinguishable from the true oxen chiefly by their lighter and more graceful build, and by their upward and backwardly directed horns.

an'te-me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *antemeridianus.* See ANTE-; MERIDIAN.] Being before noon. Abbr., *A. M.*

an'te-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being or occurring before the creation of the world.

an'te-na'tal (-nā'tăl), *a.* Being or coming before birth.

an-ten'na (ăn-tĕn'ä), *n.; L. pl.* -NÆ (-ē). [L., yard of a sail.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A movable, segmented organ of sensation on the head of insects, myriapods, and crustaceans. **2.** *Wireless Teleg.* A wire or wires supported in the air for directly transmitting or receiving electric waves.

an'te-nup'tial (ăn'tē-nŭp'shăl), *a.* Preceding marriage.

an'te-pas'chal (-păs'kăl), *a.* Coming before the Passover or Easter.

an'te-pe'nult (-pē'nŭlt; -pē-nŭlt') } *n.* [L. *antepaenultima* (sc. *syllaba*) antepenultimate. See PENULT.] *Pros.* The last syllable except two of a word, as *-syl-* in *monosyllable.* — **an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate** (-pē-nŭl'tĭ-măt), *a. & n.*
an'te-pe-nul'ti-ma (-pē-nŭl'tĭ-mä) }

an'te-ri-or (ăn-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* **1.** Being before in time; antecedent. **2.** Being before, or toward the front, in place; — opposed to *posterior.* — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT. — **an-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

an'te-room' (ăn'tē-rōōm'), *n.* See ANTE-.

an'thel-min'tic (ăn'thĕl-mĭn'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. *ἕλμινς, -ινθος,* worm.] *Med.* Expelling or destroying intestinal worms. — *n.* An anthelmintic remedy.

an′them (ăn′thĕm), *n.* [AS. *antefen*, fr. LL., fr. Gr. ἀντίφωνον antiphon, anthem, deriv. of ἀντί over against + φωνή sound, voice.] **1**. Formerly, a hymn sung responsively; now, a prose composition, usually a selection from the Psalms, set to sacred music. **2**. A song of praise or gladness. — *v. t.* To celebrate with anthems. *Poetic.*

an′ther (ăn′thẽr), *n.* [fr. F., through L. fr. Gr. ἀνθηρός flowery, ἄνθος flower.] In seed plants, the part of the stamen which bears the pollen. See FLOWER, *Illust.*

an-thol′o-gy (ăn-thŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. ἀνθολογία, deriv. of ἄνθος flower + λέγειν to gather.] A collection of flowers (beautiful passages) of literature; a collection of poems or epigrams. — **an′tho-log′i-cal** (ăn′thō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **an-thol′o-gist** (ăn-thŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

an′thra-cite (ăn′thrȧ-sīt), *n.* [L. *anthracites* a kind of bloodstone, fr. Gr. ἀνθρακίτης like coals, ἄνθραξ, -ακος, coal.] A hard natural coal, differing from bituminous coal in containing little volatile matter. — **an′thra-cit′ic** (-sĭt′ĭk), *a.*

an′thrax (ăn′thrăks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄνθραξ coal, carbuncle.] An infectious, and usually fatal, bacterial disease of animals, esp. cattle and sheep, rarely transmitted to man.

an′thro-po- (ăn′thrō-pō-; ăn-thrō′-). A combining form fr. Greek ἄνθρωπος, *human being*, *man*.

an′thro-poid (ăn′thrō-poid), *a.* [*anthropo-* + *-oid.*] Resembling man; — applied esp. to certain apes. — *n.* An anthropoid ape.

an′thro-po-log′ic (-pō-lŏj′ĭk; ăn-thrō′-) } *a.* Of or pert. to
an′thro-po-log′i-cal (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl) } anthropology.

an′thro-pol′o-gy (ăn′thrō-pŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-logy.*] The science of man: **a** The science of the human organism. **b** The science of man in relation to physical character, distribution, the origin and classification of races, environmental and social relations, and culture.

an′thro-pom′e-try (ăn′thrō-pŏm′ē-trĭ), *n.* [*anthropo-* + *-metry.*] Art or practice of measuring the different parts of the human body. — **an′thro-po-met′ric**, **an′thro-po-met′ri-cal** (ăn′thrō-pō-mĕt′rĭk; -rĭ-kăl; ăn-thrō′-), *a.*

an′thro-po-mor′phism (ăn′thrō-pō-môr′fĭz’m; ăn-thrō′-), *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος of human form; ἄνθρωπος man + μορφή form.] Representation of the Deity, or of a polytheistic deity, with human attributes; also, ascription of human characteristics to things not human. — **an′thro-po-mor′phic** (-fĭk), *a.* — **an′thro-po-mor′phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

an′thro-po-mor′phize (-fīz), *v. t. & i.* To attribute human form or personality to.

an′thro-po-mor′phous (-môr′fŭs), *a.* Human in form.

an′thro-poph′a-gi (ăn′thrō-pŏf′ȧ-jī), *n. pl.; sing.* -GUS (-gŭs). [L., fr. Gr. ἀνθρωποφάγος eating men; ἄνθρωπος man + φαγεῖν to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

an′thro-poph′a-gite (-jīt), *n.* A cannibal.

an′thro-poph′a-gous (-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

an′thro-poph′a-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Cannibalism.

an′ti- (ăn′tĭ-). [Gr. ἀντί against.] A prefix signifying in general *opposite*, *against*, *counter*, *contrary*, *reverse*, and, sometimes, *spurious*, *counterfeit*. The prefix *anti-* is chiefly used: **1**. To form nouns, *anti-* having the force of an attributive limiting a noun, and meaning: **a** *Opposed* or *opposite in action* or *position*, *counter*, *opposing*, and hence, sometimes, *spurious*.

Examples: *Anti*christ, lit., *one who opposes* Christ; a *spurious* Christ; *anti*prism, a prism *opposite* or *reversed*.

b *Contrary* or *opposite of in kind*, *the reverse of*.

Examples: *anti*climax, the *opposite* or *reverse of* a climax; *anti*hero, the *opposite* or *reverse of* a hero.

2. To form adjectives and nouns, *anti-* having the force of a preposition limiting a noun expressed or implied in the word to which *anti-* is prefixed, and meaning: *acting counter to*, *opposed to*, *hostile to*, *counter*, hence, *preventive of*.

Examples: *anti*rust, *opposed to* rust, *preventive of* rust; *anti*hydrophobic, *acting counter to* hydrophobia; *anti*-Athenian, *hostile to*, or *opposing*, Athens or what is Athenian.

an′tic (-tĭk), *a.* [var. of *antique.*] Odd; fantastic; grotesque. — *n.* **1**. A buffoon; merry-andrew; the Fool of the old play. **2**. An odd imagery or device. **3**. A grotesque trick; piece of buffoonery; caper. — *v. t.;* -TICKED (-tĭkt), -TICKT. To make appear like a buffoon. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To perform antics.

an′ti-cath′ode (-tĭ-kăth′ōd), *n.* The part of a vacuum tube opposite the cathode. See RÖNTGEN RAY, *Illust.*

An′ti-christ (ăn′tĭ-krīst), *n.* **1**. One who denies or opposes Christ, esp., a great antagonist expected to fill the world with wickedness, but to be conquered forever by Christ at His second coming. **2**. [*l. c.*] A pretended Christ.

an′ti-chris′tian (ăn′tĭ-krĭs′chăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Antichrist; also, opposed to the Christian religion.

an-tic′i-pant (ăn-tĭs′ĭ-pănt), *a.* Anticipating; expectant.

an-tic′i-pate (-pāt), *v. t.;* -PAT′ED (-pāt′ĕd); -PAT′ING. [L. *anticipatus*, p. p. of *anticipare* to anticipate; *ante* + a deriv. of *capere* to take.] **1**. To do, take up, or deal with, before another; preclude or prevent by prior action. **2**. To take up, use, or introduce before the proper or normal time. **3**. To be before (another) in doing or acting; forestall. **4**. To foresee (a wish, command, etc.) and execute it beforehand. **5**. To foretaste or foresee. — **Syn.** See EXPECT, FORESTALL. — **an-tic′i-pa′tor** (-pā′tẽr), *n.*

an-tic′i-pa′tion (-pā′shŭn), *n.* An anticipating. — **Syn.** Preoccupation, preclusion, prevention; foresight, forethought.

an-tic′i-pa-tive (ăn-tĭs′ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Anticipating; containing anticipation. — **an-tic′i-pa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

an-tic′i-pa-to-ry (-pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Forecasting; of the nature of anticipation. — **an-tic′i-pa-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

an′tick. Obs. var. of ANTIC; ANTIQUE.

an′ti-cler′i-cal (ăn′tĭ-klĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Opposed to the clergy or clericalism, or, in Europe, to the Roman Catholic clergy.

an′ti-cli′max (-klī′măks), *n.* *Rhet.* A sentence or passage in which the ideas fall off in dignity or importance at the close; — the opposite of *climax*.

an′ti-cli′nal (-klī′năl), *a.* [*anti-* + Gr. κλίνειν to incline.] Pertaining to, or having inclination in, opposite directions; of or pertaining to an anticline. Cf. SYNCLINAL.

an′ti-cline (ăn′tĭ-klīn), *n.* *Geol.* A fold or arch of rock strata dipping in opposite directions from an axis.

Cross Section of Strata showing Anticline. *ab* Axial Plane.

an′tic-ly (ăn′tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* Oddly; grotesquely.

an′ti-cy′clone (ăn′tĭ-sī′klōn), *n.* *Meteor.* **a** A condition of the atmosphere opposite, as regards direction of the wind and distribution of barometric pressure, to that of a cyclone; also, the high-pressure area where this condition centers and where winds blow spirally outward. **b** An atmospheric disturbance on the edge or front of such an area. — **an′ti-cy-clon′ic** (-sī-klŏn′ĭk), *a.*

an′ti-dot′al (ăn′tĭ-dōt′ăl; ăn′tĭ-dō′tăl), *a.* Acting as, or of the nature of, an antidote. — **an′ti-dot′al-ly**, *adv.*

an′ti-dote (ăn′tĭ-dōt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀντιδότον, deriv. of ἀντί against + διδόναι to give.] **1**. A remedy for poison. **2**. Whatever tends to prevent or counteract evil.

an′ti-fe′brile (-fē′brĭl; -fĕb′rĭl), *a. & n.* Febrifuge.

An-tig′o-ne (ăn-tĭg′ō-nē). [L., fr. Gr. Ἀντιγόνη.] *Gr. Myth.* A faithful daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta. She performs funeral rites over the body of her brother Polynices against the command of her uncle, Creon.

an′ti-he′lix (ăn′ti-hē′lĭks), *n.* *Anat.* The curved elevation of the ear cartilage. See EAR, *Illust.*

an′ti–im-pe′ri-al-ism (-ĭm-pē′rĭ-ăl-ĭz’m), *n.* See ANTI-, 2.

an′ti-ma-cas′sar (-mȧ-kăs′ăr), *n.* [*anti-* + *Macassar* (Makassar) oil, used in hairdressing.] A cover to protect the back or arms of a chair, sofa, etc.; a tidy.

an′ti-mo-nar′chic (-mō-när′kĭk), **an′ti-mo-nar′chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* See ANTI-, 2.

an′ti-mo′ni-al (-mō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, antimony.

an′ti-mo-ny (ăn′tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [LL. *antimonium.*] An element of metallic appearance and crystalline structure, tin-white in color, hard and brittle, used chiefly in alloys to give hardness and the property of expanding on solidification. Symbol, *Sb* (L. *Stibium*); at. wt., 120.2.

an′ti-no′mi-an (-nō′mĭ-ăn), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One who maintains the moral law to be of no obligation, faith alone being necessary to salvation. — **an′ti-no′mi-an-ism** (-ĭz’m), *n.*

an-tin′o-my (ăn-tĭn′ō-mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀντινομία; ἀντί against + νόμος law.] Opposition of one law or rule to another.

An-ti′o-pe (ăn-tī′ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. Ἀντιόπη.] *Gr. Myth.* The mother by Zeus of Amphion and Zethus. See DIRCE.

an′ti-pa-thet′ic (ăn′tĭ-pȧ-thĕt′ĭk) } *a.* Naturally contrary;
an′ti-pa-thet′i-cal (-pȧ-thĕt′ĭ-kăl) } marked by antipathy.

an-tip′a-thy (ăn-tĭp′ȧ-thĭ), *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀντιπάθεια; ἀντί against + παθεῖν to suffer.] **1**. Contrariety or opposition in feeling; settled aversion; repugnance. **2**. Contrariety in nature; incompatibility; repugnancy of qualities. **3**. One that occasions antipathy. **Syn.** Dislike, disinclination, reluctance, antagonism, hostility; distaste, disrelish, detestation, abhorrence, loath-

ing, nausea. — ANTIPATHY, AVERSION, REPUGNANCE, DISGUST agree in the idea of intense dislike. ANTIPATHY implies an instinctive or constitutional dislike, sometimes manifested in an involuntary shrinking or recoil from its object. AVERSION (*to*, now rarely *from*) expresses a fixed and settled, sometimes even a cherished, distaste, usually exhibited in a voluntary avoidance of its object. REPUGNANCE adds the implication of antagonism or opposition. DISGUST is repugnance to what is offensive to one's taste or feelings.

an'ti-phlo-gis'tic (ăn'tĭ-flŏ-jĭs'tĭk), *a. Med.* Counteracting inflammation. — *n.* An antiphlogistic agent or diet.

An-tiph'o-lus of Eph'e-sus } (ăn-tĭf'ō-lŭs). Twin brothers indistinguishable one from the other, in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." They have indistinguishable twin slaves, each named Dromio.

an'ti-phon (ăn'tĭ-fŏn), *n.* [see ANTHEM.] **1.** A musical response, as in a chant. **2.** A piece of devotional verse or prose responsively sung as a part of the liturgy.

an-tiph'o-nal (ăn-tĭf'ō-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to antiphony. — *n.* A book of antiphons. — **an-tiph'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

an-tiph'o-ny (-ō-nĭ), *n. ; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). **1.** A musical response; also, antiphonal chanting or singing. **2.** A musical piece, as an anthem, sung alternately by parts of a choir or congregation. — **an'ti-phon'ic** (ăn'tĭ-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

an-tiph'ra-sis (ăn-tĭf'rə-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντίφρασις*, fr. *ἀντιφράζειν* to express by antithesis.] *Rhet.* Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. — **an'ti-phras'tic** (ăn'tĭ-frăs'tĭk), **an'ti-phras'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

an-tip'o-dal (ăn-tĭp'ō-dăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the antipodes; opposite on the globe. **2.** Diametrically opposite.

an'ti-pode (ăn'tĭ-pōd), *n. ; pl.* -PODES (-pōdz). One of the antipodes; a direct opposite. — **an-tip'o-de'an** (ăn-tĭp'ō-dē'ăn ; ăn'tĭ-pō'dē-ăn), *a.*

an-tip'o-des (ăn-tĭp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* In senses 2 & 3 sometimes erroneously used as a *sing.* [L., pl., fr. Gr. *ἀντίποδες* with the feet opposite ; *ἀντί* against + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] **1.** Those who live on the diametrically opposite side of the globe. **2.** The regions or country of the antipodes. **3.** The direct opposite or contrary.

an'ti-pole (ăn'tĭ-pōl'), *n.* Opposite pole ; direct opposite.

an'ti-pope' (-pōp'), *n.* One elected, or claiming to be, pope in opposition to the pope canonically chosen.

an'ti-py-ret'ic (-pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a. & n.* Febrifuge.

an'ti-py'rine, *or* **-rin** (-pī'rĭn), *n. Med.* A basic substance used as a remedy for pain, fever, and rheumatism.

an'ti-qua'ri-an (-kwā'rĭ-ăn ; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to antiquaries or antiquities. — *n.* An antiquary. — **an'ti-qua'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-qua-ry (ăn'tĭ-kwā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *antiquarius.*] Antiquarian. — *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A student of antiquities.

an'ti-quate (-kwāt), *v. t. ;* -QUAT'ED (-kwā'tĕd) ; -QUAT'ING. [L. *antiquatus*, p. p. of *antiquare*, fr. *antiquus* ancient.] To make old, obsolete, or antique; to make void as out of date.

an'ti-quat'ed (-kwā'tĕd), *p. a.* Grown old. Hence: Bygone ; obsolete ; old-fashioned. — **Syn.** See OLD.

an'tique (ăn'tēk). Obs. var. of ANTIC.

an-tique' (ăn-tēk'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *antiquus*, *anticus*, old, ancient, fr. *ante* before.] **1.** Old ; belonging to antiquity, esp. to ancient Greece or Rome. **2.** Old, as respects the present age or modern time ; antiquated. **3.** Belonging to the style of antiquity; old-fashioned. — **Syn.** Ancient. See OLD. — *n.* **1.** In general, anything very old ; esp., a relic or object of ancient art. **2.** *Print.* See TYPE.

an-tiq'ui-ty (-tĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being old or ancient ; ancientness. **2.** Ancient times, esp. those before the Middle Ages. **3.** The ancients. **4.** Usually in *pl.* A relic, monument, etc., of ancient times.

an'ti-sep'tic (ăn'tĭ-sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [*anti-* + *septic.*] **1.** Tending to prevent putrefaction, pus formation, etc., by destroying, or arresting the growth of, the bacteria causing it. **2.** Using, or pertaining to the use of, antiseptics. — *n.* An antiseptic substance. — **an'ti-sep'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

an'ti-slav'er-y (-slāv'ər-ĭ), *a.* See ANTI-, 2.

an'ti-spas-mod'ic (-spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a. Med.* Preventing or allaying spasms. — *n.* An antispasmodic agent.

an-tis'tro-phe (ăn-tĭs'trō-fē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντιστροφή.*] In the Greek choral dance or song, a part answering to a previous *strophe.* — **an'ti-stroph'ic** (ăn'tĭ-strŏf'ĭk), *a.*

an-tith'e-sis (ăn-tĭth'ĕ-sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἀντίθεσις*, deriv. of *ἀντί* against + *τιθέναι* to set.] **1.** *Rhet.* An opposition or contrast of words or ideas. **2.** Opposition; contrast ; an opposite. — **an'ti-thet'ic** (ăn'tĭ-thĕt'ĭk), **an'ti-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **an'ti-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an'ti-tox'in (ăn'tĭ-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* Also **-ine.** [*anti-* + *toxin.*] Any of certain soluble chemical compounds in the blood that have the power of neutralizing some specific poison, esp. a poison produced in the body by pathogenic bacteria.

an'ti-trade' (ăn'tĭ-trād'), *n.* An upper tropical wind blowing steadily in a direction opposite to the trade wind, beyond which, in the north temperate and the south temperate zone, it becomes a surface wind.

an-tit'ra-gus (ăn-tĭt'rə-gŭs), *n.* [fr. Gr. *ἀντίτραγος.*] *Anat.* A certain prominence of the external ear. See EAR.

an'ti-type' (-tīp'), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίτυπος* of corresponding form.] That of which the type is the pattern or representation. — **an'ti-typ'ic** (ăn'tĭ-tĭp'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ant'ler (ănt'lĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *ante* before + *oculus* eye.] The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of an animal of the deer family. See HORN. — **ant'lered** (-lĕrd), *a.*

ant lion. Any of various insects the larva of which digs a pit, lying in which it catches insects, esp. ants, that fall in.

An-to'ni-o (ăn-tō'nĭ-ō). See SHYLOCK ; PORTIA.

an'to-nym (ăn'tō-nĭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντωνυμία* a word used in place of another; *ἀντί* opposite + *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα*, word.] A word which is the opposite, in meaning, of another word in the same language ; — contrasted with *synonym.*

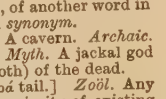
an'tre (ăn'tĕr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *antrum.*] A cavern. *Archaic.*

A-nu'bis (ə-nū'bĭs), *n.* [L.] *Egypt. Myth.* A jackal god of the necropolis, conductor (with Thoth) of the dead.

a-nu'ran (-răn), *n.* [*an-* not + Gr. *οὐρά* tail.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Anura*) comprising the majority of existing amphibians, marked by absence of the tail in the adult, including the frogs, toads, and tree toads. — **a-nu'ran**, *a.*

a-nu'rous (-rŭs), *a.* Tailless.

a'nus (ā'nŭs), *n.* [L.] The posterior opening of the alimentary canal.



Anvil. *a* Horn; *b*, *c* Holes for Set Chisels, Swage Blocks, etc.

an'vil (ăn'vĭl), *n.* [AS. *anfilt, onfilt.*] A block, usually of iron faced with steel, on which metal is shaped, as by hammering.

anx-i'e-ty (ăng-zī'ĕ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *anxietas*, fr. *anxius.* See ANXIOUS.] Painful uneasiness about a future or uncertain event. — **Syn.** Misgiving, worry, disquietude. See CARE.

anx'ious (ăŋk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *anxius*, fr. *angere* to pain, choke.] **1.** Disquieted over a possible or impending ill ; concerned or solicitous, esp. as to a future or unknown thing ; — with *for*, *about*, etc. **2.** Accompanied with or causing anxiety ; worrying ; as, *anxious* toil. **3.** Earnestly desirous. — **anx'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **anx'ious-ness**, *n.*

an'y (ĕn'ĭ), *a. & pron.* [AS. *ǣnig*, fr. *ān* one.] One indifferently out of a number ; one (or, as *pl.*, some) indiscriminately of whatever kind or quantity. — **Syn.** See SOME. — *adv.* To any extent ; in any degree ; at all.

an'y-bod-y (-bŏd-ĭ), *n. & pron.* Any person ; any one.

an'y-how (-hou), *adv. & conj.* In any way or manner whatever ; at any rate ; in any event.

an'y-thing (-thĭng), *n.* Any object, act, state, event, or fact whatever ; thing of any kind ; something or other.

an'y-way (-wā), **an'y-ways** (-wāz), *adv. & conj.* Anywise ; at all ; in any case.

an'y-where (-hwār), *adv.* In any place.

an'y-wise (ĕn'ĭ-wiz), *adv.* In any wise, or way ; at all.

A-o'ni-an (ā-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Aonius*, Gr. *Ἀόνιος*, fr. *Ἀονία.*] Of or pertaining to Aonia, the region of the mountains Helicon and Cithæron, in ancient Bœotia, or pert. to the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there.

a'o-rist (ā'ō-rĭst), *n.* [Gr. *ἀόριστος* indefinite ; *ἀ-* not + *ὁρίζειν* to define, *ὅρος* limit.] *Gram.* A tense of the Greek verb which denotes simply that an action or occurrence took place in an indefinite past time.

a'o-ris'tic (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Indefinite; undetermined. **2.** Of or pertaining to the aorist tense.

a-or'ta (ā-ôr'tə), *n.* [Gr. *ἀορτή*, fr. *ἀείρειν* to lift.] The great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all the body except the lungs. — **a-or'tic** (-tĭk), *a.*

a-pace' (ə-pās'), *adv.* At a quick pace ; quick ; fast.

A-pa'che (-pă'chā ; *commonly* -păch'ĭ), *n.* Any of a group of warlike nomad Indians, orig. of New Mexico and Arizona.

a-pale'. Obs. var. of APPALE.

ap'a-nage. Var. of APPANAGE.

a'pa-re'jo (ä'pä-rā'hō), *n. ; pl.* -JOS (-hōz ; *Sp.* -hōs). [Sp.] A kind of packsaddle of stuffed leather or canvas.

a-part' (ə-pärt'), *adv.* [F. *à part ; à* (L. *ad*) + *part* part.] **1.** Separately in regard to space or company ; aside.

2. Separately as to purpose, use, character, or consideration; independently. **3.** Aside; away; as, jesting *apart*. **4.** In two or more parts; asunder.

a-part'ment (*ə*-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *appartement*, fr. L. *ad* + *pars, partis*, part.] **1.** A suite, or set, of rooms. **2.** A room in a building. — **Syn.** See ROOM.

ap'a-thet'ic (ăp'*ə*-thĕt'ĭk) } *a.* Void of feeling; passionless;
ap'a-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } indifferent. — **Syn.** See PASSIVE. — **ap'a-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ap'a-thy (ăp'*ə*-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀπάθεια; *ἀ-* not + πάθος, fr. παθεῖν to suffer.] **1.** Want of feeling; lack of passion, emotion, or excitement; dispassion. **2.** Indifference to what ordinarily stirs the feelings or activities. — **Syn.** Insensibility, unconcern, stoicism.

ape (āp), *n.* [AS. *apa.*] **1.** Any monkey, esp. one of the larger tailless Old World forms. **2.** An imitator; mimic. — *v. t.*; APED (āpt); APING (āp'ĭng). To mimic. — **Syn.** See IMITATE.

a-peak' (*ə*-pēk'), *adv. & a.* *Naut.* In a vertical line.

a-pe'ri-ent (*ə*-pē'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *aperiens*, p. pr. of *aperire* to uncover, open; *a-* = *ab-* + *parire, parere*, to bring forth.] *Med.* Laxative.

ap'er-ture (ăp'ĕr-tūr), *n.* [L. *apertura*, fr. *aperire*. See APERIENT.] An opening; gap; hole. — **Syn.** See ORIFICE.

ap'er-y (āp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* APERIES (-ĭz). Apish action.

a-pet'al-ous (*ə*-pĕt'*ə*l-ŭs), *a.* See A-, not.

a'pex (ā'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. APEXES (-pĕk-sĕz; 24), L. APICES (ăp'ĭ-sēz). [L., summit.] The tip, point, or angular summit of anything.

a-pha'si-a (*ə*-fā'zhĭ-*ə*), *n.* [Gr. ἀφασία; *ἀ-* not + φάναι to speak.] Total or partial loss of the use of language, the vocal organs remaining intact. — **a-pha'si-ac** (-zĭ-ăk), *a. & n.*

a-phe'li-on (*ə*-fē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* APHELIA (-*ə*). [Gr. ἀπό from + ἥλιος sun.] *Astron.* That point of a planet's or comet's orbit farthest from the sun.

a'phid (ā'fĭd; ăf'ĭd), *n.* A plant louse.

a'phis (ā'fĭs), *n.*; *pl.* APHIDES (ăf'ĭ-dēz). *Zoöl.* An aphid.

aph'o-rism (ăf'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. ἀφορισμός definition, pithy sentence, fr. ἀφορίζειν to define; ἀπό from + ὁρίζειν to separate.] **1.** A definition of a principle. **2.** A pithy, compendious sentence stating a general doctrine or truth. Loosely, a maxim. — **Syn.** See AXIOM.

aph'o-rist (ăf'ō-rĭst), *n.* A writer or utterer of aphorisms. — **aph'o-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* — **aph'o-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Aph'ro-di'te (ăf'rō-dī'tē). [Gr. Ἀφροδίτη.] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Venus. See HEPHÆSTUS.

aph'tha (ăf'thä), *n.* [sing. of APHTHÆ.] *Med.* **a** One of the specks called aphthæ. **b** The disease also called thrush.

aph'thæ (-thē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀφθα eruption, thrush.] *Med.* Pearl-colored specks or flakes on the lips, in the mouth, stomach, etc., commonly characteristic of thrush.

a-phyl'lous (*ə*-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἄφυλλος; *ἀ-* not + φύλλον leaf.] *Bot.* Destitute of foliage leaves.

a'pi-a'ceous (ā'pĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *apium* parsley, celery.] Belonging to a family of plants, the celery, parsley, or carrot family, having a dry, seedlike fruit, of two carpels.

a'pi-an (ā'pĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *apianus.*] Of or pert. to bees.

a'pi-a'ri-an (-ā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Pert. to beekeeping or bees.

a'pi-a-ry (ā'pĭ-*ə*-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *apiarium*, fr. *apis* bee] Place where bees are kept; a collection of hives or colonies of bees kept for their honey.

ap'i-cal (ăp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* At or belonging to an apex.

ap'i-ces (ăp'ĭ-sēz), *n.*, *Lat. pl.* of APEX.

a-pic'u-late (*ə*-pĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [fr. L. *apiculus* a little apex.] *Bot.* Terminated abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf.

a'pi-cul'ture (ā'pĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *apis* bee + E. *culture.*] The rearing of bees.

a-piece' (*ə*-pēs'), *adv.* [*a-* (orig. the indef. article) + *piece.*] To or for each by itself; each; as the share of each.

A'pis (ā'pĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. Egypt. *Hapi.*] *Egypt. Relig.* A sacred bull worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. A new Apis was believed to be born on the death of the old.

ap'ish (āp'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; prone to servile imitation; hence, fantastically silly or affected.

ap'la-nat'ic (ăp'lä-năt'ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + Gr. πλανατικός wandering.] *Optics.* Free from spherical aberration.

‖ **a'plomb'** (*ə*'plŏN'), *n.* [F., fr. *à* to + *plomb* lead.] Perpendicularity; hence, assurance. — **Syn.** See CONFIDENCE.

a-poc'a-lypse (*ə*-pŏk'*ə*-lĭps), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀποκάλυψις, fr. ἀποκαλύπτειν to uncover; ἀπό- from + καλύπτειν to cover.] **1.** [*cap.*] The last book of the New Testament, also called *The Revelation of St. John the Divine.* **2.** Anything viewed as a revelation; a disclosure. — **a-poc'a-lyp'tic** (*ə*-pŏk'*ə*-lĭp'tĭk), **a-poc'a-lyp'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

a-poc'o-pe (*ə*-pŏk'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀποκοπή a cutting off.] *Gram.* Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

a-poc'ry-pha (-rĭ-fä), *n. pl.*, but often erroneously used as *sing.* with *pl.* -PHAS (-fäz). [L. *apocryphus* apocryphal, Gr. ἀπόκρυφος hidden, spurious, deriv. fr. ἀπό from + κρύπτειν to hide.] Writings or statements of doubtful authorship or authority. Esp.: [*cap.*] Certain writings not part of the Hebrew Bible and rejected by Protestants as not inspired sources of doctrine or not reliable history.

a-poc'ry-phal (-făl), *a.* **1.** Of or like the Apocrypha. **2.** Not canonical; fictitious; false. — **Syn.** See FABULOUS.

ap'od (ăp'ŏd), **ap'o-dal** (ăp'*ə*-dăl), *a.* [Gr. ἄπους, ἄποδος, footless; *ἀ-* not + πούς foot.] **1.** Footless. **2.** *Zoöl.* Destitute of pelvic fins, as eels.

a-pod'o-sis (*ə*-pŏd'ō-sĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀπόδοσις, deriv. of ἀπό back + διδόναι to give.] *Gram.* The conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*; — distinguished from *protasis.*

ap'o-gee (ăp'ō-jē), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόγαιον, fr. ἀπόγαιος from the earth; ἀπό from + γαῖα, γῆ, earth.] **1.** *Astron.* That point in a heavenly body's orbit farthest from the earth; — now properly said only of the moon. Opposed to *perigee.* **2.** The farthest or highest point; culmination.

A-pol'lo (*ə*-pŏl'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀπόλλων.] *Gr. Relig.* The god of manly youth and beauty, of poetry, music, and oracles. He was also god of healing, the sender and stayer of plagues, and the bringer of sudden death. He was, even in early times, a divinity of radiance and light, but not until late was he identified with the sun god Helios. See ARTEMIS.

Apollo of the Belvedere.

A-pol'los (-ŏs), *n.* [Gr. Ἀπολλώς.] In the Bible, an eloquent Alexandrian Jew who continued Paul's work at Corinth.

A-pol'ly-on (-ĭ-ŏn; -yŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀπολλύων destroying.] The angel of the bottomless pit; Abaddon. In "Pilgrim's Progress," he is a fiend overcome by Christian.

a-pol'o-get'ic (*ə*-pŏl'ō-jĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἀπολογητικός, fr. ἀπολογεῖσθαι to speak in defense of; ἀπό from + λόγος speech.] Defending by discourse; of the nature of an apology. — **a-pol'o-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
a-pol'o-get'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

a-pol'o-get'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of theology which formally defends, on grounds of reason, the divine origin and authority of Christianity.

a-pol'o-gist (*ə*-pŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One who makes an apology.

a-pol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZING (-jīz'ĭng). To make an apology. — **a-pol'o-giz'er** (-jīz'ĕr), *n.*

ap'o-logue (ăp'ō-lŏg), *n.* [L. *apologus*, Gr. ἀπόλογος; ἀπό from + λόγος speech.] A fictitious story intended to convey a moral truth; a moral fable.

a-pol'o-gy (*ə*-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀπολογία. See APOLOGETIC.] **1.** Something said or written in defense or justification. **2.** An acknowledgment intended as an atonement for an improper or injurious remark or act. **3.** What serves as an excuse for the absence of something; a makeshift.

Syn. Explanation, justification, vindication. — APOLOGY, EXCUSE. An APOLOGY implies that one has been, at least apparently, in the wrong; it may offer palliating circumstances, or frankly acknowledge error and express regret. An *apology* is in place when one has been guilty of a breach of propriety or decorum, and may involve humiliation. An EXCUSE implies neglect, which it explains or extenuates.

ap'oph-thegm (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.*, **ap'oph-theg-mat'ic** (-thĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.*, etc. Vars. of APOTHEGM, etc.

a-poph'y-sis (*ə*-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. ἀπόφυσις offshoot.] *Anat.* A process of a bone, esp. of a vertebra.

ap'o-plec'tic (ăp'*ə*-plĕk'tĭk), *a. Less commonly*, **ap'o-plec'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Of the nature of, relating to, or causing, apoplexy; affected with, inclined to, or symptomatic of, apoplexy. — *n.* One liable to or having apoplexy.

ap'o-plex (ăp'*ə*-plĕks), *v. t.* To strike with apoplexy. *Obs.*

ap'o-plex'y (-plĕk'sĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀποπληξία, fr. ἀποπλήσσειν to cripple by a stroke; ἀπό from + πλήσσ-

σειν to strike.] *Med.* Sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion, usually due to effusion of blood or serum into the brain or spinal cord.

a-port' (ȧ-pōrt'; 57), *adv.* *Naut.* On or toward the port, or left, side; — said esp. of the helm.

a-pos'ta-sy (ȧ-pŏs'tȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TASIES (-sĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀποστασία defection, deriv. of ἀπό from + στῆναι to stand.] Abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a total desertion from one's faith, principles, or party, esp. from one's religion.

a-pos'tate (-tāt), *n.* One who has apostatized. — *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, apostasy; renegade.

a-pos'ta-tize (-tȧ-tīz), *v. i.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'-ĭng). To commit apostasy.

ap'os-teme (ăp'ŏs-tēm), *n.* [deriv. of Gr. ἀπόστημα separation of pus into an ulcer.] *Med.* An abscess.

‖ **a po-ste'ri-o'ri** (ā pōs-tē'rĭ-ō'rī). [L.; *a* (*ab*) + *posterior* latter.] *Logic.* Characterizing reasoning by generalization from facts, or inference of causes from effects; — the reverse of *a priori*.

a-pos'tle (ȧ-pŏs''l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀπόστολος one sent forth; deriv. of ἀπό from + στέλλειν to send.] **1.** One of the 12 disciples of Christ, sent forth to preach the gospel; also, any of various others sent forth by Christ or, as Paul and Barnabas, soon after his death to preach the gospel. **2.** The first Christian missionary in any region; also, one who initiates any great moral reform, or first advocates any important belief or system. — **a-pos'tle-ship**, *n.*

a-pos'to-late (-tō-lāt), *n.* Office or mission of an apostle.

ap'os-tol'ic (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), **ap'os-tol'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an apostle, or the apostles, their times, or their spirit. **2.** Papal. — **ap'os-tol'i-cism** (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), **a-pos'to-lic'i-ty** (ȧ-pŏs'tō-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

a-pos'tro-phe (ȧ-pŏs'trō-fē), *n.* [(1) L., fr. Gr. ἀποστροφή a turning away, deriv. of ἀπό from + στρέφειν to turn. (2 & 3) F., fr. L. *apostrophus* apostrophe, omitting of a letter, Gr. ἀπόστροφος.] **1.** *Rhet.* Act of suddenly breaking off in a discourse and addressing, in the second person, some person or thing, absent or present. **2.** *Gram.* Omission of a letter or letters from a word. **3.** *Punctuation.* The mark ['] used: **a** To indicate an omission of one or more letters or figures. **b** To denote the possessive case, in which use it orig. marked an omission of the letter *e*. **c** In writing one form of the plural of letters and figures; as, two *a's* and three *7's*. **d** To mark the close of a quotation. See QUOTATION MARK. — **ap'os-troph'ic** (ăp'ŏs-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*

a-pos'tro-phize (-fīz), *v. t. & i.*; -PHIZED (-fīzd); -PHIZ'ING (-fīz'ĭng). **1.** To address by or in apostrophe. **2.** To contract by, or mark with, an apostrophe ['] or apostrophes.

a-poth'e-ca-ry (ȧ-pŏth'ē-kā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *apothecarius*, fr. L. *apotheca* storehouse, Gr. ἀποθήκη, deriv. fr. ἀπό away + τιθέναι to put.] One who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes. — **apothecaries' weight**, a system of weights used for compounding medical prescriptions. See TROY, *a.*

ap'o-thegm } (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα thing uttered, apothegm, deriv. of ἀπό from + φθέγγεσθαι to speak.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim. — **ap'o-theg-mat'ic** (-thĕg-măt'ĭk), **ap'o-theg-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), **ap'oph-theg-mat'ic, -mat'i-cal** (ăp'ŏ-), *a.* — **Syn.** See AXIOM.

ap'o-them (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. ἀπό + θέμα that which is placed.] *Math.* The perpendicular from the center to a side of a regular polygon.

ap'o-the'o-sis (ăp'ō-thē'ō-sĭs; ȧ-pŏth'ē-ō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -OSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀποθέωσις, fr. ἀποθεοῦν to deify.] **1.** Deification. **2.** Exaltation, as of a person or an ideal.

ap'o-the'o-size (ăp'ō-thē'ō-sīz), *v. t.* To deify; glorify.

ap-pale' (ă-pāl'), *v. t.* To weaken; appall. *Obs.*

ap-pall' (ă-pôl'), *v. t.* [OF. *apalir* to grow or make pale; *a* (L. *ad*) + *pale* pale.] To overcome, depress, or discourage with fear or horror; dismay. — **Syn.** See DISMAY.

ap-pall'ing, *p. a.* Such as to appall. — **Syn.** See FEARFUL.

ap'pa-nage, *or* **ap'a-** (ăp'ȧ-nāj), *n.* [fr. F., fr. OF. *apaner* to nourish, deriv. of L. *ad* + *panis* bread.] **1.** Provision made by a sovereign or prince for the younger members of his family, as by a grant of lands; loosely, any property appropriated to or by a person as his perquisite. **2.** That which belongs by custom or right; a natural endowment.

ap'pa-ra'tus (-rā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RATUS; -RATUSES (-tŭs-ĕz; 24). [L., fr. *apparare*, *apparatum*, to prepare; *ad* + *parare* to make ready.] **1.** Things provided as means to an end. **2.** A set of implements or utensils for a given work; any complex instrument or appliance for a specific action or operation; machinery; mechanism.

ap-par'el (ă-păr'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *pareil* like, deriv. of L. *par* equal.] **1.** Dress; garb. **2.** *Naut.* The equipment of a ship, as masts, sails, etc. — *v. t.*; -ELED or -ELLED (-ĕld); -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To furnish with apparatus; equip. **2.** To clothe. **3.** To deck; embellish.

ap-par'ent (ă-păr'ĕnt; ă-păr'-), *a.* [OF. *aparant*, p. pr. of *aparoir*. See APPEAR.] **1.** Open to view; visible. **2.** Clear or manifest to the understanding; plain; evident. **3.** Appearing as actual to the eye or mind (distinguished from, but not necessarily opposed to, *actual*, *true*, or *real*); seeming. — **Syn.** Distinct, obvious, certain, indubitable; seeming. — *n.* An heir apparent. *Obs.* — **ap-par'ent-ly**, *adv.*

ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'ȧ-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *apparitio*.] **1.** Act of becoming apparent; appearance. **2.** Semblance; aspect. *Obs.* **3.** The thing appearing; visible object; form. **4.** A preternatural or unexpected appearance; ghost; specter; phantom. — **Syn.** See GHOST. — **ap'pa-ri'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ap-par'i-tor (ă-păr'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *apparere*. See APPEAR.] An officer executing the orders of magistrates.

ap-peach' (ă-pēch'), *v. t.* [fr. OF.] To impeach. *Obs.*

ap-peal' (ă-pēl'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *appellare* to approach, invoke.] **1.** *Law.* **a** To charge with a crime or offense; accuse. *Hist.* **b** To take an appeal of. **2.** To challenge. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* **1.** *Law.* To make or take an appeal. **2.** To call on another to decide a matter controverted, to vindicate one's rights, conduct, taste, etc. Hence: To call on one for aid or sympathy. — *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a** A formal accusation of a heinous offense with a demand for punishment for the private injury. *Hist.* **b** A proceeding by which a cause is brought to a superior court for reexamination; also, right of taking such proceeding. **2.** A summons to answer to a charge. **3.** A call on a person, a faculty of mind, or any kind of authority, for proof or decision in one's favor; a call for help or a favor; entreaty. — **ap-peal'a-ble**, *a.* — **ap-peal'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ap-pear' (ă-pēr'), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *apparēre* to appear; *ad* + *parēre* to come forth.] **1.** To come or be in sight; become visible. **2.** To attend before some authority, tribunal, or superior, either in person or by attorney, to answer a charge, plead a cause, etc. **3.** To come before the public. **4.** To become visible or clear to the mind; be obvious or manifest. **5.** To seem; look. — **Syn.** See SEEM.

ap-pear'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of appearing. **2.** Semblance; external show. **3.** Manner of appearing; look; aspect; air. **4.** A thing seen; phenomenon; apparition.

Syn. APPEARANCE, ASPECT. APPEARANCE refers to the outward look or semblance; ASPECT, to a particular phase of appearance, or to appearance regarded as characteristic or significant; as, the sky, which already had a gloomy *appearance*, suddenly assumed a threatening *aspect*.

ap-pease' (ă-pēz'), *v. t.*; -PEASED' (-pēzd'); -PEAS'ING. [OF. *apaisier*, fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *pais* peace, L. *pax*, *pacis*.] To make quiet; calm; still; allay. — **Syn.** Conciliate, propitiate, assuage, compose, allay. See PACIFY. — **ap-peas'a-ble** (ă-pēz'ă-b'l), *a.* — **ap-pease'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ap-pel'lant (ă-pĕl'ănt), *a.* [L. *appellans*, p. pr.] Appealing. — *n.* One who appeals.

ap-pel'late (-ăt), *a.* [L. *appellatus*, p. p.] Pertaining to, or taking cognizance of, appeals.

ap'pel-la'tion (ăp'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of calling by a name. **2.** An appellative. — **Syn.** See NAME.

ap-pel'la-tive (ă-pĕl'ȧ-tĭv), *n.* **1.** A common name or noun, in distinction from a *proper* name or noun. **2.** The word by which a person or thing is called; appellation; title; descriptive name. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a common name; denominative; naming. **2.** *Gram.* Common, as opposed to *proper*. — **ap-pel'la-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ap'pel-lee' (ăp'ĕ-lē'), *n.* *Law.* The person against whom an appeal is taken.

ap-pel'lor (ă-pĕl'ôr; ăp'ĕ-lôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who appeals; usually, *Hist.*, one who appeals (accuses) another of a crime.

ap-pend' (ă-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *appendere* or F. *appendre*, deriv. of L. *ad* + *pendĕre*, v. i., to hang, *pendēre*, v. t., to hang.] **1.** To hang or attach, as by a string, so as to suspend. **2.** To add as accessory; annex. — **Syn.** See ATTACH.

ap-pend'age (ă-pĕn'dăj), *n.* **1.** Something appended to a principal or greater thing; an appurtenance. **2.** *Biol.* A subordinate part; esp., a limb of an articulate animal.

Syn. APPENDAGE, APPURTENANCE refer to something re-

garded as additional, and also as subsidiary, to another object. APPENDAGE implies a certain closeness of attachment or connection, and emphasizes, sometimes even to mild contempt, the idea of subordination; as, the caudal *appendage.* APPURTENANCE usually implies possession of the subsidiary by the principal object; as, a bed with all its *appurtenances* of mattresses, pillows, etc.

ap-pend′ant (ă-pĕn′dănt), *a.* Hanging; annexed; adjunct. — *n.* Anything attached as incidental or subordinate to another.

ap-pen′di-ces (ă-pĕn′dĭ-sēz), *n., L. pl.* of APPENDIX.

ap-pen′di-ci′tis (-sī′tĭs), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen′dix (ă-pĕn′dĭks), *n.; pl.* E. -DIXES (-dĭk-sĕz; 24), L. -DICES (-dĭ-sēz). [L. *appendix, -dicis,* fr. *appendere* to append.] **1.** Something appended; appendage; adjunct. **2.** Matter added to a book but not necessarily essential to its completeness, as a body of notes. **3.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* An outgrowth; appendage; specif., the vermiform appendix. **Syn.** APPENDIX and SUPPLEMENT (as applied to matter subjoined to a book). APPENDIX is used of matter appended to what is relatively complete in itself. SUPPLEMENT implies additional matter essential to complete treatment, but suggests large compass, and often material added after some lapse of time, and as a separate publication.

ap′per-cep′tion (ăp′ẽr-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [*ad-* + *perception.*] *Psychol.* **a** Perception involving self-consciousness. **b** Cognition through the relating of new ideas to familiar ideas. — **ap′per-cep′tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

ap′per-tain′ (-tān′), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *appertinere; ad* + *pertinere.* See PERTAIN.] To belong or pertain by right, nature, appointment, or custom; relate. — **Syn.** See PERTAIN.

ap′pe-tence (ăp′ē-tĕns), *n.* Appetency.

ap′pe-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *appetentia,* fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for. See APPETITE.] **1.** Fixed and strong desire; esp., natural desire; craving; appetite. **2.** An instinctive propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in aquatic fowls to swim.

ap′pe-tite (-tīt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *appetitus,* fr. *appetere* to strive after, long for; *ad* + *petere* to seek.] **1.** An inherent or habitual desire or propensity for some personal gratification of body or mind; craving. **2.** Desire for, or relish of, food or drink. **3.** An object desired. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Longing, hunger, appetency, passion.

ap′pe-ti′tive (-tī′tĭv), *a.* Having or giving appetite.

ap′pe-tiz′er (-tīz′ẽr), *n.* That which stimulates appetite.

ap′pe-tiz′ing (-tīz′ĭng), *p. a.* Exciting appetite.

Ap′pi-an (ăp′ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Appius, Appianus.*] Of or pert. to Appius, or the gens of the Appii. — **Appian Way**, the great paved highway from ancient Rome to Brundusium, now Brindisi, begun by *Appius* Claudius Cæcus, about 312 B. C.

ap-plaud′ (ă-plôd′), *v. i.* [L. *applaudere; ad* + *plaudere* to clap the hands.] To express approbation loudly, emphatically, or significantly. — *v. t.* **1.** To show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, etc. **2.** To praise; approve. — **Syn.** Extol, magnify. — **ap-plaud′er**, *n.*

ap-plause′ (ă-plôz′), *n.* [L. *applaudere, applausum,* to applaud.] Act of applauding; public approbation. — **Syn.** Acclaim, acclamation, plaudits; commendation.

ap-plau′sive (ă-plô′sĭv), *a.* Expressing applause.

ap′ple (ăp′'l), *n.* [AS. *æppel, æpl.*] **1.** The pome fruit of any of certain trees of a family including the quince, pear, hawthorn, medlar, etc. **2.** A tree that bears apples.

ap′ple-john′ (-jŏn′), *n.* A kind of apple said to be best when old and withered. *Obs.*

Apple of Discord. *Gr. Myth.* A golden apple inscribed, "for the beauty," which Eris threw among the gods at the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. See PARIS, 1.

ap-pli′ance (ă-plī′ăns), *n.* **1.** Compliance. *Obs.* **2.** Application. **3.** Thing applied; device. — **Syn.** See DEVICE.

ap′pli-ca-ble (ăp′lĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being applied; fit, suitable, or right to be applied. — **ap′pli-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ap′pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ap′pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ap′pli-cant (-kănt), *n.* One who applies for something.

ap′pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *applicatio.* See APPLY.] **1.** Act of applying; as: **a** A laying on. **b** Employment. **c** Assiduous attention. **d** Request. **2.** A thing applied; specifically, a means. **3.** Capacity or fact of being practically applied or used; relevancy. — **Syn.** See EFFORT.

ap-plied′ (ă-plīd′), *p. a.* Put to use; pursued for some end outside of its own domain; — said of various sciences, and distinguished from *pure.*

‖ **ap′pli′qué′** (ȧ′plē′kā′), *a.* [F.] Put on, as patterns on textiles; also, done or made in this way, as *appliqué* work.

ap-ply′ (ă-plī′), *v. t.;* -PLIED′ (ă-plīd′); -PLY′ING. [OF. *aplier,* fr. L. *applicare* to attach to; *ad* + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To place in contact; put or adjust (one thing *to* another); — with *to.* **2.** To use for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; appropriate; devote. **3.** To fix closely; engage and employ diligently, or with attention. **4.** To betake; address; refer; — used reflexively. — *v. i.* **1.** To have connection (*with*) or relevancy (*to*); to have some agreement or analogy. **2.** To make request; have recourse (*to*) with a view to gain something. **3.** To apply or address one's self; attend closely (*to*).

‖ **ap-pog′gia-tu′ra** (äp-pŏd′jȧ-tōō′rȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *appoggiare* to lean, rest.] *Music.* An accessory tone preceding an essential tone, as an embellishment of melody. It is generally written as a note of smaller size.

ap-point′ (ă-point′), *v. t.* [OF. *apointier* to prepare, arrange, fr. LL. *appunctare* to bring back to the point, restore; L. *ad* + *punctum* point.] **1.** To fix with power or firmness; establish. **2.** To fix by a decree, order, command, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; constitute; ordain; prescribe. **3.** To assign, designate, or set apart, by authority. **4.** To furnish in all points; equip; as, a well *appointed* army. *Obs. or R., except in p. p.* **5.** To arraign. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To ordain; determine. — **Syn.** See FURNISH. — **ap-point′er**, *n.* — **ap-poin′tive** (-poin′tĭv), *a.*

ap-point′ee′ (ă-poin′tē′), *n.* A person appointed; one to whom an estate is appointed.

ap-point′ment (ă-point′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of appointing: **a** Stipulation; esp., an engagement for a meeting. **b** A directing or ordaining. **c** Designation of a person to hold an office, discharge a trust, etc. **2.** That which is appointed or the result of appointing: **a** Agreement; compact. **b** Decree; established order or constitution. **c** An office, station, or position; an assigned duty or service. **d** Equipment; furniture, as for a ship; outfit. — **Syn.** See OFFICE.

ap-por′tion (ă-pōr′shŭn; 57), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* + *portio.*] To assign in just proportion; portion out; allot. — **Syn.** See ALLOT. — **ap-por′tion-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ap-pose′ (ă-pōz′), *v. t.;* -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING. [F. *apposer* to set to; *à* (L. *ad*) + *poser* to put, place. See POSE.] To place opposite or before; apply.

ap′po-site (ăp′ō-zĭt), *a.* [L. *appositus,* p. p. of *apponere* to put to; *ad* + *ponere* to put.] Very applicable; well adapted; fit; relevant. — **Syn.** See PERTINENT. — **ap′po-site-ly**, *adv.* — **ap′po-site-ness**, *n.*

ap′po-si′tion (-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of apposing. **2.** *Gram.* The setting of a word or phrase beside another or in a parallel construction without a connective, as in "John, the apostle;" also, the relation so established.

ap-pos′i-tive (ă-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of, relating to, or in, apposition. — *n.* A word or phrase in apposition.

ap-prais′al (ă-prāz′ăl), *n.* Act of appraising; also, the value fixed in appraising; appraisement.

ap-praise′ (ă-prāz′), *v. t.;* -PRAISED′ (-prāzd′); -PRAIS′ING. [*ad-* + *praise.*] **1.** To set a value on; estimate the worth of, esp. officially. **2.** To estimate; conjecture. **3.** To praise. *Rare.* — **ap-prais′er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **ap-prais′a-ble**, *a.*

ap-praise′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Appraisal.

ap-pre′ci-a-ble (ă-prē′shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appreciated; perceptible. — **ap-pre′ci-a-bly**, *adv.*

ap-pre′ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *appretiatus,* p. p. of *appretiare* to appraise; *ad* + *pretiare* to prize, *pretium* price.] **1.** To price or value; estimate justly. **2.** To recognize or feel the worth of; esteem duly. **3.** To raise the value of; — opposed to *depreciate.* **4.** To be sensible of; distinguish. — *v. i.* To rise in value. — **Syn.** See ESTIMATE. — **ap-pre′ci-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* — **ap-pre′ci-a-tive** (ă-prē′shĭ-ȃ-tĭv), *a.* — **ap-pre′ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pre′ci-a-tive-ness**, *n.* — **ap-pre′ci-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n.* — **ap-pre′ci-a-to-ry** (-ȧ-tȏ-rĭ), *a.*

ap′pre-hend′ (ăp′rē-hĕnd′), *v. t.* [L. *apprehendere; ad* + *prehendere* to seize.] **1.** To seize. *Archaic.* **2.** To arrest. **3.** To become conscious or sensible of as (really or imaginarily) existing; to anticipate, esp. with fear; as, he *apprehends* danger in every sound. **4.** To lay hold of with the understanding; interpret the meaning of. — *v. i.* **1.** To think, believe, or be of opinion; understand; suppose. **2.** To be apprehensive; fear. — **Syn.** Perceive, conceive, grasp, imagine. — **ap′pre-hend′er**, *n.*

ap′pre-hen′si-ble (-hĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be apprehended or conceived. — **ap′pre-hen′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ap′pre-hen′sion (-hĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of apprehending.

2. Opinion; conception; sentiment. **3.** The faculty by which ideas are conceived; understanding.
Syn. Seizure, arrest; perception, anticipation; dread, distrust, suspicion; uneasiness, anxiety, concern, solicitude; presage, premonition.—APPREHENSION, MISGIVING, FOREBODING, PRESENTIMENT. APPREHENSION denotes disquieting anticipation of evil, usually with dread; as, he was in a state of nervous *apprehension*. MISGIVING implies such a premonition of evil as saps resolution and confidence; as, *misgiving* seized them as to the result. FOREBODING implies deeper and more ominous conviction; as, oppressed with gloomy *forebodings*. PRESENTIMENT suggests an antecedent impression, usually vague, of impending misfortune; as, a *presentiment* of evil deterred him.

ap'pre-hen'sive (ăp'rē-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of apprehending, or quick to apprehend; apt; discerning. **2.** Anticipative; fearful. **3.** Sensible; feeling. *Rare.* — **ap'pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ap'pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

ap-pren'tice (ă-prĕn'tĭs), *n.* [fr. OF. *apprendre* to learn, L. *apprendere*, *apprehendere*, to apprehend. See APPREHEND.] One bound to serve another for a certain time in consideration of instruction in an art or trade, and formerly, usually, of maintenance. — *v. t.;* -TICED (-tĭst); -TIC-ING (-tĭs-ĭng). To bind or indenture as an apprentice. — **ap-pren'tice-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **ap-pren'tice-ship**, *n.*

ap-prise' (ă-prīz'), *v. t.;* -PRISED' (-prīzd'); -PRIS'ING (-prīz'-ĭng). Also **ap-prize'**. [F. *appris*, fem. *apprise*, p. p. of *apprendre* to learn, teach, inform.] To give notice; inform. — **Syn.** Acquaint, advertise, advise.

ap-prize', *v. t.;* -PRIZED' (-prīzd'); -PRIZ'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [fr. OF.; ultimately of same origin as E. *appraise*.] To appraise. — **ap-priz'er** (ă-prīz'ẽr), *n.*

ap-proach' (ă-prōch'), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *aprochier*, LL. *appropiare*, fr. L. *ad* + *propiare* to draw near.] To come or go near; draw nigh; approximate; also, to make advances to. — *n.* **1.** Act of approaching. **2.** *pl.* Maneuvers toward securing personal relations; advances. **3.** A way by which a place can be approached; access. — **ap-proach'a-ble**, *a.*

ap'pro-bate (ăp'rō-bāt), *v. t.* [L. *approbatus*, p. p. of *approbare* to approve.] To approve; sanction officially. — **ap'pro-ba-tive** (-bā-tĭv), *a.* — **ap'pro-ba-tive-ness**, *n.*

ap'pro-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of approving; approval; sanction; commendation. **2.** Probation or novitiate. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See ADMIRATION.

ap-proof' (ă-prōōf'), *n.* **1.** Trial; proof; test. *Archaic.* **2.** Approval; commendation.

ap-pro'pri-a-ble (ă-prō'prĭ-*a*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

ap-pro'pri-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *appropriatus*, p. p. of *appropriare; ad* + *propriare* to appropriate, *proprius* one's own, proper.] Set apart for a particular use or person. Hence: Belonging peculiarly; suitable; fit; proper. — **Syn.** See FIT. — (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To take to one's self or to claim in exclusion of others. **2.** To assign to a specific person or use. **3.** To suit. *Archaic.* — **ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.* — **ap-pro'pri-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* — **ap-pro'pri-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

ap-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of appropriating. **2.** That which is appropriated; esp., money set apart by formal action to a specific use.

ap-prov'a-ble (ă-prōōv'*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ap-prov'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of approving; approbation; sanction. — **Syn.** See ADMIRATION.

ap-prove' (ă-prōōv'), *v. t.;* -PROVED' (-prōōvd'); -PROV'ING (-prōōv'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *approbare; ad* + *probare* to approve.] **1.** To prove; confirm. *Obs.* **2.** To make proof of; demonstrate. **3.** To sanction officially; ratify; confirm. **4.** To regard as good; commend. — *v. i.* To pass or have a favorable opinion (of); judge favorably. — **ap-prov'er** (-prōōv'ẽr), *n.* — **ap-prov'ing**, *p. a.*

ap-prox'i-mate (ă-prŏk'sĭ-māt), *a.* [L. *approximatus*, p. p. of *approximare* to approach. See AD-; PROXIMATE.] **1.** Approaching; proximate; resembling nearly. **2.** Near to correctness; nearly exact. — *n.* An approximation. — (-māt), *v. t.;* -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. **1.** To carry or advance near to; cause to approach. **2.** To come near to; approach. — *v. i.* To approach. — **ap-prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

ap-prox'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or result of approximating. **2.** An approach to a correct estimate, or conception, etc., or to a given quantity, quality, etc.

ap-prox'i-ma-tive (ă-prŏk'sĭ-mā-tĭv), *a.* Approximate.

ap-pulse' (ă-pŭls'; ăp'ŭls), *n.* [L. *appulsus*, fr. *appellere*, *appulsum*, to drive to.] An approach; impulse; also, impact.

ap-pur'te-nance (ă-pûr'tē-năns), *n.* [fr. AF., deriv. fr. L. *appertinere*. See APPERTAIN.] That which appertains to something; adjunct; something incident to another principal or more important thing. — **Syn.** See APPENDAGE.

ap-pur'te-nant (-nănt), *a.* Annexed to some more important thing; accessory; incident. — *n.* An appurtenance.

a'pri-cot (ā'prĭ-kŏt; ăp'rĭ-), *n.* [F. *abricot*, fr. Sp. or Pg., fr. Ar., fr. Gr. πραικόκια, pl., fr. L. *praecoquus*, *praecox*, early ripe.] The oval, orange-colored fruit of a certain tree of the plum family, somewhat intermediate in flavor between a peach and a plum; also, the tree.

A'pril (ā'prĭl), *n.* [L. *Aprilis*.] The fourth month of the year, having 30 days.

April fool. One who is sportively imposed upon on the first day of April, called "All Fools' Day."

‖ **a' pri-o'ri** (ā' prĭ-ō'rĭ; ä' prĭ-ō'rē). [L., fr. *a* (*ab*) + *prior* former.] Opposed to *a posteriori*. **1.** *Logic.* Characterizing reasoning which deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or which infers effects from known causes; deductive or deductively. **2.** Presumptive; presumptively; without a determining examination.

a'pron (ā'prŭn; ä'pŭrn), *n.* [OF. *naperon*, dim. of *nape*, cloth, tablecloth, LL. *napa*, fr. L. *mappa* napkin, table napkin. The initial *n* was confused with *n* of the article *an*.] **1.** An article of dress worn on the fore part of the body as a covering or to protect the clothes. **2.** Something which by its shape or use suggests an apron. — *v. t.* To put an apron on; provide with or as with an apron.

ap'ro-pos' (ăp'rō-pō'), *adv. & a.* [F. *à propos; à* (L. *ad*) + *propos* purpose.] **1.** Opportunely; seasonably; opportune; seasonable. **2.** To the purpose; suitably.

apse (ăps), *n.; pl.* APSES (ăp'sēz; 24). [See APSIS.] *Arch.* A projecting part of a building, esp. of a church, usually semicircular in plan. — **ap'si-dal** (ăp'sĭ-dăl), *a.*

ap'sis (ăp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SIDES (-sĭ-dēz). [L. *apsis*, Gr. ἁψίς, ἁψίδος, a fastening, hoop, wheel, bow, arch.] **1.** *Astron.* In an orbit, the point at which the distance of the body from the center of attraction is either greatest (*higher apsis*) or least (*lower apsis*). **2.** *Arch.* An apse.

apt (ăpt), *a.* [L. *aptus*.] **1.** Fit or suited; suitable; appropriate. **2.** Having a habitual tendency. **3.** Ready; especially fitted or qualified; quick to learn; prompt; expert. **Syn.** Qualified; inclined, prone.—APT, LIKELY, LIABLE, SUBJECT come into comparison as expressing tendency. APT suggests habitual, sometimes inherent, predisposition; LIKELY emphasizes the idea of probability; as, an impulsive person is *apt* to blunder; an angry dog is *likely* to bite. But *apt* and *likely* are often interchanged. LIABLE properly implies openness or exposure to something burdensome or disadvantageous; as, children are *liable* to be imposed upon. SUBJECT denotes constant or rooted liability; as, he is *subject* to fits of passion. See PERTINENT.

ap'ter-ous (ăp'tẽr-ŭs), **ap'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.* [Gr. ἄπτερος wingless; *a-* not + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Wingless.

apt'i-tude (ăp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *aptus* apt.] **1.** Natural or acquired disposition or capacity for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect. **2.** General fitness; adaptation. **3.** Readiness in learning; aptness. — **Syn.** See GIFT.

apt'ly (ăpt'lĭ), *adv.* In an apt manner.

apt'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being apt.

‖ **a'qua** (ā'kwä), *n.* [L.] Water. — **aqua fortis** (fôr'tĭs) [L., strong water], nitric acid. — **a. mirabilis** (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lĭs) [L., wonderful water], *Old Pharm.*, a kind of distilled cordial. — **a. regia** (rē'jĭ-*ä*) [L., royal water], *Chem.*, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which will dissolve gold or platinum. — **a. vitæ** (vī'tē) [L., water of life], formerly, alcohol; hence, brandy or other ardent spirit.

a'qua-ma-rine' (-mä-rēn'), *n.* [L. *aqua marina* sea water.] A transparent beryl, typically bluish green, used as a gem.

aq'ua-relle' (ăk'wä-rĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *acquerello*, fr. *acqua* water, L. *aqua*.] A drawing in water color.

a-qua'rĭ-um (*ā*-kwā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-*ä*). [L., neut. of *aquarius* relating to water.] **1.** An artificial pond, or a vessel of water, in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept. **2.** A place for the care and exhibition of such aquatic collections.

a-quat'ic (*ā*-kwăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *aquaticus*. See AQUA.] Of or pertaining to water; growing in or frequenting water. — *n.* **1.** An aquatic animal or plant. **2.** *pl.* Sports or exercises practiced in or on the water.

a'qua-tint' (ā'kwä-tĭnt'; ăk'wä-), **a'qua-tin'ta** (-tĭn'*tä*), *n.* [It. *acquatinta* dyed water.] Etching with aqua fortis, giving the effect of a watercolor or India-ink drawing.

aq'ue-duct (ăk'wē-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *aquaeductus; aquae*, gen. of *aqua* water + *ductus* a leading.] **1.** **a** Any conduit for water, esp. one for a large quantity of flowing water. **b** A structure for conveying a canal over a river or hollow. **2.** *Anat.* A canal or passage in a part or organ.

a'que-ous (ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, or of the nature of, water, or abounding with it; watery. **2.** Produced by water.

aq'ui-line (ăk'wĭ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *aquilinus*, fr. *aquila* eagle.] **1.** Of or like an eagle. **2.** Curving; prominent, like the beak of an eagle; — applied esp. to the nose.

Aq'ui-lon (-lŏn), *n.* [L. *aquilo.*] The north wind. *Obs.*

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb), *n.* **1.** A Semite of the race which from the earliest known time has occupied the Arabian peninsula and now has a much wider habitat. **2.** A horse of Arabian breed. **3.** = STREET ARAB. — *a.* Arabian.

Arabesque.

ar'a-besque' (-ă-bĕsk'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *Arabo* Arab.] A kind of ornamentation consisting of a fantastic pattern of plants or fruits, foliage, etc., and often (except in Moorish and Arabic art) figures of men or animals, and usually in combination with a geometric design. — *a.* Relating to, or exhibiting, arabesque.

A-ra'bi-an (ă-rā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Arabia or Arabs; Arabic. — *n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.

Ar'a-bic (ăr'ă-bĭk), *a.* Arabian. — *n.* The Semitic language of the Arabs. — **Arabic numerals** *or* **figures**, the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, etc., and the cipher 0.

Ar'a-bist (-bĭst), *n.* One versed in Arabic.

ar'a-ble (ăr'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *arabilis*, fr. *arare* to plow.] Fit for, or cultivated by, plowing or tillage. — *n.* Arable land.

Ar'a-by (ăr'ă-bĭ), *n.* [F. *Arabie*, L. *Arabia* Arabia.] Arabia. *Archaic or Poetic.*

A-rach'ne (ă-răk'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. ἀράχνη spider.] *Gr. Myth.* A Lydian maiden turned into a spider by Minerva for competing with her in weaving and embroidery.

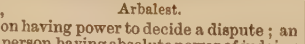
a-rach'nid (-nĭd), *n.* [Gr. ἀράχνη spider.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Arachnida*) of arthropods including the spiders, scorpions, and allies. — **a-rach'ni-dan** (-nĭ-dăn), *a. & n.*

a-rach'noid (-noid), *a.* [Gr. ἀραχνοειδής like a cobweb; ἀράχνη spider, spider's web + εἶδος form.] **1.** Resembling a spider's web; cobweblike. **2.** *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating a certain thin membrane of the brain and spinal cord. **3.** *Bot.* Covered with, or composed of, soft, loose hairs or fibers; cobwebby. — *n.* An arachnid.

Ar'a-mæ'an } (ăr'ă-mē'ăn), *a.* Aramaic. — *n.* **1.** A Sem-
Ar'a-me'an } ite of the branch occupying the Biblical Aram (Syria and Mesopotamia) and neighboring territories; more broadly, a Semite of the branch including the Assyrians, Babylonians, Phœnicians, Hebrews, and Canaanites, as well as the Aramæans proper; very broadly, an individual of a Hamitic, Semitic, or related people. **2.** The speech or tongue including the languages spoken by the Aramæans.

Ar'a-ma'ic (-mā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Biblical Aram; esp., of or pert. to, or in, the language called Aramaic. — *n.* A tongue including a group of Semitic languages and dialects including Syriac, Biblical and Palestinian Aramaic, and Samaritan.

ar'ba-lest (ăr'bă-lĕst) } *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *arcubal-*
ar'ba-list (ăr'bă-lĭst) } *lista; arcus* bow + *ballista* a military engine.] *Antiq.* A kind of crossbow consisting of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood. — **ar'ba-lest'er, ar'ba-list'er,** *n.*



Arbalest.

ar'bi-ter (ăr'bĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L.] **1.** A person having power to decide a dispute; an arbitrator. **2.** Any person having absolute power of judging and determining.

ar'bi-trage (-trăj), *n.* [F.] **1.** Arbitration. *Archaic.* **2.** *Commerce.* Traffic in which the profit arises from the difference of value of the same commodity in different markets at the same time.

ar-bit'ra-ment (ăr-bĭt'ră-mĕnt), *n.* [OF. *arbitrement.*] **1.** Right or power of deciding; free will. **2.** Act of deciding as an arbiter; an arbitration. **3.** Arbitrator's award.

ar'bi-tra-ry (ăr'bĭ-trā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*, fr. *arbiter.*] **1.** Depending on will or discretion; discretionary. **2.** Exercised according to, or based on, one's own will or caprice; hence, absolute, despotic, or tyrannical (with reference to the will); capricious, uncertain (with reference to the caprice). — **Syn.** Absolute, irresponsible. — **ar'bi-tra-ri-ly** (ăr'bĭ-trā-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ar'bi-tra-ri-ness,** *n.*

ar'bi-trate (-trāt), *v. t. & i.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING. [L. *arbitratus*, p. p. of *arbitrari* to give judgment, fr. *arbiter.*] **1.** To hear and decide, or to act, as arbitrator; hence, to decide; determine. **2.** To submit to arbitration. — **ar'bi-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.*

ar'bi-tra'tor (ăr'bĭ-trā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A person, or one of two or more persons, chosen by parties to settle a difference between them; an arbiter. **2.** One who is clothed with absolute power of deciding. = ARBITER, 2. — **Syn.** Umpire, referee, arbiter.

ar-bit're-ment (ăr-bĭt'rĕ-mĕnt). = ARBITRAMENT. *Rare.*

ar'bi-tress (ăr'bĭ-trĕs), *n.* A female arbiter.

ar'blast (ăr'blăst), **ar'blast-er.** Vars. of ARBALEST, ARBALESTER.

ar'bor, ar'bour (ăr'bĕr), *n.* [ME. *herber, herbere*, properly, a garden of herbs, F. *herbier*, fr. L. *herbarium.*] A kind of latticework formed of, or covered with, vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.

ar'bor, *n.* [L., tree, beam.] *Mech.* **a** A main shaft or beam. **b** A spindle or axle of a wheel. **c** A lathe mandrel.

Arbor Day. A day in late April or early May, appointed in most of the United States for planting trees and shrubs.

ar-bo're-al (ăr-bō'rē-ăl; 57), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, a tree or trees. **2.** Attached to or frequenting trees.

ar'bo-res'cent (ăr'bŏ-rĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *arborescens*, p. pr. of *arborescere* to become a tree, *arbor* tree.] Resembling a tree; treelike. — **ar'bo-res'cence** (ăr'bŏ-rĕs'ĕns), *n.*

ar'bo-ret (ăr'bŏ-rĕt), *n.* A small tree; shrub. *Obs.*

ar'bo-re'tum (-rē'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RETUMS (-tŭmz), L. -RETA (-tă). [L., a place grown with trees.] A place where trees are cultivated for scientific or educational purposes.

ar'bo-ri-cul'ture (ăr'bŏ-rĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* [L. *arbor* tree + *cultura* culture.] Cultivation of trees and shrubs.

ar'bo-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Of, relating to, or formed by, trees.

ar'bor vi'tæ, *or* **ar'bor-vi'tæ** (ăr'bŏr-vī'tē), *n.* [L. *arbor vitae* tree of life.] Any of certain trees of the pine family.

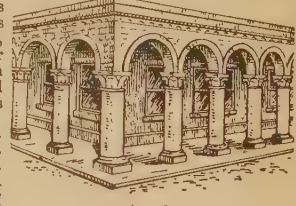
ar'bour (ăr'bĕr). Var. of ARBOR, bower.

ar'bute (ăr'būt), *n.* [L. *arbutus.*] A European arbutus; the strawberry tree. *Archaic or Poetic.*

ar'bu-tus (ăr'bū-tŭs; ăr-bū'tŭs; *the first is the correct Latin accentuation, but the second is now preferred by many for sense 2*), *n.* [L., the strawberry tree.] **1.** Any tree of a genus (*Arbutus*) of shrubs or trees of the heath family. The fruit is a scarlet berry. **2.** Short for *trailing arbutus*, a trailing plant of the heath family of the United States, blossoming in early spring.

arc (ărk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arcus* bow, arc.] **1.** *Geom.* A portion of a curved line. **2.** An object of an arclike curvature. **3.** An arch. *Obs.* **4.** *Elec.* A sustained luminous glow formed under certain conditions when a break is made in an electric circuit. It is used in various kinds of lights, called **arc lights.** — *v. i.*; ARCKED OR ARCED (ărkt); ARCK'ING OR ARC'ING (ăr'kĭng). *Elec.* To form an electric arc.

ar-cade' (ăr-kād'), *n.* [Through F., It., & LL., fr. L. *arcus* arch.] **1.** *Arch.* **a** A series of arches with their columns or piers. **b** A long, arched building or gallery. **2.** An arched or covered way or avenue, as between shops.



Arcade.

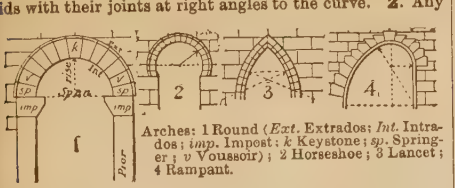
Ar-ca'di-a (-kā'dĭ-ă), *n.* Also, *Poetic*, **Ar'ca-dy** (ăr'kă-dĭ). A mountainous district of Greece, which was reputed to be inhabited by a simple, contented, pastoral people. Fig., any region or scene of simple pleasure and quiet.

Ar-ca'di-an (ăr-kā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Arcadia. — **Syn.** See RURAL.

ar-ca'num (-kā'nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CANA (-nă). [L., fr. *arcanus* secret, *arcere* to inclose.] **1.** A secret; mystery; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** In alchemy, an extract of the ulterior or vital nature of something; hence, a secret remedy or nostrum.

arch (ärch), *n.* [F. *arche*, fr. LL. *arca* (see ARK), confused with *arcus* (cf. ARC).] **1.** *Arch.* A structural member,

usually curved and made up of separate wedge-shaped solids with their joints at right angles to the curve. **2.** Any



Arches: 1 Round (*Ext.* Extrados; *Int.* Intrados; *imp.* Impost; *k* Keystone; *sp.* Springer; *v* Voussoir); 2 Horseshoe; 3 Lancet; 4 Rampant.

place covered by an arch; archway. **3.** Any curve in the form of an arch. — *v. t. & v. i.* **1.** To cover or provide with an arch or arches. **2.** To form into an arch.

arch (ärch), *a.* [see ARCH-, the prefix.] **1.** Chief; eminent. **2.** [from the use of *arch* in *arch rogue, arch wag, arch knave,* etc.] Cunning; sly; esp., sportively mischievous; roguish. — **Syn.** See MISCHIEVOUS. — *n.* A chief. *Obs.*

arch- (ärch-, *except in* archangel *and derivatives. Many of these compounds have variable accent, dependent on position and emphasis. In titles, esp. when the name follows, the stronger accent is commonly on* arch-; *as,* Arch'bish'op Cuth'bert, *the* Arch'duke/ Hen'ry, *etc.*). [AS. *arce-, erce-,* L. *arch-, archi-,* Gr. ἀρχ-, ἀρχι-. See ARCHI-.] A prefix, used in titles and descriptive appellations, meaning *chief, principal, prime,* as in *arch*bishop, *arch*deacon.

Ar-chæ'an, Ar-che'an (är-kē'ăn), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος ancient, fr. ἀρχή beginning.] *Geol.* Ancient; pertaining to or designating the oldest known system of rocks.

ar'chæ-ol'o-gy, ar'che-ol'o-gy (är'kē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαιολογία; ἀρχαῖος ancient + λόγος discourse.] The study of antiquities; the study of the art, customs, etc., of ancient peoples as shown in their monuments, relics, etc. — **ar'chæ-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **ar'chæ-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ar'chæ-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ar'chæ-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*, *or* **ar'che-o-log'ic**, etc.

ar-cha'ic (är-kā'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαϊκός old-fashioned, fr. ἀρχαῖος ancient.] Of or characterized by antiquity or archaism; antiquated. — **Syn.** See OLD.

ar'cha-ism (är'kā-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαϊσμός, fr. ἀρχαῖος ancient, fr. ἀρχή beginning.] **1.** The use of an ancient, obsolete, or old-fashioned diction, idiom, or style in speech, art, etc. **2.** An antiquated word, idiom, or the like.

arch'an'gel (ärk'ān'jĕl; *see* ARCH-), *n.* [L. *archangelus,* Gr. ἀρχάγγελος.] A chief angel. — **arch'an-gel'ic** (-ăn-jĕl'ĭk), *a.*

arch'bish'op (ärch'bĭsh'ŭp; *see* ARCH-), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. L. *archiepiscopus,* fr. Gr. ἀρχιεπίσκοπος.] A chief bishop; a prelate at the head of an ecclesiastical province, or one of equivalent honorary rank. — **arch'bish'op-ric** (-rĭk), *n.*

arch'dea'con (-dē'k'n; *see* ARCH-), *n.* [AS. *arcedíacon,* L. *archidiaconus,* fr. Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος.] A chief deacon, next below a bishop in rank. — **arch'dea'con-ate** (-ăt), *n.* — **arch'dea'con-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* — **arch'dea'con-ship**, *n.*

arch'duch'ess (-dŭch'ĕs; *see* ARCH-), *n.* Consort of an archduke; also, a princess of the imperial family of Austria.

arch'duch'y (-dŭch'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DUCHIES (-ĭz). Territory of an archduke or archduchess.

arch'duke' (-dūk'; *see* ARCH-), *n.* A prince of the imperial family of Austria. — **arch'du'cal** (-dū'kăl), *a.*

arched (ärcht), *a.* Made as or with an arch or curve.

arch'en'e-my (ärch'ĕn'ē-mĭ), *n.* Chief enemy; Satan.

ar'che-ol'o-gy (är'kē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **ar'che-o-log'i-cal**, etc. Vars. of ARCHÆOLOGY, etc.

arch'er (är'chẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *arcarius,* fr. L. *arcus* bow.] A bowman; one who uses the bow and arrow.

arch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Art or practice of, or skill in, shooting with a bow and arrows. **2.** An archer's outfit of bows, arrows, etc. **3.** Archers collectively.

ar'che-type (är'kē-tīp), *n.* [fr. L., deriv. of Gr. ἀρχε- = ἀρχι- first + τύπος stamp, pattern.] The original pattern or model of a work, or the model from which a thing is formed. — **ar'che-typ'al** (är'kē-tīp'ăl; är-kē't'ĭ-păl), *a.*

arch'fiend' (ärch'fēnd'), *n.* The chief fiend; esp., Satan.

ar'chi- (är'kĭ-). [L. *archi-,* Gr. ἀρχι-, a prefix fr. same root as ἄρχειν to be first, ἀρχή beginning, ἀρχός chief.] A prefix signifying *chief, arch* (as, *architect, archi*episcopal); or in *Biol. & Anat.,* usually, *primitive, original, ancestral.*

ar'chi-di-ac'o-nal (-dī-ăk'ō-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archdeacon or his office.

ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal (är'kĭ-ē-pĭs'kŏ-păl), *a.* Of or pert. to an archbishop or his office.

ar'chil (är'kĭl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. It. or OSp.] A violet dye got from several species of lichen; any plant yielding it.

ar'chi-mage (-kĭ-māj), *n.*; -MAGES (-māj-ĕz). Also **ar'chi-ma'gus** (-mā'gŭs); *L. pl.* -gi (-mā'jī). [*archi-* + L. *magus,* Gr. μάγος, a Magian.] A great magician or enchanter.

Ar'chi-me'de-an (-mē'dē-ăn; -mē-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Archimedes (B.C. 287?–212), a celebrated Greek mathematician and mechanician. — **Archimedean,** *or* **Archimedes', screw,** a device for raising water attributed to Archimedes, consisting of a tube wound spirally around an axis or of a broad-threaded screw incased by an open cylinder.

arch'ing (är'chĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of ARCH, *v.*

ar'chi-pel'a-go (-kĭ-pĕl'ă-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES, -GOS (-gōz). [fr. It., fr. Gr. ἀρχι- (E. *archi-*) + πέλαγος sea.] **1.** [*cap.*] The Grecian Archipelago, or Ægean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor. It is studded with small islands. **2.** Any sea or broad sheet of water interspersed with islands.

ar'chi-tect (är'kĭ-tĕkt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων chief artificer, master builder; ἀρχι- (E. *archi-*) + τέκτων workman.] **1.** A person skilled in, or a professional student of, architecture. **2.** A contriver; designer; maker.

ar'chi-tec-ton'ic (-tĕk-tŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a
ar'chi-tec-ton'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } master builder or constructor; or of relating to architecture; constructive.

ar'chi-tec'ture (är'kĭ-tĕk'tūr), *n.* [L. *architectura.*] **1.** Art or science of building, esp. for the purposes of civil life. **2.** Construction, in general; structure. — **ar'chi-tec'tur-al** (-tĕk'tūr-ăl), *a.* — **ar'chi-tec'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

ar'chi-trave (-trāv), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *archi-* + *trave* beam, L. *trabs.*] *Arch.* **a** The lower division of an entablature, resting on the column, esp. in classical architecture. See COLUMN, *Illust.* **b** The group of moldings or other member above and on both sides of an opening, as a door.

ar'chives (är'kīvz), *n. pl.* [F. *archives,* pl., L. *archivum, archium,* fr. Gr. ἀρχεῖον government house, τὰ ἀρχεῖα archives, fr. ἀρχή first place, government.] **1.** A place for keeping public records. **2.** Public records; — also in *sing.* — **Syn.** Registers, annals, chronicles. See RECORD.

ar'chi-volt (-kĭ-vōlt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It.] *Arch.* **a** The architectural member surrounding a curved opening, as of an arch. **b** More commonly, the ornamental work on the wall face of the stones of an arch.

arch'ly (ärch'lĭ), *adv.* In an arch manner; roguishly.

arch'ness, *n.* Quality of being arch; roguishness.

ar'chon (är'kŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄρχων, ἄρχοντος, p. pr. of ἄρχειν to rule.] **1.** *Antiq.* One of the chief magistrates in ancient Athens. **2.** A ruler or presiding officer.

arch'way' (ärch'wā'), *n.* A way under an arch.

arc'o-graph (ärk'ō-grăf), *n.* [L. *arcus* (E. *arc*) + *-graph.*] Any of several instruments for drawing an arc without the use of compasses or geometrical processes.

arc'tic (ärk'tĭk), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀρκτικός, fr. ἄρκτος a bear, also a constellation so called.] Pert. to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear* (applied specif. to a circle or parallel of latitude 23° 28′ from the pole); relating to, or characteristic of, the north polar regions; frigid. — *n.* **1.** The arctic circle, pole, or regions. **2.** A kind of waterproof overshoe. *U. S.*

Arc-tu'rus (ärk-tū'rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος, prop., bearward; ἄρκτος bear + οὖρος ward, guard.] A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes.

arc'u-ate (är'kū-ăt) } *a.* [L. *arcuatus,* p. p. of *arcuare* to
arc'u-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } bow.] Curved like a bow.

-ard (ărd). [orig. same word as E. *hard.*] A suffix in words mostly from the French, and usually denoting *one who does something excessively or something discreditable,* as in cow*ard,* slug*gard,* drunk*ard.*

ar'den-cy (är'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being ardent.

ar'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [F. *ardant,* p. pr. of *ardoir* to burn, L. *ardere.*] **1.** Hot or burning; fiery. **2.** Glowing; shining. **3.** Passionate; fervent; vehement in the passions or affections. — **Syn.** Intense, fierce, arduous, eager, zealous, fervid. See FERVENT. — **ardent spirits,** strong, distilled alcoholic liquors, as whisky, brandy, etc. — **ar'dent-ly**, *adv.*

ar'dor, ar'dour (är'dẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *ardor,* fr. *ardere* to burn.] **1.** Burning heat; fire; flame. **2.** Warmth or heat of passion or affection; zeal. **3.** *pl.* Bright or effulgent spirits. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Eagerness, zeal. See FERVOR.

ar'du-ous (-dū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *arduus* steep, high.] **1.** Steep and lofty; hard to climb. **2.** Laborious; difficult. — **Syn.**

See HARD. — **ar'du-ous-ly** (är'dŭ-ŭs-lĭ), *adv.* — **ar'du-ous-ness**, *n.*

are (ãr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *área*. See AREA.] *Metric System.* The area of a square of which each side is ten meters in length (about 119.6 square yards, or .025 acre).

are (är). [AS. (Northumbrian) *aron*.] The present indicative pl. of the verb *to be*.

a're-a (ā'rē-ȧ), *n.; pl.* E. AREAS (-ȧz), L., chiefly in biology, AREÆ (-ē). [L. *area* a broad piece of level ground.] **1.** Any plane surface. **2.** The sunken space or court affording access and light to a basement. **3.** A particular extent of surface; region; tract on the earth. **4.** *Geom.* The superficial contents of a figure; surface included within the lines of a figure. **5.** Extent; scope; range.

ar'e-ca (ăr'ē-kȧ; ȧ-rē'kȧ), *n.* [fr. Pg., fr. Kanarese *aḍiki*.] Any of various palms, of which one yields the betel nut.

a-re'na (ȧ-rē'nȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -NAS (-nȧz), L. -NÆ (-nē). [L. *arena, harena*, sand, sandy place.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* The area, usually sanded, for the spectacles in an amphitheater. **2.** Place of public contest or exertion; sphere of action.

ar'e-na'ceous (ăr'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *arenaceus*.] Sandy.

a-re'o-la (ȧ-rē'ō-lȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *area*.] A small area, esp. about something, as about a vesicle or pustule. — **a-re'o-lar** (-lär), *a.*

Ar'e-op'a-gite (ăr'ē-ŏp'ȧ-gīt; -jĭt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. 'Αρειοπαγίτης.] A member of the tribunal of the Areopagus.

Ar'e-op'a-gus (-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αρειόπαγος, and 'Άρειος πάγος, hill of Ares (Mars' Hill).] A hill west of the Acropolis, Athens, where sat a high court, in later times cognizant only of capital crimes. Also, the court.

A'res (ā'rēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Άρης.] *Gr. Relig.* The Greek god of war, and sometimes of pestilence, son of Zeus and Hera, and lover or consort of Aphrodite. The Romans identified him with *Mars* (which see). Cf. ADONIS.

Ar'e-thu'sa (ăr'ē-thū'sȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αρέθουσα.] *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph who, pursued by the river god Alpheus, was changed by Artemis into a stream which ran under the sea, and mingled with the river. See HESPERIDES, 1.

ar'gal (är'găl), *adv.* A nonce corruption of *ergo*, therefore.

Ar'gand lamp (är'gănd). [after the inventor, Aimé *Argand*, of Geneva.] A lamp with a tubular wick and burner admitting air both inside and outside of the flame.

ar'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *argentum* silver.] **1.** Silver, or money. *Archaic.* **2.** *Fig. & Poet.* Whiteness; anything white. — *a.* Silver; silvery; white.

ar-gen'tic (är-jĕn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or containing silver (esp., *Chem.*, in its higher valency).

ar'gen-tif'er-ous (är'jĕn-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argentum* silver + *-ferous*.] Producing or containing silver.

ar'gen-tine (är'jĕn-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* Pert. to silver; silvery. — *n.* Silver; any of various materials resembling silver.

Ar'gen-tine (-tēn; -tīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the South American republic of Argentina.

ar-gen'tous (är-jĕn'tŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, silver (in its lower valency).

ar'gil (är'jĭl), *n.* [F. *argile*, L. *argilla* white clay, Gr. ἄργιλλα argil, ἀργός white.] Clay; esp., potter's clay.

ar'gil-la'ceous (-jĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *argillaceus*.] Clayey.

ar'gil-lif'er-ous (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *argilla* white clay + *-ferous*.] Producing or abounding in argil, or clay.

Ar'give (är'jĭv; -gīv), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Achæan city of Argos or the surrounding territory of Argolis; hence (after Homer), of or pertaining to the Greeks in general. — *n.* A Greek of Argos, or, freely, any Greek.

Ar'go (är'gō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αργώ.] *Gr. Myth.* The fifty-oared ship in the prow of which Athena inserted a piece of the speaking oak of Dodona. See ARGONAUT; JASON.

ar'gol (-gŏl), *n.* Crude tartar.

ar'gon (-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἀργόν, neut. of ἀργός inactive.] *Chem.* A colorless, odorless, inert gaseous element occurring in the air, in volcanic gases, etc. Symbol, *A*; at. wt., 39.9.

Ar'go-naut (-gō-nôt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. 'Αργώ Argo + ναύτης sailor.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the band of heroes, including Jason, who sailed in the Argo to Colchis. **2.** One of those who went to California in search of gold shortly after it was discovered there in 1848. *U. S.* **3.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* The paper nautilus. — **Ar'go-nau'tic** (-nô'tĭk), *a.*

ar'go-sy (är'gō-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [earlier *ragusy*, fr. *ragusa*, meaning orig., a vessel of Ragusa.] A large ship; esp., a merchant vessel of the largest size.

ar'got (-gō; -gŏt), *n.* [F.] The conventional jargon of a class, esp. of thieves or vagabonds. — **Syn.** See CANT.

ar'gue (är'gū), *v. i.*; -GUED (-gūd); -GU-ING. [F. *arguer*, fr. L. *argutare*, freq. of *arguere* to make clear.] **1.** To offer reasons for or against something; reason. **2.** To contend in argument; dispute; — followed by *with*. — *v. t.* **1.** To debate; discuss; treat by reasoning. **2.** To manifest by reasoning; prove. **3.** To persuade by reasons. — **Syn.** See DISCUSS. — **ar'gu-a-ble** (är'gū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **ar'gu-er**, *n.*

ar'gu-ment (-gū-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *argumentum*.] **1.** A reason or reasons offered for or against something; reasoning. **2.** Argumentation; discussion; disputation. **3.** The subject matter or topic of anything; also, an abstract; summary, as of a book. **4.** Matter of dispute. *Obs.*

ar'gu-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion; a process of reasoning or argument. **2.** Debate; discussion.

ar'gu-men'ta-tive (-mĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining or given to argument.

Ar'gus (är'gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄργος.] *Gr. Myth.* The hundred-eyed son of Zeus and Niobe. Hermes charmed him to sleep and killed him. See Io.

Ar'gus-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Vigilant and sharp-sighted.

a'ri-a (ä'rĭ-ȧ; ȧ'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It., ultimately fr. L. *aër* air.] *Music.* A melody; esp., an elaborate, accompanied melody sung by a single voice, in operas, cantatas, etc.

Ar'i-ad'ne (ăr'ĭ-ăd'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀριάδνη.] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Minos, King of Crete. She fell in love with Theseus, and gave him a clew of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth. See MINOTAUR.

Ar'ian (är'yăn; ăr'ĭ-ăn). Var. of ARYAN.

A'ri-an (ā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arius (d. 336), or his doctrines, esp. the doctrine that Christ, though noblest of all created beings, was not the Eternal Son of God nor of the same substance as the Father. — *n.* An adherent of the doctrines of Arius. — **A'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ar'id (ăr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *aridus*, fr. *arere* to be dry.] **1.** Dry; barren. **2.** Wanting in interest or life; barren. — **Syn.** See DRY. — **a-rid'i-ty** (ȧ-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

A'ri-el (ā'rĭ-ĕl; 3), *n.* [Heb. *Ari'ēl*.] **1.** In Shakespeare's "Tempest," an airy, tricksy spirit, changing shape at will to serve Prospero, his master. **2.** In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the rebel angels overthrown by Abdiel. **A'ri-es** (-ēz), *n.* [L., ram.] *Astron.* **a** A constellation between Pisces and Taurus, pictorially represented as a ram. **b** The first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about March 21st.

a-right' (ȧ-rīt'), *adv.* Rightly; correctly.

ar'il (ăr'ĭl), *n.* [LL. *arilli* dry grapes.] An exterior covering or appendage of certain seeds, as that of the seeds of bittersweet. — **ar'il-late** (-ĭ-lāt), **-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.*

A-ri'on (ȧ-rī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρίων.] A Greek poet of Lesbos, who, robbed and cast into the sea, is reputed to have been saved by a dolphin drawn to the ship by his music.

a-rise' (ȧ-rīz'), *v. i.; pret.* A-ROSE' (-rōz'); *p. p.* A-RIS'EN (-rĭz'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-RIS'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [AS. *ārīsan*; *ā* (intens.) + *rīsan* to rise.] **1.** To ascend; rise. **2.** To come into action, being, or notice; become sensible or visible. **3.** To proceed; issue; spring. — **Syn.** See RISE.

Ar'is-tæ'us (ăr'ĭs-tē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀρισταῖος.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Apollo deified as patron of flocks, shepherds, the vine, the olive, and beekeeping.

a-ris'tate (ȧ-rĭs'tāt), *a.* [L. *aristatus*, fr. *arista* awn.] *Bot.* Having a pointed, beardlike appendage; awned.

ar'is-toc'ra-cy (ăr'ĭs-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. ἀριστοκρατία; ἄριστος best + κρατεῖν to be strong, rule.] **1.** Rule by the best; hence, government by a relatively small, privileged class. Also, a state thus governed, or the governing body. **2.** The nobles or chief persons in a state; a privileged class; popularly, those regarded as superior to the rest of the community, as in rank, fortune, or intellect.

a-ris'to-crat (ȧ-rĭs'tō-krăt; ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt), *n.* **1.** One of the aristocracy. **2.** One having the sympathies, habits, and temper of mind common among a ruling class. **3.** One who favors an aristocracy as a form of government. — **ar'is-to-crat'ic** (ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt'ĭk; ȧ-rĭs'-), **ar'is-to-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ar'is-to-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-rith'me-tic (ȧ-rĭth'mē-tĭk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀριθμητική, fr. ἀριθμητικός arithmetical, ἀριθμεῖν to number, ἀριθμός number.] Science of numbers; art of computation by figures. — **ar'ith-met'i-cal** (ăr'ĭth-mĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ar'ith-met'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **a-rith'me-ti'cian** (ȧ-rĭth'mē-tĭsh'ăn; ăr'ĭth-), *n.*

ark (ärk), *n.* [AS. *arc*, fr L. *arca*, fr. *arcere* to inclose.] **1.** A chest or coffer. **2.** *Jewish Hist.* The oblong chest kept in the holy of holies. In it were the two tables of stone containing the Ten Commandments. Called also *Ark of the Covenant*. **3.** The vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge (*Gen.* vi.); hence, any place of refuge.

arles (ärlz), *n. pl.* Earnest money. *Scot.*

arm (ärm), *n.* [see ARMS.] *Mil.* **a** A branch of the military service; as, the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers are the *arms* of the modern army. **b** A weapon of offense or defense.

arm, *v. t.* [F. *armer*, fr. L. *armare*, fr. *arma*, pl., arms. See ARMS.] **1.** To furnish with weapons. **2.** To cover or furnish with any strengthening or protective covering. **3.** To equip or fit out for action or operation. — *v. i.* To provide one's self with arms; take arms.

arm, *n.* [AS. *arm*, *earm*.] **1.** A human upper limb, esp. the part between shoulder and wrist. **2.** Something suggestive of an arm, as a limb of an invertebrate animal, a slender part of an instrument projecting from a trunk, axis, or fulcrum, etc. **3.** Power; might; strength. — *v. t.* To take by the arm; take in one's arms. *Obs.*

ar-ma'da (är-mä'dȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. LL. *armata*, fr. L. *armare* to arm.] A fleet of armed ships; specifically, the Spanish, *or* Invincible, Armada, sent by Philip II. of Spain against England, in 1588. It was dispersed, and in great part destroyed, by the English fleet and by storms.

Armadillo.

ar'ma-dil'lo (är'mȧ-dĭl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [Sp., dim. of *armado* armed.] A burrowing, chiefly nocturnal mammal of South and tropical America, having the body and head incased in an armor of small bony plates. When attacked, some species can curl up into a ball, presenting the armor on all sides.

ar'ma-ment (är'mȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *armamenta*, pl., utensils, esp. ship's tackle, fr. *armare* to arm.] **1.** A body of forces equipped for war. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* All the guns, torpedoes, small arms, etc., of a ship, a fortification, or coast-defense system. **3.** Any equipment, or act of equipping, for resistance.

ar'ma-ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *armatura*, fr. *armare* to arm.] **1.** Armor; whatever is worn or used to protect the body. Hence, a covering suggestive of such armor, as a covering of flat wire about a cable. **2.** *Magnetism.* A piece of soft iron or steel used to connect the poles of a magnet or magnets. **3.** *Elec.* **a** That part of a dynamo-electric machine carrying the conductors by the relative movement of which latter through the magnetic field an electric current is induced (as in the dynamo), or which are caused to move through this field (as in the motor) by a current passing through them. **b** The metallic coating of a Leyden jar.

arm'chair' (ärm'châr'), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows or forearms.

Ar-me'ni-an (är-mē'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

arm'ful (ärm'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.

arm'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** The armpit. **2.** A hole for the arm in a garment; armscye.

ar'mi-ger (är'mĭ-jẽr), *n.*; *L. pl.* ARMIGERI (är-mĭj'ẽr-ī). [L., armor-bearer.] An esquire; one next in degree to a knight, and entitled to armorial bearings.

ar'mil-la-ry (-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *armilla* arm ring, bracelet, *armus* arm.] Pertaining to or resembling a bracelet; consisting of rings or circles.

Ar-min'i-an (är-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Arminius (1560–1609), a Dutch Protestant theologian, whose doctrines were those adopted by the Wesleyans of Great Britain and Methodists of America. — *n. Eccl. Hist.* A believer in Arminianism. — **Ar-min'i-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ar-mip'o-tent (är-mĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *armipotens*.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

ar'mi-stice (är'mĭ-stĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arma* arms + *stare*, *statum*, to stand still.] A brief suspension of hostilities by agreement; a truce.

arm'let (ärm'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A small arm, as of the sea. **2.** An arm ring; a bracelet or band for the upper arm; also, a short bandlike sleeve.

ar'mor, ar'mour (är'mẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *armatura*.] **1.** Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle. **2.** Steel or iron plating on ships or forts for protection from artillery fire. **3.** Any similar protective covering, as a diver's suit. — *v. t.* To equip with armor.

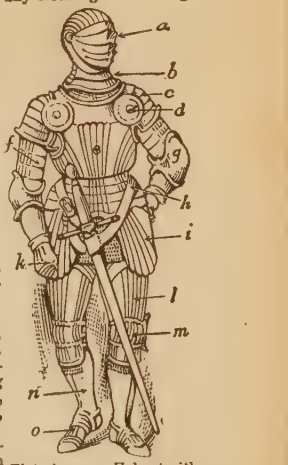


Plate Armor. *a* Helmet with Beaver; *b* Gorget of sliding splints; *c* Epaulière; *d* Vallette; *e* Breastplate; *f* Brassart; *g* Elbow piece (F. *cubitière*); *h* Skirtof taces; *i* Tuille; *k* Gauntlet; *l* Cuisse; *m* Knee piece (F. *genouillère*); *n* Jamb; *o* Solleret.

ar'mor-er, ar'mour-er (är'mẽr-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or repairs armor or arms. **2.** One in charge of arms and armor, as formerly of those of a knight.

ar-mo'ri-al (är-mō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [from *armory*.] Belonging to armor, or to heraldic arms.

Ar-mor'ic (är-mŏr'ĭk) } *a.* Of or
Ar-mor'i-can (-ĭ-kăn) } pert. to Armorica, now called Bretagne or Brittany, in France, or its people. — *n.* A native of Armorica.

ar'mor-y, ar'mour-y (är'mẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** Armor. **2.** A place where arms are deposited; esp., *U. S.*, a large building including also a drill hall, offices, etc. **3.** A manufactory of arms, as rifles, pistols, etc. *U. S.*

arm'pit' (ärm'pĭt'), *n.* The hollow, or pit, beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder.

arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* [F., fr. L. *arma* arms.] **1.** Instruments of offense or defense. **2.** Exploits of war; military service. **3.** *Her.* The hereditary armorial ensigns of a family; similar devices adopted by a government.

arm'scye' (ärm'sī'), *n.* An armhole in a garment.

ar'my (är'mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [F. *armée*, fr. LL. *armata*, fr. L. *armare* to arm.] **1.** A body, esp. an organized body, of men armed for war. The commissioned officers in the United States Army rank as follows: general, lieutenant general, major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant. The noncommissioned officers are a sergeant and a corporal. **2.** A large body of persons organized to advance a cause. **3.** A great number; host; array. — **Syn.** Forces, troops.

army worm. The larva of a noctuid moth the larvæ of which travel in multitudes destroying grass and crops.

ar'ni-ca (är'nĭ-kȧ), *n.* Any of many herbs (genus *Arnica*) of the aster family; also, the rhizome and roots of one species used medicinally, or a preparation of them.

ar'oid (ăr'oid; ār'-), **a-roi'de-ous** (ȧ-roi'dē-ŭs), *a.* [*arum* + *-oid*.] Belonging to the arum family.

a-roint' (ȧ-roint'), *interj.* Stand off! Begone! *Obs.*

a-ro'ma (ȧ-rō'mȧ), *n.*; E. *pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). [L., fr. Gr. ἄρωμα.] Quality or principle of a substance constituting its fragrance; agreeable odor. — **Syn.** See SMELL.

ar'o-mat'ic (ăr'ō-măt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or contain-
ar'o-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing, aroma; fragrant; strong-scented. — *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent taste, as ginger, cinnamon, etc. — **Syn.** See REDOLENT.

a-ro'ma-tize (ȧ-rō'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* To render aromatic.

a-rose' (ȧ-rōz'), *pret.* of ARISE.

a-round' (ȧ-round'), *adv.* **1.** Circularly; on every side; round. **2.** In a circuit; all about. **3.** Near; in the neighborhood. *Colloq., U. S.* — *prep.* **1.** Encircling; about; in a direction that turns about. **2.** From one part to another of; at random through; about. *Colloq., U. S.*

a-rouse' (ȧ-rouz'), *v. t. & i.*; -ROUSED' (-rouzd'); -ROUS'ING. To excite to action from a state of rest; stir; rouse.

a-row' (ȧ-rō'), *adv.* In a row; successively; in order.

‖ **ar-peg'gio** (är-pĕd'jō), *n.* [It., deriv. of *arpa* harp.] *Music.* The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, as in playing the harp; a chord thus played.

ar'rack (ăr'ăk), *n.* [Ar. *'araq*.] In Turkey, India, etc., any ardent spirit.

ar-raign' (ȧ-rān'), *v. t.* [through OF. & LL., fr. L. *ad* + *ratio* reason, LL., cause, judgment.] **1.** To call to account. *Obs.*

2. *Law.* To call or set (a prisoner) at the bar of a court to answer an indictment. **3.** To call to account, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or any other tribunal. — **Syn.** Impeach, denounce. — **ar-raign'ment** (ă-rān'mĕnt), *n.*

ar-range' (ă-rānj'), *v. t.*; -RANGED' (-rānjd'); -RANG'ING (-rān'jĭng). [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *rengier*, *rangier*. See RANGE, *v. t.*] **1.** To put in proper order; dispose in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose. **2.** To adjust; settle; prepare. **3.** *Music.* To adapt (a composition) to voices or instruments or a combination of them for which it was not originally written. — **Syn.** Adjust, range, classify.

ar-range'ment (ă-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act, manner, or result of arranging or state of being arranged; disposition; adjustment. **2.** Preparatory proceeding or measure; preparation. — **Syn.** Disposal, disposition, distribution.

ar'rant (ăr'ănt), *a.* [var. of ERRANT, wandering.] **1.** Wandering; vagrant; as in *thief arrant*, now *thief errant*, a robber outlaw. **2.** Notoriously or preëminently bad.

ar'ras (ăr'ăs), *n.* [from *Arras*, France.] Tapestry; a screen or hangings of tapestry.

ar-ray' (ă-rā'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *rei*, *roi*, order, arrangement.] **1.** To dispose in order, as troops; marshal. **2.** To deck; adorn with dress; dress. — **Syn.** Draw up, arrange. — *n.* **1.** Order; a regular and imposing arrangement; hence, order of battle. **2.** An annual assembling of the militia. *Obs. or Hist., Eng.* **3.** The body of persons placed in order; hence, a body of soldiers. **4.** An imposing series of things. **5.** Dress; rich or beautiful apparel.

ar-rear' (ă-rēr'), *n.* **1.** The rear. *Archaic.* **2.** Usually in *pl.* That which is unpaid but due. — **in arrear** *or* **arrears**, backward; in debt.

ar-rear'age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** State of being in arrear, or behindhand. **2.** That which remains unpaid and overdue; arrears.

ar-rest' (ă-rĕst'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* + *restare* to stop, rest.] **1.** To stop; check. **2.** *Law.* To take or keep in custody by authority of law. **3.** To seize on and fix; hold; catch; seize on and fix the attention of. **4.** To hold as pledge. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Obstruct, delay, detain, hinder; apprehend, lay hold of, capture. See STOP. — *n.* **1.** Act of arresting. **2.** A judgment, decree, or sentence, esp. of a French court. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Check, stoppage; custody, imprisonment, seizure, detention. — **ar-rest'er**, *n.*

‖ **ar'rêt'** (ȧ'rĕ'; ă-rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A judgment; decree.

ar-rière' (ă-rēr'), *n.* [F. *arrière*, fr. L. *ad* + *retro* backward.] That which is behind; the rear.

‖ **ar'rière'-ban'** (ȧ'ryĕr'bäN'; ă-rēr'băn'), *n.* [F.] A proclamation, as of the French kings, calling their vassals to war; also, the body of such vassals.

ar'ris (ăr'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *areste*, fr. L. *arista* beard of grain, fishbone.] *Arch.* The sharp edge formed by the meeting of two surfaces, esp. in a molding.

ar-riv'al (ă-rīv'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of arriving. **2.** The person or thing arriving or that has arrived.

Syn. ARRIVAL, ADVENT. ARRIVAL denotes the reaching of a destination and implies precedent movement. ADVENT is particularly applied to an important, or even momentous, *arrival*; as, the *advent* of spring.

ar-rive' (ă-rīv'), *v. i.*; -RIVED' (-rīvd'); -RIV'ING (-rīv'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. LL. *arripare* to come to shore; L. *ad* + *ripa* bank of a river.] **1.** To come to the shore; now, to come in progress by water or by land; reach a place; — often with *at*. **2.** To gain or compass an object or attain a state by effort, study, etc.; — with *at*. **3.** To come; — said of time. Syn. ARRIVE, COME. ARRIVE implies more definitely than COME the attainment of a destination. — *v. t.* To reach; come to. *Archaic.*

ar'ro-gance (ăr'ō-găns), *n.* Also **ar'ro-gan-cy** (-găn-sĭ), *n.* [F., fr. L. *arrogantia*.] Act or habit of arrogating; quality of being arrogant. — **Syn.** Haughtiness, hauteur, assumption, lordliness, presumption, disdain, insolence.

ar'ro-gant (-gănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *arrogans*, p. pr.] **1.** Making, or disposed to make, exorbitant claims of rank, estimation, or importance; assuming; haughty. **2.** Containing, or marked with, arrogance. — **ar'ro-gant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Proud, disdainful, overweening; bold, forward, presuming, audacious; lordly, lofty, overbearing, domineering. — ARROGANT, PRESUMPTUOUS, HAUGHTY, SUPERCILIOUS, INSOLENT, INSULTING. One is ARROGANT who is disposed to claim for one's self, often aggressively, more consideration than is warranted or justly due; as, Lord Clarendon was *arrogant* and overbearing. One is PRESUMPTUOUS who is self-assertive beyond the bounds of modesty, or forward to take undue liberties; as, a *presumptuous* boy. HAUGHTY implies consciousness, often disdainful, of superiority, esp. arising from pride of birth or station. SUPERCILIOUS implies a lofty and contemptuous demeanor, verging upon insolence; as, a *supercilious* stare. INSOLENT suggests gross and offensive disregard for the feelings of others. INSULTING implies a personal affront, often indicative of scorn or triumph.

ar'ro-gate (ăr'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED; -GAT'ING. [L. *arrogatus*, p. p. of *arrogare* to take to one's self; *ad* + *rogare* to ask.] To assume or claim unduly, proudly, or presumptuously. — **Syn.** See USURP. — **ar'ro-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

‖ **ar'ron'disse'ment'** (ȧ'rôN'dēs'mäN'), *n.*; *pl.* -MENTS (-mäN'). [F.] The largest division of a French department.

ar'row (ăr'ō), *n.* [AS. *arewe*, *earh*.] The missile weapon used with a bow.

ar'row-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* **1.** A West Indian plant having tuberous starchy roots. **2.** A nutritive starch obtained from the rootstocks of a species of this plant.

ar'row-y (ăr'ō-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or full of, arrows. **2.** Resembling or suggestive of an arrow; swift; darting.

ar-roy'o (ă-roi'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-ōz). [Sp.] A watercourse; also, a small, often dry, gully or channel.

ar'se-nal (ăr'sĕ-năl), *n.* [It. *arsenale* dock, fr. Ar. *dār-çinā'ah* house of industry.] A public establishment for storing or making arms and military equipments.

ar'se-nic (-nĭk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀρσενικόν, ἀρρενικόν, yellow orpiment, fr. ἀρσενικός or ἀρρενικός masculine, ἄρρην male, on account of its strength.] **1.** One of the elements, a solid, brittle, very poisonous substance of tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster. Symbol, *As*; at. wt., 74.96. **2.** Arsenious oxide; — called also *white arsenic*. — **ar-sen'i-cal** (ăr-sĕn'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ar-se'ni-ous (ăr-sē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to, consisting of, or containing arsenic. — **arsenious oxide**, an astringent, sweetish oxide of trivalent arsenic; — called also *arsenic*.

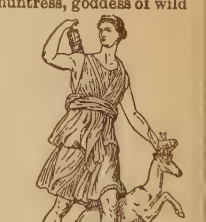
ar'sis (ăr'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ARSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἄρσις a lifting.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The unaccented part of a foot. The true ancient meanings of *arsis* and *thesis* have commonly been reversed through a misunderstanding. **2.** Popularly, the strong or accented syllable of a foot.

ar'son (-sŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *ardere*, *arsum*, to burn.] The malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another; also, the similar burning of other property.

art (ärt), *n.* [F. *art*, L. *ars*, *artis*.] **1.** Skill in performance, acquired by experience, study, or observation; knack. **2.** Human contrivance or ingenuity, as in adapting natural things to man's use. **3.** A branch of learning; a science, esp. one, such as grammar or logic, serving chiefly as a discipline or as an instrument of knowledge; specifically: *pl.* Those branches of learning taught in the academical course of colleges. **4.** Learning or the field of learning. **5.** The general principles of any branch of learning or of any craft; a system of rules facilitating the doing of certain actions. **6.** Systematic application of knowledge or skill in effecting a desired result. Also, an occupation requiring such knowledge or skill; a craft. **7.** Application of skill and taste to production according to æsthetic principles; such application to the production of beauty by imitation or design, as in painting and sculpture. **8.** Skillful plan; device; also, cunning; artifice. — Syn. Aptitude, dexterity, adroitness; contrivance, profession, business, trade, calling; duplicity. See SCIENCE.

art, *v.* 2d pers. present indicative sing. of the verb BE.

Ar'te-mis (ärt'tĕ-mĭs). [L., fr. Gr. Ἄρτεμις.] *Gr. Relig.* A goddess, most typically the virgin huntress, goddess of wild nature, who is associated with the moon, as her twin brother, Apollo, is with the sun. The Romans identified her with Diana.



Artemis (or Diana) of Versailles.

ar-te'ri-al (ăr-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an artery or arteries.

ar-te'ri-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To transform (venous blood) into arterial blood by oxygenation in the lungs.

ar-te'ri-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [deriv. of Gr. ἀρτηρία + τομή a cutting.] *Med.* The opening of an artery, esp. for bloodletting.

ar'ter-y (ăr'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *arteria*, fr. Gr. ἀρτηρία.] *Anat.* One of the tubular branching vessels which distribute the blood from the heart through the body.

Ar-te'sian (är-tē'zhăn), *a.* [F. *artésien.*] Of or pertaining to Artois, anciently called *Artesium*, in France. — **Artesian well.** [*usually l. c.*] **a** A well made by boring till water is reached which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously. **b** Loosely, any deep, bored well. *U. S.*

art'ful (ärt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Performed with, or characterized by, art or skill. *Archaic.* **2.** Produced by art; artificial. **3.** Using or showing much art; dexterous. **4.** Cunning; crafty. — **Syn.** Skillful, adroit, tricky, sly, designing. See CUNNING. — **art'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **art'ful-ness**, *n.*

ar-thri'tis (är-thrī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἀρθρῖτις gout, fr. ἄρθρον joint.] *Med.* Inflammation of the joints; esp., gout. — **ar-thrit'ic** (-thrĭt'ĭk), **ar-thrit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ar'thro-pod (är'thrō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. ἄρθρον joint + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* A member of a phylum (*Arthropoda*) of the animals with articulated body and jointed limbs. The insects, arachnids, and crustaceans are important classes. — **ar-throp'o-dal** (är-thrŏp'ō-dăl), *a.* — **ar-throp'o-dous** (-dŭs), *a.*

Ar-thu'ri-an (är-thū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to King Arthur or his knights; as, *Arthurian* legend.

ar'ti-choke (är'tĭ-chōk), *n.* [It. *articiocco.*] A certain tall plant of the aster family; also, its edible flower head.

ar'ti-cle (-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus* joint.] **1.** A distinct portion of any writing consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics. Hence: A clause in a contract, treaty, or the like. **2.** A literary composition forming an independent part of a periodical, cyclopedia, etc. **3.** Subject; matter; concern. *Obs.* **4.** A distinct part. **5.** Something considered by itself; also, a thing of a particular class or kind. **6.** *Gram.* Any of the English words *a*, *an*, *the*, used before nouns to limit or define their application; also, any of their equivalents in other languages. — *v. t.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To formulate in articles. **2.** To bind by articles of agreement.

ar-tic'u-lar (är-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *articularis.*] Of or pertaining to a joint or joints; as, an *articular* disease.

ar-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *articulatus*, p. p. of *articulare* to utter distinctly, prop., to divide into joints. See ARTICLE.] **1.** Jointed; formed with joints. **2.** Characterized by division into words and syllables; spoken intelligibly. **3.** Expressed or formulated clearly and logically. **4.** Made up of complementary parts. — (-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. **1.** To join by articulation. **2.** To utter, or utter in, articulate sounds; enunciate. — **ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.*

ar-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A joint or juncture between the bones of an animal. **2.** *Bot.* A node or thickened portion of a stem, or the interval between two such portions. **3.** Any meeting of parts in a joint. **4.** Utterance of articulate sounds, as in pronunciation. **5.** An articulate utterance or an elementary sound; esp., a consonant.

ar-tic'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that articulates.

ar'ti-fice (är'tĭ-fĭs), *n.* [L. *artificium*, fr. *artifex* artificer; *ars*, *artis*, art + *facere* to make.] **1.** A handicraft. *Obs.* **2.** Artful or skillful contrivance; ingenuity. **3.** Crafty device; an artful, ingenious, or elaborate trick.

Syn. Device, contrivance, expedient; plot, intrigue, machination; blind, sleight, shift, evasion; cheat, fraud, deceit, imposition, imposture. — ARTIFICE, MANEUVER, STRATAGEM, WILE, TRICK, RUSE, SUBTERFUGE, FINESSE agree in the idea of indirect or misleading devices. ARTIFICE is the most general term for an artful or ingenious expedient or contrivance; as, to condescend to *artifice*. MANEUVER conveys the idea of adroit and dexterous management; STRATAGEM, of a more or less elaborate plan to entrap or circumvent. WILE implies mastery of the arts of beguiling and wheedling; TRICK suggests less insinuating, more mischievous or annoying, procedure, often with the further implication of something mean or underhanded. A RUSE is a crafty expedient to divert attention from one's real purposes; a SUBTERFUGE, a shift or evasion for escape or concealment; as, the *ruse* of wearing a disguise; the plea of indisposition was a *subterfuge*. FINESSE suggests diplomacy, and connotes nicety and subtlety of execution; as, the *finesse* of a shrewd diplomat.

ar-tif'i-cer (är-tĭf'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* **1.** A skilled or artistic worker; mechanic; craftsman. **2.** One who makes or contrives; deviser; framer. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN.

ar'ti-fi'cial (är'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* **1.** Made or contrived by art; — opposed to *natural*. **2.** Feigned; fictitious. **3.** Artful; crafty. *Obs.* **4.** Cultivated; not indigenous. — **ar'ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **ar'ti-fi'cial-ness**, **ar'ti-fi'cial'i-ty** (-ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. Assumed, affected, imaginary, fabulous; unnatural, sham, false, forged, adulterate, bastard. — ARTIFICIAL, FICTITIOUS, FACTITIOUS, SPURIOUS, SUPPOSITITIOUS, COUNTERFEIT. The first three terms may or may not imply intent to deceive, the last three always do. ARTIFICIAL (cf. ARTIFICE) may refer to mode of production (opposed to *natural*, but not necessarily to *real*; as, *artificial* ice, *artificial* light): or to imitative purpose (opposed to both *natural* and *real*; as, *artificial* flowers, an *artificial* leg); or to general effect (opposed to *genuine*, *sincere*; as, an *artificial* manner, the *artificiality* of fashionable life). FICTITIOUS (opposed to *true*, *real*) applies to what is feigned or imagined; as, *fictitious* names. *fictitious* securities. FACTITIOUS (opposed to *spontaneous*, *intrinsic*) implies something "got up" or created by labor or effort; as, a *factitious* demand; it may also be applied to that which arises rather from convention than from nature. A thing may be *factitious*, without being necessarily *fictitious*; as, *factitious*, contrasted with *fictitious*, value. That is SPURIOUS which is not what it purports to be; SUPPOSITITIOUS implies a fraudulent substitution for the genuine; COUNTERFEIT a forged imitation of it.

ar'ti-fi'cial-ize (är'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl-īz), *v. t.* To render artificial.

ar-til'ler-ist (är-tĭl'ẽr-ĭst), *n.* A person skilled in artillery or gunnery; a gunner; an artilleryman.

ar-til'ler-y (-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *artillerie*, *arteillerie*, munitions of war.] **1.** Munitions of war. *Obs.* **2.** Mounted guns, in distinction from small arms; cannon; ordnance. **3.** That branch of the army handling the artillery. — **ar-til'ler-y-man** (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN.

ar'ti-san, ar'ti-zan (är'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [F. *artisan*, fr. It. *artigiano.*] One trained in some mechanic art; a handicraftsman; mechanic. — **Syn.** See ARTIST, WORKMAN.

art'ist (är'tĭst), *n.* [F. *artiste*, L. *artista*, fr. L. *ars*. See ART, *n.*] **1.** A learned man; also, a man of science. *Obs.* **2.** An artisan. *Obs.* **3.** One who professes and practices an art in which imagination and taste preside over the execution, esp. a fine art. **4.** One who shows trained skill or rare taste in any art or occupation.

Syn. ARTIST, ARTISAN. An ARTIST is skilled in a fine art; an ARTISAN is employed in a manual or mechanic art.

‖ **ar'tiste'** (är'tēst'), *n.* [F.] A performer, as a dancer, whose work shows unusual æsthetic quality; one whose work may be considered as a "fine art," as a skillful cook.

ar-tis'tic (är-tĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to art or artists;
ar-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } showing taste or skill; as, an *artistic* design. — **ar-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ar'ti-zan. Var. of ARTISAN.

art'less (ärt'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Wanting or not showing art, knowledge, or skill; uncultured; rude. **2.** Free from art, guile, or craft; simple and sincere; ingenuous; honest. — **Syn.** Unaffected, unsophisticated, naïve; open, frank, candid. See SIMPLE. — **art'less-ly**, *adv.* — **art'less-ness**, *n.*

a'rum (ā'rŭm; 3), *n.* [L. *arum*, *aros*, Gr. ἄρον.] Any plant of the genus (*Arum*) including the cuckoopint; also, *Hort.*, any plant of several related genera.

a-rus'pex (ā-rŭs'pĕks), **a-rus'pice** (-pĭs), **a-rus'pi-cy** (-pĭ-sĭ), etc. Vars. of HARUSPEX, HARUSPICE, etc.

Ar'yan (ăr'yăn; ăr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [Skr. *ārya* excellent, honorable.] **1.** A member of that Caucasic race of which one branch early occupied Persia, and another entered India. **2.** A member of the race which spoke the language from which the Indo-European languages are derived; loosely, an Indo-European. **3.** The parent tongue of the Indo-European languages; Indo-European speech in general. — **Ar'yan**, *a.*

‖ **as** (ăs), *n.*; *pl.* ASSES (ăs'ĕz; 24). [L. *as.*] **1.** The Roman libra, or pound. **2.** A Roman bronze coin, originally weighing about a pound, but reduced finally to half an ounce.

as (ăz), *adv.*, *conj.*, *& rel. pron.* [AS. *eal swā*, lit., all so; hence, quite so.] **1.** Like; in the same manner or degree with or in which; equally. **2.** In the idea, character, or condition, of. **3.** While; when. **4.** Because; since. **5.** Expressing concession; — often nearly equiv. to *though*. **6.** That: **a** Expressing a result, after *so* and *such*. *Obs.*, exc. with the infinitive with *to*; as, "Be *so* good *as* to come." **b** As a relative pronoun: (1) With antecedent *such*, *same*, etc.; as, give such *as* you have. (2) *Obs. or Dial.*, with antecedent *tha't*, or with antecedent omitted. **c** As a conjunction; as, I do not know *as* he will go. *Now Colloq.* **7.** For instance; by way of example. — **Syn.** See BECAUSE.

as'a-fet'i-da } (ăs'ă-fĕt'ĭ-dă), *n.* [NL. *asa* (fr. Per. *azā* mas-
as'a-fœt'i-da } tic) + L. *foetidus* fetid.] The fetid gum resin of various Oriental plants of the celery family.

as-bes'tos (ăs-bĕs'tŏs; ăz-) } *n.* [L. *asbestos* a kind of min-
as-bes'tus (ăs-bĕs'tŭs; ăz-) } eral unaffected by fire, Gr. ἄσβεστος inextinguishable.] A certain mineral occurring in delicate fibers or in fibrous masses, used in fireproof clothing, curtains, roofing, etc. — **as-bes'tine** (-tĭn), *a.*

As-ca'ni-us (ăs-kā'nĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀσκάνιος.] *Class. Myth.* The son of Æneas. He founded Alba Longa in Italy.

as-cend' (ă-sĕnd'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *ascendere; ad* + *scandere* to climb, mount.] To move upward; mount; rise. — **as-cend'a-ble, as-cend'i-ble,** *a.*

Syn. ASCEND, MOUNT, CLIMB, SCALE agree in the idea of upward movement. ASCEND (opp. to *descend*) is the most general term. ASCEND and MOUNT are often, but not always, interchangeable; thus, one *mounts* or *ascends* the stairs; one *ascends* (not *mounts*) a mountain; one *mounts* (not *ascends*) a horse. To CLIMB is to ascend with effort. SCALE implies a steep or difficult climb.

as-cend'ance (ă-sĕn'dăns) } *n.* Act of ascending; also, as-
as-cend'ence (ă-sĕn'dĕns) } cendancy.

as-cend'an-cy (-dăn-sĭ) } *n.* Governing or controlling in-
as-cend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) } fluence; domination; power.

Syn. Sway, control, predominance, prepouderance, dominion, authority, sovereignty. — ASCENDANCY, SUPREMACY. ASCENDANCY implies paramount influence; SUPREMACY, supreme authority or power.

as-cend'ant (-dănt) } *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* The horoscope. **2.** As-
as-cend'ent (-dĕnt) } cendancy. **3.** An ancestor. — *a.* **1.** Rising toward the zenith; hence, rising; ascending. **2.** Superior; predominant; surpassing; ruling.

as-cen'sion (ă-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L., *ascensio*, fr. *ascendere.*] **1.** Act of ascending; ascent. **2.** **a** The visible ascending of Jesus on the fortieth day after his resurrection. *Acts* i. 9. **b** Ascension Day. — **Syn.** See ASCENT.

Ascension Day. The Thursday, forty days after Easter, on which is commemorated Christ's ascension.

as-cent' (ă-sĕnt'), *n.* [formed like *descent.* See ASCEND.] **1.** Act of rising; rise. **2.** Way or means by which one ascends. **3.** An eminence, hill, or high place; upward slope.

Syn. ASCENT, ASCENSION. *Ascent*, not *ascension*, is the regular term when climbing is referred to. Either *ascent* or *ascension* may denote the movement of that which rises through the air or through space; as, the *ascent* of vapors from the earth, the *ascension* (not *ascent*) of our Lord. Sometimes *ascent* stresses the mere fact, *ascension* the action or process, of ascending.

as'cer-tain' (ăs'ĕr-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *acertener; a* (L. *ad*) + *certain* certain.] To learn for a certainty, by trial, examination, or experiment; get to know. — **as'cer-tain'a-ble,** *a.* — **as'cer-tain'a-bly,** *adv.* — **as'cer-tain'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

as-cet'ic (ă-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀσκητικός*, fr. *ἀσκεῖν* to exercise.] Of or pert. to ascetics or their practices; austere. — **Syn.** See STRICT. — *n.* One who devotes himself to a solitary and contemplative life, with rigorous discipline of self; hence, one who practices extreme rigor and self-denial. — **Syn.** See HERMIT. — **as-cet'i-cal,** *a.* — **as-cet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as-cet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition, practice, or mode of life, of ascetics. **2.** Doctrine that the carnal or material world is evil or despicable, and that salvation is gained by mortification of the flesh.

as-cid'i-an (ă-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n. Zoöl.* Any simple or compound tunicate, as a sea squirt.

as-cid'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-IA** (-ă). [deriv. of Gr. *ἀσκός* bag.] *Bot.* A pitcher-shaped or flask-shaped organ or appendage of a plant.

As-cle'pi-us (ăs-klē'pĭ-ŭs), **As-kle'pi-os** (-ŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀσκληπιός.*] *Gr. Relig.* In Homer, a mortal hero, a physician; later, the god of medicine and healing, a son of Apollo slain by Zeus for attaining such skill that he raised the dead.

as-cribe' (ăs-krīb'), *v. t.*; **-CRIBED'** (-krībd'); **-CRIB'ING** (-krīb'ĭng). [L. *ascribere* to ascribe; *ad* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To attribute, refer, or assign, as to a cause or source. **2.** To attribute, as a quality; consider or allege to belong. — **Syn.** See REFER. — **as-crib'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

as-crip'tion (ăs-krĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ascriptio.*] Act of ascribing; also, that which is ascribed.

a-sea' (ă-sē'), *adv.* On or toward the sea; at sea.

a-sep'sis (ă-sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [*a-* not + *sepsis.*] Aseptic state, as of a wound; aseptic methods or treatment, as in surgery.

a-sep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* **1.** Free from harmful organisms, as pus-forming bacteria; — said of wounds, instruments, dressings, etc **2.** Characterized by the attempt to maintain freedom from harmful organisms; — said of surgical methods, treatment, etc. — *n.* An aseptic substance or preparation.

a-sep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Aseptic treatment or theory.

a-sep'ti-cize (-sīz), *v. t.*; **-CIZED** (-sīzd); **-CIZ'ING** (-sīz'ĭng). To render aseptic; to treat with aseptics.

a-sex'u-al (ā-sĕk'shŭ-ăl; 87), *a. Biol.* Having no sex; without sexual action. — **a-sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

As'gard (ăs'gärd), *n.* [Icel. *ásgarðr; áss* god + *garðr* yard.] *Norse Myth.* The abode or citadel of the gods, situated at the zenith and reached only by the bridge Bifrost.

ash (ăsh), *n.* [AS. *æsc.*] A common timber and shade tre of the olive family, or its wood.

ash, *n., sing.* of ASHES.

☞ *Ash* is rare in the singular except in naming a chemical or geological product, or as a qualifying or combining word.

Ash Leaf and Fruit.

a-shamed' (ă-shāmd'), *p. a.* Affected by shame.

ash'en (ăsh'ĕn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ash tree or its wood.

ash'en, *a.* Consisting of or resembling ashes; of a color between brown or white and gray.

ash'es (ăsh'ĕz; 24), *n. pl.* [AS. *asce, æsce, aze.*] **1.** The earthy or mineral parts of combustible substances remaining after combustion. Often fig. **2.** The remains of the human body when burned, or when "returned to dust" by natural decay **3.** Fine lava thrown out in a volcanic eruption.

a-shine' (ă-shīn'), *a. & adv.* Shining.

ash'lar (ăsh'lẽr), *n.* Less commonly **ash'ler.** [throug OF. & LL., fr. L. *axis* plank, axle.] *Masonry.* Hewn o squared stone; masonry of such stone.

a-shore' (ă-shōr'; 57), *adv.* On, to, or toward, the shore.

Ash'to-reth (ăsh'tō-rĕth), *n.; pl.* ASHTAROTH (-tă-rŏth -rōth). The Phœnician and Canaanitish goddess Astarte

A'shur (ā'shōor), **A'sur** (ā'sōor), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Assyria Myth.* The god of military prowess and empire.

Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent.

ash'y (ăsh'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or filled with, ashes **2.** Ash-colored; ashen.

A'sian (ā'shăn; ā'zhăn), *a. & n.* Asiatic.

A'si-at'ic (ā'shĭ-ăt'ĭk; ā'zhĭ-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or charac teristic of, Asia or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Asia

a-side' (ă-sīd'), *adv.* **1.** On or to one side; out of the way apart. **2.** So as not to be heard by others; privately. — *prep.* Beside; also, beyond. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* Something spoken aside, as an actor's remark which the other player are supposed not to hear.

as'i-nine (ăs'ĭ-nīn), *a.* [L. *asininus*, fr. *asinus* ass.] Of having the qualities of, or attributed to, the ass, as stupid ity or obstinacy. — **as'i-nin'i-ty** (-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ask (ăsk), *v. t.* [AS. *āscian, ācsian.*] **1.** To inquire of question. **2.** To request; petition; solicit. **3.** To demand claim, or expect. **4.** To proclaim in church for marriage; — said of both the banns and the persons. **5.** To invite. — *v. i.* **1.** To request; petition. **2.** To make inquiry.

Syn. ASK, REQUEST, BEG. ASK is the generic term. TO REQUEST is to ask formally or politely; as, my master *requests* your company. BEG implies still more of deference or respect, and as a conventional term of politeness has in a measure displaced both *ask* and *request;* as, to *beg* one's pardon; I *beg* you to be seated. See INQUIRE.

a-skance' (ă-skăns') } *adv.* Sideways; obliquely; hence,
a-skant' (ă-skănt') } with disdain, envy, or suspicion.

ask'er (ăs'kẽr), *n.* One who asks.

a-skew' (ă-skū'), *adv. & a.* Awry. — **Syn.** See CROOKED.

a-slant' (ă-slănt'), *adv. & a.* Slanting; obliquely. — *prep.* In a slanting direction over; athwart.

a-sleep' (ă-slēp'), *a. & adv.* **1.** In or into a state of sleep or inactivity; dormant. **2.** Dead. **3.** Numbed.

a-slope' (ă-slōp'), *adv. & a.* Slopingly; aslant.

As'mo-de'us (ăz'mō-dē'ŭs; ăs'-). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *Ἀσμοδαῖος.*] In Jewish demonology, an evil spirit; later, the king of the demons.

asp (ăsp), *n.* The aspen. *Poetic or Rare.*

asp, *n.* [L. *aspis*, fr. Gr. *ἀσπίς.*] A small venomous snake of Egypt and adjacent countries.

as-par'a-gus (ăs-păr'ă-gŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀσπάραγος, ἀσφάραγος.*] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Asparagus*) of Old World perennial plants having much branched stems, linear cladophylls, and minute scalelike leaves. **2.** The tender shoots of one species, used as food.

as'pect (ăs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *aspectus*, fr. *aspicere, aspectum,* to look at; *ad* + *spicere, specere,* to look.] **1.** Act of looking at; gaze. *Rare.* **2.** *Astrol.* The situation of planets or stars with respect to one another, or the visual angle formed by their light rays. **3.** Position facing a particular direction, or the part so facing. **4.** Look; countenance; mien; air. **5.** Appearance; view. — **Syn.** See APPEARANCE.

asp'en (ăs'pĕn ; ăs'-), *n.* [AS. *æsp, æps.*] Any of several species of poplar, esp. that one the leaves of which are swayed by a very light breath of air. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the aspen ; hence, quivering ; tremulous.

as-per'i-ty (ăs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *asperitas,* fr. *asper* rough.] Roughness ; unevenness ; harshness. — **Syn.** Moroseness, crabbedness, sourness. See ACRIMONY.

as-perse' (-pûrs'), *v. t. ;* -PERSED' (-pûrst') ; -PERS'ING. [L. *aspersus,* p. p. of *aspergere* to sprinkle ; *ad* + *spargere* to strew.] **1.** To sprinkle ; besprinkle. **2.** To bespatter with foul reports or calumnious charges ; slander ; calumniate. **Syn.** Slander, libel, belie ; blacken, besmirch ; disparage, depreciate, decry. — ASPERSE, DEFAME, SLANDER, CALUMNIATE, TRADUCE, VILIFY, MALIGN have in common the idea of falsely or maliciously assailing the character of another. To ASPERSE is to cast injurious or offensive imputations on ; to DEFAME is to detract from one's honor or reputation by more open and positive charges. To SLANDER or CALUMNIATE is to circulate false or malicious reports of the words or actions of another. To TRADUCE is to hold up to ridicule or contempt. To VILIFY is to degrade by defamatory reports. To MALIGN is to speak evil of maliciously.

as-per'sion (-pûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of aspersing. **2.** That which is aspersed : as : **a** A sprinkling ; shower ; spray. **b** Calumnious remark ; calumny.

as'phalt (ăs'fălt), *n.* Also **as-phal'tum** (ăs-făl'tŭm). [F. *asphalte,* fr. Gr. ἀσφαλτος.] **1.** A brown to black bitumen found in natural beds ; mineral pitch. **2.** An asphaltic composition used in paving, cementing, etc. — (ăs'fălt ; ăs-fălt'), *v. t.* To cover with asphalt. — **as-phal'tic** (ăs-făl'tĭk), *a.*

as'pho-del (ăs'fō-dĕl), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀσφόδελος. See DAFFODIL.] Any of several Old World plants of the lily family ; also, in a wider use, the daffodil or the narcissus.

as-phyx'i-a (ăs-fĭk'sĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. ἀσφυξία : ἀ- not + σφύζειν to throb.] Suspended animation due to lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood.

as-phyx'i-ate (-āt), *v. t. ;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. To bring to a state of asphyxia ; suffocate. — **as-phyx'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **as-phyx'i-a'tor** (-fĭk'sĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.*

as'pic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* [F.] The venomous asp. *Chiefly Poetic.*

as'pic, *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *espic,* L. *spica* ear, spike.] The spike lavender, yielding a volatile oil (*oil of spike*).

as'pic, *n.* [F.] A savory meat jelly containing bits of fowl, game, fish, hard-boiled eggs, etc.

as-pir'ant (ăs-pīr'ănt), *a.* Aspiring. — *n.* One who aspires.

as'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), *v. t. ;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd) ; -RAT'ING. [L. *aspiratus,* p. p. of *aspirare ; ad* + *spirare* to breathe.] To utter with a breathing, or aspirate. — (-rāt), *n.* **1.** *Gram. & Phon.* **a** The sound of *h,* or the letter *h ;* also, any similar sound or breathing, or the symbol for it. **b** A sound followed by, or combined with, a sound as of *h ;* also, a fricative or spirant. **2.** A mark of aspiration [ʽ] used in Greek.

as'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt) } *a.* Pronounced with, or accompanied
as'pi-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd) } by, an *h* sound.

as'pi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of breathing ; a breath. **2.** Act of aspiring ; a desiring ardently. **3.** Pronunciation of an aspirate ; also, the aspirate. — **Syn.** See AMBITION.

as'pi-ra'tor (ăs'pĭ-rā'tĕr), *n.* An apparatus, as a suction pump, for producing a movement of a fluid by suction.

as-pire' (ăs-pīr'), *v. i. ;* -PIRED' (-pīrd') ; -PIR'ING (-pīr'ĭng). [F. *aspirer,* L. *aspirare.*] **1.** To desire with eagerness ; seek ; long ; — followed by *to* or *after.* **2.** To rise ; tower ; soar. — **as-pir'er** (-pīr'ĕr), *n.*

a-squint' (ă-skwĭnt'), *adv. & a.* With the eye askance.

ass (ăs), *n.* [AS. *assa.*] **1.** Any of several quadrupeds of the horse kind, smaller than the horse, and having longer ears, a shorter mane, and shorter hair on the tail. The domestic ass is patient, slow, and sure-footed, and has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. **2.** A dull, stupid fellow ; a dolt.

as'sa-fet'i-da, as'sa-fœt'i-da. Vars. of ASAFETIDA.

as'sa-gai, as'se-gai (ăs'ă-gī ; ăs'ē-), *n.* [fr. Pg., fr. Berber.] A slender spear used by some tribes in South Africa.

as-sail' (ă-sāl'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *saillir* to burst out, L. *salire* to leap.] To attack violently ; assault. — **Syn.** See ATTACK. — **as-sail'a-ble,** *a*

as-sail'ant (-ănt), *a.* Assailing. — *n.* One that assails.

as-sas'sin (ă-săs'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *hashshāsh, hashīshī,* one who has drunk of *hashish.*] **1.** [*cap.*] One of a Mohammedan order which fanatically practiced secret murder. **2.** One who kills by surprise or secret assault.

as-sas'si-nate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t. ;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING. [LL. *assassinatus,* p. p. of *assassinare.*] **1.** To kill by surprise or secret assault. **2.** To assail murderously ; destroy. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See KILL. — **as-sas'si-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

as-sault' (ă-sôlt'), *n.* [Through OF. & LL., fr. L. *ad* + *saltus* a leaping, *salire* to leap.] A violent onset or attack ; onslaught. — **Syn.** Invasion, incursion, onset, storm. — *v. t.* To make an assault on ; attack. — **Syn.** See ATTACK.

as-say' (ă-sā'), *n.* [OF. *asai, essai,* trial. See ESSAY, *n.*] **1.** Trial ; attempt ; essay. *Obs.* **2.** Trial by danger, affliction, or experience ; risk. *Obs.* **3.** Examination and determination as to weight, measure, quality, etc. ; test. Specifically, analysis, as of an ore, to determine the amount of one or more ingredients. **4.** The substance to be assayed ; also, the tabulated result of assaying. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To try ; test ; attempt. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To subject to assay, or analysis. — **as-say'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

as-sem'blage (ă-sĕm'blăj), *n.* **1.** Act of assembling ; state of being assembled. **2.** A collection of individuals, or of particular things ; a cluster. **3.** The fitting together of parts and pieces, as of machinery. — **Syn.** See ASSEMBLY.

as-sem'ble (-b'l), *v. t. ;* -BLED (-b'ld) ; -BLING (-blĭng). [fr. F., fr. LL. *assimulare* to collect ; L. *ad* + *simul* together.] **1.** To collect into one place or body ; convene ; congregate. **2.** To fit together the parts of. — *v. i.* To meet together ; convene ; congregate. — **as-sem'bler** (-blĕr), *n.*

as-sem'bly (-blĭ), *n. ; pl.* -BLIES (-blĭz). [F. *assemblée.*] **1.** A gathering of persons, esp. for deliberation and legislation, for worship, or for social entertainment ; a concourse. **2.** Act of assembling ; state of being assembled. **3.** *Mil.* A signal, as by drum, for troops to assemble, or fall in. **Syn.** Company, group, collection, meeting, convention. — ASSEMBLY, ASSEMBLAGE. An ASSEMBLY consists only of persons, an ASSEMBLAGE of either persons or (less commonly) things. As used of persons, *assembly* is more formal than *assemblage,* and usually implies a body that has met and is acting in concert for some common end.

as-sem'bly-man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of an assembly, esp. [*often cap.*] of the lower branch of a State legislature.

as-sent' (ă-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [fr F., fr. L. *assentire, assentiri ; ad* + *sentire* to feel, think.] To admit a thing as true ; express one's agreement, acquiescence, concurrence, or concession. **Syn.** Agree, concur, accede, acquiesce, accord. — ASSENT, CONSENT. ASSENT implies primarily an act of the understanding, and applies to opinions or propositions ; as, he was convinced and *assented* to the statement. CONSENT involves the will or the feelings, and denotes compliance with what is requested or desired ; as, I hope you will *consent* to go. But neither *assent* nor *consent* necessarily implies approval. *Assent* may also apply to actions or proposals which involve a less degree of interest or feeling than *consent ;* as, one may *assent* to the opening of a window ; but one *consents* to be surgically operated upon.

— *n.* Act of assenting ; consent ; acquiescence.

as-sert' (ă-sûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *assertus,* p. p. of *asserere* to join to one's self, claim, maintain ; *ad* + *serere* to join.] **1.** To maintain ; vindicate a claim or title to. **2.** To affirm ; state positively ; asseverate. — **as-sert'er, as-ser'tor** (ă-sûr'tĕr), *n.* **Syn.** Declare, allege ; aver ; uphold, support, advocate, plead. — ASSERT, MAINTAIN, DEFEND, VINDICATE. To ASSERT is to state or claim positively, sometimes even obtrusively or aggressively ; as, to *assert* one's innocence, one's rights, etc. To MAINTAIN is to uphold what one has asserted. To DEFEND is to maintain against attack. To VINDICATE is to defend successfully. See CLAIM.

as-ser'tion (-sûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of asserting ; thing asserted.

as-ser'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Positive ; affirming confidently.

as-ser'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Affirming.

ass'es' bridge (ăs'ĕz ; 24). [a translation of L. *pons asinorum.*] The proposition that "The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another." *Humorous.*

as-sess' (ă-sĕs'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *assessare* to assess, L. *assidēre, assessum,* to sit by, in LL. to assess.] **1.** To fix the rate or amount of. **2.** To apportion (a sum to be paid) in the nature of a tax, fine, etc. ; impose according to an apportionment. **3.** To tax. **4.** To value, esp. for taxation.

as-sess'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

as-sess'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of assessing ; value or amount assessed.

as-ses'sor (-ĕr), *n.* [L., lit., one who sits beside.] **1.** One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an adviser ; an associate in office. **2.** One appointed to assess property for taxation. — **as'ses-so'ri-al** (ăs'ĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl ; 57), *a.*

as'set (ăs'ĕt), *n.* Any article or part of one's assets.

as'sets (-ĕts), *n. pl.* [OF. *asez* enough, fr. L. *ad* + *satis* enough.] *Law.* **a** The property of a deceased person subject

by law to the payment of his debts and legacies. **b** The entire property of a person, corporation, or estate, applicable or subject to the payment of his or its debts.

as-sev′er-ate (ă-sĕv′ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *asseveratus*, p. p. of *asseverare* to assert seriously; *ad* + *severus* severe.] To affirm or aver positively or solemnly. — **Syn.** See AFFIRM. — **as-sev′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

as′si-du′i-ty (ăs′ĭ-dū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being assiduous; diligence.

as-sid′u-ous (ă-sĭd′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *assiduus*, fr. *assidēre* to sit near; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit.] Constant in, or done with constant, application or attention; devoted; attentive; unremitting; persistent. — **Syn.** Diligent, sedulous, unwearied, unintermitted, persevering, indefatigable. See BUSY. — **as-sid′u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **as-sid′u-ous-ness**, *n.*

as-sign′ (ă-sīn′), *v. t.* [F. *assigner*, fr. L. *assignare*; *ad* + *signare* to mark, designate, *signum* mark.] **1.** To appoint; allot. **2.** To specify; designate; refer; point out authoritatively or exactly. **3.** *Law.* To make over to another, as for the benefit of creditors. — **Syn.** See ALLOT. — *v. i.* To make over property to another, as in furtherance of a trust or for the benefit of one's creditors. — *n.* One assigned, as: **a** An agent. **b** An appurtenance. *Obs.* **c** = ASSIGNEE. — **as-sign′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **as-sign′a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **as-sign′a-bly**, *adv.*

as′sig-na′tion (ăs′ĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** An assigning; apportionment. **2.** An appointment for a meeting; — chiefly of illicit love affairs. **3.** An assignment. **4.** Thing assigned.

as′sign-ee′ (-ĭ-nē′), *n.* One to whom an assignment is made.

as-sign′er (ă-sīn′ẽr), *n.* One who assigns. [assigned.

as-sign′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of assigning; that which is

as′sign-or′ (ăs′ĭ-nôr′), *n.* *Law.* An assigner.

as-sim′i-late (ă-sĭm′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [L. *assimilatus*, p. p. of *assimilare*; *ad* + *similare* to make like, *similis* like.] **1.** To bring to a likeness or to conformity; specif., *Phon.* to conform (a sound, usually a consonant) to a neighboring sound, as *com-* to *col-* before *l*, *dis-* to *dif-* before *f*, etc. **2.** To liken; compare. **3.** To appropriate so as to incorporate into itself; absorb, as nourishment. — *v. i.* To be or become assimilated. — **as-sim′i-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* — **as-sim′i-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.*

as-sist′ (ă-sĭst′), *v. t.* [L. *assistere*; *ad* + *sistere* to cause to stand, fr. *stare* to stand.] To give support to; aid; succor. — **Syn.** Second, back, support, relieve, befriend, sustain, favor. See HELP. — *v. i.* **1.** To lend aid; help. **2** To be present as a spectator. *A Gallicism.*

as-sist′ance (ă-sĭs′tăns), *n.* Help; aid.

as-sist′ant (-tănt), *a.* That assists; helping; specifically, acting as a subordinate. — *n.* One that assists; helper.

as-size′ (ă-sīz′), *n.* [OF. *assise*, in pl. assembly, tax, impost, deriv of L. *assidēre* to sit by; *ad* + *sedēre* to sit.] **1.** Lit., an assembly; hence, a decree or enactment made by it; edict. **2.** A fixed or customary standard of number, quantity, quality, weight, measure, etc. **3.** A judicial inquest, an action to be decided thereat, the writ for instituting it, or the jury's finding. **4.** Usually in *pl.* **a** The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England. **b** The time or place of holding a court of assize; the court itself, or a session of it.

as-so′ci-ate (ă-sō′shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *associatus*, p. p. of *associare*; *ad* + *sociare* to join, *socius* companion.] **1.** To join as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate. **2.** To join; connect; combine. **3.** To accompany. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To unite in company or action; keep company; — implying intimacy. — (-āt), *a.* **1.** Closely joined with some other, as in interest, action, etc. **2.** Admitted to some, but not to all, rights and privileges. — (-āt), *n.* **1.** One often in company with another; — implying intimacy or equality; companion. **2.** One having an interest in common with another, as a partner, an accomplice, etc. **3** Anything closely or usually connected with another. — **Syn.** Mate, fellow, ally, coadjutor, comrade, accomplice.

as-so′ci-a′tion (-sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Union; connection. **2.** Mental connection, or that which is mentally associated with a thing. **3.** Union of persons in a company or society for some purpose. — **as-so′ci-a′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Syn. ASSOCIATION, SOCIETY, CLUB agree in the idea of a body of persons united in a common interest. ASSOCIATION and SOCIETY are practically interchangeable. Often, however, *association* suggests a somewhat larger inclusiveness than *society*, whether with regard to the objects of the organization or admission to it. A CLUB is usually a more private body than either of the others, and is often purely social.

as-so′ci-a-tive (ă-sō′shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or leading to or characterized by, association.

as-soil′ (ă-soil′), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *absolvere.* See ABSOLVE.] *Archaic.* **1.** To absolve. **2.** To expiate; atone for.

as-soil′zie (ă-soil′yĭ; -ĭ), **-yie**, *v. t.* To assoil. *Scot.*

as′so-nance (ăs′ō-năns), *n.* **1.** Resemblance of sound. **2.** *Pros.* A kind of rime in which the last accented vowel and those which follow it in one word correspond in sound with the similarly situated vowels of another word, the consonants of the two words being unlike; as, *baby* and *lady*. **3.** Incomplete correspondence, as between facts.

as′so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *assonans*, p. pr. of *assonare* to correspond to in sound; *ad* + *sonare* to sound.] Pert. to, or marked by, assonance. — *n.* An assonant word or syllable.

as-sort′ (ă-sôrt′), *v. t.* [F. *assortir*; *à* (L. *ad*) + *sortir* to draw lots, obtain by lot, L. *sortiri*, fr. *sors*, *sortis*, lot.] To distribute into classes; classify. — *v. i.* **1.** To agree; suit; fall into a class or place. **2.** To consort or associate (with).

as-sort′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of assorting; assorted condition. **2.** That which is formed by assorting, as a group or class, or a collection distributed into sorts or kinds.

as-suage′ (ă-swāj′), *v. t. & i.*; -SUAGED′ (-swājd′); -SUAG′ING (-swāj′ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *ad* + *suavis* sweet.] To allay, mitigate; lessen; appease; pacify. — **Syn.** Soothe, calm, relieve. See ALLEVIATE. — **as-suage′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

as-sua′sive (ă-swā′sĭv), *a.* Mitigating; soothing.

as-sume′ (ă-sūm′), *v. t.*; -SUMED′ (-sūmd′); -SUM′ING (-sūm′ĭng). [L. *assumere*; *ad* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to take, buy.] **1.** To take or adopt; esp., to take into association, partnership, etc. (with). **2.** To take to or on one's self, as without authority or in excess of what is proper; put on. **3.** To pretend to possess. **4.** To take upon one's self (to do); undertake. **5.** To take for granted; suppose. — **as-sum′a-ble** (ă-sūm′ȧ-b'l), *a.*

Syn. Put on, counterfeit, sham. — ASSUME, AFFECT, PRETEND, SIMULATE, FEIGN agree in implying false or deceptive appearances. To ASSUME is to take to one's self in appearance only; as, to *assume* an air of grief. To AFFECT is to make a show of possessing, usually for effect; as, to *affect* ignorance. PRETEND implies overt profession of what is false; as, to *pretend* to be insane. To SIMULATE is to assume the appearance or characteristics of something; as, to *simulate* insanity (by imitating its signs). FEIGN implies more invention than *pretend*, less specific counterfeiting than *simulate*; *feign* and *simulate* are often interchangeable. See POSTULATE. [arrogant.

as-sum′ing (ă-sūm′ĭng), *p. a.* Pretentious; presumptuous;

as-sump′sit (ă-sŭmp′sĭt; ă-sŭm′sĭt), *n.* [L., he undertook.] *Law.* **a** An action on contract to recover damages for a breach of a contract. **b** A contract, not under seal, on which such an action will lie.

as-sump′tion (ă-sŭmp′shŭn), *n.* Act of assuming; specif., taking upon one's self unduly or presumptuously; the thing assumed. — **Syn.** Supposition, postulate; arrogance.

as-sump′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Assumed, or capable of being assumed; characterized by assumption; assuming.

as-sur′ance (ă-shōōr′ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of assuring. **2.** Insurance. See INSURANCE. **3.** State of being assured, or sure; **a** Security; safety. **b** Certitude; certainty. **4.** Firmness of mind; confidence; self-reliance. **5.** Impudence; audacity. — **Syn.** See CONFIDENCE, TRUST.

as-sure′ (ă-shōōr′), *v. t.*; -SURED′ (ă-shōōrd′); -SUR′ING. [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* + *securus* secure.] **1.** To secure, as against change or risk; insure (see INSURE). **2.** To affiance. *Obs.* **3.** To confirm; give confidence to. **4.** To make sure, or certain. **5.** To declare solemnly.

as-sured′ (ă-shōōrd′), *p. a.* Made sure; insured; certain; bold to excess. — *n.* The party in whose favor an insurance policy stands. Cf. INSURED. — **as-sur′ed-ly** (ă-shōōr′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **as-sur′ed-ness**, *n.*

as-sur′er (-ẽr), *n.* One who assures.

As-syr′i-an (ă-sĭr′ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Assyria, the Assyrians, or their language. — *n.* **1.** An individual of the ancient Semitic race forming the Assyrian nation or, widely, the Babylonian nation. **2.** The language of the Assyrians.

as-syth′ment (ă-sīth′mĕnt; ă-sĭth′-), *n.* [from same source as *assets*.] Indemnification for injury. *Scot.*

As-tar′te (ăs-tär′tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀστάρτη.] The Phœnician goddess of fertility and of love. She was also regarded by the classical nations as a moon goddess.

a-stat′ic (ȧ-stăt′ĭk), *a.* [*a-* not + *static.*] *Magnetism.* Having little or no tendency to take a definite position or direction. — **a-stat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ter (ăs'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἀστήρ* star.] Any of various ants, related to the thistle, having heads with both discoid nd radiate flowers; also, any of the common garden plants erived from one of these.

'ter-isk (ăs'tĕr-ĭsk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀστερίσκος*, dim. *ἀστήρ* star.] A figure of a star, thus, *, used in printing nd writing as a reference mark.

'ter-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστερισμός*.] *Print.* Three sterisks placed thus, *⁂ or ⁂, for special reference.

stern' (*a*-stûrn'), *adv.* **1.** Backward; to the rear. **2.** Behind a vessel; in the rear.

'ter-oid (ăs'tĕr-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀστεροειδής*; *ἀστήρ* star + *εἶδος* form.] Starlike. — *n. Astron.* A starlike body; esp., ne of the many small planets mostly having orbits between Mars and Jupiter. — **as'ter-oi'dal** (-oi'dăl), *a.*

s-ter'o-pe (ăs-tĕr'ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. 'Αστερόπη.] See PLEIADES.

th'ma (ăz'mȧ; ăs'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἄσθμα* short-drawn reath.] A disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, sense of constriction in the chest, a cough, and expectoation. — **asth-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), *a. & n.*

stig'ma-tism (*a*-stĭg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. *στιγμα, -ματος*, prick of a pointed instrument, spot.] A defect f the eye or a lens because of which rays from one point o not focus at a point. — **as'tig-mat'ic** (ăs'tĭg-măt'ĭk), *n.*

stir' (*a*-stûr'), *adv. & a.* Stirring; in activity or motion.

stom'a-tous (*a*-stŏm'ȧ-tŭs; *a*-stō'mȧ-), **as'to-mous** (ăs'tō-mŭs), *a. Biol.* Not having a mouth, or stoma.

s-ton'ied (ăs-tŏn'ĭd), *p. p. & p. a.* fr. ASTONY. *Archaic.*

s-ton'ish (ăs-tŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *ex* out + *tonare* o thunder.] To strike with sudden fear, wonder, or surprise; amaze. — **Syn.** See SURPRISE.

s-ton'ish-ing, *p. a.* Very wonderful; amazing.

s-ton'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State of one astonished; esp., amazement. **2.** The object causing such an emotion.

s-ton'y (-ĭ), *v. t.*; -TON'IED (-ĭd); -TON'Y-ING. [see ASTONISH.] To stun; astonish; amaze. *Archaic.*

s-tound' (ăs-tound'), *a.* [p. p. of ME. *astonen* to astonish.] Stunned; astounded. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To astonish. — **Syn.** See SURPRISE. — **as-tound'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **as-tound'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

-strad'dle (*a*-străd'l), *adv.* Straddling; astride.

s-træ'a (ăs-trē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αστραία, fr. *ἀστραῖος* starry.] *Class. Myth.* Goddess of justice, the last of the divinities to leave the earth at the end of the Golden Age.

s'tra-gal (ăs'trȧ-găl), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀστράγαλος*.] **1.** Ankle bone; huckle bone. **2.** *Arch.* A small convex molding of rounded surface.

s'tra-khan (ăs'trȧ-kăn; ăs'trȧ-kăn'), *n.* Also **as'tra-chan.** The skin, or pelt, of stillborn or young lambs of Astrakhan, the curled wool of which resembles fur.

s'tral (ăs'trăl), *a.* [L. *astralis*, fr. *astrum* star, Gr. *ἄστρον*.] Pertaining to, coming from, or like, the stars; starry.

-stray' (*a*-strā'), *adv. & a.* Wandering; straying.

s-tric' (ăs-trĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *astrictus*, p. p. See ASTRINGE.] To bind up; confine; restrict. — **as-tric'tion** (-trĭk'shŭn), *n.*

-stride' (*a*-strīd'), *adv.* With one leg on each side; bestriding; astraddle.

s-tringe' (ăs-trĭnj'), *v. t.*; -TRINGED' (-trĭnjd'); -TRING'ING (-trĭn'jĭng). [L. *astringere*, p. p. *astrictus*; *ad* + *stringere* to draw tight.] To bind fast; constrict; compress.

s-trin'gent (-trĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *astringens*, p. pr.] **1.** Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting. **2.** Stern; austere. — *n.* An astringent medicine or other substance. — **Syn.** See SOUR. — **as-trin'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*

s'tro-labe (ăs'trō-lāb), *n.* [fr. F. or LL., fr. Gr. *ἀστρολάβον*; *ἄστρον* star + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] A kind of instrument for observing the positions of the heavenly bodies.

s-trol'o-ger (ăs-trŏl'ō-jĕr), *n.* A practicer of astrology.

s-trol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀστρολογία*, deriv. of *ἄστρον* star + *λόγος* discourse.] The science of the stars; hence, the pseudo science treating of the influences of the stars on human affairs. — **as'tro-log'ic** (ăs'trō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

s-tron'o-mer (-trŏn'ō-mĕr), *n.* One versed in astronomy.

s-tron'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀστρονομία*, deriv. of *ἄστρον* star + *νέμειν* to regulate.] The science which treats of the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, motions, constitution, etc. — **as'tro-nom'ic** (ăs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), **as'tro-nom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **as'tro-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

s'tro-phys'ics (ăs'trō-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *ἄστρον* star + E. *physics*.] The science dealing with the physical and chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies.

as-tu'cious (ăs-tū'shŭs), *a.* [F. *astucieux*.] Astute. *Rare.*

as-tute' (ăs-tūt'), *a.* [L. *astutus*, fr. *astus* craft, cunning.] Critically discerning; sagacious; shrewd; subtle; crafty. — **Syn.** Keen, penetrating, skilled, cunning, wily. See SHREWD. — **as-tute'ly**, *adv.* — **as-tute'ness**, *n.*

As-ty'a-nax (ăs-tī'ȧ-năks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αστυάναξ.] *Gr. Myth.* The son of Hector and Andromache, hurled by the Greeks from the walls of Troy, that he might not restore the kingdom as predicted by Calchas.

a-sun'der (*a*-sŭn'dĕr), *adv.* [*a-* on + *sunder*; AS. *on sundran*.] Apart; separate from each other; into parts.

a-sy'lum (*a*-sī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-LUMS** (-lŭmz), L. **-LA** (-lȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *ἄσυλον*, fr. *ἄσυλος* inviolable; *a-* not + *σύλον* right of seizure.] **1.** An inviolable sanctuary where criminals and debtors found shelter, as a temple, altar, etc. **2.** Any place of retreat and security. **3.** An institution for the relief of destitute or afflicted persons.

as'ym-met'ric (ăs'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk; ā'sĭ-) } *a.* Not symmetrical.
as'ym-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) }

a-sym'me-try (*a*-sĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Want of symmetry.

as'ymp-tote (ăs'ĭm-tōt), *n.* [deriv. of Gr. *ἀ-* not + *συμπίπτειν* to fall together.] *Math.* A line that approaches nearer to some curve than any assignable distance, but would never meet it even if indefinitely prolonged

a-syn'de-ton (*a*-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [L., deriv. of Gr. *ἀ-* not + *σύνδετος* bound together.] *Rhet.* A figure that omits the connective; as in *I came, I saw, I conquered.*

at (ăt), *prep.* [AS. *æt.*] Primarily *at* expresses the relation of *presence or contact in space or time*, or of *direction towards*. Hence it implies: **1.** Simple presence or position in, on, by, or near, or the like; as, *at* the center; *at* home; *at* hand; *at* the door; *at* sea and on land; *at* school; *at* the helm; *at* the wedding; sick *at* heart; out *at* the elbows. **2.** Position, object, or end directed toward; as, go in *at* the door; he could not get *at* him; aim *at* a mark; to wink, laugh, be angry, etc., *at* one; to hint *at*; *at* first; *at* best. **3.** A relation of action in, or occupation *at*; as, to pull *at* an oar; *at* work; *at* meat (eating). **4.** In a posture, circumstance, or mode of; as, the stag *at* bay; *at* war; *at* ease; *at* your service; *at* fault; *at* random. **5.** Because of as a source, cause, or occasion; as, sad *at* the sight; *at* his command. **6.** Position or order in time; as, *at* present; *at* parting; *at* twenty-one; *at* once.
Syn. AT, IN. When reference to the interior of any place is made prominent, IN is used; when a place is regarded as a mere local point, AT is more commonly employed; as, to look for a book *in* the library, to meet a friend *at* the library; there are many churches *in* London; the king was crowned *at* London. *In* is used before the names of countries or districts and (usually) of large cities; as, we live *in* America, *in* New York. *At* is commonly employed before names of houses, institutions, villages, small towns; as, Milton was educated *at* Christ's College, money collected *at* the customhouse. But with names of towns and cities usage varies greatly. In regard to time, we say *at* the hour, *on* the day, *in* the year; as, *at* 9 o'clock *in* the morning, *on* July 5th, *in* the year 1775.

at'a-bal (ăt'ȧ-băl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *at-tabl* drum.] A kettledrum; a kind of tabor, used by Moors.

at'a-ghan (ăt'ȧ-găn). Var. of YATAGHAN.

At'a-lan'ta (-lăn'tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Αταλάντη.] *Gr. Myth.* A heroine, beautiful and fleet of foot, who took part in the Argonautic expedition and in the Calydonian boar hunt (see MELEAGER). In another legend, she challenged her suitors to a race, death being the penalty of defeat, her hand the prize. Hippomenes defeated her, dropping on the course three golden apples given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta stooped to pick up.

a-taunt' (*a*-tônt'; -tänt') } *adv.* [F. *autant* as much (as
a-taun'to (-tôn'tō; -tăn'tō) } possible).] *Naut.* Fully rigged; hence, fully in order; shipshape.

at'a-vism (ăt'ȧ-vĭz'm), *n.* [L. *atavus* ancestor.] Recurrence in a descendant of characters of a grandparent or more remote ancestor; reversion to a more primitive type. — **at'a-vis'tic** (-vĭs'tĭk), *a.*

a-tax'i-a (*a*-tăk'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἀταξία*, fr. *ἄτακτος* out of order; *ἀ-* not + *τακτός* ordered.] *Med* a Irregularity in disease, or in the functions. b Inability to coördinate voluntary movements. — **a-tax'ic** (-tăk'sĭk), *a.*

ate (āt; *in England usually* ĕt), *preterit* of EAT.

a'te (ā'tē), *n.* [Gr. *ἄτη*.] Blind impulse leading men on to ruin; — sometimes personified [*cap.*] and in the Greek tragedies often made an avenging spirit like Nemesis.

‖ **a'te-lier'** (ȧ'tĕ-lyā'), *n.* [F.] A workshop; a studio.

‖**a tem'po** (ä tĕm'pō). [It.] *Music.* In time; — used to direct a return to the regular or an indicated time.

Ath'a-li'ah (ăth'ə-lī'ə), *n.* In the Bible, an impious queen of Judah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. 2 *Kings* xi.

Ath'a-na'sian (-nā'zhăn ; -shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Athanasius (d. 373), bishop of Alexandria, who advocated the homoousian doctrine against Arianism. — **Athanasian Creed**, a formulary of faith (once attributed to Athanasius) beginning in English, "Whosoever will be saved."

a-than'a-sy (ə-thăn'ə-sĭ), *n.* [fr. Gr. *ἀθανασία* ; *ἀ-* not + *θάνατος* death.] Deathlessness ; immortality.

a'the-ism (ā'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a God. **2.** Godlessness.

a'the-ist, *n.* [Gr. *ἄθεος* without god ; *ἀ-* not + *θεός* god.] One who holds to atheism. — **Syn.** See INFIDEL. — **a'the-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), **a'the-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

A-the'na (ə-thē'nə), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀθήνη*.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian deity, preëminent as a civic goddess, wise in the industries of peace and the arts of war. Cf. MINERVA.

Athena Parthenos.

ath'e-næ'um) (ăth'ə-nē'ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* E. **ath'e-ne'um**) -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -NÆA (-ə). [L. *Athenæum*, Gr. *Ἀθήναιον* the Athenæum.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A temple of Athena at Athens. **2.** A literary or scientific association or club. **3.** A building where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use.

A-the'ni-an (ə-thē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Athens. — *n.* A native of Athens.

a-thirst' (ə-thûrst'), *a.* Thirsty.

ath'lete (ăth'lēt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀθλητής* prize fighter, *ἀθλεῖν* to contend for a prize, *ἆθλος* contest, *ἄθλον* prize.] One trained to contend in exercises requiring great physical agility and strength.

ath-let'ic (ăth-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to athletes or athletics. **2.** Befitting an athlete; strong ; robust. — **ath-let'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ath-let'i-cism** (ăth-lĕt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

ath-let'ics (ăth-lĕt'ĭks), *n.* Art of training by athletic exercises ; the games and sports of athletes.

a-thwart' (ə-thwôrt'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *thwart.*] **1.** Across, esp. obliquely. **2.** So as to thwart ; perversely. — *prep.* **1.** Across; fig., in opposition to. **2.** *Naut.* Across the length, direction, or course of.

a-tilt' (ə-tĭlt'), *adv. & a.* **1.** In the manner of one tilting, or thrusting. **2.** In the position of a cask tilted.

-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), **-tion**, **-ion.** [L *-ationem* : cf. F. *-ation.*] The suffixes denote in general : **1.** *The act of.*

Examples : *formation, act of* forming ; *production, act of* producing ; *decoration, act of* decorating ; *invention, act of* inventing ; *demoralization, act of* demoralizing.

2. *Condition of, state of*, or *quality of.*

Examples : *moderation, state* or *quality of* being moderate ; *repletion, state of* being replete ; *dejection, state of* being dejected ; *demoralization, state of* being demoralized.

3. *A thing that* (is produced, formed, made, etc., by the action denoted by the root word) ; *that which*, or *a thing that* (performs the action denoted by the root verb).

Examples : *formation, that which is* formed ; *production, that which is* produced ; *decoration, that which*, or *a thing that*, decorates ; *conclusion, that which* concludes.

At'lan-te'an (ăt'lăn-tē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Atlantēus.*] **1.** Pert. to or resembling Atlas ; strong. **2.** Of or pert. to Atlantis, which the ancients allege was overwhelmed by the ocean.

at-lan'tes (ăt-lăn'tēz), *n. pl. ; sing.* **ATLAS** (ăt'lăs). [L. See ATLAS.] *Arch.* Figures or half figures of men used as supporting columns.

At-lan'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *Atlanticus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Mt. Atlas in Libya. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, the ocean between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

At-lan'ti-des (-tĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀτλαντίδες.*] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** a The Pleiades (which see). **b** = HESPERIDES, 1. **2.** The inhabitants of Atlantis.

At-lan'tis (-tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀτλαντίς.*] A mythical island west of the Pillars of Hercules, said by ancient writers to have been sunk beneath the ocean by an earthquake.

At'las (ăt'lăs), *n. ; pl.* E. **ATLASES** (-ĕz ; 24), L. **ATLANTES** (ăt-lăn'tēz). [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄτλας*, fr. root of *τλῆναι* to bear.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* In Homer, a divinity in charge of the pillars which upheld the heavens ; later, a Titan forced to support the heavens on his head and hands ; still later, a king metamorphosed into a lofty mountain. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Sing.* of ATLANTES. **3.** [*l. c.*] *Anat.* The first vertebra of the neck. **4.** [*l. c.*] A collection of maps in a volume.

At'li (ät'lē), *n.* [Icel. *Atli* Attila.] *Norse Myth.* A king who marries Gudrun after Sigurd's death. She slays him to avenge his treachery to her brothers.

at'mos-phere (ăt'mŏs-fēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός* vapor + *σφαῖρα* sphere.] **1.** The whole mass of air surrounding the earth ; also, the gaseous envelope of any body. **2.** Any surrounding or pervading influence. **3.** The air in any place. **4.** *Physics.* The pressure of the air at the sea level, used as a unit. — **at'mos-pher'ic** (-fĕr'ĭk), **at'mos-pher'i-cal** (-fĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **at'mos-pher'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-toll' (ə-tŏl' ; ăt'ŏl), *n.* [native name in the Indian Ocean] A coral island or islands consisting of a belt of coral reef surrounding a central lagoon.

at'om (ăt'ŭm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἄτομος* uncut, indivisible as n., atom ; *ἀ-* not + *τομός* cut.] **1.** One of the minute particles postulated in atomism. **2.** *Chem. & Physics.* the atomic theory, the smallest particle of an element which can exist. See ATOMIC THEORY. **3.** A particle ; jot.

a-tom'ic (ə-tŏm'ĭk)) *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to atoms. **2.** Ve
a-tom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl)) minute ; tiny. — **atomic theory** *or* h
pothesis, *Chem. & Physics*, the theory that all material su
stances consist of minute particles, or atoms, of a few kind
all of the same kind being uniform in size, weight, and oth
properties. According to recent discoveries the atom is to l
conceived of as a complex system whose components (su
atoms) are in rapid orbital motion. According to one hypot
esis the atom of each element represents a stable arrang
ment of electrons, and radioactive change is a process due
some disturbing force, resulting in the expulsion of ele
trons and the formation of a new stable arrangement, th
is, the atom of another element of lower atomic weight.
weight, *Chem.*, the relative weight of the atom of an elemen
referred to some element, as oxygen, taken as a standard.

at'om-ism (ăt'ŭm-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* The doctrine that th
universe is composed of simple, minute, indivisible part
cles, or atoms. — **at'om-ist**, *n.* — **at'om-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk),

at'om-ize (-īz), *v. t. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-ĭz'Ĭng). To r
duce to atoms, or to fine spray. — **at'om-i-za'tion** (-I-zā
shŭn) ; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **at'om-iz'er** (-ĭz'ĕr), *n.*

at'o-my (ăt'ō-mĭ), *n. ; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). An atom ; mite.

at'o-my, *n.* [for *anatomy*, taken as *an atomy.*] A skeleto
Obs. or Jocular.

at one. In concord or friendship ; in agreement.

a-tone' (ə-tōn'), *v. i. ;* A-TONED' (-tōnd') ; A-TON'ING (-tōn
Ĭng). [from *at one.*] **1.** To agree. *Obs.* **2.** To mak
amends for an offense. — *v. t.* **1.** To set at one ; reconcile
harmonize. *Obs.* **2.** To expiate.

a-tone'ment (ə-tōn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Reconciliation; concord
Archaic. **2.** Satisfaction or reparation ; expiation; amends
— with *for.* Specif., the redeeming effect of Christ's obe
dience, suffering, and death. — **Syn.** See PROPITIATION.

a-ton'ic (ə-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Gram.* Unaccented. — *n. Gram.* A
word or syllable with no accent.

at'ra-bil'ious (ăt'rə-bĭl'yŭs), *a.* [fr. L. *atra bilis*, lit., black
bile.] Affected by black bile, or melancholy.

A'treus (ā'trōōs ; ā'trē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀτρεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Pelops, and king of Mycenæ. Thyestes, his brother, seduced the wife of Atreus and plotted his death. Atreus, feigning reconciliation, killed three sons of Thyestes and served them to him at a banquet, whereupon Thyestes cursed the house of Atreus. See ÆGISTHUS.

a'tri-um (ā'trĭ-ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* ATRIA (-ə). [L.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* The chief room in a house. **2.** *Anat.* Any of various cavities ; esp., the main part of an auricle of the heart.

a-tro'cious (ə-trō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *atrox, atrocis*, cruel, fierce.] Savagely brutal; outrageously cruel or wicked. — **Syn.** See FLAGRANT. — **a-tro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **a-tro'cious-ness**, *n.*

a-troc'i-ty (ə-trŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being atrocious ; also, an atrocious deed.

at'ro-phy (ăt'rō-fĭ), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀτροφία* ; *ἀ-* not + *τρέφειν* to nourish.] A wasting away, or failure of normal growth, from want of nourishment. — *v. t. & i.* ; -PHIED (-fĭd) ; -PHY-ING (-fĭ-Ĭng). To cause atrophy of ; be affected by atrophy. — **a-troph'ic** (ə-trŏf'ĭk), *a.*

at'ro-pine (-pĭn ; -pēn), *n.* Also **-pin.** [fr. *Atropa*, generic name of belladonna.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid extracted from the belladonna and other plants of the nightshade family. As a drug it dilates the pupil of the eye.

At'ro-pos (-pŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Ἄτροπος*, fr. *ἄτροπος* inflexible.] See FATE, *n.*

at'ta-bal (ăt'ă-băl). Var. of ATABAL.

at-tach' (ă-tăch'), *v. t.* [OF. *atachier*.] **1.** To take by legal authority, esp. under a writ as a means of enforcing a debt. **2.** To take; seize. *Obs.* **3.** To bind; fasten; tie; connect. **4.** To assign by authority; appoint. **5.** To connect by ties of love or self-interest; attract. **6.** To ascribe or attribute; affix; — with *to*.

Syn. Unite, join, add. — ATTACH, AFFIX, ANNEX, SUBJOIN, APPEND agree in the idea of joining one object to another. ATTACH (opposed to *detach*) is the most general term. AFFIX differs from *attach*, when at all, in suggesting a slight degree of subordination of the second object to the first — an implication carried still further in ANNEX; as, to *affix* a stamp to an envelope, one's signature to a document, etc.; to *annex* conquered territory. APPEND implies that the object added is supplemental or accessory to the principal thing; as, to *append* notes to a chapter; SUBJOIN, that one object is added below or at the end of another; as, to *subjoin* a postscript to a letter.

— *v. i.* To adhere; be attached. — **at-tach'a-ble**, *a.*

at'ta-ché' (ă'tă-shā'), *n.* [F.] A person attached as a member to a suite or staff, specifically to an embassy.

at-tach'ment (ă-tăch'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of attaching; state of being attached; specifically, close adherence or affection; fidelity. **2.** That by which one thing is attached to another; connection. **3.** Something attached; adjunct of an instrument, machine, or other object.

Syn. Adherence, fidelity. — ATTACHMENT, AFFECTION, LOVE. AFFECTION is confined to sentient beings; ATTACHMENT may apply to inanimate objects. *Attachment* connotes strong liking or even devotion; *affection*, rather warmth and tenderness of sentiment. AFFECTION implies a feeling more settled and regulated, less intense or ardent, than LOVE, which alone of the three may connote passion. Thus, to one's friends any one of the three terms may be applicable; to the members of one's own family, *love* or *affection*, but scarcely *attachment*; to God, *love* (in the sense of reverent devotion), but not *affection* or *attachment*.

at-tack' (ă-tăk'), *v. t.* [F. *attaquer*, It. *attaccare*, of same (uncertain) origin as F. *attacher*.] **1.** To fall upon with force; assault. **2.** To assail with unfriendly speech or writing; censure. **3.** To set to work on, as on a task or problem. **4.** To begin to affect; begin to act upon injuriously. — *v. i.* To make an onset or attack.

Syn. ATTACK, ASSAIL, ASSAULT, all denote a forcible onset. ATTACK is the generic term, the others specific. To ASSAIL is to make a sudden and violent attack, or to attack repeatedly; to ASSAULT, to attack physically by a hand-to-hand approach or by unlawful violence. In the figurative sense, *assault* is less common than *assail*.

— *n.* Act of attacking; onset; assault.

at-tain' (ă-tān'), *v. t.* [OF. *ataindre*, fr. L. *attingere*; *ad* + *tangere* to touch, reach.] **1.** To reach or come to by motion; arrive at. **2.** To achieve; accomplish; gain; compass. **3.** To reach in excellence or degree; equal. — *v. i.* To come or arrive by motion, growth, or effort; reach. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN. — **at-tain'a-ble** (-ă-bl'), *a.* — **at-tain'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **at-tain'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

at-tain'der (-dĕr), *n.* [OF. *ataindre* to accuse, convict.] **1.** Extinction of the civil rights of a person, on sentence of death or outlawry; state of having one's civil rights so extinguished. **2.** A stain or staining; dishonor. *Obs.*

at-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of attaining. **2.** That which is attained; mental acquirement; accomplishment. — **Syn.** See ACQUIREMENT.

at-taint' (ă-tānt'), *v. t.* [OF. *ataint*, p. p. of *ataindre*. See ATTAINDER.] **1.** *Law.* To affect by attainder. **2.** To accuse. *Archaic.* **3.** To affect or infect; taint; corrupt. **4.** To stain; sully; disgrace. — *n.* **1.** A touch; a touch in tilting. *Archaic.* **2.** Stain; taint; disgrace.

at'tar (ăt'ăr), *n.* [Per. *'atar* perfume, essence, Ar. *'itr*, fr. *'atara* to smell sweet.] A perfume got from flowers, esp. from rose petals, chiefly those of the damask rose.

at-task' (ă-tăsk'), *v. t.* To take to task; blame. *Obs.*

at-tem'per (ă-tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *attemperare*. See AD-; TEMPER.] **1.** To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture; temper. **2.** To soften; soothe; temper. **3.** To mix in just proportion; regulate. **4.** To suit; adapt.

at-tempt' (ă-tĕmpt'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *attentare* to attempt; *ad* + *tentare*, *temptare*, to touch, try.] **1.** To make trial or experiment of; try; assay. **2.** To try to move, as by entreaty or temptations; tempt. *Archaic.* **3.** To seek to get or win, as by tempting. *Obs.* **4.** To try to subdue; attack; assail. — **Syn.** See TRY. — *n.* Act of attempting; trial; endeavor. — **Syn.** Effort, exertion.

at-tend' (ă-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [OF. *atendre* to expect, wait, fr. L. *attendere* to stretch, (sc. *animum*) apply the mind to; *ad* + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To heed. *Obs.* **2.** To care for; look after; take charge of. **3.** To go or stay with as a companion, nurse, or servant; serve. **4.** To be present with; accompany. **5.** To be present at; as, to *attend* church. **6.** To wait for; await. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Escort, follow, conduct. See ACCOMPANY. — *v. i.* **1.** To pay attention or regard; heed; listen. **2.** To accompany or be near at hand in pursuance of duty. **3.** (With *to*) To take charge (of); look (after). **4.** To stay; delay. *Obs.*

at-tend'ance (ă-tĕn'dăns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of attending. **2.** The persons attending; retinue.

at-tend'ant (-dănt), *a.* Attending. — **Syn.** Accompanying; consequent; depending. — *n.* **1.** One who attends. **2.** That which accompanies; a concomitant.

at-tent' (ă-tĕnt'), *a.* [L. *attentus*, p. p. of *attendere*. See ATTEND, *v. t.*] Attentive; heedful. *Archaic.*

at-ten'tion (ă-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *attentio*.] **1.** Act or state of attending, or heeding; earnest consideration, thought, or regard; faculty of giving attention. **2.** *Mil.* Attitude of readiness for action on receiving orders. **3.** An act of civility or courtesy. — **Syn.** Care, heed, study, application; respect.

at-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Heedful; observant. **2.** Heedful of the comfort of others; courteous. — **Syn.** Mindful, regardful. — **at-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

at-ten'u-ate (-ū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *attenuatus*, p. p. of *attenuare*; *ad* + *tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin.] **1.** To make thin, or slender. **2.** To make less viscid or dense; rarefy. **3.** To lessen in amount, force, or value; weaken. — *v. i.* To become thin, fine, or less; lessen. — (-ăt), *a.* Attenuated.

at-ten'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of attenuating; state of being attenuated.

at-test' (ă-tĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *attestari*; *ad* + *testari* to witness, *testis* witness.] **1.** To bear witness to; affirm to be true or genuine; specifically, to authenticate by signing as a witness; authenticate officially. **2.** To afford proof of; manifest. — **Syn.** See VOUCH. — *v. i.* To bear witness; testify; — followed by *to*. — *n.* Witness; attestation.

at'tes-ta'tion (ăt'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of attesting.

At'tic (ăt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Attica, or Athens, in Greece. **2.** Marked by qualities characteristic of the Athenians; as applied to literary or artistic style: simple, pure, and refined; classical.

at'tic, *n.* [In sense (*a*) fr. F. *attique*, — orig. meaning, Attic.] *Arch.* **a** A low story or wall above the main order of a façade, in the classical styles. **b** A room behind that part of the exterior: all the space of rooms next below the roof.

At'ti-cism (ăt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A peculiarity or characteristic of Attic Greek, noted for its purity and elegance.

at-tire' (ă-tīr'), *n. t.*; -TIRED' (-tīrd'); -TIR'ING (-tīr'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *tire* rank, row.] To dress; array; esp., to clothe elegantly or splendidly; apparel. — *n.* Dress; clothes; esp., elegant or splendid clothing.

at'ti-tude (ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *aptus* suited.] **1.** Posture; position assumed or studied to serve a purpose. **2.** Position or bearing as indicating action, feeling, or mood. — **Syn.** See POSITION. — **at'ti-tu'di-nal** (-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.*

at'ti-tu'di-nize (-tū'dĭ-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To assume or practice attitudes; pose.

at-torn' (ă-tûrn'), *v. i.* [OF. *atorner* to direct, attorn; *a* (L. *ad*) + *torner* to turn.] **1.** *Feudal Law.* To turn one's homage and service to another as lord. **2.** *Modern Law.* To agree to become tenant to another as owner or landlord.

at-tor'ney (ă-tûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [OF. *atorné*, p. p.] **1.** Substitute; proxy; agent. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* A legal agent, esp. one (an *attorney at law*) qualified to act for suitors and defendants in legal proceedings. — **at-tor'ney-ship**, *n.*

at-tract' (ă-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *attractus*, p. p. of *attrahere*; *ad* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw to or toward one's self or itself; esp., to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; act on by attraction. **2.** To draw by influence of a moral or emotional kind; invite; allure; entice. — **at-tract'a-ble**, *a.* — **at-trac'tor** (ă-trăk'tĕr), *n.*

at-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n* **1.** Act, process, or power of attracting. **2.** *Physics.* A force acting mutually between particles of matter tending to draw them together. **3.** That which attracts. — **Syn.** Allurement, enticement, charm.

at-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or quality of attracting. — **at-trac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-trac'tive-ness**, *n.*

at·trib'ute (ă·trĭb'ūt), *v. t.*; -BUT·ED (-ū·tĕd); -BUT·ING (-ū·tĭng). [L. *attributus*, p. p. of *attribuere*; *ad* + *tribuere* to bestow.] To ascribe; to consider, give, or bestow (something) as due or appropriate *to*; impute; assign. — **Syn.** See REFER. — **at·trib'ut·a·ble**, *a.*

at'tri·bute (ăt'rĭ·būt), *n.* **1.** That which is attributed; essential or necessary property or characteristic. **2.** Reputation. *Poetic.* **3.** *Gram.* A word denoting an attribute or quality. — **Syn.** See QUALITY.

at'tri·bu'tion (-bū'shŭn), *n.* Act of attributing; also, an ascribed quality or character.

at·trib'u·tive (ă·trĭb'ū·tĭv), *a.* Attributing; pertaining to, or of the nature of, an attribute. Specifically: *Gram.* Designating an adjective or other adjunct word when standing with its qualified noun to denote the qualification as assumed instead of predicated; as in, *yellow* gold, *village* school; — distinguished from the *predicative* and *absolute* use, as in, the gold is *yellow*, where *yellow* is used predicatively or absolutely. — *n.* *Gram.* An attributive word. — **at·trib'u·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **at·trib'u·tive·ness**, *n.*

at·trite' (ă·trīt'), *a.* [L. *attritus*, p. p. of *atterere*; *ad* + *terere* to rub.] Rubbed. *Obs. or R.* — **at·trit'ed** (ă·trīt'ĕd), *a.*

at·tri'tion (ă·trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of rubbing together; act of wearing; state of being worn; abrasion; friction.

at·tune' (ă·tūn'), *v. t.*; -TUNED' (-tūnd'); -TUN'ING (-tūn'·ĭng). [*ad-* + *tune*.] To tune; make melodious or harmonious; adjust to, or use with, the right pitch, or tone.

‖ **au'bade'** (ō'bäd'), *n.* [F.] Music to be performed or sung at dawn; hence, any morning concert.

au'burn (ô'bŭrn), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *alburnus* whitish, L. *albus* white.] Reddish brown.

auc'tion (ŏk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auctio*, lit., an increasing, fr. L. *augere*, *auctum*, to increase.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder, esp. by a person licensed for the purpose. — *v. t.* To sell by auction.

auc'tion·eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A person who sells, or makes a business of selling, by auction. — *v. t.* To auction.

au·da'cious (ô·dā'shŭs), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *audacia* audacity, *audax*, *-acis*, bold.] **1.** Daring; adventurous. **2.** Bold in indecorum, wickedness, or the like; presumptuous; insolent. **3.** Committed with, or proceeding from, audacity. — **au·da'cious·ly**, *adv.* — **au·da'cious·ness**, *n.*

au·dac'i·ty (ô·dăs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being audacious. **Syn.** Impertinence, sauciness, impudence, presumption, assurance, hardihood, shamelessness, insolence. — AUDACITY, EFFRONTERY. AUDACITY implies bold and open disregard of convention, decorum, or moral restraint; EFFRONTERY is shameless and impudent *audacity*; as, the beggar's *audacity* was entertaining; the author had the *effrontery* to ask a favor of the man he had insulted.

au'di·ble (ô'dĭ·b'l), *a.* [LL. *audibilis*, fr. L. *audire* to hear.] Capable of being heard; actually heard. — **au'di·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **au'di·ble·ness**, *n.* — **au'di·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

au'di·ence (-ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *audientia*, fr. *audire* to hear.] **1.** Act or state of hearing. **2.** Opportunity of being heard; admittance to a hearing. **3.** A formal hearing or interview. **4.** An auditory; an assembly of hearers.

au'di·ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *audiens*, p. pr.] Listening.

au'di·phone (-fōn), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] A dentiphone.

au'dit (ô'dĭt), *n.* [L. *auditus* a hearing, *audire* to hear.] **1.** An audience; hearing. *Obs.* **2.** An examination in general; esp., a formal or official examination and authentication of accounts; an account as adjusted by auditors. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust, as an account.

au·di'tion (ô·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *auditio*.] Act, power, faculty, or sense of hearing; hearing.

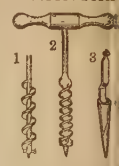
au'di·tor (ô'dĭ·tẽr), *n.* **1.** A hearer; listener. **2.** A person appointed to audit an account or accounts.

au'di·to'ri·um (-tō'rĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-rĭ·ŭmz), L. -RIA (-rĭ·ä). [L.] The part of a church, theater, or other public building, assigned to the audience.

au'di·to·ry (ô'dĭ·tō·rĭ), *a.* [L. *auditorius*.] Of or pertaining to hearing or the sense or organs of hearing. — *n.* **1.** An assembly of hearers; an audience. **2.** An auditorium.

Au·ge'an (ô·jē'ăn), *a.* *Gr. Myth.* Of or pert. to Augeas, king of Elis, whose stable contained 3,000 oxen, and was uncleaned for 30 years. Hercules cleansed it in a day by turning the rivers Alpheus and Peneus through it. Hence, containing, or requiring the removal of, a great accumulation of filth.

au'ger (ô'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *nafegār*, orig., a nave borer; *nafu* nave of a wheel + *gār* spear.] A carpenter's tool for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet.



1, 2, Screw Augers; 3 Tapering Pod Auger.

aught (ôt), *n.* [AS. *ǣht.*] Property. *Scot.*

aught (ôt), *n.* Also **ought**. [AS. *āwiht*; *ā* ever + *wiht*.] **1.** Anything; any part. **2.** [*a naught*, taken as *an aught*.] In arithmetic, a cipher; hence, fig., a naught, a nothing. — *adv.* At all; to any extent.

aug·ment' (ôg·mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *augmentare*, fr. *augmentum* increase.] **1.** To increase. **2.** *Gram.* To add an augment to. — **Syn.** See INCREASE. — **aug·ment'a·ble**, *a.*

aug'ment (ôg'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Increase. *Obs.* **2.** *Gram.* A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs.

aug'men·ta'tion (ôg'mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of augmenting; state of being augmented; that which augments. — **Syn.** Increase, enlargement, growth, extension, addition.

aug·ment'a·tive (ôg·mĕn'tă·tĭv), *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting. — *n.* *Gram.* A word expressing with augmented force the idea of the term from which it is derived, or a suffix or other element used to form such words.

au'gur (ô'gŭr), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A member of the highest class of official diviners of ancient Rome. **2.** One who foretells events by omens; a soothsayer; divine; prophet. — *v. t.* To predict or foretell, as from omens; be token; portend. — **Syn.** Forebode, presage, prognosticate, prophesy, forewarn. See FORETELL. — *v. i.* **1.** To make augury, prognosticate. **2.** To foretell or indicate an issue — followed by *well* or *ill* with *for* or *of*.

au'gu·ry (ô'gŭ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *augurium*.] **1.** Art or practice of auguring; divination. **2.** An omen; prognostication; presage. **3.** A rite of an augur.

au·gust' (ô·gŭst'), *a.* [L. *augustus*.] Having an aspect of solemn dignity or grandeur; majestic; also, exalted birth, character, state, or authority. — **Syn.** Grand, magnificent, noble, stately, dignified, imposing, solemn, awful. — **au·gust'ly**, *adv.* — **au·gust'ness**, *n.*

Au'gust (ô'gŭst), *n.* The eighth month of the year, having 31 days; — so called after Augustus Cæsar.

Au·gus'tan (ô·gŭs'tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Augustus Cæsar or his age or times, or any age (esp. that of Queen Anne in England) likened to his; hence, correct in taste; classical. — *n.* A writer in an Augustan age.

Au·gus·tin'i·an (ô·gŭs·tĭn'ĭ·ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to St. Augustine (354-430 A. D.), bishop of Hippo in northern Africa, or his doctrines, esp. absolute predestination and the immediate efficacy of grace. **2.** Designating any of several orders deriving their name from St. Augustine.

Great Auk.

auk (ôk), *n.* [Icel. *álka*.] Any sea bird of a certain family of diving birds with short wings and tail and a heavy body.

auk'let (ôk'lĕt), *n.* [*auk* + *-let*.] Any of several small auks.

auld (ôld; ăld), *a.* Old *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **Auld Cloot'ie** (klōōt'ĭ; klŭt'ĭ), the Devil. — **a. lang syne** (lăng sīn), old long since; hence, times long past; the (good) old times.

au'lic (ô'lĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *αὐλικός*, fr. *αὐλή* hall, court.] Of or pertaining to a court; courtly.

aunt (änt), *n.* [OF. *ante*, L. *amita* a father's sister.] **1.** The sister of one's father or mother; also, an uncle's wife. **2.** An old woman; an old gossip. *Obs.* **3.** A bawd. *Obs.*

au'ra (ô'rä), *n.*; *L. pl.* AURÆ (-rē). [L., breeze, air, Gr. *αὔρα*.] Any subtle, invisible emanation or exhalation. — **au'ral** (ô'răl), *a.*

au'ral (ô'răl), *a.* [L. *auris* ear.] Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing.

au're·ate (ô'rē·āt), *a.* [L. *aureatus*, fr. *aureus* golden, *aurum* gold.] Golden; gilded; splendid.

au·re'o·la (ô·rē'ō·lä) } *n.* [L. *aureola* (fem. adj.) of gold;
au're·ole (ô'rē·ōl) } (sc. *corona* crown), dim. of *aureus*.] A halo, actual or figurative.

au'ri·cle (ô'rĭ·k'l), *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris* ear.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The external ear; pinna. **b** The chamber, or a chamber, of the heart that receives the blood from the veins. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* An earlike lobe, process, or appendage.

au-ric'u-la (ô-rĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L. *auricula* ear.] A kind of yellow-flowered primrose.

au-ric'u-lar (-lär), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ear or sense of hearing. **2.** Told in the ear; told privately. **3.** Recognized or received by the ear; known by hearing.

au-ric'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Having ears or auricles.

au-rif'er-ous (ô-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *aurifer*; *aurum* gold + *ferre* to bear.] Gold-bearing. — **au-rif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Au-ri'ga (ô-rī'gȧ), *n.* [L.] *Astron.* The Charioteer, or Wagoner, a constellation between Perseus and Gemini.

au'rist (ô'rĭst), *n.* [L. *auris* ear.] *Med.* One skilled in treating disorders of the ear.

au'rochs (ô'rŏks; ou'rŏks), *n.* [G. *auerochs*.] The European bison.

au-ro'ra (ô-rō'rȧ; 57), *n.* [L.] **1.** The light of dawn. **2.** Rise; dawn; beginning. **3.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* The Roman personification of dawn; the goddess of the morning. **4.** The aurora borealis or aurora australis. — **au-ro'ral** (ô-rō'răl), *a.* — **au-ro'ra aus-tra'lis** (ôs-trā'lĭs) [L.], a phenomenon in the Southern Hemisphere corresponding to the aurora borealis. — **a. bo're-a'lis** (bō're-ā'lĭs) [L.], a luminous phenomenon, often in the form of long streamers, visible only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin; the northern lights. It is seen best in the arctic regions.

au'rum (ô'rŭm), *n.* [L.] Gold. Abbr., *au.* (as a chemical symbol, without the period, *Au*). See GOLD.

aus-cul-ta'tion (ôs'kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *auscultatio*, fr. *auscultare* to listen.] **1.** Act of listening. **2.** *Med.* Act of listening to sounds in the body, esp. the chest and abdomen, to detect disorders. — **aus-cul'ta-tive** (ôs-kŭl'tȧ-tĭv), *a.*

aus'pi-cate (ôs'pĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. To begin, or enter on, as if with auspices; inaugurate.

aus'pice (ôs'pĭs), *n.* [L. *auspicium*, fr. *auspex* a bird seer, augur; *avis* bird + *specere*, *spicere*, to see.] **1.** Divination from omens, primarily from the flight of birds. **2.** An omen; sign. **3.** Protection; patronage and care.

aus-pi'cious (ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [see AUSPICE.] **1.** Having omens or tokens, esp. favorable ones; predicting good. **2.** Prosperous; fortunate. **3.** Favoring. — **Syn.** See PROPITIOUS. — **aus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **aus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

aus-tere' (ôs-tēr'), *a.* [F. *austère*, L. *austerus*, fr. Gr. *αὐστηρός*, fr. *αὑειν* to parch.] **1.** Sour and astringent; rough to the taste. **2.** Severe or strict; rigorous; stern. **3.** Unadorned; severely simple. — **Syn.** See STRICT. — **aus-tere'ly**, *adv.* — **aus-tere'ness**, **aus-ter'i-ty** (-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

aus'tral (ôs'trăl), *a.* [L. *australis*, fr. *auster* the south wind.] Southern.

Aus'tral-a'sian (ôs'trăl-ā'shăn), *a.* & *n.* See -AN.

Aus-tra'li-an (ôs-trā'lĭ-ăn; -trāl'yăn), *a.* See -AN. — *n.* **1.** One of the aborigines of Australia. **2.** A native or citizen of the Australian commonwealth.

Aus'tri-an (ôs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* See -AN.

au-then'tic (ô-thĕn'tĭk), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *authenticus* coming from the real author, Gr. *αὐθεντικός*, fr. *αὐθέντης* one who does anything with his own hand.] **1.** Having authority. *Obs.* **2.** Having a genuine original or authoritative source; genuine; real. **3.** Of approved authority; true; credible. — **au-then'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **au-then'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Syn.** Authoritative, trustworthy.

au-then'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To render authentic; give authority to, as by legal formalities. **2.** To prove authentic; determine as genuine. — **Syn.** See CONFIRM. — **au-then'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

au'then-tic'i-ty (ô'thĕn-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being authentic.

au'thor (ô'thĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *auctor*, fr. *augere* to increase, produce.] **1.** The beginner of anything; hence, creator; originator. **2.** One who composes or writes something, as a book; a composer; also, an author's writings. — **au'thor-ess**, *n. fem.* — **au-tho'ri-al** (ô-thō'rĭ-ăl), *a.*

au-thor'i-ta-tive (ô-thŏr'ĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having, or proceeding from, authority; entitled to obedience or credit. **2.** Having an air of authority; dictatorial; peremptory. — **au-thor'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **au-thor'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

au-thor'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *autorité*, fr. L. *auctoritas*.] **1** Legal or rightful power; a right to command or to act; dominion; jurisdiction. **2.** (Chiefly in *pl.*) Government; those exercising power or command. **3.** Power due to opinion or esteem; influence of character, station, or mental or moral superiority or the like. **4.** One that is claimed, or appealed to, in support of opinions, actions, measures, etc.

au'thor-i-za'tion (ô'thŏr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of authorizing; sanction; warrant.

au'thor-ize (ô'thŏr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To clothe with authority; empower. **2.** To give legal sanction to; legalize. **3.** To establish by authority, as by usage; sanction. — **Syn.** See RATIFY.

au'thor-ship, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being an author; function or dignity of an author. **2.** Source; origin.

au'to (ô'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). Short for AUTOMOBILE. *Collog.*

au'to- (ô'tō-). **1.** Combining form fr. Gr. *αὐτός*, *self*; as in *automobile*, self-propelled; *autobiography*, etc. **2.** An abbr. of *automobile*, used to denote *self-moving*, *self-propelling*; as in *autoboat*, *autocar*, *autocarriage*, etc., an automobile boat, car, carriage, etc.

au-to-bi-og'ra-phy (-bī-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [*auto-* + *biography*.] A biography written by the subject of it; memoirs of one's life written by one's self. — **au'to-bi-og'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **au'to-bi'o-graph'ic** (-bī'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au-toch'thon (ô-tŏk'thŏn; -thŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -THONS (-thŏnz; -thŏnz), L. -THONES (-thŏ-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *αὐτόχθων* from the land itself; *αὐτός* self + *χθών* earth, land.] One sprung from the ground he inhabits; a native; an aboriginal; — commonly in *pl.*

au-toc'ra-cy (ô-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *αὐτοκράτεια*. See AUTOCRAT.] **1.** Independent or self-derived power; absolute supremacy. **2.** Supreme governing power in an individual; authority of an autocrat.

au'to-crat (ô'tō-krăt), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοκράτης*; *αὐτός* self + *κράτος* strength.] An absolute sovereign; a monarch ruling by claim of absolute right. — **Syn.** Despot.

au'to-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of
au'to-crat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the character of, an autocrat.
— **Syn.** See DESPOTIC. — **au'to-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **au'to-da-fé'** (ou'tō-dȧ-fā'; ô'-), *n.*; *pl.* AUTOS-DA-FÉ (ou'tōs- ; ô'tōz-). [Pg., act of the faith.] The ceremony accompanying the pronouncement of judgment by the Inquisition, followed by execution by the secular authorities; hence, the execution alone; esp., the burning of a heretic.

au'to-graph (ô'tō-grăf), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *αὐτόγραφος* autographic; *αὐτός* self + *γράφειν* to write.] That written with one's own hand; an original, or author's own, manuscript; a person's own signature or handwriting.

au'to-graph'ic (ô'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an autograph. **2.** Of an instrument, self-recording; of a record, recorded by such an instrument — **au'to-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **au'to-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Au-tol'y-cus (ô-tŏl'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Αὐτόλυκος*.] *Class. Myth.* Son of Mercury, famous as the prince of thieves.

au'to-mat'ic (ô'tō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [see AUTOMATON.] **1.** Having an inherent power of action. **2.** Self-acting or self-regulating; — applied esp. to machinery or mechanical devices. **3.** Not voluntary; not depending on the will. — **Syn.** See SPONTANEOUS. — **au'to-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **au'to-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **au-tom'a-tism** (ô-tŏm'ȧ-tĭz'm), *n.*

au-tom'a-ton (ô-tŏm'ȧ-tŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ATA (-tȧ). [L., fr. Gr. *αὐτόματος* self-moving.] **1.** A thing regarded as capable of spontaneous motion or action. **2.** A self-moving machine, esp. one made to imitate the motions of men, birds, etc. **3.** A living being acting in a mechanical or involuntary manner.

au'to-mo'bile (ô'tō-mō'bĭl), *a.* [*auto-* + *mobile*.] Containing means of propulsion within itself; self-propelling.

au'to-mo'bile (-mō'bĭl; -mō-bēl'), *n.* An automobile vehicle or mechanism; esp., a self-propelled vehicle suitable for use on a street or roadway. — **au'to-mo'bil-ist**, *n.*

au'to-nom'ic (-nŏm'ĭk), *a.* Self-governing; autonomous. — **au'to-nom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **au'to-nom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au-ton'o-mous (ô-tŏn'ō-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτόνομος*; *αὐτός* self + *νέμειν* to assign, hold sway.] **1.** Of or pert. to an autonomy. **2.** Independent in government; self-governing.

au-ton'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being autonomic; the power or right of self-government.

au'top-sy (ô'tŏp-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *αὐτοψία*, fr. *αὐτόπτος* seen by one's self; *αὐτός* self + *ὀπτός* seen.] **1.** Personal observation; ocular view. **2.** *Med.* Dissection of a dead body to learn the cause, seat, or nature of a disease.

au'to-type' (ô'tō-tīp'), *n.* [*auto-* + *-type*.] **1.** A facsimile. **2.** A certain photographic process, or a picture made by it.

au'tumn (ô'tŭm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *autumnus*.] The season between summer and winter, often called *fall*. — **au-tum'nal** (ô-tŭm'năl), *a.* — **au-tum'nal-ly**, *adv.*

aux-il'iar (ôg-zĭl'yär), *a. & n.* Auxiliary. *Archaic.*

aux-il'ia-ry (-yȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *auxiliarius*, fr. *auxilium* help, aid.] Conferring aid or help; assistant.
Syn. Ancillary, aiding, helping; subservient, subordinate. — AUXILIARY, SUBSIDIARY, agree in the idea of furnishing aid. SUBSIDIARY usually implies subordinate rank or position, which AUXILIARY may or may not imply.

— *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One that aids or helps; an assistant. **2.** *Mil.* (*pl.*) Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war. **3.** *Gram.* A verb (as *have, be, may, do, shall* and *will, can, must*, in English) which helps to form the voices, moods, tenses, etc., of other verbs.

a-vail' (ȧ-vāl'), *v. i.* [ME. *availen*, fr. *a-* + F. *valoir* to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, be worth.] To be of use; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object in mind. — **to avail of**, to avail one's self of. — *v.t.* **1.** To advantage or profit; benefit; help. **2.** To promote; assist. *Obs.* — **to avail one's self of**, to make use of; take advantage of. — *n.* **1.** Profit; benefit. *Archaic.* **2.** Advantage toward success; effective advantage; as, of *avail*, of no *avail*. **3.** *pl.* Proceeds. — **Syn.** Use, utility, service.

a-vail'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as one may avail one's self of; usable. — **a-vail'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **a-vail'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-vail'a-bly**, *adv.*

av'a-lanche (ăv'ȧ-lănch), *n.* [F., fr. *avaler* to descend, fr. *aval* down; *à* (L. *ad*) + *val*, L. *vallis*, valley.] A large mass of snow and ice, or of earth, rocks, etc., sliding swiftly down a mountain side, or falling down a precipice.

Av'a-lon (ăv'ȧ-lŏn), *n.* [F.] In medieval romance, an ocean island, "not far on this side of the terrestrial paradise."

av'a-rice (-rĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *avaritia*, fr. *avarus* avaricious.] Excessive or inordinate desire of gain; covetousness; cupidity.

av'a-ri'cious (-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Actuated by avarice; greedy of gain. — **Syn.** Rapacious, griping, sordid. See COVETOUS. — **av'a-ri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **av'a-ri'cious-ness**, *n.*

a-vast' (ȧ-väst'), *interj.* [corrupt. fr. D. *houd vast* hold fast.] *Naut.* Cease! Stop! Stay.

av'a-tar' (ăv'ȧ-tär'), *n.* [Skr. *avatāra* descent.] Incarnation; embodiment; epiphany.

a-vaunt' (ȧ-vônt'; -vänt'), *interj.* Begone! Depart!

a've (ā'vē; ä'vā), *interj.* [L., hail, be well.] Hail! Farewell! — a salutation. — *n.* The salutation *ave*; esp. [*cap.*], an Ave Maria.

A've Ma-ri'a (ä'vā mä-rē'ä) } *pl.* AVE MARIAS, AVE MA-
A've Ma'ry (ā'vē mā'rĭ) } RIES. [L. *ave* hail, *Maria* Mary.] The salutation of Gabriel and of Elisabeth to the Virgin Mary, combined, as now used in the Roman Catholic Church, with a prayer to Mary.

av'e-na'ceous (ăv'ē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *avenaceus*, fr. *avena* oats.] Of or resembling oats or the oat grasses.

a-venge' (ȧ-vĕnj'), *v. t.*; A-VENGED' (ȧ-vĕnjd'); A-VENG'ING (-vĕn'jĭng). [OF. *avengier*; L. *ad* + *vindicare* to lay claim to, avenge, revenge.] To take vengeance for; exact satisfaction for. — **a-veng'er** (ȧ-vĕn'jẽr), *n.*
Syn. Vindicate, requite, retaliate. — AVENGE, REVENGE. To AVENGE is to inflict punishment, either in behalf of one's self or of others, for the sake of vindication or just retribution; to REVENGE is to inflict pain or injury in resentful or malicious retaliation; as, to *avenge* the injuries of the helpless; Plato held that *revenge* is wrong.

av'en-tail, av'en-tayle (ăv'ĕn-tāl), *n.* [see VENTAIL.] *Armor.* The movable front of a helmet.

a-ven'tu-rine (ȧ-vĕn'tŭ-rĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of glass containing gilt spangles. **2.** *Min.* A translucent quartz spangled throughout with scales of mica or other mineral.

av'e-nue (ăv'ē-nū), *n.* [F., fr. *avenir* to come to, L. *advenire; ad* + *venire* to come.] **1.** An opening of access or egress; a way of approach or of exit; — often fig. **2.** Any broad passageway bordered on each side by trees. **3.** A broad street. — **Syn.** See WAY.

a-ver' (ȧ-vûr'), *v. t.*; A-VERRED' (ȧ-vûrd'); A-VER'RING. [F. *avérer*, fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* + *verus* true.] **1.** *Law.* To avouch, or verify; prove or justify. **2.** To affirm confidently; declare positively. — **Syn.** AFFIRM.

av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-ăj), *n.* [OF. *average*, or LL. *averagium*.] **1.** Any of certain small charges defrayed by the master of a vessel. **2.** A loss less than total to cargo or ship, or a charge arising from it, or the equitable distribution of it. **3.** A mean proportion, or medial sum or quantity, derived from unequal sums or quantities; an arithmetical mean. **4.** Any medial estimate derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases; a medium or usual size, quantity, quality, rate, etc.; as, the *average* of sensations; the high individual *average* of our citizenship.
Syn. AVERAGE, MEAN. In common usage, AVERAGE (usually *a.*) suggests little more than *ordinary*, the "common run," often implying general conformity to prevailing standards; as, the *average* man, *average* ability. MEAN implies a middle between two extremes; as, the happy *mean*.

av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-ăj), *a.* **1.** Pert. to an average or mean; medial; ordinary; usual. **2.** According to the laws of average. — *v. t.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To find the average of; reduce to a mean. **2.** To divide among a number according to a given proportion. **3.** To do, accomplish, get, etc., on an average. — **av'er-age-ly**, *adv.*

a-ver'ment (ȧ-vûr'mĕnt), *n.* Act of averring; that which is averred; affirmation; allegation.

A-ver'nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L.] The infernal regions; — so called after a small deep lake near Naples in the crater of an extinct volcano, and celebrated in Roman myth for its mephitic vapors and supposed connection with the infernal regions.

a-verse' (ȧ-vûrs'), *a.* [L. *aversus*, p. p. of *avertere*. See AVERT.] Having an aversion; disliking; reluctant; opposed. — **Syn.** See ADVERSE, RELUCTANT. — **a-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **a-verse'ness**, *n.*

a-ver'sion (ȧ-vûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A state of mind in which attention to an object is coupled with dislike of it and desire to turn from it. **2.** Antipathy or opposition in qualities. **3.** An object of dislike or repugnance. — **Syn.** Dislike, repugnance, disgust. See ANTIPATHY.

a-vert' (ȧ-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *avertere; a* from + *vertere* to turn.] To turn aside; ward off or prevent the occurrence or effects of. — **Syn.** See PREVENT. — **a-vert'i-ble**, *a.*

a'vi-a-ry (ā'vĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *aviarium*, fr. *avis* bird.] A place, as a house, for keeping birds confined.

a'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Art or science of locomotion by aëroplanes. [pert in, aviation.]

a'vi-a'tor (ā'vĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who is occupied with, or ex-

av'id (ăv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *avidus*, fr. *avēre* to long.] Eager; greedy. — **av'id-ly**, *adv.*

a-vĭd'i-ty (ȧ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Greediness; eagerness; strength of desire. — **Syn.** See CUPIDITY.

av'o-ca'tion (ăv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *avocatio*, fr. *avocare, -catus*, to call away; *a* from + *vocare* to call.] **1.** State of being called away; diversion of attention; distraction. **2.** A subordinate occupation. **3.** (usually in *pl.*) Customary employment; vocation; usual pursuits; — in this sense contrary to good usage. — **Syn.** See VOCATION.

av'o-cet, av'o-set (ăv'ō-sĕt), *n.* [F. *avocette.*] Any of several shore birds having long legs, webbed feet, and a slender upwardly curved bill.

European Avocet. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

a-void' (ȧ-void'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *es* (L. *ex*) + *voidier* to empty. See VOID, *a.*] **1.** To empty; void. *Obs.* **2.** To make void, as a contract; annul; vacate. **3.** To keep away from; shun; abstain from; as, to *avoid* evil. **4.** To drive away; expel. *Obs.*
Syn. Escape, elude, evade, eschew. — AVOID, SHUN agree in the idea of keeping away from something, or out of contact with it, and often may be interchanged. But *shun*, more than *avoid*, suggests shrinking or even abhorrence.
— *v. i.* To depart; withdraw. *Obs.* — **a-void'a-ble**, *a.*

a-void'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of avoiding. **2.** Act of becoming, or state of being, vacant; — esp. of a benefice.

av'oir-du-pois' (ăv'ẽr-dŭ-poiz'), *n.* [ME. *aver de peis, avoir de pois*, goods of weight; OF. *aveir, avoir*, goods + *de* of + *peis, pois*, weight, L. *pensum*.] **1.** Avoirdupois weight. **2.** Weight; heaviness. *Colloq.* — **avoirdupois weight**, the common system in English-speaking countries for weighing all commodities except precious stones, precious metals, and drugs. In it 16 drams (dr.) make 1 ounce (oz.); 16 ounces, or 7000 grains, make 1 pound (lb.).

a-vouch' (ȧ-vouch'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *advocare* to recognize the existence of a thing, to advocate, L. *advocare* to call to; *ad* + *vocare* to call.] **1.** To maintain as true; vouch for; guarantee. **2.** To assert positively, deliberately, or openly; avow. — *n.* Evidence; declaration. *Obs. or R.*

a-vow' (ȧ-vou'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *avouer*.] To vow. *Obs.* — *n.* A vow or determination. *Archaic.*

a-vow', *v. t.* [F. *avouer; à* (L. *ad*) + *vouer* to vow, LL. *vo-*

tare, fr. L. *votum* vow.] To declare openly; own or acknowledge frankly. — **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE. — **a-vow'al** (ə-vou'ăl), *n.* — **a-vowed'** (ə-voud'), *p. a.*

a-vul'sion (ə-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *avulsio.*] A tearing asunder; a forcible separation.

a-vun'cu-lar (-vŭn'kŭ-lär), *a.* [L. *avunculus* uncle.] Of or pert. to, or like, an uncle or, jocosely, a pawnbroker.

a-wait' (ə-wāt'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) + *waitier*, *gaitier*, to watch. See WAIT.] **1.** To watch for. *Obs.* **2.** To wait for; stay for; expect. **3.** To be in store for; be ready or in waiting for. — *v. i.* To wait; stay in waiting.

a-wake' (ə-wāk'), *v. i. & t.*; *pret.* A-WOKE' (ə-wōk'), A-WAKED' (ə-wākt'); *p. p.* A-WAKED', *Obs. or R.* AWOKE, *Obs.* AWAKEN, AWOKEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-WAK'ING. [AS. *āwæcnan* (pret. *āwōc*), and *āwacian* (pret. *āwacode*).] To cease to sleep; come out of, or rouse from, sleep or, fig., a sleeplike state; wake. — *a.* Not sleeping or lethargic; roused from sleep.

a-wak'en (ə-wāk''n), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *āwæcnan*, *āwæcnian*, v. i.; *on* + *wæcnan* to wake.] To rouse from sleep; awake. — **Syn.** Arouse, excite, stir up, call forth.

a-ward' (ə-wôrd'), *v. t.* [OF. *eswarder* consider, decide; *es* (L. *ex*) + *warder*, *garder*, to observe, keep.] To adjudge; to grant or give after due deliberation, consideration of relative merits, or the like. — *n.* **1.** A judgment; the decision of arbitrators; a granting or giving after due deliberation or a consideration of relative merits. **2.** That which is awarded. — **a-ward'a-ble**, *a.*

a-ware' (-wâr'), *a.* [AS. *gewær*, fr. *wær* wary.] **1.** Watchful. *Rare.* **2.** Cognizant; conscious. — **Syn.** See CONSCIOUS.

a-wash' (ə-wŏsh'), *adv. & a.* **1.** Washed by the waves or tide. **2.** Floating in the water.

a-way' (ə-wā'), *adv.* [AS. *aweg*, *anweg*, *onweg*; *on* on + *weg* way.] **1.** From a place; hence, aside; from one's possession. **2.** From a state or condition of being into extinction or termination; out of existence.

awe (ô), *n.* [Icel. *agi.*] **1.** Great fear; terror. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Reverential fear such as is felt for the Divine Being; profound reverence; solemn wonder. **3.** Power to inspire dread or reverential fear. — **Syn.** See REVERENCE. — *v. t.*; AWED (ôd); AW'ING. To strike or inspire with awe.

a-wea'ry (ə-wē'rĭ), *a.* Weary. *Poetic.*

a-weath'er (ə-wĕth'ĕr), *adv. Naut.* On the weather, or windward, side; — opposed to *alee.*

a-weel' (ə-wēl'), *adv. & interj.* Well; well then. *Scot.*

a-weigh' (ə-wā'), *adv. & a. Naut.* Just clear of the ground and hanging perpendicularly; — said of the anchor.

awe'some (ô'sŭm), *a.* Causing, or expressive of, awe or terror. — **awe'some-ly**, *adv.* — **awe'some-ness**, *n.*

aw'ful (ô'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Filling with awe. **2.** Filled with awe. *Obs.* **3.** Reverential; law-abiding. *Now Rare.* **4.** Frightful; monstrous; exceedingly bad, monotonous, long, etc.; — used intensively. *Slang.* — **Syn.** See FEARFUL. — **aw'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **aw'ful-ness**, *n.*

a-while' (ə-hwīl'), *adv.* For a while; for a short time.

awk'ward (ôk'wĕrd), *a.* [Icel. *öfugr* (neut. *öfukt*) turning the wrong way + E. *-ward.*] **1.** Perverse; untoward. *Obs.* **2.** Not dexterous; clumsy; ungraceful. **3.** Not easily managed or effected; embarrassing; as, an *awkward* affair. — **awk'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **awk'ward-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Unhandy, bungling, blundering, maladroit; inelegant, stiff, constrained; unwieldy, ponderous, lumbering; boorish, clownish, lubberly, gawky. — AWKWARD, CLUMSY, UNGAINLY, UNCOUTH. AWKWARD implies lack of dexterity or grace, whether bodily or mental; as, *awkward* in one's gait, *awkward* at handling tools. CLUMSY implies heaviness or stiffness of movement; it also applies to that which is misshapen or awkwardly formed; as, *clumsy* fingers, elephant, boots. Fig., *clumsy* denotes what is ill-contrived or bungling; as, a *clumsy* excuse. UNGAINLY applies chiefly to awkwardness of carriage, gait, or gesture; as, an *ungainly* figure, strut. UNCOUTH implies want of training or lack of refinement; as, *uncouth* manners, *uncouth* speech.

awl (ôl), *n.* [AS. *al*, *æl*, *eal.*] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes, as in leather or wood.

aw'less, **awe'less** (ô'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no awe. **2.** Inspiring no awe. *Obs.*

aw'mous (ô'mŭs). Scot. var. of ALMOUS.

awn (ôn), *n.* [Icel. *ögn*, pl. *agnir.*] One of the barbed appendages constituting the beard of a head of barley, oats, some varieties of wheat, and other grasses; hence, any small pointed process. — **awned** (ônd), *a.*

awn'ing, *n.* **1.** A rooflike cover, esp. of canvas, extended over or before a place. **2.** A shelter resembling an awning.

a-woke' (ə-wōk'), *pret. & p. p.* of AWAKE.

a-wry' (ə-rī'), *adv. & a.* [*a-* on, in + *wry.*] **1.** Turned to one side; not straight or true. **2.** Aside from truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely. — **Syn.** See CROOKED.

ax, axe (ăks), *n.*; *pl.* AXES (ăk'sĕz; 24). [AS. *æx*, *acas.*] A common tool for hewing, chopping, or splitting wood.

ax'i-al (ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, an axis.

ax'il (-sĭl), *n.* [L. *axilla* armpit.] *Bot.* The distal angle or point of divergence between a branch or leaf and its axis.

ax'ile (-sĭl; -sīl), *a.* Belonging to, or situated in, the axis.

ax-il'la (ăk-sĭl'ə), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The armpit. **2.** *Bot.* An axil.

ax'il-lar (ăk'sĭ-lär), *a.* Axillary. — *n. Zoöl.* One of the innermost feathers on the under surface of the wing.

ax'il-la-ry (-lă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Of or pert. to the armpit. **2.** *Bot.* Situated in, rising from, or pert. to, an axil.

ax'i-om (ăk'sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀξίωμα, fr. ἀξιοῦν to think worthy, ἄξιος worthy.] **1.** *Logic & Math.* A self-evident truth. **2.** An established principle in some art or science, which, though not a necessary truth, is universally received. — **ax'i-o-mat'ic** (-ō-măt'ĭk), **ax'i-o-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ax'i-o-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Saw, byword, dictum, precept, motto. — AXIOM, MAXIM, APHORISM, APOTHEGM, ADAGE, PROVERB, SAYING agree in denoting a sententious expression of a general truth. An AXIOM is a self-evident or universally accepted truth taken for granted. A MAXIM is a rule or precept sanctioned by experience, and relating especially to the practical concerns of life; as, he should put his high *maxims* into practice. An APHORISM is a short and pithy sentence expressing some general truth or sentiment; as, "the great *aphorism*, that there is an external world." An APOTHEGM is a terse and sententious *aphorism*. An ADAGE is a saying of long-established authority and universal application; as, it is an *adage* that "murder will out." A PROVERB is an adage couched, usually, in homely and vividly concrete phrase; as, the *proverb* that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." A SAYING is any brief current or habitual expression; as, the old *saying* that "the empty vessel makes the greatest sound."

ax'is (ăk'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* AXES (-sēz). [L. *axis* axis, axle.] **1.** A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, that actually or supposedly revolves on it. **2.** *a Anat.* (1) The second vertebra of the neck of the higher vertebrates. (2) Any of various central or axial parts. *b Bot.* The stem on which organs are arranged.

ax'le (-sl), *n.* [ME. *axel* in *axeltre*, fr. Icel. *öxultrē*; *öxull* axle + *trē* tree.] **1.** The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel. **2.** A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage. **3.** An axis.

ax'le-tree' (-trē'), *n.* [Icel. *öxultrē.*] The bar or shaft on the ends of which opposite wheels of a vehicle revolve.

ay (ī), *interj.* Ah! Alas!

aye, *or* **ay** (ā), *adv.* [Icel. *ei.*] Always; ever; continually.

aye, *or* **ay** (ī), *adv.* Yes; yea. — *n.* An affirmative vote.

aye'-aye' (ī'ī'), *n.* A nocturnal lemur of Madagascar.

Ay'mon (ā'mŏn), *n.* In medieval romance, a duke of Dordogne whose four sons warred against Charlemagne.

‖ **a-yun'ta-mien'to** (ä-yo͞on'tä-myän'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōs). [Sp.] **1.** A municipal government. **2.** The townhouse; the seat of a municipal government; esp. [*cap.*], the central offices of the government of the Philippines at Manila.

a-za'le-a (ə-zā'lē-ə), *n.* [Gr. ἀζαλέος dry, — because supposed to grow best in dry ground.] Any of various shrubs (genus *Azalea*) closely related to the rhododendron.

A-za'zel (ə-zā'zĕl; ăz'ə-zĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'Azāzēl.*] The legendary leader of those sons of God who took human wives. (See *Gen.* vi. 2-4.) Milton makes him an associate of Satan.

az'i-muth (ăz'ĭ-mŭth), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Ar. *as-sumūt.*] *Astron. & Geodesy.* An arc of the horizon measured clockwise between the south point of the horizon and the vertical circle passing through the center of any object.

a-zo'ic (ə-zō'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- not + ζωή life.] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, geologic time which antedates life.

Az'tec (ăz'tĕk), *n.* An Indian of the tribe which founded the Mexican empire conquered by Cortes in 1519; loosely, any Indian of the territories under Aztec influence.

az'ure (ăzh'ŭr; ā'zhûr), *n.* [through F., Sp., & Ar., fr. Per. *lājward*, or *lājuward*, lapis lazuli, a blue color.] **1.** Azure color; the clear blue of the sky; also, a pigment or dye of this color. **2.** The blue vault above; the unclouded sky. — *a.* Sky-blue; cerulean; also, cloudless.

az'u-rite (ăzh'ŭ-rīt), *n. Min.* Blue basic carbonate of copper.

B

B (bē) ; *pl.* **B's** or **Bs** (bēz). The second letter of the English alphabet.

baa (bä), *v. i.* To cry "baa;" to bleat as a sheep. — *n.* The cry of a sheep; bleat.

Ba'al (bā'ăl), *n. ; Heb. pl.* **Baalim** (bā'ȧ-lĭm). [Heb. *ba'al* lord.] Any of a multitude of local deities of the ancient Semitic races, in general regarded as the authors of the fertility of the soil and the increase of the flocks.

bab'ble (băb''l), *v. i. ;* **-bled** (-'ld) ; **-bling.** **1.** To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly; utter inarticulate sounds. **2.** To talk idly or fatuously ; chatter ; prate. **3.** To make a continuous murmuring noise, as a brook. — **Syn.** Prattle, gossip. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter indistinctly or incoherently. **2.** To disclose by too free talk, as a secret. — *n.* **1.** Idle talk ; senseless prattle. **2.** Inarticulate speech ; a confused murmur. — **bab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

babe (bāb), *n.* An infant ; baby.

Ba'bel (bā'bĕl), *n.* **1.** The city and tower, in the land of the Biblical Shinar, where the confusion of languages is related (*Genesis* xi.) to have occurred. **2.** Fig. : A structure impossibly lofty ; a visionary scheme. **3.** [often *l. c.*] A place or scene of noise and confusion.

ba'boo, ba'bu (bȧ'bōō), *n.* [Hind. *bābū.*] A Hindu gentleman ; — often [*cap.*] a title answering to *Mr.* or *Esquire.* Also, a native clerk who writes English or, disparagingly, any native having more or less education in English.

ba-boon' (bȧ-bōōn'), *n.* [F. *babouin*, fr. *baboue* grimace.] Any of certain large apes with doglike muzzles. They inhabit Africa and Arabia. — **ba-boon'ish,** *a.*

ba'by (bā'bĭ), *n. ; pl.* **-bies** (-bĭz). [dim. of **babe.**] **1.** An infant of either sex ; a babe. **2.** A doll. *Obs.* — *v. t. ;* **-bied** (-bĭd) ; **-by-ing.** To treat as a baby; humor; fondle. — **ba'by-hood,** *n.* — **ba'by-ish,** *a.* — **ba'by-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Bab'y-lon (băb'ĭ-lŏn), *n.* A luxurious and magnificent ancient city in the Euphrates valley. Hence, fig., any great and luxurious city; also, in allusion to the Babylonian captivity of the Israelites, a place of captivity or exile. Also, the allegorical Babylon of the Apocalypse. — **Bab'y-lo'ni-an** (-lō'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* — **Bab'y-lo'nish** (-nĭsh), *a.*

bac'ca-lau're-ate (băk'ȧ-lô'rē-āt), *n.* [LL. *baccalaureus* a bachelor of arts, corrupted fr. *baccalaris*, under the influence of L. *laurus* laurel.] The degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges. — **baccalaureate sermon,** in some American colleges, a sermon delivered as a farewell discourse to a graduating class.

‖ **bac'ca-rat',** **bac'ca-ra'** (băk'ȧ-rä' ; *F.* bȧ'kȧ'rȧ'), *n.* [F.] A French gambling game of cards.

bac-ca're (bȧ-kâ'rē ; băk'ȧr). See **backare.**

bac'cate (băk'āt), *a.* [L. *baccatus*, fr. *bacca* berry.] Pulpy throughout like a berry ; also, bearing berries.

Bac'chæ (-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr **Βάκχαι.**] The women companions of Dionysus (Bacchus) in his journeys through the East ; also, the women participants in the Bacchanalia.

bac'cha-nal (-ȧ-năl), *a.* Of or relating to Bacchus or the Bacchanalia ; bacchanalian. — *n.* **1.** A devotee of Bacchus ; a celebrant of the Bacchanalia ; reveler ; carouser. **2.** *pl.* The Bacchanalia ; hence, (*sing.*) drunken revelry.

Bac'cha-na'li-a (-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. fr. *Bacchanalis* bacchanal, fr. *Bacchus.*] **1.** A festival of Bacchus **2.** [*l. c.*] A drunken feast or revel. — **bac'cha-na'li-an** (-ăn), *a.* — **bac'cha-na'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

bac'chant (băk'ănt), *n.* [L. *bacchans, -antis*, p. pr.] A devotee in the orgiastic worship of Bacchus ; hence, a bacchanal ; reveler. — **bac'chant,** *a.*

bac-chante' (bȧ-kȧnt' ; băk'ănt ; bȧ-kăn'tē), *n.* [F.] A mænad, or a woman devotee of Bacchus.

Bac'chic (băk'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to Bacchus or
Bac'chi-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } his rites ; hence [often *l. c.*], jovial or riotous with intoxication.

Bac'chus (-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. **Βάκχος.**] *Class. Myth.* The god of wine ; Dionysus. See **Dionysus.**

bac-cif'er-ous (băk-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *bacc'fer ; bacca* berry + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing berries.

bac'ci-form (băk'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-form.*] Having the form of a berry.

bac-civ'o-rous (băk-sĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-vorous.*] Eating, or subsisting on, berries.

bach'e-lor (băch'ĕ-lẽr), *n.* [OF. *bacheler* young man, fr. LL. *baccalaris, baccalarius.*] **1.** A knight who followed another's standard, as because of youthfulness ; hence, a novice in arms. **2.** [usually *cap.*] One who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts, or in some branch of learning at a college, school, or university. **3.** A man of any age who has not married. — **bach'e-lor-hood,** *n.* — **bach'e-lor-ship,** *n.*

bach'e-lor's-but'ton, *n.* Any of several flowers the heads of which resemble buttons, esp. the cornflower.

ba-cil'lus (bȧ-sĭl'ŭs), *n. ; pl.* **-cilli** (-ī). [L. *bacillum*, dim. of L. *baculum* stick.] Any of a genus (*Bacillus*) of rod-shaped, flagellate bacteria, including both harmless and pathogenic species ; loosely (esp. in *pl.*), any bacterium.

back (băk), *n.* [D. *bak* tray, bowl.] A shallow vat ; a tub.

back, *n.* [AS. *bæc.*] **1.** The hinder part of the body, or, as of a horse, the upper part, from the neck to the end of the spine. **2.** The part of anything on the side opposite the front or face ; the hinder or rear part. **3.** The upper part of something, as opposed to the inner or lower part. **4.** The part opposite that which fronts the speaker or actor ; the part not generally seen. **5.** Specifically : **a** The part of a cutting tool opposite its edge. **b** The part of a book or its leaves where it is sewed when bound. **c** A plate, lining, skin, or other part added to a thing behind or opposite the face. **d** The upright hinder part of a chair or sofa above the seat. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a back ; also, to form the back of ; be at the back of. **2.** To support or help ; uphold ; second. **3.** To bet on the success of. **4.** To get on the back of ; mount. **5.** To drive, force, or cause to move or act, backward. — *v. i.* To move or go back.

back, *adv.* [shortened from **aback.**] **1.** To or toward the rear. **2.** In or into time past ; ago. **3.** To or toward a former place, condition, or station. **4.** In withdrawal from a statement, promise, or undertaking ; as, he took *back* his words. **5.** In concealment or reserve ; in one's own possession ; as, to keep *back* the main facts. **6.** In return, repayment, or requital. — *a.* **1.** Being at the back or in the rear. **2.** Being in arrear ; overdue. **3.** Moving or operating backward. **4.** No longer current. — **Syn.** See **posterior.**

bac-ka're (bă-kâ'rē ; băk'ȧr), *interj.* Stand back ! *Obs.*

back'bite' (băk'bīt'), *v. t. & i.* To censure meanly or spitefully (one absent) ; slander (one absent). — **back'bit'er,** *n.*

back'board' (-bōrd' ; 57), *n.* A board fastened across the back to make the figure erect. — **back'board',** *v. t.*

back'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** The column of bones (vertebræ) in the back ; the spine. **2.** Something suggestive of a backbone. **3.** Firmness ; moral principle.

back'cast' (-kȧst'), *n.* A cast backward ; a reverse. *Scot.*

back'er (băk'ẽr), *n.* One that backs a person or thing, as in a contest.

back'friend' (-frĕnd'), *n.* **1.** A secret enemy. *Obs.* **2.** A person who backs one as a friend ; a backer. *Rare.*

back'gam-mon (băk'găm-ŭn ; băk-găm'ŭn), *n.* [orig. uncertain.] A certain well-known game of chance and skill.

back'ground' (-ground'), *n.* **1.** Ground or surface that is in the rear or behind. **2.** In an artistic representation, that part of the scene farthest from the spectator ; hence, the surface, as in a picture, between and above the principal figures ; also, the general surface on which any pattern, design, etc., is represented. **3.** That which is back of anything and against which it is viewed. **4.** A place in obscurity or retirement, or out of sight.

back'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* **1.** The hand, or a stroke with the hand, turned backward ; a backhand stroke. **2.** Handwriting in which the letters slope down from left to right.

back'hand' } *a.* **1.** Made with the back of the hand, or
back'hand'ed } with the back of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke. **2.** Indirect ; awkward ; insincere.

back'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one that backs. **2.** That which forms the back of anything, often for strength or stability.

back'log' (băk'lŏg' ; 62), *n.* A large log of wood forming the back of a fire on the hearth. *U. S.*

back'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* A setting back ; reverse ; check.

back'sheesh, back'shish. Vars. of **baksheesh.**

back'side' (-sīd'), *n.* **1.** The back side; — now written as two words. **2.** (băk'sīd') The posteriors ; rump ; — often in *pl.*

back'slide' (băk'slīd' ; băk'slīd'), *v. i. ; pret.* **-slid'** (-slĭd') ;

p. p. **-slid'den** (-slĭd''n), **-slid'** ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-slid'ing** (-slīd'ĭng). To slide back ; esp., to abandon gradually a religion once professed. — **back'slid'er** (băk'slīd'ẽr), *n.*

back'stay' (băk'stā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A stay extending from the masthead to the side of a ship and slanting aft. **2.** Any of various devices to support, strengthen, etc., at the back.

back'stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke back ; recoil ; a backhanded stroke.

back'sword' (-sōrd' ; 57), *n.* A sword with but one cutting edge ; a broadsword.

back'trick' (-trĭk'), *n.* A caper backward in dancing. *Obs.*

back'ward (-wẽrd), **back'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* **1.** Toward the back or rear. **2.** With the back in advance or foremost. **3.** On the back, or with the back downward. **4.** From a better to a worse state, as from honor to shame.

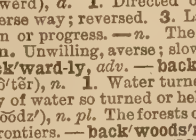
back'ward (băk'wẽrd), *a.* **1.** Directed or turned back. **2.** Done in a reverse way ; reversed. **3.** Lagging or hanging back in action or progress. — *n.* The part behind or past. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Unwilling, averse ; slow, dull ; late, behindhand. — **back'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **back'ward-ness,** *n.*

back'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* **1.** Water turned back, as by a dam. **2.** A body of water so turned or held back.

back'woods' (-wo͝odz'), *n. pl.* The forests or partly cleared grounds on the frontiers. — **back'woods'man,** *n.*

ba'con (bā'k'n), *n.* [OF. *bacon*, fr. OHG. *bacho*, *bahho*, flitch of bacon, ham.] **1.** The back and sides of a pig salted and smoked. **2.** A rustic ; a clown. *Obs.*

bac-te'ri-a (băk-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [see BACTERIUM.] A remarkable group of widely distributed vegetable microŏrganisms. Many species are active agents in converting dead organic matter into soluble food materials for plants; some have the power of fixing atmospheric nitrogen ; many are concerned in fermentation ; and many are pathogenic, causing disease. — **bac-te'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*



Bacteria, showing : (1) The common *Micrococcus* of suppuration; (2) The *Streptococcus* of erysipelas; (3) A *Bacillus* of pear blight, showing the process of cell division ; (4) The *Bacillus* of vinegar fermentation. All × 1000.

bac-te'ri-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-logy.*] The science which deals with bacteria. — **bac-te'ri-o-log'i-cal** (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **bac-te'ri-ol'o-gist** (-ōl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

bac-te'ri-um (-tē'rĭ-ŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* **-ria** (-ȧ). [Gr. βακτήριον, dim. of βάκτρον a staff.] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Bacterium*) of rod-shaped bacteria, including both beneficial and pathogenic species. **2.** Sing. of BACTERIA.

Bac'tri-an (băk'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of Bactria, an ancient country in Asia. — **Bactrian camel,** the two-humped camel.

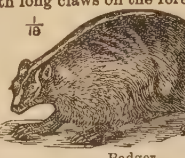
bad (băd), *a. ; compar.* WORSE (wûrs) ; *superl.* WORST (wûrst). [ME. *bad*, *badde*, prob. fr. AS. *bǽddel* hermaphrodite.] **1.** Of the nature of moral evil ; wicked. **2.** Injurious or deleterious ; hurtful. **3.** Offensive ; disagreeable ; annoying. **4.** Inadequate ; unfit. **5.** Defective ; faulty ; not good legally ; invalid. **6.** Ill ; sick. **7.** Severe ; aggravated. **Syn.** Poor, inferior, imperfect ; pernicious, detrimental, noxious, baneful, mischievous ; immoral, corrupt, vicious ; wrong, sinful, criminal, iniquitous, nefarious. — BAD, EVIL, ILL, WICKED, NAUGHTY. Of these words, BAD alone is now used in a privative sense, often implying little more than the defect or absence of good qualities, or lack of value ; as, a *bad* correspondent, *bad* English, *bad* debts, a *bad* job. Positively, *bad* often applies to that which is injurious or hurtful (as, *bad* for the health, a *bad* fall), and particularly to that which is in its nature morally reprehensible ; as, a *bad* man, *bad* conduct, *bad* language. EVIL is chiefly applied to what is morally bad (rarely, in present usage, to persons) ; it often has a more or less sinister or baleful connotation ; as, *evil* deeds, an *evil* life. ILL, as a synonym for *evil*, now occurs chiefly in a few combinations, such as *ill* will, *ill* temper, etc. Its chief use is adverbial. WICKED implies the actual contravention or violation of moral law ; as, *wicked* designs. NAUGHTY was once serious, but is now trivial, in its application ; as, a *naughty* child.

— *n.* That which is bad ; with *the*, wicked persons.

bade (băd), *pret.* of BID.

badge (băj), *n.* [ME. *bage*, *bagge.*] **1.** A distinctive mark, token, sign, or cognizance, worn on the person. **2.** A mark or token. — *v. t.* ; **badged** (băjd) ; **badg'ing.** To mark or distinguish with a badge.

badg'er (băj'ẽr), *n.* [earlier *bageard.*] A carnivorous burrowing quadruped with long claws on the forefeet. — *v. t.* To bait like a badger; tease or annoy persistently ; worry.



Badger. 1/18

badg'er (băj'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *bager.*] A hawker ; huckster.

‖ **ba'di'nage'** (bă'dē'näzh' ; băd'ĭ-näj), *n.* [F., fr. *badiner* to joke, OF., be silly, *badin* silly.] Playful raillery. — **Syn.** See BANTER. — *v. t.* ; **-naged'** (-näzhd' ; -näjd) ; **-nag'ing** (-näzh'ĭng ; -näj-ĭng). To affect or effect by badinage.

bad'ly (băd'lĭ), *adv.* In a bad manner.

bad'min-ton (-mĭn-tŭn), *n.* A game similar to lawn tennis.

bad'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bad.

baff (bȧf), *n.* A blow ; stroke ; thud. *Scot. or Golf.*

baf'fle (băf''l), *v. t.* ; **-fled** (-'ld) ; **-fling** (-lĭng). **1.** To cheat ; delude ; bewilder ; confound. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To check or defeat by perplexing ; thwart ; foil. **3.** To beat about ; check or turn in its course. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE. — *v. i.* To struggle in vain. — **baf'fle-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

bag (băg), *n.* [ME. *bagge.*] **1.** A sack or pouch for holding something. **2.** Any of various pouchlike objects. — *v. t.* ; **bagged** (băgd) ; **bag'ging.** To swell or bulge like a full bag. — *v. t.* **1.** To swell out ; distend. **2.** To put into a bag. **3.** To put (game) into a bag ; hence, to kill or capture in hunting. **4.** To seize ; capture ; entrap.

ba'gasse' (bȧ'gȧs'), *n.* [F.] Sugar cane as it comes crushed from the mill. It is often dried and used as fuel.

bag'a-telle' (băg'ȧ-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bagattella.*] **1.** A trifle. **2.** A game played with a cue and balls on an oblong board having at one end cups or cups and arches.

bag'gage (băg'ăj), *n.* [F. *bagage*, fr. OF. *bague* bundle.] **1.** The trunks, valises, satchels, etc., which one takes on a journey ; — now usu. called *luggage* in Great Britain. **2.** The clothes, tents, utensils, etc., of an army ; impedimenta. **3.** A worthless or vile man or woman ; a woman of loose morals. **4.** Familiarly or playfully, any young woman.

bag'ging (-ĭng), *n.* Cloth or other material for bags.

bag'gy (-ĭ), *a. ;* **-gi-er** ; **-gi-est.** Like a bag ; loose ; flabby.

bag'man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* **-men.** A commercial traveler.

bagn'io (băn'yō), *n. ; pl.* **-ios** (-yōz). [It. *bagno* bath, L. *balneum.*] **1.** A house for bathing, sweating, etc. *Obs.* **2.** In the Orient, a place for confining slaves ; hence, a prison. **3.** A brothel.

Bagpipe.

bag'pipe' (băg'pīp'), *n.* A kind of musical wind instrument, of which one pipe sounds the air and the others are drones. — **bag'pip'er** (-pīp'ẽr), *n.* [treme contempt.]

bah (bä), *interj.* An exclamation of extre-

bail (bāl), *n.* [F. *baille* bucket, pail.] A scoop or other vessel used in bailing out water. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To lade ; dip and throw. **2.** To dip or lade water from.

bail, *v. t.* [OF. *baillier* to deliver, L. *bajulare* to keep in custody, *bajulus* burden bearer.] *Law.* **a** To deliver in trust for a special purpose. **b** To set free on the undertaking of another to be responsible for the due appearance of the person set free ; to procure the release of by giving such an undertaking. — *n. Law.* The security so given, the person or persons giving it, or the temporary delivery or release.

bail, *n.* [ME. *beyl.*] **1.** A hoop ; ring ; a half hoop serving as a support, as for a wagon cover. **2.** The arched handle of a kettle, pail, etc. [end on the wicket.]

bail, *n. Cricket* Either of two crosspieces placed end to

bail'a-ble (bāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bailed.

bail'ee' (-ē'), *n. Law.* The one to whom property is bailed.

bail'er (bāl'ẽr), *n.* One that bails, or lades.

bail'ie (bāl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A bailiff. *Obs.* **2.** In Scotland, an officer corresponding to the English alderman.

bail'iff (-ĭf), *n.* [OF. *baillif* custodian, fr. L. *bajulus* porter.] **1.** In England, an agent appointed by a lord to look after estates held of him. Hence : **a** The title of the chief magistrates of various towns and of the keepers of some royal castles. **b** The steward of the lord of a manor, etc. **2. a** *Eng. Law.* A sheriff's deputy. **b** In the United States, sometimes, a sheriff's officer or constable.

bail'i-wick (-ĭ-wĭk), *n.* [*bailie*, *bailiff* + *wick* a village.] *Law.* The office or jurisdiction of a bailie or bailiff.

bail'ment (bāl'mĕnt), *n.* *Law.* Act of bailing.
bail'or' (bāl'ôr' ; bāl'ŏr), *n.* *Law.* One who bails property to another. [*Scot. & Dial.*
bairn (bârn), *n.* [Scot., fr. AS., fr. *beran* to bear.] A child.
bait (bāt), *n.* [Icel. *beita* food, *beit* pasture.] **1.** Anything, esp. food, used as a lure in catching fish, or other animals. **2.** A lure. **3.** Refreshment, as on a journey.
bait, *v. t.* [ME. *baiten, beiten,* to feed, harass, fr. Icel. *beita,* orig., to cause to bite, fr. *bīta* to bite.] **1.** To worry (an animal) by setting on dogs; esp., to harass or torment with dogs for sport. **2.** To set on and worry by biting and tearing. **3.** To persecute, harass, or torment, wantonly or maliciously. **4.** To give a portion of food and drink to, esp. on the road; feed (an animal). **5.** To furnish or cover with bait, as a hook. **6.** To allure or entice with bait. — *v. i.* **1.** To bite and tear, as in worrying a bear. **2.** To take food; feed. *Obs., except of animals.* **3.** To take food on a journey; hence, to halt or sojourn. — **bait'er,** *n.*
baize (bāz), *n.* [for *bayes,* pl. fr. OF. *baie ;* fr. F. *bai* bay-colored.] **1.** A kind of coarse woolen stuff. **2.** A drapery, table cover, or the like, of baize.
bake (bāk), *v. t. ;* BAKED (bākt) ; BAK'ING (bāk'ĭng). [AS. *bacan.*] **1.** To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat. **2.** To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat. **3.** To harden by cold. **4.** To cake. *Obs. or Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of baking something. **2.** To be baked. — *n.* Act, process, or result of baking. [pastry. *Obs.*
bake'meat' (bāk'mēt'), *n., or* **baked meat.** A pie; baked
bak'er (bāk'ẽr), *n.* One that bakes ; as : **a** A person whose business it is to bake. **b** A portable oven for baking. *U. S.*
bak'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A place for baking bread, pastry, etc.
bak'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of baking. **2.** The quantity baked at once, as of bread ; batch.
bak'sheesh } (băk'shēsh), *n.* [Pers. *bakshīsh,* fr. *bakhshā-*
bak'shish } *dan* to give.] In the Orient, esp. Egypt and the Turkish empire, a gratuity ; a "tip."
Ba'laam (bā'lăm), *n.* In the Bible, a prophet who was rebuked by the ass he rode. See *Numbers* xxii. 8-xxiv.
bal'ance (băl'ăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bilanx, bilancis,* having two scales ; *bis* twice + *lanx* plate, scale.] **1.** An instrument for weighing, being, in its simplest form, a beam or lever balanced exactly in the middle and supporting a scale or pan at each end. **2.** The imaginary balance which Justice or Fortune uses ; the means by which actions, principles, etc., are weighed or estimated. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The sign or constellation Libra. **4.** *Horol.* A vibrating wheel operating with a hairspring to regulate the movement of a timepiece. **5.** A counterpoise used in weighing. **6.** Equipoise between the weights in opposite scales ; hence, equipoise of any opposing forces ; equilibrium ; specif., mental equipoise ; equanimity ; composure ; steadiness ; sanity. **7** An equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account; also, the excess on either side. **8.** **a** Act of balancing; act of weighing mentally ; estimate. **b** A movement in dancing. — *v. t.;* -ANCED (-ănst); -ANC-ING (-ăn-sĭng). **1.** To weigh in a balance. **2.** To weigh (two things) by each other; compare in relative force, value, etc. **3.** To counterbalance (one thing *by, with,* or *against* another); set off (*against* or *with*). **4.** To bring to an equipoise ; hence, to poise or arrange so that opposing forces neutralize each other. **5.** To equal in number, weight, force, or proportion ; counterpoise ; neutralize. **6.** To compute the difference between the debits and credits of (an account) ; to bring about an equality in the debits and the credits of ; as, to *balance* an account. — *v. i.* **1.** To be in equipoise. **2.** To be an equal counterpoise ; be equal. **3.** To fluctuate; waver. **4.** To be equal in debits and credits, as accounts. — **bal'anc-er** (-ăn-sẽr), *n.*

Balcony with Balustrade.

balance wheel. A wheel to regulate motion.
bal-brig'gan (băl-brĭg'ăn), *n.* A knitted cotton fabric for either hosiery or underwear, resembling the fine unbleached fabric of the hosiery made at Balbriggan, Ireland.
bal'co-ny (băl'kō-nĭ), *n. ; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [It. *balcone.*] A projecting platform inclosed by a parapet or railing and usually resting on brackets. Also, an interior projecting gallery in a public building.
bald (bôld), *a.* [ME. *balled, ballid.*] **1.** Destitute of the natural or common covering on the head or top, as of hair. **2.** Destitute of ornament ; bare. — **bald eagle,** the common eagle of North America ; — from the white feathers of the head and neck of bald eagles several years old.

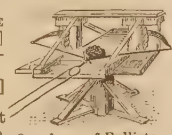
Bald Eagle.

bal'da-chin (băl'dă-kĭn), *n.* [LL. *baldachinus, baldechinus,* a silk canopy carried over the Host, fr. *Bagdad* (see *Gaz.*), It. *Baldacco,* whence the silk came.] A canopy borne in processions, placed over an altar, etc.
bal'da-quin (-kĭn). Var. of BALDACHIN.
Bal'der (bôl'dẽr), **Bal'dr** (*Icel.* bäl'd'r), *n.* [Icel. *Baldr.*] *Teut. Myth.* The son of Odin and Frigg. He is the god of light and peace, and of the good, beautiful, eloquent, and wise.
bal'der-dash (bôl'dẽr-dăsh), *n.* Senseless jargon ; nonsense ; trash. — *v. t.* To mix or adulterate, as liquors.
bald'head' (bôld'hĕd'), *n.* A bald-headed person.
bald'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd ; 24), *a.* Having a bald head.
bald'ly, *adv.* In a bald manner.
bald'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bald.
bald'pate' (-pāt'), *n.* A bald-headed person.
bald'pate', bald'-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd ; 24), *a.* Bald-headed.
bal'dric (bôl'drĭk), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. OHG. *balderich.*] A belt worn over the shoulder and across the body to support a sword, bugle, etc.
bale, bal'er, etc. Vars. of BAIL, to lade, BAILER, etc.
bale (bāl), *n.* [AS. *bealo, bealu, balu.*] **1.** Evil ; an evil influence. *Chiefly Poetic.* **2.** Pain ; calamity ; sorrow.
bale, *n.* [OF., fr. OHG. *balla, palla, pallo,* ball.] A large bundle bound up for storage or transportation. — *v. t. ;* BALED (bāld) ; BAL'ING (bāl'ĭng). To make up in a bale.
bale, *n.* A balefire. *Archaic.*
ba-leen' (*bă-lēn'*), *n.* [F. *baleine* whale, whalebone, L. *balaena* whale.] Whalebone.
bale'fire' (bāl'fīr'), *n.* [AS. *bælfȳr* the fire of the funeral pile ; *bæl* fire, flame + *fȳr* fire.] A great fire in the open air ; a funeral pyre (*Obs.*) ; signal fire ; alarm fire.
bale'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Full of bale, or deadly influence ; destructive. **2.** Full of pain, grief, or sorrow ; woeful. — **Syn.** See PERNICIOUS. — **bale'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **bale'ful-ness,** *n.*
Ba'lin and Ba'lan (bā'lĭn, -lăn). In Arthurian legend, two knights who, though brothers, slew each other by mistake.
balk (bôk), *n.* [AS. *balca* ridge.] **1.** A ridge of land left unplowed. **2.** A hindrance; disappointment; check. **3.** A large beam, rafter, or timber; esp., the tiebeam of a house.
balk, *v. t.* **1.** To leave heaped up; heap up in piles. *Obs.* **2.** To avoid ; shun; skip. **3.** To check ; frustrate ; foil ; thwart. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE. — *v. i.* To stop short and refuse to go, as a horse ; jib ; swerve.
balk'y (bôk'ĭ), *a. ;* BALK'I-ER ; -I-EST. Apt to balk, as a horse.
ball (bôl), *n.* [ME. *bal, balle.*] **1.** Any roundish body or mass; a sphere or globe. **2.** The globe, or earth ; any celestial body. **3.** A game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked ; esp., now, baseball. **4.** A globular missile for an engine of war ; now, esp., any rounded or elongated solid missile for a firearm. — **Syn.** Sphere, globe, orb. — *v. t. & i.* To form or gather into a ball.
ball, *n.* [F. *bal,* fr. OF. *baler* to dance, fr. LL. *ballare.*] A social assembly for dancing.
bal'lad (băl'ăd), *n.* [OF. *balade,* fr. Pr. *ballada* dancing song, *ballar* to dance.] **1.** A simple song of any kind; now, specifically, a romantic song, often with simple instrumental accompaniment. **2.** A popular kind of short narrative poem, esp. one romantic in nature, adapted for singing.
ballad monger. A seller or maker of ballads ; a poetaster.
bal'last (băl'ăst), *n.* [D.] **1.** *Naut.* Any heavy substance put into the hold of a vessel to give stability, or to determine her trim in the water. **2.** Anything heavy put into the car of a balloon to steady it. **3.** That which gives, or helps to maintain, stability in character, conduct, or the like.

4. Gravel, broken stone, etc., such as is laid in a roadbed to make it solid. — *v. t.* **1.** To steady or equip, as a vessel, with ballast. **2.** To steady in mind or conduct. **3.** To burden; weigh down. *Obs. or Archaic.* **4.** To fill in, as the bed of a railroad, with gravel, stone, etc.

bal'let (băl'ā; *occas.* bă'lĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *balletto*, dim. of *ballo* dance.] **1.** An artistic dance performed as a theatrical entertainment, or an interlude, usually by women. **2.** Those who perform the dance.

bal-lis'ta (bă-lĭs'tă), *n.; pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L., fr. Gr. *βάλλειν* to throw.] An ancient military engine for hurling large missiles.



One form of Ballista.

bal-lis'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [*ballista* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to ballistics.

bal-lis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Science or art of hurling missiles by an engine; the science of the motion of projectiles.

bal-loon' (-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *ballon*, fr. *balle* ball.] A bag made nonporous and filled with hydrogen gas, heated air, etc., so as to rise and float in the atmosphere, esp. one with a car attached for aërial navigation. — *v. i.* **1.** To go up or voyage in a balloon. **2.** To expand, or puff out, like a balloon. — **bal-loon'ist**, *n.*

Modern spherical Balloon.

bal'lot (băl'ŭt), *n.* [It. *ballotta*, fr. *balla* ball, bale.] **1.** Originally, a little ball used for secret voting. Hence: Any object, esp. a printed ticket, used in secret voting. **2.** Act or system of secret voting by balls or by tickets, or ballots. **3.** Loosely, act of voting by a written or printed ticket whether secretly or not; also, a ticket used in voting. **4.** The whole number of votes cast at an election or in a given district. — *v. i. & t.* To vote or decide by ballot.

bal'low (băl'ō), *n.* A stick; cudgel. *Obs.*

ball'room' (bôl'rōōm'), *n.* A room for balls or dancing.

balm (bäm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *balsamum* balsam, Gr. *βάλσαμον*.] **1.** Any of several plants of the mint family, of which one is a common garden herb. **2. a** The resinous and aromatic exudation from balsam-yielding trees. **b** Any fragrant ointment. **3.** Anything that heals or that mitigates pain. — *v. t.* To anoint with balm; hence, to soothe. — **balm of Gilead** (gĭl'ē-ăd), any of several plants; esp., a small evergreen tree of which the leaves yield, when bruised, an aromatic scent; also, a balsam from this tree.

balm cricket. A cicada.

balm'i-ly (bäm'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a balmy manner.

balm'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being balmy.

Bal-mor'al (băl-mŏr'ăl), *n.* [from *Balmoral* Castle, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.] **1.** A kind of figured woolen petticoat, worn next to the dress. **2.** A kind of laced boot or shoe. **3.** A kind of Scottish cap.

Bal'mung (bäl'mōōng), *n.* [G.] *Myth.* Siegfried's sword.

balm'y (bäm'ĭ), *a.;* BALM'I-ER; -I-EST. Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant; soothing; mild.

bal'sam (bôl'săm), *n.* [L. *balsamum* balsam tree or its resin, Gr. *βάλσαμον*.] **1. a** An aromatic substance flowing from certain plants, but not necessarily remaining liquid. **b** A preparation having a balsamic odor. **2. a** Any of several balsam-yielding trees. **b** Any of several plants (genus *Impatiens*) with seed capsules that burst violently. **3.** Anything that heals, soothes, or restores. — *v. t.* To treat with balsam.

bal'sa-me-a'ceous (bôl'sȧ-mē-ā'shŭs; băl'-), *a.* Belonging to a family of tropical trees or shrubs having mostly pinnate leaves, small flowers, and dry fruits. They yield a variety of commercial gums, balsams, and oils.

bal-sam'ic (bôl-săm'ĭk; băl-), *a.* Containing, resembling, or having the qualities of, balsam; soothing.

bal'sa-mum (bôl'sȧ-mŭm; băl'-), *n.* Balsam.

Bal-tha'sar, *or* **-zar** (băl-thā'zär), *n.* Var. of BELSHAZZAR.

bal'us-ter (băl'ŭs-tĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L. *balaustium* wild pomegranate flower, Gr. *βαλαύστιον*; — from the shape.] An upright support of the rail of a balustrade.

bal'us-trade' (-trād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *balaustrata*.] A row of balusters topped by a rail.

‖ **bam-bi'no** (bäm-bē'nō), *n.; It. pl.* -NI (-nē). [It.] A baby; esp., a representation in art of the infant Christ.

bam-boo' (băm-bōō'), *n.* [Malay *bambu*.] A woody or tree-like tropical plant of the grass family. It is used in building, for furniture, poles, canes, for food, etc.

bam-boo'zle (-z'l), *v. t. & i.;* -ZLED (-z'ld); -ZLING (-zlĭng). To deceive by trickery; hoax. *Colloq.*

ban (băn), *n.* [F. *ban* or LL. *bannum*, of G. origin.] **1.** A public proclamation or edict. **2.** *pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in church. **3.** Ecclesiastical interdict, anathema, or excommunication. **4.** A curse, bringing evil. **5.** An authoritative prohibition. — *v. t.;* BANNED (bănd); BAN'NING. **1.** To curse; invoke evil upon. **2.** To forbid; interdict.

ban'al (bă'năl; bā'năl), *a.* [F.] Commonplace; hackneyed. — **Syn.** See TRITE. — **ba-nal'i-ty** (bȧ-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

ba-na'na (bȧ-nä'nȧ; bȧ-năn'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., the fruit.] *Bot.* A large, but herblike, perennial plant, with large simple leaves, native of all tropical countries; also, its edible fruit.

band (bănd), *n.* [ME. *band*, *bond*, Icel. *band*. In sense 5 it is fr. F. *bande*.] **1.** Anything used to confine the body or limbs, as a fetter. *Archaic or Fig.* **2.** A cord, string, or ligament with which anything may be tied or held in place. **3.** That which unites or restrains by an immaterial force or influence, as a moral, spiritual, or legal force; a bond or tie. **4.** A thin flat strip of any material; esp., a flat strip or fillet used to bind around an object. **5.** A narrow strip of cloth or other material on any article of dress, as the neckband or collar of a shirt, formerly expanded into a wide ruff, or, *pl.*, a pair of strips hanging from the neck in front, as part of a clerical, legal, or academic dress. **6.** Anything resembling a flat strip, as a series of ornaments. **7.** A company of persons, as of musicians, united as in a common design; a troop. — **Syn.** See COMPANY. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bind, tie, or mark with a band. **2.** To unite in a troop or company, or in a conspiracy.

band'age (băn'dăj), *n.* [F.] **1.** A woven fillet or strip used in dressing wounds, etc. **2.** Any flexible strip similarly used. — *v. t.;* BAND'AGED (-dăjd); -AG-ING (-dă-jĭng). To bind, dress, or cover with a bandage.

ban-dan'na } (băn-dăn'ȧ), *n.* [Hind. *bāndhnū* a certain
ban-dan'a } mode of dyeing.] A handkerchief having a uniform ground, usually of red or blue, with simple white or yellow figures.

band'box' (bănd'bŏks'), *n.* A light box of pasteboard or wood for holding collars, caps, bonnets, etc.

ban-deau' (băn-dō'; băn'dō), *n.; pl.* -DEAUX (-dōz'). [F.] A narrow band or fillet, as for the hair.

ban'de-role, ban'de-rol (băn'dē-rōl), *n.* [F. *banderole*.] A little banner, flag, or streamer.

ban'di-coot (-dĭ-kōōt), *n.* [Telugu *pandi-kokku* pig-rat.] **1.** A very large rat of India and Ceylon. **2.** Any of certain small insectivorous and vegetarian marsupials of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea.

ban'dit (băn'dĭt), *n.; pl.* -DITS (-dĭts), *or* -DITTI (-dĭt'tĭ). [It. *bandito* outlaw, p.p. of *bandire* to proclaim, banish, proscribe.] An outlaw; hence, a brigand; lawless marauder.

ban'dog' (băn'dŏg'; 62), *n.* [*band* + *dog*.] A dog kept tied or chained, either as a watchdog, or because ferocious.

ban'do-leer' (-dō-lēr'), *n.* Also **ban'do-lier'**. [F. *bandoulière*, fr. Sp. *bandolera*, fr. *banda* band.] **1.** A belt slung over the shoulder by soldiers, to carry cartridges. **2.** An ammunition box carried on such a belt.

ban-dore' (băn-dōr'; băn'dōr), *n.* [fr. Sp. or Pg., fr. L. *pandura*, *pandurium*, a musical instrument of three strings, fr. Gr. *πανδοῦρα*.] *Music.* An old form of stringed instrument resembling a guitar.

ban'dy (băn'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). **1.** An old form of tennis or a stroke in this game. *Obs.* **2.** The game of hockey; also, a hockey stick. — *v. t.;* -DIED (-dĭd); -DY-ING. **1.** To beat to and fro, as a ball. **2.** To give and receive reciprocally; exchange. — *v. i.* To contend, as in the game of bandy (sense 1, above); to give and take.

ban'dy, *a.* Curved laterally, esp. with the convex side outward, as a leg. — **ban'dy-leg'ged** (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.*

bane (bān), *n.* [AS. *bana* murderer.] **1.** That which destroys life; esp., deadly poison. *Obs., except in* rats*bane*, hen*bane*, etc. **2.** Destruction; murder; death. *Obs.* **3.** Any cause of ruin, or of lasting injury; harm; woe. — **Syn.** Ruin, injury, pest. — *v. t.* To kill. *Obs.*

bane'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Poisonous; deadly; injurious. — **Syn.** See PERNICIOUS. — **bane'ful-ly**, *adv.*

bang (băng), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *banga* to hammer.] To beat

or thump with a resounding blow. — *n.* **1.** A resounding blow; thump; whack. **2.** A sudden loud noise, as from a heavy blow or an explosion. — *adv.* With a violent blow, clap, or noise; also, all of a sudden. *Colloq.*

bang (băng), *v. t.* To cut squarely across, as the tail of a horse. — *n.* The front hair, or part of it, cut short and even and worn hanging down over the forehead.

ban'gle (băn'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *bangrī* bracelet, bangle.] An ornamental circlet, as of glass, gold, or silver. *[or Dial.]*

bang'ster (băng'stĕr), *n.* [*bang* + *-ster.*] A victor. *Obs.*

ban'ian (băn'yăn), *n.* [fr. Skr. *vaṇij* merchant.] **1.** One of a Hindu caste of merchants who eat no meat. **2.** A loose shirt or undervest worn in India. **3.** = BANYAN

banian day. *Naut.* Orig., a day on which no meat was served to sailors; now, a day when the food is thought poor.

ban'ish (băn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. OHG. *bannan* to summon, *ban* ban.] **1.** To condemn to leave a country by sovereign authority. **2.** To drive out from, or as from, a home, wonted place, or the like.

Syn. BANISH, EXILE, TRANSPORT, EXPEL agree in the idea of enforced removal. To be BANISHED is to be compelled by public edict or sentence, to leave a country. EXILE differs from *banishment* in applying to removal under constraint from one's own country only; in admitting compulsion of circumstances as well as formal sentence or decree; and in emphasizing the element of enforced absence rather than the expulsion itself. Thus, Russians and foreigners alike may be *banished*, but only Russians *exiled* to Siberia. Dante was *banished* from Florence, and spent his later years in *exile*. *Exile* is also loosely used for prolonged but voluntary absence from one's native land in the fulfillment of some purpose. TRANSPORT refers specifically to the banishment of convicts, usually to a penal colony. To EXPEL is to eject or banish summarily or authoritatively, commonly in disgrace; it applies to ejection from institutions or societies, as well as from a place or country.

ban'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being banished. — **Syn.** Expatriation, ostracism, expulsion, proscription, exile, outlawry.

ban'is-ter (băn'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* [corrupt. fr. BALUSTER.] A baluster; *pl.*, the balustrade of a staircase.

ban'jo (băn'jō), *n.*; *pl.* -JOS (-jōz). [corrupt. fr. *bandore.*] A kind of stringed musical instrument having a body like a tambourine. — **ban'jo-ist,** *n.*

bank (băŋk), *n.* [ME. *banke;* akin to E. *bench.*] **1.** A ridge of earth; anything shaped like a ridge of earth. **2.** A shoal, shelf, or shallow in the sea bottom. **3.** A steep acclivity or slope, as of a hill. **4.** The margin of a watercourse. — **Syn.** Edge, beach, strand. See SHORE. — *v. t.* **1.** To raise or form a bank about. **2.** To heap or pile up.

bank, *n.* [prob. fr. F. *banc,* of G. origin.] **1.** A bench for rowers in a galley; also, a tier of oars. **2.** A group or series of objects arranged near together.

bank, *n.* [F. *banque,* It. *banca,* orig., bench, table, counter, of G. origin.] **1.** Orig., a money changer's table; now, an office for banking purposes. **2.** Formerly, a fund, esp. a joint fund, for use in business; now, *Gaming,* the fund of the dealer or banker. **3.** An establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money. — *v. i.* **1.** To do business as a banker. **2.** To deposit money in a bank. **3.** To wager; rely; — with *on. Colloq.* — *v. t.* To deposit in a bank.

bank'a-ble (băŋk'ă-b'l), *a.* Receivable as good at a bank.

bank bill. **1.** A bank note. *Chiefly U. S.* **2.** In general, a bill of exchange issued or accepted by a bank.

bank'er (băŋk'ĕr), *n.* One (either a person or a corporation) that conducts a bank.

bank'ing (-ĭŋg), *n.* Business consisting in the custody, loaning, exchange, or issue of money.

bank note. A promissory demand note issued by a banker and intended to circulate as money.

bank'rupt (-rŭpt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. *banca* bank + *rotta* broken, fr. L. *rupta,* fem. p. p. of *rumpere* to break. At Florence, it is said, the bankrupt had his bench (i. e., money table) broken.] **1.** One whose property becomes liable to administration under the bankrupt laws. **2.** One who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent person. **3.** One judicially declared bankrupt (in sense 1). — *a.* **1.** Being a bankrupt; unable to pay, or discharged from paying, one's debts. **2.** Relating to bankrupts or bankruptcy. — *v. t.* To make bankrupt; impoverish.

bank'rupt-cy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State of being actually or legally bankrupt.

ban'ner (băn'ĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. *bandum* banner.] **1.** A piece of cloth attached by its edge to a pole or staff and used as a standard by a king, a knight, or the like; — now chiefly used historically or figuratively, as for a nation's flag. **2.** An ensign displaying, as in a procession, some distinctive device or motto.

ban'ner-et', ban'ner-ette' (băn'ĕr-ĕt'), *n.* A small banner.

ban'ner-et (băn'ĕr-ĕt), *n.* [OF. *baneret.*] Originally, a knight who could lead vassals under his own banner; hence, the ranking title of such a knight, those of this rank later constituting an order of knighthood, now extinct.

ban'nock (băn'ŭk), *n.* [Gael. *bonnach.*] A kind of round flat oatmeal or barley cake or bread. *Scot. & North. Eng.*

banns (bănz), *n. pl.* Also **bans.** [see BAN.] Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church, or other place prescribed by law.

ban'quet (băn'kwĕt; 24), *n.* [F., fr. It. *banchetto,* dim. of *banco* bench.] A feast; often, a ceremonious feast followed by speeches. — **Syn.** See FEAST. — *v. t. & i.* To treat, or regale one's self, with a banquet. — **ban'quet-er,** *n.*

ban-quette' (băŋ-kĕt'), *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A raised way inside of a parapet, on which soldiers and guns are posted.

ban'shee, ban'shie (băn'shē), *n.* [Gael. *bean-shith* fairy; *bean* woman + *sith* fairy.] *Celtic Folklore.* A supernatural being believed to warn a family of an approaching death.

ban'tam (-tăm), *n.* [from *Bantam,* Java, as the source of the original breed.] A fowl of any of many small breeds.

ban'ter (-tĕr), *v. t.* To address with jest or ridicule; rally. — *n.* **1.** Language uttered by way of ridicule or wanton jest; good-humored raillery; pleasantry. **2.** An instance or act of such raillery. — **ban'ter-er,** *n.* — **ban'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. BANTER, BADINAGE, PERSIFLAGE, RAILLERY agree in the idea of good-humored jesting. BANTER is playful quizzing or rallying, usually upon something which lays one open to ridicule: BADINAGE is more trifling and delicate. PERSIFLAGE more frivolous or flippant, RAILLERY keener and often more sarcastic, than *banter;* as, he was *lantered* for his blunder; friendly *badinage;* smooth and shallow *persiflage;* their *raillery* galled him.

ban'ting (băn'tĭŋ), *n.* An infant; — often depreciatory.

ban'yan (băn'yăn), *n.*, *or* **banyan tree.** [sometimes the space sheltered by the tree is used as a market place by the banians.] A kind of East Indian tree. Its branches send out numerous aërial roots that form additional trunks.

ba'o-bab (bā'ō-băb; bā'ō-băb), *n.* An African tree that yields an edible gourdlike fruit.

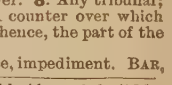
bap'tism (băp'tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Act of baptizing; esp., the Christian sacrament of application of water to a person by immersion or sprinkling. **2.** Any act or experience by which one is purified, initiated, named, or the like, as if in baptism (sense 1). — **bap-tis'mal** (băp-tĭz'măl), *a.*

Bap'tist (băp'tĭst), *n.* **1.** One who administers baptism; specif., John, forerunner of Christ. **2.** One of a denomination of Christians who maintain that baptism should be by immersion and be administered to believers only.

bap'tis-ter-y (băp'tĭs-tĕr-ĭ), **bap'tis-try** (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz), -TRIES (-trĭz). *Arch.* A separate building, or part of a church, used for baptismal services.

bap-tize' (băp-tīz'), *v. t.*; -TIZED' (-tīzd'); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'-ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *baptizare,* fr. Gr. *βαπτίζειν,* fr. *βάπτειν* to dip in water.] **1.** To immerse in water, or to sprinkle water on, as a religious ceremony. **2.** To cleanse; purify. **3.** To christen (because a name is given to infants at baptism); name. — *v. i.* To administer baptism.

bar (bär), *n.* [F. *barre,* fr. LL. *barra.*] **1.** A slender, rigid piece of wood, metal, or other material, as one used for a lever, support, fastening, etc. **2.** A piece of some substance in shape like, or likened to, a bar (in sense 1); also, the quantity in such a piece; as, a *bar* of gold, of soap. **3.** A broad shaft, band, or stripe, as of color. **4.** *Music.* A vertical line across the staff, before the initial metrical accent. **5.** Anything which obstructs; obstruction; barrier. **6.** A bank, as of sand or gravel, esp. at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing navigation. **7.** *Law.* **a** The railing that incloses the place where prisoners are stationed, or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases. **b** Hence, the court itself. **c** The whole body of lawyers in any jurisdiction; also, the profession of a lawyer. **8.** Any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion. **9.** A counter over which liquor or food is passed to customers; hence, the part of the room behind the counter.



1, 2 Bars; 3 Double Bar.

Syn. Obstacle, obstruction, hindrance, impediment. BAR,

ARRIER agree in the idea of hindrance or obstruction. BAR often suggests ingress or egress, as that to which the obstacle is opposed; BARRIER, rather advance, progress, or attack; as, the *bars* of a prison, of a gate; a *barrier* reef. *Barrier* usually implies greater magnitude or extent than *bar*. — *v. t.* BARRED (bärd); BAR'RING. **1.** To fasten, surround, confine, or obstruct by or as if by bars. **2.** To exclude or shut out; hinder; prevent; prohibit. **3.** To exclude from consideration; to object to. **4.** To mark with bars; stripe.

bar (bär), *prep.* Except; but; as, *bar* none.

bar-ab'bas (bȧ-răb'ȧs; bär-ȧb'ȧs), *n.* In the Bible, the prisoner whose release was demanded of Pilate by the multitude in preference to Christ's. See *Matt.* xxvii. 15–21.

barb (bärb), *n.* [F. *barbe*, fr. L. *barba* beard.] **1.** A man's beard. *Obs.* **2.** An appendage suggestive of a beard at the mouth of an animal. **3.** A plaited linen covering for the throat, worn by nuns. **4.** The point that projects backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc.; hence, any sharp projection similarly oblique. — *v. t.* **1.** To trim the beard of. *Obs.* **2.** To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, etc.

barb (bärb), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It.] One of a race of horses noted for speed and endurance, brought to Spain by the Moors.

bar-ba'ri-an (bär-bā'rĭ-ȧn; 3), *n.* [see BARBAROUS.] **1.** A foreigner, esp. in speech and manners; — used with reference to, or in imitation of, the Greek and Roman use, and usually depreciative. **2.** A man in a rude, uncivilized state. **3** A person devoid of culture. — *a.* **1.** Foreign. **2.** Uncivilized; savage. — **bar-ba'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Syn. Untutored, unlettered, rude. — BARBARIAN, BARBAROUS, BARBARIC, SAVAGE. BARBARIAN expresses little more than the opposite of *civilized*; BARBAROUS may also express the harsh and brutal side of civilized life; as, the *barbarian* hordes of Asia; the *barbarous* pleasures of the chase. BARBARIC refers to the crudeness of taste and fondness for gorgeous display characteristic of uncivilized peoples; as, *barbaric* magnificence. SAVAGE occasionally denotes a ruder civilization than *barbarian*; it sometimes expresses greater harshness than *barbarous*; as, *savage* cruelty.

bar-bar'ic (-bär'ĭk), *a.* [L. *barbaricus*, Gr. *βαρβαρικός*.] **1.** Barbarian; foreign; — often of the nations of the East. Cf. BARBARIAN, *n.*, 1. **2.** Of or pert. to or resembling uncivilized people; barbarian in style. — **Syn.** See BARBARIAN.

bar'ba-rism (bär'bȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A word or expression not in standard usage. **2.** Uncivilized state; ignorance of arts, learning, and literature. — **Syn.** See SOLECISM.

bar-bar'i-ty (bär-bär'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Cruelty; inhumanity; also, a cruel act. **2.** Barbaric style, or violation of good taste, in art.

bar'ba-rize (bär'bȧ-rīz), *v. i. & t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To become or make barbarous.

bar'ba-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *barbarus*, Gr. *βάρβαρος*, strange, foreign; later, slavish, rude, ignorant.] **1.** Not classical or pure; esp., not Greek or Latin; — said of language; hence, unpolished or unidiomatic in language. **2.** Speaking a foreign language; barbarian; orig., not Hellenic. **3.** Being in the state of a barbarian; uncivilized; peopled with barbarians. **4.** Cruel; inhuman; brutal. **5.** Harsh-sounding, like barbarian speech. — **Syn.** See BARBARIAN. — **bar'ba-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **bar'ba-rous-ness**, *n.*

bar'bate (-bāt), *a.* [L. *barbatus*, fr. *barba* beard.] Bearded; *Bot.*, beset with long stiff hairs.

bar'be-cue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* [from native name in Guiana.] **1.** A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast. **2.** A social entertainment at which one or more large animals are roasted or broiled whole. *U. S.* — *v. t.*; -CUED (-kūd); -CU'ING. To roast or broil whole, as an ox.

barbed (bärbd; bär'bĕd), *a.* Barded. See BARD, *v. t.*

barbed (bärbd), *p. a.* Having a barb or barbs.

bar'bel (bär'bĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *barbus*, fr. *barba* beard.] **1.** A slender tactile process on the lips of a fish. **2.** A large European fresh-water fish with four barbels on its upper jaw.

bar'bel-late (bär'bĕ-lāt; bär-bĕl'āt), *a.* [see 1st BARB.] *Bot.* Having short, stiff hairs, often barbed.

bar'ber (bär'bẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *barba* beard.] One whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard and to cut and dress the hair of his patrons. — *v. t.* To shave, trim, or dress the beard or hair of.

bar'ber-ry (-bẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [OF. *berbere*, LL. *berberis*, *barbaris*.] Any of a genus of shrubs, of which one bears oblong red berries often made into a preserve.

bar'bet (-bĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *barbe* beard.] Any of numerous tropical birds having a large stout bill beset with bristles.

bar-bette' (bär-bĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* A mound of earth or a platform on which guns are mounted. **2.** *Nav.* An armored parapet protecting a gun platform.

bar'bi-can (bär'bĭ-kȧn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL.] *Fort.* An outer defensive work of a city or castle, esp. a large tower.

bar'bule (-būl), *n.* [L. *barbula*, fr. *barba* beard.] **1.** A minute barb or beard. **2.** One of the processes along the edges of the barbs of a feather.

bar'ca-role, bar'ca-rolle (-kȧ-rōl), *n.* [through F. fr. It. *barca* bark, barge.] *Music.* **a** A popular melody sung by Venetian gondoliers. **b** Music imitating such a song.

bard (bärd), *n.* [of Celtic origin.] **1.** A professional poet and singer, as among the ancient Celts. **2.** A poet. — **bard'ic** (bär'dĭk), *a.*

bard (bärd), *n.* Also **barde.** [F. *barde*.] A piece of armor for a horse. — *v. t.* To equip or accouter with bards.

Bar'dolph (bär'dŏlf), *n.* A bibulous, red-nosed follower of Falstaff, in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," etc.

bare (bâr), *a.* [AS. *bær*] **1.** Naked; nude. **2.** Bareheaded. **3.** Without anything to conceal one's thoughts or actions; exposed. **4.** Destitute of worth, ornament, or the like; plain; unadorned; bald. **5.** Destitute of the usual furnishing, contents, or the like. **6.** Threadbare; much worn. **7.** Mere; unaccompanied by anything else or more; as, a *bare* majority; the *bare* necessities. — **Syn.** See MERE. — *v. t.*; BARED (bârd); BAR'ING (bâr'ĭng). To make bare.

bare'back' (-băk'), *adv. & a* On a horse's bare back.

bare'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* A very lean person.

bare'faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** With the face uncovered; not masked. **2.** Without concealment; hence, shameless; audacious. — **bare'faced'ly**, *adv.* — **bare'faced'ness**, *n.*

bare'foot (-fo͝ot), *a. & adv.* With the feet bare.

bare'foot-ed, *a.* With the feet bare.

ba'rège' (bȧ-rȧzh'), *n.* Also **ba'rège'** (bȧ-rĕzh'). [F. *barège*, fr. *Barèges*, the town.] A gauzelike dress fabric.

bare'head'ed (bâr'hĕd'ĕd; 24), **bare'head'**, *a. & adv.* Having or with the head uncovered.

bare'leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'; 24), *a.* With the legs bare.

bare'ly, *adv.* **1.** Nakedly. **2.** Without concealment or disguise. **3.** Merely; only. *Archaic.* **4.** But just; without any excess; hence, scarcely; hardly. — **Syn.** See HARDLY.

bare'ness, *n.* State or quality of being bare.

bar'ful (bär'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of obstructions. *Obs.*

bar'gain (bär'gĕn; -gĭn), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** An agreement between parties settling what each shall give and receive in a transaction; agreement; compact. **2.** Thing acquired by bargaining; often, a purchase viewed with respect to its advantageousness or the reverse; (when not qualified) an advantageous purchase. **3.** A transaction or event as involving good or bad consequences; as, to make the best of a *bargain*. — **Syn.** Stipulation, engagement, covenant. See CONTRACT. — *v. i.* **1.** To negotiate over an agreement; haggle. **2.** To contract for the exchange of property; — followed by *with* and *for*. — *v. t.* To transfer for a consideration; barter; trade. — **bar'gain-er** (bar'gĕn-ẽr), **bar'gain-or'** (-ôr'; bär'gĕn-ŏr), *n.*

barge (bärj), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *barga*.] **1.** A pleasure boat. **2.** Any of various boats; as: **a** A roomy boat, usually flat-bottomed, used chiefly in inland waterways. **b** *Nav.* A large, double-banked boat for the flag officer of a flagship.

barge'man (bärj'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of the crew of a barge.

bar'ghest (bär'gĕst), *n.* Also **bar'guest.** A frightful goblin fabled to portend misfortune.

bar'ic (bär'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to barium

ba-ril'la (bȧ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *barrilla*.] Either of two European species of saltwort yielding soda ash; also, the alkali got from this ash or from the ashes of any kelp.

ba'rite (bā'rĭt; bâr'ĭt), *n.* Native sulphate of barium, a common mineral in metallic veins; heavy spar.

bar'i-tone (bär'ĭ-tōn). Var. of BARYTONE.

ba'ri-um (bā'rĭ-ŭm; bâr'ĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς* heavy.] A chemical element of the alkaline-earth group. It is a silver-white or pale yellow metal. Symbol, *Ba*; at. wt., 137.37.

bark (bärk), *n.* [of Scand. origin.] *Bot.* The tough external covering of a woody perennial stem or root. — *v. t.* **1.** To treat with an infusion of bark; tan. **2.** To strip the bark from; peel. **3.** To abrade the skin from.

bark, *v. i.* [AS. *beorcan*.] **1.** To make a short, explosive noise with the vocal organs; — esp. of dogs. **2.** To clamor. — *n.* The short, explosive sound uttered by a dog, or a sound likened to it.

bark, barque (bärk), *n.* [F. *barque*, fr. Sp. or It. *barca*, fr.

LL.] **1.** Formerly, a small sailing vessel or a rowboat. Now, *Poet.*, any vessel or boat. **2.** *Naut.* A three-masted vessel with foremast and mainmast square-rigged and mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged.

Bark, 2.

bar'keep'er (bär'kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who tends a bar for the sale of liquors.

bark'en (bär'k'n), *v. t. & i.* To form into, or cover with, a barklike crust; to incrust. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

bark'en-tine, bar'quen-tine (-kĕn-tēn), *n.* [see BARK, *n.*, a vessel.] *Naut.* A three-masted vessel having the foremast square-rigged, and the other masts fore-and-aft rigged.

bark'er (bär'kĕr), *n.* One that barks.

bark'y (-kĭ), *a.* Covered with or containing bark.

bar'ley (bär'lĭ), *n.* [AS. *bærlic.*] A cereal grass; also, its seed or grain, used for food and in making malt liquors.

bar'ley-corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* A grain, or "corn," of barley. John Barleycorn, a humorous personification of barley as the source of malt liquor or whisky; hence, the liquor.

barm (bärm), *n.* [fr. AS.] Yeast formed on brewing liquors.

Bar'me-cide (bär'mē-sīd), *n.* A member of the **Bar'me-cides** (-sĭdz), a wealthy Persian family of medieval times. Of one of them it is told, in the "Arabian Nights," that he invited the hungry beggar Schacabac to a feast, at which the host made a pretense of serving and eating imaginary viands. Hence: Barmecide feast, any illusion of plenty.

barm'y (bär'mĭ), *a.* Full of barm or froth; fig., flighty.

barn (bärn), *n.* [AS. *berern, bern; bere* barley + *ern, ærn,* a close place.] **1.** A covered building used chiefly for storing grain, hay, etc. In the United States a part is often used for stables. **2.** Hence: A building in which to keep horses, their feed, vehicles, etc. U. S.

Bar'na-bas (bär'nā-băs), *n.* [L. *Barnabas* or Gr. Βαρνάβας.] In the Bible, a name of Joses, companion of Paul on his first missionary journey.

bar'na-cle (-k'l), *n.* **1.** A bernicle goose. **2.** Any of numerous small marine crustaceans, found attached to rocks, floating logs, etc.

bar'na-cles (-k'lz), *n. pl.* [ME. *bernak, bernacle.*] **1.** *Farriery.* An instrument for pinching a horse's nose, and thus restraining him. **2.** Spectacles. *Collog., Eng.*

Barn'burn'er (bärn'bûr'nĕr), *n.* [in allusion to the fable of the man who burned his barn to rid it of rats.] A member of the radical reform section of the Democratic party in New York, about 1850, which supported Van Buren; — opposed to *Hunker. Political Cant, U. S.*

bar'o-graph (băr'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. βάρος weight + *-graph.*] A self-registering barometer.

ba-rom'e-ter (bă-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. βάρος weight + *-meter.*] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence for predicting changes of weather, ascertaining heights, etc. — **bar'o-met'ric** (băr'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **bar'o-met'ri-cal** (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.*

bar'on (bär'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *baro* man.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* A tenant holding directly from the lord paramount (in England the king) by honorable service. **2. a** In Great Britain, a nobleman of the lowest grade; also, the grade or rank itself. **b** A nobleman of corresponding rank in any of various other countries.

bar'on-age (-ĕj), *n.* The whole body of barons or peers; the dignity or rank of a baron.

bar'on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A baron's wife; also, a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right.

bar'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight; a holder of this dignity. British baronets are commoners. [onets collectively.]

bar'on-et-age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** State or rank of a baronet **2.** Bar-

bar'on-et-cy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES. Rank or patent of a baronet.

bar'o-ny (bär'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). The fee, domain, dignity, or rank of a baron. — **ba-ro'ni-al** (bă-rō'nĭ-ăl), *a.*

ba-roque' (bă-rōk'), *a.* [F.] **1.** Grotesque; corrupt in taste. **2.** Irregular in form; — said esp. of a pearl.

ba-rouche' (bă-rōōsh'), *n.* [through G., It., & LL., fr. L. *birotus* two-wheeled; *bi-* = *bis* twice + *rota* wheel.] A kind of four-wheeled carriage with a folding top.

barque (bärk), **bar'quen-tine** (bär'kĕn-tēn). Vars. of BARK, BARKENTINE.

bar'rack (băr'ăk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. LL. *barra* bar. Usually in *pl.* **a** *Mil.* A building or set of buildings for lodging soldiers, esp. in garrison. **b** A plain and large building; a row of workmen's houses joined together.

bar'rage (bă-räzh'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Engin.* A bar or obstruction placed in a watercourse, as to increase the depth of water. **2.** (*pron.* bă'räzh'). A barrier to the advance or retreat of an enemy, established by rapid and continuous artillery or machine-gun fire concentrated upon a narrow area.

bar'ra-tor (bär'ă-tĕr), *n.* Also **bar'ra-ter.** [OF. *baratere* deceiver, fr. *barater* to deceive.] **1.** One guilty of barratry.

bar'ra-try (-trĭ), *n.* [F. *baraterie.*] **1.** *Maritime Law.* fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship to the injury of the owner of the ship or cargo. **2.** *Law.* Practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits or quarrels.

bar'rel (-ĕl), *n.* [F. *baril.*] **1.** A round bulging vessel or cask, of greater length than breadth, and having flat ends or heads. **2.** The quantity constituting a full barrel, as usually, 31½ gallons for liquids and 196 lbs. for flour. **3.** drum or cylinder or similarly round part, hollow or solid. — *v. t.*; -RELED (-ĕld) or -RELLED; -REL-ING or REL-LING. To put or pack in a barrel or barrels.

barrel organ. An instrument for producing music by the action of a revolving cylinder studded with pegs upon series of valves admitting air from a bellows to pipes.

bar'ren (băr'ĕn), *a.* [OF. *brehaing.*] **1.** Incapable of producing offspring; sterile; — of women and female animals. **2.** Of plants, not fruitful. **3.** Not producing vegetation or useful vegetation; sterile. **4.** Unproductive; unprofitable. **5.** Dull; stupid. — *n.* A tract of barren land; — often in *pl.*

bar'ret (băr'ĕt), *n.* [F. *barrette,* fr. It. *berretta.*] A kind of small cap; esp., a biretta.

bar'ri-cade' (băr'ĭ-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. or Sp.; orig., a barring up with casks.] **1.** *Mil.* A fortification, as in a street, hastily made of anything that will obstruct progress. **2.** Any bar or obstruction. — *v. t.*; -CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd); -CAD'ING. To fortify or close with a barricade or barricades; obstruct.

bar'ri-ca'do (-kā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). A barricade. — *v. t.*; -DOED (-dōd), -DO-ING. To barricade.

bar'ri-er (băr'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F. *barrière,* fr. *barre* bar.] **1.** An obstacle to stop an enemy, as a fence or stockade or a fortified frontier town. **2.** A fence or railing to mark the limits of a place, or to keep back a crowd. **3.** Any obstruction or object serving to separate or limit. — **Syn.** See BAR.

bar'ring (bär'ĭng), *prep. or conj.* Excluding; excepting.

bar'ris-ter (băr'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* [from BAR, *n.*] Counselor at law; a counsel admitted to plead at the bar in the superior courts, as distinguished from an *attorney* or *solicitor. Eng.*

bar'room' (bär'rōōm'), *n.* A room containing a bar, or counter, at which liquors are sold.

bar'row (băr'ō), *n.* [fr. AS. *beran* to bear.] A support having handles, and with or without a wheel, on which things can be transported by hand.

bar'row, *n.* [AS. *beorg, beorh,* hill, sepulchral mound.] A large sepulchral mound; a tumulus.

bar'tend'er (bär'tĕn'dĕr), *n.* A barkeeper.

bar'ter (-tĕr), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *barater* to cheat, exchange.] To traffic or trade, or traffic or trade in, by exchange of commodities; — disting. from *sell* and *purchase.* — **Syn.** See SELL. — *n.* Act or practice of bartering. — **bar'ter-er,** *n.*

bar'ti-zan (bär'tĭ-zăn; bär'tĭ-zăn'), *n. Arch.* A small overhanging structure for lookout or defense.

ba-ry'ta (bă-rī'tă), *n.* [Gr. βαρύς heavy.] Monoxide of barium. — **ba-ryt'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bar'y-tone, bar'i-tone (băr'ĭ-tōn), *n.* [F. *baryton,* fr. Gr. βαρύτονος; βαρύς heavy + τόνος tone.] **1.** (Usually *barítone* in the U. S.) A male voice intermediate between, and partaking of, the bass and the tenor; a person having such a voice. **2.** *Greek Gram.* A word with no accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood. — *a. Music.* Grave and deep in tone; having the compass of a barytone.

bas'al (bās'ăl), *a.* Pert. to, situated at, or forming, the base.

ba-salt' (bă-sôlt'; bās'ôlt), *n.* [L. *basaltes* a dark Ethiopian marble.] Any of several dark-colored basic rocks of volcanic origin. — **ba-salt'ic** (bă-sôl'tĭk), *a.*

bas'cule (bās'kūl), *n.* [F., a seesaw.] In mechanics, an apparatus in which one end counterbalances the other.

bascule bridge. A counterpoised or balanced drawbridge

base (bās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *basis,* fr. Gr. βάσις a stepping, step, a base, pedestal.] **1.** The bottom of anything considered as its support; that on which a thing rests for support; foundation. **2.** Fig.: The fundamental or essential

part of a thing; groundwork. **3.** *Geom.* The line or the surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand. **4.** The chief ingredient of anything, viewed as its fundamental constituent; as: **a** *Chem.* A compound capable of reacting with acids to form salts. **b** *Gram.* Stem; theme. **5.** The point or line from which a start is made in any action or operation. **6.** A starting place, station, or goal in various games. **7.** *Mil.* A place protected by fortifications or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed. **8.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* That part of an organ by which it is attached to another more central organ. **9.** [see BASE low.] A bass sound, part, voice, instrument, or singer. See BASS, the usual spelling.

Syn. Ground; support. — BASE, BASIS, FOUNDATION agree in denoting the bottom of anything considered as its support. BASE has usually literal, BASIS, chiefly figurative, senses; as, the *base* of a pyramid, the *basis* of exchange. FOUNDATION stresses more than either the idea of a solid underlying groundwork; as, the *foundation* of a building. — *v. t.;* BASED (bāst); BAS'ING (bās'ĭng). **1.** To form or make a base, or foundation, for. **2.** To put on a base or basis; found; establish; — used with *on* or *upon*

base (bās), *a.;* BAS'ER (bās'ẽr); BAS'EST (-ĕst; 24). [F. *bas* low, LL. *bassus* thick, fat, short, humble.] **1.** Of little height; low; short. *Archaic.* **2.** Low in place; low in price; cheap. *Obs.* **3.** Deep or grave in sound. See BASS. **4.** Of humble birth; lowly. *Archaic.* **5.** Illegitimate by birth. *Archaic.* **6.** Inferior in quality; mean. **7.** Of little comparative value, as metals inferior to gold and silver. **8** Alloyed with inferior metal; debased. **9.** Morally low; ignoble. **10.** Suitable to an inferior person or position; menial.

Syn. Dishonorable, worthless, ignoble, infamous, sordid, degraded, foul, servile, despicable, contemptible, petty, small. — BASE, VILE, MEAN. BASE (opposed to *high-minded*) expresses extreme moral turpitude; VILE (opposed to *pure, noble*), foulness or depravity; MEAN (opposed to *generous, magnanimous*), pettiness; as, *base* ingratitude; *vile* insinuations; to take a *mean* advantage.

base'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A certain well-known game of ball; also, the ball used in the game.

base'board' (bās'bōrd'; 5ī), *n.* A board situated at or forming the base of something.

base'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Of low parentage; plebeian. **2.** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. **3.** Vile; mean.

base'less, *a.* Without a base; groundless.

base'ly, *adv.* In a base manner.

base'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The lowest or basal part of anything. **2.** *Arch.* The lower part of the wall or walls of a building; also, the story behind this part. **3.** Popularly, the floor in a building next below the principal floor.

base'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being base.

bash (băsh), *v. t.* To strike heavily; smash. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* — *n.* A heavy blow. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

ba-shaw' (bȧ-shô'), *n.* [see PASHA.] **1.** A Turkish title, now written *pasha.* **2.** Fig.: A magnate or grandee.

bash'ful (băsh'fo͝ol), *a.* Very or excessively modest; indicating excessive modesty; shy; diffident; retiring. — **Syn.** See SHY. — **bash'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **bash'ful-ness,** *n.*

bash'i-ba-zouk' (băsh'ĭ-bȧ-zo͞ok'), *n.* [Turk. *bashi-bozug* one whose clothes are not uniform.] A soldier belonging to irregular Turkish troops.

bas'ic (bās'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the base or essence; fundamental. **2.** *Chem.* Pert. to, of the character of, or containing, a base. — **ba-sic'i-ty** (bă-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ba'si-fixed' (bā'sĭ-fĭkst'), *a.* [L. *basis* base + E. *fixed.*] Attached or fixed by the base, as a stamen.

bas'il (băz'ĭl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *basilicus* royal, Gr *βασιλικός,* fr. *βασιλεύς* king.] Any of several plants of the mint family.

bas'i-lar (băs'ĭ-lẽr) } *a.* Relating to, or situated at, the
bas'i-la-ry (-lă-rĭ) } base; also, basal; fundamental.

ba-sil'i-ca (bȧ-sĭl'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βασιλική,* fr. *βασιλικός.* See BASIL.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An oblong public hall of exchange or assembly. **2.** An early Christian church building of a simple oblong type. — **ba-sil'i-can** (-kăn), *a.*

bas'i-lisk (băz'ĭ-lĭsk; bās'-), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *βασιλίσκος* little king, kind of serpent.] **1.** A fabulous serpent, lizard, or dragon, whose breath, and even look, was fatal. **2.** Any of several tropical American lizards.

ba'sin (bā's'n; 26), *n.* [OF. *bacin,* LL. *bacchinus,* fr. *bacca* water vessel.] **1.** A wide hollow utensil, usually circular and with sloping sides, for holding water, milk, etc.; any of various hollow vessels used in the arts, etc. **2.** The quantity a basin holds **3.** A hollow or inclosed place containing water, as a pond. **4.** The entire tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries.

bas'i-net (băs'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [OF. *bassinet, bacinet,* little basin.] A kind of light steel helmet.

ba'sis (bā'sĭs), *n.; pl.* BASES (-sēz). [L. *basis,* Gr. *βάσις.* See BASE, *n.*] **1.** Foundation; base. **2.** Chief component. **3.** Groundwork; fundamental principle. — **Syn.** See BASE.

bask (băsk), *v. i. & t.* [OScand. *baðask* to bathe one's self.] To lie in warmth; be exposed, or expose, to genial heat.

bas'ket (bȧs'kĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A vessel made of osiers, rushes, splints, or other flexible material, interwoven. **2.** The contents of a basket.

basket ball, *or* **bas'ket-ball'** (-bôl'), *n.* An indoor game played with an inflated ball and elevated basketlike goals. Also, the ball used.

bas'ket-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Art of making baskets; also, baskets collectively.

Basque (băsk), *n.* **1.** One of a people, of a peculiar ethnical type, dwelling near the Bay of Biscay, or their unique agglutinative language. **2.** [*l. c.*] A short skirt of a body garment, now only of a woman's dress bodice, also, a bodice with such a skirt; now often, a fitted waist. — **Basque,** *a.*

bas'-re-lief' (bä'rĕ-lēf'; bȧs'-), *n.* [F. *bas-relief; bas* low + *relief* raised work.] Sculpture in low relief, but usually higher than the flat relief of a coin or a medallion.

bass (bȧs), *n.* Bast.

bass, *n.* (see PLURAL). [AS. *bears, bærs.*] Any of numerous edible spiny-finned fresh-water and marine fishes.

bass (bās), *n.* [F. *basse,* fr. *bas* low. See BASE, *a.*] **1** A bass, or deep, sound or tone. **2.** *Music.* **a** The lowest part in the harmony of a composition, or a male voice which sings this part. **b** The singer or instrument having a bass voice, part, or compass. — *a.* Deep or grave in tone; of low pitch. — *v. t.* To sound in a deep tone. *Rare.*

Bas-sa'ni-o (bȧ-sä'nĭ-ō), *n.* See PORTIA.

bas'set (bȧs'ĕt; bȧ-sĕt'), *n.* [F. *bassette,* fr. It. *bassetta.*] A game at cards resembling faro. *Obs.*

bas'si-net (bȧs'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *bassin* basin.] A wicker basket, hooded at one end, used as a cradle; also, a child's perambulator of similar shape.

bas'so (bȧs'ō; *It.* bäs'sō), *n.; pl.* E. -SOS (-ōz); It. -SI (-sē). [It.] *Music.* = 3d BASS, 2.

bas-soon' (bă-so͞on'), *n.* [F. *basson,* fr. *basse* bass, or perh. fr. *bas son* low sound.] *Music.* A wind instrument of the double reed kind.

bas'so-re-lie'vo (bȧs'ō-rĕ-lē'vō), ‖ **bas'so-ri-lie'vo** (*It.* bäs'sō-rē-lyĕ'vō), *n.; pl.* E. -VOS (-vōz), It. BASSI-RILIEVI (-sē, -vē). [It. *basso-rilievo.*] Bas-relief.

bass viol (bās). *Music.* An instrument of the viol family used for playing bass.

bass'wood' (bȧs'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** A certain tree of the linden family, or its wood. **2.** The tulip tree.

bast (bȧst), *n.* [AS. *bæst.*] The strong woody fiber from the phlœm of various trees, esp. the linden, used in making ropes, cordage, matting, etc.

‖ **bas'ta** (bäs'tä), *interj.* [It.] Enough! Stop!

bas'tard (bȧs'tȧrd), *n.* [OF.] **1.** An illegitimate child. **2.** A sweet Spanish wine. — *a.* **1.** Illegitimate by birth. **2.** Not genuine; spurious. **3.** Of an unusual or abnormal make or shape; not of standard size; as, *bastard* type. *Obs. or Technical.*

Bassoon.

bas'tard-ize (-tȧr-dīz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To make or prove to be a bastard. — *v. i.* To be born a bastard. *Obs.*

bas'tard-ly, *a.* Bastardlike; baseborn; spurious. *Obs.*

bas'tar-dy (-tȧr-dĭ), *n.* **1** Illegitimacy. **2.** The procreation of a bastard child.

baste (bāst), *v. t.;* BAST'ED (bās'tĕd; 24); BAST'ING (-tĭng). **1.** To beat; cudgel. **2.** *Cookery.* To wet (roasting meat, etc.) with melted butter, fat, or other liquid.

baste, *v. t.* [OF. *bastir.*] To sew loosely, or with long stitches, esp. temporarily.

bas-tile' } (bȧs-tēl'; bȧs'tĭl), *n.* [F. *bastille* fortress, OF.
bas-tille' } *bastir* to build.] **1.** *Feud. Fort.* A defensive tower or elevated work. **2.** [*cap.*] A former castle or fortress in Paris, used as a prison, esp. for political offenders.

bas'ti-na'do (bȧs'tĭ-nā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *bastonada,* fr. *baston* a stick.] A blow or beating with a stick or cudgel; specifically, the Oriental punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet. — *v. t.;* -DOED (-dōd); -DO-ING. To cudgel, esp. on the soles of the feet.

bast'ing (bās'tĭng), *n.* Act of one who bastes, or stitches loosely; also, the thread so used.

bas'tion (băs'chŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. LL. *bastire* to build.] *Fort.* A work projecting from the main inclosure, with two flanks. — **bas'tioned** (-chŭnd), *a.*

bas'to (băs'tō), *n.* [Sp.] Ace of clubs, in quadrille and omber.

bat (băt), *n.* [AS. *batt.*] **1.** A stout, solid stick; a club; a club with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in baseball, cricket, etc. **2.** A sharp blow. *Colloq. or Slang.* — *v. t.*; BAT'TED (băt'ĕd ; 24); BAT'TING. To strike or hit with or as with a bat.—*v. i.* To use, or hit a ball with, a bat.

bat, *n.* [fr. ME. *back, backe, balke.*] Any one of the numerous mammals having their fore limbs modified to form wings. They are the only mammals capable of true flight.

batch (băch), *n.* [AS. *bacan* to bake.] **1.** Quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking. **2.** A quantity of material for one operation, as of dough for a baking. **3.** A quantity produced at one operation or taken at a time; lot.

bate (bāt), *v. t. & i.*; BAT'ED (bāt'ĕd ; 24); BAT'ING. [from ABATE.] To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing; to abate; hence, to lower, moderate, etc. — *v. i.* To waste away; fall off. *Obs.*

bate, *v. i.* [F. *battre de l'aile.*] To beat the wings with impatience; — said of the falcon, hawk, etc.

ba-teau' (bă-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUX (-tōz'). [F., fr. LL. *batellus,* fr. *battus, batus,* boat.] A boat; esp., a flat-bottomed boat with tapering ends. *Chiefly Canada & Louisiana.*

bat'fowl' (băt'foul'), *v. i.* [from BAT a stick.] To capture birds by night by dazzling them with a light.

bath (băth), *n.*; *pl.* BATHS (bădhz). [AS. *bæð.*] **1.** Act of subjecting the body, or part of it, for cleanliness, comfort, health, etc., to water, vapor, hot air, mud, or the like. **2.** State of being covered with a fluid, as sweat. **3.** Water or other medium for bathing. **4.** A place where persons may bathe. **5.** A building arranged for bathing, esp., *pl.*, the elaborate public establishments of antiquity. **6.** Any liquid in which objects are dipped to be acted on by it; also, the vessel holding the liquid.

bathe (bāth), *v. t.*; BATHED (bāthd); BATH'ING (bāth'ĭng). [AS. *bađian,* fr. *bæð* bath.] **1.** To wash by immersion, as in a bath; to subject to a bath. **2.** To lave; wet. **3.** To surround, or envelop, as water does a person immersed in it. — *v. i.* **1.** To bathe one's self; take a bath. **2.** To immerse one's self as if in a bath. — **bath'er** (bāth'ẽr), *n.*

ba'thos (bā'thŏs), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth, *βαθύς* deep.] *Rhet.* A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace; the effect of anticlimax. — **ba-thet'ic** (bă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

Bath-she'ba (băth-shē'bă ; băth'shĕ-bă), *n.* In the Bible, the wife of Uriah the Hittite, whom David married after Uriah's death. She was the mother of Solomon.

bat'ing (bāt'ĭng), *prep.* [strictly p. pr.] Excepting.

ba-tiste' (bă-tēst'), *n.* A kind of fine cotton muslin.

ba'ton' (bă'tŏn' ; băt'ŭn), *n.* [F. *bâton,* OF. *baston,* LL. *basto.*] **1.** A staff or truncheon borne as a symbol of office. **2.** *Music.* The stick with which a leader beats time.

ba-tra'chi-an (bă-trā'kĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* [Gr. *βατράχειος* of a frog, *βάτραχος* frog.] *Zoöl.* **a** = AMPHIBIAN. **b** In a narrower sense, = ANURAN.

bats'man (băts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The one who wields the bat in baseball, cricket, etc.

bat'tail-ous (băt'ā-lŭs), *a.* [OF. *bataillos.*] Arrayed for, or fit or eager for, battle. *Archaic.*

bat-ta'lia (bă-tāl'yă ; bă-täl'yă), *n.* [LL. *battalia* battle, body of troops, or It. *battaglia.*] **1.** Order of battle. **2.** An army in battle array. *Obs.*

bat-tal'ion (bă-tăl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *bataillon,* fr. It *battaglione.*] **1** An army in battle array. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2** Any considerable division of an army organized to act together; in *pl.*, forces. **3.** *Mil.* An infantry command of two or more companies, the tactical infantry unit.

bat'tel (băt''l), *n.* College accounts for provisions from the kitchen and buttery; loosely, the whole college accounts. — *v. i.* To have such an account. *Both Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*

bat'ten (băt''n), *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *batna* to grow better.] To thrive; fatten in ease and luxury.

bat'ten, *n.* [F. *bâton* stick, staff.] **1.** A strip of sawed timber used for flooring, etc. **2.** A strip of wood for nailing across two other pieces, for covering a crack, to hold tarpaulin, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with battens.

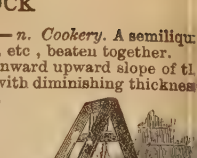
to batten down, to fasten down with battens, as the hatches.

bat'ter (-ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *batre,* fr. LL. *battere,* for L. *batuere* to beat.] To beat with successive blows; beat so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish. — *n. Cookery.* A semiliquid mixture, as of flour, eggs, milk, etc, beaten together.

bat'ter (băt'ẽr), *n. Arch.* An inward upward slope of the exterior face of a wall, usually with diminishing thickness.

bat'ter, *n.* One who wields a bat, as in baseball; batsman.

bat'ter-ing-ram', *n. Mil. Antiq.* An engine usually consisting of a huge iron-tipped beam mounted or hung so as to be used to beat down walls.



Battering-ram.

bat'ter-y (băt'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [F *batterie,* fr. *battre.* See BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of battering or beating. **2.** *Law.* The unlawful beating of another. **3.** Assault with artillery; bombardment. *Obs.* **4.** *Mil.* **a** Any emplacement where artillery is mounted. **b** Two or more pieces of artillery under a single command. **c** A tactical division, usually of from 4 to 6 guns, of artillery organized as a unit of command. **5.** *Nav.* The guns, or any group of the guns, of a warship. **6.** *Elec.* **a** An apparatus of one or more cells for generating voltaic electricity **b** Any combination of apparatus for producing a united electrical effect.

bat'ting (băt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who bats; use of a bat. **2.** Cotton in sheets, for use in making quilts, etc.

bat'tle (-'l), *n.* [F. *bataille,* OF. battle, battalion, L. *battalia, battualia,* exercises of soldiers and gladiators, *batuere* to beat.] **1.** A general encounter between armies or ships; engagement. **2.** A combat between two individuals. **3.** Fighting of armed forces; war. **4.** A battalion. *Obs.*

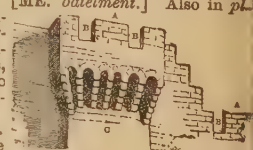
Syn. Skirmish, brush, contest, conflict, fight, fray, affray. — BATTLE, ENGAGEMENT, ACTION. BATTLE is commonly used of a general and prolonged combat between large numbers; ENGAGEMENT implies nothing as to the numbers engaged, but emphasizes the idea of the hostile meeting or encounter between opposing forces; ACTION stresses the idea of active, often sharp, offensive and defensive operations. — *v. i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To contend in battle, fight.

bat'tle, *v. t.* To equip with battlements. *Obs. or Poetic.*

bat'tle-ax' } *n. Mil.* A kind of broadax formerly used as
bat'tle-axe' } an offensive weapon.

bat'tle-dore (-dōr, 57), *n.* [ME. *batyldoure* an instrument for beating.] A kind of light flat bat used in striking a shuttlecock; also, the play of battledore and shuttlecock.

bat'tle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [ME. *batelment.*] Also in *pl.* A parapet of alternate solids and open spaces surmounting the walls of ancient fortified buildings, later used as a decorative feature. — **bat'tle-mented** (-mĕn-tĕd), *a.*



Battlements. *A* Merlon; *BB* Crenels; *C* Machicolations

bat'tle-ship', (-shĭp'), *n. Nav.* One of a class of the largest and most heavily armed and armored vessels.

bat'ty (băt'ĭ), *a.* Belonging to or resembling a bat.

bau'ble (bô'b'l), *n.* [ME. *babel.*] **1.** A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw. **2.** The fool's scepter. *Obs. or Hist.*

bau'bling (-blĭng) *a.* Trifling; insignificant. *Obs.*

bauch'le (băk''l), *v. t.* To bungle; boggle. *Scot.*

Bau'cis and **Phi-le'mon** (bô'sĭs, fĭ-lē'mŏn). [L., fr. Gr. *Βαῦκις, Φιλήμων.*] *Class. Myth.* An aged Phrygian woman and her husband who were rewarded for entertaining Zeus and Hermes traveling in disguise.

bau'de-kin (bô'dĕ-kĭn), *n.* [OF. *baudequin.* See BALDACHIN.] A rich medieval cloth with gold warp and silk woof, with embroidery; later, a rich brocade or shot silk.

bau'son (bô's'n), *n.* [OF. *baucent, bauçant,* spotted with white.] A badger, which has a white spot on its face. *Archaic.* Hence, *Scot.*, **bau'son-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*

baux'ite (bō'zĭt), *n.* [F., fr. *Baux* or *Beaux,* near Arles.] *Min.* A ferruginous hydrate of alumina.

Ba-va'ri-an (bă-vā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a. & n.* See -AN.

bav'in (băv'ĭn), *n.* A bundle of brushwood. *Obs.*

baw-bee' (bô-bē'), *n.* A small Scottish coin worth about a halfpenny English; hence, a halfpenny. *Scot.*

baw'ble, baw'bling. Obs. vars. of BAUBLE, BAUBLING.

baw'cock (bô'kŏk), *n.* [fr. F. *beau* fine + *coq* cock (the bird).] A fine fellow; — jocose and familiar.

bawd (bôd), *n.* **A procurer or, now esp., a procuress.**

bawd'ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The practice of procuring. **2.** Illicit intercourse. *Obs.* **3.** Obscenity.

bawd'y (bôd'ĭ), *a.* Characteristic of a bawd; lewd; obscene. — **bawd'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **bawd'i-ness**, *n.*

bawl (bôl), *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *baula* to low, bellow, or LL. *baulare* to bark.] **1.** To cry out with a loud, full sound; to shout. **2.** To cry loudly, as from pain; howl. — *n.* A loud, prolonged cry; outcry. — **bawl'er**, *n.*

bax'ter (băk'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *bæcestre*, fem. of *bæcere* baker.] A baker; orig., a female baker. *Scot. & Early Eng.*

bay (bā), *n.* [F. *baie*, fr. LL. *baia*.] *Geog.* An inlet of the sea, similar to, but smaller than, a gulf.

bay (bā), *n.* [F. *baie*, *bée*, OF. *baée*, an opening, fr. *baer*, *beer*, to open, be open.] **1.** A principal compartment of a part or of the whole of a structure as marked off by beams, pillars, buttresses, etc. **2.** *Arch.* A window with its usual setting or framing, as jambs, etc.

bay, *n.* [F. *baie*, fr. L. *baca*.] The laurel tree. Hence, *pl.*, an honorary garland bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently consisting of laurel branches.

bay, *v. i.* [OF. *baier*, *abaïer*.] To bark, esp. with deep, prolonged tones, as a dog in the chase. — *v. t.* To bark at; to beset with barking. **2.** To bring or drive to bay. — *n.* **1.** The baying of dogs. **2.** [fr. OF. *abai*, prop., the extremity to which the stag is reduced when surrounded by the barking dogs.] State or position of one obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty, when escape is impossible.

bay, *a.* [F. *bai*, fr. L. *badius*.] Reddish brown; — used chiefly of horses. — *n.* A bay animal; esp., a bay horse.

Bay'ard (bā'ärd), *n.* A gentleman of high courage and honor; — so called in allusion to the Chevalier de Bayard (1476–1524), the "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche" (knight without fear and without reproach).

bay'ber-ry (bā'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** The fruit of the bay tree. **2.** A certain West Indian myrtle tree. **3.** The fruit of the wax myrtle, or the shrub itself.

bay'o-net (bā'ō-nĕt), *n.* [fr. F.; — bayonets were first made at Bayonne, France.] *Mil.* A weapon of the dagger kind made to fit on the muzzle end of a musket or rifle. — *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

Bayonets. 1 Triangular; 2 Trowel.

bay'ou (bī'o͞o), *n.* [N. Am. Indian *bayuk*, in F. *bayouc*, *-youque*.] An inlet from the Gulf of Mexico, from a lake, or from a large river. *Southern U. S.*

bay rum. A fragrant liquid, originally distilled from leaves of the West Indian bayberry, but now chiefly prepared from essential oils, alcohol, and water, used for cosmetic and medicinal purposes.

bay tree. The laurel tree.

bay window. *Arch* A windowed bay or recess in a room.

ba-zaar' } (bə-zär'), *n.* [ultimately fr. Per. *bāzār*.]
ba-zar' } **1.** In the East, an exchange, market place, or assemblage of shops. **2.** A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods, as at a fair; also, a fair for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc., commonly for a charitable object.

bdel'li-um (dĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βδέλλιον*.] **1.** A substance mentioned in the Bible (*Gen.* ii. 12; *Num.* xi. 7), variously taken to be a gum or resin, a precious stone, or a pearl. **2.** A gum resin got from various balsameaceous trees.

be (bē), *v. i.*; *pret.* WAS (wŏz); *p. p.* BEEN (see BEEN, *in vocabulary*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE'ING. [AS. *bēon* to be, *biom* I am.] This verb, often called the *substantive verb*, is defective, and the parts lacking are supplied by verbs from other roots, those of *is*, *was*. The *nominative case* is the proper form of a *personal pronoun* following this verb, and in apposition with its subject; as, it is *I*; it is *he*. **1.** To hold or obtain as true with respect to some condition, thing, or quality; as, "blessed *are* the merciful." **2.** To exist; have place as a fact among facts; specif., to live; as, "to *be* or not to *be*." **3. a** To come into existence; happen; as, the bride to *be*. **b** To continue in existence; last; as, this cannot *be* forever. **4.** To exist with reference to a certain place or condition; as, to *be* here; to *be* at ease. **5.** To signify; mean; as, what *is* it to you? **6.** To belong or pertain; befall; — usually with *to* or *unto*; as, woe *be* unto you!

be-. [AS. *be*, and in accented form *bī*.] A prefix used to form: **1.** Transitive and intransitive verbs from verbs, and denoting that an action is done *all around*, *on all sides*, *all over*, *completely*, *thoroughly*, *utterly*, or the like.

Examples: *be*girdle, to girdle *all around* or *completely*; *be*set, to set, or set upon, *on all sides*; *be*blotch, to blotch *completely* or *all over*; *be*scorn, to scorn *thoroughly* or *utterly*, etc. Many verbs formed with *be-* have a mere intensive sense of the primary verb; as, *be*muddle, *be*grudge, etc.

2. Transitive verbs from verbs, and denoting that an action is done *for*, *to*, *at*, *on*, *over*, *against*, etc.

Examples: *be*sigh, to sigh *for*; *be*ride, to ride *upon*; *be*shout, to shout *at*, etc.

3. Transitive verbs from adjectives or nouns, and denoting *to cause to be*; *to make*; hence, sometimes, *to call*.

Examples; *be*grim, to *make* grim; *be*brother, *be*madam, to *call* brother, madam.

4. Transitive verbs from nouns, and denoting to *affect with*; *to affect by means of*; hence, to *cover with*, *provide with*.

Examples; *be*witch, to *affect with* witchcraft; *be*spangle, to *cover with* spangles.

5. Transitive verbs from nouns, denoting *to deprive of* (what is indicated by the noun). *Obs.*, except in *behead*.

beach (bēch), *n.* **1.** Pebbles collectively; shingle. **2.** The shore of the sea or of a lake washed by the waves, esp. the sandy or pebbly part; strand. — **Syn.** See SHORE. — *v. t. & i.* To run or drive (as a boat) on to a beach; strand.

beach'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having a beach or beaches; pebbly.

bea'con (bē'k'n), *n* [AS. *bēacen*, *bēcen*.] **1.** A signal, esp., a signal fire on a pole, building, or other eminence. **2.** A watchtower or signal station. **3.** A signal or mark erected on an eminence near the shore to guide mariners. — *v. t. & i.* To furnish with, or shine as, a beacon.

bead (bēd), *n.* [ME. *bede* prayer, prayer bead, AS. *bed*, *gebed*, prayer.] **1.** A little perforated ball to be strung on a thread and used in a rosary (whence, *to tell beads*, *to bid beads*, etc., to be at prayer) or for ornament **2.** Any small globular body; as: **a** One of the effervescent bubbles in liquors, or the foam or head formed by them. **b** A drop of liquid, as of sweat. **c** A small knob of metal on a firearm near the muzzle, used for a front sight (whence, *to draw a bead*, to take aim). **3.** *Arch.* A small projecting molding of rounded surface. — *v. t. & i.* To ornament or provide with, or to form, beads or beading.

bead'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that beads. **2.** Material or a part consisting of a bead or beads; beads collectively.

bea'dle (bē'd'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. OHG. *bitil*, *pitil*.] An inferior parish officer in England having a variety of duties, as to keep order in church, chastise petty offenders, etc.

bead'roll' (bēd'rōl'), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A catalogue of persons for whose souls' rest a certain number of prayers are to be said. *Hist.* **2.** Any catalogue; series.

beads'man, **bedes'man** (bēdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One paid to pray for his benefactor. **2.** An almshouse pauper required to pray for the soul of its founder. Hence: in England, an almsman; in Scotland, a licensed beggar.

bead'y (bēd'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Beadlike; small, round, and glistening. **2.** Covered or adorned with or as with beads.

bea'gle (bē'g'l), *n.* [ME. *begle*.] A small, short-legged, smooth-coated hound, with pendulous ears.

beak (bēk), *n.* [F. *bec*, fr. Celtic.] **1.** The bill or nib of a bird, or of some other animal, as a turtle. **2.** Anything beaklike; as: **a** The tapering tube of a retort. **b** *Naut.* The part of a ship before the forecastle. — **beaked** (bēkt), *a.*

Syn. BEAK, BILL. In ordinary usage, BEAK is applied to birds of prey, and is associated with striking or tearing, or with prominence in size or shape; as, an eagle's, vulture's, hawk's *beak*. BILL is the common term applied to all other birds or fowls; as, a robin's, duck's *bill*.

beak'er (-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *biker*, fr. LL. *bicarium*.] **1.** A large wide-mouthed drinking cup, supported on a standard. **2.** A deep, open-mouthed, thin vessel, of glass, copper, etc., often with a projecting lip, used by chemists, etc.

be'-all', *n.* The whole; all that is to be.

beam (bēm), *n.* [AS. *bēam*.] **1.** Any large and relatively long piece of timber or metal prepared for use. **2.** A principal horizontal timber or metal support of a building or ship. **3.** The extreme breadth of a vessel. **4.** The bar of a balance, from which hang the scales. **5.** A long quill feather. **6.** The main stem of an antler. **7.** A ray or collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body; as, a *beam* of light or of heat.

Syn. BEAM, RAY. In popular usage, a *ray* is a single line of light; a *beam* is a broader shaft of light, or a collection of parallel rays.

— *v. t.* To send forth; emit, as light. — *v. i.* To emit beams, as of light.

beam′ing (bēm′ĭng), *p. a.* Emitting beams; radiant.—**Syn.** See RADIANT. — **beam′ing-ly,** *adv.*

beam′y (bēm′ĭ), *a.* Emitting beams of light; radiant. — **Syn.** See RADIANT.

bean (bēn), *n.* [AS. *béan.*] **1. a** The seed of any of certain leguminous plants. **b** Any of various beanlike seeds or fruits. **2.** Any plant which yields beans.

bear (bâr), *v. t.; pret.* BORE (bōr), formerly BARE (bâr); *p. p.* BORN (bôrn), BORNE (bōrn); BEAR′ING. [AS. *beran.*] **1.** To support and move; carry; convey. **2.** To render or give, as testimony. **3.** To conduct; — said of persons. *Obs.* **4.** To manage or direct; to behave. **5.** To possess or carry, as a mark of authority; wear. **6.** To hold in the mind; entertain; harbor. **7.** To support or sustain; to hold up. **8** To sustain, or be answerable for, as blame, expense, etc. **9.** To be capable of; to suffer or sustain without injury or change. **10.** To endure; tolerate. **11.** To sustain, or have on; as, the tablet *bears* this inscription. **12.** To press; thrust; drive. **13.** To bring forth or produce; yield.

☞ In the passive form of this verb, the best modern usage restricts the past participle *born* to the sense of *given birth to*, when not followed by *by* (the mother). In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle.

Syn. Uphold, maintain, undergo, abide. — BEAR, ENDURE, STAND, BROOK agree in the idea of sustaining something trying or painful. BEAR may refer to either small or great, temporary or permanent, discomforts or ills; as, I could not *bear* the heat; to *bear* the brunt of battle. ENDURE refers chiefly to bearing great or lasting hardships or evils; STAND (often in negative constructions) is more colloquial, and implies bearing something without flinching; as, to *endure* exile, ignominy; he could not *stand* teasing. BROOK (in negative constructions only) implies a certain self-assertion in resisting; as, to *brook* no restraint.

— *v. i.* **1.** To carry burdens; suffer, as in carrying a burden. **2.** To endure with patience. **3.** To have a certain meaning or effect; purport. **4.** To press, — with *on, upon, against.* **5.** To take effect; have influence or force. **6.** To relate; refer; — with *on* or *upon.* **7.** To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; to have or take a certain bearing or direction; as, the land *bears* N. by E. **8.** To produce fruit.

bear, *n.* [AS. *bera.*] **1.** A large, heavy quadruped, with plantigrade feet, long shaggy hair, and rudimentary tail. **2.** An animal likened to a bear; as, the ant *bear.* **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* See URSA MAJOR, URSA MINOR. **4.** A brutal, coarse, uncouth, or morose person. **5.** *Stock Exchange.* A person who sells securities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in the market. — *v. t. Stock Exchange.* To endeavor to depress the price of, or prices in.

bear′a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

beard (bērd), *n.* [AS. *beard.*] **1.** The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of a man. **2.** Any of certain appendages likened to the beard, as: **a** Long hairs about the face in animals, as in the goat. **b** A cluster of hairlike feathers about the bill of a bird. **c** *Bot.* Bristle-like, often barbed, hairs or awns; as, the *beard* of grain. — *v. t.* **1.** To take by the beard: pluck the beard of (a man), in anger or contempt. **2.** To oppose to the face, defy.

beard′ed (bēr′dĕd; 24), *a.* Having a beard.

beard′less, *a.* See -LESS. — **beard′less-ness,** *n.*

bear′er (bâr′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bears, sustains, or carries. **2.** A pallbearer. **3.** A tree or plant yielding fruit. **4.** *Commerce.* One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of money.

bear′ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that bears. **2.** The manner in which one bears one's self; carriage. **3.** *Her.* Any single emblem or charge in a coat of arms; — commonly in *pl.* **4.** Patient endurance. **5.** An object, surface, or point that supports. **6.** *Mach.* A part in which a journal, pivot, pin, or the like, turns or revolves. **7.** Purport; meaning. **8.** The situation or direction of one point or object with respect to another or the points of the compass. **9.** That which is borne; crop. — **Syn.** Demeanor, port; behavior, conduct; direction, relation, tendency, influence. See DEPORTMENT.

bear′ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a bear in manner, feeling, etc.; hence, rough or harsh in temper or manners; gruff.

bear′ward′ (-wôrd′), *n.* A bear keeper, or ward.

beast (bēst), *n.* [OF. *beste,* fr. L. *bestia.*] **1.** Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects; esp., one of the larger animals. **2.** Fig.: A coarse, brutal, or degraded person. — **Syn.** See ANIMAL.

beast′ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or having the form, nature, or habits of, a beast. **2.** Brutal; filthy. — **Syn.** Bestial, brutish, irrational, sensual, degrading. — **beast′li-ness,** *n.*

beat (bēt), *v. t.; pret.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEAT′EN (bēt′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEAT′ING. [AS. *béatan.*] **1.** To strike repeatedly, often with the effect of impelling, pulverizing, working, thrashing, etc., implied. **2.** To tread, as a path. **3.** To punish by blows; thrash. **4.** To overcome in a contest, game, etc.; vanquish; surpass. **5.** To measure or mark off by strokes; as, to *beat* time. **6.** To range over in the chase, striking bushes, etc., to rouse game. **7.** *Mil.* To give the signal for by beat of drum or other instrument. — **Syn.** Pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, baste, thwack, pommel, cudgel, belabor; conquer, defeat. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike repeatedly. **2.** To come, act, dash, or fall with force. **3.** To move with pulsation or throbbing. **4.** *Music & Acoustics.* To make a beat (see BEAT, *n.*, 4). **5.** *Naut.* To make progress to windward by tacking or wearing. **6.** To range or scour a region for or as for game. **7.** To make a sound when struck; as, the drums *beat.* **8.** *Mil.* To drum. **9.** To win the victory. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See THROB. — *n.* **1.** A stroke; blow. **2.** A recurring stroke; throb. **3.** *Music.* The rise or fall of the hand, baton, foot, etc., marking the divisions of time and the accent; a division of the measure so marked, or the accent. **4. a** *Music & Acoustics.* A sudden swelling of a sound recurring regularly and due to the interference of sound waves of slightly different periods of vibration; also, the pulsation so produced. **b** Hence, the phenomenon resembling this in other wave motions, as of light. **5.** A round or course often gone over. **6.** *Naut.* An act of beating to windward. **7.** An unprincipled sponger on others. *Slang.* **8.** Act of one that beats, or surpasses, a person or thing. Hence: *Newspaper Cant.* Act of publishing news before competitors; also, the news itself. — **beat′er,** *n.*

beat (bēt), *p. a.* [prop. p. p.] Weary; fatigued. *Colloq.*

beat′en (bēt′'n), *p. a.* **1.** Wrought, or worked upon, by beating. **2.** Vanquished; baffled.

be′a-tif′ic (bē′*ȧ*-tĭf′ĭk) } *a.* Having power to impart bliss-
be′a-tif′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ful enjoyment; making blessed.

be-at′i-fy (bē̇-ăt′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [L. *beatificare; beatus* happy + *facere* to make.] **1.** To pronounce or regard as supremely blessed, or as conferring happiness. **2.** To bless with celestial enjoyment. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* To ascertain and declare publicly (a deceased person) to be one of "the blessed." — **be-at′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

beat′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEAT.

be-at′i-tude (bē̇-ăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *beatitudo.*] **1.** Felicity of the highest kind; blessedness. **2.** Any of the declarations (called *the Beatitudes*) made in the Sermon on the Mount (*Matt.* v. 3-12) with regard to the blessedness of those having specified virtues. — **Syn.** See HAPPINESS.

Be′a-trice (bē′*ȧ*-trĭs), *n.* [L. *beatrix* making happy.] **1.** (*pron.* bē′*ȧ*-trĭs; *It.* bā′ä-trē′chā). A noble Florentine lady idealized by Dante. **2.** In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a witty young lady who rails at love, but by a trick is made to fall in love with Benedick.

beau (bō), *n.; pl.* F. BEAUX (*E. pron.* bōz), E. BEAUS (bōz). [F., a fop, fr. *beau* fine, beautiful, L. *bellus* pretty, fine.] **1.** A man who dresses with great care and in the latest fashion; a dandy. **2.** A man who escorts, or pays attentions to, a lady; escort; lover. — **beau′ish,** *a.*

beau′ i-de′al (bō′ ī-dē′*ă*l). [F. *beau idéal.*] Lit., (the) ideal beautiful; hence, an ideal or faultless standard or model.

‖ **beau′ monde′** (môɴd′). [F.] The fashionable world.

beau′sé′ant′ (bō′sā′äɴ′), *n.* [F. *beaucéant, bauçant.*] The black-and-white standard of the Knights Templars. Also, their battle cry.

beau′te-ous (bū′tē̇-*ŭ*s), *a.* Full of beauty; beautiful to see. — **beau′te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **beau′te-ous-ness,** *n.*

beau′ti-ful (-tĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty; full of beauty. — *n.* That which is beautiful. — **Syn.** Handsome, lovely, fair, pretty. See COMELY. — **beau′ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **beau′ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

beau′ti-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [*beauty* + *-fy.*] To make, or to become, beautiful; adorn; embellish. — **Syn.** Grace, ornament, decorate, deck.

beau′ty (bū′tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *bellus* pretty.] **1.** An assemblage of graces or properties, or some one of them, satisfying the eye, ear, intellect, or æsthetic or moral sense. **2.** A particular grace or excellence. **3.** A beautiful person or thing; esp., a beautiful woman.

beaux (bōz), *n.*, F. *pl.* of BEAU.

ea'ver (bē'vĕr), *n.* [AS. *beofor.*] **1.** An amphibious rodent having palmated hind feet, and a broad, flat tail. **2.** The fur of the beaver. **3.** A hat made, formerly, of the fur of the beaver, now usually of silk. **4.** A heavy, felted woolen cloth, chiefly for overcoats.

Beaver. $\frac{1}{16}$

ea'ver (bē'vĕr), *n.* [F. *bavière*, fr. *bave* slaver, foam, OF., also prattle, drivel.] That piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face. Later, the visor.

be-broth'er (bē-brŭth'ĕr), *v. t.* See BE-, 3.

be-calm' (-käm'), *v. t.* **1.** To calm. **2.** *Naut.* To keep from motion or progress by lack of wind.

be-came' (bē-kām'), *pret.* of BECOME.

be-cause' (-kôz'), *adv. & conj.* [*by* + *cause.*] By or for the cause that; for the reason that; since.

Syn. BECAUSE, FOR, SINCE, AS, INASMUCH AS. BECAUSE assigns a cause or reason immediately and explicitly; as, I hid myself, *because* I was afraid. FOR is less immediate; it regards the statement to which it is subjoined as relatively independent, and adduces for it some reason, proof, or justification; as, I hid myself, *for* [i. e., as I may add by way of explanation] I was afraid. SINCE (originally denoting sequence in time) is less formal and more incidental than *because*; as assigns a reason even more casually than *since*; each of them often begins its sentence; as, *Since* (or *as*) I was afraid, I hid myself. INASMUCH AS assigns a reason in a somewhat concessive or qualified fashion; as, *Inasmuch as* [i. e., in view of the fact that] I was afraid, I hid myself.

be-chance' (bē-chăns'), *v. t. & i.* To befall; chance.

‖ **bêche' de mer'** (bâsh' dĕ mâr'). [F., lit., a sea spade; an alteration of Pg. *bicho do mar* sea slug.] A trepang.

beck (bĕk), *n.* [AS. *becc.*] A small brook, esp. one with a stony bed; also, the valley in which a brook flows. *Eng.*

beck, *v. i. & t.* To signal or call by a nod, or by a motion of the head or hand. *Archaic.* — *n.* A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand, esp. as a call or command.

beck'on (bĕk'n), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *bȳcnian, bēacnian*, fr. *bēacen* a sign.] To signal, call, or the like, by or as by a motion of the hand, finger, or head. — *n.* A signaling gesture.

be-cloud' (bē-kloud'), *v. t.* To obscure; dim; cloud.

be-come' (bē-kŭm'), *v. i.*; *pret.* -CAME' (-kām'); *p. p.* -COME'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -COM'ING (-kŭm'ĭng). [AS. *becuman* to come to, happen.] **1.** To come; get (to a place); go. *Obs.* **2.** To pass from one state to another; come to be. — *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to; befit; accord with, as in character. — **to become of**, to be the state or place of; be the fate or end of.

be-com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *p. a.* Suitable; appropriate or fit. — **Syn.** Seemly, comely, decorous, decent, proper. — **be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **be-com'ing-ness**, *n.*

bed (bĕd), *n.* [AS.] **1 a** An article of furniture to sleep or rest in or on; a couch; specifically, a flat sack or mattress filled with some soft material, or this with the bedclothes added, or the bedstead, mattress, and bedclothes together as prepared for sleeping. **b** A bedstead. *Colloq.* or *Cant.* **2.** A plat, or level piece, of ground in a garden. **3.** A mass or heap suggestive of a bed (sense 1). **4.** The bottom of any body of water. **5.** *Geol. & Mining.* A layer; seam; stratum. **6.** *Mech.* A foundation for a machine. **7.** The superficial earthwork or ballast of a railroad. — *v. i.*; BED'DED; BED'DING. **1.** To go to bed. **2.** To lie on or as on a bed. — *v. t.* **1.** To put to bed; to lodge. **2.** To cohabit with. *Obsoles.* **3.** To furnish with a bed or bedding. **4.** To plant or arrange, as plants, in a bed or beds. **5.** To embed; to rest. **6.** To lay flat or in order; place in a recumbent position.

be-dab'ble (bē-dăb''l), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-dash' (-dăsh'), *v. t.* To bespatter; to dash against.

be-daub' (-dôb'), *v. t.*, **be-daz'zle** (-dăz''l), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

bed'bug' (bĕd'bŭg'), *n.* A wingless, bloodsucking, hemipterous insect, sometimes infesting houses and esp. beds.

bed'cham'ber (-chām'bĕr), *n.* A bedroom.

bed'clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Coverings for a bed.

bed'ding (-ĭng), *n.* A bed and its bedclothes; materials for a bed or beds.

be-deck' (bē-dĕk'), *v. t.* To deck out; adorn; grace.

bedes'man (bēdz'măn). Var. of BEADSMAN.

be-dev'il (bē-dĕv''l), *v. t.*; -ILED or -ILLED (-'ld); -IL-ING or -IL-LING. **1.** To treat with devilish violence. **2.** To throw into confusion; worry. — **be-dev'il-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

be-dew' (-dū'), *v. t.* To moisten with or as with dew.

bed'fel'low (bĕd'fĕl'ō), *n.* One who shares one's bed.

be-dight' (bē-dīt'), *v. t*; -DIGHT' or -DIGHT'ED; -DIGHT'ING. To deck out; array. *Archaic.*

be-dim' (-dĭm'), *v. t.* To make dim; becloud.

be-diz'en (bē-dīz''n; -dĭz'n), *v. t.* To dress out; esp., to adorn tawdrily. — **be-diz'en-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

bed'lam (bĕd'lăm), *n.* [ME. *Bedlem, Bethlem*, Bethlehem.] **1.** [*cap.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, long used as a hospital for lunatics. **2.** A lunatic asylum. **3.** A lunatic. *Obs.* **4.** Any place of uproar and confusion. — *a.* Belonging to, or fit for, a madhouse.

bed'lam-ite (it), *n.* A madman.

Bed'ou-in (bĕd'ōō-ĭn; bĕd'ōō-ēn), *n.* [F. *bédouin*, fr. Ar. *bedawī* rural, living in the desert, fr. *badw* desert.] A nomadic Arab of the Arabian, Syrian, or North African deserts. — *a.* Pertaining to the Bedouins; nomad.

bed'pan' (-păn'), *n.* **1.** A pan for warming beds. **2.** A kind of chamber utensil.

be-drag'gle (bē-drăg''l), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

bed'rid' (bĕd'rĭd'), *a.* [AS. *bedreda, bedrida*; *bed, bedd*, ‖ bed + *ridda* rider.] Confined to the bed by sickness or infirmity; hence, fig., worn out.

bed rock. The solid rock under superficial formations.

bed'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room for a bed; lodging room.

be-drop' (bē-drŏp'), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

bed'side' (bĕd'sīd'), *n.* Side of a bed; place beside a bed.

bed'sore' (-sōr'; 57), *n. Med.* A sore due to pressure against the bed, especially common in wasting diseases.

bed'spread' (-sprĕd'), *n.* A counterpane. *U. S.*

bed'stead (-stĕd), *n.* A framework to support a bed.

bed'straw' (-strô'), *n.* Any of a certain genus of herbs of the madder family, anciently used as straw for beds.

bed'tick' (-tĭk'), *n.* A flat, oblong tick, bag, or casing of stout cloth used to inclose the materials of a bed.

bed'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time to go to bed.

bed'ward (-wĕrd), **-wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward bed.

bee (bē), *n.* [AS. *béo.*] **1** Any of certain small hymenopterous insects of many species. They store up pollen for food, and often also honey. Many are of solitary habits; others, as the honey-bee, form highly organized colonies. **2.** A neighborly gathering to work for some one, or for some joint concern; as, a quilting or a husking *bee*. *U. S.*

bee'bread' (bē'brĕd'), *n.* A brownish, bitter substance consisting of pollen, stored up by bees in honeycomb cells.

Beech Leaf, Ripe Bur, and Nut, entire and in section ($\frac{1}{2}$)

beech (bēch), *n.* [AS. *bēce.*] A common hardwood tree of various species. The beeches have smooth gray bark and bear a sweet-flavored edible nut (**beech'-nut'**). — **beech'en** (bēch'n), *a.*

bee eater. Any of a family of brightly colored, slender-billed Old World birds.

beef (bēf), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *bos, bovis*, ox.] **1.** *pl.* BEEVES (bēvz), *or, esp. in U. S.*, BEEFS. Any animal, esp. an adult of the domestic species, of the genus (*Bos*) including the bull, cow, and ox; esp., an ox or cow fatted for food. **2.** The flesh of a beef used for food. Cf. VEAL. **3.** Human flesh; brawn. *Colloq.*

beef'eat'er (-ēt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who eats beef; hence, a large, fleshy person. **2.** One of the yeomen of the royal guard in England.

beef'steak' (bēf'stāk'), *n.* A slice of beef, esp. from the hind quarter, suitable for broiling or frying.

beef'y (-ĭ), *a.*; BEEF'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); BEEF'I-EST. Having much beef; resembling beef; brawny.

bee'hive' (bē'hīv'), *n.* A hive for bees.

bee line. The shortest line from one place to another, like that a bee makes to its hive when laden with honey.

Be-el'ze-bub (bē-ĕl'zē-bŭb), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βεελζεβούβ.] **1.** In the Bible, the prince of the devils; hence, the Devil or a devil. **2.** In Milton's "Paradise Lost," the fallen angel next to Satan in power.

been (bĭn; *or, esp. Brit.*, bēn). The past participle of BE.

beer (bēr), *n.* [AS. *béor.*] **1.** A brewed liquor made with

malted grain, commonly barley, and flavored with hops. **2**. Any of various fermented but undistilled liquors.

beer′y (bēr′ĭ), *a*. Of, resembling, affected by, or due to, beer.

beest′ings, **biest′ings** (bēs′tĭngz), *n. pl.* [AS. *bȳsting*.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

bees′wax′ (bēz′wăks′), *n*. Wax secreted by bees, for making the honeycomb. — *v. t.* To treat with beeswax; wax.

bees′wing′, *n*. A film formed in port and some other wines after long keeping; also, wine in which this appears.

beet (bēt), *n*. [AS. *bēte*, fr. L. *beta*.] A certain biennial plant extensively cultivated; also, its large edible root.

bee′tle (bē′t'l), *n*. [AS. *bietel*, *bītel*, *bȳtel*, mallet.] **1**. A heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually with a wooden head. **2**. A wooden pestle or bat for any of various domestic uses. — *v. t.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). To beat, drive, or ram with a beetle.

bee′tle, *n*. [AS. *bitula*, fr. *bītan* to bite.] **1**. Any coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases covering the others when folded. **2**. Popularly, any of various insects more or less like a beetle (in sense 1), as the cockroach. [to overhang; jut.

bee′tle, *a* Projecting; lowering. — *v. i.* To project so as

bee′tle–browed′ (-broud′), *a*. Having prominent, overhanging brows; hence, lowering; sullen.

bee′tle-head′ (-hĕd′), *n*. [*beetle* a mallet + *head*.] A stupid fellow. — **bee′tle–head′ed**, *a*.

beet′root′, *n*., *or* **beet root**. The root of the beet.

beeve (bēv), *n*. [from *beeves*, pl. of *beef*.] A beef.

beeves (bēvz), *n*., *pl*. of BEEF.

be-fall′ (bē-fôl′), *v. i.*; *pret*. -FELL′ (-fĕl′); *p. p.* -FALL′EN (-fôl′'n), *p. pr. & vb. n.* -FALL′ING. [AS. *befeallan*; *be-* + *feallan* to fall.] **1**. To happen. **2**. To become. *Obs*.

be-fit′ (bē-fĭt′), *v. t.*; -FIT′TED; -FIT′TING. To be suitable to; become. — **be-fit′ting**, *p. a.* — **be-fit′ting-ly**, *adv*.

be-fog′ (-fŏg′), *v. t.*; BE-FOGGED′ (-fŏgd′); BE-FOG′GING (-ĭng). To involve in fog; hence, to confuse; mystify.

be-fool′ (-fōōl′), *v. t.* To delude or lead into error; deceive.

be-fore′ (-fōr′; 57), *adv*. [AS. *beforan*; *be-* + *foran* before.] **1**. On the fore part; in front. **2**. In advance. **3**. In time past; previously. **4**. Earlier; sooner. — *prep*. **1** Preceding in space, time, dignity, order, right, or worth. **2**. Farther onward in place or time. **3**. In presence or sight of; face to face with. — *conj*. **1**. Previous to the time when. **2**. Sooner than; rather than.

be-fore′hand′ (-hănd′), *adv*. In advance, as by way of forethought. — *a*. Forehanded.

be-fore′time′ (-tīm′), *adv*. Formerly; aforetime.

be-friend′ (-frĕnd′), *v. t.* To act as a friend to; favor; aid.

be-fud′dle (-fŭd′'l), *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To becloud and confuse, as with liquor.

beg (bĕg), *v. t.*; BEGGED (bĕgd); BEG′GING. [ME. *beggen*.] **1**. To ask for as a charity, esp. habitually. **2**. To entreat or supplicate for; beseech. **3**. To make petition to; entreat. **4**. To take for granted; as, to *beg* the question.

Syn. Crave, solicit, petition, pray. — BEG, BESEECH, ENTREAT, IMPLORE, SUPPLICATE, IMPORTUNE agree in the idea of urgent asking. BESEECH implies greater solicitude or earnestness than BEG; as, he *begged* me to give him food; he *besought* them to save him from the mob. To ENTREAT is urgently to solicit or petition; as, we vainly *entreated* them to remain. IMPLORE implies either increased fervor of entreaty, or greater humility, or both; as, to *implore* forgiveness. SUPPLICATE expresses extreme, sometimes even desperate, urgency of entreaty, and implies still greater humility; as, he *supplicated* him for mercy. To IMPORTUNE is to solicit persistently, often with wearisome pertinacity; as, her *importunities* at last prevailed. See ASK.

— *v. i.* **1**. To ask alms or charity, esp. habitually. **2**. To make petition; supplicate.

be-gat′ (bē-găt′). Archaic pret. of BEGET.

be-gem′ (bē-jĕm′), *v. t.* To adorn with or as with gems.

be-get′ (bē-gĕt′), *v. t.*; *pret*. -GOT′ (-gŏt′), *Archaic* -GAT′ (-găt′); *p. p* -GOT′, -GOT′TEN (-gŏt′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GET′TING. [AS. *begitan* to get; *be-* + *gitan* to get.] **1**. To procreate as a father or sire; generate. **2**. To produce as an effect; cause to exist. — **be-get′ter**, *n*.

beg′gar (bĕg′ẽr), *n*. One who begs. — *v. t.* **1**. To reduce to beggary; impoverish. **2**. To cause to seem poor or inadequate; as, to *beggar* description. — **beg′gar-hood**, *n*.

beg′gar–lice′, *or* **beg′gar's–lice′**, *n*. The prickly or adhesive fruits of species of bedstraw, tick trefoils, or stickseeds, which cling readily to clothing; also, the plant.

beg′gar-ly (bĕg′ẽr-lĭ), *a*. Resembling, or suitable for, a beggar; extremely indigent; mean. — **beg′gar-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n*.

beg′gar–ticks′, *or* **beg′gar's–ticks′**, *n*. **a** The achenes of species of bur marigold; also, the plant. **b** = BEGGAR-LICE.

beg′gar-y (-ĭ), *n*.; *pl*. -GARIES (-ĭz). Act of begging; state or quality of being a beggar. — **Syn.** Indigence, want, penury.

be-gin′ (bē-gĭn′), *v. i.*; *pret*. BE-GAN′ (-găn′); *p. p.* BE-GUN′ (-gŭn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-GIN′NING. [AS. *beginnan*.] **1**. To do the first act or the first part of an action; take the first step; start. **2**. To come into existence; commence. — **Syn.** BEGIN, COMMENCE are identical in meaning. *Begin* is preferred, except in more formal use.

— *v. t.* **1**. To set about; commence. **2**. To trace or lay the foundation of. — **be-gin′ner** (-ẽr), *n*.

be-gin′ning (-ĭng), *n*. **1**. Commencement of an action or state. **2**. The first cause; origin; source. — **Syn.** Inception, opening, origin, outset, foundation.

be-gone′ (-gŏn′; 62), *interj*. Go away! Depart! Get you gone!

be-go′ni-a (-gō′nĭ-*ȧ*), *n*. [after Michel *Bégon*, French patron of botany.] *Bot*. Any plant of a genus (*Begonia*) of tropical flowering herbs or undershrubs, much cultivated.

be-got′ (-gŏt′), **be-got′ten** (-'n). See BEGET.

be-grime′ (-grīm′), *v. t.*; -GRIMED′ (-grīmd′); -GRIM′ING (-grīm′ĭng). To soil with grime or dirt.

be-grudge′ (-grŭj′), *v. t.*; -GRUDGED′ (-grŭjd′); -GRUDG′ING. To grumble at; envy the possession of.

be-guile′ (-gīl′), *v. t.*; -GUILED′ (-gīld′); -GUIL′ING (-gīl′ĭng). **1**. To delude by guile or craft; deceive. **2**. To deprive by guile; cheat; — with *of* or *out of*. **3**. To elude by craft; foil. *Obs*. **4**. To charm; amuse. **5**. To while away; divert. — **Syn.** Insnare, mislead; entertain. See WHILE. — **be-guile′ment** (-mĕnt), *n*.

be′gum (bē′gŭm), *n*. [Hind. *begam*.] In India, a lady of exalted rank, as a queen, princess, or the like.

be-gun′ (bē-gŭn′), *p. p. & p. a.* of BEGIN

be-half′ (bē-häf′), *n*. [ME. *on-behalve* in the name of, fr. AS. *healf* half, side, part.] Side; part; interest; affair; defense; — only in prepositional phrases; as, *in behalf of*.

be-have′ (-hāv′), *v. t.*; -HAVED′ (-hāvd′); -HAV′ING (-hāv′ĭng). To carry; conduct; — used reflexively. — *v. i.* To act; conduct one's self or itself.

be-hav′ior, **be-hav′iour** (-hāv′yẽr), *n*. Act or manner of behaving; conduct; deportment; sometimes, good behavior. — **Syn.** Bearing, demeanor. — BEHAVIOR, CONDUCT. BEHAVIOR applies to our mode of acting in the presence of others or towards them, and often refers to purely external relations or to particular instances; it is especially used with reference to children. CONDUCT applies rather to the general tenor of our actions (particularly in their ethical relations) in the more serious concerns of life; when used of specific actions, it implies their moral aspects more definitely than *behavior*.

be-head′ (-hĕd′), *v. t.* To sever the head from; decapitate.

be-held′ (-hĕld′), *pret. & p. p.* of BEHOLD.

be′he-moth (bē′hē-mŏth; bē-hē′mŏth), *n*. [Heb. *behēmōth*, prop., pl. of *behēmah* beast.] An animal, probably the hippopotamus, described in Job xl. 15–24.

be-hest′ (bē-hĕst′), *n*. [AS. *behǣs* promise.] That which is willed or ordered; command. — **Syn.** See MANDATE.

be-hind′ (-hīnd′), *adv*. [AS. *behindan*; *be-* + *hindan* hind.] **1**. Back in place or time. **2**. Not yet produced or exhibited to view; remaining; still to come. **3**. After the set or proper time; late; slow, as a watch. **4**. Toward the back; as, to look *behind*. — *prep*. **1**. In a place, state, or time departed from by (the one referred to); as, what he left *behind* him. **2**. Inferior to in dignity, attainments, etc. **3**. Of time, after; later than. **4**. On or at the back side of; in the rear of. — **Syn.** See AFTER.

be-hind′hand′ (-hănd′), *adv. & a.* **1**. In arrears financially; in debt. **2**. Behind the times; late.

be-hold′ (-hōld′), *v. t. & i.*; *pret*. -HELD′ (-hĕld′); *p. p.* -HELD′, *Archaic* -HOLD′EN (-hōl′d'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -HOLDING. [AS. *behealdan*, lit., to hold; *be-* + *healdan* to hold.] To have or keep in sight; look at; watch. *Archaic*. Hence, now usually, to see. — **Syn.** Scan, gaze upon, regard, descry, view. — *interj*. Lo! — used to call attention.

be-hold′en (-hōl′d'n), *p. a.* Obliged; indebted.

be-hold′er (-dẽr), *n*. A spectator. — **Syn.** See LOOKER-ON.

be-hoof′ (-hōōf′), *n*. [ME. *to bihove* for the use of, AS. *behōf* advantage.] Advantage; benefit; interest; use.

be-hoove′ (-hōōv′), **be-hove′** (-hōōv′; -hōv′), *v. t.*; -HOOVED′ (-hōōvd′), -HOVED′ (-hōōvd′; -hōvd′); -HOOV′ING, -HOV′ING.

[AS. *behōfian* to have need of, fr. *behōf*. See BEHOOF.] To be necessary for (now only of moral necessity); to be proper for or incumbent on; — chiefly impersonal. — *v. t.* To be fit or incumbent; befit; — chiefly impersonal.

be-hoove'ful (bē-hōōv'fo͝ol), *a.* Advantageous; needful. *Archaic.*

be-hove' (-hōōv'; -hōv'). Obs. var. of BEHOOF.

bein (bēn). Var. of BIEN. *Scot.*

be'ing (bē'ĭng), *p. pr. & p. a.* of BE. Existing. — *n.* **1.** Existence, as opposed to nonexistence; life; mortal existence. **2.** Existence in relation to a specified place or condition. **3.** That which exists; as: **a** God; — with a qualifying word, esp. *supreme, infinite*, etc. **b** A human being; person.

Bel (bĕl; bāl), *n.* [Babylonian.] One of the chief gods in Babylonian mythology.

be-la'bor, be-la'bour (-lā'bẽr), *v. t.* To beat soundly.

be-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Overtaken by night; delayed.

be-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* [AS. *belecgan*. See BE-; LAY to place.] *Naut.* To wind (a running rope, etc.) round a pin, cleat, or the like, so as to hold secure; make fast or stop by so doing; — often used in the imperative; hence, *Colloq.*, in the imperative, Quit! That's enough!

belaying pin. *Naut.* A strong pin round which ropes are belayed to make them fast.

belch (bĕlch), *v. i.* [AS. *bealcian*.] **1.** To eject wind or gas spasmodically from the stomach through the mouth; eructate. **2.** To eject its contents, as a gun; issue spasmodically, as fire from a volcano. — *v. t.* **1.** To eject (gas) from the stomach. **2.** To eject, esp. violently; vent forcibly; emit. — *n.* The act of belching; an eructation. — **belch'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Belch, Sir Toby. In Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," Olivia's uncle, a jolly, tippling old idler and sponge.

bel'dam } (bĕl'dăm), *n.* [fr. *bel-* (F. *bel, belle*, fair, beau-
bel'dame } tiful) + *dame*.] **1.** A grandmother. **2.** An old woman, esp. one ugly or loathsome; a hag.

be-lea'guer (bē-lē'gẽr), *v. t.* [D. *belegeren*; *be-* = E. *be-* + *leger* bed, camp, army.] To surround with an army; hence, to beset; encompass.

‖**bel'-es-prit'** (bĕl'ĕs-prē'), *n.; pl.* BEAUX-ESPRITS (bō'zĕs-prē'). [F., fine wit.] A fine genius, or man of wit.

bel'fry (bĕl'frĭ), *n.; pl.* **-FRIES** (-frĭz). [OF. *berfrei, berfroi*.] **1.** *Mil.* A movable tower formerly used in sieges. **2.** A bell tower, usually attached to a church or other building; a campanile. **3.** A room for a bell in a tower, or a cupola, turret, or framework for the same purpose.

Bel'gi-an (bĕl'jĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See **-AN.**

Be'li-al (bē'lĭ-ăl; bēl'yăl), *n.* [Heb. *beli ya'al; beli* without + *ya'al* profit.] **1.** A word in the Scriptures and in rabbinical and apocryphal literature, commonly taken as meaning primarily "worthlessness." In later Jewish literature and in the New Testament it became identified with *Satan* as meaning, the spirit of evil or lawlessness. **2.** In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the fallen angels.

be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.; -LIED'* (bē-līd'); **-LY'ING** (-lī'ĭng). **1.** To tell lies about; slander. **2.** To misrepresent. **3.** To be false to. **4.** To show or prove to be false. — **be-li'er, *n.***

be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* [ME. *bileafe, bileve*. See BELIEVE.] **1.** A state or habit of mind in which trust is placed in some person or thing; trust; confidence. **2.** *Theol.* A persuasion of the truths of religion; faith. **3.** Conviction or feeling of the truth or reality of something; reflective assurance. **4.** The thing believed; doctrine; creed.

Syn. Assent, credence, assurance, reliance. — BELIEF, FAITH, PERSUASION, CONVICTION agree in the idea of assent. BELIEF and FAITH differ chiefly in that *belief*, as a rule, suggests little more than intellectual assent; *faith* implies also trust or confidence; as, one in whom *persuasion* and *belief* had ripened into *faith*. A PERSUASION is an assured opinion; as, it is my *persuasion* that he is bad. PERSUASION sometimes implies that this assurance is induced by one's feelings or wishes, rather than by argument or evidence; CONVICTION stands for a fixed and settled belief; as, his *belief* is likely to have been *persuasion* rather than *conviction*.

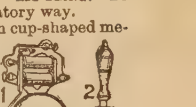
be-liev'a-ble (-lēv'ă-b'l), *a.* See **-ABLE.**

be-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. i.; -LIEVED'* (-lēvd'); **-LIEV'ING.** [AS. *gelēfan, gelȳfan*.] **1.** To have faith or confidence; — with *in* and *on*. **2.** To exercise belief or faith. **3.** To think; judge. — *v. t.* To exercise belief in; regard, accept, or hold as true; also, to think; consider. — **be-liev'er** (-lēv'ẽr), *n.*

be-like' (bē-līk'), *adv.* [*be-* (for *by*) + *like*.] Probably; perhaps. *Obs. or Archaic.*

be-lit'tle (bē-lĭt'l), *v. t.;* **-LIT'TLED** (-l'd); **-LIT'TLING.** To make little or less; speak of in a depreciatory way.

bell (bĕl), *n.* [AS. *belle*.] **1.** A hollow, often cup-shaped metallic vessel, giving forth a ringing sound on being struck. **2.** Specifically: **a** A bell, as of a clock, rung to tell the hours; also (usually in *pl.*), the stroke of such a bell, esp. on shipboard. **b** The time so indicated; *Naut.*, a half hour. **3.** Anything in the form of a bell, as the corolla of a flower. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a bell. **2.** To make bell-mouthed, or flaring. — *v. i.* To take the form of a bell; develop bells, or corollas; blossom. — **to bell the cat,** to do a daring or risky deed. [— *n.* Bellow; roar.]


1 Electric Bell; 2 Hand Bell.

bell, *v. i. & t.* [AS. *bellan*.] To bellow, as a rutting deer.

bel'la-don'na (bĕl'ă-dŏn'ă), *n.* [It., lit., fine lady.] A European poisonous plant, of the nightshade family, with reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries.

belle (bĕl), *n.* [F., fem. of *bel, beau*. See BEAU.] A beautiful girl or woman; esp., a girl or woman whose personal charms make her attractive in society.

belle'dom (bĕl'dŭm), *n.* See **-DOM, 3.**

Bel-ler'o-phon (bĕ-lĕr'ō-fŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βελλεροφῶν.] *Gr. Myth.* A Corinthian hero who slew the chimera, with the aid of the winged horse Pegasus.

‖**belles'-let'tres** (bĕl'lĕt'r'), *n. pl.* [F.] Polite or elegant literature; — now somewhat vaguely used of literature in which imagination and taste are predominant. — **Syn.** See LITERATURE. — **bel'le-tris'tic** (bĕl'lĕ-trĭs'tĭk), *a.*

bell'flow'er (bĕl'flou'ẽr), *n.* Any of various plants with bell-shaped flowers; a campanula.

bel'li-cose (bĕl'ĭ-kōs; bĕl'ĭ-kōs'), *a.* [L. *bellicosus*, fr. *bellicus* of war, *bellum* war.] Inclined to contention; pugnacious. — **Syn.** See BELLIGERENT. — **bel'li-cose'ly,** *adv.*

bel-lig'er-ence (bĕ-lĭj'ẽr-ĕns) } *n.* Quality of being
bel-lig'er-en-cy (-lĭj'ẽr-ĕn-sĭ) } erent; status of a belligerent; act or state of waging war.

bel-lig'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *belligerans*, p. pr. of *belligerare* to wage war, deriv. of *bellum* war + *gerere* to wage.] **1.** Waging war; carrying on war. **2.** Pertaining or tending to war; warlike; pert. to belligerents. — *n.* A belligerent nation, state, or person. — **bel-lig'er-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Irascible, choleric; disputatious, wrangling. — BELLIGERENT, BELLICOSE, PUGNACIOUS, QUARRELSOME, CONTENTIOUS, LITIGIOUS agree in the idea of aptness to contend. BELLIGERENT implies warlikeness or actual hostilities; BELLICOSE, inclination to fight. PUGNACIOUS differs from *bellicose* in applying more to disposition; it does not suggest pettiness or ill nature, as does QUARRELSOME. CONTENTIOUS often suggests perversity and tiresome persistence in dispute. LITIGIOUS implies fondness for legal contention.

bell jar. A kind of glass vessel open at the bottom and closed at the top, like a bell. [crier.]

bell'man (bĕl'măn), *n.* A man who rings a bell, as a town-

bell'-mouthed', *a.* Flaring at the mouth.

Bel-lo'na (bĕ-lō'nă), *n.* [L., fr. *bellum* war.] *Roman Myth.* Goddess of war, closely associated with Mars.

bel'low (bĕl'ō), *v. i.* [AS. *bylgean*.] To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; hence, to bawl, clamor. — *v. t.* To emit with a bellow. — *n.* A loud, deep, resounding cry or noise, as of a bull; roar. — **bel'low-er,** *n.*

bel'lows (bĕl'ōz; -ŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *belg, belig*, bag, bellows, belly. *Bellows* orig. was a n. pl.] A device which, by alternate expansion and contraction, draws in air through a hole and expels it forcibly through a tube.

bell'weth'er (bĕl'wĕth'ẽr), *n.* A wether which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

bel'ly (bĕl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-LIES** (-ĭz). [AS. *belg, belig*, bag, bellows, belly.] **1.** The part of the human body between the thorax, or breast, and the thighs; also, the cavity of this part, containing the stomach, intestines, etc.; abdomen. **2.** The under part of the body of an animal. **3.** Appetite or need for food. **4.** A part likened to the belly, as in interior, middle, front, or lower position or in bulging shape; as, the *belly* of a flask, a sail, etc. — *v. t. & i.;* **-LIED** (-ĭd); **-LYING.** To swell or bulge out. — **bel'ly-ful** (-fo͝ol), *n.*

bel'ly-pinched' (-pĭncht'), *a.* Starved. [the belly; girth.]

bel'ly-band' (-bănd'), *n.* A band passing around or across

be-long' (bē-lŏng'; 62), *v. i.* [*be-* + ME. *longen* to belong.] [Usually construed with *to* or, archaically, *unto*; formerly sometimes used with an *indirect object*.] **1.** To be connected (with) as an adjunct, attribute, function, duty, part, or the

like. **2**. To be the property (of) or suitable (for); also, *Archaic*, have relation (to). **3**. To be bound (to) or connected (with) by some relation, as of birth, residence, dependency.
be-long′ing (bē-lông′ĭng), *n.* A thing or person that belongs to one; specifically, *pl.:* Goods; effects.
be-love′ (-lŭv′), *v. t.* To love; hold dear — now only in *passive.* Used with *of* (*Archaic* or *Poetic*) and *by.*
be-loved′ (*as p. p.* bē-lŭvd′; *as adj.* bē-lŭv′ĕd *or* bē-lŭvd′), *p. p. & p. a.* Loved. — *n.* (bē-lŭv′ĕd; bē-lŭvd′). A loved one.
be-low′ (-lō′), *adv.* [*be-* by + *low*, a.] In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath. — *prep.* Under, or lower than, in place, rank, value, etc.; not so high as.

Syn. BELOW, UNDER, BENEATH. BELOW applies to that which is anywhere in a lower plane; UNDER, to that which is below in a relatively vertical line; as, the Whirlpool Rapids are *below*, the Cave of the Winds is *under*, Niagara Falls. BENEATH is a somewhat literary equivalent of both *below* and (esp.) *under*. Figuratively, BELOW and UNDER differ in the immediacy of the inferiority expressed; thus, one officer may be *below* another in rank, without being *under* him in immediate subordination. BENEATH often suggests unworthiness; as, *beneath* one's notice.

Bel-shaz′zar (bĕl-shăz′ȧr), *n.* In the Bible, the last king of Babylon. See *Daniel* v.
belt (bĕlt), *n.* [AS. *belt.*] **1**. A broadish strip of leather, cloth, or the like, used to girdle the person. **2**. Any stripe or series of things like or suggesting a belt (in sense 1). **3**. *Mach.* A broad, flexible, usually endless, leather band passing round two or more pulleys, cylinders, or the like, for communicating motion. — *v. t.* **1**. To encircle or invest with or as with a belt. **2**. To gird on, as a sword.
belt′ing, *n.* Material for a belt or belts; belts collectively.
be-lu′ga (bĕ-lōō′gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *byeluga*, fr. *byely* white.] The white whale, a cetacean of the dolphin family.
bel′ve-dere′ (bĕl′vē-dēr′; bĕl′vâ-dā′rā), *n.* [It., fr. *bello*, *bel*, beautiful + *vedere* to see.] In Italian architecture, a building commanding a fine prospect.
be-mad′am (bē-măd′ăm), *v. t.* See BE-, 3.
be-maze′ (bē-māz′), *v. t.* To bewilder; stupefy.
be-mire′ (-mīr′), *v. t.* To befoul with mud or dirt.
be-moan′ (-mōn′), *v. t.* To express grief for by moaning; bewail. — *v. i.* To lament; grieve. — **Syn.** See DEPLORE.
be-mock′ (bē-mŏk′; 62), *v. t.* To mock; mock at.
be-moil′ (-moil′), *v. t.* To soil. *Obs.*
be-muse′ (-mūz′), *v. t.* To muddle; daze.
ben (bĕn), *adv.* [AS. *binnan; be-* by + *innan* within, *in* in.] Within; in. *Scot.* — *a.* Inner. *Scot.*
be-name′ (bē-nām′), *v. t.; p. p.* -NAMED′ (-nāmd′), -NEMPT′, -NEMPT′ED. To name; call. *Obs. or* (*in p. p.*) *Archaic.*
bench (bĕnch), *n.* [AS. *benc.*] **1**. A long seat, differing from a *stool* in its length. **2**. A thwart, or seat, in a boat. **3**. The seat where the judges sit in court; hence, office or dignity of a judge. **4**. The judges collectively; also, a court. **5**. A seat where a number of officials sit together; hence, the officials themselves, or the dignity of their office. **6**. A long worktable. **7**. A platform or series of raised boxes where animals, as dogs, are exhibited; also, the exhibition itself. **8**. A natural terrace, as in a river valley. — *v. t.* **1**. To furnish with a bench or benches. **2**. To seat on a bench, esp. of justice or honor. — *v. i.* To sit on a bench.
bench′er, *n.* One who sits on a bench; as: **a** An oarsman. **b** One who frequents the benches of a tavern. **c** *Eng. Law.* One of the senior and governing members of an Inn of Court.
bend (bĕnd), *v. t.;* BENT (bĕnt) or BEND′ED; BEND′ING. [AS. *bendan*, fr. *bend* band, bond, fr. *bindan* to bind.] **1**. To strain to tension by a band or string; — used of the bow. **2**. Fig.: To make tense; strain. *Archaic.* **3**. *Naut.* To fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay, etc. **4**. To strain or move out of a straight line; to crook or curve by straining. **5**. To cause to bow, stoop, or yield; subdue. **6**. To turn; deflect; hence, incline; dispose. — *v. i.* **1**. To be moved or strained out of, or away from, a given line; crook; curve; specif., to incline. **2**. To bend the body in submission or reverence, as in prayer; bow; fig., to yield; submit. **3**. To have a direction away from a given line. **4**. To direct one's self; turn. *Archaic.* — *n.* **1**. Act of bending; a turn from a straight or a given line or direction; state of being bent. **2**. A bent thing or part; curve; crook.
bend, *n.* *Naut.* A knot by which a rope is made fast.
bend′er (bĕn′dẽr), *n.* **1**. One that bends, as a pair of pliers. **2**. A sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*
bene (bēn), *n.* [AS. *bēn.*] A prayer; boon. *Archaic.*
be-neath′ (bē-nēth′; -nēth′), *adv.* [AS. *beneoðan*, *benyðan*; *be-* + *neoðan*, *nyðan*, downward, beneath.] In a lower place; below. — *prep.* Lower than in place, rank, dignity, excellence, power, etc.; below. — **Syn.** See BELOW.
ben′e-dic′i-te (bĕn′ē-dĭs′ĭ-tē; -dĭ′sĭ-tē), *interj.* [L., (imperative pl.) bless ye.] Bless you! — an exclamation of desire or often of surprise, remonstrance, or the like. — *n.* [*cap.*] The canticle, in the Book of Common Prayer, beginning: "O all ye Works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord!"
Ben′e-dick (bĕn′ē-dĭk), *n.* [fr. L. *benedictus* blessed.] In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a young lord of Padua, a confirmed bachelor, who marries Beatrice, after a courtship which is a contest of wit and raillery.
ben′e-dict (-dĭkt), *n.* [see BENEDICK.] A married man; usually, a man newly married, esp. one long a bachelor.
Ben′e-dic′tine (-dĭk′tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Benedict or the monks of his order. — *n.* **1**. A member of the order of monks (sometimes called *Black Monks*, from their clothing) established by St. Benedict about 529. **2**. A liqueur somewhat like chartreuse.
ben′e-dic′tion (-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *benedictio.* See BENISON.] Act of blessing; a blessing. — **Syn.** See BLESSING.
ben′e-dic′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or expressing benediction.
ben′e-fac′tion (-făk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *benefactio*, fr. *benefacere* to do good to one; *bene* well + *facere* to do.] Act of benefiting or a benefit conferred, esp. in charity. — **Syn.** Gift, present, donation, gratuity, boon, alms.
ben′e-fac′tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who confers a benefaction or benefits. — **ben′e-fac′tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*
be-nef′ic (bē-nĕf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *beneficus.*] Beneficent.
ben′e-fice (bĕn′ē-fĭs), *n.* [through F. & LL., fr. L. *beneficus* beneficent.] An ecclesiastical living or church preferment; esp., a rectory, vicarage, or perpetual curacy.
be-nef′i-cence (bē-nĕf′ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, fr. *beneficus* beneficent.] **1**. Active goodness, kindness, or charity. **2**. A beneficent act, gift, or work.
be-nef′i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Doing good; actively kind. — **be-nef′i-cent-ly**, *adv.*
ben′e-fi′cial (bĕn′ē-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* **1**. Conferring benefits; advantageous. **2**. Receiving benefit; as, the *beneficial* owner of an estate. — **ben′e-fi′cial-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Useful, serviceable, helpful; lucrative, remunerative. — BENEFICIAL, ADVANTAGEOUS, PROFITABLE. BENEFICIAL refers to that which is in general productive of good; ADVANTAGEOUS, to that which more directly conduces to personal advancement or to some special end; PROFITABLE, to that which yields useful or lucrative returns.

ben′e-fi′ci-a-ry (-fĭsh′ĭ-ā-rĭ; -fĭsh′ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Bestowed as a gratuity; as, *beneficiary* gifts. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1**. One who holds an ecclesiastical benefice. **2**. One who receives anything as a gift; one who receives a benefit or advantage.
ben′e-fit (bĕn′ē-fĭt), *n.* [F. *bien fait*, L. *benefactum; bene* well + *factum*, p.p. of *facere* to do.] **1**. Act of kindness; favor; gift. **2**. Whatever promotes prosperity and personal happiness; advantage; profit. — **Syn.** Service, use, avail. — *v. t. & i.* To give, or to receive, benefit; profit.
be-nempt′, be-nempt′ed. See BENAME. *Archaic.*
be-nev′o-lence (-nĕv′ō-lĕns), *n.* **1**. Quality of being benevolent; disposition to do good; charitableness. **2**. An act of kindness; good done. **3**. *Eng. Hist.* A compulsory contribution or tax levied by pretended prerogative right.
be-nev′o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *benevolens*, *-entis; bene* well + *volens*, p. pr. of *volo* I will, I wish.] Having a disposition to do good; charitable. — **Syn.** Generous, liberal, munificent, philanthropic. — **be-nev′o-lent-ly**, *adv.*
be-night′ (-nīt′), *v. t.* To overtake by, or involve in, night or darkness, lit. or fig.
be-night′ed, *p. a.* **1**. Overtaken by night or darkness. **2**. Involved in, or due to, moral darkness or ignorance.
be-nign′ (-nīn′), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *benignus; bene* well + root of *genus* kind.] **1**. Kind or gentle in disposition; gracious. **2**. Showing kindness, gentleness, etc.; kindly. **3**. Of a mild kind; as, a *benign* tumor. — **Syn.** See BENIGNANT.
be-nig′nan-cy (-nĭg′năn-sĭ), *n.* Benignant quality or state; kindliness.
be-nig′nant (-nănt), *a.* [deriv. of L. *benignus.* See BENIGN.] Kindly (to inferiors or dependents); gracious. — **be-nig′nant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Kind, propitious, bland, genial, salubrious, salutary, favorable. — BENIGNANT, BENIGN. BENIGNANT is oftener used of persons; BENIGN, chiefly of influences or aspects.

be-nig′ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. Quality or state of being benign. **2**. A kind deed; a favor.

be-nign'ly (bē-nīn'lĭ), *adv.* In a benign manner. See -LY.
ben'i-son (bĕn'ĭ-z'n ; -s'n), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *benedictio*, fr. *benedicere* to bless ; *bene* (adv. of *bonus* good) + *dicere* to say.] Blessing ; benediction.
Ben'ja-min (bĕn'jȧ-mĭn), *n.* [Heb. *Binyāmīn.*] In the Bible, Jacob's youngest son (*Gen.* xxxv. 18), or the tribe descended from him.
bent (bĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BEND, *v.* Used also as *p. a.*
bent, *n.* [see BEND.] **1.** A leaning or bias ; tendency of mind. **2.** Power of endurance ; capacity ; — in the phrase "to the top of one's *bent*," or the like.
Syn. Turn, inclination, tendency, disposition, predisposition, prepossession, penchant, prejudice. — BENT, BIAS, PROCLIVITY, PROPENSITY, PRONENESS agree in the idea of a strong, often innate, tendency or disposition. BENT, the widest term, denotes a fixed tendency of the mind ; BIAS applies particularly to the judgment, through which it is regarded as acting with permanent force on the character ; as, a *bent* toward mathematics ; the *bias* of class prejudice. PROCLIVITY denotes a tendency of more compelling force than *bent;* PROPENSITY implies also fondness or appetite. PRONENESS suggests evil tendency.
bent, *n.* [AS. *beonet.*] A reedlike grass ; hence, any of numerous stiff, wiry grasses.
be-numb' (bē-nŭm'), *v. t.* [AS. *beniman ; be-* + *niman* to take. See NUMB, *a.*] To deprive of sensation or sensibility, as by cold ; deaden.
ben'zene (bĕn'zēn ; bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [from BENZOIN.] *Chem.* A volatile, inflammable, colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_6, of ethereal odor, used as an illuminant, as a solvent for fats and resins, as a material in making dyes, etc.
ben'zine (bĕn'zĭn ; -zēn), *n.* **1.** A volatile inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used in cleaning, dyeing, painting, etc. **2.** An inflammable liquid distilled from coal tar, used as a solvent for fats, resins, etc.
☞ Both liquids are mixtures of hydrocarbons.
ben-zo'ic (bĕn-zō'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, benzoin. ☞ **benzoic acid,** an acid occurring in benzoin, but commercially prepared from toluene.
ben'zo-in (bĕn'zō-ĭn ; -zoin), *n.* [fr. Ar. *lubān-jāwī* incense from Sumatra (named Java in Arabic).] A balsamic resin obtained from a tree of Malakka, Sumatra, and Java. It is used as a stimulant and as a perfume.
ben'zol (bĕn'zōl ; bĕn'zŏl), *n.* Also **-zole.** *Chem.* A mixture of hydrocarbons obtained in refining coal tar.
Be'o-wulf (bā'ō-wōōlf), *n.* A prince and, later, king who is the hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic. He slays a man-eating monster and overcomes a dragon which guards a treasure.
be-paint' (bē-pānt'), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-queath' (-kwēth'), *v. t.* [AS. *becwe∂an* to say, bequeath ; *be-* + *cwe∂an* to say.] **1.** To give or leave by will. Some restrict *bequeath* and *bequest* to personalty, *devise* to realty. **2.** To hand down ; transmit. **3.** To give ; offer. *Archaic.*
be-quest' (-kwĕst'), *n.* [ME. *biquest*, corrupted fr. *biquide ; be-* + AS. *cwide* a saying, fr. *cwe∂an* to say.] Act of bequeathing ; also, that which is left by will.
be-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* ; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd) ; -RAT'ING. To rate or chide vehemently ; scold. — **Syn.** See REPROVE.
be-rat'tle (-răt'l), *v. t.* To rattle : also, to scold at. *Obs.*
Ber'ber (bûr'bĕr), *n.* A Hamite of northern Africa west of Tripoli.
be-reave' (bē-rēv'), *v. t.* ; -REAVED' (-rēvd'), REFT' (-rĕft') ; -REAV'ING. [AS. *berēafian.*] **1.** To deprive ; dispossess ; — with *of* before the person or thing taken away. **2.** To take away (from). *Obs.* — **Syn.** Dispossess, divest, deprive.
☞ *Bereaved* is not used in reference to immaterial objects. We say : *bereaved*, or less usually *bereft*, by death of a relative ; *bereft* of hope and strength.
be-reave'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State or fact of being bereaved.
berg (bûrg), *n.* A great mass of ice. Short for ICEBERG.
ber'ga-mot (bûr'gȧ-mŏt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., prob. fr. Turk. *beg-armūdi*, lit., prince's pear.] **1.** A fine juicy variety of pear. **2.** A variety of orange whose rind yields an essential oil used in perfumery ; also, the essence from this. **3.** Any of several plants of the mint family.
be-rime', **be-rhyme'** (bē-rīm'), *v. t.* To mention in rime or verse ; to rime about ; — often depreciative.
berm } (bûrm), *n.* [F. *berme.*] A narrow shelf, path, or
berme } edge, as along a bank ; a bench.
ber'ni-cle (bûr'nĭ-k'l), *n., or* **bernicle goose.** A large European wild goose, breeding in the far north.
ber'ry (bĕr'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [AS. *berie, berige.*] **1.** In general, any pulpy fruit of small size, irrespective of its structure, as the strawberry, raspberry, checkerberry, hagberry, hip of the rose, etc. **2.** *Bot.* Any simple fruit having a pulpy or fleshy pericarp, as the currant, grape, cranberry, or banana. **3.** The dry seed or kernel of certain plants, as the coffee *berry.* — *v. i. ;* -RIED (-ĭd) ; -RY-ING. **1.** To produce berries. **2.** To gather berries.
ber'serk (bûr'sûrk) } *n.* [Icel. *berserkr.*] In Norse folk-
ber'serk-er (-ĕr) } lore, one of a class of wild warriors or champions of the heathen age, supposed to assume animal shapes, esp. those of the bear and wolf, and then to be seized with frenzy and to be invulnerable to fire and iron.
berth (bûrth), *n.* [from root of *bear* to produce.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** Sufficient room in which to maneuver under way or to swing at anchor ; — esp. in phrases. **b** The place where a ship lies at anchor or at a wharf. **2.** An allotted place ; appointment ; situation. **3.** A place in a ship to sleep in ; a long box or shelf on the side of a cabin, stateroom, or railroad car, to sleep in. — *v. t.* To give a berth to. — *v. i.* To come to a berth ; — said of a ship.
ber'tha (bûr'thȧ), *n.* [fr. Bertha, proper name, deriv. fr. OHG.] A kind of cape or collar, sometimes of lace.
ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [F. *béryl*, OF. *beril*, L. *beryllus*, Gr. *βήρυλλος.*] A mineral or gem, of which the aquamarine and emerald are varieties. — **ber'yl-line** (-ĭ-lĭn), *a.*
be-ryl'li-um (bĕ-rĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. *beryl.*] A rare metallic element, occurring only combined. Symbol, *Be;* at. wt., 9.1.
be-screen' (bē-skrēn'), *v. t.* To screen ; shelter.
be-seech' (-sēch'), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* -SOUGHT' (-sôt'), *Obs. or R.* -SEECHED' (-sēcht') ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SEECH'ING. [ME. *bisechen, biseken ; be-* + *sechen, seken,* to seek.] **1.** To ask or entreat with urgency ; supplicate. **2.** To ask earnestly for ; beg. — **Syn.** See BEG. — **be-seech'ing,** *p. pr.* — **be-seech'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **be-seech'ing-ness,** *n.*
be-seem' (-sēm'), *v. i.* To appear or seem (*well, ill, best,* etc.) for (one) to do or to have ; hence, to befit ; become ; — used with an object construed as a dative ; as, it ill *beseems* you to go thus.
be-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* -SET' ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SET'TING. [AS. *besettan ; be-* + *settan* to set.] **1.** To stud with prominences. **2.** To set upon on all sides ; to perplex ; harass. **3.** To hem in ; surround. — **Syn.** Inclose, besiege, encircle, encompass ; urge, press. — **be-set'ment,** *n.*
be-shrew' (-shrōō'), *v. t.* To curse ; call down evil upon ; — now used only in imprecations or playfully. *Archaic.*
be-side' (-sīd'), *adv.* [*be-* by + *side.*] = BESIDES, *adv.* — *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of ; near by ; hence, compared with. **2.** Over and above. = BESIDES, *prep.*, 2.
Syn. BESIDE, BESIDES. In present usage, *beside* is used, with rare exceptions, as a preposition only. *Besides* is also used as a preposition, but chiefly as an adverb.
beside one's self, out of one's senses ; crazy.
be-sides' (-sīdz'), *adv.* Over and above ; in addition ; moreover (*moreover* being more formal and emphatic than *besides*) ; else. — *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of. = BESIDE, *prep.*, 1. **2.** Over and above ; in addition to ; other than.
be-siege' (-sēj'), *v. t. ;* -SIEGED' (-sējd') ; -SIEG'ING (-sēj'ĭng). To beset with armed forces ; lay siege to ; beleaguer. — **Syn.** Environ, invest, encompass. — **be-sieg'er** (-sēj'ĕr), *n.*
be-smear' (-smēr'), *v. t.*, **be-smirch'** (-smûrch'), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-smoke' (-smōk'), *v. t.*, **be-snow'** (-snō'), *v. t.* See BE-, 4.
be'som (bē'zŭm), *n.* [AS. *besma.*] A brush of twigs for sweeping ; broom.
be-sot' (bē-sŏt'), *v. t. ;* -SOT'TED (-ĕd ; 24) ; -SOT'TING. To make sottish, dull, or stupid ; stupefy.
be-sought' (-sôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of BESEECH.
be-span'gle (-spăn'g'l), *v. t.* See BE-, 1 & 4.
be-spat'ter (-spăt'ĕr), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
be-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t. ; pret.* -SPOKE' (-spōk'), *Archaic* -SPAKE' (-spāk') ; *p. p.* -SPOKE', -SPO'KEN (-spō'k'n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SPEAK'ING. **1.** To speak for beforehand ; engage or stipulate for in advance. **2.** To betoken ; indicate, as by appearances. **3.** To address. *Archaic.*
be-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* -SPREAD' ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SPREAD'ING. To spread or cover over.
be-sprent' (-sprĕnt'), *p. p.* [ME. *bespreynt*, p. p. of *besprengen, bisprengen,* to besprinkle, AS. *besprengan.*] Sprinkled over ; strewed.
be-sprin'kle (-sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.
Bes'se-mer steel (bĕs'ē-mĕr). Steel made from cast iron by burning out carbon and other impurities by a blast of air ; — after Sir Henry Bessemer (1813–1898).
best (bĕst), *a. ; superl. of* GOOD. [AS., contr. fr. *betest,*

best. See BETTER.] **1.** Having good qualities in the highest degree; most excellent. **2.** Most productive of good; most advantageous, serviceable, etc. **3.** Most; largest; as, he spent the *best* part of a week here. — *adv.; superl.* of WELL. **1.** In the best way; to the most advantage. **2.** In the best or highest degree; to the fullest extent; most. — *n.* That which is best; the best part. — *v. t.* To get the better of. *Colloq.*

be-stead' (bē-stĕd'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -STEAD' or -STED'. [*be-* + *stead.*] **1.** To put in a certain situation or condition; locate. Only in *p. p.* **2.** To serve; assist; avail.

bes'tial (bĕs'chăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *bestialis*, fr. *bestia* beast.] **1.** Belonging to a beast, or to beasts as a class; animal. **2.** Having the qualities of a beast: **a** Brutish; irrational. **b** Beastly; sensual. — **Syn.** Brutal; carnal, vile, low, depraved, filthy. — **bes-tial'i-ty** (bĕs-chăl'ĭ-tĭ; bĕs'chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **bes'tial-ly**, *adv.*

bes'ti-a-ry (bĕs'tĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *bestiarium.*] A moralizing or allegorical description of beasts.

be-stick' (bē-stĭk'), *v. t.* To stick over or to pierce.

be-stir' (-stûr'), *v. t. & i.* To stir up; rouse.

be-stow' (-stō'), *v. t.* **1.** To deposit; stow. **2.** To quarter; lodge. **3.** To give or confer, as in marriage; — often with *on* or *upon.* **4.** To conduct; behave; — used reflexively. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See GIVE. — **be-stow'al** (-stō'ăl), *n.* — **be-stow'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

be-strew' (-strōō'), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-stride' (-strīd'), *v. t.* **1.** To stand or sit astride of; straddle. **2.** To stride over or across.

bet (bĕt), *n.* [prob. from ME. *abet* abetting.] That which is staked, as between two parties, on any contingent issue; act of giving such a pledge; wager. — *v. t. & i.;* BET, also BET'TED (-ĕd; 24); BET'TING. To stake on the event of a contingent issue; to wager.

be'ta (bē'tȧ; bā'tȧ), *n.* [Gr. βῆτα.] The second letter, B, β, of the Greek alphabet.

be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. t.; pret.* -TOOK' (-tōōk'); *p. p.* -TAK'EN (-tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). To have recourse to; resort; go; — used reflexively.

be'ta rays (bē'tȧ; bā'tȧ). *Physics.* Penetrating rays readily deflected by a magnetic or electric field, emitted by radioactive substances. [allow; suffer.]

be-teem' (bē-tēm'), *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To bestow; grant. **2.** To

be'tel (bē't'l), *n.* [Pg., fr. Tamil *vettilei*, lit., a mere leaf.] A climbing species of pepper Its leaves are chewed, with its nutlike seed (**betel nut**), by East Indian natives.

‖ **bête' noire'** (bāt' nwär'). [F.] Lit., a black beast; an object of deep dread or aversion; bugbear.

beth'el (bĕth'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-el* house of God.] **1.** A hallowed spot or structure; — from Bethel in Palestine. See *Gen.* XXVIII. 12. **2.** A place of worship for seamen.

Be-thes'da (bē-thĕz'dȧ), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, a certain pool at Jerusalem. *John* v. 2. **2.** A hallowed place; chapel.

be-think' (-thĭngk'), *v. t.* To call to mind; recall; think; consider; — generally reflexive. — **Syn.** Recollect, remember, reflect. — *v. i.* To consider; reflect. *Archaic.*

Beth'le-hem (bĕth'lē-hĕm; -ĕm), *n.* [Heb. *bēth-lekhem* house of food.] **1.** The town in Judea. **2.** Bedlam.

be-thought' (bē-thôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of BETHINK.

be-tide' (-tīd'), *v. i.;* -TID'ED (-tīd'ĕd); TID'ING (-tīd'ĭng). [ME. *bitiden; bi-, be-* + *tiden*, fr. AS. *tīdan* to happen, *tīd* time.] To befall; come to pass.

be-time' (-tīm'), *adv.* Betimes. *Obs.*

be-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* [*be-* (for *by*) + *time;* that is, by the proper time.] **1.** In good season or time; early. **2.** In a short time; forthwith. — **Syn.** See EARLY.

be-to'ken (-tō'k'n), *v. t.* **1.** To foreshow by present signs; presage. **2.** To signify (by some visible object); evidence. — **Syn.** Portend, indicate, mark, note.

bet'o-ny (bĕt'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *bétoine*, fr. L. *betonica, vettonica.*] A certain plant of the mint family, formerly used in medicine and in dyeing.

be-took' (bē-tōōk'), *pret.* of BETAKE.

be-tray' (bē-trā'), *v. t.* [*be-* + OF. *traïr* to betray, L. *tradere.*] **1.** To deliver to the enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust. **2.** To prove faithless or treacherous to; fail or desert in need. **3.** To lead into error, sin, or danger. **4.** To disclose, as something which prudence would conceal; reveal unintentionally. **5.** To show or indicate (a thing not obvious). — *v. i.* To perform the act of betraying. — **be-tray'al** (-trā'ăl), *n.* — **be-tray'er**, *n.*

be-troth' (bē-trŏth'; -trōth'; 62), *v. t.* [*be-* + *troth*, i. e., *truth.*] **1.** To promise to take (as a spouse); plight one's troth to. **2.** To contract (to any one) for marriage; affiance; — esp. of a woman. — **be-troth'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

be-troth'al (bē-trŏth'ăl; -trōth'ăl; 62), *n.* Act of betrothing; fact of being betrothed; affiance; espousal.

bet'ter (bĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who bets, or lays a wager.

bet'ter, *a.; used as compar.* of GOOD. [AS. *betera*, adj., and *bet*, adv.] **1.** Having good qualities in a greater degree than another. **2.** Preferable, as in regard to rank, value, fitness, safety. **3.** Improved in health. — *adv.; used as compar.* of WELL. **1.** In a superior or more excellent manner. **2.** In a higher or greater degree; more. — *n.* **1.** That which is better. **2.** A superior, as in merit, rank, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Advantage, superiority, or victory; — usually with *of.* — *v. t.* **1.** To improve in condition, as morally, physically, socially. **2.** To surpass in excellence; excel. — **Syn.** Meliorate, ameliorate, mend, amend, correct, emend, reform, advance, promote. See IMPROVE. — *v. i.* To become better; improve.

bet'ter-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A making better; improvement. **2.** *Law.* An improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing would do.

bet'tor (bĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who bets; a better.

bet'ty (bĕt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). **1.** [*cap.*] Elizabeth; — a nickname. **2.** A man who busies himself with womanish affairs. *Contemptuous.*

be-tween' (bē-twēn'), *prep.* [AS. *betwéonum; be-* by + a form fr. AS. *twā* two.] **1.** In the space which separates; betwixt. **2.** From one to another of. **3.** In common to; by the united action of. **4.** In connection with the mutual action or interaction of; affecting the mutual relation of. **5.** In point of comparison of; as, to choose *between* courses. **Syn.** BETWEEN, AMONG. BETWEEN, in its literal sense, applies to only two objects. When used of more than two objects, it brings them individually into the relation expressed; as, the three survivors had but one pair of shoes *between* them. AMONG always implies more than two objects; as, *among* the survivors were two children. — *adv.* In an intermediate position or relation in space or time; in the interval.

be-twixt' (bē-twĭkst'), *prep. & adv.* [AS. *betweox, betweohs, betweoh; be-* by + form fr. AS. *twā* two.] Between.

Beu'lah (bū'lȧ), *n.* [Heb. *be'ūlāh*, lit., married.] **1.** Israel; — allegorically so called. *Isaiah* lxii. 4. **2.** In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a land of peace and quiet.

bev'el (bĕv'ĕl), *n.* **1.** The angle which one surface or line makes with another when not at right angles. **2.** An instrument for drawing angles or for adjusting the surfaces of work to a given inclination; — called also a *bevel square.* — *v. t.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To cut or shape to a bevel angle. — *v. i.* To incline; slant. — *a.* Having the slant of a bevel; slanting; oblique.

bev'er-age (-ẽr-ăj), *n.* [OF. *bevrage*, fr. *beivre* to drink, L. *bibere.*] Liquid for drinking; drink.

Be'vis of Hamp'ton, Sir (bē'vĭs). A knight of medieval romance, who had a wonderful sword, Mor'glā (môr'glā), and a wonderful steed, Ar'un-del (ăr'ŭn-dĕl).

bev'y (bĕv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* BEVIES (-ĭz). A company; assembly, — of girls or ladies, quails, larks, roes. — **Syn.** See FLOCK.

be-wail' (bē-wāl'), *v. t.* To express deep sorrow for; lament; bemoan. — **Syn.** See DEPLORE. — *v. i.* To lament.

be-ware' (-wâr'), *v. i.;* (as an inflected verb) -WARED' (-wârd'); -WAR'ING (-wâr'ĭng). [*be,* imperative of verb *to be* + *ware,* a.] **1.** To be on one's guard; to take care; — commonly followed by *of* or *lest.* **2.** To heed. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To take care of; have a care for.

be-wil'der (-wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* [*be-* + *wilder.*] **1.** To cause to lose one's bearings; to confuse. **2.** To daze; dumfound. — **Syn.** To perplex, confound, mystify. See PUZZLE.

be-wil'der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State or fact of being bewildered; also, a bewildering tangle or confusion.

be-witch' (-wĭch'), *v. t.* **1.** To affect (esp. to injure) by witchcraft or sorcery. **2.** To charm; fascinate. — **Syn.** Enchant, charm, entice. See CAPTIVATE. — **be-witch'er-y** (-wĭch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **be-witch'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

be-witch'ing, *p. a.* Fascinating; enchanting. — **be-witch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

be-wray' (-rā'), *v. t.* [*be-* + AS. *wrēgan* to accuse, betray.] To betray. *Obs. or Archaic.*

bey (bā), *n.* [Turk. *beg.*] A governor of a district in the Turkish dominions; also, a title of courtesy.

bey'lic, bey'lik (-lĭk), *n.* The jurisdiction of a bey.

be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *adv.* [AS. *begeondan*, prep. and adv. ; *be-* + *yeond* yond, yonder.] Farther away ; at a distance ; yonder. — *prep.* **1.** Of space or time : On or to the farther side of ; farther on or away than. **2.** Out of the reach or sphere of. **3.** Above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind. — *n.* That which is on the farther side or beyond, esp. beyond the present life.

bez'ant (bĕz'ănt ; bē-zänt'), *n.* [F. *besant*, fr. LL. *Byzantius* Byzantine.] **1.** A gold coin of Byzantium, or Constantinople, circulated in Europe from the 6th to the 15th or 16th century. **2.** *Arch.* A disk used in ornament.

bez'el (bĕz'ĕl), *n.* [fr. an old form of F. *biseau* sloping edge.] **1.** A sloping edge or face, esp. on a cutting tool. **2.** *Jewelry.* **a** The oblique side or face of a cut gem ; specifically, the upper part of a brilliant projecting from the setting. **b** The part of a setting that holds a gem.

be-zique' (bē-zēk'), *n.* [F. *bésigue.*] A kind of card game.

be'zoar (bē'zōr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Ar., fr. Per. *pād-zahr* ; *pād* protecting + *zahr* poison.] **1.** Antidote. *Obs.* **2.** Any of various concretions found chiefly in the alimentary organs of certain ruminants, and once considered to have remarkable medicinal properties, esp. as antidotes to poison.

be-zo'ni-an (bē-zō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* [It. *bisogno*, prop., need.] A recruit or raw soldier ; hence, a low fellow ; beggar. *Obs.*

bhang, bang (băng), *n.* [Hind. *bhāng*, fr. Skr. *bhaṅgā.*] **1.** The hemp plant. *India.* **2.** A narcotic and intoxicant made in India, etc., of dried hemp leaves and seed capsules.

bhees'ty, bhees'tie (bēs'tĭ), *n.* [Per. *bihishtī*, lit., heavenly.] A water carrier, as to a household. *India.*

bi- (bī-). [L., akin to *bis* twice, and E. *two.*] A prefix signifying, in general, *two*, used in forming adjectives denoting : **1.** *Two, two- . . .* ; *twice . . .* ; *doubly . . .*

Examples : *bi*convex, *doubly* convex ; *bi*petalous, having *two* petals, *two*-petaled, etc. ; *bi*pinnate, pinnate with the sections or divisions pinnate ; *bi*pinnatifid, etc.

2. a Occurring or coming every *two . . .*, lasting *two . . .*

Examples : *bi*ennial, occurring or appearing every *two* years, lasting *two* years ; *bi*weekly, occurring or appearing every *two* weeks.

b Occurring or coming *twice* a . . . ; — in this sense equivalent to *semi-*, which is preferable ; as in *bi*weekly.

3. Specif. : *Chem.* Denoting the presence of *two atoms or equivalents* of the constituent to the name of which *bi-* is prefixed, or that this constituent is present in *double the proportion of the other component*, or in *double the ordinary proportion ;* as in *bi*carbonate. *Bi-* and *di-* are sometimes interchangeable, but *di-* is usually preferred.

bi-an'gu-lar (bī-ăn'gū-lăr), *a.* Having two angles.

bi-an'nu-al (-ăn'ū-ăl), *a.* Semiannual. See BI-, 2 **b**.

bi'as (bī'ăs), *n. ; pl.* BIASES (-ĕz ; 24). [F. *biais.*] **1.** A diagonal or slant, esp. across a fabric. **2.** The peculiarity of a bowl causing it to swerve when rolled ; also, the tendency of the bowl to swerve. **3.** A propensity of the mind ; bent ; inclination. — **Syn.** Prejudice, partiality. See BENT. — *a.* Slanting ; diagonal to the texture or outline ; — applied to fabrics. — *adv.* In a slanting manner ; obliquely. — *v. t. ;* -ASED or -ASSED (bī'ăst) ; -AS-ING or -AS-SING. To give a bias to ; incline ; influence ; prejudice.

bib (bĭb), *v. t. & i. ;* BIBBED (bĭbd) ; BIB'BING. [L. *bibere.*] To drink ; sip ; tipple. *Obs. or Dial.* — *n.* [because the *bib* receives what the child slavers.] A small protective piece of cloth worn over the breast, esp. by children.

bib'ber (bĭb'ẽr), *n.* A tippler ; — chiefly in composition.

bib'ble-bab'ble (bĭb''l-bab''l). *n.* Idle talk ; babble.

bib'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A faucet having a bent-down nozzle.

Bi'ble (bī'b'l), *n.* [F. *bible*, L. *biblia*, pl. fr. Gr. *βιβλία*, pl. of *βιβλίον*, dim. of *βίβλος* book, prop., Egyptian papyrus.] **1.** The BOOK, by way of eminence ; i. e., the book of writings accepted by Christians as inspired by God and of divine authority ; the Scriptures. **2.** A book containing the sacred writings of any religion. **3.** [*l. c.*] A book looked upon as authoritative. — **Bib'li-cal** (bĭb'lĭ-kăl), *a.*

bib'li-o- (-ō-). A combining form from Greek *βιβλίον*, *book.*

bib'li-og'ra-pher (bĭb'lĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιογράφος* ; *βιβλίον* book + *γράφειν* to write.] One who writes, or is versed in, bibliography.

bib'li-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n. ; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). **1.** The history or description of books and manuscripts. **2.** A list of books relating to a given subject or author. — **bib'li-o-graph'ic** (-ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bib'li-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *-latry.*] Book worship, esp. of the Bible. — **bib'li-ol'a-ter** (-tẽr), **-ol'a-trist**, *n.*

bib'li-ol'o-gy (bĭb'lĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Bibliography.

bib'li-o-man'cy (bĭb'lĭ-ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *-mancy.*] Divination by books, esp. by passages of Scripture.

bib'li-o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A mania for acquiring books. — **bib'li-o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n. & a.* — **-ma-ni'a-cal**, *a.*

bib'li-o-phile (bĭb'lĭ-ō-fīl ; -fĭl), *or* **-phil** (-fĭl), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. *φίλος* friend.] A lover of books.

bib'li-o-pole' (-pōl'), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. *βιβλίον* book + *πώλης* seller.] One who sells books, esp. rare ones.

bib'li-o-the'ca (-thē'kȧ), *n. ; Obs.* **bib'li-o-theke** (bĭb'lĭ-ō-thēk ; -thē'ĕk ; -ēk). [L., deriv. of Gr. *βιβλίον* book + *θήκη* case, box.] A library. — **bib'li-o-the'cal** (-thē'kăl), *a.*

bib'u-lous (bĭb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *bibulus*, fr. *bibere* to drink.] **1** Readily imbibing fluids or moisture ; spongy. **2.** Inclined to drink ; addicted to tippling.

bi-cam'er-al (bī-kăm'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*bi-* + *camera.*] Of or including two chambers, or legislative branches.

bi-cap'su-lar (-kăp'sū-lăr), *a.* *Bot.* See BI-, 1.

bi-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* An acid carbonate. See BI-, 3.

bice (bīs), *n.* [F. *bis* dark gray.] *Paint.* A kind of blue or green pigment.

bi-cen'te-na-ry (bī-sĕn'tē-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to two hundred, esp. 200 years. — *n.* = BICENTENNIAL, *n.*

bi'cen-ten'ni-al (bī'sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of 200 years. **2.** Occurring every 200 years. — *n.* The 200th year or anniversary, or its celebration. [Having two heads.]

bi-ceph'a-lous (bī-sĕf'ȧ-lŭs), *a.* [*bi-* + Gr. *κεφαλή* head.]

bi'ceps (bī'sĕps), *n.* [L., two-headed ; *bis* twice + *caput* head.] *Anat.* A muscle having two heads or origins ; esp., the large flexor muscle of the front of the upper arm.

bi-chlo'ride (bī-klō'rĭd ; -rĭd), *n.* See BI-, 3. Specif : Mercuric chloride, a strongly corrosive and antiseptic substance often called *corrosive sublimate.*

bi-cip'i-tal (-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *biceps, bicipitis.* See BICEPS.] *Anat.* a Having two heads or origins, as certain muscles. **b** Pertaining to a biceps muscle.

bick'er (bĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To contend petulantly ; wrangle. **2.** To move quickly and unsteadily, as a flame or light ; quiver. — *n.* Contention ; wrangle. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE.

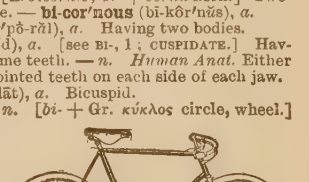
bi'corn (bī'kôrn), *a.* [L. *bicornis*, *bi-* + *cornu* horn.] Two-horned ; crescentlike. — **bi-cor'nous** (bī-kôr'nŭs), *a.*

bi-cor'po-ral (bī-kôr'pŏ-răl), *a.* Having two bodies.

bi-cus'pid (bī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [see BI-, 1 ; CUSPIDATE.] Having two points, as some teeth. — *n.* *Human Anat.* Either of the two double-pointed teeth on each side of each jaw.

bi-cus'pi-date (-pĭ-dāt), *a.* Bicuspid.

bi'cy-cle (bī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [*bi-* + Gr. *κύκλος* circle, wheel.] A light vehicle having two wheels one behind the other and propelled by the feet acting on treadles. — *v. i. ;* -CLED (-k'ld) ; -CLING (-klĭng). To ride a bicycle. — **bi'cy-cler** (-klẽr), *n.* — **bi'cy-clist** (-klĭst), *n.*



Bicycle.

bid (bĭd), *v. t. ; pret.* BADE (băd), BID, *Obs.* BAD ; *p. p* BIDDEN (bĭd'n), BID ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'DING. [fr. AS. *biddan*, but early confused with AS. *béodan*, to offer, command. *Bid* now has the form of ME. *bidden* to ask, but the meaning of ME. *beden* to command.] **1.** To offer to pay (a certain price, as for a thing put up at auction), or to take (a certain price, as for work to be done under a contract). **2.** To order ; command. **3.** To invite ; request to come. **4.** To express or utter, as a wish, a greeting, etc. — **Syn.** Proffer, tender, propose ; direct, charge, enjoin. — *v. i.* To make a bid. — *n.* Act of one who bids something ; an offer. — **bid'dance** (-ăns), *n.*

bid'da-ble (bĭd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Obedient ; docile.

bid'der (bĭd'ẽr), *n.* One who bids.

bid'ding, *n.* **1.** Act of making bids ; an offer of a price. **2.** Command ; order. **3.** An invitation or summons.

bid'dy (bĭd'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). A hen or chicken.

bid'dy, *n.* [for *Bridget*, fem. proper name.] An Irish serving girl or woman ; a maidservant. *Colloq.*

bide (bīd), *v. i. ; pret.* BODE (bōd) ; *pret. & p. p.* BID'ED (bīd'ĕd ; 24) *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'ING (bīd'ĭng). [AS. *bīdan.*] **1** To dwell ; abide. **2.** To continue in a place, state, or action ; continue to be. — *v. t.* **1.** To wait for. **2.** To encounter ; withstand ; also, to endure ; suffer.

bi-den′tate (bī-dĕn′tāt), **bi-den′tal** (-tăl), *a.* Two-toothed.
bield (bēld), *v. t.* To shelter; protect. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bien, bein (bēn), *a.* Comfortable; thriving; cozy. *Scot.*
bi-en′ni-al (bī-ĕn′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *biennalis*, fr. *biennium* a space of two years; *bis* twice + *annus* year.] **1.** Taking place once in two years. **2.** Continuing or lasting for two years. — *n.* **1.** Something which takes place once in two years. **2.** A biennial plant; a plant that lasts only two years, producing leaves the first year with fruit, and seed the second, as the carrot and beet. — **bi-en′ni-al-ly**, *adv.*
bier (bēr), *n.* [AS. *bǣr*, *bǣre.*] A litter. *Obs.*, except of the frame on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave.
bi-fa′cial (bī-fā′shăl), *a.* **1.** Having the opposite surfaces alike. **2.** Having two fronts or faces.
bi-fa′ri-ous (bī-fā′rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *bifarius*; *bi-* + *fari* to speak.] Twofold; arranged in two rows.
bi′fid (bī′fĭd), *a.* [L. *bifidus*; *bi-* + root of *findere* to split.] Split into two equal lobes or parts. — **bi′fid-ly**, *adv.*
bi-fi′lar (bī-fī′lȧr), *a.*, **bi-fo′cal** (-fō′kăl), *a.* See BI-, 1.
bi-fo′li-ate (bī-fō′lĭ-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Two-leaved.
bi′form (bī′fôrm), *a.* Having or combining characteristics of two forms, as a satyr. — **bi′formed** (-fôrmd), *a.*
Bif′rost (bēf′rŏst), *n.* [Icel. *bifröst.*] *Norse Myth.* The rainbow bridge connecting Asgard and the lower world.
bi-fur′cate (bī-fûr′kāt) } *a.* Two-pronged;
bi-fur′cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd; bī′fŭr-kāt′ĕd) } two-forked.
bi-fur′cate (bī-fûr′kāt; bī′fŭr-kāt), *v. i.* To divide into two branches. — **bi′fur-ca′tion** (bī′fŭr-kā′shŭn), *n.*
big (bĭg), *a.*; BIG′GER (-ẽr); BIG′GEST. **1.** Strong; valiant. *Obs.* **2.** Large in size, bulk, or extent. **3.** Pregnant. **4.** Having greatness, fullness, inflation, or the like. — **Syn.** Bulky, massive, gross. See GREAT.
big′a-mist (bĭg′ȧ-mĭst), *n.* One who practices bigamy.
big′a-my (-mĭ), *n.* [fr. L. *bigamus* twice married, *bi-* + Gr. γάμος marriage.] Act of ceremonially marrying one person when already legally married to another. — **big′a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* — **big′a-mous-ly**, *adv.*
big′ger (-ẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of BIG, *a.*
big′gin (-ĭn), *n.* Also **big′gen.** [F. *béguin.*] A child's cap; cap; nightcap, specif., in *Eng.*, the coif of a sergeant at law.
big′gin, *n.* A kind of coffeepot in which the coffee is held in a percolator, invented about 1800 by one Mr. Biggin.
big′horn′ (-hôrn′), *n.* The wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains.

Bighorn.

bight (bīt), *n.* [AS. *byht*, fr. *būgan* to bend.] **1.** A corner; bend, angle, hollow. **2.** *Geog.* A bend or curve, as in a river; specif., a sharp bend in a coast, forming an open bay. **3.** *Naut.* The double part of a rope when bent; loop.
big′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
big′ot (bĭg′ŭt), *n.* [F. *bigot* bigot, hypocrite, in OF. a name once given to the Normans in France.] One obstinately and blindly devoted to his own church, party, belief, etc. — **Syn.** See ENTHUSIAST.
big′ot-ed (-ĕd; 24), *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, ritual, or the like; illiberal toward others' opinions. — **big′ot-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Syn.** Prejudiced, intolerant, narrow-minded.
big′ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). State of mind of a bigot; also, acts or beliefs ensuing from such a state.
big tree. The giant sequoia.
big′wig′ (-wĭg′), *n.* A person of consequence. *Jocose.*
‖ **bi′jou′** (bē′zhōō′; bē′zhōō), *n.*; *pl.* BIJOUX (-zhōō′; -zhōōz′; bē′-) [F.] An elegant trinket; jewel.
‖ **bi′jou′te-rie′** (bē′zhōō′t′-rē′, bē̇-zhōō′tẽ-rē), *n.* [F.] Bijoux, collectively. — **bi-jou′try** (bē̇-zhōō′trĭ), *n.*
bi′ju-gate (bī′jōō-gāt; bī-jōō′gāt), *a.* [L. *bi-* + *jugatus*, joined.] *Bot.* Of a pinnate leaf, having two pairs of leaflets.
bike (bīk), *n.* **1.** A nest of wild bees, wasps, or ants **2.** Hence: **a** A swarm or crowd. **b** Anything likened to a beehive. *All Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
bi-la′bi-al (bī-lā′bĭ-ăl), **bi-la′bi-ate** (-āt), *a.* [*bi-* + *labial*, *labiate.*] Having two lips, as a corolla.
bi′la-mel′lar (-lȧ-mĕl′ȧr; -lăm′ĕ-lȧr), **bi-lam′el-late** (-lăm′ĕ-lāt), **-el-lat′ed** (-lăm′ĕ-lāt′ĕd), *a.*; **bi-lam′i-nar** (-ĭ-nȧr), **bi-lam′i-nate** (-nāt), **-i-nat′ed** (-nāt′ĕd), *a.* See BI-, 1.
bi-lat′er-al (-lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* Having two sides; affecting two sides or two parties. — **bi-lat′er-al-ly**, *adv.*
bil′ber-ry (bĭl′bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The European whortleberry.
bil′bo (bĭl′bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOES (-bōz). [fr. *Bilbao*, in Spain.] **1.** A rapier; sword. **2.** *pl.* An iron fetter having shackles sliding on a long bar or bolt, used esp. on shipboard.
bile (bīl), *n.* [L. *bilis.*] **1.** The yellow, or greenish, viscid fluid secreted by the liver. **2.** Fig.: Choler; ill humor.
bilge (bĭlj), *n.* [variant of *bulge.*] **1.** The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle. **2.** *Naut.* **a** That part of a ship's underwater body extending from the keel to the part having the sharpest curvature. **b** The space next the keelson of a ship. — *v. i.*; BILGED (bĭljd); BILG′ING (bĭl′jĭng). *Naut.* To spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge; to rest on the bilge; — said of a vessel. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To fracture or stave in the bilge or bottom of (a vessel).
bilge water. *Naut.* Water that collects in the bilge.
bil′i-a-ry (bĭl′ĭ-ȧ-rĭ; -yȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *bilis* bile.] *Physiol.* Pertaining to or conveying bile.
bi-lin′gual (bī-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a.* [L. *bilinguis*; *bi-* + *lingua* tongue, language.] Containing, consisting of, expressed in, or using, two languages. — **bi-lin′gual-ly**, *adv.*
bil′ious (bĭl′yŭs), *a.* [L. *biliosus*, fr. *bilis* bile.] **1.** Disordered in respect to the bile; dependent on, due to, or characterized by, an excess of bile. **2.** Choleric; ill-tempered. — **bil′ious-ly**, *adv.* — **bil′ious-ness**, *n.*
bi-lit′er-al (bī-lĭt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of two letters. — *n.* A word, syllable, or root of two letters.
bilk (bĭlk), *v. t.* **1.** To evade payment of. **2.** To frustrate or disappoint; deceive; defraud. — *n.* **1.** A cheat; a trick. **2.** An untrustworthy person; a cheat.
bill (bĭl), *n.* [AS. *bile.*] **1.** The beak or nib of a bird. **2.** A similar beak in other animals, as the turtles. — **Syn.** See BEAK. — *v. i.* To join bills, as doves; caress fondly.
bill, *n.* [AS. *bill*, *bil.*] **1.** A kind of obsolete military weapon having a hook-shaped blade. **2.** A cutting instrument with a hook-shaped point, used in pruning, etc.
bill, *n.* [LL. *billa*, for L. *bulla* anything rounded, LL., seal, stamp, letter, edict, roll.] **1.** A written document (orig. under seal); a note. *Obs.* **2.** A document containing a petition or prayer. **3.** A draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment. **4.** *Law.* A declaration in writing stating the wrong complained of in an action. **5.** A placard; poster, handbill. **6.** **a** = BILL OF EXCHANGE. **b** A promissory note; — still used in the United States of bank notes, treasury notes, and silver certificates; as, a ten-dollar *bill.* **7.** An account of goods sold or services rendered with the price or charge. **8.** Any paper containing a statement of particulars. — **bill of exchange**, an unconditional written order from one person to another to pay to some person designated a certain sum therein named. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a bill, or list, of, as, to *bill* goods. **2.** To advertise by bills, or posters; placard with bills.
bil′let (bĭl′ĕt, 24), *n.* [dim. of 3d *bill.*] **1.** A note; short letter. **2** A written order or ticket. **3.** Quarters or place to which one is assigned, as by a billet; berth; position; place. — *v. t.* **1.** *Mil.* To direct by a billet where to lodge; hence, to quarter. **2.** To assign a billet to.
bil′let, *n.* [F. *billette*, fr. *bille* log, round stick.] A small stick of wood, as for firewood; also, a bar of metal.
‖ **bil′let-doux′** (bĭl′ĕ-dōō′; *F.* bē′yĕ′dōō′), *n.*; *pl.* BILLETS-DOUX (bĭl′ĕ-dōōz′, *F* bē′yĕ′dōō′). [F. *billet* note + *doux* sweet, L. *dulcis.*] A love letter or note.
bil′liards (bĭl′yȧrdz), *n.* [F. *billard* billiards, OF. *billart* staff, cue, *bille* log.] Any of several games played on an oblong table, surrounded by an elastic ledge or cushion, with balls impelled by a cue.
bil′lings-gate′ (bĭl′ĭngz-gāt′), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A fish market, in London, notorious for foul and abusive language. **2.** Coarsely abusive, foul, or profane language.
bil′lion (-yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bis* twice, in imitation of *million* million.] In French and American numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000.000,000, in English and German numeration, a million millions, or 1,000,000,000,000.
bil′lion-aire′ (-âr′), *n.* One whose wealth is a billion or more, as of francs or dollars.
bill′man (bĭl′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A person who uses, or is armed with, a bill.
bil′low (bĭl′ō), *n.* An undulation of waters; wave. — **Syn.** See WAVE. — *v. i.* To surge; rise and roll in waves.
bil′low-y (-ō-ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, billows.
bil′ly (-ĭ), *n.*; -LIES (-ĭz). A bludgeon; club.
bil′ly, *n.* Comrade; fellow; chap. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bil′ly-cock′ (-kŏk′), *n.*, *or* **billycock hat.** A round, low-crowned, soft felt hat; a wide-awake; sometimes, a stiff felt hat, or bowler. *British.*

bi-lo'bate (bī-lō'bāt), **bi-lo'bat-ed** (-bāt-ĕd ; 24), *a.*, **bi-loc'u-lar** (bī-lŏk'ū-lär), *a* See BI-, 1.

Bim'a-na (bĭm'ä-nä ; bī-mä'nä), *n. pl.* [*bi-* + L. *manus* hand.] *Zoöl.* See QUADRUMANA.

bim'a-nous (bĭm'ä-nŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Two-handed.

bi'me-tal'lic (bī'mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Composed of two metals. **2.** Using a double metallic standard (as gold and silver) for coins or currency ; of or pert. to bimetallism.

bi-met'al-lism (bī-mĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Use of two metals (as gold and silver) to form at the same time, in combination, the standard of value ; usually, such use under conditions of free coinage to either metal with the right of debtors to discharge their debts at their option in either of the two metals at a ratio fixed by law. — **bi-met'al-list** (-ĭst), *n.*

bi-month'ly (-mŭnth'lĭ), *a. & n.* See BI-, 2 **a** & **b**.

bin (bĭn), *n.* [AS. *binn* manger, crib.] A box, frame, crib, or inclosed place, used as a receptacle.

bi'na-ry (bī'nä-rĭ), *a.* [L. *binarius*, fr. *bini* two by two, two at a time.] Compounded, consisting of, or characterized by, two things or parts.

bi'nate (bī'nāt), *a.* [L. *bini* two by two.] *Bot.* Double ; growing in pairs or couples. — **bi'nate-ly**, *adv.*

bind (bīnd), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* BOUND ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIND'ING. [AS. *bindan*, past tense *band*, *bundon*, p. p. *bunden*.] **1.** To tie or confine with a cord, band, chain, or the like. **2.** To confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind. **3.** To cover as with a bandage ; bandage. **4.** To make fast (a thing *about* or *upon* something) by or as by tying. **5.** To protect or strengthen by a band or binding, often ornamental. **6.** To sew or fasten together and inclose in a cover, as a pamphlet or book. **7.** Fig. : To oblige, restrain, or hold by authority, law, duty, promise, vow, affection, or other moral or social tie. — *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of tying something. **2.** To grow stiff; cohere. **3.** To be restrained from motion, or from customary action, as by friction. **4.** To exert a binding or restraining influence. — *n.* That which binds or ties ; act of binding ; state of being bound.

bind'er (bīn'dĕr), *n.* One that binds, as a person, a cord or band, a device for tying grain in sheaves, etc.

bind'er-y (-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place where books, etc., are bound ; a bookbinder's establishment.

bind'ing, *p. a.* That binds or serves to bind. — *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that binds. **2.** A thing that binds, as the fastening of the sections of a book, esp. this fastening with the cover.

bind'weed' (bīnd'wēd'), *n.* Any convolvulus.

bing (bĭng), *n.* A heap or pile. *Obs. or Dial.*

bin'na-cle (bĭn'ä-k'l), *n.* [for *bittacle*, through Pg., fr. L. *habitaculum* dwelling place.] *Naut.* A case, box, or stand containing a ship's compass and a lamp for use at night.

bin'o-cle (-ŏ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bini* two at a time + *oculus* eye.] *Optics.* A binocular telescope, field glass, or the like.

bin-oc'u-lar (bĭn-ŏk'ū-lär ; bī-nŏk'-), *a.* Pertaining to or using both eyes at once ; also, adapted to the use of both eyes. — *n.* A binocular glass, as an opera glass.

bi-no'mi-al (bī-nō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *bi-* + *nomen* name.] Consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials. — *n. Alg.* An expression consisting of two terms connected by the plus sign (+) or minus sign (−), as $a+bx$ or $7-3$.

bi'o- (bī'ō-). A combining form from Greek *βίος*, life.

bi'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs) } *n.* [*bio-* + *-genesis*.] *Biol.* The
bi-og'e-ny (bī-ŏj'ĕ-nĭ) } doctrine that the genesis of living organisms can take place only through living germs or parents. — **bi'o-ge-net'ic** (bī'ō-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

bi'o-graph (bī'ō-grăf), *n.* [*bio-* + *-graph*.] An animated-picture machine for screen projection ; a cinematograph.

bi-og'ra-pher (bī-ŏg'rä-fĕr), *n.* One who writes biography.

bi-og'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n. ; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. *βιογραφία* ; *βίος* life + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** The written history of a person's life. **2.** Biographical writings or composition in general. — **bi'o-graph'ic** (bī'ō-grăf'ĭk), **bi'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **bi'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bi-ol'o-gy (bī-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*bio-* + *-logy*.] Science of life ; the branch of knowledge which treats of the origin, development, structure, functions, distribution, etc., of plants and animals. — **bi'o-log'i-cal** (bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), **bi'o-log'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **bi'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-ol'o-gist** (bī-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

bi'o-nom'ics (bī'ō-nŏm'ĭks), *n.* [*bio-* + *-nomics* as in economics.] Ecology. — **bi'o-nom'ic** (-ĭk). **bi'o-nom'i-cal**, *a.*

bi'o-tite (bī'ō-tīt), *n.* [after J. B. *Biot*, French naturalist.] *Min.* A species of mica, generally black or dark green.

bip'a-rous (bĭp'ä-rŭs), *a.* [*bi-* + *-parous*.] *Zoöl.* Bringing forth two young at a birth.

bi-par'tite (bī-pär'tīt), *a.* **1.** Being in two parts ; having two correspondent parts, as a legal writing. **2.** Divided into two parts almost to the base, as a leaf.

bi'par-ti'tion (bī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Division into two parts.

bi'ped (bī'pĕd), *n.* [L. *bipes* ; *bi-* + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A two-footed animal, as man. — **bi'pe-dal** (bī'pē-dăl ; bĭp'ē-), *a.*

bi-pet'al-ous (bī-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.*, **bi-pin'nate** (bī-pĭn'āt), **bi-pin'nat-ed** (-āt-ĕd), *a.*, **bi'pin-nat'i-fid** (bī'pĭ-năt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.*, **bi'pin-nat'i-par'tite** (-pär'tīt), *a.*, **bi'pin-nat'i-sect** (-sĕkt), **-sect'ed**, *a.* See BI-, 1.

Bipinnate Leaf.

bi'plane' (bī'plān'), *n.* An aëroplane having two supporting planes.

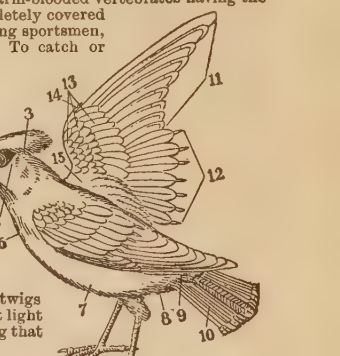
bi-po'lar (bī-pō'lär), *a.* See BI-, 1.

bi-quad'rate (bī-kwŏd'rāt), *n. Math.* The fourth power, or the square of the square. — **bi'quad-rat'ic** (bī'kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a. & n.*

birch (bûrch), *n.* [AS. *birce*, *bierce*, *beorc*.] **1.** Any of various species of valuable timber trees. **2.** A birch twig or twigs, for flogging. — *v. t.* To whip with a birch. — **birch'en** (bûr'ch'n), *a.* — **birch'ing**, *vb. n.*

bird (bûrd), *n.* [ME. *brid*, *bred*, *bird*, young bird, bird, AS. *bridd*.] **1.** The young of any animal. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Any member of a class of warm-blooded vertebrates having the body more or less completely covered with feathers. **3.** Among sportsmen, a game bird. — *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.

bird of paradise, any of a number of very beautiful birds of New Guinea and adjacent islands notable for their brilliant colors and elegant plumes. — **b. of passage**, a migratory bird.


Bird. 1 Forehead ; 2 Crown ; 3 Occipital Region ; 4 Lore ; 5 Auricular Region ; 6 Breast ; 7-8 Abdomen ; 9 Under Tail Coverts ; 10 Tail ; 11 Primaries ; 12 Secondaries ; 13 Upper Wing Coverts ; 14 Bastard Wing ; 15 Scapulars

bird'lime' (-līm'), *n.* [*bird* + *lime* viscous substance.] A viscid substance smeared on twigs to catch small birds that light on it. Hence : Anything that insnares.

bird'man' (bûrd'măn'), *n. ; pl.* -MEN. An airman; aëronaut ; aviator.

bird's'-eye' (bûrdz'ī'), *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; hence, general, not minute. — *n.* Any of various small bright-colored flowers.

bi'reme (bī'rēm), *n.* [L. *biremis* ; *bi-* + *remus* oar.] A galley with two banks of oars.

bi-ret'ta (bĭ-rĕt'ä), *or* **ber-ret'ta** (bĕ-rĕt'ä), *n.* [fr. It., fr. LL., fr. L. *birrus*, *birrum*, a cloak.] *R. C. Ch.* A kind of square cap worn on certain occasions by ecclesiastics.

birl (bûrl), *v. t. & i.* To spin so as to whirr ; hence, to whirr. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

birl, birle, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *byrlian* to pour out.] To pour (beer or wine) ; to drink ; carouse. *Obs. or Dial.*

birth (bûrth), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of coming into life, or of being born ; also, act of bringing forth. **2.** That which is born or produced. **3.** Lineage ; descent ; sometimes, noble descent. **4.** The condition to which a person is born ; inherited state, disposition, or tendency. **5.** Origin ; beginning. — **Syn.** Parentage, extraction, lineage, race, family.

birth'day' (-dā'), *n.* **1.** Day of birth, origin, or commencement. **2.** The anniversary of one's birth.

birth'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth.

birth'place' (-plās'), *n.* Place of birth or origin.

birth'right' (-rīt'), *n.* Any right belonging by birth.

birth'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* Trillium.

bis (bĭs), *adv.* [L. *bis* twice, fr. root of *duo* two.] Twice ; — used to direct or ask repetition, as of a passage of music.

Bi-sa'yan (bē-sä'yăn). Var. of VISAYAN.

bis'cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.*; *pl.* -CUIT or -CUITS. [F., fr. L. *bis* twice + *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere* to cook.] **1.** A kind of unraised bread, baked hard in flat cakes; — usually called *cracker* in the U. S. **2.** A small cake of bread raised and shortened, or made light with soda or baking powder. *U. S.* **3.** Unglazed earthenware after the first baking.

bi-sect' (bī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *bi-* + *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] To divide into two parts or, *Geom.*, into two equal parts. — **bi-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* — **bi-sec'tor** (-tẽr, -tôr), *n.*

bi-sex'u-al (-sĕk'shŭ-ăl), *a.* Of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* [AS. *bisceop*, *biscop*, L. *episcopus* overseer, bishop, Gr. ἐπίσκοπος; ἐπι over + σκοπός inspector.] **1.** A spiritual overseer or director. **2.** *Eccl.* A clergyman of the highest order in various Christian churches. **3.** *Chess.* A certain piece that can move diagonally only. — *v. t.* To appoint as bishop; make a bishop of.

bish'op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* [AS. *bisceoprīce*; *bisceop* bishop + *rīce* dominion.] **1.** A diocese. **2.** The office of a bishop.

bis'muth (bĭz'mŭth, bĭs'mŭth), *n.* [G.] *Chem.* A brittle, reddish white metallic element. Symbol, *Bi*; at. wt., 208.0. — **bis'muth-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **bis'muth-ic** (-ĭk; -mū'thĭk), *a.* — **bis'muth-ous** (bĭz'mŭth-ŭs; bĭs'-), *a.*

bi'son (bī'sŭn), *n.* [L., a wild ox, fr. Gr. *βίσων*.] Either of two species (the aurochs, or European bison, and the American bison) of large bovine quadrupeds, with massive shaggy fore quarters and head.

bisque (bĭsk), *n.* [F.] A thick, rich soup made esp. of crawfish or other shellfish or of flesh of birds or rabbits.

bisque, *n.* [corrupt. of *biscuit*.] *Ceramics.* Biscuit.

bis-sex'tile (bĭ-sĕks'tĭl), *a.* [L. *bissextilis* annus, fr. *bissextus*; *bis* twice + *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six.] Containing or designating the day intercalated in leap years in the Julian calendar. — *n.* Leap year

bis'son (bĭs'n), *a.* [AS. *bisen.*] Blind; also, blinding. *Obs.*

bis'ter } (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *bistre.*] *Paint.* A dark brown pigment

bis'tre } used in water color; also, its color.

bis'tou-ry (-tōō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *bistouri.*] A kind of small slender knife used in surgery.

bi-sul'cate (bi-sŭl'kāt) } *a.* **1.** Having two grooves. **2.** Cloven; **bi-sul'cat-ed** (-kāt-ĕd) } — of a foot or hoof.

bit (bĭt), *n.* [AS. *bite* bite, fr. *bītan* to bite.] **1.** The biting or cutting edge or part of a tool. **2.** A tool for drilling or boring. **3.** The part of a bridle, usually of steel, inserted in a horse's mouth, together with its appendages. **4.** Anything that curbs or restrains. — *v. t.*; BIT'TED; BIT'TING. To put a bridle or bit on; curb; check; bridle.

bit, *n.* [AS. *bita*, fr. *bītan* to bite.] **1.** A part of anything such as may be bitten off; morsel; bite. **2.** A small part of anything; little; jot; tittle; whit. **3.** Somewhat; something, but not very great. **4.** Any of several small coins.

bitch (bĭch), *n.* [AS. *bicce.*] The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.

bite (bīt), *v. t.*; *pret.* BIT; *p. p.* BIT'TEN (bĭt''n), BIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIT'ING (bīt'ĭng). [AS. *bītan.*] **1.** To seize with or as with the teeth, jaws, or a jawlike organ, so as to enter, nip, or grip the thing seized; to wound or pierce with a fang, proboscis, or similar organ. **2.** To cut, gash, or pierce, as an edged weapon. **3.** To cause sharp pain or smarting to. **4.** To act on chemically; to corrode; eat. — *v. i.* **1.** To bite something. **2.** To be pungent, as mustard. **3.** To take a bait; take a tempting offer. — *n.* **1.** Act or manner of biting. **2.** A morsel; as much as is taken at a bite. **3.** Food; victuals. **4.** A wound made by biting. **5.** The hold or grip by which friction is created or purchase obtained, as of one part of a machine on another part. **6.** The smart, tang, or penetrating effect of a sharply impinging sensation. — **bīt'er** (bīt'ẽr), *n.*

bit'ing, *p. a.* That bites; sharp; cutting; sarcastic; caustic. — **bit'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bitt (bĭt), *n.* On a ship, a fixed vertical timber or iron casting, usually one of a pair, for securing hawsers, ropes, etc. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To put round the bitts, as a cable.

bit'ten (bĭt'n), *p. p.* of BITE.

bit'ter (-ẽr), *a.* [AS. *biter.*] **1** Having or designating a peculiar, characteristically disagreeable taste, as of hops. **2.** Painful; distressful; grievous. **3.** Characterized by severity or cruelty; harsh; caustic. — **Syn.** Acrid, sharp, pungent; cutting, severe. See SOUR. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become bitter. — **bit'ter-ish**, *a.* — **bit'ter-ly**, *adv.*

bit'tern (bĭt'ẽrn), *n.* [fr. BITTER, *a.*] The bitter liquor in salt works after the salt has crystallized out.

bit'tern (bĭt'ẽrn), *n.* [fr. F. *butor.*] Any of certain small or medium-sized birds of the heron family, noted for their booming cry.

European Bittern.

bit'ter-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

bit'ters (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root is steeped.

bit'ter-sweet' (-swēt'), *a.* Mingling bitter and sweet. — *n.* **1.** A climbing poisonous plant, of the nightshade family, with purple flowers and oval red berries. It has a taste at first sweetish and then bitter. **2.** An American climbing shrub the yellow capsule of which opens and discloses a red aril.

bit'u-lith'ic (bĭt'ŭ-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*bitumen* + Gr. λίθος stone.] Designating a paving of broken stone cemented with bitumen or asphalt.

bi-tu'men (bĭ-tū'mĕn; bĭt'ŭ-), *n.* [L. *bitumen.*] Originally, mineral pitch, or asphalt (see ASPHALT). Hence, any of a number of inflammable mineral substances including asphalt, the semisolid tars, petroleum, and naphtha. — **bi-tu'mi-nize** (bĭ-tū'mĭ-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). — **bi-tu'mi-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-), *n.*

bi-tu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Having the qualities of, compounded with, or containing, bitumen.

bi'va'lent (bī'vā'lĕnt; bĭv'ā-), *a.* [*bi-* + L. *valens*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of two. — **bi'va'lence** (-lĕns), **bi'va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

bi'valve (bī'vălv), *n.* A mollusk having a shell consisting of a right and a left valve connected by a hinge, as an oyster. — *a.* Having a shell composed of two such valves. — **bi'valved** (-vălvd), **bi-val'vu-lar** (-bī-văl'vŭ-lẽr), *a.*

biv'ouac (bĭv'wăk; bĭv'ōō-ăk), *n.* [F., prob. fr. G. *beiwache*, or *beiwacht*; *bei* by + *wachen* to watch.] An encampment for a short sojourn under improvised shelter or none. — *v. i.*, -OUACKED (-wăkt; -ōō-ăkt); -OUACKING. To encamp, as for the night, without tents or housing.

bi'week'ly (bī'wēk'lĭ), *a., adv., & n.* See BI-, 2 **a** & **b**.

bi-zarre' (bĭ-zär'), *a.* [F., fr. Sp. *bizarro* gallant, brave, liberal.] Characterized by unnatural or sensational contrasts; fantastical. — **Syn.** See FANCIFUL.

blab (blăb), *v. t. & i.*; BLABBED (blăbd); BLAB'BING. **1.** To talk foolishly or idly; chatter; babble. **2.** To speak, talk, or tell unnecessarily or thoughtlessly. — *n.* **1.** One who blabs; a telltale. **2.** Idle talk; taletelling. — **blab'ber** (blăb'ẽr), *n.*

black (blăk), *a.* [AS. *blæc.*] **1.** Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it. **2.** Having dark skin, hair, and eyes; of a race characterized by dark pigmentation. **3.** Soiled with dirt; foul. **4.** Dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness. **5.** Destitute of moral light or goodness; wicked. — **Syn.** Dark, murky, pitchy, inky, somber, dusky, swart, ebon, atrocious. — *n.* **1.** The darkest color. **2.** A black pigment or dye. **3.** A black garment or dress. **4.** A stain; spot. **5.** A Negro, Negrito, or native Australian; loosely, one of a dark-skinned race. — *adv.* Sullenly, threateningly; maliciously. — *v. t.* **1.** To make black; sully. **2.** To make black and shining, as boots.

black'a-moor (blăk'ă-mōōr), *n.* [*black* + *Moor.*] A black; esp., an African black; a negro or negress.

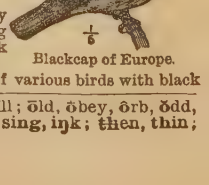
black art. Art of conjurers and witches; necromancy.

black'-a-vised' (-vīst'; -vīzd'), *a.* Dark-visaged; swart.

black'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A ball of black color, esp. one used as a negative in voting; — usually two words. — *v. t.* To vote against or reject by or as if by voting with a black ball.

black'ber-ry (blăk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of any of many species of brambles, composed of small drupes on a juicy receptacle, the drupes being black or very dark purple when ripe; also, any plant bearing the fruit.

black'bird (-bûrd), *n.* Any of a number of different birds so called because the males are largely or entirely black, as the merle in England, or, in the United States, the crow blackbird, the redwing, the rusty grackle, etc.



Blackcap of Europe.

black'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* Any dark smooth surface for writing on, drawing on, etc., with chalk or crayons.

black'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** Any of various birds with black

crowns, as a small European warbler, the chickadee, etc. **2.** A species of raspberry.

black'cock' (blăk'kŏk'), *n.* The male of the black grouse.

black damp. = CHOKE DAMP.

black death. A virulent form of plague which ravaged Asia and Europe in the 14th century.

black'en (blăk'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make black or dark; darken. **2.** To defame; sully. — **Syn.** Vilify, slander, calumniate. — *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

Black'feet', *n. pl.* A certain tribe of Algonquian Indians.

black'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* An Australian aboriginal.

black'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH *or* -FISHES (*see* PLURAL). **1.** Any of several small, toothed whales. **2.** Any of a number of fishes so called from their dark color, as the tautog, the black sea bass of the Atlantic coast, etc.

black flag. The flag of a pirate, often bearing a skull and crossbones; a signal of defiance to society.

black'guard (blăg'ärd), *n.* [*black* + *guard.*] **1.** The scullions and lower menials of a great household. *Obs.* **2.** A person of low character, esp. one who is scurrilous or abusive; a scoundrel. — *v. t.* To revile or abuse scurrilously. — *v. i.* To act as a blackguard. — **black'guard,** *a.* — **black'guard-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **black'guard-ly,** *a. & adv.*

black'ing, *n.* A preparation for making things black, esp. for giving a black luster to boots and shoes or to stoves.

black'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **black'ish-ly,** *adv.*

black'jack' (blăk'jăk'), *n., or* **black jack.** **1.** A vessel for beer, ale, etc., originally of tar-coated leather. **2.** *Bot.* A common small oak of the eastern United States.

black'leg' (-lĕg'), *n.* A swindler, esp. in gambling. *Colloq.*

black letter. A certain style of letter or of type having a black face and angular outlines. See TYPE.

black list. A list of persons thought deserving of censure, punishment, or adverse discrimination.

black'list' (blăk'lĭst'), *v. t.* To put in a black list.

black'ly (blăk'lĭ), *adv.* of BLACK, *a.* See -LY.

black'mail' (-māl'), *n.* [*black* + *mail* tribute.] **1.** A tribute anciently exacted on the Scottish border by freebooting chiefs for protection from pillage. **2.** Extortion by intimidation, esp. by threats of public accusation or exposure. — *v. t.* To exact blackmail from. — **black'mail'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

black'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

black'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* [*black* (from the color of the metal) + *smith.*] A smith who works in iron with a forge.

black snake, *or* **black'snake'** (-snāk'), *n.* **1.** Any of several snakes of a black or very dark color. **2.** A long heavy whip of braided leather or rawhide.

black'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* A European thorny tree or shrub of the almond, or plum, family. See SLOE.

blad'der (blăd'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *blǣdre, blǣddre.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A membranous sac serving as a receptacle of a fluid or containing gas; often, specifically, the urinary bladder. **2.** Fig.: Something inflated, empty, or unsound.

blade (blād), *n.* [AS. *blæd* leaf, blade (of an oar).] **1.** A leaf of a plant, esp. of an herb. **2.** *Bot.* The flat or expanded portion of a leaf, esp. of grass. **3.** The thin cutting part of an instrument, as of a knife or sword. **4.** A sword; also, one who bears an edged weapon. **5.** An object or part suggestive of the blade of a leaf, sword, etc.; as, the *blade* of an oar, a propeller, screw driver, etc. **6.** A sharp-witted, dashing, wild, or reckless fellow.

blade'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The scapula; shoulder blade.

blad'ed (blād'ĕd; 24), *a.* Having a blade or blades.

blae (blā; blē), *a.* [Icel. *blār.*] Dark blue or bluish gray; livid. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [or sore.

blain (blān), *n.* [AS. *blēgen.*] An inflammatory swelling

blam'a-ble (blām'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Faulty; culpable. — **blam'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **blam'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

blame (blām), *v. t.;* BLAMED (blāmd); BLAM'ING (blām'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. OF., fr. L. *blasphemare* to blaspheme, LL. also, to blame, fr. Gr. βλασφημεῖν to speak ill, blaspheme, βλάσφημος evil speaking.] To censure; find fault with; reproach. — **Syn.** See CENSURE. — *n.* **1.** Expression of disapprobation; censure. **2.** Culpability; fault. — **Syn.** Reprehension, condemnation, reproach.

blame'ful (blām'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Blameworthy. **2.** Censorious. — **blame'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **blame'ful-ness,** *n.*

blame'less, *a.* Free from blame or fault. — **blame'less-ly,** *adv.* — **blame'less-ness,** *n.*

blame'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible. — **blame'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

blanch (blănch), *v. t.* [F. *blanchir,* fr. *blanc* white.] To take the color out of and make white; bleach. — **Syn.** See WHITEN. — *v. i.* To grow or become white.

blanc-mange' (blȧ-mänzh'; -mänzh'), *n.* [F. *blanc-manger,* lit., white food.] A dessert made from gelatinous or starchy substances and milk, and shaped in a mold.

bland (blănd), *a.* [L. *blandus.*] Smooth and soothing; gentle; suave. — **Syn.** See SUAVE. — **bland'ly,** *adv.* — **bland'ness,** *n.*

blan'dish (blăn'dĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [F. *blandir,* fr. L. *blandiri,* fr. *blandus* mild, flattering.] To flatter; caress; cajole. — **blan'dish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

blank (blăŋk), *a.* [F. *blanc,* fem. *blanche,* fr. OHG. *blanch* shining, bright, white.] **1.** White or pale in color. **2.** Free from writing, printing, or marks. **3.** Utterly confounded or discomfited. **4.** Empty; void; fruitless. **5.** Lacking variety or animation. **6.** Absolute; downright; unmixed. **7.** Not shaped to the final or finished form; as, a *blank* key. **8.** *Prosody.* Designating the unrimed iambic pentameter verse (**blank verse**) characteristic of English dramatic and epic poetry. — **Syn.** See EMPTY. — *n.* **1.** Any void space, as in a written or printed instrument **2.** A paper not written or printed on or having blank spaces to be filled in, as a blank ballot or deed. **3.** The bull's-eye of a target; hence, anything aimed at. **4.** *Mech.* A piece of metal prepared to be made into something, as a coin, key, screw, etc., by a further operation. **5.** Blank verse; unrimed poetry. — *v. t.* **1.** To nonplus; foil; disconcert. *Archaic.* **2.** To make void; annul; frustrate. **3.** To curse; — a euphemism. **4.** *Sport.* To keep from scoring. *Colloq.*

blan'ket (blăŋ'kĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. AF., fr. OF. *blanquet, blanchet,* a white woolen stuff, dim. of *blanc* white.] **1.** A heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool and having a nap, used in bed clothing; also, a similar fabric used as a robe, as a cover for a horse or dog, etc. **2.** Any piece of cloth similar in appearance or use. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with or as with a blanket. **2.** To take the wind out of the sails of (a vessel) by sailing to windward of her.

blank'ly (blăŋk'lĭ), *adv.* In a blank manner; vacuously.

blank'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

blare (blâr), *v. i. & t.;* BLARED (blârd); BLAR'ING. [ME. *blaren* to cry, weep.] To sound loud and harsh, as a trumpet; hence, to proclaim loudly. — *n.* The noise made by one that blares; the harsh noise of, or one like that of, a trumpet.

blar'ney (blär'nĭ), *n.* [fr. *Blarney,* village and castle near Cork, Ireland.] Smooth, wheedling talk; flattery. *Colloq.* — **Blarney stone,** a stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to make those who kiss it proficient in the use of blarney. — *v. t.* To influence by, or subject to, blarney; wheedle.

‖ **bla'sé'** (blä'zā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *blaser.*] Having the sensibilities deadened by excess of enjoyment; surfeited.

blas-pheme' (blăs-fēm'), *v. t.;* -PHEMED' (-fēmd'); -PHEM'ING (-fēm'ĭng). [L. *blasphemare.* See BLAME, *v.*] **1.** To speak of, or address, with impious irreverence. **2.** To revile; abuse. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy. — **blas-phem'er,** *n.*

blas'phe-mous (blăs'fĕ-mŭs), *a.* Uttering blasphemy; profane. — **blas'phe-mous-ly,** *adv.* — **-mous-ness,** *n.*

blas'phe-my (blăs'fĕ-mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). **1.** Indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs; also, act of claiming the attributes or prerogatives of deity. **2.** Abusive expression or action; calumny; vilification.

Syn. Sacrilege; imprecation, execration, malediction, anathema. — BLASPHEMY, PROFANITY, CURSING, SWEARING agree in the idea of impious or irreverent speech. BLASPHEMY, the strongest term, is intentional indignity offered to God or sacred things; PROFANITY includes all irreverent reference to holy things. SWEARING is properly a broader term than CURSING, which properly implies imprecation.

blast (blăst), *n.* [AS. *blǣst* a puff of wind, a blowing, or the kindred Icel. *blastr.*] **1.** A violent gust of wind. **2.** A forcible stream of air or other gas from an orifice. **3.** The sound made by blowing a wind instrument. **4.** A sudden pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind; blight. **5.** Act of rending, or attempting to rend, masses of rock, earth, etc., by an explosive; also, the charge used. — *v. t.* **1.** To injure as by a noxious wind; wither; blight. **2.** To affect with sudden calamity or blight; ruin. **3.** To confound by a loud blast or din. *Obs. or Rare.* **4.** To rend by an explosive. — **Syn.** See WIND.

blast'ed (blăs'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Blighted; withered. **2.** Confounded; accursed; detestable.

blast'ment (blăst'mĕnt), *n.* Blasting process or influence.

blas'to-derm (blăs'tō-dûrm), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + *-derm.*] *Embryol.* A membrane formed by repeated segmen-

tation of the blastomeres, specif. that early formed by the actively segmenting part of the eggs of most vertebrates.

blas′to-mere (blăs′tō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout + *-mere.*] *Embryol.* One of the large cells formed as a result of the first few cell divisions of the egg.

blas′tu-la (-tū-lȧ), *n.* [Gr. βλαστός sprout.] *Embryol.* A form of embryo in the early development of many animals.

blat (blȧt), *v. i.;* BLAT′TED; -TING. To cry, as a calf or sheep; bleat. — *v. t.* To utter raucously or inconsiderately. *Colloq.*

bla′tan-cy (blā′tăn-sĭ), *n.* Blatant quality.

bla′tant (-tănt), *a.* **1**. Bellowing, as a calf; bawling; clamoring. **2**. Offensively obtrusive; coarse. **3**. Conspicuous and unmistakable; evident. — **Syn.** See VOCIFEROUS.

blate (blāt), *a.* Bashful, esp. by nature; loath; slow. *Scot.*

blath′er (blăth′ēr; blȧth′-), also **bleth′er** (blĕth′-), *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *blaðra.*] To talk foolishly. — *n.* Foolish talk.

blaze (blāz), *n.* [AS. *blæse, blase.*] **1**. Burning gas or vapor emitting light and heat; a fire. **2**. Intense, direct light accompanied with heat. **3**. An active display of any quality; outburst. **4**. Splendor; effulgence; glare. — *v. i.;* BLAZED (blāzd); BLAZ′ING (blāz′ĭng). **1**. To burn with bright flame; glow. **2**. To be resplendent or conspicuous, as with light. — *v. t.* **1**. To cause to blaze; burn. **2**. To shine with; be resplendent with. — **Syn.** See FLAME.

blaze, *v. t.* [ME. *blasen* to blow.] **1**. To blow as with a trumpet. **2**. To render conspicuous.

blaze, *n.* **1**. A white mark on the face of an animal; esp., a white stripe running down the face to the lips. **2**. A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark. — *v. t.* To mark (a tree, path, etc.) by blazes.

blaz′er (blāz′ēr), *n.* A light jacket, usually bright-colored, for wear at tennis, cricket, or other sport.

bla′zon (blā′z'n), *n.* [fr. F. *blason* coat of arms, OF., shield.] **1**. *Her.* A heraldic shield; also, a coat of arms. **2**. Description or representation of anything; esp., ostentatious display or description; show. — *v. t.* **1**. To depict or inscribe in colors; display. **2**. To deck; adorn. **3**. *Her.* To describe (heraldic or armorial bearings) in technical language; popularly, to delineate (armorial bearings). — **bla′zon-er**, *n.* — **bla′zon-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

bla′zon-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1**. = BLAZON, *n.*, 2. **2**. A coat of arms; an armorial bearing or bearings. **3**. Artistic or brilliant representation or display.

-ble (-b'l). See -ABLE.

bleach (blēch), *v. t.* [AS. *blǣcan* to grow pale.] To make white or whiter; blanch; whiten. — **Syn.** See WHITEN. — *v. i.* To grow white or lose color; whiten. — *n.* **1**. Act or process of bleaching; also, a chemical for bleaching. **2**. Color, or degree of whiteness, obtained by bleaching.

bleach′er (-ēr), *n.* **1**. One that bleaches. **2**. A roofless seat for spectators at outdoor games; — usually in *pl.* *U. S.*

bleach′er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place or an establishment where bleaching is done.

bleak (blēk), *a.* **1**. Exposed and, usually, desolate; swept by cold winds. **2**. Cold and cutting; as, a *bleak* blast. — **bleak′ish**, *a.* — **bleak′ly**, *adv.* — **bleak′ness**, *n.*

bleak, *n.* A small European river fish of the carp family.

blear (blēr), *a.* **1**. Dim or sore with water or rheum; — said of the eyes. **2**. Causing or caused by dimness of sight; dim. — *n.* A bleared state or appearance; the film or the like that causes the eyes to be bleared. — *v. t.* To make sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim, as the sight; hence, to deceive; hoodwink. — **blear′-eyed′** (-īd′), *a.*

blear′y (blēr′ĭ), *a.;* BLEAR′I-ER (-ĭ-er); -I-EST. Somewhat blear; blear-eyed.

bleat (blēt), *v. i.* [AS. *blǣtan.*] To make the noise of, or one like that of, a sheep, goat, or calf. — *v. t.* To utter with a bleat. — *n.* The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a sound resembling it. — **bleat′er**, *n.*

bleb (blĕb), *n.* A vesicle; blister; bubble. — **bleb′by**, *a.*

bled (blĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of BLEED.

blee (blē), *n.* [AS. *bléo.*] Complexion; hue. *Archaic.*

bleed (blēd), *v. i.;* BLED (blĕd); BLEED′ING. [AS. *blēdan*, fr. *blōd* blood.] **1**. To emit blood; specifically, to lose or shed one's blood by a wound or so as to die. **2**. To draw blood from the body. **3**. To issue or pass away with the flowing of blood. — *v. t.* **1**. To let blood from. **2**. To lose, or let drop, as blood. **3**. To draw money from (one). *Colloq.*

blem′ish (blĕm′ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *blemir* to strike, injure, soil, fr. *bleme* pale, wan.] To injure or impair; mar; sully. — *n.* Any mark of deformity or injury; flaw; defect.

Syn. Spot, stain, taint, defacement, disfigurement, deformity; imperfection, failing, fault. — BLEMISH, DEFECT, FLAW. BLEMISH applies to what is superficial as marring the appearance of an object; as, a *blemish* of ink. DEFECT implies the lack or want (which may or may not appear superficially) of something essential to completeness or perfection; as, a *defect* in the organs of vision. A FLAW is a defect in continuity or cohesion; as, a *flaw* in a crystal.

blench (blĕnch), *v. i.* [AS. *blencan* to deceive.] **1**. To shrink; start back or aside; quail. **2**. To turn aside. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See SHRINK.

blench, *v. i. & t.* [See BLANCH.] To grow pale; whiten.

blend (blĕnd), *v. t.;* BLEND′ED or BLENT (blĕnt); BLEND′ING. **1**. To mix; mingle; hence, to confuse. **2**. Of whisky, coffee, wine, etc., to prepare by mingling different varieties or grades. — **Syn.** Merge, fuse, amalgamate, commingle. See MINGLE. — *v. i.* To unite intimately; merge. — *n.* A thorough mixture of things; blending.

blende (blĕnd), *n.* [G., fr. *blenden* to blind.] **1**. Sphalerite. **2**. Any of several minerals, chiefly metallic sulphides, with somewhat bright but nonmetallic luster.

blent (blĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BLEND, to mix.

bless (blĕs), *v. t.;* BLESSED (blĕst; *in verse, or in liturgical reading, the p. p. is sometimes pron'd* blĕs′ĕd), BLEST; BLESS′ING. [AS. *blētsian, blēdsian, bloedsian,* fr. *blōd* blood.] **1**. To consecrate or hallow by religious rite or word. **2**. To make happy; confer prosperity or happiness on. **3**. To pray for the happiness of; invoke or confer beneficial attributes on. **4**. To guard; keep; protect. *Obs.*, except in exclamations; as, "God *bless* me." **5**. To praise or glorify.

bless′ed (blĕs′ĕd; 24; *sometimes, as in verse,* blĕst), *p. a.* **1**. Hallowed; holy. **2**. Favored with blessings; happy. **3**. Enjoying, or pert. to, spiritual happiness; *R. C. Ch.*, beatified. — **bless′ed-ly**, *adv.*

bless′ed-ness, *n.* Blessed state or quality. — **Syn.** Beatitude, felicity, bliss. See HAPPINESS.

bless′ing, *n.* **1**. Act of one who blesses; benediction. **2**. A means of happiness or welfare; a beneficent gift.

Syn. BLESSING, BENEDICTION. *Blessing* is the general term, *benediction* being now practically confined to the official and authoritative invocation of divine favor by a priest or clergyman, esp. at the close of public worship.

blest (blĕst), *pret. & p. p.* of BLESS. — *p. a.* Blessed.

blet (blĕt), *n.* [F. *blet, blette,* soft from being too ripe.] A kind of internal decay in fruit.

blew (bloo͞; 86), *pret.* of BLOW.

blight (blīt), *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with blight; blast; hence, to ruin; frustrate. — *n.* **1**. Any disease or injury of plants resulting in withering, decay, or cessation of growth. **2**. Any insect causing blight. **3**. Act of blighting; state or result of being blighted. **4**. That which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes.

blind (blīnd), *a.* [AS.] **1**. Sightless. **2**. Unable or unwilling to discern, understand, or judge. **3**. Existing apart from intelligent direction; as, *blind* will. **4**. Difficult or impossible to see; dim; hidden. **5**. Having no opening for light or passage, as a wall; blank. **6**. Having but one opening, as an alley. **7**. Unintelligible; also, illegible. **8**. Of or pert. to blind persons. — **Syn.** See PURBLIND. — *v. t.* **1**. To make blind. **2**. To dazzle. **3**. To obscure; dim. — *n.* **1**. Something to hinder sight or keep out light; screen; cover, as a shutter for a window, a blinker for a horse, etc. **2**. A place or means of concealment; ambush. **3**. Something to mislead one, or to conceal some covert design; a subterfuge.

blind′er (blīn′dēr), *n.* **1**. One that blinds. **2**. A blinker for a horse.

blind′fold′ (blīnd′fōld′), *v. t.* [AS. *blind* blind + prob. *fellan, fyllan,* to fell, strike down.] To cover the eyes of, as with a bandage. — *a.* Having the eyes covered; blinded; hence, heedless; reckless.

blind′ly, *adv.* In a blind manner.

blind′man's buff (blīnd′mănz). [see BUFF a buffet.] A play in which a blindfolded person tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.

blind′ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being blind.

blind′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* A small, burrowing, snakelike lizard with minute eyes, popularly believed to be blind.

blink (blĭŋk), *v. i.* **1**. To look or glance with eyes half shut; see indistinctly. **2**. To wink; twinkle with or as with the eye. **3**. To look evasively or with indifference. **4**. To shine, esp. intermittently; twinkle. — **Syn.** See WINK. — *v. t.* **1**. To shut out of sight; evade; shirk; ignore. **2**. To cause to blink. — *n.* **1**. A glimpse or glance. **2**. Glimmer; sparkle. **3**. A very brief time.

blink'ard (blĭŋk'ärd), *n.* **1.** One who blinks, as with weak eyes. **2.** One who is stupid, slow-witted, or obtuse.

blink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that blinks. **2.** A flap on a horse's bridle to prevent sight of objects at his side or behind him; hence, an obstruction to sight or discernment.

bliss (blĭs), *n.* [AS. *blis*, *blīðs*, fr. *blīðe* blithe.] **1.** Blithesomeness; gladness. **2.** Exalted happiness; heavenly joy. **3.** A cause of bliss, or felicity. — **Syn.** Blessedness, beatitude, felicity, joy, enjoyment. See HAPPINESS.

bliss'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, characterized by, or causing, bliss. — **bliss'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bliss'ful-ness**, *n.*

blis'ter (blĭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A vesicle of the skin containing watery matter, or serum. **2.** Any cavity resembling a blister (sense 1), as an air bubble in a casting. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To affect or be affected with a blister or blisters; have a blister form. **2.** To pain or injure as if by a blister.

blithe (blīth), *a.* [AS. *blīðe* blithe, kind.] Jocund in disposition; joyous; glad; cheerful. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **blithe'ly**, *adv.* [— **-some-ness**, *n.*

blithe'some (-sŭm), *a.* Cheery; gay. — **-some-ly**, *adv.*

bliz'zard (blĭz'ärd), *n.* A dry, cold, violent storm, with high wind and fine driving snow.

bloat (blōt), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to swell up, as with air or liquid effusion; make turgid. **2.** To inflate; puff up; make vain. — *v. i.* To puff out; swell. — *a.* Bloated; puffy.

bloat, *v. t.* To cure (herrings) in smoke. See BLOATER.

bloat'er, *n.* The common herring, esp. when large and cured by being salted, smoked, and half dried.

blob (blŏb), *n.* A small viscid drop, globule, or lump.

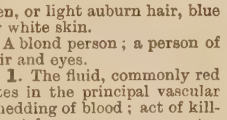
block (blŏk), *n.* [F. *bloc.*] **1.** A bulky, solid piece of wood, stone, or the like, usually with one or more plane, or approximately plane, faces. **2.** A blockhead. **3.** The wooden block (sense 1) on which condemned persons are beheaded. **4.** A mold or form on which articles are shaped or displayed. **5.** A grooved pulley or sheave in a frame or shell provided with a hook, eye, or strap, by which it may be attached. **6.** A quantity, number, or section of something dealt with as a unit. **7.** A row of houses or shops. **8.** A city square; also, the length of one side of such a square. **9.** A stop; hindrance; obstacle. — *v. t.* **1.** To obstruct or stop by obstructing; blockade. **2.** To sketch or plan without working up details. **3.** To shape on, or stamp with, a block, as a hat. **4.** To secure, support, or provide, with blocks.

block-ade' (blŏk-ād'), *n.* **1.** The shutting up of a place by troops or ships so as to prevent ingress or egress. **2.** The force maintaining a blockade. **3.** An obstruction to passage.

Syn. BLOCKADE, SIEGE. A BLOCKADE differs from a SIEGE in that the latter technically implies attack on the place invested, which the former does not; also, *blockade* commonly refers to operations by water; *siege*, to land operations. — *v. t.*; **-AD'ED** (-ād'ĕd); **-AD'ING** (-ād'ĭng). To subject to a blockade. — **block-ad'er** (-ād'ẽr), *n.*

block'head' (blŏk'hĕd'), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.

block'house' (-hous'), *n. Mil.* A structure of heavy timbers for military defense, with sides pierced for gun fire and often a projecting upper story.



One form of Blockhouse.

block'ish, *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull. — **block'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **block'ish-ness**, *n.*

blond, blonde (blŏnd), *a.* [F., fair, light.] **1.** Of a fair color; light-colored. **2.** *Anthropol.* Having yellowish brown, flaxen, or light auburn hair, blue or gray eyes, and pale or rosy white skin.

blond, *fem.* **blonde**, *n.* [F.] A blond person; a person of fair complexion, with light hair and eyes.

blood (blŭd), *n.* [AS. *blōd.*] **1.** The fluid, commonly red in vertebrates, which circulates in the principal vascular system of animals. **2.** The shedding of blood; act of killing. **3.** Relationship by descent from a common ancestor (half blood when through one parent only, whole blood when through both parents); kinship; hence, kindred; kinsman; relation. **4.** Descent; lineage; esp., honorable birth; royal lineage. **5.** Temper; state of the passions; hence, anger; as, my *blood* was up. **6.** A man of fire or spirit; a gay, showy man; a rake. **7.** Animal appetite; fleshly nature. **8.** The juice of anything, esp. if red. — *v. t.* **1.** To bleed. *Archaic.* **2.** To stain or wet with blood. *Archaic.* **3.** To give (as hounds or soldiers) a taste or sight of blood.

blood'-bol'tered (-bōl'tẽrd), *a.* [*blood* + Dial. E. *bolter* to mat in tufts.] Having the hair matted with blood. *Rare.*

blood'ed (blŭd'ĕd; 24), *a.* Having (such) blood; of approved breed; of the best stock.

blood'guilt'y (-gĭl'tĭ), *a.* Guilty of murder or bloodshed. — **blood'guilt'i-ness** (-gĭl'tĭ-nĕs), *n.*

blood'hound' (-hound'), *n.* One of a breed of large powerful dogs remarkable for their acute sense of smell.

Bloodroot. (⅛)

blood'i-ly, *adv.* of BLOODY. See **-LY.**

blood'i-ness, *n.* See **-NESS.**

blood'less, *a.* [AS. *blōdlēas.*] **1.** Destitute of blood. **2.** Not attended with bloodshed. **3.** Without spirit or activity. **4.** Cold of heart; unfeeling. — **blood'less-ly**, *adv.* — **blood'less-ness**, *n.*

blood'let'ting (-lĕt'ĭng), *n.* Act or process of letting blood, or bleeding, as by opening a vein or by cupping.

blood money. Money obtained as the price, or at the cost, of another's life.

blood'root' (-ro͝ot'), *n.* A plant of the poppy family having a red root and red sap and bearing a white flower.

blood'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* The shedding of blood, esp. human blood; slaughter.

blood'shot' (-shŏt'), *a* [*blood* + *shot* variegated.] Red and inflamed; suffused with blood; — said of the eye.

blood'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone consisting of green chalcedony sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood.

blood'suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any animal that sucks blood; esp., a leech. **2.** Murderer. *Obs.* **3.** Extortioner.

blood'thirst'y (-thûrs'tĭ), *a.* Eager to shed blood; cruel.

blood'y (-ĭ), *a.*; BLOOD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); BLOOD'I-EST. **1.** Of, containing, or resembling blood. **2.** Smeared or stained with blood. **3.** Given or tending to the shedding of blood; murderous; cruel. **4.** Attended with or involving bloodshed.

Syn. Bloodstained, ensanguined, gory; bloodthirsty. — BLOODY, SANGUINARY. BLOODY alone applies to that which is covered with blood or is of the nature of blood; as, *bloody* hands. SANGUINARY applies to that which is attended by, or bent upon, bloodshed; as, a *sanguinary* war.

— *v. t.*; BLOOD'IED (-ĭd); BLOOD'Y-ING. To make bloody; to stain with blood.

bloom (blo͞om), *n.* [Icel. *blōm*, *blōmi.*] **1.** **a** A blossom; flower; — chiefly collective. **b** The flowering state. **2.** A state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor. **3.** The rosy color of the cheek; flush; glow. **4.** The delicate powdery coating on some fruits and leaves; also, any surface coating suggestive of this. — *v. i.* **1.** To produce or yield blossoms; blossom; flower. **2.** To be in a state of vigorous, growing youth. **3.** To be rosy or warm-colored; glow.

bloom, *n.* [AS. *blōma* lump.] *Iron Manuf.* **a** A mass of wrought iron from the forge or puddling furnace. **b** A large bar of steel formed from an ingot by hammering or rolling.

bloom'er (blo͞om'ẽr), *n.* [after Mrs. *Bloomer*, an American, who sought to introduce this costume.] **1.** A women's costume consisting of a short dress and loose trousers gathered at the ankles. **2.** *pl.* Loose trousers gathered near the knee, worn by women in gymnasium practice, etc.

bloom'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). *Iron Manuf.* A furnace and forge in which blooms are made.

bloom'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Blossoming; flowering. **2.** Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor.

bloom'y (blo͞om'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of bloom; flourishing. **2.** Covered with bloom, as fruit.

blos'som (blŏs'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *blōstm*, *blōsma*, *blōstma.*] **1.** The flower of a seed plant; bloom. *Blossom* is more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom* when the reference is to plants producing edible fruits. **2** A blooming period or stage of development. — *v. i.* **1.** To flower; bloom. **2.** To flourish and prosper. — *v. t.* To bear as its blossom.

blot (blŏt), *n.* **1.** *Backgammon.* A single man left exposed. **2.** A weak or exposed point.

blot, *n.* **1.** A spot; stain; blur. **2.** A spot on reputation; stain; disgrace. — *v. t.*; BLOT'TED (-ĕd; 24); BLOT'TING. **1.** To spot, stain, or despatter. **2.** To impair; mar. **3.** To paint, esp. coarsely; daub. **4.** To obliterate, as writing with ink; cancel. **5.** To obscure; eclipse. **6.** To dry, as writing, with blotting paper or sand. — **Syn.** Expunge, efface, cancel; smutch, tarnish, blur; sully, disgrace. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a blot or blots. **2.** To take a blot.

blotch (blŏch), *n.* **1.** A blot or spot, as of ink. **2.** *Med.*

A large pustule, or a coarse eruption. — *v. t.* To cover with blotches; make or cause a blotch. — **blotch'y** (-I), *a.*

blot'ter (blŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that blots; esp., something to absorb superfluous ink. **2.** A book in which entries of transactions or occurrences are made as they take place, as in recording accounts, arrests, etc.

blot'ting, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BLOT, *v.* — **blotting paper,** a bibulous paper for absorbing ink from fresh manuscript.

blouse (blouz; blous; *F.* blōōz), *n.* [F.] A loose shirt-like overgarment of various lengths and styles.

blow (blō), *v. i.; pret.* BLEW (blōō; 86); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. [AS. *blōwan* to blossom.] To flower; bloom. — *v. t.* To cause to blossom; put forth (blossoms or flowers). — *n.* Blossom; flower; bloom.

blow, *n.* [ME. *blaw, blowe.*] **1.** A forcible stroke with the hand, fist, or some instrument. **2.** A sudden or forcible act or effort; assault. **3.** Something that produces suffering or loss (esp. when sudden); a sudden calamity.

Syn. Buffet, knock, rap; shock, disaster, reverse. — BLOW, STROKE. BLOW implies violence or force; STROKE, rather suddenness, or definiteness or precision.

blow, *v. i.; pret.* BLEW (blōō; 86); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn), *Occasional or Dial.* BLOWED (blōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. [AS. *blāwan* to blow, as wind.] **1.** To move, as air, esp. rapidly or with power. **2.** To send forth a forcible current of air or gas, as from bellows. **3.** To sound on being blown into, as a trumpet. **4.** To produce a noise by blowing, as in hissing or whistling, etc. **5.** To pant; puff. **6.** To spout water or air from the blowhole or blowholes in the head; — of cetaceans. **7.** To be carried or moved by the wind. **8.** To talk loudly; boast. *Colloq.* — **to blow hot and cold,** to favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another. — *v. t.* **1.** To force a current of air upon or through, as with the mouth. **2.** To spread by report; publish; disclose. **3.** To drive by a current of air; impel. **4.** To inflate, as with pride; puff up. **5.** To form by inflating, as with air. **6.** To clear of contents by forcing air through. **7.** To burst, shatter, or destroy by an explosion; — with *up, down, open,* etc. **8.** To put out of breath; cause to blow from fatigue. — *n.* Act of blowing; blowing.

blow'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that blows; specifically, a device for producing a current of air.

blow'fly' (-flī'), *n.* Any of various true flies that deposit their eggs or maggots on meat, or in wounds, etc.

blow'gun' (-gŭn'), *n.* A tube through which an arrow or other projectile may be blown by the breath.

blow'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole for the escape of air or gas; esp., a nostril or spiracle in the top of the head of whales and other cetaceans. **2.** A hole in the ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe.

blown (blōn), *p. p. & p. a.* from BLOW, *v.*

blow'pipe' (blō'pip'), *n.* An instrument for directing a jet of air or gas into a fire or flame so as to increase the heat.

blow'y (blō'I), *a.;* BLOW'I-ER (-I-ẽr); -I-EST. Windy.

blowze (blouz), *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman; wench. *Obs.*

blowzed (blouzd), *a.* Having high color, as from exposure to the weather; ruddy-faced; blowzy; disordered.

blowz'y (blouz'I), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored; frowzy. — **Syn.** See SLOVENLY.

blub'ber (blŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The fat of whales or other large marine mammals yielding oil. **2.** Act of blubbering. — *v. i.* To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face. — *v. t.* To swell or disfigure (the face) with weeping.

blu'cher (blōō'chẽr; -kẽr), *n.* [fr. the Prussian general *Blücher.*] A kind of half-boot; also, a shoe in which the tongue and toe are of one piece.

bludg'eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* A short club with one end loaded, or thick and heavier than the other.

blue (blōō; 86), *a.;* BLU'ER (-ẽr); BLU'EST. [F. *bleu,* OF. also *blou, blau, bléf,* LL. *blavus,* of G. origin.] **1.** Having the color of the clear sky, or a hue resembling it. **2.** Low in spirits; melancholy. **3.** Suited to produce low spirits; gloomy in prospect. *Colloq.* **4.** Severe or overstrict in morals; suiting one overstrict in morals. **5.** Literary; — applied to women. See BLUESTOCKING. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A certain color of the spectrum; blue color. **2.** Something blue in color; esp., the sky or the sea. **3.** A pigment or dye that colors blue. **4.** A person dressed in blue or belonging to an organization whose uniform or badge is blue, as a Union soldier in the Civil War. **5.** *pl.* [Short for *blue devils.*] Low spirits; melancholy *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.;* BLUED (blōōd; 86); BLU'ING or BLUE'ING. To make or turn blue.

Blue'beard' (blōō'bērd'), *n.* The hero of a story of the same name. He marries a beautiful maiden, Fatima, who enters a forbidden chamber and discovers the remains of six previous wives. A bloodstain betrays her to Bluebeard, and she is saved from death only by the arrival of her brothers.

blue'bell' (-bĕl'), *n.* Any of various plants bearing blue bell-shaped flowers.

blue'ber-ry (-bĕr-I), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-Iz). The edible, blue or blackish berry of a certain shrub; also, the shrub.

blue'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* A small song bird of the northern United States. The male is bright blue above, with the breast reddish.

Bluebird.

blue blood The blood of noble or aristocratic families; also, a person of such a family. The phrase originated in Spain, where light-complexioned persons claimed freedom from Moorish or Jewish admixture.

blue'bot'tle (-bŏt'l), *n.* **1.** A European plant of the aster family having flower heads with blue, pink, or white bottle-shaped rays; bachelor's-button; cornflower. **2.** Any of several species of large true flies, having the abdomen or body steel-blue.

blue devil. **1.** A baleful demon. **2.** *pl.* Apparitions supposed to be seen by persons suffering with delirium tremens; hence, very low spirits.

blue'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (see PLURAL). A certain voracious sea fish. Also, any of various other fishes.

blue grass. Any of several, mostly valuable, grasses having bluish green stems.

blue gum. Any of several Australian eucalypti.

blue'jack'et (-jăk'ĕt; 24), *n.* An enlisted man in the navy; — often as distinguished from a *marine.*

blue laws. Certain laws of extreme rigor early enacted in the New Haven colony; hence, any puritanical laws.

blue'ly, *adv.* of BLUE. See -LY.

blue'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

blue mass. *Pharmacy.* A preparation of mercury from which are formed pills known as **blue pills.**

Blue'nose' (blōō'nōz'), *n.* A Nova Scotian. *Colloq.*

blue peter. *Naut.* A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, etc.

blue'stock'ing (-stŏk'ĭng), *n.* A literary woman; a female pedant; — orig. depreciatively so called alluding to certain 18th-century gatherings attended by literary lions, of whom a certain one always wore ordinary blue worsted stockings. *Colloq.* — *a.* Having or affecting learning or literary tastes.

blu'ot (blōō'ĕt; 86), *n.* [F., dim. of *bleu* blue.] A delicate plant of the United States with bluish flowers and tufted stems. Called also *innocence, quaker-ladies, etc.*

bluff (blŭf), *a.* **1.** Having a broad, flattened front. **2.** Rising steeply with a flat or rounded front, as a coast. **3.** Abrupt; roughly frank; brusque. — *n.* A high, steep bank. **Syn.** Short, abrupt, unceremonious, uncivil, impolite, rude, surly. — BLUFF, BLUNT, BRUSQUE, CURT, CRUSTY agree in the idea of abruptness. BLUFF connotes heartiness, good nature, unconventionality; as, *bluff* honesty. BLUNT implies disregard for others' feelings, and for the amenities of life; as, a *blunt* reply. BRUSQUE suggests a certain (real or apparent) tartness of temper and ungraciousness of speech; as, a *brusque* refusal. CURT denotes rude conciseness; as, a *curt* answer. CRUSTY adds to *curt* the implication of greater crabbedness or harshness, sometimes belying kindness of heart; as, a *crusty* old bachelor.

bluff, *v. t.* **1.** *Poker.* To deter (an opponent) from betting by a show of assurance. **2.** To deceive by manner, speech, or expression, so as to accomplish some hidden purpose or ward off some danger. — *v. i.* To bluff an opponent by a fictitious show of strength. — *n.* Act of bluffing.

bluff'ly, *adv.* of BLUFF, *a.* See -LY.

bluff'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

blu'ing, *or* **blue'ing** (blōō'ĭng; 86), *n.* Something to give a bluish tint, as a preparation of indigo used in laundering.

blu'ish, *a.* Somewhat blue. See -ISH.

blun'der (blŭn'dẽr), *v. i.* [ME. *blunderen, blondren,* to stir, confuse, blunder.] **1.** To move clumsily; to flounder and stumble. **2.** To make a gross error or mistake, such as is committed through ignorance, stupidity, overconfidence, or confusion. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to blunder. **2.** To utter

awkwardly. **3.** To do or treat blunderingly; bungle. — *n.* A gross error. — **Syn.** See ERROR. — **blun'der-er**, *n.*

blun'der-buss (blŭn'dĕr-bŭs), *n.* [either fr. *blunder* + D. *bus* tube, box, or corrupt. fr. D. *donderbus* (lit.) thunder box, gun.] **1.** An obsolete short firearm, with a large barrel capable of holding a number of balls, and flaring muzzle. **2.** A stupid, blundering fellow.

blun'der-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A stupid, blundering fellow.

blunt (blŭnt), *a.* [ME. *blunt* not sharp, stupid.] **1.** Insensitive; obtuse in feeling or spiritual perception. **2.** Dull in understanding; stupid. **3.** Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull. **4.** Abrupt in address or manners.

Syn. BLUNT, DULL, OBTUSE, STUPID come into comparison primarily as associated with sensibility or perception. BLUNT so used implies a certain (sometimes temporary) callousness or lack of nice perception. DULL implies a heavy, sluggish habit of mind, or a lack of vividness and intensity; OBTUSE, lack of sensitiveness, and even a certain impenetrability to emotions or ideas. STUPID denotes excessive dullness, when the faculties are, as it were, benumbed. In reference to pointed or edged tools BLUNT and DULL (opposed to *sharp, keen*) are sometimes interchanged. In present usage, however, BLUNT appears to be more commonly used of instruments or tools so made that a cross section near the edge subtends a relatively large angle; DULL, of a tool or instrument whose edge or point has lost its keenness or sharpness by use. An ax, even when sharp, is a *blunt* instrument as compared with a razor; a *dull* pencil is made so by use, but one may purposely put a *blunt* (not a *dull*) point on a pencil in sharpening it. See BLUFF. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or become blunt. **2.** To repress or weaken, as any appetite, desire, or power. — **blunt'ly**, *adv.* — **blunt'ness**, *n.*

blur (blûr), *v. t.*; BLURRED (blûrd); BLUR'RING. **1.** To obscure by making confused and uncertain in form or outline; make indistinct and confused. **2.** To cause imperfect vision in; dim. **3.** To sully; blemish. — **Syn.** Spot, blot, stain, disfigure. — *v. i.* To become blurred or obscure. — *n.* **1.** That which obscures without effacing; a stain; blot. **2.** A dim, confused appearance; indistinctness of vision.

blurt (blûrt), *v. t.* To utter suddenly and unadvisedly; — commonly with *out*. — *n.* Act of blurting out something.

blush (blŭsh), *v. i.*; BLUSHED (blŭsht) or BLUSHT; BLUSH'ING. [ME. *bluschen* to shine, look, turn red.] **1.** To become red, esp. in the cheeks or face, from some mental shock, as shame or confusion; flush. **2.** To grow or be red or rosy. — *v. t.* **1.** To redden. *Obs.* **2.** To express or make known by blushing. — *n.* **1.** A glance; look; blink. *Obs.*, except in *at* or *in first blush* **2.** A suffusion of the face with red, as from shame or confusion. **3.** A red or rosy tint.

blus'ter (blŭs'tĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind; be windy and boisterous, as the weather. **2.** To talk with noisy violence; swagger. — *v. t.* To utter or do with noisy violence; to bully. — *n.* **1.** Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm. **2.** Noisy, boastful language. — **Syn.** Boisterousness, tumult, turbulence, confusion, boasting, swaggering, bullying. — **blus'ter-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

blus'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Inclined to bluster.

bo'a (bō'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* BOAS (bō'ȧz). [L., a kind of water serpent.] **1.** Any large snake which crushes its prey. **2.** A long, round scarf of fur, feathers, etc., for the neck.

boa constrictor. A large boa of tropical America.

Bo'a-ner'ges (bō'ȧ-nûr'jēz), *n.* [Gr. *βοανεργές*, of Aramaic origin.] *pl.* Prob. lit. sons of thunder; — an appellation given by Christ to James and John. See *Mark* iii. 17.

boar (bōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *bār.*] **1.** The uncastrated male of swine. **2.** The wild hog.

board (bōrd; 57), *n.* [AS. *bord* board, plank, and also shipboard.] **1.** A piece of timber sawed thin, relatively broad, and long. **2.** A table; esp., a table for food. **3.** What is served on a table; provision, usually as furnished for pay. **4.** A table at which a council or court is held. Hence: A council, or authorized assembly; as, a *board* of trade, of directors, trustees, etc. **5.** A square or oblong of thin material used or arranged for some special purpose, as a chess*board*. **6.** Pasteboard. **7.** *pl.* The stage in a theater. **8.** [In this use orig. a different word meaning *border, margin.*] The border or edge of anything; as, sea*board*; specifically, *Naut.*: **a** The side of a ship. **b** A tack. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with boards or boarding. **2.** To come up against, or alongside of (a ship), as to attack. *Obs.* **3.** To go on board of, as a ship. **4.** To enter (a railroad car or similar vehicle). *U. S.* **5.** To furnish with regular meals, or with meals and lodgings, for compensation. **6.** To place at board, for pay; as, to *board* one's horse at a livery stable. — *v. i.* **1.** To obtain or have meals, or meals and lodgings, statedly for compensation. **2.** *Naut.* To tack.

board'er (bōr'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who boards at the table or house of another. **2.** One who boards a ship.

board. *v. t.* [F. *aborder.*] To approach; accost. *Obs.*

board'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BOARD, *v.* Hence: *n.* Boards collectively; a covering of boards.

boarding house, a house where boarders are taken.

boar'ish (bōr'ĭsh; 57), *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel.

boast (bōst), *v. i.* [ME. *bosten, boosten*, v., *bost, boost*, n.] To vaunt one's self; brag.

Syn. Bluster, vapor, crow; swagger, flourish. — BOAST, VAUNT, BRAG agree in the idea of vainglorious and ostentatious speech. BOAST is the general term; VAUNT is more literary, and emphasizes the idea of vain display; BRAG is more colloquial, and suggests boastful exaggeration of what one is, has, has done, or can do.

— *v. t.* To speak of or display ostentatiously or vaingloriously. — *n.* **1.** Boasting; bragging. **2.** The cause of boasting; occasion of exultation. — **boast'er**, *n.* — **boast'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **boast'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **boast'ful-ness**, *n.*

boat (bōt), *n.* [AS. *bāt.*] **1.** A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars or paddles; any vessel for navigating the water. **2.** A vehicle or utensil suggestive of a boat, as a stone *boat*, gravy *boat*, etc. — *v. t.* To transport or place in a boat. — *v. i.* To go or row in a boat.

boat'ing, *n.* **1.** Boats, collectively. **2.** Act or practice of rowing or sailing, esp. as an amusement.

boat'swain (bōt'swān; *naut.* bō's'n), *n.* On a war vessel, a warrant officer having charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, cordage, etc. Also, on some merchant ships, a superior seaman having similar duties.

bob (bŏb), *n.* [ME. *bob* bunch, *bobben* to strike.] **1.** A knob, ball, or weight at the end of a rod or line, as the ball or weight of a pendulum, the weight at the end of a plumb line, etc. **2.** A short, jerking motion; act of bobbing. **3.** A blow; a rap. **4.** [cf. OF. *bobe* trickery.] A jeer, jibe, or trick. — *v. t.*; BOBBED (bŏbd); BOB'BING. **1.** [OF. *bober* to trick.] To cheat; filch. **2.** To mock; make sport of; jeer; jibe. **3.** To cause to move in a short, jerking manner; move, as the head, with a bob. **4.** To cut short, as the hair. — *v. i.* To have a short, jerking motion; play to and fro, or up and down.

bob'ber-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). A squabble; tumult.

bob'bin (-ĭn), *n.* [F. *bobine.*] **1.** One of the small pins or cylinders used to hold the threads in making pillow lace. **2.** A spool or reel used to hold yarn or thread, as in spinning machines, or to hold wire. **3.** A fine cord or narrow braid.

Male Bobolink

bob'bi-net' (bŏb'ĭ-nĕt'; bŏb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* A kind of machine-made lace or netting of cotton or silk.

bob'ble (-'l), *n.* A bobbing motion.

bob'by (bŏb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [after Sir *Robert* Peel, who reorganized the London police force.] A policeman. *Slang, Eng.*

bob'cat' (-kăt'), *n.* The bay lynx, or an allied species.

bob'o-link (-ō-lĭŋk), *n.* An American song bird related to the blackbirds and meadow larks.

Bobwhite.

bob'stay' (-stā'), *n.* *Naut.* A stay to hold the bowsprit down.

bob'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** An animal (as a horse or dog) with a short tail. **2.** Anything cut short or suggestively deficient. — *a.* Having the tail cut short; hence, deficient; abbreviated. — **bob'tailed'**, *a.*

bob'white' (-hwīt'), *n.* [from the note.] Any of various species of N. American quail; — commonly called *partridge* in the South. See QUAIL.

‖**Boche** (bŏsh), *n.* [F.] A German. *Slang.*

bode (bōd), *v. t. & i.*; BOD'ED (bōd'ĕd; 24); BOD'ING (-ĭng). [AS. *bodian* to announce, tell, *bod* command, message.] To indicate by signs, as future events; portend.

bode′ment (bōd′mĕnt), *n.* An omen; prophecy.
bod′ice (bŏd′ĭs), *n.* [prop. pl. of BODY.] **1.** A corset; stays. Called also *pair of bodies*, and *a bodies*. *Obs.* **2. a** A close-fitting outer waist of a woman's dress. **b** A woman's garment reaching from waist to breast, often worn in some European national costumes; loosely, a wide belt or girdle.
bod′ied (-ĭd), *a.* Having a body; — usually in composition; as, able-*bodied*.
bod′i-less (-ĭ-lĕs), *a.* Having no body; immaterial.
bod′i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a body, or material form; physical; corporeal. **2.** Of or pertaining to the body.
Syn. BODILY, PHYSICAL, CORPOREAL, CORPORAL. BODILY has the sense of belonging to the body; it is opposed to *mental*; as, *bodily* pain. PHYSICAL, often synonymous with *bodily*, applies also to that which the body has in common with all material objects, and is thus opposed to *psychical*, *spiritual*, *moral*; as, the *physical* universe, *physical* courage. CORPOREAL refers more specifically to substance or nature; it is opposed to *immaterial*, *spiritual*; as, the *corporeal* frame. CORPORAL, originally synonymous with *bodily*, now applies almost exclusively to bodily infliction of some sort; as, *corporal* (never *corporeal*) punishment.
— *adv.* **1.** In bodily form; in the body. **2.** In respect to, or so as to affect, the whole body; all at once; completely.
bod′ing (bōd′ĭng), *n.* Prognostic; omen. — *a.* Foreboding; ominous. — **bod′ing-ly**, *adv.*
bod′kin (bŏd′kĭn), *n.* [ME. *boydekyn* dagger.] **1.** A dagger. *Obs.* **2.** *Needlework.* A sharp-pointed implement for making holes. **3.** A kind of pin used by women to fasten the hair. **4.** A blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape, etc., through a loop or a hem.
bod′y (bŏd′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BODIES (-ĭz). [AS. *bodig.*] **1.** The total organized substance of an animal or plant, living or dead. **2.** The trunk, or main part, as distinguished from the limbs and the head; the central or principal part, as of a tree, army, country, structure, etc. **3.** A person; a human being; — often in composition; as, any*body*. **4.** A kind or form of matter; a material substance. **5** A number of individuals or things collectively, usually as united, organized, or systematized for some purpose; as, a legislative *body*. **6.** That part of a garment covering the body. **7.** A distinct mass or portion of matter. **8.** *Geom.* A figure that has length, breadth, and thickness; any solid figure. **9.** Consistency; thickness; substance; strength.
Syn. BODY, CORPSE, CARCASS. BODY refers to the animal organism, living or dead. CORPSE and CARCASS (of man and beast respectively) refer to the dead body.
— *v. t.*; BOD′IED (ĭd); BOD′Y-ING. To furnish with or as with a body; to embody.
bod′y-guard′ (-gärd′), *n.* **1.** A guard to protect the person. **2.** Retinue; attendance.
Bœ-o′tian (bē-ō′shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Bœotia, noted for its heavy atmosphere and its dull-witted people; hence, stupid; dull. — *n.* One of the people of Bœotia.
Boer (bōōr), *n.* [D., a farmer.] A colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch or, rarely, Huguenot descent.
bog (bŏg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bog* soft, moist.] A piece of wet spongy earth consisting chiefly of decayed vegetable matter; quagmire; marsh; morass. — *v. t. & i.*; BOGGED (bŏgd); BOG′GING (bŏg′ĭng). To sink, as into a bog; mire.
bo′gey (bō′gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GEYS (-gĭz). Also *bogie*. **1.** A goblin; bugbear. **2.** *Golf.* A given score or number of strokes for each hole, against which players compete.
bog′gle (bŏg′'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [see BOGLE, *n.*] **1.** To hesitate as if suddenly frightened or impeded; take alarm; exhibit indecision. **2.** To do anything awkwardly. — **Syn.** Double, shrink, stickle, demur.
bog′gle, *n.* Var. of BOGLE.
bog′gy (-ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. Like, consisting of, or containing, a bog or bogs.
bo′gie (bō′gĭ), *n.* **1.** = 1st BOGY. **2.** *Golf.* = BOGEY, *n.*, 2.
bo′gie, *n.* Also **bo′gey**, **bo′gy**. **1.** A low, strongly built truck or cart. **2.** *Railroads.* = 1ST TRUCK, 3. *British.*
bo′gle (bō′g'l; bŏg′'l), *n.* [W. *bwgwl* threatening, fear, *bwg*, *bwgan*, a bogle.] A goblin; specter; bogey.
bo′gus (bō′gŭs), *a.* Spurious; sham. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
bog′wood′ (bŏg′wŏŏd′), *n.* The black wood of trees preserved in peat bogs, largely used for making ornaments.
bo′gy (bō′gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). Also *bogey*, *bogie*. A specter; hobgoblin; bugbear.
bo′gy, *n.* A truck. See 2d BOGIE.
bo-hea′ (bō-hē′), *n.* [from *Wu-i*, the name of the hills where this tea is grown.] A kind of black tea.
Bo-he′mi-a (bō-hē′mĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1.** See Gazetteer. **2.** The region or community of social Bohemians.
Bo-he′mi-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Bohemia. **2.** Unconventional; free and easy. — *n.* **1** A native of Bohemia. **2.** The language of the Czechs, a Slavic dialect. **3.** One who makes a livelihood by, or is much interested in, art, literature, or other intellectual pursuits, and who takes an attitude of protest against, or of indifference to, the common conventions of society. — **Bo-he′mi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
boil (boil), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *bullire* to bubble.] **1.** To be agitated by the generation and rising of bubbles of vapor; — said of a liquid. **2.** To be agitated like boiling water; to seethe. **3.** To be excited with passion. **4.** To be in boiling water, as food in cooking. — *v. t.* **1.** To heat to the boiling point. **2.** To form or separate by boiling or by evaporation involving ebullition. **3.** To subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid. — *n.* Act or state of boiling.
boil, *n.* [AS. *byle.*] A hard, inflamed, suppurating tumor.
boil′er (boil′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who boils something. **2.** A vessel in which anything is boiled. **3.** A strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated for driving engines. **4.** A tank or reservoir in which hot water is stored.
boil′ing, *a.* Heated to the point of bubbling; seething; swelling with heat, ardor, or passion. — *n.* **1.** The action denoted by the verb BOIL. **2.** Exposure to the action of a hot liquid. **3.** That which is, is being, or is to be, boiled.
bois′ter-ous (bois′tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [ME. *boistous.*] **1.** Rough or rude; strong. *Obs.* **2.** Tumultuously violent; rough; turbulent; roaring; violent; tumultuous; vehement.
bo′las (bō′lăs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Sp., lit., balls.] A kind of missile weapon consisting of balls fastened to the ends of a thong, cord, or the like.
bold (bōld), *a.* [AS. *bald*, *beald.*] **1.** Forward to meet danger; brave. **2.** Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger; daring. **3.** In a bad sense, too forward; rude; impudent. **4.** Somewhat overstepping usual bounds; as, *bold* views; a *bold* imagination. **5.** Steep; abrupt; prominent. — **Syn.** Courageous, intrepid, fearless, dauntless.
bold′-faced′ (-fāst′), *a.* **1.** Bold in manner; forward. **2.** *Print.* Having a conspicuously heavy face. See TYPE.
bold′ly, *adv.* In a bold manner or state.
bold′ness, *n.* State or quality of being bold. — **Syn.** Bravery, intrepidity, dauntlessness, hardihood; brazenness, assurance. See CONFIDENCE, COURAGE.
bole (bōl), *n.* [Icel. *bolr.*] The trunk of a tree.
bole, *n.* [LL. *bolus*, Gr. βῶλος a clod or lump of earth.] Any of several varieties of friable earthy clay.
bole, *n.* An aperture, with a shutter, in the wall of a house, for giving, occasionally, air or light.
bo-le′ro (bō-lā′rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp.] **1.** *Music.* A Spanish dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, or the music for it. **2.** A kind of short outer waist garment for women.
Bo-liv′i-an (bō-lĭv′ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.
boll (bōl), *n.* [AS. *bolla.*] The pod or capsule of a plant, esp. of flax or cotton. — *v. i.*; BOLLED (bōld); BOLL′ING. To form a boll; go to seed.
bo′lo (bō′lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp.] A kind of large single-edged knife, resembling a machete. *Phil. I.*
Bol′she-vi-ki′ (bōl′shĕ-vē-kē′; -vē′kē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* BOLSHEVIK (-vēk′). [Russ., lit., the larger.] In Russian politics, the radical wing of the Social Democratic party. The Bolsheviki favor terroristic tactics. — **Bol′she-vism**, *n.* — **Bol′she-vist**, *n. & a.* — **Bol′she-vis′tic**, *a.*
bol′ster (bōl′stẽr), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A long pillow or cushion for a bed. **2.** A soft pad, cushion, or support like or suggestive of a bolster. **3.** Any of various objects made in a form suggestive of, or suggested by, a bolster. — *v. t.* **1.** To support with a bolster or pillow. **2.** To support, hold up, or maintain, esp. with difficulty; — often with *up*. — *v. i.* To lie together on the same bolster. *Rare.*
bolt (bōlt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A shaft or missile for a crossbow or catapult, esp. a short, stout, blunt-headed arrow; a dart. **2.** Lightning; thunderbolt. **3.** A sliding catch or fastening; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key. **4.** A shackle; fetter. **5.** A strong pin used to fasten or hold something in place, often having a head at one end and a screw thread on the other. **6.** A compact package or roll of cloth, often of about forty yards. **7.** [from *bolt*, v.] Act of bolting. — *v. t.* **1.** To shoot; discharge. **2.** To utter precipitately; blurt out. **3.** To swallow without chewing. **4.** *U. S. Politics.* To refuse to support, as a policy or a nomination of one's party. **5.** To fasten or

secure with or as with a bolt or bolts. — *v. i.* **1.** To start forth like a bolt, or arrow; dart off. **2.** To strike or fall suddenly like a bolt. **3.** *U. S. Politics.* To bolt the nominee, policy, etc., of one's party. — *adv.* In the manner of a bolt; suddenly. — **bolt upright,** perfectly upright; straight up.

bolt (bōlt), *v. t.* [OF. *buleter*, fr. LL. *buletare, buratare.*] To sift (flour from bran) with a bolter; hence, to separate, assort, refine, or purify, as if by sifting.

bolt'er (bō'l'tĕr), *n.* One that bolts; specif., a cloth, sieve, or machine for sifting flour.

bo'lus (bō'lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LUSES (-ĕz; 24). [LL.] A rounded mass of anything; esp., a large pill, as for a horse.

bomb (bŏm; *or, esp. in British usage,* bŭm), *n.* [F. *bombe*, fr. L. *bombus* a humming, Gr. βόμβος.] **1.** *Mil.* A shell; esp., a spherical shell. **2.** Any similar missile or device.

bom'ba-ca'ceous (bŏm'bȧ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *bombax* cotton.] Of or pertaining to a family (*Bombacaceæ*) of trees having palmate leaves and large capsular fruit containing seeds invested with copious silky hairs.

bom'bard (bŏm'bärd, bŭm'-), *n.* [F. *bombarde*, LL. *bombarda*, fr. L. *bombus* + *-ard.* See BOMB.] **1.** An obsolete piece of heavy ordnance. **2.** A large drinking vessel, or a leather bottle for carrying liquor; fig., a toper. *Obs.*

bom-bard' (bŏm-bärd'; bŭm-), *v. t.* **1.** To attack with artillery; esp., to throw shells, shot, etc., at or into. **2.** To assail vigorously or persistently. — **bom-bard'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **bom-bard'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

bom'bar-dier' (bŏm'bȧr-dēr'; bŭm'-), *n.* [F.] An artilleryman; gunner. *Obs. or Hist.*

bom'ba-sine'. Var. of BOMBAZINE.

bom'bast (bŏm'bȧst; bŭm'-), *n.* [OF. *bombace* cotton, LL. *bombax.*] **1.** Stuffing; padding. *Obs.* **2.** High-sounding words; inflated style; fustian.—*a.* High-sounding; inflated.

bom-bas'tic (bŏm-bȧs'tĭk; bŭm-), *a.* Characterized by bombast. — **Syn.** Tumid, pompous, grandiloquent. See TURGID. — **bom-bas'ti-cal, -ly.** *adv.*

bom'ba-zine', *or* **-sine'** (bŏm'bȧ-zēn'; bŭm'-), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *bombycinus* silken, *bombyx* silk, silkworm, Gr. βόμβυξ.] A twilled dress fabric with silk warp and worsted weft.

bomb'proof' (bŏm'prōōf'; *see* BOMB), *a.* Secure against the explosive force of bombs. — *n.* A bombproof structure.

bomb'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* A bomb.

bom'byx (-bĭks), *n.* [L.] The silkworm (genus *Bombyx*).

Bo'na De'a (bō'nȧ dē'ȧ). [L., good goddess.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient goddess of fertility, worshiped only by women.

‖ **bo'na fi'de** (fī'dē). [L.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deceit; as, he acted *bona fide;* a *bona fide* sale.

bo-nan'za (bō-năn'zȧ), *n.* [Sp., prop., calm, fair weather, prosperity, L. *bonus* good.] In mining, a rich ore body; hence, anything that yields a large income. *Colloq., U. S.*

bon'bon' (bŏN'bŏN'; bŏn'bŏn'), *n.* [F. *bonbon*, fr. *bon bon* very good, *bon* good.] A sugar sweetmeat; a sugarplum.

bond (bŏnd), *n.* [AS. *bonda, bunda,* husband, householder, fr. Icel. *bōndi* husbandman, *būa* to dwell.] **1.** A householder; husband; also, peasant; husbandman. *Obs.* **2.** A vassal; serf; slave. *Archaic.* — *a.* In servitude; captive.

bond, *n.* [same word as *band* a fastening.] **1.** That which binds; band; ligament; shackle; manacle. **2.** *pl.* State of being bound; imprisonment. **3.** A binding force or influence; a uniting tie. **4.** Moral or political duty or obligation. **5.** A binding agreement; covenant. **6.** A writing under seal by which a person binds himself, usually, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. *Finance.* Such an instrument, or, loosely, an interest-bearing certificate, issued by a government or corporation. **7.** One who acts as bail or surety. **8.** State of goods placed in a bonded warehouse till the duties are paid. **9.** A connection in which adjacent parts of a structure overlap and are so bound together; a timber, stone, or the like, so overlapping. — **Syn.** Chains, fetters, captivity. — *v. t.* **1.** To dispose in building, as bricks, so as to secure solidity. **2.** To place under a bond; mortgage. **3.** To bind together; connect.

bond'age (bŏn'dĭj), *n.* **1.** *Hist.* Villein service or tenure. **2.** Slavery. **3.** Obligation; tie of duty; subjection to compulsion. — **Syn.** Thralldom, bond service. See SERVITUDE.

bond'ed (bŏn'dĕd; 24), *p. a.* Placed under, or covered by, a bond, as for payment of customs duties.

bond'maid' (bŏnd'mād'), *n.* A female slave.

bond'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A bond, or peasant. *Hist.* **2.** A serf; villein; man slave.

bonds'man (bŏndz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A bondman. **2.** *Law.* A surety on a bond.

bond'wom'an (bŏnd'wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; 24). A woman slave.

bone (bōn), *n.* [AS. *bān.*] **1.** One of the pieces or parts of a vertebrate's skeleton, or the tissue composing it. **2.** Any of various other hard animal substances or structures, as whalebone. **3.** *pl.* The skeleton; the body. **4.** A bone with meat adhering to it; an article of food. **5.** Something originally or usually made of bone, ivory, or the like, as (*pl.*) dice, clappers, dominoes. **6.** A stay of whalebone, steel, etc., as for a corset. — *v. t.;* BONED (bōnd); BON'ING (bōn'ĭng). To take out bones from the flesh of. — **bone'less,** *a.*

bone'set' (bōn'sĕt'), *n.* A coarse herb of the aster family, with white-rayed flower heads. It is diaphoretic and tonic.

bone'set'ting, *n.* The setting of broken bones.

bon'fire' (bŏn'fīr'), *n.* [orig. a fire of bones, i. e., for consuming corpses.] A large fire built in the open air as an expression of public joy, for sport, etc.

bon'ho-mie', **bon'hom-mie'** (bŏn'ō-mē'; *F.* bō'nō'mē'), *n.* [F.] Good nature; pleasant and easy manner.

Bon'i-face (bŏn'ĭ-fās), *n.* [L. *Bonifacius, Bonifatius,* masc. proper name.] The sleek, jolly landlord in Farquhar's "The Beaux' Stratagem;" hence, an innkeeper.

bo-ni'to (bō-nē'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [fr. Sp. or Pg., fr. LL. *boniton.*] Any of several different marine fishes, esp. of the mackerel family.

‖ **bon' mot'** (bôN' mō'); *pl.* BONS MOTS (bôN' mōz'; *F.* mō'). [F., good word.] A witty repartee; a piquant, adroit, or happy expression.

‖ **bonne** (bŏn; *almost* bŭn), *n.* [F.] A maidservant.

bon'net (bŏn'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *bonet, bonete,* fr. LL. *bonneta, bonetum.*] **1.** A soft woolen cap worn by men in Scotland. **2.** A covering for the head, worn by women and children out of doors, usually tied on with strings. **3.** A headdress analogous to a bonnet, as the feathered headdress of an American Indian. **4.** Something suggestive of a bonnet. — *v. t.* To dress or provide with a bonnet.

bon'ny (bŏn'ĭ), *a.;* -NI-ER (-ẽr); -NI-EST. Also **bon'nie.** [prob. fr. F. *bon,* fem. *bonne,* good.] **1.** Good-looking; comely. **2.** Gay; cheerful; blithe. **3.** Fine; strong. *Obs. or Dial.* — **bon'ni-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **bon'ni-ness,** *n.*

bon'ny-clab'ber (-klăb'ẽr), *n.* [Ir. *bainne* milk + *clabar* mire, bonnyclabber.] Coagulated sour milk.

‖ **bon' ton'** (bôN' tôN'). [F., good tone, manner.] Fashionable manner or style; high society.

bo'nus (bō'nŭs), *n.; pl.* -NUSES (-ĕz; 24). [L. *bonus* good.] Something given beyond what is usual or strictly due.

‖ **bon' vi'vant'** (bôN' vē'väN'); *pl.* BONS VIVANTS (bôN'vē'väNz'; *F.* -väN'); *fem.* ‖ **bonne' vi'vante'** (bŏn' vē'väNt'); *pl.* BONNES VIVANTES (vē'väNts'; *F.* -väNt'). [F., a good fellow.] A lover of good living; esp., a gourmet.

bon'y (bōn'ĭ), *a.;* BON'I-ER (-ẽr); BON'I-EST. Like, consisting of, full of, or pert. to, bones; having conspicuous bones.

boo (bo͞o), *interj.* An exclamation imitative of the low of a cow, used to indicate contempt, aversion, etc., or to frighten.

boo'by (bo͞o'bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [Sp. *bobo* dunce, idiot.] **1.** A dunce; a stupid fellow. **2.** In card playing, etc., the player whose score is lowest.

boo'dle (-d'l), *n.* Bribe money; graft. *Political Cant.*

boo'hoo' (bo͞o'ho͞o'; bo͞o'-ho͞o'), *interj. & n.* The sound or act of loud weeping or laughter.

boo'hoo' (bo͞o'ho͞o'; bo͞o'ho͞o'), *v. i.;* -HOOED' (-ho͞od'); -HOO'-ING. To bawl; cry loudly; also, to hoot; shout.

book (bo͝ok), *n.* [AS. *bōc,* fr. *bōc, bēce,* beech; because the Saxons wrote runes on pieces of beechen board.] **1.** A written or printed narrative or record, or a series of such; esp., a literary composition. **2.** A collection of tablets or sheets, as of wood, ivory, or paper, strung or bound together; as, a blank *book;* an account *book.* **3.** A part or subdivision of a literary work; as, the tenth *book* of "Paradise Lost." **4.** [*cap.*] The Bible. **5.** A record of bets, esp. of bets on horse races. Hence: **to suit one's book,** to meet one's desires, mental attitude, or circumstances. **6.** *Card Playing.* A certain number of tricks or of cards forming a set when taken or held by one side, as six tricks in whist. **7.** A commercial packet of certain commodities, as of gold leaf. — *v. t.* To enter, write, or register in a book or list, esp. so as to engage service or accommodation; hence, to engage conveyance for. — *v. i.* To register one's name or buy a ticket so as to engage something.

book'bind'er (-bīn'dẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books. — **book'bind'er-y** (-ĭ), *n.* — **book'bind'ing,** *n.*

book′case′ (bŏŏk′kās′), *n.* A case with shelves for books.

book′ish, *a.* **1**. Fond of, or learned in, books. **2**. Characterized by or affecting literary form or precision ; hence, formal ; pedantic. — **book′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ish-ness**, *n.*

book′keep′er (bŏŏk′kēp′ẽr), *n.* One who keeps accounts ; one whose business or profession is bookkeeping.

book′keep′ing, *n.* Art or practice of keeping, as in account books, a systematic record of business transactions.

book′let, *n.* See -LET.

book′mak′er (māk′ẽr), *n.* A maker of books; as: **a** A compiler. **b** One who makes a book of bets.

book′sell′er (bŏŏk′sĕl′ẽr), *n.* One who sells books.

book′store′ (-stōr′; 57), *n.* A store where books are the main commodity sold. *U. S. and, locally, Canada.*

book′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* **1**. An insect larva that injures books. **2**. One unusually devoted to reading or studying books.

boom (bōōm), *n.* [D. *boom* tree, pole, beam, bar.] **1**. *Naut.* A long spar used esp. to extend the bottom of a sail. **2**. A long spar or beam projecting from the mast of a derrick, to support or guide the body to be lifted. **3**. **a** A line of connected floating timbers used to obstruct navigation in war, to confine saw logs, or the like. **b** An obstruction of floating logs, or the like, retarding the flow of a stream.

boom, *v. i.* [imitative.] **1**. To make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon or a bittern. **2**. To move with a booming noise, as a ship. **3**. To have a rapid growth in market value, in resources and population, or in popular favor, as a town or district. — *v. t.* **1**. To give forth with a resonant or booming sound ; — usually with *out.* **2**. To cause a rapid growth or increase of in favor, price, etc. — *n.* **1**. A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon. **2**. A strong, rapid, and expanding movement in development, favor, etc.

boom′er-ang (bōōm′ẽr-ăng), *n.* [from native name in Australia.] **1**. A curved or angular club used, mainly by the natives of Australia, as a missile weapon. It can be hurled so that its flight will bring it back near to the place from which it was thrown. **2**. Any story or project, esp. a scandalous one, which reacts to the damage of its originator.

Boomerangs.

boon (bōōn), *n.* [Icel. *bōn* petition.] **1**. A petition. *Obs.* **2**. A thing asked, granted, or enjoyed, as a benefit or favor ; a gift. — **Syn.** See PRESENT.

boon, *a.* [F. *bon* good, L. *bonus.*] **1**. Kind; bountiful. *Archaic or Poetic.* **2**. Jovial ; convivial.

boor (bōōr), *n.* [D. *boer* farmer, boor.] **1**. A peasant; rustic; esp., a clownish countryman. **2**. A Dutch, German, or Russian peasant ; esp. [*cap.*], a Boer. **3**. A rude, ill-bred person; one clownish in manners.

boor′ish (bōōr′ĭsh), *a.* Like a boor ; clownish ; uncultured. — **boor′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **boor′ish-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Rustic, rude, awkward, clumsy, ungainly, lubberly ; surly, sullen, crabbed. — BOORISH, CHURLISH, CLOWNISH, LOUTISH. BOORISH refers to gross lack of breeding or to rudeness of manner ; CHURLISH, to surliness or incivility, often of speech. CLOWNISH suggests ungainly rusticity; LOUTISH, stupid clumsiness.

boose (bōōz), **boos′er.** Vars. of BOOZE, BOOZER.

boost (bōōst), *v. t. & i.* To lift or push from behind ; give a boost to ; hence, to assist or advance. *Colloq., U. S.* — *n.* A push or shove that aids one in rising or advancing, lit. or fig. *Colloq., U. S.*

boot (bōōt), *n.* [AS. *bōt* remedy, compensation.] **1**. Remedy; help. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2**. Something given to equalize an exchange. **3**. Profit ; advantage ; avail ; use. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t.* **1**. To remedy. *Obs.* **2**. To profit ; avail; as, what *boots* it ? **3**. To give as boot (in sense 2 of *boot*, n.). *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be of avail ; — used impersonally.

boot, *n.* [cf. BOOT profit, or BOOTY.] Booty. *Obs. or R.*

boot, *n.* [OF. *bote*, LL. *botta.*] **1**. A covering, usually of leather, for the foot and leg. **2**. Of a coach : **a** A seat at the side for attendants. *Obs.* **b** A place for baggage at either end of a stagecoach. **3**. Something like, or suggestive of, a boot (in sense 1), as a kind of instrument of torture for the leg. — *v. t.* To put boots on, esp. for riding.

boot′black′ (bōōt′blăk′), *n.* One who polishes boots.

boot-ee′ (bōō-tē′), *n.* A kind of boot or shoe for a woman or child. *Cant.*

Bo-ō′tes (bō̆-ō′tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βοώτης* herdsman, fr. *βοῦς* ox.] *Astron.* A northern constellation containing the bright star Arcturus.

booth (bōōth; bōōth), *n.* [prob. fr. ODan. *bōð.*] **1**. A frail temporary house or shed. **2**. A covered stall or temporary structure in a fair, at a polling place, etc.

boot′hose′ (bōōt′hōz′), *n. sing. & pl.* Outside hose in lieu of boots or as a leg covering in addition to boots.

boot′jack′ (-jăk′), *n.* A device for pulling off boots.

boot′less, *a.* [from BOOT profit.] Unavailing ; useless. — **Syn.** See USELESS. — **boot′less-ly**, *adv.* — **-less-ness**, *n.*

boots (bōōts), *n.* [*pl.* in form, but construed as a *sing.*] A servant who cleans, blacks, and polishes boots.

boot′-tree′, *n.* An instrument to stretch, or preserve the form of, a boot or shoe.

boo′ty (bōō′tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *butin.*] **1**. Spoil, esp. that taken in war; plunder. **2**. Any rich gain.

Syn. BOOTY, PLUNDER, LOOT, PILLAGE, SPOIL agree in denoting that which is seized by violence. BOOTY and PLUNDER are alike used of seizures in war or by robbery or theft. *Booty* often suggests richness, *plunder* the considerable amount or varied character, of the spoil. LOOT is strictly the booty, sometimes illicitly or dishonorably taken, from a sacked city. SPOIL (commonly in *pl.*) and PILLAGE usually suggest the violence of the seizing. In recent usage *spoil* is often applied to the emoluments of office, regarded as the rightful booty of a victorious political party.

booze (bōōz), *v. i.* ; BOOZED (bōōzd) ; BOOZ′ING. To drink immoderately, esp. liquor; to tipple. — *n.* A carouse; also, what is drunk ; liquor. *Colloq.* — **booz′er** (bōōz′ẽr), *n.*

bo-peep′ (bō-pēp′), *n.* A sudden looking out and withdrawing, so as to startle some one (as by children in play).

bo-rac′ic (bō̆-răs′ĭk), *a.* Boric.

bor′age (bŭr′āj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL.] A rough-hairy blue-flowered European herb used medicinally, and also in salad.

bo′rate (bō′rāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of boric acid.

bo′rax (-răks), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *būraq*, Pers. *būrah.*] A crystalline slightly alkaline borate of sodium, used as a flux, cleansing agent, antiseptic, etc.

bor′der (bôr′dẽr), *n.* [F. *bordure*, OF. *bordeüre*, fr. *border* to border, *bord* a border.] **1**. The outer part or edge ; margin. **2**. A boundary or frontier.

Syn. Bound, boundary, limit, confine. — BORDER, MARGIN, VERGE, EDGE, RIM, BRIM, BRINK agree in the idea of a bounding or dividing line or surface. A BORDER is that part of a surface just within its boundary line or the boundary line itself ; as, the *border* of a rug ; the *border* country. A MARGIN is a *border* definite in width or made distinctive ; as, the *margin* of a page. VERGE denotes an extreme or remote border ; as, on the *verge* of ruin. An EDGE is a sharply defined terminating line or part ; RIM usually applies to the edge of something circular or curving ; BRIM, to the upper rim of a hollow vessel ; as, the *edge* of a table ; the *rim* of a cup; full to the *brim.* BRINK denotes the edge of something steep ; as, the *brink* of a precipice.

— *a.* Pertaining to a boundary district or frontier ; hence, rude; unconventional. — *v. t.* **1**. To furnish with a border. **2**. To be or have next to; touch or be touched, as by a border. **3**. To confine within bounds ; limit. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1**. To touch at the edge or boundary ; — with *on* or *upon.* **2**. To approach ; verge.

bor′der-er (-ẽr), *n.* A dweller on a border or frontier.

bor′der-land′ (-lănd′), *n.* Land on the frontier.

bor′dure (-dūr), *n.* [F. *bordure.* See BORDER, *n.*] **1**. *Her.* A border about the shield. **2**. A border. *Archaic.*

bore (bōr ; 57), *v. t.* ; BORED (bōrd) ; BOR′ING (bōr′ĭng). [AS. *borian.*] **1**. To penetrate (a body), as by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or the like, against it ; to pierce. **2**. To form or make, as a hole, by penetrating with or as with an auger. **3**. To make (a passage) by laborious effort. **4**. To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness, or by forcing one's presence upon ; to afflict with ennui. — *v. i.* **1**. To bore a hole. **2**. To be pierced by a boring instrument. — *n.* **1**. A hole made by boring, or an opening like, or likened to, one so made. **2**. A round internal cavity, as of a pipe or tube. **3**. The tubular cavity of a firearm ; in modern breech-loading ordnance, the part in front of the breechblock. **4**. Size of a hole ; interior diameter of a tube ; caliber. **5**. Fig. : Caliber ; importance. *Obs.* **6**. A or thing that wearies by prolixity, dullness, etc.

bore, *n.* [Icel. *bāra* wave.] *Phys. Geog.* **a** A tidal flood with high abrupt front, due to a rapidly narrowing inlet or channel. Those of the Humber, Trent, and Severn in England are commonly called *eagres.* **b** Loosely, a very high and rapid tidal flow, as at the Bay of Fundy.

bo′re-al (bō′rē-ăl), *a.* Pert. to Boreas ; hence, northern.

bo′re-as (bō′rē-ăs), *n.* [L. *boreas*, Gr. Βορέας.] The north wind ; — usually [*cap.*] personified.

bore'dom (bōr'dŭm), *n.* State of being bored; ennui.

bor'er (bōr'ẽr), *n.* One that bores, as a tool, the shipworm, certain beetles, etc.

bo'ric (bō'rĭk; 57), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, boron.

born (bôrn), *p. p. & p. a.* of BEAR, *v. t.* Hence: *p. a.* Having from birth a certain character; inborn; as, a *born* liar. See the Note at end of BEAR, *v. t.*

borne (bôrn; 57), *p. p.* of BEAR. Supported; carried; brought forth (by the mother); defrayed, etc. See BEAR, *v. t.*

bo'ron (bō'rŏn), *n.* [fr. *borax*.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring naturally only in combination, as in borax. Symbol, *B*; at. wt., 11.

bor'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* [AS. *burh, burg*, fortified place or town.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* **a** A town, or urban constituency, that sends a member or members to Parliament. **b** A town incorporated for self-government. **2.** A form of municipal corporation proper corresponding in general to an incorporated town or village. *Local, U. S.*

bor'rel (bŏr'ĕl), *a.* [prob. fr. BUREL, *n.*] **1.** Of the laity. *Archaic.* **2.** Unlearned; rude; rough. *Archaic.*

bor'row (bŏr'ō), *v. t.* [AS. *borgian*, fr. *borg, borh*, pledge.] **1.** To receive with the implied or expressed intention of returning or giving an equivalent in kind; — opposite of *lend*. **2.** *Arith.* In subtraction, to take (one or more) from the next higher denomination in order to add it to the next lower. **3.** To copy; imitate; adopt. — *v. i.* To borrow something. — *n.* **1.** A pledge. *Obs.* **2.** Act of borrowing; thing borrowed. *Rare.* [of Lancelot.

Bors (bôrs), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a king of Gaul, uncle

Bors, *or* **Bort** (bôrt), **Sir.** In Arthurian legend, a knight of the Round Table, nephew of Lancelot.

bort (bôrt) } *n.* Material consisting of imperfectly crys-
bortz (bôrts) } tallized or coarse diamonds, or fragments made in cutting good diamonds. — **bort'y** (bôr'tĭ), *a.*

bos'cage (bŏs'kāj), *n.* Also **bos'kage.** [OF., grove, fr. LL. *boscus* thicket.] A growth of trees or shrubs; thicket.

bosh (bŏsh), *n.* [Turk.] Empty talk; trash. *Colloq.*

bosk (bŏsk), *n.* [see BOSKET.] A thicket; small wood.

bos'ket, bos'quet (bŏs'kĕt), *n.* [F. *bosquet.*] A thicket.

bosk'y (bŏs'kĭ), *a.* **1.** Woody or bushy. **2.** Caused by boscage; as, *bosky* shadows.

bos'om (bo͝oz'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *bōsm.*] **1.** The breast of a human being. **2.** The breast as the seat of the passions, affections, and operations of the mind. **3.** Affectionate embrace or compass; fold. **4.** Any thing or place suggestive of the breast. **5.** That part of a garment worn over the breast. **6.** Inclination; desire. *Obs.* — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the bosom. **2.** Intimate; familiar; trusted. — *v. t.* **1.** To inclose or carry in the bosom; cherish. **2.** To conceal; embosom.

boss (bŏs; 62), *n.* [OF. *boce.*] Any protuberant part; a round, swelling part or body; a knoblike process; a stud; as, a *boss* of wood, a *boss* on a shield, an ornamental *boss.* — *v. t.* **1.** To emboss. **2.** To ornament with bosses; stud.

boss, *n.* [D. *baas* master.] A master workman or superintendent; a manager; a political dictator. — **boss,** *a. Slang, U. S.* — *v. t.* To hold mastery over; direct. *Colloq., chiefly U. S.* — *v. i.* To be master. *Colloq., chiefly U. S.*

boss'y (-ĭ), *a.* Ornamented with bosses; studded.

bo-tan'ic (bō-tăn'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to botany. —
bo-tan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **bo-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bot'a-nist (bŏt'ā-nĭst), *n.* One who is a specialist in, or student of, botany.

bot'a-nize (-nīz), *v. i.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To collect plants for botanical investigation; to study plants in the field. — **bot'a-niz'er** (-nīz'ẽr), *n.*

bot'a-ny (bŏt'ā-nĭ), *n.* [F. *botanique*, a. & n., fr. Gr. *βοτανικός* botanic, fr. *βοτάνη* plant, fr. *βόσκειν* to feed.] Science of plants; biology of plant life.

botch (bŏch), *n.* [OF. *boche*, dial. for *boce* a boss.] **1.** A swelling on the skin. *Obs.* **2.** A patch clumsily put on. **3.** Clumsy work; bungle. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark with or as with botches. **2.** To mend; repair; esp., to patch clumsily. **3.** To combine, express, or do in a bungling way; to mar.

botch'er (bŏch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mends or patches, esp. a tailor or cobbler. **2.** A clumsy workman; a bungler.

botch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Clumsy workmanship.

botch'y (bŏch'ĭ), *a.* Botched; poorly done.

bot'fly' (bŏt'flī'), *n.* Any of many dipterous insects whose larvæ are parasitic on horses, sheep, etc.

both (bōth), *a.* or *pron.* [ME. *bothe, bape*, fr. Icel. *bāðir.*] The one and the other; the two. — *conj. & adv.* **1.** As well; not only; equally; — used with *and;* as, *both* the quick *and* the dead. **2.** As well; also; too; as, "malice mars logic and charity *both.*"

both'er (bŏth'ẽr), *v. t.* To annoy; worry; perplex. — *v. i.* To feel care or anxiety. — *n.* One that bothers; state of perplexity or annoyance; embarrassment; worry.

both'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of bothering, or state of being bothered; also, a thing that bothers. *Colloq.*

both'er-some (-sŭm), *a.* Causing bother, or worry.

both'y (bŏth'ĭ), **booth'y** (bo͞oth'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A hut or humble cot. *Scot.*

bot'ry-oid (bŏt'rĭ-oid) } *a.* [Gr. *βότρυς* a cluster of grapes
bot'ry-oi'dal (-oi'dăl) } + *-oid.*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. — **bot'ry-oi'dal-ly,** *adv.*

bot'ry-ose (-ōs), *a. Bot.* Botryoid.

bots, botts (bŏts), *n. pl.; sing.* BOT, BOTT. The larvæ of the botfly, esp. the species infesting the horse.

bot-tine' (bŏ-tēn'), *n.* [F.] A small boot; a lady's boot; a half-boot.

bot'tle (bŏt'l), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL.] **1.** A hollow vessel, usually of glass or earthenware, with a narrow neck or mouth and without handles. **2.** The contents of a bottle; hence, fig., intoxicating liquor. **3.** Something like, or suggestive of, a bottle. — *v. t.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To inclose in or as in a bottle or bottles.

bot'tle, *n.* [OF. *botel*, dim. of *botte* bundle.] A bundle, esp. of hay. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

bot'tom (bŏt'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *botm.*] **1.** The part of anything under and supporting the contents or bulk; undersurface. **2.** That which underlies a thing; foundation; groundwork. **3.** Bed of a body of water. **4.** Low alluvial land along a river. **5.** The lowest part of anything; foot. **6.** *Naut.* The part of a ship ordinarily under water; hence, a ship. **7.** Power of endurance. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the bottom; lowest; as, *bottom* prices. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a bottom, as a chair. **2.** To found or build; to base; — with *on* or *upon.* **3.** To reach to the bottom of; understand fully. — **bot'tom-less,** *a.*

bot'tom-ry (-rĭ), *n.* [fr. *bottom*, sense 6.] *Maritime Law.* A contract by which a ship is hypothecated as security for repayment (conditioned upon a successful termination of the voyage) of a loan for the uses of the ship.

bou'doir' (bo͞o'dwär'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouder* to pout, sulk.] A lady's (or sometimes a gentleman's) private room.

bough (bou), *n.* [AS. *bōg, bōh*, bough, shoulder.] An arm or branch of a tree, esp. a main branch.

Syn. Shoot, offshoot, twig, sprig, spray. — BOUGH, LIMB, BRANCH. BRANCH, the general term, applies to large or small subdivisions of a tree; BOUGH, ordinarily, to the larger ones only; a LIMB is commonly a branch.

bough'pot' (bou'pŏt'; *dial.* bo͞o'pŏt), *n.* Also **bow'pot'.** A vase for cut flowers or boughs; also, a bouquet.

bought (bôt), *pret. & p. a.* of BUY.

bou'gie' (bo͞o'zhē'; bo͞o'jĭ'), *n.* [F., fr. *Bougie*, town of North Africa.] **1.** A wax candle. **2.** *Med.* A long, flexible instrument for introduction into the urethra, esophagus, etc.

‖ **bou'illon'** (bo͞o'yôN'; bo͞ol'yôN'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouillir* to boil.] A kind of clear beef or meat soup or broth.

boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* Var. of BOWLDER.

bou'le-vard (bo͞o'lē-värd; *F.* bo͞o'l'-värʳ), *n.* [F., fr. G. *bollwerk.*] A public walk or street on the site of demolished fortifications; hence, a broad avenue.

boun (boun), *v. t. & i.* To prepare; dress; start. *Archaic.*

bounce (bouns), *v. t.;* BOUNCED (bounst); BOUNC'ING (boun'sĭng). [ME. *bunsen.*] **1.** To thump. *Obs.* **2.** To cause to bound or rebound. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike or thump so as to rebound or to make a sudden noise; knock loudly. **2.** To leap or spring suddenly; bound. — *n.* **1.** A heavy, sudden, often noisy, blow or thump. **2.** A sudden leap or bound; rebound. **3.** Bluster; brag; boasting.

bounc'er (boun'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bounces. **2.** Something big; as, a *bouncer* of a fish.

bounc'ing (-sĭng), *a.* **1.** Stout; buxom. **2.** Excessive; big.

bound (bound), *n.* [OF. *bonne, bonde, bodne*, fr. LL. *butina, bodina, bodena, bonna.*] **1.** The limiting line; hence, that which limits; limit; confine. **2.** Borderland; also, the tract within bounds; domain. — **Syn.** Term, termination, barrier, bourne, verge; border, march, precinct. — *v. t.* **1.** To limit; terminate; inclose; restrain; confine. **2.** To name the boundaries of; as, to *bound* France. — *v. i.* To have its boundary (on); adjoin.

bound, *v. i.* [F. *bondir* to leap, OF. *bondir* to leap, resound.] **1.** To move with a sudden spring or leap, or with

a succession of springs or leaps. **2.** To rebound, as a ball. — **Syn.** See SKIP. — *v. t.* To cause to rebound; bounce. — *n.* **1.** A quick leap; a spring; jump. **2.** A rebound.

bound (bound), *a.* [p. p. of ME. *bounen* to prepare, fr. *boun* prepared, fr. Icel. *búinn*, p. p. of *búa* to dwell, prepare.] Prepared, ready or intending to go; going.

bound, *p. a.* [see BIND.] **1.** Restrained or fastened by a band, bond, or the like; tied; confined. **2.** Inclosed in a binding or cover, as a book. **3.** Under legal or moral restraint or obligation. **4.** Constrained or compelled; destined; certain; — followed by the infinitive.

bound'a-ry (boun'dȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. BOUND a limit.] That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, or marks a bound, as of a territory.

bound'en (boun'd'n), *p. p. & a.* [old p. p. of *bind*.] **1.** Under obligation, as for a favor; obliged; beholden. **2.** Made obligatory; binding.

bound'less, *a.* Without bounds; illimitable; infinite.

boun'te-ous (boun'tē-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *bontif*, fr. *bonté*. See BOUNTY.] **1.** Characterized by bounty; liberal; munificent. **2.** Liberally bestowed; plentiful. — **boun'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **boun'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

boun'teth (bōōn'tĕth), **boun'tith** (-tĭth), *n.* [OF. *buntét*, *bonté*.] Bounty; reward. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

boun'ti-ful (boun'tĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* **1** Free in giving; liberal. **2.** Plentiful. — **Syn.** Generous, munificent, bounteous. See LIBERAL. — **boun'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **boun'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

boun'ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *bonté* goodness, kindness, fr. L. *bonitas*, fr. *bonus* good.] **1.** Liberality in giving; generosity. **2.** That which is given liberally. **3.** A reward; esp., a premium to induce men to enter public service or to encourage an industry. — **Syn.** Munificence, generosity, beneficence. See SUBSIDY.

bou-quet' (bōō-kā'), *n.* [F., fr. *bousquet*, *bosquet*, thicket, dim. of LL. *boscus*.] **1.** A nosegay; a bunch of flowers. **2.** A perfume; aroma, as of wine.

Bour'bon (bo͝or'bŭn), *n.* **1.** A member of the noble French family of Bourbon, whose members founded dynasties in France (Henry IV., 1589), Spain (Philip V., 1700), and Naples (Charles III., 1735). **2.** A ruler or politician who clings obstinately to ideas adapted to past conditions. — **Bour'bon-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **Bour'bon-ist**, *n.*

bour-geois' (bo͝or-joiz'), *n. Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

‖bour'geois' (bo͝or'zhwȧ'), *n. masc.* } [F., fr. *bourg* town.]
‖bour'geoise' (-zhwȧz'), *n. fem.* } In France, a person of middle rank in society, i. e., below a gentleman and above a peasant in rank; also, sometimes, one of similar rank in other countries. — **‖ bour'geois'**, *a. masc.*, **‖ bour'-geoise'**, *a. fem.*

‖ bour'geoi'sie' (-zhwȧ'zē'), *n.* [F.] Bourgeois people.

bour'geon. Var. of BURGEON.

bourn, bourne (bo͝orn), *n.* [AS. *burna*.] A rivulet; a burn.

bourn } (bōrn; bo͝orn), *n.* [F. *borne*.] **1.** Bound; bound-
bourne } ary; limit. **2.** Realm. *Obs. or Poetic.*

bourse (bo͝ors), *n.* [F., purse, exchange, fr. LL., fr. Gr. βύρσα hide.] An exchange; esp. [*cap.*], the stock exchange of Paris, or of any of various European cities.

bouse (bo͝oz; bouz), *n.* Drink; esp., alcoholic drink; also, a carouse. — *v. i. & t.* To drink; carouse. See BOOZE.

bouse } (bous), *v. t. & i. Naut.* To pull or haul with a tackle.
bowse }

bout (bout), *n.* **1.** A going and returning, as in mowing; a turn; a round. **2.** A conflict; contest; trial; set-to.

‖ bou'ton'nière' (bo͞o'tôN'nyâr'), *n.* [F., buttonhole.] A bouquet for the buttonhole.

bo'vine (bō'vīn; -vĭn), *a.* [LL. *bovinus*, fr. L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow.] Of, pertaining to, or like, the ox or cow or animals of the ox kind; hence, sluggish and patient; dull.

bow (bou), *v. i.* [AS. *būgan*.] **1.** To bend; stoop. **2.** To bend the head, knee, or body in reverence, submission, civility, or assent. **3.** (*pron.* bō) To bend; curve. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to incline; bend. **2.** To exercise powerful influence over; incline. **3.** To bend or incline, as the head or body, in respect, gratitude, assent, submission, or condescension. **4.** To prostrate; depress; crush. **5. a** To express by bowing; as, to *bow* one's thanks. **b** To usher (*in* or *out*) with bowing. **6.** (*pron.* bō) To cause to become curved, or bow-shaped. — *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in respect, submission, etc.

bow (bou), *n.* **1.** The forward part of a vessel, or of an airship or dirigible balloon. **2.** One who rows in the bow.

bow (bō), *n.* [AS. *boga*, fr. *būgan* to bend.] **1.** Anything bent, or curved, as the rainbow; a bend. **2.** A weapon made of elastic material, as a strip of wood, with a cord to connect the two ends when bent, by which an arrow is propelled. **3.** A structure of curved form. **4.** A bow-shaped contrivance or implement; as, a violin *bow*, a *bow*knot, etc. — *v. t. & i. Music.* To play with a bow. — *a.* Bent like a bow.

bow'el (bou'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *botellus* a small sausage, *botulus* sausage.] **1.** An intestine; entrail, esp. of man; gut; — generally in *pl.* **2.** *pl.* The interior of anything, as of the earth. **3.** *pl.* The seat of pity or kindness; tenderness; compassion. **4.** *pl.* Offspring. *Obs.*

bow'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bows, or bends. **2.** *Naut.* An anchor carried at the bow.

bow'er, *n.* [G. *bauer* peasant, OHG. *gibūro*; — from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards.] In euchre, the knave (right bower) of the trump suit, or the knave (left bower) of the suit of the same color as the trump.

bow'er, *n.* [AS. *būr* chamber, cottage.] **1.** A rustic cottage or retreat. **2.** A chamber; esp., a lady's private apartment. *Now only Poetic.* **3.** A leafy or wooded shelter or arbor. — *v. t.* To embower; inclose.

bower bird. Any of certain birds of the Australian region that build *bowers*, or *runs*, used as playhouses and to attract the females, not as nests.

bow'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a bower; full of bowers.

bow'er-y, *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [D. *bouwerij*.] A farm with its buildings (among the Dutch settlers of New York). — *a.* [*cap.*] Characteristic of the Bowery (a certain street in New York City, formerly notorious for cheap resorts, tawdry display, etc.); hence, flashy; vulgar.

bow'ie knife (bō'ĭ; bō͞o'ĭ). [fr. its inventor, Col. James *Bowie* (d. 1836).] A kind of long, strong, curved knife.

bow'knot' (bō'nŏt'), *n.* A kind of knot. See KNOT.

bowl (bōl), *n.* [AS. *bolla*.] **1.** A concave vessel, usually hemispheric, to hold liquids, etc. **2.** Specifically, a drinking vessel for wine, etc.; hence, convivial drinking. **3.** The contents of a full bowl. **4.** The hollowed or bowl-shaped part of anything; as, the *bowl* of a spoon, pipe, etc.

bowl, *n.* [F. *boule*, fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud.] **1.** A ball for rolling on a level surface in play, esp. one having one side weighted so as to give it a bias. **2.** *pl.* **a** A game, popular in Great Britain from early times, played with biased balls on a level greensward. **b** Ninepins, skittles, or tenpins. **3.** A delivery of the ball in bowling. — *v. i.* **1.** To play with or at bowls. **2.** To roll a ball on a plane, as in the game of bowls. **3.** *Cricket.* To serve the ball to the batsman with a smooth movement of the arm; — distinguished from *throw* or *jerk*. **4.** To move rapidly and smoothly, as a ball. — *v. t.* **1.** To roll or deliver, as a bowl or cricket ball. **2.** To roll or carry smoothly on or as on wheels. **3.** To pelt or strike with anything rolled. **4.** *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman) by bowling; — often with *out*.

bowl'der, boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* Any detached and rounded or worn mass of rock, larger than a cobblestone.

bow'leg' (bō'lĕg'), *n.* A crooked leg, esp. one bowed outward. — **bow'-leg'ged** (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.*

bowl'er (bōl'ẽr), *n.* One who bowls.

bowl'er, *n.* [fr. 2d BOWL.] A derby hat. *Eng.*

bow'line (bō'lĭn; -līn), *n. Naut.* A rope used to keep the weather edge of the sail taut forward.

bowl'ing (bōl'ĭng), *n.* The sport of playing bowls, or tenpins, or the game itself. — **bowling alley**, an alley for playing bowls. — **b. green**, a level greensward for bowling.

bow'man (bō'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An archer.

bow'man (bou'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The man who rows at the foremost oar in a boat.

bown, bowne (boun). Vars. of BOUN.

bow'pot' (bou'pŏt'; *dial.* bō͞o'-). Var. of BOUGHPOT.

bow'shot' (bō'shŏt'), *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow, approximately 300 yards for the English long bow formerly used in war.

bow'sprit (bō'sprĭt; bou'-), *n.* [*bow* + *sprit*.] *Naut.* A large spar projecting forward from the stem of a vessel.

bow'string' (bō'strĭng'), *n.* The string of a bow. — *v. t.*; -STRINGED (-strĭngd') or -STRUNG (-strŭng'). To strangle with a bowstring.

bow window (bō). *Arch.* A bay window, esp. one with a curved ground plan. [*Rare*, an archer.

bow'yer (bō'yẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells bows; also,

box (bŏks), *n.* A buffet on the head or ear with the hand — *v. i.* To fight with the fist; specifically, to spar with gloves. — *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist.

box (bŏks), *n.* [AS. *box*, L. *buxus*, Gr. *πύξος*.] An evergreen shrub or small tree widely used for hedges and borders.

box, *n.* [AS.] **1.** A receptacle of any firm material characteristically having, or adapted for having, a lid or cover. **2.** The driver's seat on a carriage or coach. **3.** The quantity that a box contains. **4.** A limited compartment in a public place, as in a theater, or its occupants. **5.** A boxlike shed; as, a sentry *box*. **6.** *Mach.* A receptacle like, or suggestive of, a box, as a journal bearing. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with boxes, or inclose like a box. **2.** To inclose in or as in a box; confine; stow.

box'er (bŏk'sẽr), *n.* One who boxes.

box'haul' (bŏks'hôl'), *v. t.* *Naut.* To put (a square-rigged vessel) on the other tack by luffing into the wind and then veering short round on her heel.

box'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of inclosing in a box. **2.** Material used for boxes. **3.** Any boxlike inclosure; casing. — **boxing day**, the first week day after Christmas, when Christmas boxes are given. *Eng.*

box'ing, *n.* Act of fighting with the fists; sparring.

box'wood' (bŏks'wŏŏd'), *n.* The very close-grained, tough, hard wood of the box.

boy (boi), *n.* **1.** A male child from birth to puberty; a youth; — also used as a term of familiarity for a man. **2.** A male servant; specif., as in China, India, or South Africa, a male servant, laborer, or slave of a native or inferior race; also, a man of such a race. — *v. i. & t.* To act as a boy.

boy'cott (boi'kŏt), *v. t.* [from Captain *Boycott*, a land agent in Mayo, Ireland, so treated in 1880.] **1.** To subject to a boycott. **2.** To refrain from the use of; keep aloof from. — *n.* A combining to withhold or prevent dealings or social intercourse with a tradesman, employer, etc.

boy'hood (boi'hŏŏd), *n.* See **-HOOD**.

boy'ish, *a.* See **-ISH**. — **Syn.** See **YOUTHFUL**, *a.*

brab'ble (brăb''l), *v. i.*; **-BLED** (-'ld); **-BLING** (-lĭng). To dispute noisily; brawl. — *n.* Broil; wrangle. — **brab'blement**, *n.* — **brab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.* *All Archaic or Dial.*

brace (brās), *n.* [OF., the two arms, embrace, fathom, L. *bracchia* (outstretched) arms, pl. of *bracchium* arm.] **1.** Warlike preparation; harness. *Obs.* **2.** *Print.* A curved line connecting two or more words or lines; thus, *boil* } *bowl* }; or, in music, connecting staves. **3.** *Mech.* A curved implement for holding and turning bits, etc. **4.** That which connects or fastens, as a clamp. **5.** *pl.* Suspenders. **6.** A cord or rod for producing or maintaining tension, or, *Arch. & Engin.*, a piece of material used to transmit, divert, or resist pressure. **7.** A pair; a couple, orig. of dogs. — **Syn.** See **COUPLE**. — *v. t.*; **BRACED** (brāst); **BRAC'ING** (brās'ĭng). **1.** To bind, connect, support, or gird with or as with braces. **2.** To give tone or firmness to; stimulate; — often with *up*. **3.** To hold firmly. — *v. i.* To get tone or vigor; rouse one's energies; — often with *up*. *Colloq.*

brace'let (brās'lĕt; 24), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *bracel* armlet, *braz* arm, L. *bracchium*.] **1.** An ornamental band worn about the arm, chiefly by women. **2.** A handcuff. *Colloq.*

brac'er (brās'ẽr), *n.* **1.** That which braces; a brace. **2.** A guard for the arm or wrist. **3.** A tonic or stimulant.

brach (brăch; brăk), *n.* [F. *brachet* a hunting dog, dim. fr. OHG. *braccho*.] A bitch of the hound kind.

brach'et (brăch'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F., a hunting dog.] A brach.

bra'chi-al (brā'kĭ-ăl; brăk'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *brachialis*.] Pert. to, of the nature of, or resembling, a brachium or arm.

bra'chi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-CHIA** (-ă). [L.] *Anat.* The part of the arm or fore limb from the shoulder to the elbow.

brac'ing (brās'ĭng), *p. a.* Strengthening; invigorating.

brack (brăk), *n.* [D. *brak*, adj., salt.] Salt or brackish water; the sea. *Obs.*

brack, *n.* A crack or breach; a flaw, esp. in cloth.

brack'en (brăk''n), *n.* A brake, or large fern.

brack'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** *Arch., Mech.*, etc. An overhanging laterally projecting member to support weight or resist pressure or strain. **2.** Hence: **a** A shelf supported by a bracket. **b** A gas fixture or lamp holder projecting from a wall, column, or the like. **3.** In writing and printing, either of the characters [ ], used to set something off from context; also, sometimes, a brace. — *v. t.* To place within brackets; connect by, or furnish with, a bracket or brackets.

brack'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* [fr. *brack* salt water.] Saltish, as water in saline soil; hence, distasteful; nauseous.

bract (brăkt), *n.* [L. *bractea* a thin plate of metal.] *Bot.* **a** A leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises. **b** A leaf borne on the floral axis itself, esp. one subtending the flower; — more properly *bractlet*. — **bract'ed**, *a.* — **brac'te-ate** (brăk'tē-āt), *a.* — **brac'te-o-late** (-ō-lāt), *a.*

bract'let (brăkt'lĕt), *n.* [*bract* + *-let.*] *Bot.* = **BRACT b**.

brad (brăd), *n.* A kind of thin, small nail.

brad'awl' (brăd'ôl'), *n.* A straight awl with chisel edge.

brae (brā; brē), *n.* [Icel. *brā* eyelid.] Hillside; slope; bank; a hill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

brag (brăg), *v. i.*; **BRAGGED** (brăgd); **BRAG'GING**. [ME. *braggen* to resound, blow, boast.] To talk boastfully; boast. — **Syn.** Swagger, vapor, bluster, talk big. See **BOAST**. — *v. t.* To boast of; vaunt. — *n.* **1.** Boasting; ostentatious pretense or self-glorification. **2.** Thing bragged of. **3.** One who brags; a boaster; braggart. — **brag'ger** (-ẽr), *n.*

brag'ga-do'ci-o (brăg'ă-dō'shĭ-ō), *n.* [ir. *Braggadocchio*, a braggart in Spenser's "Faërie Queene."] **1.** A braggart; swaggerer. **2.** Empty boasting; brag.

brag'gart (brăg'ărt), *n.* [OF. *bragard* flaunting, vain, bragging.] A boaster. — *a.* Boastful. — **brag'gart-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **brag'gart-ly**, *a.*

Brah'ma (brä'mă), *n.* *Hindu Myth.* The first member of the Hindu Trinity (Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva); the Creator.

Brah'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MANS** (-mănz). Also **Brah'min** (-mĭn). [Skr. *Brāhmaṇa*.] A Hindu of the highest, or sacerdotal, caste. — **Brah'man-ism** (brä'măn-ĭz'm), **Brah'min-ism** (-mĭn-ĭz'm), *n.*

braid (brād), *v. t.* [AS. *bregdan* to move to and fro, to weave.] **1.** To weave, interlace, or entwine together, as threads; to plait. **2.** To bind (the hair) as with a braid. **3.** To trim, ornament, or outline with braid. — *n.* **1.** A plait, band, or narrow fabric formed by intertwining different strands. **2.** A string or band for confining the hair. **3.** A narrow fabric for binding, trimming, etc.

braid, *a.* [AS. *brǽd, brēd*, deceit.] Deceitful. *Obs.*

brail (brāl), *n.* [OF. *braiol, braioel, brayel*, a band around the breeches, fr. *braies*, pl., breeches, L. *braca, bracae*.] *Naut.* A rope fastened to the corner of a sail, by which the sail can be hauled up or in, preparatory to, or in place of, furling. — *v. t.* To haul up by the brails; — with *up*.

brain (brān), *n.* [AS. *bragen, brægen*.] **1.** **a** In vertebrate animals, the large mass of nerve tissue inclosed in the skull or cranium, regarded as the seat of consciousness. It includes the cerebrum in front and above, and the cerebellum below at the back. **b** In many invertebrates, a large ganglion more or less corresponding to the brain of a vertebrate. **2.** (Often in the *pl.*) Understanding; intellect. **3.** Fancy; imagination. *Rare.* — *v. t.* **1.** To dash out the brains of; hence, to destroy; defeat. **2.** To conceive; understand. *Obs.* **3.** To furnish with a brain.

brain'less, *a.* Without understanding; witless. — **brain'-less-ly**, *adv.* — **brain'less-ness**, *n.*

brain'pan' (brān'păn'), *n.* The cranium proper.

brain'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Disordered in, or due to disorder of, the mind. — **brain'sick'ly**, *adv.* — **brain'sick'ness**, *n.*

braise (brāz), *v. t.*; **BRAISED** (brāzd); **BRAIS'ING**. [F. *braiser*, fr. *braise* coals.] *Cookery.* To stew or broil in a covered kettle or pan.

brake (brāk), *n.* **1.** Any of various ferns with ternately compound fronds; any fern. **2.** A thicket; a brushwood.

brake, *n.* [ME. *brake.*] **1.** A machine to bruise the woody part of flax or hemp in order to separate it from the fiber. **2.** Any of various instruments for breaking, bruising, or kneading. **3.** Any of several devices consisting essentially of a lever, as a pump handle, esp. a long one for several to use. **4.** A frame for confining a horse while being shod; also, an inclosure to restrain cattle, horses, etc. **5.** Any device for retarding or stopping by friction; as, a *brake* on a wagon wheel, on a bicycle, etc. — *v. t.*; **BRAKED** (brākt); **BRAK'ING** (brāk'ĭng). **1.** To crush or break (flax or hemp) in a brake. **2.** To apply a brake to; retard or stop by a brake. **3.** To furnish or equip with a brake or brakes. — *v. i.* To manage a brake.

brake'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man in charge of a brake or brakes, as on a railroad car.

brak'y (brāk'ĭ), *a.* Full of brambles, shrubs, or ferns.

bram'ble (brăm'b'l), *n.* [fr. AS.] Any of various plants of a genus (*Rubus*) including the raspberry and blackberry; hence, any rough, prickly shrub. — **bram'bly** (-blĭ), *a.*

bram'bling (-blĭng), *n.* A handsome Old World finch.

bran (brăn), *n.* [OF. *bren.*] The broken coat of the seed of grain separated from flour or meal by sifting or bolting.

branch (brânch), *n.* [F. *branche*, fr. LL. *branca* claw.] **1.** A shoot growing from the main stem of a plant or from one of the primary divisions of the stem. **2.** Any division extending like a branch; ramification. **3.** *Genealogy.* A division of a family, descended from a particular ancestor. **4.** A member, part, section, or the like, of any complex body or work. — **Syn.** Limb, offshoot, twig, sprig. See BOUGH. — *a.* **1.** Diverging from, or tributary to, a main stock, line, way, theme, etc. **2.** Of or pert. to a branch. — *v. i.* **1.** To shoot or spread in branches; ramify. **2.** To spring off or out from a main branch, stem, or root; diverge; deviate. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into or as into branches. **2.** To embroider with figures of branches, flowers, or foliage.

bran'chi-a (brăn'kĭ-*á*), *n.; pl.* -CHIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. βράγχια, pl. of βράγχιον.] *Zoöl.* A gill. — **bran'chi-al** (-ăl), **bran'chi-ate** (-āt), *a.*

branch'y (brăn'chĭ), *a.* Full of or bearing branches.

brand (brănd), *n.* [AS. *brand*, *brond*, brand, sword, from *byrnan*, *beornan*, to burn.] **1.** A piece of wood partly burnt, whether still burning or not. **2.** A sword. **3.** A mark put on criminals with a hot iron; hence, any mark of infamy or vice; a stigma. **4.** A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as to designate ownership, quality, etc.; any mark made for a like or similar purpose, as with a stencil; hence, quality; grade; sort; class; make; as, a good *brand* of flour. **5.** A branding iron. — *v. t.* To make a brand upon; hence, to mark as infamous; stigmatize.

brand'er (brăn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that brands. **2.** A gridiron. *Scot.* — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To broil on a brander. *Scot.* **2.** *Plastering.* To nail battens or furring strips to (girders or joists) to take the plastering laths.

bran'dish (-dĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *brandir*, fr. *brand* a sword, OHG. *brant* brand.] To move or wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish. — *v. i.* To glitter; coruscate. — *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon. — **bran'dish-er**, *n.*

Syn. Wave, shake, flutter. — BRANDISH, FLOURISH, FLAUNT agree in denoting a waving motion. BRANDISH implies menace or threat; FLOURISH, parade, bravado, or triumph; FLAUNT, impudent or brazen ostentation or display.

brand'-new', *a.* Perfectly new; quite new.

bran'dy (brăn'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [fr. older *brandywine*, *branduine*, D. *brandewijn*, fr. *branden* to burn, distill + *wijn* wine.] A spirituous liquor distilled from wine; hence, any similar liquor, as that distilled from the fermented juice of peaches, cherries, or apples. — *v. t.;* -DIED (-dĭd); -DY-ING. To flavor, blend, or treat with brandy.

bran'gle (brăn'g'l), *n.* A wrangle; squabble. — *v. i.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To wrangle; brawl.

brank (brăŋk), *n., or, more commonly,* **branks** (brăŋks), *n. pl.* An iron frame having a triangular piece entering the mouth, formerly used for correcting scolding women.

brank, *v. i.* To prance; caper. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bran'-new'. For BRAND-NEW.

bran'ny (brăn'ĭ), *a.* Of, like, or containing, bran.

brant (brănt), *n.* Any of several species of small dark geese.

brash (brăsh), *n.* A fit of sickness; rash or eruption.

brash, *a.* Hasty; impetuous; hence, saucy. *Colloq.*

brash, *a.* Brittle, as vegetables or, esp., timber. — *n.* **1.** Rubbish, as clippings of hedges, fragments of ice, etc. **2.** Wood that is brash, or brittle. — **brash'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

bra'sier (brā'zhẽr). Var. of BRAZIER.

brass (brăs), *n.* [AS. *bræs.*] **1.** An alloy of copper and zinc, with sometimes tin. **2.** a Copper, brass, or bronze coin. *Obs.* b Money in general; cash. *Dial. or Colloq.* **3.** *pl.* Brass utensils, ornaments, musical instruments, etc. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

bras'sart (brăs'ärt), *n.* [F. *brassard*, fr. *bras* arm.] Armor for the arm. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

bras'si-ca'ceous (brăs'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *brassica* cabbage.] Belonging to the family (*Brassicaceæ*) of herbs including the cabbages, mustards, and cresses.

brass'y (brăs'ĭ), *a.;* BRASS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, brass. **2.** Impudently bold; brazen. **3.** Degenerate; base. — **brass'i-ly**, *adv.* — **brass'i-ness**, *n.*

brat (brăt), *n.* [AS. *bratt* cloak, fr. Celtic.] A child; offspring; — now usually contemptuous.

bratch'et (brăch'ĕt). Var. of BRACHET.

brat'tle (brăt'l), *n.* A clattering; hence, a noisy rush or scamper. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

bra-va'do (brá-vä'dō; -vā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [Sp. *bravada*, *bravata*, boast, brag. See BRAVE.] Boastful behavior; ostentatious show of bravery. — **Syn.** See BRAVERY. — *v. i.* To show bravado; to storm

brave (brāv), *a.;* BRAV'ER (brāv'ẽr); BRAV'EST (-ĕst; 24). [F., fr. It. *bravo*, (orig.) fierce, wild, prob. fr. L. *barbarus.*] **1.** Courageous; as, a *brave* man, act; — opposed to *cowardly.* **2.** Superior; excellent; fine. *Archaic.* **3.** Making a fine show or display. — **Syn.** Courageous, gallant, daring, valiant, valorous, bold, heroic, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, stout-hearted. — *n.* **1.** A brave person. **2.** A bully; a bravo. **3.** A North American Indian warrior. **4.** A challenge; defiance. *Obs.* — *v. t.;* BRAVED (brāvd); BRAV'ING (brāv'ĭng). **1.** To encounter with courage and fortitude; dare. **2.** To adorn; make showy. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To vaunt or boast. — **brave'ly**, *adv.*

brav'er-y (brāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Quality of being brave; courage. **2.** Brave show; fine dress. **3.** A fine thing; an adornment.

Syn. BRAVERY, BRAVADO. BRAVERY stands for the quality (see COURAGE) of which BRAVADO is the pretense.

bra'vo (brä'vō, brā'vō); *n.; pl.* -VOES or -VOS (-vōz). [It.] A daring villain; a bandit or professional assassin.

bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* [It.] Well done! Excellent! — *n.; pl.* BRAVOS (-vōz). An exclamation of "bravo."

bra-vu'ra (brä-vōō'ra), *n.* [It.] **1.** A show of daring or brilliancy; dash. **2.** A florid, brilliant style of music.

braw (brô), *a.* [see BRAVE, *a.*] Good; fine; brave; as, a *braw* lad; a *braw* night. — **braw'ly**, *adv. Both Scot.*

brawl (brôl), *n.* [F. *branle* a sort of dance, shake.] A kind of sprightly dance or its music. *Obs.*

brawl, *v. i.* [ME. *braulen* to quarrel, boast, *brallen* to cry, make a noise.] **1.** To quarrel noisily and outrageously. **2.** To make a loud confused noise, as a stream running over stones. — **Syn.** Wrangle, squabble, contend. — *n.* Noisy quarrel; wrangle; a noise like, or likened to, wrangling. — **Syn.** Uproar, row, tumult. See DISPUTE.

brawn (brôn), *n.* [OF. *braon* fleshy part, muscle, fr. OHG. *brāto* flesh.] **1.** Full, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg; muscular strength. **2.** Flesh of a boar.

brawn'y (brôn'ĭ), *a.;* BRAWN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Muscular; fleshy; strong. — **brawn'i-ness**, *n.*

brax'y (brăk'sĭ; brăk'-), *n.* A fatal infectious disease of sheep, closely resembling anthrax.

bray (brā), *v. t.* [OF. *breier* to pound, grind, OHG. *brehhan* to break.] To pound, beat, rub, or grind small or fine.

bray, *v. i.* [F. *braire* to bray, OF. *braire* to cry.] To utter a loud harsh cry; — now chiefly used of the ass or donkey. — *v. t.* To make or utter (a bray). — *n.* A harsh cry or noise; esp., the cry of an ass. — **bray'er**, *n.*

braze (brāz), *v. t.;* BRAZED (brāzd); BRAZ'ING (brāz'ĭng). [F. *braser.*] **1.** To solder with hard solder, esp. with an alloy of copper and zinc. **2.** To harden.

bra'zen (brā'z'n), *a.* [AS. *bræsen.*] **1.** Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, brass. **2.** Sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass. **3.** Impudent; shameless. — *v. t.* **1.** To face brazenly; carry (*out* or *through*) impudently or shamelessly. **2.** To make bold or brazen; harden. — **bra'zen-ly**, *adv.* — **bra'zen-ness**, *n.*

bra'zen-face' (-fās'), *n.* A shameless person.

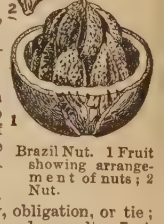
bra'zier (brā'zhẽr), *n.* [ME. *brasiere.*] An artificer who works in brass.

bra'zier, *n.* [fr. F., fr. *braise* live coals, OF. *brése.*] A pan for burning coals.

Bra-zil' nut (brá-zĭl'). An oily 3-angled nut, the seed of a tree of Brazil.

Bra-zil'ian (-yăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

breach (brēch), *n.* [AS. *brece* (in comp.) a (broken) piece, fr. *brecan* to break.] **1.** Act of breaking; state of being broken; gap or opening made by breaking; rupture; break. **2.** A breaking of waters, as over a vessel; the waters themselves; surge; surf. **3.** A breaking or infraction of a law, obligation, or tie; violation. **4.** A breaking out upon; inroad; assault. **5.** A breaking up of amicable relations; rupture. **6.** A bruise; wound. — **Syn.** Rent, cleft, chasm, rift, disruption; fracture; infringement; quarrel, dispute, difference. — *v. t.* To make a breach or opening in.



Brazil Nut. 1 Fruit showing arrangement of nuts; 2 Nut.

bread (brĕd), *n.* [AS. *bréad* fragment, morsel, bread.] **1.** An article of food made from flour or meal by moistening, kneading, and baking. **2.** Food; sustenance. — *v. t. Cookery.* To cover with bread crumbs.

bread'fruit' (-frōōt'), *n.* The large round fruit of a Polv-

nesian tree related to the mulberry; also, the tree. The fruit, when baked, somewhat resembles bread.

bread'stuff' (brĕd'stŭf'), *n.* That of which bread is made; also, bread; biscuit; — used chiefly in the *pl.*

breadth (brĕdth), *n.* [AS. *brǣdu*, fr. *brād* broad.] **1.** Distance or measure from side to side of any surface or thing; width. **2.** Anything considered with reference to, or as measured by, its width, or breadth. **3.** Spaciousness; extent; distance. **4.** Largeness; liberality, as of ideas.

breadth'ways' (-wāz') } *adv.* In the direction of the **breadth'wise'** (-wīz') } breadth.

break, *or* **brake** (brāk), *n.* A kind of large wagonette.

break (brāk), *v. t.; pret.* BROKE (brōk), *Archaic* BRAKE; *p. p.* BRO'KEN (brō'kn), *Obs. or Archaic* BROKE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREAK'ING. [AS. *brecan.*] **1.** In general, to separate into parts or fragments by concussion or stress; separate violently. **2.** Hence, to plow (land) preparatory to sowing; — sometimes used with *in* or *up.* **3.** To destroy, impair, disable, or overcome by or as by breaking; shatter; crush; specifically, to destroy the completeness or arrangement of; as, to *break* a set, to *break* ranks. **4.** To destroy the tone, firmness, or resiliency of; specifically: **a** To reduce to subjection; as, to *break* a colt. **b** To bankrupt; ruin. **c** To cashier; degrade; dismiss; deprive (*of*). **d** To go beyond or exceed (a record). **5.** To lay open by or as by breaking; burst in, through, or out; force a way into; penetrate. **6.** Hence: **a** To transgress or violate; as, to *break* a law. **b** To lay open, as a purpose; disclose. **c** To impart, as news. **7.** To destroy the continuity of; interrupt; as, to *break* joints (as in bricklaying); to *break* silence; to *break* one's sleep; to *break* one's fall, etc. **8.** To cause in (one) the discontinuance (of a habit or practice); also, with *off*, to discontinue. — **Syn.** Dispart, rend, tear; shatter, batter; violate, infringe, demolish, destroy; burst, dislocate. — *v. i.* **1.** To come apart, usually with suddenness and violence; part; burst asunder; curl over and fall in foam, as waves. **2.** To fail, weaken, or succumb as if by breaking; give way; become bankrupt; fail. **3.** To burst forth or burst in violently or forcibly. **4.** To come suddenly (into sight or notice); specifically, to dawn. **5.** To make an abrupt or sudden change; as, to *break* into a run. **6.** To cease to have relations; fall out; as, to *break* with a friend. **7.** To fail in musical quality, as the voice of a singer; also, to change in tone, as a boy's voice at puberty. — *n.* [See BREAK, *v. t.*; cf. BRAKE (the instrument), BREACH, BRACK a crack.] **1.** An act or the action of breaking; rupture; fracture; also, the action of breaking in or forth; irruption; as, a *break* for freedom; *break* of day; hence, dawn. **2.** An effect of, or the condition produced by, breaking; a gap, rent, or breach; interruption; cessation; pause. **3.** That which is broken out or off; fragment; part. **4.** An abrupt change in the quality or pitch of a tone. — **break'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.*

break'age (brāk'ĕj), *n.* Act or result of breaking; a break; articles broken; allowance for things broken.

break'down' (-doun'), *n.* **1.** A breaking down; downfall; failure. **2.** A noisy, rapid, shuffling dance.

break'er (brāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that breaks. **2.** A wave breaking into foam, as against the shore. — **Syn.** See WAVE.

break'fast (brĕk'fȧst), *n.* [*break* + *fast.*] **1.** The first meal of the day, or the food then eaten. **2.** A meal after fasting. — *v. i. & t.* To eat, or to furnish with, breakfast.

break'neck' (brāk'nĕk'), *a.* Involving danger of a broken neck; as, a *breakneck* pace.

break'-up', *n.* Disruption; dispersion.

break'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* A structure for breaking the force of waves, as a sea wall.

bream (brēm), *n.* [F. *brême*, OF. *bresme.*] **1.** A European freshwater fish of the carp family. **2. a** Any of various marine fishes. **b** Any of various fresh-water sunfishes.

European Bream. (⅛)

bream, *v. t. Naut.* To clean, as a ship's bottom.

breast (brĕst), *n.* [AS. *brēost.*] **1.** The fore or ventral part of the body between the neck and the belly. **2.** Either of the two milk-secreting glands on the chest in man and some other mammals. **3.** Something resembling, or likened to, the human breast, or bosom, as the interior, horizontal projection of a chimney, the face of a working in a mine, etc. **4.** The seat of consciousness, esp. of the emotions; hence, courage; spirit. **5.** Power of singing. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To meet with the breast; struggle with or oppose manfully; as, to *breast* the waves; to *breast* adversity.

breast'bone' (brĕst'bōn'), *n.* The sternum. [throat.]

breast'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast or at the

breast'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate or the like covering the breast, esp. as defensive armor.

breast'work' (-wûrk'), *n. Fort.* A defensive work of moderate height, hastily thrown up.

breath (brĕth), *n.* [AS. *brǣð.*] **1.** Odor. *Obs.* **2.** A vapor or exhalation; esp., a fragrant emanation, or the air charged with it. **3.** Air inhaled and exhaled in respiration. **4.** A very slight breeze. **5.** Power of respiration; hence, life; strength. **6.** A single respiration; hence, a single act; an instant. **7.** Act or power of breathing naturally or freely; also, time to breathe; respite. **8.** Gentle exercise, quickening respiration. **9.** That which is produced by the breath, as a film of moisture on a cold object, or an utterance; hence, the slightest effort; a trifle. **10.** *Phon.* Voiceless expiration, as in uttering *f, k, p, s, t,* etc. Cf. VOICELESS.

breathe (brēth), *v. i.;* BREATHED (brēthd); BREATH'ING. **1.** To exhale an odor or perfume. **2.** To respire; hence, to take breath; rest; also, to live. **3.** To pass like breath; blow gently. **4.** To long; pant. **5.** To speak, sing, or the like. — *v. t.* **1.** To exhale. **2.** To inject by breathing; infuse; — with *into.* **3.** To respire. **4.** To utter, esp. softly, whisper. **5.** To express; manifest; give forth. **6.** To suffer to take breath, or recover natural breathing; rest. **7.** To put out of breath; exhaust. — **breath'er,** *n.*

breath'ing (brēth'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Respiration; hence: **a** A pause for respiration; delay. **b** Promotion of respiration; act of exercising. **c** Utterance; communication by words. **2.** Inspiration; also, aspiration, or ardent desire. **3.** The sound expressed by the letter *h;* aspirate; aspiration. **4.** *Gr. Gram.* A mark to indicate aspiration or its absence; — the first [᾽] called *rough breathing,* and the second [᾽] *smooth breathing;* as, ὥρα (*pron.* hō'rȧ) and ὥρα (*pron.* ō'rȧ).

breath'less (brĕth'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without breath; hence, dead. **2.** Spent with action; out of breath. **3.** Holding the breath from fear, expectation, or intense interest.

brec'cia (brĕch'ĭȧ), *n.* [It.] *Geol.* A rock composed of angular fragments cemented together.

bred (brĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of BREED.

brede (brēd), *n.* [see 1st BRAID.] Braid; embroidery. *Archaic.*

bree (brē), *n.* [ME. *bre.*] Broth; liquor. *Obs. or Scot.*

breech (brēch), *n.* [see BREECHES.] **1.** The buttocks. **2.** The hinder or lower part; esp., the rear part of a firearm, behind the bore. **3.** The bottom of a block, or pulley. — (brĕch; brĭch), *v. t.* To furnish with breeches or a breech.

breech'es (brĭch'ĕz; 24), *n. pl.* [AS. *brēc,* pl. of *brōc* breech, breeches.] **1.** An outer garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. **2.** Trousers. *Colloq.*

breech'ing (brĭch'ĭng; brĕch'-), *n.* **1.** A whipping on the breech. **2.** Part of a harness which passes round the breech of a horse. **3.** The breech or breech action of a gun.

breech'load'er (brēch'lōd'ẽr), *n.* Breech-loading firearm.

breech'-load'ing, *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech.

breed (brēd), *v. t.;* BRED (brĕd); BREED'ING. [AS. *brēdan* to nourish, cherish, fr. *brōd* brood.] **1.** To produce as offspring; bear; beget. **2.** To bring up; nurse and foster. **3.** To be the birthplace of. **4.** To cause; produce. **5.** To propagate, as any kind of stock. — **Syn.** Engender, generate, gender, hatch, originate; nourish, rear, train. — *v. i.* **1.** To bear and nourish young; be with young. **2.** To have birth; originate. — *n.* **1.** A race or variety related by descent and, in general, similar; stock; strain. **2.** Class; sort; kind. **3.** Brood; offspring. *Obs.* — **breed'er,** *n.*

breed'bate' (-bāt'), *n.* One who stirs up quarrels. *Obs.*

breed'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that breeds. **2.** Descent. *Obs.* **3.** Nurture; bringing up. **4.** Deportment; manners. **5.** Propagation of plants or animals, esp. to improve them. — **Syn.** See EDUCATION.

breeze (brēz), *n.*, **breeze fly.** [AS. *brīosa.*] Any of various horseflies and botflies that torment animals.

breeze. *n.* [F. *braise* cinders, live coals.] Refuse, as that left in making coke or charcoal.

breeze, *n.* [F. *brise,* or Sp. *briza, brisa.*] **1.** A gentle wind. **2.** A flurry of excitement. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See WIND.

breez'y (brēz'ĭ), *a.;* BREEZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Having breezes; airy. **2.** Fresh; brisk; vivacious. *Colloq.*

brent (brĕnt), **brant** (brănt), *a.* [AS. *brant.*] Of the forehead: Unwrinkled; clear. *Scot.*

breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of BROTHER; — used in solemn address, and of religious sects or their members.

Brel'on (brĕt'ŭn; brĭt'ŭn; *F.* brĕ-tôN'), *a.* Of or relating to Bretagne (Brittany) or the Bretons. — *n.* One of the natives of Bretagne; also, the language of the Bretons.

breve (brēv), *n.* [It. *breve* or F. *brève*, fr. L. *brevis* short.] **1.** *Music.* The longest modern note, rarely used. **2.** A curved mark [˘] used commonly to indicate a short vowel or syllable.

bre-vet' (brĕ-vĕt'; brĕv'ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *brevis* short.] *Mil.* A commission giving an officer higher nominal rank than that for which he receives pay; an honorary promotion of an officer. — *v. t.*; -VET'TED; -VET'TING; *or* -ET-ED; -ET-ING. To confer rank on by brevet. — *a.* Taking or conferring rank by brevet.

bre'vi-a-ry (brē'vĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *breviarium* abridgment, fr. *breviarius* abridged.] In the Roman Catholic and the Eastern churches, a book containing the daily public or canonical prayers for the canonical hours.

bre-vier' (brĕ-vēr'), *n.* [prob. orig. used in printing a *breviary.*] *Print.* See TYPE.

brev'i-ty (brĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *brevitas*, fr. *brevis* short.] **1.** Shortness of duration. **2.** Shortness in speech or writing; conciseness.

brew (brōō), *v. t.* [AS. *bréowan.*] **1.** To prepare, as beer, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation, or infusion and fermentation. **2.** To foment or prepare as if by brewing; plot; concoct, as mischief. — *v. i.* **1.** To brew beer or other liquor. **2.** To be in preparation; be forming or gathering. — *n.* That which is brewed. — **brew'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

brew'age (-ăj), *n.* Malt liquor; also, a brewing.

brew'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Also **brew'house'** (-hous'). A building and apparatus for brewing.

brew'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of preparing liquors which are brewed, as beer and ale. **2.** The quantity brewed at once. **3.** A mixing together; concoction.

brew'is (brōō'ĭs), *n.* [OF. & F. *brouet.*] Broth or pottage, properly that in which beef has been boiled.

bri'ar (brĭ'ẽr). Var. of BRIER.

Bri-a're-an (brĭ-ā'rē-ăn; 3), *a.* Pertaining to or like **Bria're-us** (-ŭs), one of the hundred-handed giants of Greek mythology; hence, hundred-handed or many-handed.

bribe (brīb), *n.* [F., a lump of bread, scraps, LL. *briba* scrap of bread.] **1.** A price, gift, or favor bestowed or promised to pervert or corrupt a person in a position of trust, as an official. **2.** That which seduces; seduction; allurement. — *v. t.*; BRIBED (brībd); BRIB'ING (brīb'ĭng). To give, promise, influence, or gain by a bribe. — *v. i.* To bribe a person; practice bribery. — **brib'a-ble** (brīb'ă-b'l), *a.*

brib'er (brīb'ẽr), *n.* One who gives or takes a bribe.

brib'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act or practice of giving or taking bribes.

bric'-a-brac' (brĭk'ă-brăk'), *n.* [F. *bric-à-brac.*] Curious or antique articles of virtu; odd knickknacks.

brick (brĭk), *n.* [F. *brique.*] **1.** A building and paving material made from moist clay molded into blocks and hardened in the sun or by fire; also, one of these blocks. **2.** Any of various oblong rectangular masses. **3.** A good fellow. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To lay, pave, or the like, with bricks.

brick'bat' (-băt'), *n.* A fragment of a brick.

brick'lay'ing, *n.* Act, occupation, or art of laying bricks, or building with bricks. — **brick'lay'er,** *n.*

brick'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work of or with bricks.

brid'al (brīd'ăl), *n.* [AS. *brýdealo.* See BRIDE; ALE.] A nuptial festival or ceremony; a marriage. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial.

bride (brīd), *n.* [AS. *brýd.*] A woman newly married, or about to be married.

bride'groom' (-groōm'), *n.* [AS. *brýdguma; brýd* bride + *guma* man, the insertion of *r* being perhaps due to confusion with *groom.*] A man newly married, or about to be married.

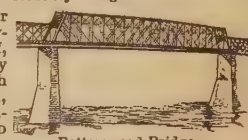
brides'maid' (brīdz'mād'), *n.* A maid or woman who attends a bride at her wedding.

brides'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A groomsman.

bride'well (brīd'wĕl), *n.* A house of correction; loosely, a jail; — from a former house of correction in London, *Eng., chiefly London.*

bridge (brĭj), *n.* [AS. *brycg, bricg.*] **1.** A structure erected over a depression or an obstacle, as a river, railroad, etc., carrying a passageway for passengers, vehicles, etc. **2.** A gangway for boats. **3.** *Naut.* A platform elevated above the rail and extending across or over the deck of a vessel. **4.** Anything like, or suggestive of, a bridge, as the upper bony part of the nose, the arch for the strings on a violin, etc. **5.** A card game resembling whist. — *v. t.*; BRIDGED (brĭjd); BRIDG'ING. **1.** To build a bridge or bridges on or over. **2.** To open or make (a passage, way, etc.) by a bridge.

Masonry Bridge.


Bottom-road Bridge.

bri'dle (brī'd'l), *n.* [AS. *brīdel.*] **1.** The headgear with which a horse is governed, consisting of headstall, bit, and reins. **2.** A restraint; curb; check. **3.** Any of various parts or things like, or suggestive of, a bridle in form or use. — *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To equip with a bridle. **2.** To restrain, guide, or govern with or as with a bridle. — **Syn.** Check, curb, control, repress, master, subdue. — *v. i.* To hold up the head and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment.

bri-doon' (brĭ-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *bridon.*] The snaffle of a double bridle (one having both snaffle and curb bits).

brief (brēf), *a.* [F. *brief, bref*, fr. L. *brevis.*] **1.** Short; curtailed. **2.** Concise; terse; succinct; condensed.

Syn. BRIEF, SHORT. BRIEF commonly refers to duration only; SHORT, to either duration or linear extent or to both; as, a *brief* interview, a *short* sermon, time, man. — *adv.* Briefly. *Obs. or Poetic.* — *n.* **1.** A short concise writing or letter; hence, a summary; epitome. **2.** *Law.* **a** A writ. **b** A concise statement of a client's case for the instruction of counsel, or of the points of a legal argument. — *v. t.* To make an abstract or abridgment of. — **brief'ly,** *adv.* — **brief'ness,** *n.*

brief'less, *a.* Having no brief; without clients.

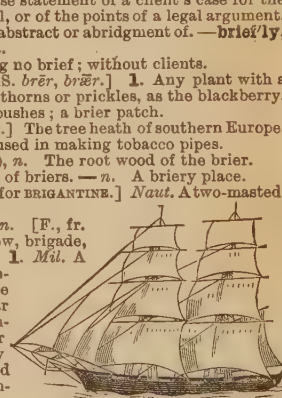
bri'er (brī'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *brēr, brǽr.*] **1.** Any plant with a woody stem bearing thorns or prickles, as the blackberry. **2.** A group of brier bushes; a brier patch.

bri'er, *n.* [F. *bruyère.*] The tree heath of southern Europe, the root of which is used in making tobacco pipes.

bri'er-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* The root wood of the brier.

bri'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of briers. — *n.* A briery place.

brig (brĭg), *n.* [short for BRIGANTINE.] *Naut.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel.


Brig.

bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *brigata* troop, crew, brigade, fr. *briga* quarrel.] **1.** *Mil.* A body of troops consisting of two or more regiments, or similar units, under the command of a brigadier general. **2.** Any body of persons organized for acting or marching together; as, a fire *brigade*; Boys' *Brigade.* — *v. t.*; -GAD'ED (-gād'ĕd; 24); -GAD'ING. To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

brig'a-dier' (brĭg'ă-dēr'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* One in command of a brigade.

brigadier general. *Mil.* An officer in command of a brigade, ranking next above a colonel. See ARMY.

brig'and (brĭg'ănd), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *brigant* light-armed soldier, LL. *brigans.*] A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a freebooter. — **brig'and-age** (-ăn-dăj), *n.*

brig'an-dine (-ăn-dēn; -dĭn), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *brigant.*] A medieval coat of body armor consisting of scales or plates.

brig'an-tine (-tēn; -tĭn), *n.* [F. *brigantin*, fr. It. *brigantino*, orig., a piratical vessel.] A two-masted, square-rigged vessel differing from a brig in not carrying a square mainsail.

bright (brīt), *a.* [AS. *beorht, bryht.*] **1.** Radiating or reflecting light; not dark. **2.** Transmitting light; clear. **3.** Resplendent with charms; as, *bright* beauty. **4.** Keen; intelligent. **5.** Illustrious; glorious. **6.** Brilliant in color.

Syn. Luminous, lustrous, splendid, resplendent, efful-

gent, refulgent, radiant, sparkling, gleaming, flashing, glittering, glistening, lucid, beamy, clear, transparent; illustrious, witty, clever, vivacious, sunny. — BRIGHT, SHINING, BRILLIANT. BRIGHT (opposed to *dull*) applies to any object which emits or reflects light; as, a *bright* fire, a *bright* sword; SHINING, to objects which emit or reflect light strongly or steadily; BRILLIANT, to those which gleam or flash. — *n.* Splendor; brightness. *Poetic.* — *adv.* Brightly.

bright'en (brīt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow bright.

bright'ly, *adv.* In a bright manner. See -LY.

bright'ness (brīt'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. — **Syn.** Radiance, resplendence, effulgence, glory.

Bright's' dis-ease' (brīts' dĭ-zēz'). [after Dr. Richard *Bright* of London.] *Med.* Any of several forms of kidney disease attended with albumin in the urine.

bril (brĭl), *n.* A European flatfish allied to the turbot.

bril'liance (brĭl'yăns), *n.* Brilliancy.

bril'lian-cy (-yăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being brilliant; glitter; great brightness.

bril'liant (-yănt), *a.* [F. *brillant*, p. pr. of *briller* to shine, sparkle, fr. L. *beryllus* beryl.] **1.** Sparkling; very bright. **2.** Distinguished by admirable qualities; splendid; shining. — **Syn.** See BRIGHT. — *n.* **1.** A diamond or other gem cut in a particular form with numerous facets; also, the form itself. **2.** *Print.* See TYPE. — **bril'liant-ly,** *adv.*

brim (brĭm), *n.* [AS. *brymme* edge, border.] **1.** Edge or margin, as of a fountain or of the water in it; brink; border. **2.** Rim or upper edge of a dish or other vessel. **3.** The rim of a hat. — **Syn.** See BORDER. — *v. t. & i.;* BRIMMED (brĭmd); BRIM'MING. To fill, or be full, to the brim.

brim'ful' (brĭm'fo͝ol'; *often — in poetry usually* — brĭm'fo͝ol), *a.* Full to the brim; completely full.

brim'mer (-ẽr), *n.* A brimful bowl; a bumper.

brim'stone (-stōn), *n.* [ME. *brimston, bremston, bernston, brenston.* See BURN, *v. t.;* STONE.] **1.** Sulphur. **2.** A spitfire; virago.

brin'ded (brĭn'dĕd; 24), *a.* Brindled.

brin'dle (-d'l), *n.* Brindled state or color; also, a brindled animal. — **brin'dle,** *a.*

brin'dled (-d'ld), *a.* [dim. fr. *brinded.*] Having dark streaks or spots on a gray or tawny ground.

brine (brīn), *n.* [AS. *brȳne.*] **1.** Water strongly impregnated with salt; pickle; hence, any strong saline solution; fig., tears. **2.** The ocean; water of an ocean, sea, etc.

bring (brĭng), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BROUGHT (brôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRING'ING. [AS. *bringan.*] **1.** To convey to the place where the speaker is or is to be. **2.** To procure in or as in exchange; fetch; produce; as, coal *brings* 6 dollars a ton; vice *brings* disgrace. **3.** To advance; adduce; *Law*, to prefer, as a charge; institute, as an action. **4.** To cause to come or to become; as, my letter *brought* him. — **bring'er,** *n.*

Syn. Bear, carry, transport. — BRING, FETCH. To BRING is simply to come with; to FETCH is to go to, get, and bring.

brink (brĭŋk), *n.* [Dan. *brink.*] Edge, margin, or border, esp. of a steep place, as of a precipice. — **Syn.** See BORDER.

brin'y (brīn'ĭ), *a.* BRIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Like brine; salty.

bri-quette' (brĭ-kĕt'), *n.* [F., little brick.] A brick-shaped mass, usually of fine stuff with a cementing material.

Bri-se'is (brī-sē'ĭs), *n.* [Gr. Βρισηΐς.] In Homer's "Iliad," a beautiful captive girl whom Agamemnon takes from Achilles to replace Chryseis.

Bri'sin-ga-men' (brē'sĕn-gä-mĕn'), *n.* [fr. Icel., fr. *brīsingr* flame + *men* necklace.] See FREYA.

brisk (brĭsk), *a.* **1.** Full of activity; lively. **2.** Smartly dressed. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Agile, alert, nimble, quick; sprightly, vivacious, gay, spirited, animated. See ACTIVE. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become brisk. — **brisk'ly,** *adv.* — **brisk'ness,** *n.*

brisk'en (brĭs'k'n), *v. t. & i.* To brisk.

bris'ket (brĭs'kĕt; 24), *n.* [ME. *bruskette.*] In quadrupeds used as food, the breast.

bris'tle (brĭs'l), *n.* [AS. *byrst.*] A short, stiff, coarse hair. — *v. t.;* BRIS'TLED (-ld); BRIS'TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To cause to stand up, as the bristles of an angry hog. **2.** To furnish with a bristle or bristles. **3.** To make bristly; ruffle. — *v. i.* **1.** To stand erect, like bristles. **2.** To appear as if covered with bristles. **3.** To show defiance or indignation.

bris'tly (brĭs'lĭ), *a.* Bristlelike; rough.

Bris'tol board (-tŭl), *n.* A kind of fine, smooth, usually unglazed, pasteboard; — after *Bristol*, in the west of England.

Bri-tan'ni-a (brĭ-tăn'ĭ-ä), *n.* [L.] **1.** Orig., Great Britain, esp. its southern part. Now, *Poetic or Rhetorical*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the female figure symbolizing it. **2.** [*l. c.*] Short for **britannia metal,** a white alloy, usually of tin, antimony, and copper.

Bri-tan'nic (brĭ-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Britannicus.*] British.

Brit'ish (brĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** The language of the ancient Britons; Cymric. **2.** The people of Great Britain.

Brit'on (brĭt'ŭn), *n.* [OF. *Breton*, L. *Brillo, Britto.*] **1.** A member of one of the tribes inhabiting Britain before the Anglo-Saxon invasions. **2.** A native or British-born subject of Great Britain, esp. an Englishman.

brit'tle (brĭt'l), *a.* [fr. AS. *brēotan* to break.] Easily broken; fragile; not tough or tenacious. — **brit'tle-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Frangible, breakable; weak, feeble, infirm, slight. — BRITTLE, FRAGILE, FRAIL. BRITTLE refers to substances. FRAGILE has a wider range than *brittle* (as, spun glass is both *brittle* and *fragile*; a spider's web is *fragile*, but not *brittle*), and applies esp. to objects *easily* broken or of delicate constitution. FRAIL and *fragile* are often convertible, but *frail* usually implies the greater weakness.

britz'ka, brits'ka (brĭts'kä), *n.* Also **britzs'ka.** [Pol. *bryczka.*] A long roomy carriage with a calash top.

broach (brōch), *n.* [F. *broche.*] Any of various pointed tools, implements, or parts; as a spit for roasting meat, a tool for tapping casks, a reamer, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To stab; pierce, esp. with a spit; fix on or as on a spit. **2.** To tap, as a cask to draw liquor; hence: **a** To draw, as wine; to shed, as blood. **b** To open for the first time, as a mine. **3.** To make public; put forth; introduce in conversation.

broad (brôd), *a.* [AS. *brād.*] **1.** Wide; extended in breadth; — opposed to *narrow.* **2.** Spacious; vast. **3.** Extended, in the sense of diffused or expanded; clear; full; as, *broad* daylight. **4.** Plain; evident; obvious. **5.** Unrestrained in language; esp., indelicate; coarse. **6.** Liberal; catholic, as in ideas. **7.** Main and essential; general; as, the *broad* outlines of a theory. **8.** Of a vowel, uttered with a wide opening of the articulating organs, as *a* in *father*, *a* in *man.*

Syn. Large, ample, spacious, roomy, extensive, expanded, comprehensive, vast; liberal, tolerant. — BROAD, WIDE are often convertible; as, a *broad* or *wide* street, ribbon, margin; but *broad* commonly applies only to surfaces or areas as such. *Wide* applies also to apertures, or to that which opens or spreads; as, *wide* wounds, *wide*spread.

broad'ax' } (brôd'ăks'), *n.* An ax with a broad blade, as
broad'axe' } any of various battle-axes, axes for hewing.

broad'cast' (-kăst'), *n.* A casting or throwing of seed in all directions. — *a.* Cast or dispersed, or scattering, in all directions; widely diffused. — *adv.* So as to spread widely.

broad'cloth (-klŏth; 62), *n.* A kind of fine smooth woolen cloth, usually of double width.

broad'en (-'n), *v. i. & t.* To grow, or to make, broad.

broad'ish, *a.* Somewhat broad. See -ISH.

broad'ly, *adv.* of BROAD. See -LY.

broad'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

broad'side' (brôd'sīd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The side of a ship above the water line, from bow to quarter. **2.** A broad surface of any object, as of a house, etc. **3.** All the guns, collectively, that can be trained to fire to one side of a ship, or their simultaneous discharge. **4.** *Print.* A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only; — called also **broad'sheet'.**

broad'sword' (-sôrd'; 57), *n.* A sword with a broad blade.

Brob'ding-nag (brŏb'dĭng-năg), *n.* Incorrectly **Brob'dig-nag.** In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," an imaginary country where everything is on an enormous scale.

Brob'ding-nag'i-an (-năg'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Incorrectly **Brob'dig-nag'i-an.** Colossal; gigantic. — *n.* A giant.

bro-cade' (brō-kād'), *n.* [Sp. *brocado*, fr. LL. *brocare* to prick, figure (textile fabrics).] Silk stuff woven with gold and silver threads, or ornamented with raised flowers, foliage, etc. — **bro-cad'ed** (-kād'ĕd; 24), *p. a.*

bro'ca-tel (brō'kä-tĕl'; brŏk'ä-), *n.* Also **broc'a-telle'** (brŏk'ä-tĕl'). [F. *brocatelle.*] A kind of figured fabric, usually of wool and silk, as for tapestry, upholstery, etc.

broc'co-li (brŏk'kō-lĭ), *n.* [It.] A hardy cauliflower.

bro-chure' (brō-shūr'), *n.* [F., fr. *brocher* to stitch.] A pamphlet; a treatise or article published in pamphlet form.

brock (brŏk), *n.* [AS. *broc*, W. *broch.*] A European badger.

bro'gan (brō'găn), *n.* A kind of stout, coarse shoe.

brogue (brōg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog* shoe.] **1** A brogan. **2.** A dialect pronunciation or accent, esp. one such as characterizes the Irish pronunciation of English.

broid'er (broid'ẽr), *v. t.* [F. *broder*, confused with E. *braid.*] To embroider. *Archaic.* — **broid'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n. Archaic.*

broil (broil), *n.* [F. *brouiller* to disorder.] A confused disturbance; a brawl. — **Syn.** Contention, fray, affray, tumult, altercation, dissension, discord, contest, conflict. See DISPUTE. — *v. i.* To quarrel; engage in a broil.

broil, *v. t.* [AF. *broiller* to burn, OF. *bruillir* to be hot.] **1.** To cook by direct exposure to heat over a fire, esp. on a gridiron or on live coals. **2.** To subject to great (commonly direct) heat. — *v. i.* To be subjected to heat, as meat over the fire. — *n.* Act of broiling; also, something broiled.

broil'er (broil'ẽr), *n.* One that broils, as a utensil used in broiling, or a chicken or other bird fit for broiling.

broil'er, *n.* One who excites broils or brawls.

bro'kage (brō'kăj), *n.* Brokerage. *Brokage* is now little used, exc. in *marriage brokage*, which is the common form.

broke (brōk), *pret. & obsoles. p. p.* of BREAK.

broke, *v. i.*; BROKED (brōkt); BROK'ING (brōk'ĭng). To transact business as or through a broker; traffic. *Rare.*

bro'ken (brō'k'n), *p. p.* of BREAK, *v. t.* Hence: *p. a.* **1.** **a** Violently separated or fractured; sundered. **b** Subdued; crushed. **c** Violated, as a vow. **2.** Rough; uneven, as a surface. **3.** Imperfectly spoken; as, *broken* English.

bro'ken-heart'ed (-härt'ĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Utterly depressed by grief or despair. — **Syn.** Heartbroken, disconsolate, inconsolable, comfortless, woebegone, forlorn.

bro'ken-wind'ed (109), *a.* Affected with heaves.

bro'ker (brō'kẽr), *n.* [ME. *brocour.*] **1.** A dealer in money, notes, drafts, stocks, etc. **2.** A go-between in affairs of love or marriage. *Obs.*, exc. of a hired marriage agent.

bro'ker-age (-ăj), *n.* The business of a broker, or his fee, reward, or commission.

bro'mide (-mīd; -mĭd), *n.* Also **-mid.** *Chem.* A binary compound of bromine with another element or a radical.

bro'mine (-mĭn; -mēn), *n.* Also **brō'min.** [Gr. *βρῶμος* stink.] *Chem.* An element which at ordinary temperatures is a deep reddish brown, ill-smelling, caustic liquid, emitting a brownish vapor. Symbol, *Br*; at. wt., 79.916.

bron'chi (brŏŋ'kī), *n., pl.* of BRONCHUS.

bron'chi-a (-kĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *βρόγχια.*] The bronchi or, esp., subdivisions of the bronchi. — **bron'chi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

bron-chi'tis (brŏŋ-kī'tĭs), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the bronchi. — **bron-chit'ic** (-kĭt'ĭk), *a.*

bron'cho, bron'co (brŏŋ'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS, -COS (-kōz). [Sp. *bronco* rough, wild.] A small hardy horse or pony of the plains of western North America.

bron'chus (brŏŋ'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHI (-kī). [Gr. *βρόγχος* windpipe.] *Anat.* One of the subdivisions of the trachea, or windpipe, esp. either of the two primary divisions.

bronze (brŏnz), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bronzo.*] **1.** An alloy chiefly of copper and tin. **2.** A statue, bust, or the like, of bronze. **3.** A yellowish or reddish brown; the color of bronze.

bronze, *v. t.*; BRONZED, BRONZ'ING. **1.** To give the appearance of bronze to. **2.** To make hard or unfeeling; brazen.

brooch (brōch; brōōch), *n.* [var. of BROACH, *n.*] An ornamental clasp, with a tongue, pin, or loop for attaching it.

brood (brōōd), *n.* [AS. *brōd.*] **1.** Progeny or young, esp. of such as breed from eggs; specifically, those hatched or cared for at one time. **2.** A particular kind bred; breed. — *v. t.* **1.** To sit on or incubate (eggs); hatch. **2.** To think anxiously or moodily upon; ponder. — *v. i.* **1.** To sit on and cover eggs or young to hatch or protect them; hence, to sit quietly, as if brooding. **2.** To have the mind dwell continuously or moodily on a subject; — usually with *over* or *on* — *a.* Kept for breeding from. — **brood'er,** *n.*

brook (brŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *brōc.*] A natural stream of water smaller than a river or creek.

brook, *v. t.* [AS. *brūcan* to use, enjoy.] To bear; endure; — chiefly in negative constructions. — **Syn.** See BEAR.

brook'let, *n.* A little brook. See -LET.

broom (brōōm), *n.* [AS. *brōm.*] **1.** Any of several European fabaceous shrubs, esp. a certain one having slender branches, small leaves, and yellow flowers. **2.** An implement for sweeping floors, walks, etc., orig. one made of twigs of broom. — **broom'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

broom corn. A variety of sorghum bearing a stiff-branched panicle of which brooms are made.

broom'staff' (-stȧf'), *n.* A broomstick. *Obs. or R.*

broom'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* The handle of a broom.

broth (brŏth; 62), *n.* [AS. *broð.*] Liquid in which flesh (or, sometimes, barley or rice) has been boiled; thin soup.

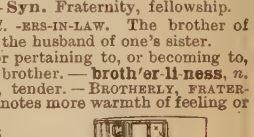
broth'el (brŏth'ĕl; brŏthl), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *bréoðan* to ruin, destroy, p. p. *broðen.*] **1.** A lewd man or woman; prostitute. *Obs.* **2.** A house of lewdness or ill fame.

broth'er (brŭth'ẽr), *n.*; *pl.* -ERS (-ẽrz) or BRETHREN (brĕth'rĕn). See BRETHREN. [AS. *brōðor.*] **1.** A male person, or a male animal, considered in his relation to another having the same parents (**whole brother**), or one parent only in common (**half brother**). **2.** One of a common family or race; a fellow man. **3.** One closely united to another by a common tie or interest, as of rank, profession, etc. — *v. t.* To make a brother of; treat as a brother.

broth'er-hood (-hōōd), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being brothers or a brother. **2.** A body of associates, as in a society, profession, etc. — **Syn.** Fraternity, fellowship.

broth'er-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* -ERS-IN-LAW. The brother of one's husband or wife, or the husband of one's sister.

broth'er-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or becoming to, brothers. — *adv.* Like a brother. — **broth'er-li-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Kind, affectionate, tender. — BROTHERLY, FRATERNAL. *Brotherly* often connotes more warmth of feeling or intimacy than *fraternal.*



Brougham.

brough'am (brōō'ăm; brōōm; brō'ŭm), *n.* [after Lord *Brougham.*] A form of light, close carriage. See *Illust.*

brought (brôt), *pret. & p. p.* of BRING.

brow (brou), *n.* [AS. *brū.*] **1.** The eyebrow. **2.** The forehead. **3.** General air of the countenance; mien. **4.** Edge of a steep place. — *v. t.* To border; bound. *Rare.*

brow'beat' (brou'bēt'), *v. t.* To bear down with stern looks or with arrogant speech; abash or disconcert by impudence, abuse, or arrogance; bully.

brown (broun), *a.* [AS. *brūn.*] Of any of various shades of dusky color between black and red or yellow. — *n.* **1.** A brown color. **2.** Any pigment or dye which colors brown. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become brown.

brown bill. [*brown* + *bill* cutting tool.] A bill or halberd formerly used by foot soldiers.

brown coal. Lignite.

brown'ie (-ĭ), *n.* Also **brown'y.** *Folklore.* A good-natured goblin supposed often to work around the house by night.

brown'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

brown study. Reverie.

browse (brouz), *n.* [OF. *brost, broust,* sprout, shoot.] Tender shoots or twigs, fit for food of cattle; green food. — *v. t.*; BROWSED (brouzd); BROWS'ING. **1.** To eat or nibble off, as tender branches. **2.** To feed on, as pasture; graze. — *v. i.* To browse the shoots of shrubs or trees.

bru'in (brōō'ĭn), *n.* [D. *bruin* brown.] A bear; — so called in popular tales and often [*cap.*] personified.

bruise (brōōz), *v. t.*; BRUISED (brōōzd); BRUIS'ING. [AS. *brȳsan.*] **1.** To injure, as by a blow, without laceration, contuse. **2.** To batter or indent, as with the fists. **3.** To break, as in a mortar; crush; triturate. — *v. i.* To fight with the fists; box. — *n.* An injury without laceration, as from a blow with a blunt or heavy instrument; a contusion.

bruis'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bruises. **2.** A pugilist.

bruit (brōōt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *brugitus.*] **1.** Noise; din. *Archaic.* **2.** Report; rumor. — *v. t.* To report; noise abroad.

bru'mal (brōō'măl), *a.* [L. *brumalis,* fr. *bruma* winter.] Of or pertaining to winter; winterlike.

brume (brōōm), *n.* [F. *brume* winter, mist, L. *bruma* winter.] Mist; fog. *Rare.*

brum'ma-gem (brŭm'ȧ-jĕm), *a.* [fr. *Birmingham,* Eng., a great market for gilt toys, etc.] Counterfeit; gaudy but cheap or worthless.

bru'mous (brōō'mŭs), *a.* Foggy, misty.

bru-net' (brōō-nĕt'), *a.* [F. *brunet, brunette,* dim. of *brun,* fem. *brune,* brown, fr. OHG. *brūn.*] *Anthropol.* Of dark pigmentation; having brown or olive skin and brown or black hair and eyes; — used esp. of dark Caucasians. — *n.* A person displaying predominant brunet traits.

bru-nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] A girl or woman with decided brunet traits. — **bru-nette',** *a.*

Brun'hild (brōōn'hĭlt), *n.* [G. *Brunhilde,* MHG. *Prünhilt* OHG. *Brunihilt,* a Valkyrie.] *Ger. Myth.* In the Nibelungenlied, a queen whom Siegfried, by magic, wins and later tames for Gunther. When she learns the deceit from Siegfried's wife, Kriemhild, she induces Hagen to murder him

Brün'ne-hil'de (brün'ẽ-hĭl'dẽ), *n.* See SIEGFRIED.

brunt (brŭnt), *n.* [ME. *brunt, bront.*] **1.** An onset; attack *Obs.* **2.** Force of a blow; collision.

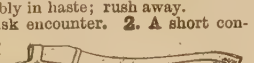
brush (brŭsh), *n.* [OF. *brosse, broisse*, LL. *brustia.*] **1.** A kind of implement composed of bristles, or the like, set in a back or handle. **2.** The bushy tail of some animals, esp. of the fox. **3.** Something suggestive of a brush (in sense 1). **4.** Act of brushing, rubbing, or grazing. — *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, clean, paint, etc., with a brush. **2.** To touch or rub as with a brush; to graze lightly or quickly. **3.** To remove with or as with a brush. — *v. i.* To move so as to graze, skim over, or sweep, anything.

brush, *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood. **2.** A thicket of shrubs or small trees; underbrush.

brush, *v. i.* To move nimbly in haste; rush away.

brush, *n.* **1.** A short, brisk encounter. **2.** A short contest, trial, or spurt of speed.

brush hook. A short heavy hook for cutting brush.



Brush Hook.

brush'wood (brŭsh'wo͝od), *n.* A thicket of shrubs and small trees; also, small branches cut off.

brush'y (-ĭ), *a.*; BRUSH'I-ER (-ẽr); BRUSH'I-EST. Covered with, or abounding in, brush or brushwood.

brush'y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough.

brusque (bro͝osk; brŭsk), *a.* [F., fr. It. *brusco* brusque, tart, sour.] Rough and short in manner; abrupt; bluff. — **Syn.** See BLUFF. — **brusque'ly,** *adv.* — **brusque'ness,** *n.*

Brut (bro͝ot; brŭt), *or* **Bru'tus** (bro͝o'tŭs), *n.* [F., or OW., fr. LL. *Brutus*, fr. Celtic.] In British legend, a great-grandson or descendant of Æneas. He led a Trojan colony to Britain and founded New Troy (London).

bru'tal (bro͞o'tăl), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a brute; brutish. — **Syn.** Beastly; savage, inhuman. — **bru-tal'i-ty** (bro͞o-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **bru'tal-ly,** *adv.*

bru'tal-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become brutal.

brute (bro͞ot), *a.* [F. *brut*, masc., *brute*, fem., L. *brutus* irrational.] **1.** Irrational; unthinking. **2.** Without life or sensibility; inanimate; soulless. **3.** Of, pert. to, or like, a brute beast; hence, brutal; savage; also, coarse; sensual. — **Syn.** Brutish, animal, bestial, beastly. — *n.* **1.** A beast. **2.** A brutal person. — **Syn.** See ANIMAL.

bru'ti-fy (bro͞o'tĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*brute* + *-fy.*] To make or become like a brute; brutalize.

brut'ish (bro͞ot'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a brute; irrational; stupid; coarse. — **Syn.** Insensible; unfeeling, savage, cruel, brutal, inhuman; gross, sensual, bestial. — **brut'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **brut'ish-ness,** *n.*

Bryn'hild (brŭn'hĭlt), *n.* [Icel. *Brynhildr.*] *Icel. Myth.* A Valkyrie condemned to become a mortal, and placed in an enchanted fortress. Sigurd wakes her from her enchanted sleep, but, as a result of a magic drink, forgets her and marries Gudrun. He later wins Brynhild for his brother-in-law Gunnar. Brynhild procures the murder of Sigurd, but slays herself and is burned on his pyre.

bry-ol'o-gy (brī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *βρύον* moss + *-logy.*] The branch of botany relating to the mosses.

bry'o-ny (brī'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *bryonia*, Gr. *βρυωνία*, fr. *βρύειν* to swell.] A vine of the cucumber family with white or yellowish flowers and red or black fruit.

bry'o-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *βρύον* moss + *φυτόν* plant.] *Bot.* Any moss or liverwort (phylum *Bryophyta*).

Bry'o-zo'a (-zō'ă), *n. pl.* [Gr. *βρύον* moss + *-zoa.*] *Zoöl.* = POLYZOA. — **bry'o-zo'an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

bub'ble (bŭb'l), *n.* **1.** A thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas. **2.** A small body of air or gas within a liquid. **3.** A globule of air, or a globular vacuum, in a transparent solid, as glass. **4.** Anything that wants firmness, solidity, or reality; a false show; a delusive scheme. — *a.* Bubble-like; delusive; empty. — *v. i.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). **1.** To rise in or form bubbles. **2.** To run with a gurgling noise, as if forming bubbles; to gurgle. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to bubble. **2.** To cheat; deceive; delude. — **bub'bly** (bŭb'lĭ), *a.*

bu'bo (bū'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOES (-bōz). [LL. *bubo* groin, swelling in the groin, Gr. *βουβών.*] *Med.* An inflammatory infectious swelling of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin. — **bu-bon'ic** (bū-bŏn'ĭk), *a.*

buc'cal (bŭk'ăl), *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cheeks or the cavity of the mouth.

buc'ca-neer' (-ă-nēr'), *n.* [F. *boucanier*, fr. *boucaner* to smoke or broil meat or fish, to hunt wild beasts.] A pirate; esp., one of the piratical adventurers who made depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

bu-cen'taur (bū-sĕn'tôr), *n.* [Gr. *βοῦς* ox + *κένταυρος* centaur.] **1.** A fabulous monster, half ox, half man. **2.** [fr It.] The state barge of Venice in the time of the doges.

Bucentaur, 2. ($\frac{1}{300}$)

Bu-ceph'a-lus (bū-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *βουκέφαλος*, lit., ox-headed.] The war horse of Alexander the Great; jocosely, any horse.

buck (bŭk), *n.* A sawbuck. *U. S.*

buck, *n.* [AS. *bucca, buc*, he-goat.] **1.** The male of deer, antelopes, goats, hares, or rabbits. **2.** A dashing young fellow; a dandy. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To spring with a quick plunging leap; — said of a horse or mule. — *v. t.* To throw by bucking. — *n.* Act of bucking.

buck, *n.* Lye or suds for washing clothes; also, *Obs.*, the clothes to be washed. — *v. t.* To wash (clothes) in buck.

buck basket. A clothes basket.

buck'board' (bŭk'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board or frame bearing the seat.

buck'et (bŭk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [ME. *boket.*] **1.** A vessel for drawing, holding, or carrying something, as water, coal, etc., or a vessel likened to such a one. **2.** The quantity a bucket contains. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw or lift in or as in buckets. **2.** To ride (a horse) hard; hence, *Colloq.*, to drive forward hurriedly. — *v. i.* To dip with or use a bucket.

bucket shop. A place for making bets on current exchange prices of stocks, grain, etc., by going through the form of a purchase or sale with no actual buying or selling.

buck'eye' (bŭk'ī'), *n.* Any of several American trees of the horse-chestnut family.

buck'le (bŭk'l), *n.* [OF. *bocle* boss of a shield, ring, fr. L. *buccula*, dim. of *bucca* cheek.] **1.** A certain device for uniting two loose ends, as of a belt or strap. **2** A distortion, as a bend or twist in a metal tube. **3.** A curl of hair, esp. a kind of crisp curl. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING. **1.** To fasten with a buckle. **2.** To prepare for action; apply; — generally reflexive. **3.** To bend permanently; distort by bending. — *v. i.* **1.** To prepare for a contest, as, orig., by buckling on armor; hence, to apply one's self with vigor. **2.** To grapple; struggle; — usually with *with.* **3.** To bend permanently or so as to distort.

buck'ler (-lẽr), *n.* [OF. *bocler* a shield with a boss, fr. *bocle, boucle*, boss. See BUCKLE, *n.*] A kind of shield worn on the arm. — *v. t.* To shield; defend.

buck'ram (-răm), *n.* [OF. *boqueran.*] **1.** Formerly, a fine fabric for garments, etc. **2.** A coarse stiffened cloth of linen, hemp, or cotton. — *a.* **1.** Made of buckram. **2.** Stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To stiffen with buckram; stiffen.

buck'saw' (bŭk'sô'), *n.* A saw set in a frame and used for sawing wood on a sawbuck, or sawhorse.

buck'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* A coarse leaden shot.

buck'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a buck. **2.** A strong, soft dressed leather, usually yellowish or grayish. **3.** **a** A person clothed in buckskin, esp. [*cap.*] an American soldier of the Revolutionary War. **b** *pl.* Breeches of buckskin.

buck'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* Any of various shrubs or trees, some of which have thorny branches.

buck'tooth' (-to͞oth'), *n.* Any tooth that juts out.

buck'wheat' (-hwēt'), *n.* [*buck* beech tree + *wheat.*] An herb widely cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into flour. Also, the seed of this plant, or the flour.

bu-col'ic (bū-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *bucolicus*, Gr. *βουκολικός*, fr. *βουκόλος* cowherd, herdsman.] Pastoral; rustic. — *n.* **1.** A pastoral poem; eclogue; idyl. **2.** A rustic; farmer. *Humorous.* — **Syn.** See RURAL. — **bu-col'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

bud (bŭd), *n.* [ME. *budde.*] **1.** *Bot.* An undeveloped shoot or stem; a small axillary or terminal protuberance, on the principal axis of a plant, consisting of rudimentary foliage or floral leaves. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A protuberance which develops into a new organism. — *v. i.*; BUD'DED; BUD'DING. To put forth buds; begin to develop; hence, to be like a bud in youth, growth, or promise. — **Syn.** Sprout, germinate. — *v. t.* To put forth as buds; cause to bud.

Bud'dha (bo͞od'ă), *n.* [Skr. *buddha* wise.] The title of an incarnation of self-abnegation, virtue, and wisdom, or a deified religious teacher of the Buddhists, esp. Gautama Siddhartha, on whose teachings a religion (**Bud'dhism** [-ĭz'm]) is based. — **Bud'dhist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **Bud'dhist, Bud-dhis'tic** (bo͞od-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

budge (bŭj), *v. i. & t.;* BUDGED (bŭjd); BUDG′ING. [F. *bouger* to stir, fr. L. *bullire.* See BOIL, *v. i.*] To move; stir.
budge, *n.* A kind of lambskin fur. — *a.* Lined or trimmed with budge, as a scholar's gown; hence, scholastic.
budg′et (bŭj′ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *bougette* bag, wallet, dim. of OF. *boge, bouge,* leather bag, L. *bulga.*] **1.** A bag or sack with its contents; hence, a stock; store; accumulation. **2.** The annual financial statement made, for the ensuing year, in the British House of Commons. **3.** A similar statement in other countries or of a quasi public body.
budg′et, *interj.* An exclamation of secrecy; — with *mum.*
buff (bŭf), *n.* [formerly *buffe* buff, buffalo, F. *buffle* buffalo.] **1.** A sort of superior leather made of buffalo skin. **2.** A military coat of buff. **3.** The bare skin; as, to strip to the *buff.* *Colloq.* **4.** The color of buff; a saddened yellowish orange. **5.** A polishing wheel covered with buff leather. — *a.* Made of or like buff; of the color of buff. — *v. t.* **1.** To polish with a buff.
buff, *v. t.* To take or deaden the shock of, as a buffer. — *n.* A buffet; blow. *Obs.*, except in "blindman's *buff.*"
buf′fa-lo (bŭf′ȧ-lō), *n.; pl.* -LOES or -LOS (-lōz). [Sp. *búfalo*, fr. L. *bubalus, bufalus,* a kind of African stag or gazelle; also, the wild ox, fr. Gr. βούβαλος buffalo.] Any of several species of wild ox, as the water buffalo of India, the American bison, and the South African Cape buffalo.
buff′er (bŭf′ẽr), *n.* [prop., a striker. See BUFFET a blow.] Anything serving to deaden a shock or to bear the brunt of opposing forces; as, a *buffer* at the end of a railroad car.
buff′er, *n.* [ME. *buffere* stammerer.] A fellow; esp., an elderly man. *Chiefly Humorous or Disparaging.*
buf-fet′ (bōō-fā′; bŭf′ĕt; *F.* bü′fĕ′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A cupboard or set of shelves for displaying plate, china, etc.; sideboard. **2.** (*pron.* bōō-fā′; bü′fĕ′). A counter for refreshments; a restaurant, as at a railroad station.
buf′fet (bŭf′ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF., a slap in the face, *buffe* blow.] A blow, as with the hand; a slap; hence, any blow or stroke. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike with the hand or fist; box; cuff. **2.** To affect as with blows; strike repeatedly; strive with or contend against. — *v. i.* **1.** To box; strike; contend. **2.** To make one's way by blows or struggling.
‖ **buf′fo** (bōōf′fō), *n. masc.; pl.* BUFFI (-fē). [It.] A comic actor or singer in an opera. — **buf′fo**, *a.*
buf-foon′ (bŭ-fōōn′), *n.* [F. *bouffon,* It. *buffone.*] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, antic gestures, etc.; a clown.
buf-foon′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Arts and practices of a buffoon.
buff′y (bŭf′ĭ), *a.* Of a buff, or somewhat buff, color.
bug (bŭg), *n.* [W. *bwg, bwgan,* hobgoblin, bugbear.] **1.** A bugbear. *Obs.* **2.** Popularly, an insect of almost any kind; esp., a beetle or an insect that crawls like a beetle. In England now chiefly *Dial.* **3.** The bedbug.
bug′a-boo′ (bŭg′ȧ-bōō′), *n.* [*bug* goblin + *boo,* interj.] An imaginary object of fright; a bugbear. — **Syn.** Hobgoblin, goblin, specter, ogre, scarecrow.
bug′bear′ (-bâr′), *n.* [*bug* goblin + *bear* the animal.] Lit., a bear goblin; hence, something frightful, as a specter; anything imaginary that arouses needless fear.
bug′gy (-ĭ), *a.;* -GI-ER, -GI-EST. Infested with bugs.
bug′gy, *n.; pl.* -GIES (-ĭz). A light vehicle or carriage.
bu′gle (bū′g'l), *n.* An oblong glass bead, commonly black, as for ornament on clothing. — **bu′gle**, *a.*
bu′gle, *n.* [F.] Any of various herbs of the mint family.
bu′gle, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *buculus* a steer, dim. of *bos* ox.] **1.** A buffalo; buffalo's horn. *Obs.* **2.** A huntsman's horn. **3.** A brass or copper wind instrument, shorter than the trumpet, curved, and sometimes keyed. — *v. t. & i.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To sound with or like a bugle; also, to summon by a bugle call. — **bu′gler** (-glẽr), *n.*
bu′gloss (bū′glŏs), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. βούγλωσσος oxtongue; βοῦς ox + γλῶσσα tongue.] Any of various rough-hairy herbs of Europe, Asia, and Africa; oxtongue.
buhl (bōōl), **buhl′work′** (-wûrk′), *n.* [from A. Ch. *Boulle,* French wood carver.] *Furniture.* Cabinetwork inlaid with tortoise shell, yellow metal, white metal, etc.
buhr′stone′, burr′stone′ (bûr′stōn′), *n.* Any siliceous rock used for millstones.
build (bĭld), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BUILT (bĭlt), or, *Archaic,* BUILD′ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUILD′ING. [AS. *byldan* to build, *bold* house.] **1.** To erect or construct, as an edifice; fabricate; make. **2.** To construct after the manner of a builder; fashion; create. **3.** To settle, or establish, and preserve. — **Syn.** Erect, raise, found, frame. — *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act, or follow the business, of building something. **2.** To rest or depend, as on a foundation; rely. — *n.* Form of construction; general figure; make.
build′er (bĭl′dẽr), *n.* One who builds; one whose occupation is to build, as a carpenter.
build′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making, erecting, or establishing. **2.** That which is built, as a house, barn, factory, etc. **3.** Art of constructing edifices; architecture.
Syn. BUILDING, EDIFICE, STRUCTURE. BUILDING is the common term. EDIFICE usually applies to large and elegant buildings only. STRUCTURE retains more often the sense of something constructed in a particular way, or, like *edifice,* is used of buildings of some size or magnificence.
bulb (bŭlb), *n.* [L. *bulbus,* Gr. βολβός.] **1.** A large bud, usually subterranean, emitting roots from below, and bearing overlapping, scalelike leaves, as in the lily, onion, tulip, etc. **2.** A fleshy tuber or corm resembling a bulb. **3.** An expansion, protuberance, or part resembling a bulb; as, the *bulb* of a thermometer. — **bul-ba′ceous** (bŭl-bā′shŭs), *a.* — **bulb′ar** (bŭl′bȧr), **bulb′ose** (-bōs), *a.*
bulb′ous (bŭl′bŭs), *a.* [L. *bulbosus.*] Having or containing bulbs; bulblike in shape or structure.
bul′bul (bōōl′bōōl), *n.* [Per.] A Persian song bird, probably a kind of nightingale.
Bul-ga′ri-an (bōōl-gā′rĭ-ăn; bŭl-; 3), *n.* One of a people of Bulgaria, of Finnic origin, but now speaking a Slavonic dialect. — **Bul-ga′ri-an**, *a.*
bulge (bŭlj), *n.* [prob. fr. L. *bulga* leathern bag.] A swelling, protuberant part, as in a wall. — **Syn.** See PROJECTION. — *v. i. & t.;* BULGED (bŭljd); BULG′ING (bŭl′jĭng). To swell or jut out; bend outward. — **bulg′y** (bŭl′jĭ), *a.*
bulk (bŭlk), *n.* A small projecting structure, as before a shop; a stall.
bulk, *n.* [ME. *bulke, bolke,* heap.] **1.** Magnitude or volume; spatial dimension; esp., great extent; imposing dimension. **2.** The body of a man or an animal, living or dead; esp., the trunk. **3.** Body; mass; aggregate.
Syn. Size, bigness, largeness, massiveness. — BULK, VOLUME, MASS. BULK commonly implies an object of more or less definite shape; VOLUME often applies to that which cannot be considered as having outline (as in a *volume* of water); MASS stresses the idea of solidity and coherence.
— *v. i.* **1.** To swell or expand; — with *up.* **2.** To be of bulk; to be weighty, significant, or impressive.
bulk′head′ (bŭlk′hĕd′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Any of the upright partitions separating the compartments of a vessel. **2** A structure to resist the pressure of earth or water.
bulk′y (bŭl′kĭ), *a.;* BULK′I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Of great bulk; large; massive. — **bulk′i-ly**, *adv.* — **bulk′i-ness**, *n.*
Syn. BULKY, MASSIVE, PONDEROUS. BULKY refers to voluminous size; MASSIVE refers to solidity; PONDEROUS, to weight and size together, often implying unwieldiness.
bull (bōōl), *n.* A grotesque blunder in language.
bull, *n.* [L. *bulla* bubble, stud, LL., seal, stamp.] A formal letter, edict, or rescript, of the Pope.
bull, *n.* [ME. *bule, bul, bole.*] **1.** The male of any bovine or of certain other animals, as of the elephant, whale, fur seal, etc. **2.** One suggestive of a bull, as in size, violence, or roaring. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = TAURUS. **4.** *Stock Exchange.* One operating for, or trying to effect, a rise in price. — *v. t.* To try to raise the price of (stocks). — *a.* Large or big of its kind.
bul′lace (bōōl′ās), *n.* [F. *beloce.*] A wild or half-domesticated European plum.
bull′dog′ (bōōl′dŏg′; 62), *n.* One of a variety of short-haired, powerful, courageous dogs. — *a.* Characteristic of or like a bulldog; stubborn.
bull′doze′ (-dōz′), *v. t.;* -DOZED (-dōzd′); -DOZ′ING (-dōz′ĭng). To restrain or coerce by intimidation. *Colloq., U. S.*
bul′let (bōōl′ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *boulet* cannon ball, dim. of *boule* ball.] **1.** A small ball. **2.** A missile, usually of lead, to be shot from a firearm.
bul′le-tin (-ĕ-tĭn), *n.* [F., deriv. of It. *bullā, bolla,* a bull. See BULL edict.] **1.** A brief statement of news to the public, esp. from an acknowledged authority. **2.** A periodical publication, esp. one containing proceedings of a society. — *v. t.* To state in a bulletin or bulletins.
bull′fight′ (bōōl′fīt′), **bull′fight′ing**, *n.* A spectacle in which men torment, and fight with, a bull or bulls in an arena for public amusement. — **bull′fight′er** (-ẽr), *n.*
bull′finch′ (-fĭnch′), *n.* Any of several birds highly valued for their power of learning to whistle musical airs.
bull′frog′ (-frŏg′), *n.* A very large North American frog.

bull'head' (bo͝ol'hĕd'), *n.* Any of various large-headed fishes, as the miller's-thumb, any of several catfishes, etc.

bull'head'ed, *a.* Blindly stubborn or impetuous.

bul'lion (bo͝ol'yŭn), *n.* **1.** *Coinage.* Gold or silver considered merely as so much metal; as, the *bullion* in a silver dollar; specif., uncoined gold or silver in the shape of bars or ingots. **2.** Heavy twisted fringe, esp. that of fine gold or silver wire used for epaulets.

bull'ock (bo͝ol'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *bulluc* young bull.] **1.** A young bull. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** An ox or steer.

bull's'-eye' (bo͝olz'ī'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A small perforated oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it. **2.** A disk of glass in a deck, floor, etc., to let in light. **3.** A lens of short focal distance, or a lantern with such a lens. **4.** The center of a target; also, a shot which hits it.

bul'ly (bo͝ol'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). **1.** A sweetheart or darling (of either sex); — often used as an epithet. *Obs.* **2.** A blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous. — *a.* **1.** Jovial; dashing. **2.** Fine; excellent. *Slang.* — *interj.* Good! Well done! *Slang.* — *v. t.;* -LIED (-ĭd); -LY-ING. To intimidate by manner or by threats. — *v. i.* To act the bully. — **Syn.** Bluster, swagger, hector, domineer.

bul'ly-rag (bo͝ol'ĭ-răg), *v. t.* To intimidate by bullying; scold abusively; rally contemptuously; badger.

bully tree. Any of several West Indian sapotaceous trees.

bul'rush' (-rŭsh'), *n.* [ME. *bulrysche, bolroysche.*] A kind of large rush growing in wet land or in water.

bul'wark (-wûrk), *n.* **1.** A solid, wall-like, defensive structure; rampart. **2.** Any means of defense or protection. **3.** The side of a ship above the upper deck; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To fortify or secure with or as with a bulwark; protect.

bum (bŭm), *v. t. & i.* Also **bumb.** To make, or sound with, a humming noise; to din. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bum'bail'iff (bā'l'ĭf), *n.* A bailiff; — contemptuous. *Eng.*

bum'ble-bee' (bŭm'b'l-bē'), *n.* [ME. *bumblen* to hum + *bee.*] Any of various species of true bees, mostly of large size; — so called from the humming noise made in their flight.

bum'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat conveying provisions, fruit, etc., for sale to vessels in port or off shore.

bum'mer (-ẽr), *n.* An idle, worthless fellow without visible means of support. *Slang, U. S.*

bump (bŭmp), *v. i.* To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; boom. — **bump,** *n.*

bump, *v. t.* To strike, as with or against anything large or solid; thump. — *v. i.* To come in violent contact with something. — *n.* **1.** A thump; heavy blow. **2.** A swelling due to a bump, or blow.

bump'er (bŭm'pẽr), *n.* **1.** A cup or glass filled to the brim, esp. in drinking a toast. **2.** Anything unusually large or great. *Colloq.*

bump'kin (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* A country lout.

bump'tious (bŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Self-conceited; forward. — **bump'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **bump'tious-ness,** *n.*

bun, bunn (bŭn), *n.* A kind of cake or bread; commonly, a slightly sweetened, often spiced, raised cake or biscuit.

bunch (bŭnch), *n.* **1.** A protuberance; hump; knob. **2.** A cluster, as of grapes. **3.** A group or number of things of the same kind, as of cattle. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE. — *v. i. & t.* To swell out or form into a bunch or bunches.

bunch'-backed' (-băkt), *a.* Humpbacked.

bunch'y (bŭn'chĭ), *a.* Swelling out or growing in bunches.

bun'co (bŭn'kō). Var. of BUNKO.

bun'combe, bun'kum (-kŭm), *n.* [from *Buncombe,* a county of North Carolina.] Speechmaking to gratify constituents, or to gain public applause; anything said, written, or done for mere show. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

‖ **Bund** (bo͝ont), *n.; G. pl.* BÜNDE (bün'dĕ). [G.] A league, esp. that of the German states.

bund (bŭnd), *n.* [Hind. *band.*] An embankment, as a dike; an embanked quay. *China, Japan, etc.*

‖ **Bun'des-rat'**, **Bun'des-rath'** (bo͝on'dĕs-rät'), *n.* [G.] Lit., a federal council, esp. of the German Empire.

bun'dle (bŭn'd'l), *n.* [ME. *bundel.*] **1.** A number of things bound together; a loose package; roll. **2.** A number or group considered together; a lot.

Syn. BUNDLE, BUNCH, PARCEL, PACKAGE, PACK, PACKET apply to things done up for storage or transportation. A BUNDLE is a collection of articles bound or rolled together; as, a *bundle* of papers. A BUNCH is a collection of things, usually of the same sort, fastened closely together; as, a *bunch* of keys, of flowers. A PARCEL is a bundle of moderate or small size. A PACKAGE is something packed, esp. for transportation; as, an express *package.* A PACK is a bundle to be carried on the back, esp. by a peddler; as, a peddler's *pack.* A PACKET is a small package or parcel.

— *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To tie or bind in a bundle or roll. **2.** To hustle or hurry unceremoniously. — *v. i.* To prepare for departure; hurry.

bung (bŭng), *n.* The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask; also, the bunghole. — *v. t.* To stop with a bung; hence, *Slang,* to bruise so as to unfit for action.

bun'ga-low (bŭn'gȧ-lō), *n.* [Bengali *bāṅglā.*] A lightly built, single-storied house or cottage, usually with a wide veranda.

Bungalow.

bung'hole' (bŭng'hōl'), *n.* The orifice stopped by a bung.

bun'gle (bŭn'g'l), *v. i. & t.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To act, work, make, or perform in a clumsy or awkward manner. — *n.* A clumsy or awkward performance; botch. — **bun'gler** (-glẽr), *n.* — **bun'gling,** *p. a.* — **bun'gling-ly,** *adv.*

bun'ion, -yon (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* An inflamed swelling on the foot, usually on the first joint of the great toe.

bunk (bŭnk), *n.* A case or frame attached to a wall to serve as a bed, as in a ship's forecastle. — *v. i.* To go to bed in a bunk. *Colloq.*

bunk'er (bŭnk'ẽr), *n.* [Scot. *bunker, bunkart,* a bench, or low chest, serving for a seat.] **1.** A large bin; esp., one of several large compartments for coal on shipboard. **2.** *Golf.* Any rough hazardous ground on the links; esp., an artificial hazard with built-up faces.

bun'ko (bŭn'kō), *n.* Also **bun'co.** A swindling game or scheme. — *v. i.* To swindle by a bunko game.

bunn. Var. of BUN, a cake.

bun'ny (bŭn'ĭ), *n.* A rabbit or a squirrel; — a pet name.

bunt (bŭnt), *n.* **1.** A disease of wheat changing the kernels to a mass of dark, ill-smelling spores. **2.** The fungus causing it; — more often called *stinking smut* in the U. S.

bunt, *n.* **1.** The bagging portion of a fishing net or the like. **2.** *Naut.* The middle part of a square sail.

bunt, *v. t. & i.* To butt or push with or as with the horns. — *n.* Act of bunting.

bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), *n.* Any of various oscine birds usually included in the finch family.

bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), **bun'tine** (-tĭn), *n.* [ME. *bonten* to sift.] A thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags.

bunt'line (bŭnt'lĭn; -līn), *n.* [*bunt* part of a sail + *line.*] *Naut.* One of the ropes attached to the foot of a sail, used to haul the sail up to the yard for furling.

bun'yon (bŭn'yŭn). Var. of BUNION.

buoy (boi; bo͞o'ĭ; bwoi), *n.* [D. *boei,* fr. F. *bouée.*] **1.** *Naut.* A float; esp., a floating object moored to the bottom to mark a channel, anchor, rock, etc. **2.** A buoyant float to prevent one from drowning; — usually *life buoy.* — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To keep from sinking in a fluid; float; hence, to support; sustain; — with *up.* **2.** To mark by or as by a buoy or buoys.

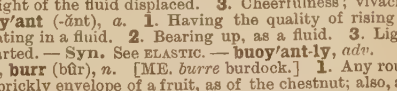
buoy'age (boi'ăj; bo͞o'ĭ-ăj; bwoi'-), *n.* Buoys, collectively; a system of buoys; the providing of buoys.

buoy'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Property of floating on the surface of a liquid, or in a fluid, as in the atmosphere. **2.** Power possessed by a fluid of bearing up a body that is in it; upward pressure exerted by a fluid on a body immersed in it or floating on it. It is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. **3.** Cheerfulness; vivacity.

buoy'ant (-ănt), *a.* **1.** Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. **2.** Bearing up, as a fluid. **3.** Light-hearted. — **Syn.** See ELASTIC. — **buoy'ant-ly,** *adv.*

bur, burr (bûr), *n.* [ME. *burre* burdock.] **1.** Any rough or prickly envelope of a fruit, as of the chestnut; also, any weed bearing burs. **2.** Something that clings like a bur. — *v. t.;* BURRED (bûrd); BUR'RING. To remove burs from.

bur'bot (bûr'bŏt), *n.* [F. *barbote,* fr. *barbe* beard.] Either



Burbot of Europe. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

of two fresh-water fishes, of the cod family, having two very small barbels on the nose and a larger one on the chin.

bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* [ME. *burdoun* bass in music, F. *bourdon.*] **1.** The verse repeated in a song; chorus; refrain. **2.** That which is often repeated or dwelt on; main topic; gist.

bur'den, *n.* [AS. *byrðen.*] **1.** Thing borne; load; hence, care; responsibility. **2.** Thing borne with labor or difficulty; hence, a burdensome lot; grievous fate. **3.** The bearing of loads. **4.** Capacity of a vessel for carrying cargo; also, the weight of the cargo. — **Syn.** See LOAD. — *v. t.* To encumber with weight; load; hence, to oppress; overload.

bur'den-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Burdensome. *Obs.*

bur'den-some (-sŭm), *a.* Grievous to be borne; oppressive. — **Syn.** Weighty, cumbersome, onerous, troublesome. See HEAVY. — **bur'den-some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.*

bur'dock (bûr'dŏk), *n.* [*bur* + *dock* the plant.] Any of various coarse biennial plants with burlike heads.

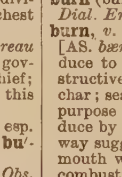
bu'reau (bū'rō; bŭ-rō'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -REAUS (-rōz), F. -REAUX (E. *pron.* -rōz). [F., a writing table, OF. *burel* druggot, often used to cover a table, *bure* coarse woolen cloth.] **1.** An office where business requiring writing is transacted. **2.** Hence: A government department or office, or subdivision thereof, for transaction of public business. **3.** A chest of drawers for clothes, often with a mirror. *U. S.*

bu-reau'cra-cy (bŭ-rō'krá-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [*bureau* + *-cracy.*] **1.** A system of carrying on the business of government by departments, or bureaus, each under a chief; loosely, officialism; also, government conducted on this system. **2.** Government officials collectively.

bu'reau-crat (bū'rō-krăt), *n.* An official of a bureau, esp. one confirmed in a narrow and arbitrary routine. — **bu'reau-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* — **-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

burg (bûrg), *n.* [AS. *burh, burg.*] A fortified town. *Obs.*

bur'gee (bûr'jē), *n.* *Naut.* A swallow-tailed or triangular flag used as a distinguishing pennant.



Two forms of Burgee.

bur'geon (bûr'jŭn), *v. i.* [F. *bourgeon* a bud.] **1.** To sprout; bud. **2.** To grow forth, as a plume on a bird, etc. — *v. t.* To put forth; — chiefly with *out* or *forth.*

bur'gess (-jĕs), *n.* [OF. *burgeis,* fr. *burc* fortified town, fr. LL. *burgus* fort, city.] **1.** An inhabitant or, strictly, a freeman of a borough. **2.** **a** The person elected to represent a borough, corporate town, or university in Parliament. *Eng.* **b** Before the Revolution, a representative in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia; — now called *delegate.* **3.** A magistrate of a borough; — used variously in England before 1835.

burgh (bûrg; *Scot.* bŭr'ŏ, -ŭ), *n.* [see BOROUGH.] Orig., a borough; usually, a kind of incorporated Scottish town.

burgh'er (bûr'gĕr), *n.* A freeman of a burgh or borough.

bur'glar (-glĕr), *n.* [LL. *burglator, burgulator,* fr. LL. *burgus* fortified place.] *Law.* One guilty of burglary. — **bur-gla'ri-ous** (bûr-glā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **bur-gla'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

bur'glar-ize (bûr'glĕr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To enter burglariously. *Colloq.*

bur'gla-ry (-glə-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Law.* Breaking and entering the dwelling house of another, in the nighttime, with intent to commit a felony therein, or, as fixed by some statutes, such breaking and entering of any of various buildings by night or day.

bur'go-mas'ter (bûr'gō-măs'tĕr), *n.* [D. *burgemeester.*] A chief magistrate of a municipal town of Holland, Flanders, or Germany, corresponding to *mayor* in the United States.

bur'go-net (-nĕt), *n.* [F. *bourguignotte,* because the Burgundians first used it.] A kind of light steel cap or helmet.

Bur-gun'di-an (bûr-gŭn'dĭ-ăn), *a.* See -AN.

Bur'gun-dy (bûr'gŭn-dĭ), *n.* **1.** An old province of France. **2.** Wine made in Burgundy, or a wine resembling it.

bur'i-al (bĕr'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [AS. *byrgels,* fr. *byrgan* to bury.] Act of burying; sepulture; interment.

bur'i-er (-ĕr), *n.* One that buries.

bu'rin (bū'rĭn), *n.* [F.] A pointed steel cutting tool used by an engraver on metal, in line engraving.

burke (bûrk), *v. t.*; BURKED (bûrkt); BURK'ING. [after William *Burke* of Edinburgh, executed for the crime in 1829.] To murder so as to produce few marks of violence in order to obtain the body to sell for dissection.

burl (bûrl), *n.* [ME. *burle* stuffing, knot in cloth.] **1.** A knot or lump in thread or cloth. **2.** A knot or excrescence on a tree. — *v. t.* To dress or finish up (cloth).

bur'lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* Also **bur'laps** (-lăps). A fabric of jute or hemp, used for bagging, curtains, etc.

bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. *burlesco,* fr. *burla* jest, mockery.] Tending to excite laughter or contempt by extravagant images, or by incongruous contrast, as when a trifling subject is treated with mock gravity or *vice versa.* — *n.* Burlesque representation; also, an instance of it. — **Syn.** See CARICATURE. — *v. t. & i.*; -LESQUED' (-lĕskt'); -LES'QUING (-lĕs'kĭng). To mock or make ludicrous by, or to employ, burlesque. — **bur-les'quer** (-lĕs'kĕr), *n.*

bur'ly (bûr'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. [ME. *burlich, borlich,* strong, excellent.] **1.** Large or stout of body; bulky. **2.** Coarse and rough; boisterous; bluff. — **Syn.** See STOUT. — **bur'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **bur'li-ness,** *n.*

Bur'man (-măn), *a. & n.* Burmese.

bur marigold. Any of a certain genus of coarse herbs of the aster family, the achenes of which are tipped with barbed awns.

Bur'mese' (bûr'mēz'; -mēs'), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Burma. **2.** *sing.* The language of the Burmese, of which the alphabet is Pali. — **Bur'mese',** *a.*

burn (bûrn), *n.* [see BOURN a stream.] A brook; rivulet. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

burn, *v. t.*; BURNED (bûrnd) or BURNT (bûrnt); BURN'ING. [AS. *bærnan, bernan,* v. t.] **1.** To consume by fire; reduce to ashes by heat or fire. **2.** To injure or change destructively by fire or heat; to scorch; scald; blister; singe; char; sear. **3.** To submit to fire or heat for an economic purpose; to bake; as, to *burn* clay. **4.** To make or produce by fire or heat; as, to *burn* a hole. **5.** To affect in a way suggestive of the action of fire or heat; as, to *burn* the mouth with pepper. — *v. i.* **1.** To be on fire; undergo combustion. **2.** To undergo some change, esp. some injury, by fire or heat; as, the meat *burns.* **3.** To feel, or to appear, as if on fire or excessively heated. — *n.* **1.** A hurt, injury, or effect caused by burning. **2.** Process of burning.

burn'er (bûr'nĕr), *n.* **1.** One that burns anything. **2.** Part of a lamp, gas fixture, etc., where the flame is produced.

bur'net (bûr'nĕt), *n.* [fr. F. *brunet* brownish, dim. of *brun* brown.] A common plant much like sainfoin.

burn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BURN. — **Syn.** Combustion, fire, conflagration, flame, blaze. — **burning glass,** a convex lens for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays.

bur'nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *burnir, brunir,* to make brown, polish, *brun* brown, OHG. *brūn.*] To make smooth and bright; to polish. — **Syn.** See POLISH. — *n.* Effect of burnishing; gloss; brightness. — **bur'nish-er,** *n.*

bur-noose', **bur'nous** (bûr nōōs'; bûr'nōōs), *n.* [Ar. *burnus* a kind of cap.] A cloaklike garment and hood woven in one piece, worn by Arabs and Moors.

burnt (bûrnt), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of BURN.

burr (bûr), *n.* The prickly envelope of a fruit; a bur.

burr, bur, *n.* **1.** A circle. *Obs.* **2.** A thin ridge or roughness left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal, etc. **3.** *Phon.* A trilled pronunciation of the letter *r;* any rough pronunciation; as, to speak with a *burr.* **4.** A whirr; a rough humming sound. — *v. i. & t.* To speak or pronounce with a burr.

bur'ro (bōōr'ō; bŭr'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-ōz). [Sp.] A donkey, or ass. *Southwestern U. S.*

bur'row (bŭr'ō), *n.* [see BOROUGH a town.] A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, for shelter and habitation; a similar passage, excavation, or place of retreat; a shelter. — *v. i.* **1.** To excavate a hole, as in the earth, esp. one to lodge in. **2.** To lodge or nest in a burrow; hence, to hide. — *v. t.* To make burrows in or to construct by burrowing. — **bur'row-er,** *n.*

burr'stone' (bûr'stōn'). Var. of BUHRSTONE.

bur'sa (bûr'sə), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SÆ (-sē). [LL. See BOURSE.] *Anat.* A sac or saclike cavity.

bur'sar (-sĕr), *n.* [LL. *bursarius,* fr. *bursa.* See BOURSE.] A treasurer, or cash keeper, as of a college; a purser.

bur'sa-ry (bûr'sə-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Treasury of a college or monastery.

burse (bûrs), *n.* [LL. *bursa* or F. *bourse.* See BOURSE.] A bourse, or exchange.

burst (bûrst), *v. i.*; BURST, *Inelegant or Dial.* BURST'ED; BURST'ING. [AS. *berstan.*] **1.** To fly apart or in pieces; break open; explode. **2.** To exert pressure that causes something to give way; hence, to appear or depart suddenly and unexpectedly; — usually with *forth, out, away, into, upon,* etc. — *v. t.* To cause to burst. — *n.* **1.** Act of bursting; also, that which bursts forth or out; as, a *burst* of thunder, applause, passion. **2.** Any brief violent activity or effort; a spurt. **3.** Result of bursting; a breach.

bur'then (bûr'th'n), **bur'then-some**, etc. Vars. of BURDEN, etc.

bur'y (bĕr'ĭ), *v. t.*; BUR'IED (-ĭd); BUR'Y-ING. [AS. *byrgan, byrigan.*] **1.** To deposit (a corpse) in its resting place, with funeral ceremonies; inter; inhume. **2.** To cover over out of sight; put away finally as if in the grave. — **Syn.** Entomb, inurn; conceal; overwhelm, repress.

bus (bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BUSSES (bŭs'ĕz; 24). [abbrev. from *omnibus.*] An omnibus. *Colloq.*

bus'by (bŭz'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). A kind of British military headdress or cap.

Busby.

bush (bŏŏsh), *n.* [ME. *bosch, busch, bosk, busk.*] **1.** A shrub; esp., a thick densely branched shrub or a cluster of shrubs. **2.** A shrub or branch, as of ivy, hung out at vintners' doors, or as a tavern sign; hence, a tavern sign. **3.** Uncleared or uncultivated country, esp. woodland or land covered with shrubby vegetation. — *v. t.* To set bushes for; support or cover with bushes. — *v. i.* To branch thickly like a bush.

bush, *n.* [D. *bus* a box, or F. *boucher* to plug.] *Mech.* A detachable lining used esp. as a bearing to reduce friction. — *v. t.* To furnish with a bush, or lining.

bush'el (bŏŏsh'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *boissel*, deriv. of L. *pyxis* box. Gr. πυξίς.] **1.** A dry measure containing 4 pecks, or 32 quarts. Abbr., *bu.* **2.** A measure holding a bushel. **3.** A weight assumed as the equivalent of the bushel measure.

bush'el, *v. t. Tailoring.* To repair or put in order, as men's garments. — *v. i.* To repair garments. — **bush'el-er**, **bush'el-ler** (-ẽr), **bush'el-man**, *n. All U. S.*

bush'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

bush'ing (-ĭng), *n. Mech.* A bush, or detachable lining.

Bush'man (bŏŏsh'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One of a native race of nomadic hunters of South Africa. **2.** [*l. c.*] A woodsman; specifically, *Australia*, one who lives or travels in the bush, or uncleared country.

bush'rang'er (-rān'jẽr), *n.* One who ranges in the bush; esp., in Australia, an escaped convict living in the bush.

bush'whack'er (-hwăk'ẽr), *n.* One accustomed to beat about through bushes. Hence, a guerrilla; orig., as used by the Federal troops, a Confederate guerrilla in the Civil War. *U. S.* — **bush'whack'ing**, *n.*

bush'y (-ĭ), *a.*; BUSH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Full of, or overgrown with, bushes. **2.** Thick and spreading like a bush.

busi'ly (bĭz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of BUSY. See -LY.

busi'ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.* [*busy* + *-ness.*] **1.** State of being busy. *Obs.* **2.** That which busies, or engages time, attention, or labor, as a principal serious concern or interest. **3.** That which one has to do or should do; duty, mission. **4.** Affair; matter; — used indefinitely. **5.** Mercantile transactions; traffic in general. **6.** A commercial or industrial establishment or enterprise. — **Syn.** See TRADE.

Bu-si'ris (bū-sī'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Βούσιρις.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An Egyptian king slain by Hercules. **2.** In Milton's "Paradise Lost," the Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea at the Exodus.

busk (bŭsk), *n.* [F. *busc.*] A thin elastic strip worn in the front of a corset.

busk, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *búask* to get ready.] To prepare; make ready. *Archaic, Dial., or Scot.*

bus'kin (bŭs'kĭn), *n.* [prob. fr. OF., or D.] **1.** A covering for the foot, coming some distance up the leg; a half-boot. **2.** = COTHURNUS, the high boot of tragic actors in ancient Athens, and, hence, symbolical of tragedy. Cf. SOCK. **3.** Fig., tragedy; the tragic vein or drama.

bus'kined (-kĭnd), *a.* **1.** Wearing buskins. **2.** Hence, of or pertaining to tragedy; tragic; lofty.

busk'y (bŭs'kĭ), *a.* Bosky.

buss (bŭs), *n.* A kiss; smack. — *v. t. & i.* To kiss; smack.

bust (bŭst), *n.* [F. *buste*, fr. It. *busto.*] **1.** A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human body. **2.** The part of the human body between the head and waist.

bus'tard (bŭs'tẽrd), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *avis tarda*, lit., slow bird.] Any of a family of large game birds of the Old World and Australia, related to both the cranes and the plovers.

bus'tle (bŭs"l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To move about busily and noisily or with commotion. — *n.* Act of one who bustles; stir; agitation. — **Syn.** See STIR. — *n.* A kind of pad or form worn on the back below the waist, by women, to extend the skirts.

bus'y (bĭz'ĭ), *a.*; BUS'I-ER (-ẽr); BUS'I-EST. [AS. *bysig.*] **1.** Engaged in some business; hard at work. **2.** Constantly or actively at work; active. **3.** Crowded with business or activities. **4.** Officious; foolishly or intrusively active. **5.** Characteristic of, pertaining to, or indicating, diligence. **Syn.** Occupied, employed, attentive; laborious, hard-working, painstaking, persevering, indefatigable, tireless, untiring, unwearied, unremitting. — BUSY, INDUSTRIOUS, DILIGENT, ASSIDUOUS, SEDULOUS agree in the idea of application. One is BUSY who is actively *engaged*, either habitually or for the time being; as, *busy* as a bee; too *busy* to eat. INDUSTRIOUS implies habitual devotion to labor; as, *industrious* habits. DILIGENT implies earnest application to a specific pursuit, not necessarily general *industriousness*; as, a *diligent* student of the classics. ASSIDUOUS implies studied and unremitting, SEDULOUS painstaking and persevering, application to a business or enterprise; as, *assiduous* in attendance.

— *v. t. & i.*; BUS'IED (bĭz'ĭd): BUS'Y-ING. To make, keep, or be, busy; to employ; occupy.

bus'y-bod'y (bĭz'ĭ-bŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). One officious in the affairs of others; a meddling person.

but (bŭt), *prep. & conj.* [AS. *būtan* without, on the outside, except, besides; *be-* + *ūtan* outward, without, fr. *ūt* out.] **1.** Outside of; without; except; save; that (in various negative constructions where *that* alone is now felt to be more logical or natural); as, all went *but* me; none *but* the brave; there is no doubt *but* he is here. **2.** Only; no more than, as, he is *but* young; I can *but* hear; no more or less than; just; as, we can *but* die. **3.** If not; as, no man may come, *but* he have warrant. **4.** On the contrary; yet; however. **Syn.** BUT, HOWEVER, STILL, NEVERTHELESS, YET. BUT marks opposition without emphasizing it; as, this is not winter, *but* it is almost as cold. HOWEVER is weaker, and throws the opposition into the background. STILL, like *nevertheless* and *yet*, states more strongly the opposition, implying a concession in what precedes. NEVERTHELESS implies that the concession has no real bearing on the question. YET implies that, however extreme the concession, the consequence naturally to be expected does not follow. See EXCEPT.

— *adv.* Outside; *Scot.*, outside the house. *Obs. or Scot.*

butch'er (bŏŏch'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *bochier*, orig., slaughterer of buck goats, fr. *boc* a buck goat.] **1.** One who slaughters animals, or dresses their flesh, for market; a dealer in meat. **2.** A slaughterer; one who kills in large numbers or brutally. — *v. t.* **1.** To slaughter as a butcher does. **2.** To treat in such a way as to garble or ruin; to botch; mangle.

butcher bird. Any of certain species of shrikes that impale their prey on thorns.

butch'er-ly, *a.* Like a butcher; savage; bloody.

butch'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Slaughterhouse. **2.** Murder or manslaughter, esp. when extensive or brutal; great or cruel slaughter. — **Syn.** See MASSACRE.

but'ler (bŭt'lẽr), *n.* [F. *bouteillier* bottle bearer, cupbearer.] A manservant in charge of the wines and liquors, usually the head servant, also in charge of the plate, etc.

butt (bŭt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *butta.*] **1.** A large cask or vessel, esp. for wine or beer. **2.** As a measure, two hogsheads.

butt, *n.* [F. *but* butt, aim, at least for senses 4 a & 6, but confused with F. *bout*, OF. *bot*, end, extremity, fr. OF. *boter*, *buter*, to push, butt, strike.] **1.** The thicker end (of anything) or the part at the bottom, source, or the like. **2.** *Carp.* A kind of hinge. **3.** A bound; goal. **4.** **a** The target in archery; now, usually, a mound or bank on which the mark or target is set up to be shot at in archery; any target. **b** Ground set apart as an archery range; hence, any range for target practice; — called also *the butts.* **5.** The object of one's efforts; end; aim. *Archaic.* **6.** A person at whom ridicule, jest, or contempt is directed. **7.** A push, thrust, or sudden blow given by the head of an animal. — *v. i.* [sense 1 is fr. OF. *boter* to push.] **1.** To strike or thrust, now esp. with the head or horns; hence, to go or drive headfirst. **2.** To project; — with *out*, *into*, etc. **3.** To abut; — with *on*, *against*, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike, esp. with the head or horns; drive or push by butting. **2.** To join end to end.

butte (būt), *n.* [F.] A conspicuous isolated steep hill or small mountain. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

but'ter (bŭt'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *butere*, L. *butyrum*, Gr. βούτυρον.] **1.** The fatty substance obtained from milk or cream by agitation, as by churning **2.** Any butterlike substance. — *v. t.* To cover or spread with butter.

but'ter-cup' (bŭt'ẽr-kŭp'), *n.* Any of various yellow-flowered species of crowfoot.

but'ter-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes, mostly so called from their coating of mucus.

but'ter-fly' (-flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). [AS. *buter-flēge, buttor-flēoge.*] **1.** Any of various lepidopterous insects,

often brightly colored, having a slender body and very large wings. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a butterfly.

but'ter-ine (bŭt'ĕr-ēn ; -ĭn), *n.* Oleomargarine.

but'ter-milk' (-mĭlk'), *n.* The liquid remaining from cream or milk from which butter has been churned.

but'ter-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* The edible nut of a certain American walnut tree ; also, the tree.

Butternut 1 Odd-pinnate Leaf ; 2, 3 Nuts with, and without, Husk. $\frac{1}{8}$

but'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the qualities or look of butter ; containing, or spread with, butter.

but'ter-y (bŭt'ĕr-ĭ ; *colloq.* bŭt'rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *boterie* place for keeping bottles, prop., a place for keeping casks, or *butts.*] **1.** A room or rooms where liquors or other provisions are kept. **2.** In some English colleges, a room where beer, wine, refreshments, etc., are kept for sale to students.

but'tock (-ŭk), *n.* [fr. BUTT end.] **1.** The part at the back of the hip ; in *pl.*, rump. **2.** *Naut. Now often in pl.* The convex aftermost part of a ship above the water line.

but'ton (bŭt'n), *n.* [F. *bouton* button, bud.] **1.** A knob, disk, or the like, to be sewn on an article of dress, usually as a catch. **2.** A small fastening, knot, or piece suggestive of a button. — *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with a button or buttons.—*v. i.* To admit of being fastened by a button or buttons. — **but'ton-er**, *n.*

but'ton-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The hole or loop for a button. — *v. t.* **1.** To hold by the button, as for conversation. **2.** To furnish with buttonholes.

but'tons (bŭt'nz), *n. sing.* A boy servant or page; — in allusion to the buttons on his livery. *Colloq.*

but'ton-wood' (-'n-wo͝od'), *n.* The plane tree ; — from the globose, pendent fruits.

but'ton-y (-ĭ), *a.* Ornamented with buttons ; buttonlike.

but'tress (-rĕs), *n.* [OF. *bouterez*, fr. *bouter*, *boter*, to push.] **1.** *Arch.* A projecting structure to support a wall or building. **2.** Anything which supports like a buttress. — *v. t.* To furnish or support with a buttress ; prop.

butt shaft. An arrow, blunt or without a barb.

bu'ty-ra'ceous (bū'tĭ-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *butyrum* butter.] Like, or having the qualities of, butter.

bu-tyr'ic (bū-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, butter.

bux'om (bŭk'sŭm), *a.* [AS. *būgan* to bend + *-sum*, E. *-some.*] **1.** Pliable; obedient. *Archaic.* **2.** Having health, vigor, and comeliness, with a gay, lively manner ; plump and rosy ; jolly. — **bux'om-ly**, *adv.* — **bux'om-ness**, *n.*

buy (bī), *v. t. & i.* ; *pret. & p. p.* BOUGHT (bôt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUY'ING (bī'ĭng). [AS. *bycgan.*] **1.** To acquire (property) by giving a price ; purchase ; — opposed to *sell.* **2.** To redeem, as by a ransom; — now only in a figurative theological sense. **3.** To hire ; bribe. — **buy'er**, *n.*

buzz (bŭz), *v. i.* [of imitative origin.] To make a low, continuous, humming or sibilant sound, as that made by bees. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth with a buzz. — *n.* **1.** A continuous humming sound, as of bees; confused murmur; hum. **2.** A whisper or rumor, as a report spread secretly.

buzz, *v. t.* To empty to the last drop in drinking. *Eng.*

buzz'ard (bŭz'ărd), *n.* [*buzz*, v. + *-ard.*] Any buzzing insect, as a cockchafer or dor.

buz'zard (bŭz'ărd), *n.* [F. *busard*, fr. *buse* buzzard.] **1.** Any of numerous heavy, slow-flying hawks. **2.** Any of various other birds of prey ; esp., *Southern U. S.*, the turkey buzzard. **3.** Blockhead ; dunce. *Obs.* — *a.* Buzzardlike ; stupid

Buzzard.

buzz'er, *n.* One that buzzes, as a kind of electric call, a talebearer (*Obs.*), etc.

buzz saw. A circular saw.

by (bī), *prep.* [AS. *bī*, *big*, near to, by, of, from, after, according to.] **1.** In proximity to ; near. **2.** Along, over, or through ; as, to go *by* the road. **3.** In, on, or at ; as, perils *by* sea. **4.** Past ; near to and then on beyond ; as, he passed *by* him. **5.** Near or through as regards time; as, *by* day, *by* night; also, not later than; as, *by* two o'clock. **6.** To the amount of, involving comparison. **7.** After; according to; with. **8.** With respect to ; as, he did well *by* her. **9.** Through the medium of. **10.** With the witness or sanction of ; — used in oaths.

Syn. BY, THROUGH, WITH, as expressing means, instrumentality, agency. BY emphasizes the idea of agency; THROUGH, that of means or cause ; WITH, that of instrument ; as, the mark was made *by* me, *through* inadvertence, *with* a pencil. — *adv.* **1.** Near ; near by. **2.** Near in passing ; past ; beyond. **3.** Aside. — *a.* Out of the way ; aside.

by-. The word *by* (see above), used in composition, and meaning esp. : Aside or apart from the main or common ; out of the way ; side ; private ; as, *by*-path. Hence : Secondary ; aside ; incidental ; extra ; as, *by*-play, *by*-name.

bye (bī), *n.* [see BY, *prep.*] **1.** Something aside or secondary. *Obs.*, exc. in : *by the bye*, by the way. **2.** *Cricket.* A run made on a missed ball. **3.** In various sports, after pairs are drawn, the position or turn of one left without an opponent, who advances to the next round without playing.

by'-e-lec'tion, *n.* An election held by itself, not at the time of a general election. [gone by or past.]

by'gone' (bī'gŏn' ; 62), *a.* Past; gone by. — *n.* Something

by'-law', *n.* [cf. Sw. *bylag*, Sw. & Dan. *by* town, Icel. *bær*, *býr*, and the word for *law*, Sw. *lag*, Dan. *lov*, Icel. *lög*; hence, a law for one town.] **1.** A local law. *Obs.* **2.** A law or regulation made by a corporation or an association or unincorporated society. **3.** A secondary law.

by'-name', *n.* **1.** A secondary name ; esp., a cognomen, surname, or sobriquet. **2.** A nickname.

by'path' (bī'păth'), *n.* ; *pl.* BYPATHS (-păthz'). A side, private, indirect, or retired path or way.

by'play' (-plā'), *n.* Action aside or apart, as during general conversation, or, on the stage, apart from the main action.

by'-prod'uct, *n.* Something produced, as in manufacture, in addition to the principal product.

byr-la'dy (bĕr-lā'dĭ), **byr-la'kin** (-kĭn), *interj.* Contractions of *by our Lady*, *by our Ladykin* ; — petty oaths. *Obs.*

by'road' (bī'rōd'), *n.* A side road.

bys'sus (bĭs'ŭs), *n.* [L. *byssus* fine flax, fine linen or cotton, Gr. *βύσσος*.] **1.** A very fine cotton, linen, or silk fabric of the ancients. **2.** *Zoöl.* A tuft of filaments by which certain bivalves, as the mussel, attach themselves to rocks, etc.

by'stand'er (bī'stăn'dĕr), *n.* One standing near ; one present but not taking part. — Syn. Looker-on, spectator.

by'way' (-wā'), *n.* A secluded or obscure way; side path.

by'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* **1.** A proverb or proverbial saying. **2.** A person or thing taken proverbially as a type ; — usually in a bad sense ; hence, an object of scorn or derision.

By-zan'tine (bĭ-zăn'tĭn ; bĭz'ăn-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Byzantium or the Byzantine Empire. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Byzantium (now Constantinople), or, sometimes, of Constantinople.

C

C (sē); *pl.* C's, Cs (sēz). **1.** The third letter of the English alphabet. **2.** As a *numeral*, C stands for 100.

Ca'a-ba (kä'ä-bä ; kä'bä), *n.* Also **Kaaba.** [Ar. *ka'bah*, fr. *ka'b* cube.] The small stone building, at Mecca, which contains the famous stone fabled to have been changed to black by the sins of those who have touched it. The Caaba is the chief object of pilgrimage of Mohammedans.

cab (kăb), *n.* [abbr. fr. *cabriolet.*] **1.** A kind of close carriage ; a cabriolet. **2.** The covered part of a locomotive.

cab, *n.* [Heb. *qab*, fr. *qābab* to hollow.] A Hebrew dry measure approximately equal to two quarts.

ca-bal' (kä-băl'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *cabbala* cabala, fr. Heb. *qabbālēh* reception, tradition, mysterious doctrine.] **1.** The secret artifices of a few persons united in a close

design; intrigue. **2.** A secret association of a few designing persons; a junto. — **Syn.** See COMBINATION. — *v. i.;* -BALLED′ (-băld′); -BAL′LING. To intrigue. — **ca-bal′ler,** *n.*

ca′ba-la, cab′ba-la (kăb′ä-lä), *n.* [see CABAL.] **1.** A kind or system of occult theosophy or mystical interpretation of the Scriptures among Jewish rabbis and certain medieval Christians. **2.** Secret or esoteric doctrine or science; occultism. — **ca′ba-lism,** *n.* — **ca′ba-list,** *n.* — **ca′ba-lis′tic** (-lĭs′tĭk), **-lis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*, or **cab′ba-lism,** etc.

cab′bage (kăb′ăj), *n.* [F. *caboche* head.] A common cruciferous vegetable of many varieties.

cab′bage, *v. i.;* -BAGED (-ăjd); -BAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). To purloin; pilfer. — *n.* Pieces of cloth cut off in cutting out garments and kept by tailors as perquisites.

cab′in (-ĭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *capanna.*] **1.** A frail temporary shelter, as a soldier's tent. *Obs.* **2.** A small house, esp. a rude one. **3.** A small room, as in a ship for officers or passengers. — *v. i. & t.* To lodge in or as in a cabin.

cab′i-net (-ĭ-nĕt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A little cabin, or hut. *Obs.* **2.** A small room or retired apartment; boudoir. **3.** A case, set of drawers, or cupboard to contain jewels, specimens, or other articles. **4.** Originally, a private room for consultations, esp. of a sovereign's confidential advisers or of the chief ministers of a government; now, that which goes on in such a place; political advisement and business. **5.** The body of persons meeting in a cabinet (sense 4). — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cabinet or private place; private; secret. **2.** Suitable, as to size, beauty, value, etc., for a cabinet or small room. **3.** Of or pertaining to a political cabinet.

cab′i-net-mak′er (-măk′ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make fine woodwork. — **cab′i-net-work′** (-wûrk′), *n.*

ca′ble (kā′b'l), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *capulum, caplum,* a rope.] **1.** A strong rope of 10 or more inches in circumference; hence, a very strong wire rope or a chain for hauling, fastening, etc. **2.** *Elec.* A waterproof insulated bundle of wires twisted around a core, as for submarine telegraphy. **3.** A cablegram. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To transmit or communicate by a submarine cable.

ca′ble-gram′ (-grăm′), *n.* [*cable* + *-gram.*] A message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable.

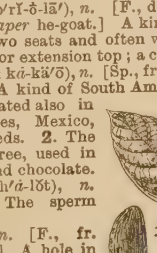
cab′man (kăb′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A cab driver.

ca-bob′ (kȧ-bŏb′), *n.* [Hind. *kabāb.*] (Now always in *pl.*) Meat roasted in small pieces on a skewer and seasoned. Also, in India, roast meat in general. *Oriental.*

ca-boose′ (kȧ-bōōs′), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A deck room for cooking; galley. **2.** *Railroads.* A car used on freight or construction trains for workmen or the train crew. *U. S.*

cab′ri-o-let′ (kăb′rĭ-ō-lā′), *n.* [F., dim. of *cabriole* a leap, fr. dim. of L. *caper* he-goat.] A kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats and often with a calash, canopy, or extension top; a cab.

ca-ca′o (kȧ-kā′ō; kȧ-kä′ō), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *kakawatl.*] **1.** A kind of South American tree, now cultivated also in the West Indies, Mexico, etc., for its seeds. **2.** The seeds of this tree, used in making cocoa and chocolate.



Cacao. 1 Leaves; 2 Pod; 3 Single Seed.

cach′a-lot (kăsh′ȧ-lŏt), *n.* [F., fr. Sp.] The sperm whale.

cache (kăsh), *n.* [F., fr. *cacher* to hide.] A hole in the ground, or a hiding or storing place, as for provisions; also, that which is hidden. — *v. t. & i.;* CACHED (kăsht); CACH′ING (kăsh′ĭng). To put, hide, or store, in a cache.

‖ **ca′chet′** (kȧ′shĕ′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A seal, as of a letter. **2.** Peculiar stamp or character; distinctive mark.

ca-chex′i-a (kȧ-kĕk′sĭ-ȧ) } *n.* [L. *cachexia,* Gr. *καχεξία*;
ca-chex′y (kȧ-kĕk′sĭ) } *κακός* bad + *ἕξις* condition.] *Med.* General ill health and malnutrition due to a chronic constitutional affection. — **ca-chec′tic** (kȧ-kĕk′tĭk), *a.*

cach′in-nate (kăk′ĭ-nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [L. *cachinnare.*] To laugh loudly or immoderately.

ca′chou′ (kȧ′shōō′), *n.* [F. See CATECHU.] An aromatic pill or pastil used to sweeten the breath.

ca-cique′ (kȧ-sēk′), *n.* [Sp., fr. language of Haiti.] A native chief or petty king in the West Indies, Peru, Mexico, etc.

cack′le (kăk′'l), *v. i.;* -LED (-'ld): -LING (-lĭng). [imitative.] **1.** To make the sharp, broken noise or cry of a hen or goose. **2.** To laugh or chatter with a noise like a hen's cackle. — *v. t.* To utter with cackles. — *n.* Act or noise of cackling; idle talk; prattle. — **cack′ler** (-lĕr), *n.*

cac′o- (kăk′ō-). A combining form from Greek *κακός,* bad.

cac′o-de′mon, cac′o-dæ′mon (-dē′mŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κακοδαίμων,* lit., bad demon.] An evil spirit; a devil.

cac′o-ē′thes (-ē′thēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κακοήθης* of bad habits.] A bad custom or habit; mania.

ca-cog′ra-phy (kȧ-kŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*caco-* + *-graphy.*] Incorrect or bad writing or spelling. — **ca-cog′ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **cac′o-graph′ic** (kăk′ō-grăf′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ca-coph′o-ny (kȧ-kŏf′ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. *κακοφωνία; κακος* bad + *φωνή* sound.] Harsh sound; discord. — **ca-coph′o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* — **ca-coph′o-nous-ly,** *adv.*

cac-ta′ceous (kăk-tā′shŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to a large family of plants, the cactus family, having fleshy stems and branches with scales or spines instead of foliage leaves.

cac′tus (kăk′tŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz), L -TI (-tī). [L., a kind of prickly plant, Gr. *κάκτος.*] Any cactaceous plant.

Ca′cus (kā′kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* A giant slain by Hercules for stealing from him the cattle of Geryon.

cad (kăd), *n.* [abbr. fr. *cadet.*] **1.** A man or boy who hangs about to assist the students in sports; at Oxford, any townsman. *English College Cant.* **2.** A lowbred, presuming person; a mean, vulgar fellow. *Colloq.*

ca-da′ver (kȧ-dā′vĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *cadere* to fall.] A dead body, esp. a human one. — **ca-dav′er-ic** (-dăv′ĕr-ĭk), *a.*

ca-dav′er-ous (-dăv′ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a cadaver; esp., pale; ghastly.

cad′die, cad′dy (kăd′ĭ), *n.* [from CADET.] An attendant who carries a golf player's clubs, etc.

cad′dis, cad′dice (kăd′ĭs), *n.* Worsted yarn; crewel; esp., a kind of worsted ribbon or binding used for garters, etc.

cad′dis, cad′dice, *n.* A caddis worm.

cad′dis fly. Any of certain four-winged insects whose aquatic larva, called a **caddis worm,** lives in and drags about a silken case covered with bits of shell, gravel, etc.

cad′dish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a cad; lowbred and presuming. — **cad′dish-ly,** *adv.* — **cad′dish-ness,** *n.*

cad′dy (kăd′ĭ). Var. of CADDIE.

cad′dy, *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [Malay *kati* weight of 1⅓ pounds.] A small box, can, or chest, originally one for tea.

ca′dence (kā′dĕns), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *cadere* to fall.] **1.** a Rhythmical flow or modulation of sound; rhythm. **b** The measure or beat of any rhythmical motion, as music. **2.** A fall of the voice in utterance. **3.** *Music.* The close or fall of a strain or melody to a harmonic close. **4.** Act or state of falling or sinking. *Obs.* — **ca′denced** (-dĕnst), *a.*

ca′dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *cadens, -entis,* p. pr.] **1.** Falling. *Archaic.* **2.** Having cadence, or rhythmical flow.

ca-det′ (kȧ-dĕt′), *n.* [F. (in sense 1), dim. fr. L. *caput* head.] **1.** A younger brother or son; youngest son. **2.** A youth in training for military or naval service. — **ca-det′ship,** *n.*

cadge (kăj; kăj), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To hawk or peddle. *Dial.* **2.** To sponge; beg. *Dial. or Slang, Eng.* — **cadg′er,** *n.*

ca′di (kā′dĭ; kä′dĭ), *n.* [Ar. *qāḍī.*] An inferior magistrate or judge among the Mohammedans.

Cad-me′an (kăd-mē′ăn), *a.* Also **Cad-mæ′an** (-mē′ăn). Of or pertaining to Cadmus. — **Cadmean victory,** a victory that ruins the victors as well as the vanquished.

cad′mi-um (kăd′mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. L. *cadmia* calamine, Gr. *καδμεία.*] *Chem.* A tin-white, malleable, ductile metallic element. Symbol, *Cd;* atomic weight, 112.4.

Cad′mus (-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κάδμος.*] *Gr. Myth.* A prince of Phœnicia who slew a dragon and sowed its teeth. From these sprang armed men who fought together till but five were left. They, with Cadmus, founded Thebes. Cadmus is said to have introduced the alphabet into Greece.

ca-du′ce-us (kȧ-dū′sē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -CEI (-sē-ī). [L.] *Class. Antiq.* The staff of office of a herald; specifically, the staff of Hermes, or Mercury. — **ca-du′ce-an** (-sē-ăn), *a.*

ca-du′cous (-kŭs), *a.* [L. *caducus* falling, *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Falling off; dropping away; specif., *Bot.,* falling off very early. **2.** Transitory; fleeting.

cæ′ci-as (sē′shĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καικίας.*] The northeast wind; — usually [*cap.*] a personification.

cæ′cum (-kŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CA (-kȧ). [L. *caecus* blind.] *Anat.* A cavity open only at one end; esp., the blind pouch or sac in which the large intestine begins; the blind gut. — **cæ′cal** (-kăl), *a.*

Cæ'sar (sē'zär), *n.* **1.** The cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar; hence: **a** Title of the Roman emperor. **b** An emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; a kaiser. **2.** Any emperor or autocrat. — **Cæ-sa're-an, Cæ-sa'rí-an** (sē-zā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* **Cæ'sar-ism** (sē'zär-ĭz'm), *n.* Absolute government such as that of a Roman Cæsar; imperialism. — **Cæ'sar-ist,** *n.*

cæ'si-um (sē'zĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *caesius* bluish gray.] *Chem.* A soft, silvery metal much like rubidium and potassium. Symbol, *Cs*; at. wt., 132.81.

cæ-su'ra (sē-zū'rȧ; -sū'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RAS (-rȧz), L. -RÆ (-rē). [L., division, stop, fr. *caedere, caesum*, to cut off.] **1.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A break in a verse caused by the ending of a word in a foot; — loosely used to include *diæresis*. **2.** *Modern Pros.* A rhythmic break, usually a sense pause, about the middle of a verse. — **cæ-su'ral** (-rȧl), *a.*

‖**ca'fé'** (kȧ'fā'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A coffeehouse; restaurant; now, a certain class of restaurant, or often, in the United States, erroneously, a barroom. **2.** Coffee.

caf'fe-ine (kăf'ē-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in.** *Pharm.* A stimulant alkaloid occurring in coffee, tea (*theine*), etc.

caf'tan (kăf'tăn; kȧf-tän'), *n.* [Turk. *qaftān.*] A long-sleeved gown fastened by a girdle, worn in the Levant.

cage (kāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cavea* cavity, cage, fr. *cavus* hollow.] **1.** A box or inclosure, wholly or partly of openwork, for birds or other animals. **2.** A place of confinement for malefactors. *Obs.* **3.** That which confines; place or state of imprisonment. **4.** Something suggestive of a cage in form or purpose. — *v. t.*; CAGED (kājd); CAG'ING (kāj'ĭng). To confine in or as in a cage.

cage'ling, *n.* A bird confined in a cage.

Ca'ia-phas (kā'yȧ-fȧs; kī'ȧ-), *n.* [Gr. *Καιάφας.*] A high priest who presided at the trial of Jesus. See *Matt.* XXVI.

cai'man (kā'mȧn), *n.* Cayman.

Cain (kān), *n.* The brother of Abel. Hence, a murderer.

‖**ca'ique'** (kȧ'ēk'), *n.* [F, fr. Turk. *qāīq* boat.] *Naut.* A light skiff or rowboat used on the Bosporus.

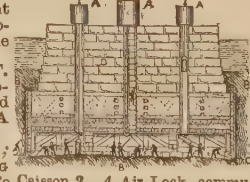
‖**Ça' i'ra'** (sȧ' ē'rȧ'). [F.] A French popular song of the Revolution with the refrain, *ça ira*, "it will go on."

caird (kârd), *n.* [Ir. *ceard* a tinker.] A traveling tinker; also, a tramp, vagrant, or gypsy. *Scot.*

cairn (kârn), *n.* [Gael. *carn*, gen. *cairn*, heap.] A heap of stones for a memorial or mark. — **cairned** (kârnd), *a.*

cairn'gorm' (kârn'gôrm'), *n.*, *or* **Cairngorm stone.** *Min.* A yellowish or smoky-brown variety of quartz crystal found esp. in the Cairngorm (mountain), in Scotland.

cais'son (kā'sŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *caisse* case, chest.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A chest to hold ammunition. **b** An ammunition wagon for mobile artillery. **2.** *Civil Engin.* A water-tight chamber within which submarine construction or the like is carried on.



Caisson 2. *A* Air Lock, communicating with interior; *B* Bottom; *C* Cutting Edge; *D* Masonry.

cai'tiff (kā'tĭf), *a.* [OF. *caitif*, fr. L. *captivus* captive.] Base; wicked and mean; despicable. — *n.* A mean, despicable person.

ca-jole' (kȧ-jōl'), *v. t. & i.*; -JOLED' (-jōld'); -JOL'ING (-jōl'ĭng). [F. *cajoler.*] To deceive with, or persuade by, fair words or other false persuasives; wheedle; coax. — **ca-jol'er** (-jōl'ẽr), *n.*

ca-jol'er-y (-jōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act of cajoling.

cake (kāk), *n.* **1.** A small mass of dough baked, esp. of unleavened dough baked on both sides by turning. **2.** A sweetened composition of flour and other ingredients baked in a loaf or mass. **3.** A griddlecake; pancake. **4.** Matter congealed or molded into a solid mass, esp. into a rather flat form. — *v. t. & i.*; CAKED (kākt); CAK'ING (kāk'ĭng). To form or harden into a cake or mass.

cal'a-bash (kăl'ȧ-băsh), *n.* [fr. Sp., fr. Ar. *qar'* gourd + *aibas* dry.] **1.** A gourd. **2.** The hard-shelled fruit of a certain tropical American tree (**calabash tree**). **3.** A utensil made from a calabash.

cal'a-boose' (-bōōs'), *n.* [Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.] A prison; a jail. *Local, U. S.*

cal'a-man'co (-măn'kō), *n.*; pl. -COES (-kōz). A checkered, satin-twilled woolen stuff; also, a garment made of it.

cal'a-mine (-mĭn; -mīn), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *cadmia.*] *Min.* **a** A native hydrous silicate of zinc. **b** Native zinc carbonate.

ca-lam'i-tous (kȧ-lăm'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *calamitosus.*] Producing, or attended with, calamity; making wretched. — **Syn.** Deplorable, distressful, afflictive, wretched, grievous, baleful, disastrous, adverse, unhappy, sad, unfortunate. — **ca-lam'i-tous-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-lam'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

ca-lam'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *calamitas.*] **1.** A state of deep distress or misfortune; misery. **2.** Any great misfortune. — **Syn.** Catastrophe, cataclysm; mishap, mischance; affliction, adversity. See DISASTER.

cal'a-mus (kăl'ȧ-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mī). [L., a reed.] The sweet flag or its aromatic root.

ca-lash' (kȧ-lăsh'), *n.* [F. *calèche*; of Slavonic origin.] **1.** A kind of light, low-wheeled carriage with a top or hood. **2.** A kind of hood formerly worn by ladies.

cal'car (kăl'kär), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CARIA (kăl-kā'rĭ-ȧ). [L., a spur, fr. *calx, calcis*, heel.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A spur.

cal-ca're-ous (kăl-kā'rē-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *calcarius.* See CALX.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, or containing, calcite or calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime.

Cal'chas (kăl'kăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κάλχας.] *Gr. Myth.* The prophet of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

cal'ci- (kăl'sĭ-). Combining form from L. *calx, calcis*, lime.

cal-cif'er-ous (kăl-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*calci-* + *-ferous.*] Bearing, producing, or containing calcite, or carbonate of lime.

cal'ci-fy (kăl'sĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *calx, calcis*, lime + *-fy.*] To make or become stony or calcareous by deposition or secretion of salts of lime.

cal'ci-mine (-mĭn; -mīn), *n.* Also *kalsomine.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime.] A kind of white or colored wash for a ceiling or other plastering. — *v. t.*; -MINED (-mīnd; -mĭnd); -MIN'ING (-mĭn'ĭng). To wash or cover with calcimine.

cal-cine' (kăl-sīn'; kăl'sĭn), *v. t. & i.*; -CINED' (-sīnd'; -sĭnd); -CIN'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *calx, calcis*, lime.] **1.** To make or become powdery or friable by heat. **2.** To oxidize, as by heat. — **cal'ci-na'tion** (kăl'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.*

cal'cite (kăl'sīt), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime.] *Min.* Native calcium carbonate, including chalk, marble, etc.

cal'ci-um (-sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *calx, calcis*, lime.] *Chem.* A soft silver-white metal, occurring only in combination. Symbol, *Ca*; at. wt., 40.09. — **calcium light.** See LIMELIGHT.

cal'cu-la-ble (-kū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be calculated.

cal'cu-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd; 24); -LAT'ING. [L. *calculatus*, p. p. of *calculare* to calculate, *calculus* a stone used in reckoning, *calx, calcis*, limestone.] **1.** To determine by mathematical processes; reckon; compute. **2.** To adjust for a purpose; to adapt. **3.** To plan; to think; "reckon." *Local, U. S.* — *v. i.* **1.** To forecast consequences; estimate. **2.** To count or rely; — with *upon* or *on.*

cal'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of calculating; reckoning; estimate. **2.** An expectation based on circumstances; forecast. — **Syn.** See PRUDENCE.

cal'cu-la-tive (kăl'kŭ-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to calculation; involving, or inclined to, calculation.

cal'cu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that calculates.

cal'cu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Hard like a stone; gritty. **2.** *Med.* Caused or characterized by a calculus or calculi.

cal'cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L. *calculus.* See CALCULATE.] **1.** A solid concretion formed in the body, as in the bladder or kidneys. **2.** A method of computation; esp., a branch of higher mathematics by which problems involving motion or constant variation are solved.

cal'dron, caul'dron (kôl'drŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *caldarius* suitable for warming, fr. *caldus, calidus*, warm, *calere* to be warm.] A large kettle or boiler.

Cal'e-do'ni-a (kăl'ẽ-dō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Scotland. — **Cal'e-do'ni-an** (-ăn), *a. & n. All Poet. or Rhetorical.*

cal'e-fy (kăl'ẽ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *calere* to be warm + *-fy.*] To make or grow warm or hot.

cal'en-dar (-ẽn-dẽr), *n.* [L. *kalendarium* an account book, *calendae, kalendae*, calends.] **1.** A system of reckoning time; an orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as years, months, etc., adapted to civil life. **2.** A tabular register of the divisions of a given year, referring the days of each month to the days of the week, etc. **3.** A pattern. *Obs.* **4.** A list; schedule. Esp.: *Law.* A list of causes to be tried. — *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar; register.

cal'en-der (-dẽr), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *cylindrus* cylinder.] A machine for calendering cloth, etc. — *v. t.* To press, as cloth, paper, etc., between rollers so as to glaze or to water it.

cal'en-der, *n.* [Per. *qalandar.*] One of a sect or order of wandering mendicant dervishes.

cal'ends, kal'ends (kăl'ẽndz), *n. pl.* [fr. AS., fr. L. *kalen-*

dae, calendae, calends.] The first day of the month, among the ancient Romans.

cal'en-ture (kăl'ĕn-tŭr), *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. L. *calere* to be warm.] *Med.* A tropical fever attributed to heat. *Obs.*

calf (kăf), *n.* The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

calf (kăf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kăvz). [AS. *cealf.*] **1.** The young of a bovine quadruped or of some other large mammals, as of the elephant, rhinoceros, whale, etc. **2.** Leather made of calfskin; esp., a bookbinder's leather. **3.** An awkward or silly youth. *Colloq.*

calf'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a calf. **2.** = CALF, 2.

Cal'i-ban (kăl'ĭ-băn), *n.* A savage and deformed slave in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

cal'i-ber } (-bĕr), *n.* [F. *calibre.*] **1.** *Gunnery.* The diam-
cal'i-bre } eter of a projectile or of the bore of a firearm. **2.** The diameter of a round body; esp., the internal diameter of a hollow cylinder. **3.** Capacity of mind. Hence, degree of excellence or importance; quality.

cal'i-brate (-brāt), *v. t.*; -BRAT'ED (-brāt'ĕd); -BRAT'ING. To ascertain the caliber of, as of a thermometer tube; also, to determine or rectify the graduation of.

cal'i-co (-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [orig. imported from *Calicut*, in India.] A kind of cheap figured cotton cloth. — *a.* Made of or resembling calico.

ca'lif, cal'i-fate, etc. Vars. of CALIPH, etc.

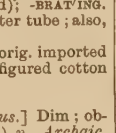
ca-lig'i-nous (kă-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *caliginosus.*] Dim; obscure. *Archaic.* —**ca-lig'i-nos'i-ty** (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Archaic.*

cal'i-man'co (kăl'ĭ-măn'kō). Var. of CALAMANCO.

cal'i-pash (kăl'ĭ-păsh; kăl'ĭ-păsh'), *n.* A fatty greenish part of a turtle next to the upper shell, esteemed as food.

cal'i-pee (kăl'ĭ-pē; kăl'ĭ-pē'), *n.* A fatty yellowish part of a turtle attached to the lower shell, esteemed as food.

cal'i-per, cal'li-per (kăl'ĭ-pĕr), *n.* [from *caliber.*] Usually in *pl.* An instrument with two legs, usually bent and joined with a hinge or spring, used to measure the thickness of objects or the distance between surfaces. — *v. t. & i.* To measure by calipers.



Calipers: 1 Outside; 2 Inside.

ca'liph, ca'lif (kā'lĭf; kăl'ĭf), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Ar. *khalīfah.*] Successor; — a title of the successors of Mohammed as temporal and spiritual rulers, now claimed by the sultans of Turkey.

cal'i-phate (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.* Office or dominion of a caliph.

cal'is-then'ics, cal'lis-then'ics (-ĭs-thĕn'ĭks), *n.* [Gr. *κάλλος* beauty + *σθένος* strength.] Science, art, or practice of bodily exercise to promote strength and gracefulness. — **cal'is-then'ic, cal'lis-then'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

cal'i-ver (kăl'ĭ-vĕr; *kă-lē'vĕr*), *n.* [fr. *caliber.*] An early form of harquebus.

ca'lix (kā'lĭks; kăl'ĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* CALICES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L.] **1.** A cup. **2.** = CALYX. *Rare.*

calk, caulk (kôk), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *calcare*, fr. *calx* heel.] To drive oakum, cotton, etc., into the seams of (a boat, etc.) to prevent leaking. — **calk'er, caulk'er**, *n.*

calk, *n.* A metal point on the shoe of a horse or an ox to prevent slipping. — *v. t.* To furnish with calks.

calk'er (kôk'ĕr), *n.* A calk on a shoe.

call (kôl), *v. t.* [AS. *ceallian.*] **1.** To utter in a loud or distinct voice; hence, to read over (a list of names) loudly; proclaim; announce, esp. with authority. **2.** To summon with a call; summon. **3.** To rouse from sleep, or summon to get up, by a call. **4.** To invoke; appeal to. **5.** To call for; bring into action or discussion, as a law case. **6.** To invite or command to meet; convoke, as Congress. **7.** To summon to a particular duty, office, or employment. **8.** To name; address. **9.** To regard or characterize as of a certain kind. **10.** To estimate or consider as being approximately. **11.** To demand payment of. — **Syn.** Assemble, collect, convene; invite, bid. — *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a loud distinct voice; cry; shout. **2.** To make a brief visit. — *n.* Act of calling or that which is made or done by way of calling. — **Syn.** Shout, cry; summons, convocation; invitation, bidding; demand, requirement, appeal, requisition; visit.

cal'la (kăl'ă), *n.*, *or* **calla lily.** *Hort.* A familiar cultivated plant with a large white spathe and a yellow spadix.

cal'lant (kăl'ănt), *n.* Boy; lad; — also used affectionately of older persons. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

call'er (kôl'ĕr), *n.* One that calls.

cal'let (kăl'ĕt; kăl'ĕt; 24), *n.* A trull or prostitute. *Obs.*

cal-lig'ra-phy (kă-lĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *καλλιγραφία*; *κάλλος* beauty + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** Fair or elegant writing or penmanship. **2.** Handwriting or penmanship in general; hand. — **cal-lig'ra-pher** (-fĕr), **-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* — **cal'li-graph'ic** (kăl'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal**, *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

call'ing (kôl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that calls (in any sense); (as: **a** A crying aloud. **b** A convocation, as of Parliament. **c** An invitation; summons. **d** Naming; name. *Obs.* **2.** Vocation; business. — **Syn.** See OCCUPATION.

Cal-li'o-pe (kă-lī'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Καλλιόπη*; *κάλλος* beauty + *ὄψ, ὀπός*, voice.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse of eloquence and heroic poetry. **2.** [*l. c.*] A musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles played by keys.

cal'li-pash, cal'li-pee, cal'li-per, cal'lis-then'ic, cal'lis-then'ics. Vars. of CALIPASH, CALIPEE, etc.

Cal-lis'to (kă-lĭs'tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Καλλιστώ.*] *Gr. Myth.* A nymph loved by Zeus, and changed into a bear by Artemis. Zeus placed her in the sky as a constellation.

cal-los'i-ty (kă-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being callous; callousness. **2.** A hard or thickened place on the skin, or on the bark of a plant.

cal'lous (kăl'ŭs), *a.* [L. *callosus*, fr. *callum, callus*, callous skin.] **1.** Hardened; having a callosity or callosities. **2.** Insensible; unfeeling. — **cal'lous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

cal'low (kăl'ō), *a.* [AS. *calu.*] **1.** Unfledged, as a bird. **2.** Immature; green; as, a *callow* youth.

cal'lus (kăl'ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* CALLI (-ī). [L.] **1.** **a** A callosity. **b** A substance exuded around the fragments of a broken bone and aiding repair. **2.** *Bot.* The soft tissue which forms over any wounded surface.

calm (käm), *n.* [F. *calme*, prob. fr. LL. *cauma* heat, Gr. *καῦμα* burning heat.] Freedom from motion or disturbance: tranquillity; quiet; serenity. — *v. t.* **1.** To make or become calm. **2.** To becalm. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Still, quiet, allay, pacify, tranquilize, soothe, compose. — *a.* **1.** Not stormy; still; quiet; serene. **2.** Undisturbed by passion or emotion; tranquil. — **calm'ly**, *adv.* — **calm'ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Cool, composed, collected, unruffled. — CALM, TRANQUIL, SERENE, PLACID, PEACEFUL. CALM, primarily applied to sea or weather, usually conveys an implicit contrast with its opposite, *stormy*, and suggests freedom, real or assumed, from agitation of whatever sort. TRANQUIL implies a more settled inherent quiet than *calm*, with less suggestion of previous agitation overcome; as, "the *tranquil* beauty of Greek sculpture." SERENE suggests a lofty and unclouded tranquillity; as, a *serenity* unruffled by cares. PLACID connotes contentment, and suggests an unruffled and equable aspect or temper; as, the *placid* common sense of Franklin. PEACEFUL implies repose, or attainment of undisturbed tranquillity.

cal'o-mel (kăl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *μέλας* black.] *Chem.* Mercurous chloride, — much used in medicine as a mecurial, purgative, and anthelmintic.

ca-lor'ic (kȧ-lŏr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *calor* heat.] Heat. — *a.* Of or pertaining to heat. — **cal'o-ric'i-ty** (kăl'ō-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ) *n.*

cal'o-rie (kăl'ō-rĭ), *n.* [F., fr. L. *calor* heat.] *Physics.* Any of several thermal units; as: **a** The amount of heat (*small calorie*) required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade. **b** The amount of heat (*large*, or *great, calorie*) required to raise a kilogram of water one degree centigrade; i. e., 1,000 small calories. **c** The large, or great, calorie (def. **b**) used as a unit in giving the fuel or energy value of food.

cal'o-rif'ic (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *calorificus*; *calor* heat + *facere* to make.] Producing heat; heating.

cal'o-rim'e-ter (-rĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *calor* heat + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat. — **cal'o-rim'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **ca-lor'i-met'ric** (kȧ-lŏr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cal'o-yer (kăl'ō-yĕr; *kȧ-loi'ĕr*), *n.* [F., fr. NGr. *καλόγερος*, lit., good old man.] A monk of the Eastern Church.

cal'pac } (kăl'păk), *n.* [Turk. *qalpāq.*] A large cap of
cal'pack } sheepskin, felt, or the like, worn by Orientals.

cal'trop } (kăl'trŏp) } *n.* [AS. *coltræppe, calcetreppe*, a sort
cal'trap } (kăl'trăp) } of thistle.] *Mil.* An instrument with four iron points so disposed that whon it lies on the ground one point always projects upward.

Caltrop.

cal'u-met (kăl'ū-mĕt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *calamus* reed.] The ceremonial pipe, or pipe of peace, of the North American Indians.

ca-lum'ni-ate (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *calumniatus*, p. p. of *calumniari* to calumniate. See CALUMNY.] To accuse falsely and maliciously; slander. — **Syn.** See ASPERSE. — *v. i.* To utter calumnies. — **ca-lum'ni-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **ca-lum'ni-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

ca-lum'ni-ous (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Containing or implying calumny; slanderous. — **Syn.** Defamatory, opprobrious, libelous.

cal'um-ny (kăl'ŭm-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *calumnia*, fr. *calvi* to devise tricks, deceive.] False accusation maliciously made or reported to injure another; slander.

Cal'va-ry (kăl'vȧ-rĭ), *n.* [L. *calvaria* a bare skull, deriv. of *calvus* bald.] The place, outside the ancient city of Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified. *Luke* xxiii. 33.

calve (kăv), *v. i.*; CALVED (kăvd); CALV'ING. [AS. *cealfian.*] **1.** To give birth to a calf. **2.** To bring forth young. — *v. t.* To give birth to (a calf).

Cal'vin-ism (kăl'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the French theologian John Calvin (1509–64), including election or predestination, limited atonement, total depravity, and effectual calling. — **Cal'vin-ist**, *n.* — **Cal'vin-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **Cal'vin-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

calx (kălks), *n.; pl.* E. CALXES (kălk'sĕz; 24), L. CALCES (kăl'sēz). [L., limestone.] The friable residue left when a metal or mineral has been calcined.

cal'y-cle (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *calyculus* small flower bud, dim. of *calyx.*] *Bot.* An epicalyx. — **ca-lyc'u-late** (kȧ-lĭk'ŭ-lȧt), *a.*

Cal'y-do'ni-an (-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calydon, an ancient city of Ætolia, Greece. — **Calydonian boar hunt**, *Gr. Myth.*, the pursuit, by a band of heroes, of the boar sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon. Meleager slew the boar.

Ca-lyp'so (kȧ-lĭp'sō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr Καλυψω.] In Homer's "Odyssey," a sea nymph who kept Odysseus seven years on her island, Ogygia.

ca-lyp'tra (kȧ-lĭp'trȧ), *n.* [Gr. καλύπτρα covering for the head.] *Bot.* **a** In mosses, a thin hood or cap covering the mouth of the capsule. **b** Any caplike covering.

ca'lyx (kā'lĭks; kăl'ĭks), *n.; pl.* E. CALYXES (-ĕz; 24), L. CALYCES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. κάλυξ.] *Bot.* The external, usually green or foliaceous, part of a flower.

cam (kăm), *n.* *Mach.* A rotating or sliding piece or projection, as on a wheel, for moving, or receiving motion from, a roller, pin, or the like, moving against its edge.

‖**ca'ma'ra'de-rie'** (kȧ'mȧ'rȧ'd'-rē'; -rȧd'ē-rē), *n.* [F.] Comradeship; good-fellowship.

cam'as (kăm'ăs), *n.* [Amer. Indian name.] Any of certain plants, of the lily family, of the western United States.

cam'ber (-bĕr), *n.* [OF. *cambre* bent, curved.] Slight convexity of a member or part; also, a piece of timber having a camber. — *v. t. & i.* To give camber to; to have camber.

cam'bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [LL., exchange.] *Bot.* The soft tissue from which new wood and bark originate in dicotyledonous and gymnospermous shrubs and trees.

Cam'bri-a (-brĭ-ȧ), *n.* [LL.] Wales — **Cam'bri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* *Both Poetic.*

cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* [fr. *Cambrai* (Flemish *Kamerik*), a city of France.] **1.** A fine, thin, white linen fabric. **2.** A similar fabric of hard-spun cotton, often figured.

came (kām), *pret.* of COME.

cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L, fr. Gr. κάμηλος; of Semitic origin.] **1.** Either of two large ruminants peculiarly adapted for life in desert regions. The Arabian camel, or dromedary, has one large dorsal hump; the Bactrian camel, an Asiatic species, has two. **2.** A water-tight structure used to support an object in the water, etc.

cam'el-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A camel driver; also, a soldier mounted on a camel.

ca-mel'li-a (kȧ-mĕl'ĭ-ȧ; -mēl'yȧ), *n.* [after G. J. *Kamel*, or *Camelli*, a Jesuit.] A greenhouse shrub with evergreen leaves and red or white double roselike flowers.

ca-mel'o-pard (kȧ-mĕl'ō-pärd; kăm'ĕl-ō-pärd'), *n.* [through LL. & L., fr. Gr. καμηλοπάρδαλις; κάμηλος camel + πάρδαλις leopard.] The giraffe.

Cam'e-lot (kăm'ē-lŏt), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the place where King Arthur had his palace and court.

cam'e-o (kăm'ē-ō), *n.; pl.* -EOS (-ōz). [It. *cammeo.*] A gem carved in relief, or relief carving; — opposed to *intaglio.*

cam'er-a (-ēr-ȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -ERAS (-ȧz), L. -ERÆ (-rē). [LL., chamber. See CHAMBER.] **1.** A chamber. **2.** A camera obscura; esp., *Photog.*, an apparatus so arranged that the image can be thrown on a surface sensitive to light.

cam'er-a ob-scu'ra (ŏb-skū'rȧ). [LL. *camera* chamber + L. *obscurus, obscura*, dark.] *Optics.* A darkened chamber or box having an aperture through which light from external objects enters to form an image on the surface opposite.

Cam'er-o'ni-an (kăm'ĕr-ō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A follower of Richard Cameron (d. 1680), a Scottish Covenanter and field preacher.

Ca-mil'la (kȧ-mĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L.] In Vergil's "Æneid," a fleet maiden, queen of the Volsci, slain by the Trojans.

cam'i-sade' (kăm'ĭ-sād'); *pl.* -SADES (-sādz') } *n.* [F. *cami-*
cam'i-sa'do (-ĭ-sā'dō); *pl.* -SADOES (-sā'dōz) } *sade.*] *Mil.* A night attack, orig. one in which the soldiers wore shirts outside as a means of recognizing one another. *Archaic.*

ca-mise' (kȧ-mēs'), *n.* [Ar. *qamīç.*] A light, loose shirt, smock, or tunic.

cam'i-sole (kăm'ĭ-sōl), *n.* [F.] A woman's negligee jacket.

Cam'lan (kăm'lăn), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the battle in which Arthur was mortally wounded.

cam'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *camelot.*] **1.** A beautiful Oriental fabric, or an imitation of it. **2.** A garment of this material.

cam'o-mile, cham'o-mile (-ō-mīl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. χαμαίμηλον, lit., earth apple.] A plant of the aster family, having very strong-scented foliage and containing a bitter antispasmodic and diaphoretic principle.

Ca-mor'ra (kȧ-mŏr'ȧ; *It.* kä-mŏr'rä), *n.* [It.] A secret organization formed at Naples, Italy, and used for political and for criminal ends. — **Ca-mor'rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

‖ **ca'mou'flage'** (kȧ'mōō-flăzh'), *n.* [F.] The act or art of concealing or disguising the nature of objects, esp. in warfare. — **ca'mou'fleur'** (-flûr'), *n.*

camp (kămp), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *campus* plain, field.] **1.** The spot on which tents, huts, etc., are erected for shelter. **2.** A tent or a collection of tents, huts, etc.; encampment. **3.** The body of persons encamped. — *v. i.* To put into camp; to afford lodging for. — *v. t.* To encamp.

cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L. *Campania* the plain about Naples, *campus* field.] **1.** A series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war. **2.** A series of operations to bring about some result. — *v. i.* To serve in, or go on, a campaign. — **cam-paign'er** (-ēr), *n.*

cam'pa-ni'le (kăm'pä-nē'lā), *n.; pl.* It. -NILI (nē'lē), E. -NILES (-lāz). [It., fr. It. & LL. *campana* bell.] A bell tower, esp. one built reparate from a church.

cam-pan'u-la (kăm-pan'ū-lȧ), *n.* [LL.] Any of various herbs (genus *Campanula*) bearing bell-shaped flowers.

cam-pan'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Bell-shaped.

camp chair. A light chair that can be folded compactly.

cam'phene (kăm'fēn; kăm-fēn'), *n.* *Chem.* A solid terpene, resembling, and closely related to, camphor.

cam'phor (kăm'fĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Ar. *kāfūr.*] A well-known gumlike, crystalline substance obtained from a tree found chiefly in Japan and Formosa. — **cam'phor-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED; -AT'ING. — **cam-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), *a.*

cam'pi-on (kăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* Any of various plants of the pink family, including several handsome garden species.

camp stool. A light stool that can be folded up compactly.

cam'pus (kăm'pŭs), *n.* [L., a field.] **1.** [*pl.* CAMPI (-pī).] *Roman Antiq.* An open space, as for martial exercises. **2.** The grounds of a college or school about the buildings or within the main inclosure. *U. S.*

can (kăn), *v. t. & i.*; *pres. sing., 1st & 3d pers.* CAN, *2d* CANST (kănst), *pl.* CAN; *pret.* COULD (kōōd). *Can*, inf., is obs., except Scot. or dial., and the participles are now lacking in standard English. [AS. *cunnan.* The present *I can* (AS. *ic cann*) was orig. a pret.] **1.** To know; understand. *Obs. or, as* v. i., *Archaic.* **2.** As an auxiliary: To be able; — expressing actual capacity, contingency, or possibility. **3.** To be able to do, make, accomplish, etc.

Syn. CAN BUT, CANNOT BUT. CAN BUT is equivalent to *can only*; as, I *can but* speak; I can do no more. CANNOT BUT is equivalent to *cannot help*, and often expresses moral necessity or constraint; as, "We *cannot but* go." See MAY.

can, *n.* [AS. *canne.*] **1.** A drinking cup. **2.** A vessel of sheet metal of various forms. — *v. t.*; CANNED (kănd); CAN'NING. To put in a can or cans; to preserve by sealing up in a can or cans. Cf. TIN. *Chiefly U. S.*

Ca'naan (kā'năn), *n.* [L. *Chanaan*, Gr. Χαναάν, Heb. *Kna'an.*] **1.** *Anc. Geog.* A region corresponding vaguely to modern Palestine. It was the "Land of Promise" of the Israelites. **2.** Hence, a land of promise; heaven.

Ca'naan-ite (-īt), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, a descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah. *Gen.* x. **2.** A member of one of the races or peoples occupying Palestine before the Hebrews. — **Ca'naan-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.*

Ca-na'di-an (kȧ-nā'dĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

ca-naille' (kȧ-nāl'; *F.* kȧ'nä'y'), *n.* [F., prop., a pack of dogs, L. *canis* dog.] The lowest class of people; rabble.

can'a-kin (kăn'ȧ-kĭn). Var. of CANNIKIN.

ca-nal' (kȧ-năl'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *canalis.*] **1.** *Anat.* A duct;

a tubular passage or channel. **2.** An artificial channel filled with water, designed for navigation, irrigation, etc **3.** Any of various narrow seasonal markings on the planet Mars.

can'a-lic'u-late (kăn'ə-lĭk'ū-lāt) } *a.* [L. *canaliculatus.*]
can'a-lic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } Channeled; grooved.

ca-nal'ize (kə-năl'īz; kăn'ə-līz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ-ING (-īz-ĭng). To provide with canals; to make like a canal.

ca-nard' (kə-närd'; *F.* kȧ'nȧr'), *n.* [F., lit., a duck.] An extravagant or absurd report set afloat to hoax the public.

ca-na'ry (kə-nā'rĭ; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [from the *Canary* Islands.] **1.** An antiquated dance resembling the jig. **2.** Wine made on the Canary Islands, resembling Madeira. **3.** A canary bird. **4.** A light yellow color, like that of a canary bird. — *v. i.* To perform the canary (dance). *Obs.*

canary bird. A small finch native of the Canary Islands, the Azores, etc., now the commonest of all cage birds.

can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *v. t.*; -CELED (-sĕld), or -CELLED; -CEL-ING or -CEL-LING. [fr. F., fr. OF., fr. L. *cancellare* to make like a lattice, to cross out, fr. *cancelli* lattice, dim. of *cancer* lattice.] To cross and deface, as a word; mark out by or as by a cross line or lines; hence, to annul by such marking, or in any way; destroy; revoke. — **Syn.** Obliterate, efface, expunge; abrogate. See ERASE, ABOLISH. — *n.* **1.** The suppression of matter in type or in print. **2.** Matter thus suppressed, or the page or passage after new matter has been substituted. — **can'cel-la'tion** (-sĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.*

can'cer (kăn'sĕr), *n.* [L., crab, ulcer, a sign of the zodiac.] **1.** [*cap.*] The fourth sign of the zodiac, the first point of which is the summer solstice. **2.** *Med.* A kind of malignant tumor. — **can'cer-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

can'de-la'brum (kăn'dĕ-lā'brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -BRA (-brȧ), E. -BRUMS (-brŭmz). [L., fr. *candela* candle.] A large ornamental candlestick, with several branches. (*Candelabra* is often used as a singular, with pl. *candelabras.*)

can'dent (kăn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *candens.*] Incandescent.

can'did (kăn'dĭd), *a.* [fr F., fr. L. *candidus* white, fr. *candēre* to be white.] **1.** Free from undue bias; fair; just; impartial. **2** Open; frank; ingenuous; outspoken. — **Syn.** See FRANK. — **can'did-ly**, *adv.* — **can'did-ness**, *n.*

can'di-date (-dĭ-dāt), *n.* [L. *candidatus*, prop., clothed in white, fr. *candidus* white.] One who offers himself, or is put forward, as an aspirant or contestant for an office, privilege, or honor. — **can'di-da-cy** (-dĭ-də-sĭ), **can'di-da-ture** (-də-tūr), *n.*

can'died (-dĭd), *p. a.* **1.** Preserved in or with sugar, as fruit. **2.** Converted into sugar or candy; crystallized; congealed, as sirup. **3.** Honeyed; sweet; flattering.

can'dle (-d'l), *n.* [AS. *candel*, L. *candela*, fr. *candēre* to glitter.] **1.** A slender rounded body of tallow, wax, or the like, containing a wick, burned to give light. **2.** A luminary. **3.** Something suggestive of a candle in shape or use.

can'dle-light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** Light of a candle or candles; artificial light. **2.** Nightfall; twilight.

Can'dle-mas (-məs), *n.* [AS. *candelmæsse.*] **1.** The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary. The candles for sacred uses are then blessed. **2.** More fully **Candlemas Day.** The day or date of this feast; February 2d.

candle power. *Photometry.* Illuminating power, reckoned in terms of the light of a standard candle.

can'dle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A utensil to support a candle.

can'dor, can'dour (kăn'dĕr), *n.* [L. *candor*, fr. *candēre.* See CANDID.] **1.** A disposition to treat subjects with fairness; impartiality. **2.** Outspokenness; frankness.

can'dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *candi*, *sucre candi*, fr. Ar. & Per. *qand* cane sugar.] A preparation, usually flavored, made of sugar or molasses boiled down and crystallized; any sweetmeat made of, or coated with, sugar or molasses. — *v. t.*; -DIED (-dĭd); -DY-ING. **1.** To conserve or preserve by boiling with sugar, as fruit. **2.** To make appear pleasant, as if covered with candy; sweeten. **3.** To form into sugar crystals; as, to *candy* sirup. — *v. i.* To become coated with, or to form, sugar crystals.

can'dy-tuft' (-tŭft'), *n.* Any of various brassicaceous plants cultivated for their white, pink, or purple flowers.

cane (kān), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *canna*, Gr. *κάννα*, *κάννη*.] **1.** *Bot.* Any hollow or pithy jointed stem, usually slender and more or less flexible, as the stem, called *rattan*, of certain palms, the stem of the sugar cane, of various bamboos, etc. **2.** A walking stick; a staff. — *v. t.*; CANED (kānd); CAN'ING (kān'ĭng). **1.** To beat with a cane. **2.** To make or furnish with cane or rattan, as chairs.

cane'brake' (kān'brāk'), *n.* A thicket of canes.

ca-nes'cent (kə-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [fr. L. *canescens* becoming white.] Growing white. — **ca-nes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

Ca-nic'u-la (kə-nĭk'ū-lə), *n.* [L., dim. of *canis* dog.] *Astron.* The Dog Star.

ca-nic'u-lar (-lər), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the rising of the Dog Star. **2.** Of or pert. to the dog days (about mid-August).

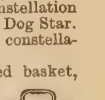
ca-nine' (kə-nīn'; kā'nīn), *a.* [L. *caninus*, fr. *canis* dog.] **1.** Of or pert. to the family consisting of the dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes; having the nature or qualities of a dog. **2.** *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating the pointed tooth next to the incisors, or one of like shape. — *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A canine tooth. **2.** A dog. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

ca'nis (kā'nĭs), *n.* [L., a dog.] **1.** A dog. *Latin.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Zoöl.* The principal genus of the dog family, including the domestic dogs, and most wild dogs, wolves, and jackals.

‖ **Ca'nis Ma'jor.** [L., larger dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the southeast of Orion, containing Sirius, the Dog Star.

‖ **Ca'nis Mi'nor.** [L., lesser dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the east of Orion, containing Procyon.

can'is-ter (kăn'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* [L. *canistrum* a reed basket, Gr. *κάναστρον*, fr. *κάννα*, *κάννη*, reed.] **1.** A small box or case for tea, coffee, etc. **2.** *Mil.* A kind of case shot for close-range artillery fire.


Old form of Canister with part of case broken away.

can'ker (kăn'kĕr), *n.* [AS. *cancer*, fr. L. *cancer* cancer.] **1.** A corroding or sloughing ulcer; esp., a spreading gangrenous ulcer of the mouth. **2.** The field poppy; also, dog-rose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** A cankerworm. **4.** That which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. — *v. t.* To affect or consume with canker or as a canker, corrupt; eat away. — *v. i.* To be or become diseased, or as if diseased, with canker.

canker blossom. A cankerworm; a canker. *Now Rare.*

can'ker-ous (kăn'kĕr-ŭs), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, canker or a canker; gangrenous; also, corroding.

can'ker-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of various insect larvæ injurious to plants; esp., *U. S.*, the larva of either of two geometrid moths which injure fruit and shade trees.

Cankerworm. *a* Adult male moth; *b* Adult female; *c* Pupa; *d* Larva. (§)

can'na (kăn'ə), *n.* [L., a reed.] Any of several tropical American plants (genus *Canna*) with large leaves and irregular flowers; also, a flower of any such plant.

canned (kănd), *p. a.* Preserved in cans.

can'nel coal, *or* **can'nel** (kăn'ĕl), *n.* [corrupt. fr. *candle coal.*] A coal containing much volatile matter and burning with a bright flame.

can'ner-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A place where the business of canning fruit, meat, etc., is carried on.

can'ni-bal (-ĭ-bəl), *n.* [Sp. *canibal*, *caribal*, fr. name of the Caribs.] A human being that eats human flesh; hence, any animal that devours its own kind. — **can'ni-bal,** *a.*

can'ni-bal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of cannibals. **2.** Hence, murderous cruelty; bloodthirsty barbarity.

can'ni-kin (-kĭn), *n.* A small can or drinking vessel.

can'ni-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of CANNY. See -LY.

can'non (-ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* -NONS (-ŭnz), collectively -NON. [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L. *canna* reed, tube.] **1.** A piece of ordnance or artillery; a firearm discharged from a carriage or mount; a gun. **2.** *Billiards.* A carom. *Chiefly Eng.* **3.** The cannon bone. — *v. i.* To collide or strike violently, esp. so as to rebound; to strike and rebound.

can'non-ade' (-ād'), *n.* Act of discharging cannon to destroy an army, or to batter a town, fort, etc. — *v. t.*; -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); -AD'ING. To attack with heavy artillery.

cannon ball. Strictly, a round solid missile for a cannon; popularly, any missile for cannon.

cannon bone. [F. *canon*, prop., a tube.] In hoofed quadrupeds, the bone from the hock joint to the fetlock.

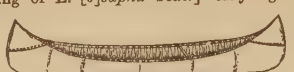
can'non-eer' (kăn'ŭn-ēr'), *n.* An artillery gunner.

can'non-ry (kăn'ŭn-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Cannonading. **2.** Artillery.

can'not (kăn'nŏt). Am, is, or are, not able; — the more usual form of *can not.*

can'ny, can'nie (kăn'ĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -NI-EST. **1.** Knowing; prudent; cautious. *Archaic or Scot* **2.** Shrewd; sharp. **3.** Having occult powers. *Obs. Scot.* **4.** In a superstitious sense, safe to deal with; trustworthy. *Scot.* **5.** Quiet. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **6.** Comfortable; snug. *Scot.*

ca-noe' (kə-nōō'), *n.*; *pl.* -NOES (-nōōz'). [Sp. *canoa*, orig. due to a misreading of L. [*s*]*capha* boat.] Any light boat of a primitive people, or one of similar type; usually, a frail craft propelled and guided only by paddling.—*v. i.*; -NOED' (-nōōd'); -NOE'ING. To paddle, sail in, or voyage in, a canoe. — **ca-noe'ing**, *n.* — **ca-noe'ist**, *n.*



Algonquian Canoe.

can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* [AS., rule, fr. LL., fr. Gr. *κανών* rule, rod.] **1.** *Eccl.* A law or rule enacted by a council and confirmed by the Pope or sovereign. **2.** A law, rule, or decree not ecclesiastical; hence, a general rule, law, or truth; as, a *canon* of art. **3.** A critical standard; criterion. **4.** The collection or list of Biblical books received as genuine and inspired. **5.** A chronological list or calendar, serving as a basis for early chronology. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* A catalogue of saints. **7.** *Print.* The largest size of type (48 points) having a specific name.

can'on, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *canonicus*, fr. *canon* canon.] *Eccl.* One of a body of dignitaries forming a sort of council to a bishop, or connected with a collegiate church.

ca'ñon (kăn'yŭn, *Sp.* kä-nyōn'), **can'yon** (kăn'yŭn), *n.* [Sp. *cañón* tube, hollow.] A valley with high, steep sides. *Western U. S. & Mex.* — **Syn.** Chasm, gorge, ravine.

can'on-ess (kăn'ŭn-ĕs), *n.* A woman living in a community or college under a rule but not under a perpetual vow; hence, one who holds a canonry in a conventual chapter.

ca-non'i-cal (kə-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, established by, or conforming to, a canon or canons. — **ca-non'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ca-non'i-cals (-kălz), *n. pl.* The dress prescribed by canon to be worn by an officiating clergyman.

ca-non'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* Office of a canon; canonry. [ical.]

can'on-ic'i-ty (kăn'ŭn-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being canon-

can'on-ist (kăn'ŭn-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in the canon law. — **can'on-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

can'on-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To declare (a deceased person) a saint; put into the canon of saints. **2.** To glorify. **3.** To include in a canon; make canonical. — **can'on-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

can'on-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Eccl.* The benefice of a canon or a canoness; the dignity or office of a canon.

can'on-ship, *n.* Canonry.

can'o-py (-ō-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [through OF. & LL., fr. Gr. *κωνωπεῖον* a bed with mosquito curtains, *κώνωψ* gnat.] **1.** A covering fixed over a bed, dais, or the like, or carried on poles over an exalted personage or a sacred object, etc., chiefly as a mark of honor. **2.** An overhanging shelter or shade; a covering. —*v. t.*; -PIED (-pĭd); -PY-ING (-pĭ-Ing). To cover with or as with a canopy.

can'stick' (kăn'stĭk'), *n.* Candlestick. *Obs.*

can't (kănt; kānt). Contraction for CANNOT. *Colloq.*

cant (kănt), *n.* [OF., edge, angle.] **1.** An outer or external angle, as of a building. **2.** An oblique line, surface, or face. **3.** A sudden thrust producing a change of direction or position; also, the bias or turn so given. **4.** An inclination or slope; tilt. —*v. t.* To give a cant to; bevel. — **Syn.** Incline, slant, slope. —*v. i.* To lean; tilt; turn.

cant, *n.* **1.** An affected, singsong mode of speaking; a whine. **2.** The idioms of speech in any sect, class, or occupation, as the jargon of thieves, gypsies, lawyers, doctors, etc. **3.** Phraseology used merely out of convention; esp., the affected use of religious or pious phraseology; hypocrisy. **Syn.** CANT, JARGON, ARGOT, LINGO, SLANG. *Cant*, *jargon*, *argot*, and *lingo* apply primarily to the phraseology of a class; *slang* does not. CANT usually connotes depreciation or contempt. JARGON adds the implication of unintelligibility except to the initiated; as, the *jargon* of astrology. ARGOT denotes specifically the secret *jargon* of thieves. LINGO is contemptuous for any foreign language or peculiar dialect (esp. one not understood), and also for technical cant regarded as a dialect. SLANG usually refers to the popular but unauthorized (and usually ephemeral) vogue of odd, grotesque, or strained words or turns of speech.

—*v. i.* **1.** To use, or speak in, cant. **2.** To beg. **3.** To practice hypocrisy.

can'ta-le'ver (kăn'tə-lē'vĕr; -lĕv'ĕr). Var. of CANTILEVER.

can'ta-loupe, can'ta-loup (-lōōp; -lōp), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It.; —from the castle of *Cantalupo*, in Italy, where first grown in Europe.] A variety of muskmelon having a hard furrowed rind and reddish flesh; loosely, any muskmelon.

can-tan'ker-ous (kăn-tăn'kĕr-ŭs), *a.* Exhibiting ill nature; contentious. — **can-tan'ker-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **can-tan'ker-ous-ness**, *n. All Colloq.*

can-ta'ta (kän-tä'tä), *n.* [It., fr. *cantare* to sing.] *Music.* A choral composition arranged somewhat dramatically.

can-teen' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* [F. *cantine*, fr. It. *cantina* cellar, bottle case.] **1.** *Mil.* A sort of sutler's shop connected with a post, etc., for supplying extra provisions, liquors, etc., to the enlisted men. **2.** *Mil.* A chest or box containing utensils, used by officers, etc. **3.** A small vessel or flask used by soldiers, travelers, etc., for carrying liquid.

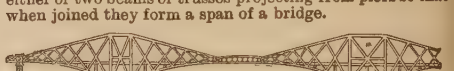
can'ter (kăn'tĕr), *n.* [abbr. of *Canterbury.*] A gait resembling the gallop, but moderate and easy.—*v. i. & t.* To move, or cause to go, in or as in a canter.

cant'er, *n.* One who uses cant, as a beggar or hypocrite.

can-thar'i-des (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *κανθαρίς* a kind of beetle.] *Med.* A preparation of certain dried beetles, used as a diuretic, vesicatory, etc.

can'ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum* song, fr. *canere*, *cantum*, to sing.] **1.** A song; esp., a Scriptural hymn or chant used in church services. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] In the Old Testament, the Song of Solomon.

can'ti-le'ver (-lē'vĕr; -lĕv'ĕr), *n.* A projecting beam or member supported only at one end; esp., *Engineering*, either of two beams or trusses projecting from piers so that when joined they form a span of a bridge.



Part of Cantilever Bridge over the Firth of Forth.

can'tle (-t'l), *n.* [OF. *cantel*, dim. of *cant* edge, corner.] **1.** A corner; a segment or slice. **2.** The upwardly projecting rear part of a saddle, opposite to the pommel.

can'to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It.] **1.** A song. *Obs.* **2.** One of the chief divisions of a long poem; a book.

can'ton (-tŏn), *n.* A song or canto. *Obs.*

can'ton (kăn'tŏn; kăn-tŏn'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cant* edge, corner.] **1.** A division, part, or section. **2.** A small territorial division; esp., one of the states of the Swiss confederation. —*v. t.* **1.** To divide into cantons, or districts. **2.** To allot quarters to, as to troops. — **can'ton-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Can'ton-ese' (kăn'tŏn-ēz'; -ēs'), *a. & n.* See -ESE.

Can'ton flan'nel (kăn'tŏn). A stout cotton fabric having a long fleecy nap, used for underclothes, draperies, etc.

can'ton-ment (kăn'tŏn-mĕnt; kăn-tōōn'-), *n. Mil.* The place, as in a town, assigned to troops for quarters.

can'trip (kăn'trĭp), *n.* A charm; trick; prank. *Chiefly Scot.*

cant'y (-tĭ), *a.* Cheerful; lively: merry. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

can'vas (kăn'vəs), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *canabacius* hempen cloth, canvas, L. *cannabis* hemp, fr. Gr. *κάνναβις.*] **1.** A strong cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for tents, sails, etc. **2.** Something made of canvas, as a sail, a tent, a surface prepared to receive painting (hence, a painting), etc.

can'vas-back' (-băk'), *n.* A North American wild duck highly esteemed for its flesh.

can'vass (kăn'vəs), *v. t.* **1.** To toss in or as in a canvas sheet, etc., for sport or punishment. *Obs.* **2.** To examine in detail mentally. **3.** To go through (a district) or go to (persons), in order to solicit orders, votes, etc. — *v. i.* To solicit or seek orders, support, votes, etc.; to solicit. — *n.* Act of canvassing. — **can'vass-er**, *n.*

can'y (kān'ĭ), *a.* Made or consisting of cane or canes.

can'yon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* Var. of CAÑON.

can'zo-net' (kăn'zō-nĕt'), *n.* [It. *canzonetta.*] A short song, or vocal piece, commonly light and graceful.

caout'chouc (kōō'chōōk; kou'-), *n.* [F., fr. S. Amer. name.] A tenacious, elastic substance got from the milky juice of many tropical plants; India rubber; gum elastic.

cap (kăp), *n.* [AS. *cæppe*, fr. LL. *cappa.*] **1.** A covering for the head; esp.: **a** One of lace, muslin, or the like, for women or infants. **b** One usually with a visor and without a brim, for men and boys. **c** One used as a badge of rank, office, or dignity. **2.** The top; chief; acme. **3.** Anything resembling, or suggestive of, a cap; as, the *cap* of a column, door, etc.; a percussion *cap*, etc. — *v. t.*; CAPPED (kăpt); CAP'PING. **1.** To cover with or as with a cap; to cover the top or end of. **2.** To crown; overlie. **3.** To surprise; perplex. *Dial. Eng.* **4.** To match; furnish an equal, or an offset, to; as, to *cap* a proverb.

ca'pa-bil'i-ty (kā'pə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Qual-

ity of being capable; capacity; esp., intellectual power. **2.** Usually in *pl.* A feature, condition, faculty, or the like, capable of development or improvement.

ca'pa-ble (kā'pə-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *capere* to take, contain.] **1.** Able to receive; having capacity. **2.** Capacious; comprehensive; adequate. *Obs.* **3.** Having ability; efficient; competent. — **Syn.** Fitted, effective, skillful. — **ca'pa-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* — **ca'pa-ble-ness**, *n.*

ca-pa'cious (kə-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capax, -acis*, fr. *capere* to take.] Able to contain much; large; spacious. — **Syn.** Full, extensive, wide, broad, roomy, large, considerable. — **ca-pa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ca-pa'cious-ness**, *n.*

ca-pac'i-tate (kə-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. To render capable; enable; qualify.

ca-pac'i-ty (kə-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Power of receiving or containing; hence, extent of room or space, content; volume. **2.** Power of receiving and holding ideas, knowledge, etc.; active mental power. **3.** Ability, capability; possibility of being or of doing. — **Syn.** Faculty, talent, skill, efficiency, cleverness.

Cap'a-neus (kăp'ə-nūs; kə-pā'nē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Καπανεύς.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

cap'-a-pie' (kăp'ə-pē'), *adv.* Often *cap-à-pie*, though not in modern F. [OF. (*de*) *cap a pié* from head to foot, fr. L. *caput* head + *pes* foot.] From head to foot; at all points.

ca-par'i-son (kə-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [F. *caparaçon*, deriv. of Sp. *capa* cloak.] **1.** An ornamental covering, or housing, for a horse. **2.** The clothing or dress and ornaments of men or women; outfit. — *v. t.* To cover with caparisons; hence, to dress richly.

Caparison of 13th Century.

cape (kāp), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cappa.*] A sleeveless garment, or part of a garment, hanging from the neck over the back, arms, and shoulders.

cape, *n.* [F. *cap*, It. *capo*, fr. L. *caput* head, point.] A point or extension of land jutting out into a sea, lake, or river.

ca'per (kā'pĕr), *v. i.* [for *capreoll.* See CAPRIOLE.] To leap or jump about in a sprightly way; skip; dance. — *n.* A frolicsome leap; skip. — **ca'per-er**, *n.*

ca'per, *n.* [F. *câpre*, fr. L., fr. Gr. κάππαρις.] A kind of low prickly shrub often cultivated in Europe for its greenish flower buds, which are pickled and used in sauces, etc.; also, *pl.*, the flower buds themselves.

cap'er-cail'lie } (kăp'ĕr-kāl'yĭ; -zĭ; -Ĭ), *n.* [Gael. *capull-*
cap'er-cail'zie } *coille.*] The largest European grouse.

ca'pi-as (kā'pĭ-ăs; kăp'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., thou mayest take.] *Law.* A writ or process commanding an officer to take the body of the person named.

cap'il-la'ceous (kăp'ĭ-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *capillaceus* hairy, fr. *capillus* hair.] Having long filaments; capillary.

cap'il-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being capillary. **2.** *Physics.* The action, due to surface tension and best observed in capillary tubes, by which the surface of a liquid, where in contact with a solid, is elevated or depressed; capillary attraction.

cap'il-la-ry (kăp'ĭ-lă-rĭ; kə-pĭl'ə-rĭ), *a.* [L. *capillaris*, fr. *capillus* hair.] **1.** Resembling a hair; very slender; as, a *capillary* tube. **2.** Pert. to capillary tubes or vessels, or to capillarity. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A capillary tube or vessel. **2.** *Anat.* A minute, thin-walled vessel; esp., one of the minute blood vessels connecting arteries and veins.

cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [F., fr. L., fr. *caput* head.] **1.** Having reference to, or involving the forfeiture of, the head or life; punishable with death; as, *capital* punishment. **2.** Initial. *Obs.*, exc. in *capital letter* (see below). **3.** Of primary importance; vital; chief. **4.** Chief, in a political sense, as being the seat of government. **5.** Of first-rate quality; excellent. **6.** Of or pert. to capital; as, *capital* stock. — **Syn.** Cardinal, leading, prominent.

capital letter, *Print.*, a leading or heading letter, used at the beginning of a sentence and as the first letter of certain words, usually distinguished both by different form and larger size from the small (*lower-case*) letters.

— *n.* **1.** A capital letter. **2.** A capital city. **3.** A stock of accumulated wealth, as, esp., the amount of property owned at a specified time, or the amount of property used in a business. **4.** Anything that serves to increase one's power or influence.

cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tăl), *n.* [L. *capitellum*, prop., dim. of *caput* head.] The head, or uppermost member, of a column, pilaster, etc.

Roman Doric.

Roman Ionic.

Roman Corinthian.

Composite.

Romanesque.

Gothic.

Moorish.

Byzantine.

cap'i-tal-ist, *n.* One who has capital; esp., a person of large property which is or may be employed in business. — **cap'i-tal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

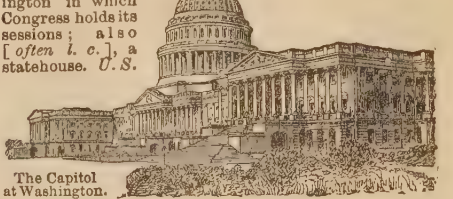
cap'i-tal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To convert into, or use as, capital. **2.** To compute the present value of (a periodical payment); to convert, as an income, into an equivalent capital sum. **3.** To write or print with an initial capital, or in capital letters. — **cap'i-tal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

cap'i-tal-ly, *adv.* of CAPITAL. See -LY.

cap'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *capitatus.*] Headlike; specif.: *Bot.* a Gathered into a head, as a flower. b Enlarged and globose, as a stigma.

cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *capitatio* poll tax.] **1.** A levying of a tax or charge on each person. **2.** A poll tax. **3.** Any uniform payment or fee payable by each person.

Cap'i-tol (kăp'ĭ-tŏl), *n.* [L. *capitolium*, fr. *caput* head.] **1.** The ancient temple of Jupiter at Rome on the Capitoline hill. **2.** The edifice at Washington in which Congress holds its sessions; also [*often l. c.*], a statehouse. *U. S.*



The Capitol at Washington.

Cap'i-to-line (kăp'ĭ-tō-līn; kə-pĭt'ō-līn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, one of the seven hills of Rome, the ancient Capitol upon it, or the gods whose cult centered there, esp. Jupiter Optimus Maximus. — *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome.

ca-pit'u-lar (kə-pĭt'ū-lär), *n.* [L. *capitulum* small head, chapter, dim. of *caput* head.] **a** A member of a chapter. **b** = CAPITULARY, 2. — *a.* **1.** *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to a chapter. **2.** *Bot.* Growing in, or pertaining to, a capitulum.

ca-pit'u-la-ry (-lă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A member of a chapter, esp. of an ecclesiastical or a masonic chapter. **2.** An ordinance; chiefly, in *pl.*, a collection of ordinances. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a chapter.

ca-pit'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [LL. *capitulatus*, p. p. of *capitulare* to distinguish by chapters.] To surrender on conditions agreed upon; to make terms of surrender. — **ca-pit'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.*

ca-pit'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A statement of the heads of a subject; summary. **2.** Act of capitulating.

ca-pit'u-lum (-pĭt'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lä). [L., a small head.] **1.** *Anat.* A knoblike protuberance. **2.** *Bot.* An inflorescence consisting of a close rounded or flattened cluster of sessile flowers, as in the clover and daisy.

ca'ple, ca'pul (kā'p'l), *n.* A horse. *Obs.*

ca'pon (kā'pŏn), *n.* [AS. *capūn*, L. *capo*, Gr. κάπων.] A castrated cock, esp. when fattened for the table.

ca-pote' (kə-pōt'), *n.* [Sp., fr. LL. *capa* cape, cloak.] A long cloak or overcoat, properly, one with a hood.

cap're-o-late (kăp'rē-ō-lāt ; kā-prē'-), *a.* [L. *capreolus* tendril.] *Bot.* Having a tendril or tendrils.

‖ **ca-pric'cio** (kä-prēt'chō), *n. ; pl.* It. -CI (-chē), E. -CIOS (-chōz). [It.] A caper ; trick ; caprice.

ca-price' (kā-prēs'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *caper, capra,* goat.] **1.** An abrupt change in feeling, opinion, or action due to a whim or fancy ; a freak ; fantastic notion. **2.** The mental disposition or state causing, or subject to, such changes ; capriciousness.

Syn. Humor, fancy, whimsey, quirk. — CAPRICE, FREAK, WHIM, VAGARY, CROTCHET agree in the idea of a sudden or arbitrary fancy, desire, or change of mind. CAPRICE emphasizes the lack of apparent motive, and implies a certain willfulness or wantonness; this implication is even stronger in the adj. *capricious ;* as, they had no reason for the act except the *caprice* of their good pleasure. FREAK denotes an impulsive, seemingly causeless, change of mind, like that of a child or a lunatic. A WHIM is a mental eccentricity ; it suggests not so much a sudden as a quaint, fantastic, or humorous turn or inclination. VAGARY suggests still more strongly an erratic, extravagant, or irresponsible character. A CROTCHET is a perversely heretical or whimsical opinion on some (often) unimportant or trivial point.

ca-pri'cious (-prĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Fanciful. *Obs.* **2.** Governed or characterized by caprice ; freakish ; changeable. — **Syn.** Whimsical, fickle, crotchety, fitful, unsteady, inconstant. — **ca-pri'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-pri'cious-ness,** *n.*

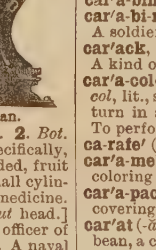
Cap'ri-corn (kăp'rĭ-kôrn) } *n.* [L. *capricornus ; caper*
Cap'ri-cor'nus (-kôr'nŭs) } goat + *cornu* horn.] *Astron.* **a** A southern zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius. **b** The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters about December 21.

cap'ri-ole (kăp'rĭ-ōl), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *caper* goat.] **1.** A leap or caper, as in dancing. *Rare.* **2.** A kind of leap that a horse makes with all fours without advancing. — *v. i.* -OLED (-ōld) ; -OL'ING. To perform a capriole.

cap'si-cum (kăp'sĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L. *capsa* box, chest.] **1.** Any of various tropical herbs and shrubs, of the nightshade family, yielding very pungent berries called chilies or peppers. **2.** The dried and pulverized fruit of these plants.

cap-size' (-sīz'), *v. t. & i. ;* -SIZED' (-sīzd') ; -SIZ'ING (sīz'-ĭng). To upset or overturn, as a vessel.

cap'stan (kăp'stăn), *n.* [fr. F. or Pr., fr. Sp., fr. L., fr. *capere* to hold.] A vertical revolving drum or cylinder much used, esp. on shipboard, for exerting power.



Capstan.

cap'su-lar (-sŭ-lär), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a capsule. — **cap'su-la-ry** (-lă-rĭ), *a.*

cap'su-late (-sŭ-lāt) } *a.* Inclosed
cap'su-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } in, or formed into, a capsule.

cap'sule (-sūl), *n.* [L. *capsula* a little box, fr. *capsa* case.] **1.** *Anat.* A membrane or saclike structure inclosing a part or organ. **2.** *Bot.* Any closed vessel containing spores or seeds ; specifically, in seed plants, a dry, dehiscent, usually many-seeded, fruit composed of two or more carpels. **3.** *Med.* A small cylindrical or spherical envelope for offensive doses of medicine.

cap'tain (-tĭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *caput* head.] **1.** A chief or headman ; a leader. **2.** *Mil.* An officer of the army or marine corps. See ARMY. **3.** *Nav.* A naval officer entitled to command a man-of-war. See NAVY. **4.** *Naut.* The commanding officer, or master, of a vessel. **5.** A person having authority over others acting in concert ; as, in sports, the leader of a side or team. — *v. t.* To act as captain of ; to lead. — **cap'tain-cy** (-sĭ), **cap'tain-ship,** *n.*

cap'tion (kăp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *captio,* fr. *capere* to take.] **1.** *Law.* That part of a legal instrument, as an indictment, which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. **2.** The heading of a chapter, section, page, or article. *Chiefly U. S.*

cap'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Apt to catch at faults ; caviling ; carping. **2.** Capacious. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Faultfinding, hypercritical, severe. — **cap'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **cap'tious-ness,** *n.*

cap'ti-vate (-tĭ-vāt), *v. t. ;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd) ; -VAT'ING. [L. *captivatus,* p. p. of *captivare* to capture, *captivus* captive.] **1.** To capture ; subdue. *Now Rare.* **2.** To acquire ascendancy over by art or attraction ; fascinate ; charm.

Syn. Transport, ravish, enrapture. — CAPTIVATE, CHARM, FASCINATE, ENCHANT, BEWITCH agree in the idea of a strong attraction. To CAPTIVATE is to enthrall or capture the fancy by some special excellence, with no particular implication of magic influences ; as, a hero *captivates* a romantic girl ; *captivating* frankness. CHARM has lost its original connotation of magic, and implies simply the attractive power of that which gives delight ; as, there was a *charm* in his voice. FASCINATE still suggests the exercise as it were of an irresistible spell, sometimes with implication of an effort to resist ; as, a *fascinating* subject. In ENCHANT and BEWITCH the original connotation is often latent; *enchanting* commonly suggesting such compelling qualities as hold and bind, *bewitching,* such engaging graces as draw and allure ; as, *enchanting* music, a *bewitching* smile.

cap'ti-va'tion (kăp'tĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of captivating. *Chiefly Fig.*

cap'tive (kăp'tĭv), *n.* [L. *captivus,* fr. *capere* to take.] **1.** A prisoner, esp. in war. **2.** One captivated by beauty, excellence, or affection. — *a.* **1.** Made or held prisoner, esp. in war. **2.** Subdued by love; charmed; captivated. **3.** Of or pert. to captivity. — *v. t. ;* -TIVED (-tĭvd) ; -TIVING. To capture ; captivate.

cap-tiv'i-ty (kăp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being a captive ; bondage. — **Syn.** Imprisonment, confinement, subjection, servitude, slavery, thralldom, serfdom.

cap'tor (kăp'tŏr), *n.* One who captures a person or thing.

cap'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *captura.*] **1.** Act of seizing by force or stratagem. **2.** Thing captured ; prize ; prey. — **Syn.** Seizure, apprehension, arrest. — *v. t. ;* -TURED (-tūrd) ; -TUR-ING To take captive ; seize by force or stratagem.

ca-puche' (kā-pōōsh' ; -pōōch'), *n.* [deriv. of LL. *caputium,* fr. *cappa* cloak.] A hood ; cowl, esp. of a Capuchin.

Cap'u-chin (kăp'ū-chĭn ; kăp'ū-shēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *cappuccio* hood.] **1.** A Franciscan monk of an austere branch wearing a pointed capuche. **2.** [*l. c.*] A hooded cloak for women. **3.** [*l. c.*] A species of long-tailed monkey.

ca'pul, ca'pull. Obs. vars of CAPLE.

Cap'u-let (kăp'ū-lĕt), *n.* See ROMEO.

‖ **ca'put** (kā'pŭt ; kăp'ŭt), *n. ; L. pl.* CAPITA (kăp'ĭ-tä). [L., the head.] **1.** *Anat.* Head ; specifically, a knoblike protuberance. **2.** The top of a thing. **3.** Formerly, a ruling council of the University of Cambridge, Eng.

car (kär), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *carrus.*] **1.** A vehicle moved on wheels ; specifically : **a** A chariot of war or of triumph. *Poetic.* **b** An automobile. **c** A vehicle for use on a railroad ; as, freight *car,* trolley *car,* etc. **2.** The cage of an elevator, or lift. **3.** The basket, box, or cage of a balloon.

‖ **ca'ra-ba'o** (kä'rä-bä'ō), *n. ; pl.* -BAOS (-ōz). [native name.] A water buffalo. *Phil. I.*

car'a-bin (kăr'ä-bĭn), **car'a-bine** (-bīn), *n.* A carbine.

car'a-bi-neer', -nier' (kăr'ä-bĭ-nēr'), *n.* [F. *carabinier.*] A soldier, usually a cavalry soldier, armed with a carbine.

car'ack, car'rack (kăr'ăk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *carraca.*] A kind of large ship ; a galleon. *Obs. or Hist.*

car'a-cole (-ä-kōl), **car'a-col** (-kŏl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Sp. *caracol,* lit., snail.] *Manège.* A half turn to right or left ; any turn in a zigzag course. — *v. i. ;* -COLED (-kōld) ; -COL-ING. To perform a caracole, or move in caracoles.

ca-rafe' (kä-räf'), *n.* [F.] A kind of glass water bottle.

car'a-mel (kăr'ä-mĕl), *n.* [F.] **1.** Burnt sugar, used for coloring and flavoring. **2.** A kind of confection.

car'a-pace (-pās), *n.* [F., fr. Sp.] A bony or chitinous case covering an animal's back, as the upper shell of a turtle.

car'at (-ăt), *n.* [F., fr. Ar., fr. Gr. κεράτιον little horn, carob bean, a carat.] **1.** A unit of weight for precious stones, esp. diamonds and pearls. **2.** A twenty-fourth part ; — used in stating the proportionate fineness of gold; as, 14 *carats* fine, i. e., being 14 parts gold and 10 alloy.

car'a-van (kăr'ä-văn, kăr'ä-văn'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Per. *karwān* a caravan.] **1.** A company traveling together, esp. through a desert or dangerous country. **2.** A covered vehicle of any of various sorts ; a van.

car'a-van'sa-ry (-văn'sä-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Also **car'a-van'se-rai** (-sĕ-rī). [fr. F., fr. Per. *karwānsārāi ; karwān* caravan + *sarāi* palace, inn.] **1.** A kind of rude inn, in the East, where caravans rest. **2.** A large hotel or inn.

car'a-vel (kăr'ä-vĕl), *n.* [through F., Sp., & L., fr. Gr. κάραβος a kind of ship.] *Naut.* Any of several kinds of vessels, usually small sailing vessels.

car'a-way (-wā), *n.* [through F. & Ar., fr. Gr. κάρον.] A biennial plant, of the celery family, having seeds with an aromatic smell and a pungent taste.

car'bide (kär'bīd ; -bĭd), *n. Chem.* A binary compound of carbon ; specifically, carbide of calcium.

car'bine (-bĭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *carabin* carabineer.] A short, light rifle or, formerly, musket, used chiefly by cavalry.

car'bi-neer' (-bĭ-nēr'). Var. of CARABINEER.

car'bo-hy'drate (kär'bō-hī'drāt), *n. Chem.* Any of a group of compounds, including the sugars, starches, celluloses, etc., composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

car-bol'ic (kär-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *carbo* coal + *oleum* oil.] Designating a substance technically called phenol, esp. in solution. See PHENOL.

car'bon (kär'bŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *carbo* coal.] **1.** *Chem.* An elementary substance occurring native as the diamond and also as graphite, and forming a constituent of coal and carbonates and of all organic compounds. Symbol, *C*; at. wt., 12.00. **2.** *Elec.* A carbon rod or pencil used in an arc lamp, or a piece of carbon used as an element of a voltaic battery. — **car'bo-na'ceous** (-bō-nā'shŭs), *a.*

car'bo-na'do (-nā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [fr. Sp., fr. L. *carbo* coal.] A piece of flesh, fowl, or fish scored across, seasoned, and broiled.—*v. t.* **1.** To score across and broil; hence, to broil. **2.** To cut, hack, or slash. *Obs.*

car'bon-ate (kär'bŏn-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of carbonic acid. — *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). **1.** To carbonize. *Rare.* **2.** *Chem.* To convert into a carbonate; impregnate with carbonic acid.

car-bon'ic (kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or obtained from, carbon. — **carbonic acid,** *Chem.*, an acid, composed of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, existing only in solution and reacting with bases to form carbonates. It breaks up readily into water and carbon dioxide, a heavy irrespirable gas (often called **carbonic acid** or **carbonic acid gas**), which extinguishes flame.

car'bon-if'er-ous (kär'bŏn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*carbon* + *-ferous.*] Producing or containing carbon or coal.

car'bon-ize (kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To reduce to a residue of carbon, as by fire; to char. **2.** To impregnate or combine with carbon. — **car'bon-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

car'bo-run'dum (-bō-rŭn'dŭm), *n.* [*carbon* + *corundum.*] A compound of carbon and silicon, harder than emery.

car'boy (kär'boi), *n.* A large globular glass bottle, esp. one inclosed in basketwork or a box, as for carrying acids.

car'bun-cle (-bŭn-k'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo* coal.] **1.** Formerly, any of several deep red minerals, as the ruby; now, the garnet cut in convex form without facets. **2.** A painful local inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, often fatal. **3.** A pimple or red spot due to intemperance. — **car-bun'cu-lar** (kär-bŭn'kŭ-lär), *a.*

car'bu-ret (-bū-rĕt), *v. t.;* -RET'ED or -RET'TED; -RET'ING or -RET'TING. To impregnate with a volatile carbon compound.

car'bu-ret'ant (-rĕt'ănt), *n.* Any carbureting agent.

car'bu-ret'or, car'bu-ret'tor (-rĕt'ĕr), *n.* One that carburets, as an apparatus by which air is mingled with vapor of a light petroleum oil.

car'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* [AS. *caru* sorrow, trouble.] A kind of small griddlecake eaten on Shrove Tuesday. *Scot.*

car'ca-net (-kă-nĕt), *n.* [dim. fr. F., fr. LL.] An ornamental chain, necklace, or collar. *Archaic.*

car'cass (-kăs), *n.; pl.* -CASSES (-ĕz; 24). [fr. F., fr. It. *carcassa.*] **1.** A dead body of a beast or (now only in contempt) of a human being. **2.** The living material, or physical, body. *Obs. or Contemptuous.* **3.** Anything from which the vital principle is gone. — **Syn** See BODY.

card (kärd), *n.* [F. *carte*, L. *charta*, Gr. χάρτης a leaf of paper.] **1.** A playing card. **2.** *pl.* A game or games played with cards; card playing. **3.** A flat, stiff, usually rectangular, piece of paper or thin pasteboard, variously used; as, a post *card*, an indicator *card*. — *v. t.* **1.** To place or fasten on, or by means of, a card. **2.** To provide with a card.

card, *n.* [F. *carde* teasel, thistle head, card, fr. L. *carduus, cardus*, thistle.] **1.** An implement for raising a nap on cloth. **2.** An instrument for combing cotton, wool, flax, hair, etc. — *v. t.* To comb with or as with a card.

car'da-mom (kär'dă-mŭm), *n.* Also **-mum, -mon** (-mŭn). [fr. L., fr. Gr. καρδάμωμον.] **1.** The aromatic capsular fruit of any of several Oriental plants of the ginger family, used as a condiment, etc. **2.** A plant which produces cardamoms.

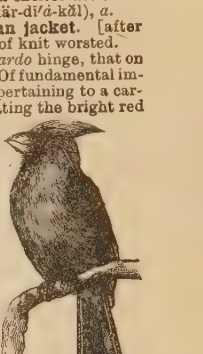
card'board' (kärd'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A stiff compact pasteboard of various qualities, for making cards, etc.

card'er (kär'dĕr), *n.* One that cards, as wool, flax, etc.

car'di-ac (-dĭ-ăk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. καρδία heart.] *Anat.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the heart. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or designating, the part of the stomach into which the esophagus opens, or the whole stomach except the narrow pyloric end. **3.** *Med.* Exciting action in the heart; cordial. — *n.* A medicine which excites action in the heart; a cordial. — **car-di'a-cal** (kär-dī'ă-kăl), *a.*

car'di-gan (kär'dĭ-găn), *n.*, or **cardigan jacket.** [after an Earl of *Cardigan.*] A warm jacket of knit worsted.

car'di-nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, fr. *cardo* hinge, that on which anything turns or depends.] **1.** Of fundamental importance; chief; principal. **2.** Of or pertaining to a cardinal or the cardinals. **3.** Of or designating the bright red color of a cardinal's hat, cassock, etc.



Cardinal Bird. (⅛)

cardinal bird, *or* **c. grosbeak,** any of several brightly colored American song birds of the finch family. — **c. flower,** the brilliant red flower of an American species of lobelia; also, the plant. — **c. number** *or* **numeral,** a primary number or numeral used in simple counting, etc. — **c. points,** *Geog.*, the four principal points of the compass.

car'di-nal, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of the ecclesiastical princes appointed by the Pope, and constituting his council. **2.** A woman's short hooded cloak, orig. of bright red cloth. — **car'di-nal-ship',** *n.* — **car'di-nal-ate** (-āt), *n.*

car'di-nal-ly, *adv.* In a cardinal manner or degree; fundamentally.

car-di'tis (kär-dī'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. καρδία heart + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

car-doon' (kär-dōōn'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *carduus, cardus*, thistle.] A kind of large edible thistlelike plant.

care (kâr), *n.* [AS. *caru, cearu.*] **1.** Grief; sorrow. *Obs.* **2.** A burdensome sense of responsibility; anxiety; concern. **3.** Serious attention of mind; heed. **4.** Charge, oversight. **5.** A person or thing that is an object of care, or concern. **Syn.** CARE, CONCERN, SOLICITUDE, ANXIETY agree in the idea of mental burden or troubled thought. CARE implies a disquieting sense of oppression; as, a *careworn* face. CONCERN implies anxious thought, often inspired by interest or regard; as, *concern* for a friend's safety. SOLICITUDE suggests greater uneasiness than *concern*, but is less distressing than *anxiety;* it often implies fond or tender care; as, he showed a constant *solicitude* for his daughter's welfare. ANXIETY is a disturbing uneasiness regarding what is future or uncertain.

— *v. i.;* CARED (kârd); CAR'ING (kâr'ĭng). **1.** To have, feel, or exercise, care. **2. a** To have an inclination or wish (to); as, I do not *care* to go. **b** To have a fondness or affection; —usually with *for*; as, he does not *care* for me.

ca-reen' (kă-rēn'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *carina* keel of a ship.] *Naut.* **a** To cause (a vessel) to lean over on one side; also, to clean, calk, or repair (a vessel in this position). **b** To cause to be off the keel, or to heel over. — *v. i.* **1.** To lie or heel over. **2.** To perform the operation of careening a ship. — *n.* Act or process of careening.

ca-reer' (-rēr'), *n.* [F. *carrière* race course, highroad, street, L. *carrus* wagon.] **1.** A race course. *Obs.* **2.** A running; course, esp. a swift one; hence, speed; full speed; —chiefly in phrases like *in full career.* **3.** General course of action or conduct, as in a calling or in some undertaking, esp. when notable. — *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.

care'ful (kâr'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of care; anxious. *Archaic.* **2.** Filling with care; painful. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** Taking care or heed; cautious. **4.** Marked by care; done with care. — **care'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **care'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Watchful, vigilant; guarded, chary; heedful, thoughtful, prudent, judicious. — CAREFUL, CAUTIOUS, WARY, CIRCUMSPECT, DISCREET. CAREFUL suggests watchfulness, without necessary implication of danger; CAUTIOUS implies some contingency against which one guards; as, *carefully* made preparations; he is too generous to be *cautious.* WARY suggests, more strongly than *cautious*, suspicion of danger and alertness or vigilance; as, the mouse ran *warily* across the room. CIRCUMSPECT rather implies attentive deliberation or habitual prudence, esp. in matters of peculiar delicacy or difficulty; as, be wise and *circumspect.* DISCREET suggests esp. caution with respect to speech or conduct; as, a secret may safely be intrusted to a *discreet* man.

care'less (-lĕs), *a.* Free from care; having no care. — **care'less-ly,** *adv.* — **care'less-ness,** *n.* — **Syn.** Unconcerned, thoughtless, negligent, inattentive, unstudied.

ca-ress' (kă-rĕs'), *n.* [through F., It., & LL., fr. L. *carus* dear.] An act of endearment: an embracing or touching with tenderness. — *v. t.* To treat with tokens of fondness, affection, or kindness; fondle.

Syn. Pet, coddle. — CARESS, FONDLE. CARESS suggests soft-

ness of touch, and implies tenderness, but not undue familiarity. To FONDLE is to handle, or toy with, the object of affection, and often suggests lack of dignity.

car'et (kăr'ĕt; kā'rĕt; 3), *n.* [L. *caret* there is wanting.] A mark [ʌ] used by writers and proof readers to indicate that something interlined or in the margin belongs in the place marked.

care'worn' (kâr'wôrn'; 57), *a.* Worn with care.

car'go (kär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [Sp., fr. *cargar* to load.] The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel; load; freight. — **Syn.** See FREIGHT.

Car'ib (kär'ĭb), *n.* [see CANNIBAL.] An Indian of a linguistic stock now chiefly confined to Brazil and Guiana, but formerly occupying also the Lesser Antilles.

Car'ib-be'an (-ĭ-bē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Caribs, or the Caribbean Sea. — *n.* A Carib.

car'i-bou (kăr'ĭ-bōō; kär'ĭ-bōō'), *n.* (see PLURAL.) [Can. F., fr. Amer. Indian, prop., pawer, scratcher.] Any of several species or varieties of reindeer of northern North America and Greenland.

Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

car'i-ca-ture (kăr'ĭ-kȧ-tûr), *n.* [It. *caricatura*, fr. *caricare* to charge, overload, exaggerate.] **1.** A distortion by exaggeration, producing a grotesque or ridiculous effect, as in a picture. **2.** A picture, figure, or description showing such exaggeration of the peculiarities of a person or thing.

Syn. CARICATURE, BURLESQUE, PARODY, TRAVESTY. A CARICATURE is a ludicrous exaggeration or distortion of characteristic or peculiar features. A BURLESQUE is an imitation made grotesquely incongruous either by treating a trifling subject in mock-heroic vein, or by giving to a serious subject a frivolous turn. A PARODY treats a ridiculous subject in the exact style (esp. in its mannerisms) of some serious and (usually) well-known composition or writer; in a TRAVESTY the subject remains unchanged, but the style is made extravagant or absurd.

— *v. t.*; -TURED (-tûrd); -TURING. To make a caricature of. — **car'i-ca-tur'ist** (kăr'ĭ-kȧ-tûr'ĭst; kăr'ĭ-kȧ-tûr'ĭst), *n.*

ca'ri-es (kā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Decay; esp., ulceration of bone in which the bone is carried away piecemeal.

ca-ri'na (kȧ-rī'nȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., keel.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A keel. — **ca-ri'nal** (-năl), *a.*

car'i-nate (kăr'ĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *carinatus*, fr. *carina* keel.]
car'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } Keel-shaped.

car'i-ole, car'ri-ole (-ōl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] A small, light, open one-horse carriage.

ca'ri-ous (kā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* *Med.* Affected with caries. — **ca'ri-os'i-ty** (kā'rĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ; kăr'ĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

cark (kärk). *n.* [F. *carque*, dial. form of *charge*. See CHARGE.] Care; worry. — *v. t.* [OF. *carquier*.] To burden as anxiety does; trouble. — *v. i.* To be anxious; labor anxiously. — **cark'ing**, *p. a.* *All Obs. or Archaic.*

carl (kärl), *n.* [Icel. *karl* a male, a man.] **1.** A man of the peasantry or common people. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** A base fellow; churl. *Scot. or Archaic.*

carl'ine (kär'lĭn; *Scot. usually* kär'lēn), *n.* A woman, esp. an old one; — often contemptuous. *Scot.*

Car'list (kär'lĭst), *n.* **1.** *Fr. Hist.* A Legitimist. **2.** *Sp. Hist.* A supporter of the claims to the throne of Don Carlos (1788-1855) or his successors.

carl'ot (kär'lŏt), *n.* [from CARL.] A churl; boor. *Obs. & R.*

Car'lo-vin'gi-an (kär'lō-vĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Carolingian.

car'man (kär'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed to drive, or to convey goods in, a car or cart; a carter.

Car'mel-ite (-mĕl-īt), *a.* Of or pert. to the Carmelites. — *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A friar of a mendicant order established on Mt. Carmel, Syria, in the 12th century; a White Friar.

car-min'a-tive (kär-mĭn'ȧ-tĭv; kär'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *carminare* to card, hence, to cleanse, *carmen* a card for wool.] Expelling wind from the alimentary canal; relieving colic, griping, or flatulence. — *n.* A carminative agent.

car'mine (kär'mĭn; -mīn), *n.* [F. *carmin*.] The coloring matter of cochineal, having a rich red, crimson, or purplish red color; also, this color.

car'nage (-nāj), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] **1.** Flesh; a collection of carcasses. **2.** Great destruction of life, as in battle; slaughter. — **Syn.** See MASSACRE.

car'nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *carnalis*, fr. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the body as the seat of the appetites; animal; fleshly; hence, material; temporal; worldly; — opp. to *spiritual*. **2.** Flesh-devouring; bloodthirsty. *Obs.*

car-nal'i-ty (kär-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Fleshliness; fleshly lust, or indulgence of lust; sensuality; worldliness.

car'nal-ly, *adv.* of CARNAL. See -LY.

car-na'tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F., the flesh tints in a painting, deriv. of L. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] **1.** A light rosy pink, or, often, a deeper crimson color; a shade of red. **2.** *pl.* *Paint.* The flesh-tinted parts **3.** Any of many cultivated, usually double-flowered, varieties of the pink.

car-nel'ian (-nēl'yăn), *n.* [for *cornelian*; influenced by L. *carneus* fleshy, because of its color.] *Min.* A reddish variety of chalcedony, often used for seals.

car'ni-val (kär'nĭ-vȧl), *n.* [It. *carnevale*, prob. deriv. of L. *caro, carnis*, flesh + *levare* to take away.] **1.** The season or festival of merrymaking before Lent, observed esp. in Italy. **2.** Any merrymaking, feasting, etc., esp. when indecorous.

Car-niv'o-ra (kär-nĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* An order of mammals, mostly carnivorous, including the dogs, cats, bears, seals, etc. — **car'ni-vore** (kär'nĭ-vōr), *n.*

car-niv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* [L. *carnivorus*; *caro, carnis*, flesh + *vorare* to devour.] **1.** Eating flesh. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Carnivora. — **car-niv'o-rous-ly**, *adv.*

car'ob (kăr'ŏb), *n.* An evergreen tree of the Mediterranean region bearing red racemose flowers; also, its pulpy legume, used as food for stock and sometimes eaten by man.

ca-roche' (kȧ-rōch'; -rōsh'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. It., fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] An old form of stately carriage or coach.

car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. χοραύλης one who accompanies a chorus on the flute.] A song, usually of joy, exultation, or mirth; a lay. — *v. i.*; -OLED (-ŭld) or -OLLED; -OL-ING or -OL-LING. To sing, esp. joyfully. — *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song. — **car'ol-er, car'ol-ler**, *n.*

Car'o-line (kăr'ŏ-līn; -lĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles (LL. *Carolus*), as Charles the Great (Charlemagne), Charles I. or Charles II. of England, etc.

Car'o-lin'gi-an (-lĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the second Frankish dynasty of kings and emperors, succeeding the Merovingian. The dynasty began with Pepin the Short and continued from 752 to 911 in Germany and to 987 in France. It is so called from Charles Martel, father of Pepin, or from Charlemagne, its most prominent member.

car'om (kăr'ŭm), *n.* **1.** *Billiards.* A shot in which the cue ball strikes each of two object balls. **2.** A similar shot in other games. — *v. i.* To make a carom.

ca-rot'id (kȧ-rŏt'ĭd), *a.* [Gr. καρωτίδες, pl. fr. κάρος heavy sleep; — from the belief that the carotid arteries caused drowsiness.] *Anat.* Designating the chief artery or pair of arteries which pass up the neck and supply the head; hence, pertaining to or near such artery or arteries. — *n.* A carotid artery. — **ca-rot'id-al** (-ĭ-dăl), *a.*

ca-rous'al (kȧ-rouz'ăl), *n.* [see CAROUSE.] A jovial feast or festival; a carouse.

ca-rouse' (-rouz'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. G. *garaus* finishing stroke, the emptying of the cup in drinking a health; *gar* entirely + *aus* out.] **1.** A cupful drunk up; a large draft; a toast. *Obs.* **2.** A drinking match or bout; carousal. — *v. i.*; -ROUSED' (-rouzd'); -ROUS'ING. To drink deeply; take part in a carousal. — **ca-rous'er**, *n.*

carp (kärp), *v. i.* [fr. Scand., but influenced by L. *carpere* to pluck, calumniate.] To talk complainingly, censoriously, or cavilingly; cavil.

carp, *n.* (see PLURAL.) A kind of soft-finned, fresh-water fish, very prolific and tenacious of life; also, any of various allied fishes.

car'pal (kär'păl), *a.* [from *carpus*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the wrist. — *n.* A wrist bone.

car'pel (-pĕl), *n.* [fr. Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* In seed plants, a kind of spore-bearing organ considered as part of the pistil. It is a modified leaf. — **car'pel-la-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.*

car'pen-ter (-pĕn-tẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *carpentum* wagon.] An artificer in timber; a framer and builder of houses, ships, etc. — **car'pen-ter-ing**, *n.*

car'pen-try (-trĭ), *n.* The work of a carpenter.

carp'er (kär'pĕr), *n.* One who carps; a faultfinder.

car'pet (kär'pĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *carpeta, carpita*, woolly cloths, L. *carpere* to pluck, card (wool).] **1.** A heavy woven or felted fabric; esp., a floor covering made in breadths to be sewed together and nailed to the floor. **2.** A covering suggestive of a carpet, as in softness, etc. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with or as with a carpet.

car'pet-bag' (-băg'), *n.* A traveler's portable bag, originally made of carpet.

car'pet-bag'ger (-băg'ĕr), *n.* One traveling with a carpet-bag; — a term of contempt orig. for itinerant wildcat bankers of the West, later esp. for Northerners who went South after the Civil War to live, esp. to seek profit under the often corrupt Reconstruction governments. *Slang, U. S.*

car'pet-ing, *n.* Cloth or materials for carpets; carpets.

carpet knight. A knight who has spent his time in ease and luxury, as in a lady's boudoir. *Contemptuous.*

carp'ing (kär'pĭng), *p. a.* Faultfinding; captious.

car'pus (kär'pŭs), *n.; pl.* **-PI** (-pī). [Gr. καρπός wrist.] *Anat.* The wrist, or wrist bones.

car'rack. Var. of CARACK.

car'ra-geen' (kăr'ă-gēn'), *n.* Also **car'ra-gheen'.** [from *Carragheen* or *Carrigeen*, Ireland.] A kind of cartilaginous seaweed which forms commercial Irish moss.

car'riage (kăr'ĭj), *n.* [OF. *cariage* luggage, carriage, fr. *carier* to cart. See CARRY.] **1.** Act of carrying; conveyance, esp. of goods. **2.** The price or expense of carrying. **3.** Act of carrying by assault; capture. **4.** Act or manner of conducting measures or projects; management. **5.** Manner of carrying one's body or self; bearing; demeanor. **6.** Burden; load. *Obs.* **7.** That which carries or conveys, as a wheeled vehicle, a frame supporting a bell, etc.

car'ried (kăr'ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of CARRY.

car'ri-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that carries, as: **a** A bearer; messenger. **b** One who carries goods for hire. **c** A mechanism by which something is supported and moved or is driven.

car'ri-on (-ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *caro* flesh.] The dead and putrefying body or flesh of an animal. — *a.* Of or pertaining to carrion; feeding on carrion.

‖ **car'ro-ma'ta** (kăr'rō-mä'tă), *n.* [Sp. in Phil. I.] In the Philippines, a kind of light, two-wheeled, boxlike vehicle.

car'ron-ade' (kăr'ŭ-nād'), *n.* [from *Carron*, in Scotland.] A kind of obsolete, short, light iron cannon of large bore.

car'rot (kăr'ŭt), *n.* [F. *carotte*, L. *carota*.] A biennial plant related to the celery; also, its edible yellow or orange-red, usually spindle-shaped, root. — **car'rot-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

car'ry (kăr'ĭ), *v. t.*; **-RIED** (-Id); **-RY-ING.** [OF. *carier, charier*, fr. *car, char*, car.] **1.** To convey, or transport, while supporting, orig. in a cart or car; to bear; transfer; take. **2.** To conduct; lead; guide, impel; move. **3.** To convey by extension or continuance; extend. **4.** To get or obtain, as by effort or force; capture. **5.** To succeed in; win; secure the adoption or passage of, as a motion. **6.** To support; sustain; hold; bear; bear about. **7.** To bear (one's self); behave. **8.** To sustain the weight of; bear. **9.** *Com.* To bear the charges or burden of having. — *v. i.* **1.** To act as a bearer. **2.** To have or exert propulsive power. — *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-Iz). **1.** Range, as of a gun or projectile. **2.** A portage between navigable waters. *U. S. & Canada.*

car'ry-all' (-ôl'), *n.* [corrupted fr. *cariole.*] A kind of light, covered carriage for four or more persons. *U. S.*

cart (kärt), *n.* [AS. *cræt*, or Icel. *kartr.*] **1.** Any of various vehicles, as a chariot. **2.** A two-wheeled vehicle for transporting bulky or heavy articles. **3.** A light business or delivery wagon. — *v. t.* To carry or convey in or as in a cart.

cart'age (kär'tăj), *n.* **1.** Act of carrying in a cart. **2.** The price paid for carting.

carte, ‖ **quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte*, prop., a fourth.] *Fencing.* A certain position in thrusting or parrying.

carte (kärt), *n.* [F. See 1st CARD.] **1.** Bill of fare; — used esp. in *à la carte.* **2.** Short for CARTE DE VISITE. — ‖ **carte' blanche'** (kärt' blänsh') [F., lit., white paper], blank paper with a person's signature, etc., given to another with permission to superscribe what he pleases. Hence: Unconditional terms or power. — ‖ **c. de vi'site'** (dẽ vē'zēt'); *pl.* **CARTES DE VISITE** (kärt) [F.], a visiting card.

car'tel (kär'tĕl; kär-tĕl'), *n.* [F., dim. deriv. fr. L. *charta* paper.] **1.** A letter of defiance or challenge, as to a duel. **2.** A written agreement between opposing nations.

cart'er (kär'tẽr), *n.* A teamster.

Car'tha-gin'i-an (kär'thă-jĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Carthage, in Africa. — *n.* An inhabitant of Carthage.

Car-thu'sian (kär-thū'zhăn), *n.* A member of a very austere religious order, founded near Chartreuse, France, by St. Bruno, in 1086. — **Car-thu'sian,** *a.*

car'ti-lage (kär'tĭ-lĭj), *n.* [L. *cartilago.*] *Anat.* **1.** A translucent elastic tissue composing most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of vertebrates; gristle. **2.** A part or structure composed of cartilage.

car'ti-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Composed of, containing, or pertaining to, cartilage. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having the skeleton mostly of cartilage, as the sharks.

car-tog'ra-phy (kär-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [see 1st CARD; -GRAPHY.] The making of charts or maps. — **car-tog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

car'ton (kär'tŏn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Pasteboard, as for boxes; also, a pasteboard box. **2.** A white disk or circle within the bull's-eye of a rifle target; a shot which strikes this.

car-toon' (kär-tōōn'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *charta* paper.] **1.** *Fine Arts.* A full-size design or study to serve as a model, as of a fresco. **2.** A large pictorial sketch. **3.** A pictorial caricature. — *v. t.* To make a cartoon of. — **car-toon'ist,** *n.*

car-touche', car-touch' (-tōōsh'), *n.* [F. *cartouche*, fr. It., fr. L. *charta* paper.] **1.** In some fireworks, the case holding the inflammable materials. **2.** *Arch.* **a** A scroll-shaped ornament. **b** A tablet of ornamental form.

car'tridge (kär'trĭj), *n.* [fr. F. *cartouche.* See CARTOUCHE.] **1.** A case, capsule, shell, or bag, as of metal or pasteboard, holding an explosive charge, esp. for a firearm, in small arms and some cannon containing also the projectile. **2.** *Photog.* A roll of protected films for use in a camera.

car'tu-la-ry (-tū-lă-rĭ). Var. of CHARTULARY.

car'un-cle (kăr'ŭn-k'l; *kȧ-rŭn'k'l*), *n.* [L. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro* flesh.] A naked fleshy excrescence, as the wattles and comb of certain birds. — **ca-run'cu-lar** (*kȧ-rŭn'kŭ-lẽr*), **ca-run'cu-late** (-lāt), **-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

carve (kärv), *v. t.*; CARVED (kärvd), *Obs. or Archaic* **CARV'EN**; **CARV'ING.** [AS. *ceorfan.*] **1.** To cut; esp., to cut in an artistic manner; to sculpture. **2.** To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table. — *v. i.* **1.** To cut up meat. **2.** To divide and assign as in carving at table; serve; minister.

car'vel (kär'vĕl), *n.* A caravel.

car'vel-built', *a. Shipbuilding.* Built with the planks meeting flush at the seams. Cf. CLINKER-BUILT.

carv'er (-vẽr), *n.* One that carves.

carv'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who carves. **2.** Carved work; decorative sculpture.

car'y-at'id (kăr'ĭ-ăt'ĭd), *n.; pl.* E. **-IDS** (-Idz), L. **-IDES** (-ĭ-dēz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. Καρυάτιδες, lit., priestesses in the temple of Artemis at Caryæ, in Laconia.] *Arch.* A draped female figure supporting an entablature.

car'y-op'sis (-ŏp'sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-OPSES** (-sēz), **-OPSIDES** (-ŏp'sĭ-dēz). [Gr. κάρυον nut, kernel + ὄψις appearance.] *Bot.* A small-celled, dry, indehiscent fruit, with fruit and seed in a single grain, as in wheat, barley, and other grasses.

cas'ca-bel (kăs'kȧ-bĕl), *n.* [Sp., prop., a little bell.] In certain muzzle-loading cannon, a projection at the rear of the breech; sometimes, the rear end of the breech.

cas-cade' (kăs-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *cascata*, fr. *cascare* to fall.] **1.** A fall of water over a precipice; a waterfall less than a cataract. **2.** Something suggestive of a cascade. — *v. i.*; **-CAD'ED** (-kād'ĕd); **-CAD'ING.** To fall in a cascade.

cas'ca-ra sa-gra'da (kăs'kȧ-rȧ sä-grä'dä; *the drug is popularly called* kăs-kā'rȧ or kăs-kăr'ȧ). [Sp. *cáscara sagrada*, lit., holy bark.] *Pharm.* The bark of a California buckthorn, used as a mild cathartic or laxative.

case (kās), *n.* [F. *cas*, fr. L. *casus*, fr. *cadere* to fall, happen.] **1.** An instance of the kind; a special state of affairs; as, a *case* of injustice. **2.** Condition; state of things or affairs; specifically, physical condition. **3.** *Med. & Surg.* A patient under treatment; an instance of sickness or injury. **4.** *Law.* A suit or action; a cause. **5.** A person peculiar in some way; a character. *Slang.* **6.** *Gram.* One of the forms, or of the inflectional changes in form, of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicate its sense relation to other words. — **Syn.** Situation, circumstances; plight, predicament; contingency, conjuncture, event.

case, *n.* [OF. *casse*, fr. L. *capsa*, fr. *capere* to hold.] **1** A box, sheath, or covering. **2.** A box and its contents; quantity in a box; hence, set. **3.** Skin; hide. *Obs.* **4.** *Print.* A shallow divided tray for type. The upper case contains capitals, accented and marked letters, etc.; the lower case, the small letters, figures, etc. **5.** An inclosing frame or framework; as, a window *case.* — *v. t.*; CASED (kāst); **CAS'ING** (kās'Ing). To inclose or put in a case; incase.

case binding. A process of binding books by making the cover separately and then fastening in the sheets.

case'hard'en (kās'här'd'n), *v. t.* **1.** To harden superficially, as iron or steel. **2.** To render insensible to good influences.

ca'se-in (kā'sē-ĭn), *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] A proteid precipitated from milk, esp. by rennet, important in cheese.

case knife. A knife such as is kept in a sheath or case; hence, a table knife.

case'mate (kās'māt), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* A bombproof chamber, as for cannon. **2.** In ships of war, an armored inclosure where guns are mounted. — **case'mat'ed** (-māt'ĕd), *a.*

case'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A window sash opening on hinges; hence, chiefly *Poetic*, a window with such a sash or sashes. **2.** An incasement; casing; covering.

ca'se-ous (kā'sē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] Of, pertaining to, or like, cheese; cheesy.

ca-sern', ca-serne' (kȧ-zûrn'; kā'zĕrn), *n.* [F. *caserne.*] *Mil.* One of a series of buildings in garrison towns, usually near the ramparts, used as barracks.

case shot. A collection of small projectiles contained in a case. See CANISTER.

cash (kăsh), *n.* [It. *cassa* box, case, fr. L. *capsa.*] **1.** Money, esp. ready money. **2.** Money or its equivalent paid promptly after purchasing; as, to sell goods for *cash.* — *v. t.* To pay or receive cash for; as, to *cash* a check.

cash, *n. sing. & pl.* [Tamil & Kanarese *kāsu.*] **1.** Any of various coins of small value in India, China, etc.; esp., a Chinese (and Japanese) alloyed copper coin, worth about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cent. **2.** A Chinese money of account, of such value that 48 cash coins equal 100 cash of account.

cash'book' (kăsh'bo͝ok'), *n. Bookkeeping.* A book in which is kept a record of all money either received or paid out.

ca-shew' (kȧ-shō͞o'), *n.* [F. *acajou*, fr. Brazilian native name *acaiaba.*] A kind of tropical tree native of America, but naturalized in all warm countries; also, the edible nut of this tree, yielding an excellent sweet oil.

cash-ier' (kăsh-ēr'), *n.* [F. *caissier.*] **1.** One who has charge of money. **2.** One who has charge of payments and receipts (moneys, checks, notes, etc.), as in a bank.

cash-ier', *v. t.* [fr. D., fr. F., fr. L. *cassare* to annul, *cassus* empty, useless.] **1.** To discharge; to dismiss with ignominy from military service or from a place of trust. **2.** To lay aside; discard. **3.** To deprive of cash. *Obs. Slang.*

cash'mere (kăsh'mēr; kăsh'mēr'), *n.* **1.** A shawl of cashmere (sense 2). **2.** A rich stuff for shawls, scarfs, etc., originally made in Cashmere (Kashmir), India, from soft wool of goats; also, a dress fabric imitating it.

cas'ing (kās'ĭng), *n.* Something that incases, or material for incasing; a case.

ca-si'no (kȧ-sē'nō), *n.; pl.* E. **-nos** (-nōz), It. **-ni** (-nē). [It., dim. of *casa* house, L. *casa* cottage.] **1.** In Italy, a kind of country house. **2.** A building or room for social meetings, amusements, etc. **3.** = CASSINO.

cask (kăsk), *n.* [Sp. *casco* potsherd, cask.] **1.** A barrel-shaped vessel of staves, hoops, and heads, usually made so as to hold liquids. **2.** A cask and its contents; hence, the quantity a cask will hold.

cas'ket (kăs'kĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A small chest or box, as for jewels. **2.** A coffin, esp. an expensive one. *U. S.* — *v. t.* To put into a casket.

casque (kăsk), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *casco.* See CASK.] A piece of armor for the head; a helmet. — **casqued** (kăskt), *a.*

Cas-san'dra (kă-săn'drȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασσάνδρα.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam of Troy. Apollo, who loved her, made her prophetic, but, becoming angry with her, decreed that no one should believe her prophecies.

cas-sa'tion (kă-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] Act of annulling, canceling, or quashing; abrogation.

cas-sa'va (kă-sä'vȧ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Sp., fr. Haitian *kasabi.*] Any of several plants cultivated in the tropics for their rootstocks, which yield a nutritious starch; also, the starch.

cas'se-role (kăs'ē-rōl; kăs'ē-rōl'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A saucepan. **2.** *Chem.* A small round dish with a handle. **3.** *Cookery.* A mold of boiled rice, mashed potato, or paste, baked, and filled with vegetables or meat.

cas'sia (kăsh'ȧ; -ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κασσία; of Semitic origin.] **1.** An inferior kind of cinnamon; also, any of the trees (genus *Cinnamomum*) that produce it. **2.** Any of various plants (genus *Cassia*), of warm regions, which bear pods having laxative pulp; also, the pulp.

cas'si-mere (kăs'ĭ-mēr), *n.* Also **ker'sey-mere.** A thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments.

cas-si'no (kă-sē'nō), *n.* [It. *casino* a small house, gaming house. See CASINO.] A certain game at cards.

Cas'si-o-pe'ia (kăs'ĭ-ō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασσιόπεια.] See ANDROMEDA.

cas'sock (kăs'ŭk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It. *casacca.*] *Eccl.* A long close-fitting garment worn by certain clergy under their surplices, by vergers as an outer garment, etc.

cas'so-wa-ry (-ō-wȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-WARIES** (-rĭz). [Malay *kasuāri.*] Any of several large ratite birds of New Guinea, Australia, etc., closely related to the emu.

cast (kȧst), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* CAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CAST'ING.** **1.** To throw; fling. **2.** To project or impel as if by throwing; as, to *cast* a shadow. **3.** To deposit or place, esp. in a decisive or violent manner. **4.** To throw off, out, or away; as, the horse *cast* a shoe. **5.** To shed; molt. **6.** To bring forth; bear; esp., to slink. **7.** To vomit. **8.** To throw down; overthrow. **9.** To compute; reckon; calculate. **10.** To allot (as parts of a play); allot or assign the parts of (a play); also, to assign (an actor for a part). **11** To form (liquid material) by pouring it into a mold and letting it harden; to found; as, to *cast* iron. — **Syn.** See THROW. — *v. i.* **1.** To throw; project. **2.** To consider; plan; scheme. **3.** To add figures. **4.** To conjecture; forecast. — *n.* **1.** Act or manner of casting; a throw. **2.** Distance to which a thing can be thrown. **3.** A stroke of fortune; hence, fortune; chance. **4.** A turn; change of direction or course. **5.** An assistance on one's way in a conveyance; a lift. **6.** A throwing down, off, etc.; also, that which is thrown out or off, shed, or ejected. **7.** Computation; reckoning; esp., addition; also, conjecture; forecast. **8.** Assignment of parts in a play to the actors; the actors themselves. **9.** Act of founding; also, the quantity of metal cast at a single operation. **10.** An impression or mold; a pattern. **11.** Thing formed in a mold or form; a casting. **12.** A tendency to any color; a tinge; hue. **13.** Form; appearance; style; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. — **Syn.** See TURN.

cast (kȧst), *p. p. & p. a.* of CAST, *v.* — cast iron. See IRON.

Cas-ta'li-a (kăs-tā'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κασταλία.] A fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Castanets.

cas'ta-net (kȧs'tȧ-nĕt'; kȧs'tȧ-nĕt'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Sp., fr. L. *castanea* chestnut.] An instrument consisting of two small ivory or wooden shells clicked together in accompaniment to dances and music; — usually in *pl.*

cast'a-way' (kȧst'ȧ-wā'), *a.* Thrown away; cast adrift. — *n.* **1.** One that is rejected. **2.** A shipwrecked person.

caste (kȧst), *n.* [Pg. *casta* race, prop., unmixed race, L. *castus* pure.] **1.** One of the hereditary classes into which the native society of India is divided. **2.** a Any similar division or class of society. b The position conferred by the caste system or principle.

cas'tel-lan (kăs'tĕ-lăn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *castellanus* of a castle, *castellum* castle.] A governor or warden of a castle.

cas'tel-la-ny (-lȧ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). Office or jurisdiction of a castellan; territory or jurisdiction of a castle.

cas'tel-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Built or formed like a castle; battlemented. **2.** Provided or dotted with castles.

cast'er (kȧs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that casts. **2.** A vial for condiments at the table; a cruet; also, a stand to hold a set of cruets. **3.** A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is supported.

cas'ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.;* **-GAT'ED** (-gāt'ĕd); **-GAT'ING.** [L. *castigatus*, p. p. of *castigare; castus* pure + *agere* to drive.] To punish; chastise, as with words or blows. — **cas'ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **cas'ti-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.* — **cas'ti-ga-to-ry** (-gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

Cas'tile soap (kăs'tēl'; kăs-tēl'). [from *Castile*, Spain.] A kind of fine, hard soap made from olive oil.

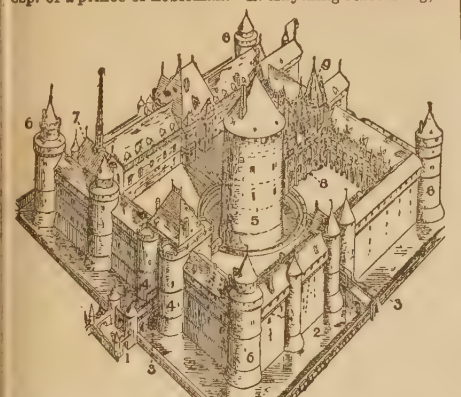
Cas-til'ian (kăs-tĭl'yăn), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain. **2.** The standard form of the Spanish language. — *a.* Of or pert. to Castile, or its inhabitants.

cast'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that casts. **2.** That which is cast in a mold. **3.** That which is cast up or off. — **casting vote**, c. vote, the decisive voice or vote of a presiding officer when the votes of the assembly are equally divided.

cast'-i'ron, *a.* Made of cast iron. Hence, hard; rigid.

cas'tle (kȧs''l), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. OF., fr. L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum* fortified place, castle.] **1.** A large fortified

building or set of buildings; fortress; citadel; stronghold, esp. of a prince or nobleman. **2.** Anything resembling, or



Castle: The Louvre in Paris, before 1527. 1 Fortified approach; 2 Moat; 3 Drawbridge; 4 Towers flanking main entrance; 5 Donjon, or Keep, encircled by its Foss; 6 Angle Towers for defense of outer wall; 7 Chapel; 8 Gallery communicating between the donjon and the north wing; 9 Grand Staircase. The inclosing buildings contain guardrooms, storehouses, living apartments, halls of assembly, etc.

likened to, a castle. **3.** *Chess.* = ROOK. — *v. t.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To put or inclose in or as in a castle. **2.** *Chess.* To cause (the king) to castle. — *v. i. Chess.* To move the king two squares toward a castle and then (as part of the same move) the castle to the square next past the king; also, of the king, to move as above.

cas'tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* [L., the beaver, Gr. *κάστωρ.*] **1.** The beaver (*Rare*); also, an unctuous substance of peculiar odor secreted by beavers. **2.** A hat, esp. of beaver fur. **3.** A heavy broadcloth for overcoats.

cas'tor, *n.* A vial or cruet; a caster.

Cas'tor, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Κάστωρ.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* See DIOSCURI. **2.** *Astron.* See GEMINI.

castor bean. Seed of the castor-oil plant; also, the plant.

castor oil. A cathartic oil extracted from castor beans.

cas'tor-oil' plant. A slightly woody Asiatic plant naturalized in all tropical countries and yielding castor beans.

cas'tra-me-ta'tion (kăs'trə-mē-tā'shŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *castra* camp + *metari* to measure off.] *Mil.* The making, or laying out, of a camp.

cas'trate (kăs'trāt), *v. t.;* -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING. [L. *castratus*, p. p. of *castrare* to castrate.] **1.** To emasculate; geld. **2.** To mutilate; esp., to expurgate, as a book. — **cas-tra'tion** (kăs-trā'shŭn), *n.*

cas'u-al (kăzh'ū-ăl; kăz'-), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *casualis*, fr. *casus.* See CASE.] **1.** Happening without design and unexpectedly; coming by chance. **2.** Coming without regularity; incidental. **3.** Uncertain; precarious. *Obs.* **4.** Having the air of a chance occurrence; cursory; often, with assumed indifference. **5.** Without foresight, plan, or method; careless. — **Syn.** Fortuitous, occasional, unforeseen, unpremeditated. See ACCIDENTAL. — *n.* A casual laborer, visitor, patient, pauper, etc. — **cas'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

cas'u-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Chance; accident; contingency. **2.** An unfortunate occurrence; a mishap. **3.** *pl. Mil. & Nav.* Losses caused by death, wounds, discharge, or desertion. — **Syn.** See ACCIDENT.

cas'u-ist (kăzh'ū-ĭst; kăz'-), *n.* [L. *casus* fall, case.] One skilled in, or given to, casuistry.

cas'u-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to casuists or casu-
cas'u-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } istry. — **cas'u-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cas'u-ist-ry (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -ISTRIES (-trĭz). **1.** Science or doctrine dealing with questions of right or wrong in conduct. **2.** Sophistical, equivocal, or false reasoning or teaching as to duties and morals.

cat (kăt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A carnivorous domesticated quadruped which is the type of a family (*Felidæ*) including the lion, tiger, leopard, puma, cheetah, various species of tiger cats, wild cats, lynxes, etc.; also, any member of the family. **2.** A person as likened to a cat, as a spiteful woman. **3.** A cat-o'-nine-tails. — *v. t.;* CAT'TED; CAT'TING. *Naut.* To bring, as an anchor, up to the cathead.

cat'a-chre'sis (kăt'ə-krē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *κατάχρησις*; *κατά* against + *χρῆσθαι* to use.] Misuse of words or abuse of terms. — **cat'a-chres'tic** (-krĕs'tĭk), **cat'a-chres'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cat'a-chres'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cat'a-clysm (kăt'ə-klĭz'm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *κατακλυσμός*; *κατά* downward, against + *κλύζειν* to wash.] **1.** A flood of water; deluge. **2.** *Geol.* Any violent change involving sudden and great alterations of the earth's surface. **3.** An upheaval, esp. a social or political one. — **cat'a-clys'mal** (-klĭz'măl), **cat'a-clys'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

cat'a-comb (kăt'ə-kōm), *n.* [fr. It., fr. LL. *catacumba.*] A subterranean place of burial, esp. one consisting of passages with side recesses for tombs; — commonly in *pl.*

cat'a-falque (-fălk), *n.* [F., fr. It. *catafalco* scaffold, funeral canopy.] A temporary structure sometimes used to hold the remains in funeral solemnities.

cat'a-lec'tic (-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [deriv. of Gr. *κατά* down + *λήγειν* to stop.] *Pros.* Wanting a syllable at the end.

cat'a-lep'sy (kăt'ə-lĕp'sĭ) } *n.* [Gr. *κατάληψις* a seizure;
cat'a-lep'sis (-lĕp'sĭs) } *κατά* down + *λαμβάνειν* to seize.] *Med.* A sudden suspension of sensation and volition, with muscular rigidity. — **cat'a-lep'tic** (-tĭk), *a. & n.*

cat'a-logue (kăt'ə-lŏg), *n.* Also **cat'a-log.** [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κατάλογος* list; *κατά* down, completely + *λέγειν* to pick out, count.] A list; register; esp., a list of names, titles, or articles arranged, usually, alphabetically. — **Syn.** See LIST. — *v. t.;* -LOGUED (-lŏgd); -LOGU'ING (-lŏg'ĭng). Also **cat'a-log.** To make a list or catalogue of; insert in a catalogue. — *v. i.* To make, or work upon, a catalogue. — **cat'a-logu'er** (-lŏg'ẽr), *n.* Also **cat'a-log'er.**

ca-tal'pa (kə-tăl'pə), *n.* [fr. the language of the Indians of Carolina.] Any of several American and Asiatic broad-leaved trees (genus *Catalpa*) bearing long pods.

ca-tal'y-sis (kə-tăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *κατάλυσις* dissolution, deriv. of *κατά* down, wholly + *λύειν* to loose.] *Chem.* Acceleration of a reaction (originally decomposition only) produced by a substance which itself appears unchanged. — **cat'a-lyt'ic** (kăt'ə-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

cat'a-ma-ran' (kăt'ə-mə-răn'), *n.* [Tamil *kaṭṭu* a binding + *maram* tree.] **1.** A kind of raft or float made of logs or pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by paddles or sails. **2.** Any vessel with twin hulls side by side.

cat'a-me'ni-a (-mē'nĭ-ə), *n. pl.* [Gr. *τὰ καταμήνια.*] *Physiol.* The menses. — **cat'a-me'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cat'a-mount (kăt'ə-mount), *n.* [*cat* + *a* for *of* + *mount.*] Any of various wild animals of the cat family; in America, usually the cougar or a lynx.

cat'a-moun'tain (-mo u n'tĭ n), *or* **cat'-o'-moun'tain** (kăt'ō-), *n.* Any of various wild animals of the cat family; esp.: **a** The European wild cat. **b** The leopard.

cat'a-phract (kăt'ə-frăkt), *n.* [fr. L. *cataphractes*, deriv. of Gr. *κατά* wholly + *φράσσειν* to inclose.] *Mil. Antiq.* A coat of mail for the whole body, or a soldier clad in one.

cat'a-plasm (-plăz'm), *n.* [fr. L. *cataplasma*, deriv. of Gr. *κατά* down, wholly + *πλάσσειν* to form.] *Med.* A poultice.

cat'a-pult (-pŭlt), *n.* [L. *catapulta*, fr. Gr. *καταπέλτης.*] *Class. Antiq.* An engine used to throw stones, arrows, spears, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To throw from or as from a catapult.

Catapult.

cat'a-ract (-răkt), *n.* [L. *cataracta* a waterfall, Gr. *καταράκτης*, deriv. of *κατά* down + *ῥηγνύναι* to break, or *ἀράσσειν* to strike.] **1.** *pl.* Sluices; floodgates; — usually in *cataracts of heaven. Obs.* **2.** A waterspout. *Obs.* **3.** A waterfall, esp. a large one. **4.** A deluge; flood. **5.** *Med.* An opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.

ca-tarrh' (kə-tär'), *n.* [L. *catarrhus*, Gr. *κατάρροος* a running down, rheum, deriv. of *κατά* down + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] *Med.* An inflammatory affection of a mucous membrane, esp. of the nose or air passages. — **ca-tarrh'al** (-ăl), *a.*

ca-tas'tro-phe (kə-tăs'trō-fē), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *καταστροφή*; *κατά* down + *στρέφειν* to turn.] **1.** An event producing a subversion of the order of things; a final event, usually

calamitous; hence, sudden calamity. **2.** The final event in a romance, drama, etc.; dénouement. — **Syn.** See DISASTER.

Ca-taw'ba (kă-tô'bă), *n.* A light-red variety of American grape; also, a light-colored rich-flavored wine made from it.

cat'bird' (kăt'bûrd'), *n.* An American song bird allied to the mocking bird.

Catbird. (⅛)

cat'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A sailboat rigged with a single mast set far forward and a single large gaff-and-boom sail.

cat'call' (-kôl'), *n.* A sound like the cry of a cat.

catch (kăch), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* CAUGHT (kôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATCH'ING. [fr. OF. deriv. of L. *captare*, v. intens. of *capere* to take] **1.** To capture or seize, as after pursuit; take; get. **2.** Hence: **a** To insnare; entangle. **b** To reach or get to, esp. in time; to overtake. **c** To come on by surprise; surprise; detect. **3.** To take or contract by sympathy, or by or as if by contagion, infection, or exposure, as a disease. **4.** To lay hold on, as if capturing; to grasp, get at, encounter, etc.; as, the fire *caught* the woodwork; to *catch* a ball. **5.** To arrest the attention, fancy, etc., of; please; charm. **6.** To apprehend mentally. — *v. i.* **1.** To make captures. **2.** To take hold, as fire; spread. **3.** To take and retain hold, as a hook. **4.** To be impeded by entanglement or obstruction. — *n.* **1.** Act or fact of catching. **2.** That which catches, as a catching or insnaring question, a device for fastening, or one for checking motion, etc. **3.** That which is, or is to be, caught or taken; as, a good *catch* of fish. **4.** A snatch, or small fragment; a scrap, as of song. **5.** *Music.* A kind of round. — **catch'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

catch'all' (kăch'ôl'), *n.* A general receptacle.

catch'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That catches; of diseases, infectious; contagious. **2.** Captivating; alluring; taking.

catch'pen-ny (-pĕn-ĭ), *a.* Made for getting small sums of money, as from the unwary. — *n.* A catchpenny thing.

catch'pole', catch'poll' (-pōl'), *n.* [fr. a dial. form of OF. *chacepol*, *chacipol*, taxgatherer.] A sheriff's officer, esp. one who makes arrests for debt.

catch'up (kăch'ŭp), **cat'sup** (kăt'sŭp), *n.* [Malay *kĕchap*.] A table sauce made of tomatoes, mushrooms, or walnuts.

catch'word' (kăch'wûrd'), *n.* **1.** *Print.* The first word of a page, repeated at the right-hand bottom corner of the preceding page, below the line. **2.** A word so placed or used as to catch the eye or attention.

catch'y (-ĭ), *a.*; CATCH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); CATCH'I-EST. **1.** Catching; taking. **2.** Entangling. **3.** Fitful.

cate (kāt), *n.* [from earlier *acates*, prop., purchases, fr. OF. *acat*.] Usually in *pl.* A choice viand; a dainty.

cat'e-chet'ic (kăt'ē-kĕt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to instruction
cat'e-chet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } in the rudimentary Christian doctrines. **2.** Pert. to or using questions and answers, as in teaching.

cat'e-chism (kăt'ē-kĭz'm), *n.* [see CATECHIZE.] **1.** Instruction by question and answer. **2.** A book containing a summary of principles, esp. of religious doctrine, in the form of questions and answers. **3.** A set of formal questions put to candidates, etc. — **cat'e-chist** (-kĭst), *n.* — **cat'e-chis'tic** (-kĭs'tĭk), **-chis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

cat'e-chize, cat'e-chise (-kīz), *v. t.*; -CHIZED, -CHISED (-kīzd); -CHIZ'ING, -CHIS'ING (-kīz'ĭng). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *κατηχίζειν*, lit., to resound, impress by word of mouth; *κατά* down, completely + *ἠχεῖν* to sound.] **1.** To instruct by question and answer, esp. in religion. **2.** To question in detail.

cat'e-chu (kăt'ē-chōō; -shōō), *n.* Also **ca-shoo'** (kă-shōō'). [Malay *kāchū*, Kanarese *kāchu*.] Any of several dry, earthy, or resinlike, astringent substances, got from certain tropical plants, and used in tanning, dyeing, etc.

cat'e-chu'men (-kū'mĕn), *n.* [fr. L. *catechumenus*, fr. Gr. *κατηχούμενος* instructed.] One receiving rudimentary instruction, esp. in Christian doctrines; neophyte.

cat'e-gor'i-cal (-gŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or in the form of, a category. **2.** Not hypothetical; unconditional. — **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **cat'e-gor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

cat'e-go-ry (kăt'ē-gō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *categoria*, deriv. fr. Gr. *κατά* down + root of *ἀγορεύειν* to harangue, assert.] **1.** *Logic.* One of the highest classes to which objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced; an ultimate conception. **2.** A class or division, as for discussion.

cat'e-na'ri-an (kăt'ē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* [L. *catenarius*, fr. *catena* chain.] Like or pertaining to a chain or a catenary.

cat'e-na-ry (kăt'ē-nă-rĭ; kă-tē'nă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Math.* A certain curve, approximately that assumed by a chain suspended freely by its ends. — **cat'e-na-ry,** *a.*

cat'e-nate (kăt'ē-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. To form into a chain; link. — **cat'e-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

ca'ter (kā'tĕr), *v. i.* [OF. *acater* to buy, provide.] **1.** To provide food; to buy, procure, or prepare provisions. **2.** To supply what is needed or desired; — followed by *for* or *to*.

cat'er-an (kăt'ĕr-ăn), *n.* [Gael. *ceatharnach*.] An irregular soldier or marauder of the Scottish Highlands.

ca'ter-cous'in (kā'tĕr-kŭz'n), *n.* An intimate friend; — usually taken as originally meaning a fourth cousin.

ca'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who caters; esp., a provider of provisions and service at banquets, etc. — **ca'ter-ess,** *n. fem.*

cat'er-pil'lar (kăt'ĕr-pĭl'ĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *catius* cat + L. *pilosus* hairy.] The wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth, or any similar larva of other insects.

cat'er-waul (-wôl), *v. i.* [*cat* + *waul*, *wawl*, to cry as a cat.] Of cats, to make a kind of harsh cry; hence, to cry as cats. — *n.* Act of caterwauling.

cat'fish' (kăt'fĭsh') *n.* (see PLURAL.) Any of various fishes, some being so called from a fancied resemblance to a cat, as from having barbels about the mouth.

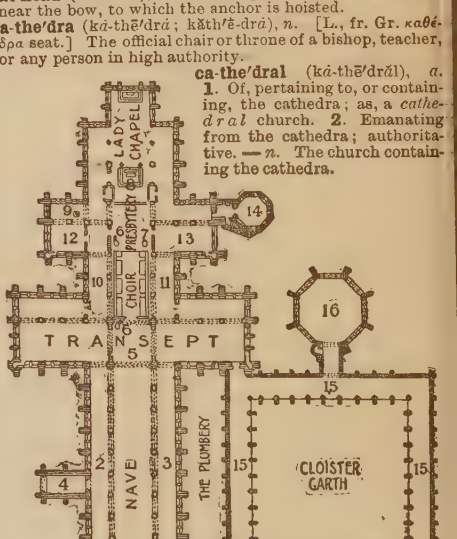
cat'gut' (-gŭt'), *n.* A tough cord variously used, made from the intestines of animals, esp. of sheep.

ca-thar'tic (kă-thär'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *καθαρτικός*, fr. *καθαίρειν* to cleanse, *καθαρός* pure.] Cleansing the bowels; purgative. — *n.* A cathartic medicine; often, a mild purgative.

Ca-thay' (kă-thā'), *n.* [LL. *Cataya*, of Tatar origin.] China; — an old name, now only in literary use.

cat'head' (kăt'hĕd'), *n.* *Naut.* A projecting timber or iron near the bow, to which the anchor is hoisted.

ca-the'dra (kă-thē'dră; kăth'ē-dră), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καθέδρα* seat.] The official chair or throne of a bishop, teacher, or any person in high authority.



Plan of Salisbury Cathedral, England. 1 Principal West Doorway; 2, 3 Aisles of Nave; 4 North Porch; 5 Tower; 6, 6 Pulpits; 7 Throne; 8 Altar; 9 Font; 10, 11 Choir Aisles; 12, 13 East or Choir Transept; 14 Sacristy; 15 Cloister; 16 Chapter House

ca-the'dral (kă-thē'drăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, the cathedra; as, a *cathedral* church. **2.** Emanating from the cathedra; authoritative. — *n.* The church containing the cathedra.

cath'e-ter (kăth'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *καθετήρ* thing let down or put in; deriv. of *κατά* down + *ἰέναι* to send.] *Med.* Any of various instruments for passing along mucous canals; esp., a tubular instrument to draw off the urine.

cath'ode (kăth'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *κάθοδος* descent; *κατά* down + *ὁδός* way.] *Elec.* The negative terminal of an electric source; — opposed to *anode*. — **ca-thod'ic** (kă-thŏd'ĭk), *a.*

cathode rays. *Physics & Chem.* Rays projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube in which an electric discharge takes place. They consist of negative ions or electrons. By impinging on solids they generate Röntgen rays.

cath'o-lic (kăth'ō-lĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *καθολικός*, fr. *καθ' ὅλου* in general; *κατά* down, concerning + *ὅλος* whole.] **1.** Universal or general in human interests; affecting mankind as a whole. **2.** Broad in sympathies or understanding; liberal. **3.** Of or pert. to the church universal. Hence: **a** [*cap.*] Designating, or pert. to, the Western Church after its separation from the Eastern Church, which assumed the title of *Orthodox*. **b** [*cap.*] Designating, or pert. to, the Roman Catholic Church, or Roman Catholics. — *n.* [*cap.*] A member of a Catholic church; esp., a Roman Catholic. — **ca-thol'i-cal-ly** (kə-thŏl'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

ca-thol'i-cism (kə-thŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Faith, practice, or system of, or adherence to, the catholic church, or [*cap.*] a Catholic church, esp. the Roman Catholic Church.

cath'o-lic'i-ty (kăth'ō-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being catholic; liberality. **2.** Catholicism.

ca-thol'i-cize (kə-thŏl'ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.*; -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZING (-sīz'ĭng). To make, or become, catholic or [*cap.*] Catholic.

ca-thol'i-con (-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. *καθολικός*, neut. *καθολικόν* universal.] A universal remedy; a panacea.

cat'i-on (kăt'ī-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *κατά* downward + *ἰών* going.] *Chem.* **a** The product evolved at the cathode in electrolysis. **b** In general, a positive ion.

cat'kin (-kĭn), *n.* An ament.

cat'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a cat; hence, stealthy; noiseless.

cat'mint' (-mĭnt'), *n.* Catnip.

cat'nip (-nĭp), *n.* Also **cat'nep** (-nĕp). [*cat* + *nip*, dial. of *nep* catnip.] A common plant of the mint family.

cat'-o'-moun'tain. Var. of CATAMOUNTAIN.

cat'-o'-nine'-tails' (kăt'ō-nīn'tālz'), *n.* An instrument consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used in flogging.

ca-top'trics (kə-tŏp'trĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *κατοπτρικός* of or in a mirror.] Optics that deals with reflected light, esp. light reflected from mirrors. — **ca-top'tric** (-trĭk), *a.*

cat's'-eye', *n.* A gem opalescent, like the eye of a cat.

cat's'-paw', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A light air which ruffles the surface of the water in patches during a calm. **2.** A dupe; tool.

cat'sup (kăt'sŭp). Var. of CATCHUP.

cat'-tail', *n.* A tall marsh plant with long, flat leaves, and flowers in a close cylindrical spike.

cat'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* Catlike; feline.

cat'tle (kăt''l), *n.* [OF. *catel*, LL. *captale*, *capitale*, goods, property, esp. cattle, fr. L. *capitalis* chief, *caput* head, capital, stock.] Live stock, now usually quadrupeds, kept as property or for use; esp., bovine animals.

Cau-ca'sian (kô-kā'shăn; -kăsh'ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Caucasus or its inhabitants. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to, the division of mankind comprising the chief races of Europe, North Africa, and southwestern Asia, named the **Caucasian race** on the supposition that the people of the Caucasus were typical of the race. — *n.* A member of any of various native peoples of the Caucasus, or a member of the Caucasian race. — **Cau-cas'ic** (-kăs'ĭk), *a.*

cau'cus (kô'kŭs), *n.* A meeting of the members or leaders of a party or faction to decide on policies or candidates to be supported. *U. S.*

cau'dal (-dăl), *a.* [L. *cauda* tail.] Like, or pertaining to, a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

cau'date (-dāt), **cau'dat-ed** (-dāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *cauda* tail.] Having a tail or tail-like appendage.

cau'dex (-dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* L. -DICES (-dĭ-sēz), E. -DEXES (-dĕk'-sĕz; 24). [L.] *Bot.* The woody base of a perennial plant.

cau'dle (-d'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *calidus* warm.] A kind of warm drink for sick persons, esp. a mixture of wine or ale with eggs, bread or gruel, etc. — *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To serve a caudle to; refresh like a caudle.

caught (kôt), *pret. & p. p.* of CATCH.

caul (kôl), *n.* [ME. *calle*, *kelle*.] An investing membrane. *Obs.*, except: **a** The great omentum. **b** A part of the amnion sometimes covering the head of a child at birth.

caul'dron. Var. of CALDRON.

cau-les'cent (kô-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk, stem.] *Bot.* Having a leafy stem above ground.

cau'li-cle (kô'lĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cauliculus*, dim. of *caulis* stem.] *Bot.* A rudimentary stem.

cau'li-flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* [fr. F. *choufleur*, lit., cabbage flower; deriv. of L. *caulis* cabbage and *flos*, *floris*, flower.] A variety of the cabbage, in which the head consists of the thick flower cluster; also, the head.

cau'line (kô'lĭn; -līn), *a.* [from CAULIS.] *Bot.* Growing on, or belonging to, a stem; specif., growing on the upper portion of a stem, as opposed to *basal* or *radical*.

cau'lis (-lĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* CAULES (-lēz). [L., a stem.] *Bot.* The stalk or stem of a plant.

caulk, caulk'er, etc. Vars. of CALK, CALKER, etc.

caus'al (kôz'ăl), *a.* Relating to, implying, containing, or of the nature of, a cause or causes. — *n.* *Gram.* A causative word or form. — **caus'al-ly,** *adv.*

cau-sal'i-ty (kô-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Causal quality, agency, operation, or relation.

cau-sa'tion (-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of causing; also, act or agency producing an effect. **2.** Causality.

caus'a-tive (kôz'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Acting as a cause; causing. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing causation. — *n.* A causative word or form. — **caus'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **caus'a-tive-ness,** *n.*

cause (kôz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *causa*.] **1.** That which occasions or effects a result. **2.** A person or thing that is the occasion of an action or state; a reason; motive. **3.** *Law.* A ground of action; also, a suit or action in court; case. **4.** Any subject of discussion or debate. **5.** The side of a question advocated and upheld by a person or party.

Syn. CAUSE, REASON, MOTIVE. MOTIVE is used with reference to actions only. A CAUSE is that which produces an effect; it is that without which the result would not have been. A REASON is that which explains or justifies a result. Thus, the *cause* of a railroad accident may have been the failure of the air brakes to work; the *reason* for the accident, carelessness in inspection; the *motive* in being careless, a desire to get through quickly. See OCCASION.

— *v. t.*; CAUSED (kôzd); CAUS'ING (kôz'ĭng). To be the cause of; effect; bring about. — **Syn.** Create, produce, occasion, originate, induce. — **cause'less,** *a.*

‖**cause'rie'** (kōz'rē'; kōz'rē), *n.* [F., fr. *causer* to chat.] Informal talk or discussion, as about literary matters.

cause'way (kôz'wā), *n.* [*causey* + *way*.] **1.** A raised way across wet ground. **2.** A highway or paved way. *Hist.*

cau'sey (kô'zĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. (*via*) *calciata*, fr. *calciare* to make a road.] **1.** A causeway. *Now Rare.* **2.** A highway. *Obs. or Hist.* — *v. t.* To pave. *Chiefly Scot.*

caus'tic (kôs'tĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *καυστικός*, fr. *καίειν* to burn.] **1.** Capable of destroying, or eating away, by chemical action; corrosive. **2.** Severe; satirical; stinging, cutting. — *n.* A caustic substance. — **caus'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **caus-tic'i-ty** (kôs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cau'tel (kô'tĕl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *cautela* caution, *cavere* to take care.] An artifice; trick. *Obs. or Archaic.*

cau'te-lous (-tē-lŭs), *a.* Crafty; cautious. *Obs. or Archaic.*

cau'ter-ize (-tĕr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. *καυτήριον* a branding iron.] To burn or sear with or as with a cautery or caustic. — **cau'ter-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

cau'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). *Med.* A searing, as with a hot iron or a caustic; the agent used in cauterizing.

cau'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., a security, L. *cautio*, fr. *cavere* to be on one's guard.] **1.** Security; also, a surety. *Chiefly Scots Law.* **2.** A warning against evil; a word, act, or the like, that conveys a warning. **3.** Prudence in regard to danger; cautiousness; heedfulness. **4.** A precaution. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Care, watchfulness; counsel, advice, admonition. — *v. t.* To notify of danger; warn. — **Syn.** See WARN.

cau'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a caution; specifically, cautioning; warning.

cau'tious (kô'shŭs), *a.* Attentive to examine probable consequences of acts so as to avoid danger; prudent; wary. — **Syn.** Watchful, discreet, guarded, heedful, scrupulous. See CAREFUL. — **cau'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **cau'tious-ness,** *n.*

cav'al-cade' (kăv'ăl-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. LL. *caballicare* to go on horseback, L. *caballus* an inferior horse, Gr. *καβάλλης*.] A procession of persons on horseback. — *v. i.*; -CAD'ED (-kād'ĕd); -CAD'ING. To ride in a cavalcade.

cav'a-le'ro, *or* **-lie'ro** (-ă-lē'rō). [fr. Sp.] = CAVALIER.

cav'a-lier' (kăv'ă-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. LL., fr. L. *caballus* an inferior horse.] **1.** A horseman; esp., a knight. **2.** A gay, sprightly military man; hence, a gallant. **3.** [*cap.*] One of the court party in England in the time of King Charles I. — *a.* **1.** Gay; easy; frank. **2.** Supercilious; disdainful; haughty. **3.** [*cap.*] Of or relating to the Cavaliers. — *v. i.* To play the cavalier; to be haughty. — **cav'a-lier'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **cav'a-lier'ly,** *adv.*

cav′al-ry (kăv′ăl-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. F., fr. It.] **1**. Horsemanship, esp. that of a knight. *Obs.* **2**. *Mil.* The part of a military force that serves on horseback. **3**. Horsemen, horses, etc., collectively. — **cav′al-ry-man**, *n.*
cave (kāv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cavus* hollow.] A hollow place in the earth; cavern; den. — *v. t.*; CAVED (kāvd); CAV′ING (kāv′ĭng). To hollow out. *Obs.*, exc. in: **to cave in**, to cause to cave or fall in; hence, also, to fall in or down.
ca′ve-at (kā′vē-ăt), *n.* [L. *caveat* let him beware.] **1**. *Law.* A notice to an officer not to do a certain act until the party notifying is heard in opposition. **2**. A caution; warning.
‖ **ca′ve-at emp′tor** (ĕmp′tŏr). [L.] *Law.* Let the purchaser beware (that is, he buys at his own risk).
Cav′en-dish (kăv′ĕn-dĭsh), *n.* A kind of plug tobacco.
cav′ern (-ẽrn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *caverna*, fr. *cavus* hollow.] An underground cavity; a cave, esp. a large cave. — *v. t.* To place in or as in a cavern.
cav′ern-ous (-ẽr-nŭs), *a.* Full of caverns; of the nature of, or like, a cavern; hollow. — **cav′ern-ous-ly**, *adv.*
cav′i-ar′ } **cav′i-are′** } (kăv′ĭ-är′; kȧ′vyär′), *n.* [cf. Turk. *khāvyār*.] The prepared and salted roe of the sturgeon or other large fish, used as a relish.
cav′il (kăv′ĭl), *v. i.*; -ILED or -ILLED (-ĭld); -IL-ING or -IL-LING. [L. *cavillari* to practice jesting, censure, *cavilla* bantering jests, sophistry.] To make captious or frivolous objections or criticism. — *v. t.* To cavil at. — *n.* A captious or frivolous objection; a quibble. — **cav′il-er**, **cav′il-ler**, *n.* — **cav′il-ing-ly**, **cav′il-ling-ly**, *adv.*
cav′i-ty (kăv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *cavus* hollow.] A hollow place; a hollow. — **Syn.** See HOLE.
ca-vort′ (kȧ-vôrt′), *v. i.* To prance; caper; — said of a horse or its rider. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*
caw (kô), *v. i.* [imitative.] **1**. Of crows, rooks, ravens, etc.: To utter their call or cry. **2**. To make a sound suggestive of such a cry. — *n.* The cry made in cawing.
Cay-enne′ (kā-ĕn′; kī-ĕn′), *n.* **1**. A town and island in French Guiana. **2**. [*usually l. c.*] Cayenne pepper.
Cayenne, *or* **red, pepper**, a very hot pungent powder made from the fruits or seeds of several species of capsicum.
cay′man (kā′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [fr. the language of Guiana.] A kind of tropical American alligator.
Ca-yuse′ (kī-ūs′), *n.* **1**. An American Indian of a certain Western tribe. **2**. [*l. c.*] An Indian pony. *Western U. S.*
ca-zique′, **ca-zic′** (kȧ-zēk′). Var. of CACIQUE.
cease (sēs), *v. i.*; CEASED (sēst); CEAS′ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *cessare*, intensive fr. *cedere* to withdraw.] **1**. To come to an end; desist. **2**. To become extinct; pass away. *Obs.*
Syn. Leave off, discontinue, refrain, intermit, pause, end. — CEASE, STOP, QUIT. STOP applies primarily to action; CEASE applies also to states; as, a train *stops*, but does not *cease*; the noise it makes both *stops* and *ceases*; one's love may *cease*, but scarcely *stop*. *Stop* is the everyday, *cease* the more lettered or poetical, word. QUIT, as a synonym for *stop*, *cease*, is now an Americanism; as, he *quit* coming.
— *v. t.* **1**. To put a stop or end to. *Obs.* **2**. To leave off; discontinue. — *n.* Cessation. *Obs.*, exc. in *without cease.*
cease′less, *a.* Without stop; incessant.
Ce′crops (sē′krŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κέκροψ.] In Greek tradition, a hero said to have been the first king of Attica. He was represented as half snake.
ce′dar (-dẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *cedrus*, Gr. κέδρος.] Any of a large number of trees, chiefly of the pine family, having fragrant, durable wood.
cedar bird. A waxwing of temperate North America.
ce′darn (-dẽrn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cedar. *Poetic.*
cede (sēd), *v. t.*; CED′ED (sēd′ĕd); CED′ING. [L. *cedere* to withdraw, yield.] To yield; surrender; give up.
ce-dil′la (sē-dĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *cedilla*, dim. of *zeta* the letter *z*, Gr. ζῆτα, because *z* was formerly written after the *c* to indicate sibilancy.] A mark under the letter *c* [thus, *ç*], to show that it is to be sounded like *s*, as in *façade*.
ceil (sēl), *v. t.* [deriv. of F. *ciel* heaven, canopy, L. *caelum* heaven, arch.] **1**. To overlay or line, as a wall; wainscot. *Obs.* **2**. To furnish with a ceiling.
ceil′ing, *n.* **1**. Act of one who ceils a room, vessel, etc. **2**. The lining or covering of a room, esp. that overhead.
Ce-læ′no (sē-lē′nō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κελαινώ, prop., the black one.] **1**. See HARPY. **2**. See PLEIADES.
cel′an-dine (sĕl′ăn-dīn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. χελιδόνιος pertaining to the swallow, fr. χελιδών swallow.] An herb of the poppy family, with yellow flowers.
cel′e-brant (-ē-brănt), *n.* One who celebrates a public religious rite; esp., the officiating priest at the Mass.
cel′e-brate (sĕl′ē-brāt), *v. t.*; -BRAT′ED (-brāt′ĕd); -BRAT′ING. [L. *celebratus*, p. p. of *celebrare* to frequent, celebrate, *celeber* famous.] **1**. To perform publicly and with appropriate rites; solemnize. **2**. To honor by, or observe with, solemn rites, ceremonies of joy and respect, or refraining from business. **3**. To publish abroad. **4**. To extol.
Syn. CELEBRATE, COMMEMORATE, KEEP, OBSERVE, SOLEMNIZE. CELEBRATE emphasizes outward ceremonies or demonstrations; COMMEMORATE, the idea of calling to remembrance in some way; as, we *celebrate* the Fourth of July, and thus *commemorate* the birth of American independence. KEEP, as also OBSERVE, applies primarily to religious occasions or ceremonies; as, to *keep* the Sabbath, to *observe* the rites of the church. To SOLEMNIZE is to perform (commonly the marriage ceremony) according to a ritual.
— *v. i.* To perform a religious ceremony (esp. the Eucharist), or to observe a festival, holiday, or the like.
cel′e-brat′ed (-brāt′ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Distinguished; renowned. — **Syn.** Famous, famed, illustrious. See EMINENT.
cel′e-bra′tion (-brā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of celebrating, or state of being celebrated.
cel′e-bra′tor (sĕl′ē-brā′tẽr), *n.* One who celebrates.
ce-leb′ri-ty (sē-lĕb′rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. State of being celebrated; renown. **2**. A celebrated person. *Colloq.*
ce-ler′i-ty (-lĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *celeritas*, fr. *celer* swift.] Rapidity of motion; speed. — **Syn.** See VELOCITY.
cel′er-y (sĕl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [deriv. of Gr. σέλινον parsley.] A European herbaceous apiaceous plant, the blanched leafstalks of which are eaten as a salad and also cooked.
ce-les′tial (sē-lĕs′chăl), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *caelestis*, fr. *caelum* heaven.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heavens. **2**. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the spiritual heaven; heavenly; divine. **3**. Of or pert. to the Chinese, or Celestial, Empire (as being ruled by a dynasty appointed by heaven), or, *Humorously*, the Chinese people.
Syn. CELESTIAL, HEAVENLY. CELESTIAL usually suggests the more conventionalized notions of heaven, pagan or Christian; as, a *celestial* visitant. HEAVENLY is more apt to suggest spiritual qualities; as, "your *heavenly* father."
Celestial City, the heavenly Jerusalem. — **c. sphere**, a sphere of indefinitely great radius, of which the apparent vault or dome of the sky forms half.
— *n.* **1**. An inhabitant of heaven; a heavenly being. **2**. [*cap.*] A native of China; a Chinese. *Colloq.* — **ce-les′tial-ly**, *adv.*
ce′li-ac. Var. of CŒLIAC.
cel′i-bate (sĕl′ĭ-bāt), *n.* [L. *caelibatus*, fr. *caelebs* unmarried.] An unmarried person. — *a.* Unmarried; single. — **cel′i-ba-cy** (sĕl′ĭ-bȧ-sĭ; sē-lĭb′ȧ-sĭ), *n.*
cell (sĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *cella*.] **1**. A very small close apartment, as in a prison. **2**. A small hollow receptacle, as in a honeycomb. **3**. *Elec.* A receptacle containing electrodes and an electrolyte for generating electricity or for producing electrolysis. **4**. *Biol.* The structural unit of which animals and plants are built up, consisting of a minute mass of protoplasm, generally containing a nucleus, and inclosed in a covering, or cell wall.

Cell, **3**. *Z* Zinc Plate (negative pole); *C* Carbon Plate (positive pole).

cel′lar (sĕl′ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *cellarium* pantry, *cella* storeroom.] **1**. A storeroom for provisions, etc., now always such a room or set of rooms underground. **2**. Specifically, by abbreviation, a wine cellar. — *v. t.* To place or store in or as in a cellar.
cel′lar-age (-āj), *n.* **1**. Cellar space. **2**. Charge for storage in a cellar.
cel′lar-er (-ẽr), *n.* A monastic steward or butler.
cel′lo, **′cel′lo** (chĕl′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). A violoncello. — **cel′list**, **′cel′list** (-ĭst), *n.*
cel′lu-lar (sĕl′ū-lȧr), *a.* [L. *cellula* a little cell.] Consisting of, characterized by, or pert. to, a cell or cells.
cel′lule (-ūl), *n.* A small cell.
cel′lu-loid (-ū-loid), *n.* [*cellulose* + *-oid*.] A substance essentially soluble guncotton and camphor, resembling ivory in texture and color, but often variously colored.
cel′lu-lose (-lōs), *n.* [F.] An inert substance, the chief component of the solid part of plants, of linen, paper, etc.

Neolithic Celt.

celt (sĕlt), *n.* [LL. *celtis* a chisel.] *Archæol.* A primitive chisel or ax-shaped stone or metal implement.

Celt (sĕlt), **Kelt** (kĕlt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. Κελτοί, Κέλται, pl.] **1.** A member of a race of central and western Europe, described by the Romans as tall, blond, and large-bodied. **2.** An individual of any of various Celtic-speaking peoples, including the ancient Gauls and Britons and the modern Bretons, Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Scotch.

Celt'ic (sĕl'tĭk), **Kelt'ic** (kĕl'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celts or their language. — *n.* A group of languages divided into Cymric and Gadhelic.

ce-ment' (sē-mĕnt'; sĕm'ĕnt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *caementum* an unhewn stone, chips of marble, from which mortar was made.] **1.** A substance used in a soft state to join bricks in building, to cover floors, etc., which afterwards becomes hard like stone. **2.** Any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as glue, paste, etc. **3.** Bond of union; that which unites firmly. — (sē-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To unite or stick by or as by a cement. **2.** To overlay with cement. — *v. i.* To become cemented.

cem'en-ta'tion (sĕm'ĕn-tā'shŭn; sē'mĕn-), *n.* **1.** Act or process of cementing; state of being cemented. **2.** Process of surrounding a solid, as iron or green glass, with the powder of some other substance, as charcoal or sand, and heating the whole so that the solid is changed, as into steel or porcelain, by chemical combination with the powder.

cem'e-ter-y (sĕm'ē-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. κοιμητήριον, lit., sleeping chamber.] A place set apart for burial of the dead; graveyard; necropolis.

cen'o-bite (sĕn'ō-bīt; sē'nō-bīt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. κοινόβιος, lit., common life.] One of a religious order dwelling in a convent community; — opposed to *anchoret*, or *hermit*. — **cen'o-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), **cen'o-bit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

cen'o-taph (sĕn'ō-tăf), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. κενοτάφιον; κενός empty + τάφος burial, tomb.] A monument erected in honor of a person buried elsewhere. [ZOIC.

Censer.

Ce'no-zo'ic (sē'nō-zō'ĭk; sĕn'ō-), *a.* See MESO-

cense (sĕns), *v. t.* To offer incense to.

cen'ser (sĕn'sĕr), *n.* [for *incenser*.] A vessel for perfumes, esp. one to burn incense in.

cen'sor (-sŏr; -sēr), *n.* [L., fr. *censere* to value, tax.] **1.** One of two magistrates of ancient Rome who took the census, and who became overseers of morals and conduct. **2.** One who acts as an overseer of morals and conduct; esp., an official empowered to examine written or printed matter in order to forbid publication if objectionable. **3.** A faultfinder; censurer. — *v. t.* To subject to the action of a censor. — **cen-so'ri-al** (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.*

cen-so'ri-ous (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* **1.** Addicted to censure; apt to condemn. **2.** Implying or expressing censure. — **Syn.** Faultfinding, carping, caviling, condemnatory. — **cen-so'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cen-so'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

cen'sor-ship (sĕn'sŏr-shĭp; sĕn'sēr-), *n.* See -SHIP.

cen'sur-a-ble (-shŭr-ă-b'l), *a.* Deserving of, or subject to, censure; blamable. — **cen'sur-a-bly**, *adv.*

cen'sure (-shŭr), *n.* [L. *censura*, fr. *censere* to value, tax.] **1.** Judgment, opinion, or sentence; esp., an ecclesiastical reprimand. *Obs., exc. Eccl.* **2.** Act of finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; hostile criticism. — **Syn.** Blame, reproof, condemnation, reprobation, disapproval, disapprobation, reprehension, animadversion, reflection. — *v. t. & i.*; -SURED (-shŭrd); -SUR-ING. **1.** To estimate; judge. *Obs.* **2.** To condemn; sentence. *Obs.* **3.** To find fault with or condemn as wrong; criticize adversely.

Syn. Upbraid, chide, rebuke, reprove, admonish. — CENSURE, BLAME, CONDEMN, REPROBATE agree in the idea of an unfavorable opinion. To CENSURE is to criticize adversely. To BLAME is to find fault with as culpable. CONDEMN is more judicial, and implies an adverse judgment. To REPROBATE is to condemn strongly or with detestation.

cen'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *censere* to value, tax.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* A numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, for taxation, etc. **2.** An official enumeration of the population of a country, city, or other place, generally with classified social and economic statistics.

cent (sĕnt), *n.* [F., honored, L. *centum*.] **1.** A hundred; — used only in *per cent* (see PER CENT). **2.** The 100th part of the unit in various monetary systems, or a coin of this value.

cen'tal (sĕn'tăl), *n.* A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois. — *a.* Relating to a hundred, or to the use of the cental.

cen'taur (-tôr), *n.* [L. *Centaurus*, Gr. Κένταυρος.] *Gr. Myth.* One of a race, half man and half horse, of descendants of Ixion, dwelling in the mountains of Thessaly.

cen'tau-ry (-tô-rĭ), *n.* Any of various herbs of the gentian family, some of which have medicinal properties, reputed to have been discovered by the centaur Chiron.

cen'te-na'ri-an (sĕn'tē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hundred years. — *n.* A person a hundred years old.

cen'te-na-ry (sĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *centenarius*, fr. *centum* a hundred.] Of or pert. to a period of 100 years; centennial. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A century. **2.** A centennial.

cen-ten'ni-al (sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *centum* hundred + *annus* year.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or completing a space of, 100 years. **2.** Lasting, or aged, 100 years. — *n.* A one hundredth anniversary or its celebration; a centenary.

cen'ter, cen'tre (sĕn'tĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. κέντρον sharp point, center of a circle.] **1.** The middle point or place. **2.** The central portion of anything, or a thing, a person, or a group of persons, at such point. **3.** That about which a body revolves or rotates; hence, a point of concentration; a point from which things, etc., proceed. **4.** The middle point of the earth, or the earth itself as being the middle point of the universe. *Obs.* **5.** Those members of a legislative assembly, as the Moderates in France or the Roman Catholic party in Germany, who occupy benches in the center of the chamber. See LEFT, *n.*, 2; RIGHT, *n.*, 4. [As used of a particular group usually *cap.*] — *v. t.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tĕrd); -TER-ING or -TRING. **1.** To place or fix in or at the center. **2.** To collect to a point; concentrate. — *v. i.* To be centered.

cen'ter-board', cen'tre-board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* *Naut.* In a sailing vessel, a device, usually a broad board or a slab of wood or metal pivoted so that it can be raised into a trunk amidships or lowered to increase the lateral resistance.

cen'ter-ing (-ĭng), **cen'tring** (-trĭng), *n.* Also **cen'tre-ing.** **1.** Act of one that centers. **2.** A substructure on which a masonry arch or vault is built until self-supporting.

cen-tes'i-mal (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *centesimus* hundredth.] Hundredth; pertaining to, or divided into, hundredths.

cen'ti- (sĕn'tĭ-). **1.** [L. *centi-*, fr. *centum* hundred.] A combining form signifying *hundred*. **2.** [F. *centi-*.] A combining form used, chiefly in the metric system, to signify *hundredth part*; as, *centi*meter, *centi*gram, etc.

cen'ti-grade (-grād), *a.* [*centi-* + L. *gradus* degree.] Consisting of a hundred degrees or divisions; specifically, of or pert. to the centigrade thermometer (abbr. C.), on which the distance between the freezing point and boiling point of water is divided into 100 equal parts, or degrees, so that 0° C. corresponds to 32° F., and 100° C. to 212° F.

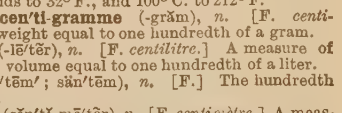
cen'ti-gram, cen'ti-gramme (-grăm), *n.* [F. *centigramme*.] A weight equal to one hundredth of a gram.

cen'ti-li'ter } (-lē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *centilitre*.] A measure of
cen'ti-li'tre } volume equal to one hundredth of a liter.

cen'time' (săn'tēm'; săn'tēm), *n.* [F.] The hundredth part of a franc.

cen'ti-me'ter } (sĕn'tĭ-mē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *centimètre*.] A meas-
cen'ti-me'tre } ure of length equal to one 100th of a meter.

cen'ti-pede (-pēd), *n.* [L. *centipeda*; *centum* hundred + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Any of numerous myriapods with a long flattened body, and the anterior legs modified into poison fangs.



Centipede. (½)

o cen'ti-stere (sĕn'tĭ-stēr; *F.* săn'tē-stâr'), *n.* [F. *centistère*.] One hundredth of a stere, or cubic meter; 0.353 cubic foot.

cent'ner (sĕnt'nĕr), *n.* [G., a hundredweight, fr. L. *centenarius* of a hundred.] **1.** A commercial hundredweight in several Continental countries, generally 50 kilograms, or 110.23 lbs. **2.** A weight (metric centner) of 100 kilograms, or 220.46 lbs. **3.** The British cental.

cen'to (sĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [L.] **1.** A patchwork. *Obs.* **2.** A literary or musical work formed of selections.

cen'tral (-trăl), *a.* Relating to, situated in or near, or containing or constituting, the center; equidistant or equally accessible from certain points; fig., chief; leading; dominant. — **cen'tral-ly**, *adv.* — **cen'tral-ness**, *n.*

cen-tral'i-ty (sĕn-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being central; central position.

cen'tral-ize (sĕn'trăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To bring to a central point; bring under one system or control. — **cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn); -i-zā'shŭn), *n.*

cen'tre (sĕn'tĕr). Var. of CENTER.

cen'tri- (sĕn'trĭ-). Combining form for *center*.

cen'tric (-trĭk), *a.* Placed in or at the center. — **cen'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cen-tric'i-ty** (sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

cen-trif'u-gal (sĕn-trĭf'ū-găl), *a.* [*centri-* + L. *fugere* to flee.] Proceeding from the center; designating a force (**centrifugal force**) directed outward when a body is made to move in a curved path. — **cen-trif'u-gal-ly**, *adv.*

cen-trip'e-tal (-trĭp'ĕ-tăl), *a.* [*centri-* + L. *petere* to move toward.] Proceeding or directed toward the center; designating a force (**centripetal force**) directed toward the center. — **cen-trip'e-tal-ly**, *adv.*

cen-tum'vir (sĕn-tŭm'vẽr), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-VIRI** (-vĭ-rī). [L. *centum* hundred + *vir*, pl. *viri*, man.] *Roman Hist.* One of a civil court of about 100 judges or jurors.

cen'tu-ple (sĕn'tū-p'l), *a.* Hundredfold. — *v. t.*; **-PLED** (-p'ld); **-PLING** (-plĭng). To increase a hundredfold.

cen-tu'ri-on (sĕn-tū'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *centurio*, fr. *centuria*. See CENTURY.] *Roman Hist.* A captain of a century.

cen'tu-ry (sĕn'tū-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [L. *centuria*, fr. *centum* hundred.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* **a** A division of the Roman army, of varying size, originally of 100 men. **b** One of the divisions of the people formed to vote for civil officers. **2.** Any body of 100 men, or of 100 things. **3.** A period of 100 years. — **cen-tu'ri-al** (sĕn-tū'rĭ-ăl), *a.*

century plant. A Mexican fleshy-leaved species of agave commonly cultivated as a house plant, formerly believed not to blossom until 100 years old.

ce-phal'ic (sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. κεφαλή head.] Of, pert. to, directed toward, or situated near, the head.

ceph'a-lo-pod' (sĕf'ă-lō-pŏd'), *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή head + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Zoöl.* Any of the highest class (*Cephalopoda*) of mollusks, containing the squids, cuttlefishes, octopus, etc., having around the front of the head a group of muscular arms, usually furnished with prehensile suckers.

Ce'pheus (sē'fūs; sē'fē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κηφεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* An Ethiopian king, father of Andromeda, placed among the stars after his death.

ce-ra'ceous (sē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cera* wax.] Waxy.

ce-ram'ic (sē-răm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κεραμικός, fr. κέραμος earthenware.] Of or pertaining to pottery.

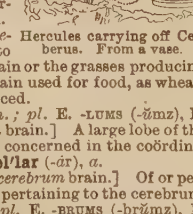
ce-ram'ics (-ĭks), *n.* [see **-ICS.**] Art of making things of baked clay, as pottery, tiles, etc.

ce-ras'tes (sē-răs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κεράστης, lit., horned, κέρας horn.] The horned viper of Egypt, Palestine, etc. It is very venomous.

ce'rate (sē'rāt), *n.* [L. *ceratum*, deriv. of *cera* wax.] *Pharm.* A form of unctuous preparation, for external use.

ce'rat-ed (-rāt-ĕd), *p. a.* [L. *ceratus.*] Covered with wax.

Cer'ber-us (sûr'bẽr-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κέρβερος.] *Class. Myth.* A three-headed dog with a serpent tail, and with serpents about the body, guarding the entrance to the infernal regions. — **Cer-be're-an** (sûr-bē'rē-ăn), *a.*



Hercules carrying off Cerberus. From a vase.

cere (sēr), *v. t.*; **CERED** (sērd); **CER'ING** (sēr'ĭng). [L. *cerare.*] To wrap in or as in a cerecloth.

cere, *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] *Zoöl.* A soft swollen area, occurring typically in birds of prey and in parrots, in which the nostrils open.

ce're-al (sē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *Cerealis* pert. to Ceres, and hence, to agriculture.] Of or pert. to grain or the grasses producing it. — *n.* Any grass yielding grain used for food, as wheat, rice, etc., or the grain so produced.

cer'e-bel'lum (sĕr'ĕ-bĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-LUMS** (-ŭmz), L. **-LA** (-ă). [L., dim. of *cerebrum* brain.] A large lobe of the dorsal part of the brain. It is concerned in the coördination of movements. — **cer'e-bel'lar** (-ăr), *a.*

cer'e-bral (sĕr'ĕ-brăl), *a.* [L. *cerebrum* brain.] Of or pertaining to the brain; also, of or pertaining to the cerebrum.

cer'e-brum (sĕr'ĕ-brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-BRUMS** (-brŭmz), L. **-BRA** (-bră). [L., the brain.] The hemispheres of the brain, constituting the part most concerned in the voluntary and conscious mental processes.

cere'cloth' (sēr'klŏth'; 62), *n.* [L. *cera* wax + E. *cloth.*] Cloth, or a cloth, treated with melted wax, or with glutinous matter, used esp. for wrapping a dead body.

cered (sērd), *a.* *Zoöl.* Provided with a cere.

cere'ment (sēr'mĕnt), *n.* Usually in *pl.* A cerecloth, or any shroud for the dead.

cer'e-mo'ni-al (sĕr'ĕ-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to, characterized by, or of the nature of, ceremonies or ceremony.

Syn. Ritual; precise, punctilious, studied, stiff, prim. — CEREMONIAL, CEREMONIOUS, FORMAL. *Ceremonial* applies only to things; *ceremonious*, to either persons or things. That is CEREMONIAL which relates to, or consists in, outward forms or ceremonies; as, the *ceremonial* gown. CEREMONIOUS applies to that which is characterized by ceremony (often elaborate or pompous), or to one addicted to a punctilious observance of formalities; as, they took *ceremonious* leave. FORMAL, as compared with *ceremonial*, suggests set form or procedure rather than external rites (as, a *formal* call or occasion); as compared with *ceremonious*, *formal* suggests rigor, stiffness, or restraint, rather than show or pomp; as, his manner is *formal* and old-fashioned.

—*n.* **1.** A system of rules and ceremonies enjoined by law or by custom, as in worship; ritual. **2.** A ceremonial usage or formality; a rite. — **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* — **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ist**, *n.*

cer'e-mo'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Ceremonial. **2.** According to prescribed or customary forms; punctilious. — **Syn.** See CEREMONIAL. — **cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

cer'e-mo-ny (sĕr'ĕ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-MONIES** (-nĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *caerimonia.*] **1.** A formal act or series of acts, often symbolical, prescribed by law, custom, or authority in matters of religion, of state, etc. **2.** Disparagingly, a mere outward form; loosely, anything done ceremoniously. **3.** Ceremonial state or display. *Archaic.* **4.** A ceremonial symbol, as a scepter. *Obs.* **5.** A sign; portent. *Obs.*

Syn. Observance, ritual, solemnity. — FORM, CEREMONY, RITE. A FORM is an established method of procedure; as, the *forms* of society. CEREMONY is more specific than *form*, and implies certain outward acts, usually impressive or dignified, associated with some religious, public, or state occasion; as, the marriage *ceremony*. RITE suggests more definitely the solemn, religious, or secret character of the service or occasion; as, the *rites* of the Greek Church.

Ce'res (sē'rēz), *n.* [L. *Ceres*, also, corn, grain.] *Roman Relig.* A daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of growing vegetation. She was identified with Demeter.

ce're-us (sē'rē-ŭs), *n.* [L., wax candle, *cera* wax; — from the columnar shape of one species.] Any of a tropical American genus (*Cereus*) of xerophytic plants of the cactus family.

ce-rise' (sĕ-rēz'), *a.* [F., a cherry.] Of the color of the bright red cherry. — *n.* A cerise color.

ce'ri-um (sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. the asteroid *Ceres.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic element, malleable and ductile. Sym., *Ce;* at. wt., 140.25. Its oxide, **ceria**, is a rare earth. See EARTH, 9.

cer'nu-ous (sûr'nū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cernuus* with the face turned toward the earth.] Inclining; nodding; pendulous.

ce-rog'ra-phy (sē-rŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax + *-graphy.*] Art of making forms or designs in, upon, or with, wax.

ce-roon' (-rōōn'). Var. of SEROON.

cer'tain (sûr'tĭn), *a.* [F., fr. L. *certus*, orig. p. p. of *cernere* to perceive, decide.] **1.** Fixed; stated; settled. **2.** Sure or dependable; reliable. **3.** Not to be doubted or denied; indubitable. **4.** Assured in mind; sure. **5.** Determined; resolved. *Obs. or Archaic.* **6.** Destined; sure; — followed by an infinitive. **7.** One or some specific (thing or person not further described); as, a *certain* town. — **Syn.** True, undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indisputable; unhesitating, undoubting, positive. See SURE.

cer'tain-ly, *adv.* In a manner that is certain; definitely; surely; undoubtedly.

cer'tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** A fact unquestionably established. **2.** Quality, state, or fact of being certain, externally or mentally; certitude.

cer'tes (sûr'tēz; -tĭz; *rarely, in poetry, monosyllabic*), *adv.* [F., prop. a pl. fem.] Certainly; verily. *Archaic.*

cer-tif'i-cate (sûr-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *certificatus*, p. p. of *certificare* to certify.] **1.** A certified statement; a written testimony to the truth of any fact; anything that certifies. **2.** A written declaration legally authenticated. — (-kāt), *v. t.*; **-CAT'ED** (-kā'tĕd); **-CAT'ING.** **1.** To verify or attest by certificate. **2.** To furnish with, or authorize or license by, a certificate. — **cer'ti-fi-ca'tion** (sûr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **cer-tif'i-ca-to-ry** (sûr-tĭf'ĭ-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

cer'ti-fy (sûr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING.** [fr. F., fr. LL. *certificare*; L. *certus* certain + *facere* to make.] **1.** To attest authoritatively; verify. **2.** To testify to in writing. **3.** To give certain information to; assure. **4.** *Banking.* To guarantee (a check) as good by so indicating upon its face. *U. S.*

cer'ti-o-ra'ri (sûr'shĭ-ō-rā'rī; 3), *n.* [from *certiorari* to

be certified, in the Latin form of the writ.] *Law.* A writ to call up records, for review or relief.

cer'ti-tude (sûr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being mentally certain; mental assurance as to a belief or opinion.

ce-ru'le-an (sē-rōō'lē-ăn), *a. & n.* [L. *caeruleus.*] Azure.

ce-ru'men (-mĕn), *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] Earwax.

ce'ruse (sē'rōōs; sē-rōōs'), *n.* [F. *céruse*, L. *cerussa.*] **1.** White lead. **2.** A cosmetic containing white lead.

cer'vi-cal (sûr'vĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *cervix, -icis*, neck.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the neck.

cer'vine (sûr'vīn; -vĭn), *a.* [L. *cervinus*, fr. *cervus* deer.] Of or pertaining to the deer.

cer'vix (-vĭks), *n.; pl.* E. -VIXES (-ĕz; 24), L. -VICES (-vĭ-sēz). [L.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The neck of an organ or part.

ces'pi-tose' (sĕs'pĭ-tōs'), *a.* [L. *cæspes* turf.] Pert. to or resembling turf; matted or tufted. — **ces'pi-tose'ly**, *adv.*

cess (sĕs), *n.* [for *sess*, for ASSESS.] **1.** An assessment; tax. *Obs., Local, or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Assessment; estimation; — only in *out of all cess. Obs.* — *v. t.* To assess; tax.

ces-sa'tion (sĕ-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cessatio*, fr. *cessare.* See CEASE.] Act or fact of ceasing; a stop. — **Syn.** Rest, stay, pause, discontinuance, intermission, interval, respite, interruption, recess, remission.

ces'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cessio*, fr. *cedere* to give way.] A yielding or surrender, as of rights, to another; ceding.

cess'pool' (sĕs'pōōl'), *n.* A cistern in a drain to collect sewage. Fig., any receptacle of filth.

ces'tode (sĕs'tōd), *n.* [fr. Gr. κεστός girdle.] *Zoöl.* A member of a certain class (*Cestoda*) of internally parasitic worms, including the tapeworm. — **ces'toid** (-toid), *a. & n.*

ces'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., girdle, Gr. κεστός, lit., stitched, embroidered.] *Antiq.* A girdle, esp. that of Aphrodite (or Venus) which gave the wearer the power of exciting love.

ces'tus, *n.* [L. *caestus, cestus.*] *Antiq.* A covering for the hands of boxers, made of leather bands, and often loaded with lead or iron.

Cestus.

ce-su'ra, ce-su'ral. Vars. of CÆSURA, CÆSURAL.

ce-ta'cean (sē-tā'shăn), *n.* [L. *cetus* whale, fr. Gr. κῆτος.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Cetacea*) of aquatic, mostly marine, mammals, consisting of the whales, dolphins, porpoises, etc. — **ce-ta'cean**, *a.* — **ce-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

Ce'yx (sē'ĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κήϋξ.] See HALCYONE.

cha'bouk, cha'buk (chä'bo͝ok), *n.* [Hind. *chābuk* horse-whip.] In the Orient, a long whip, as for flogging.

chack (chăk; chäk), *n.* A small portion (of food). *Scot.*

chafe (chāf), *v. t.;* CHAFED (chāft); CHAF'ING (chāf'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *calefacere, calfacere*, to warm; *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make.] **1.** To rub in order to stimulate and warm. **2.** To rub so as to wear away; fret; gall. **3.** To anger; fret; irritate. — **Syn.** Vex, excite, inflame. — *v. i.* **1.** To rub; move, as one body on or against another, so as to cause friction. **2.** To be vexed; fret. — *n.* **1.** Heated state of mind or temper; fret; fury. *Archaic.* **2.** Rubbing; friction; also, injury or wear caused by friction.

chaf'er (chāf'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *ceafor.*] Any of various scarabæoid beetles, as the June beetle; esp., the cockchafer.

chaff (chăf), *n.* [AS. *ceaf.*] **1.** The husks of grains and grasses separated from the seed by threshing, winnowing, etc. **2.** Anything light and worthless; refuse. **3.** Light jesting talk; banter; raillery. — *v. t. & i.* To banter; rally. — **Syn.** See RIDICULE. — **chaff'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

chaf'fer (chăf'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *céap* bargain, price + *faru* a journey.] **1.** Traffic. *Obs.* **2.** Bargaining; haggling about price. — *v. i.* To bargain or negotiate; esp., to haggle about terms. — **chaf'fer-er**, *n.*

chaf'finch (chăf'ĭnch; chăf'-), *n.* [AS. *ceaffinc.* See CHAFF; FINCH.] A kind of finch often kept as a cage bird.

chaff'y (chăf'ĭ), *a.;* CHAFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Abounding in or resembling chaff. **2.** Light or worthless as chaff.

chaf'ing (chāf'ĭng), *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of CHAFE. — **chafing dish**, a vessel for cooking on the table, or for keeping food warm, either by coals, by a lamp, or by hot water.

cha-grin' (shȧ-grĭn' *or, esp. in British usage*, -grēn'), *n.* [F.] Mental disquietude due to wounded pride, failure, disappointment, etc.; acute vexation. — **Syn.** Mortification, disgust. See VEXATION. — *v. t.* To excite chagrin in; mortify; — chiefly in the *passive.*

chain (chān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *catena.*] **1.** A series of links or rings, usually of metal, joined together. **2.** That which confines, fetters, or secures; bond; fetter; hence, esp. in *pl.*, imprisonment; bondage. **3.** A series of things connected as if in a chain (sense 1). **4.** *Surveying.* A chain-like measuring instrument. The *engineer's chain* is 100 ft. long; the *surveyor's chain*, 66 ft. long. **5.** *Naut.* An iron link, plate, or bar held (in large vessels) by a chain bolted to the side of a vessel to hold the deadeyes; — usually in *pl.;* also, *pl.*, the channels. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten, secure, or connect with or as with a chain. **2.** Hence: To fetter; restrain; enslave. — *v. i.* To join in or as in a chain.

chain gang. A gang, esp. of convicts, chained together.

chain mail. Flexible armor of interlinked metal rings.

chain pump. A pump having an endless chain (usually bearing disks or lifts that fit a tube through which the ascending part passes) dipping below the water and running over a drum or wheel by which it is moved.

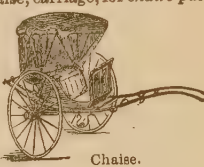
chain shot. *Mil.* A kind of shot consisting of two balls or half balls united by a short chain.

chain stitch. **1.** A kind of ornamental stitch. **2.** *Machine Sewing.* A loop stitch. Cf. LOCK STITCH; see STITCH.

chair (châr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. καθέδρα; κατά down + root of ἕζεσθαι to sit.] **1.** A movable single seat with a back. **2.** A seat of authority, state, or dignity; an office of authority, dignity, etc., or the dignity or authority itself. **3.** A chairman. **4.** A sedan chair. *Obs.* — *v. t.* **1.** To place in a chair, esp. in a chair of office; enthrone. **2.** To carry in triumph on a chair or seat. *Eng.*

chair'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. **1.** The occupant of a chair of authority; esp., a presiding officer. **2.** One whose business it is to convey persons in a chair. — **chair'man-ship**, *n.*

chaise (shāz), *n.* [F., chair, chaise, carriage, for *chaire* pulpit.] **1.** A two- or four-wheeled, usually one-horse, carriage with a calash top, and the body hung on thorough-braces. **2.** A post chaise; loosely, any light carriage or pleasure cart.



Chaise.

cha-la'za (kȧ-lā'zȧ), *n.;* L. *pl.* -ZÆ (-zē). [fr. Gr. χάλαζα hail.] *Embryol.* Either of a pair of spiral bands in the white of a bird's egg which hold the yolk in place.

chal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nĭ; kăl'sĕ-dō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *chalcedonius.*] A translucent variety of quartz, commonly pale blue or gray, with waxlike luster.

chal'cid (kăl'sĭd), *n., or* **chalcid fly.** Any of a very large group of hymenopterous insects, mostly parasitic in the larval state on the larvæ or pupæ of other insects.

chal-cog'ra-phy (kăl-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. χαλκός copper, brass + *-graphy.*] Act or art of engraving on copper or brass, esp. for printing. — **chal-cog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.*

Chal-da'ic (-dā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Chaldea; Chaldean.

Chal-de'an (-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Chaldea or its people; hence, of or pert. to astrology, magic, etc. — *n.* **1.** One of an ancient Semitic tribe that became the dominant people of Babylonia. **2.** A person versed in Babylonian lore, esp. astrology; a soothsayer. **3.** Language of the Chaldeans.

Chal'dee' (kăl'dē'; kăl-dē'), *a. & n.* Chaldean.

chal'dron (chôl'drŭn), *n.* [OF. Same word as *caldron.*] A nearly obsolete English dry measure for coal, lime, etc., commonly equal to 32 bushels.

cha-let' (shȧ-lā'; shȧ'lĕ'; shȧl'ȧ), *n.* [F.] **1.** A herdsman's cabin in the Swiss mountains, or a small wooden cottage of the Alpine regions, esp. of Switzerland. **2.** A cottage, esp. a country house, built in the style of the Swiss cottages.

Chalet.

chal'ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *calix* cup.] **1.** A goblet; esp., the cup used in the Lord's Supper. *Now Poetic or in elevated use.* **2.** A flower cup.

chal'iced (-ĭst), *a.* Having a cup-shaped blossom.

chalk (chôk), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. L. *calx* limestone.] **1.** *Min.* A soft limestone, white, gray, or buff in color, chiefly composed of the shells of foraminifers. **2.** Chalklike material,

esp. that used in crayons; a piece of such material. **3.** A score, or account of credit; hence, credit; tick. — *v. t.* **1.** To treat or mix with chalk; whiten with chalk; hence, to make pale; bleach. **2.** To write or outline with chalk; specif., *Obs. or Colloq.*, to record in chalk (esp. an account); score; charge. — **chalk'y,** *a.*

chalk'stone' (chôk'stōn'), *n.* A mass of chalk.

chal'lenge (chăl'ĕnj; 24), *v. t.*; -LENGED (-ĕnjd); -LENG-ING (-ĕn-jĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *calumniari* to attack with false accusations. See CALUMNY.] **1.** *Mil.* To question, and demand the countersign from. **2.** *Law.* To object to; take formal exception to. **3.** To object to the reception of the vote of (a voter). *U. S.* **4.** To take exception to; question; dispute. **5.** To claim as due, as respect, etc. **6.** To call or invite defiantly to a contest; defy; dare. — *v. i.* To challenge a person, right, act, or the like. — *n.* Act of challenging; that which is said or done in challenging. — **chal'lenge-a-ble,** *a.* — **chal'leng-er,** *n.*

chal'lis (shăl'ĭ; chăl'ĭs), *n.* Also **chal'lie** (shăl'ĭ). A lightweight cotton or wool dress fabric, usually figured.

Chal'y-be'an (kăl'ĭ-bē'ăn; kā-lĭb'ē-ăn), *a.* [L. *chalybeius*, fr. *chalybs* steel, Gr. χάλυψ.] Of or pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people of Pontus in Asia Minor, celebrated as workers in iron and steel.

cha-lyb'e-ate (kā-lĭb'ē-āt), *a.* [see CHALYBEAN.] Impregnated with salts of iron; having a taste due to iron. — *n.* A chalybeate water, liquid, or medicine.

cham (kăm). Var. of KHAN, a ruler.

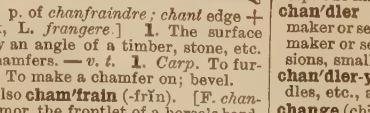
cham'ber (chām'bĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *camera* vault, LL., chamber, Gr *καμάρα* anything with an arched covering.] **1.** A room in a house; esp., a bedroom. **2.** The reception room of a great personage. **3.** **a** *pl.* Rooms for single persons in a lodging house or tenement, or arranged in sets for offices, etc. **b** *Law.* A room or rooms where a lawyer or judge transacts business; — usually in *pl.* **4.** A hall for deliberative meetings. **5.** A deliberative body, as a legislature or court. **6.** A compartment; an inclosed space. **7.** That part of the bore of a piece of ordnance which holds the charge; in a revolver, formerly, any of the barrels for cartridges, now, any compartment of the cartridge cylinder. — **Syn.** See ROOM. — *v. t. & i.* To put or lodge in or as in, or to furnish with, a chamber; inclose; confine.

cham'ber-er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** An attendant in a chamber. *Obs.* **2.** A frequenter of ladies' chambers; a gallant. *Archaic.*

cham'ber-lain (-lĭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. OHG. *chamerling, chamarlinc; kammer* chamber (fr. L. *camera*) + 1st *-ling*, 1.] **1.** An attendant on a monarch or nobleman in his bedchamber (*Archaic*), or in his private chambers; hence, in Europe, one of the high officers of a court. **2.** A steward; esp.: **a** A treasurer or receiver of public money. **b** A nobleman's high steward or factor.

cham'ber-maid' (-mād'), *n.* A maidservant who has the care of chambers, making the beds, sweeping, etc.

cha-me'le-on (kā-mē'lē-ŭn), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. χαμαιλέων; χαμαί on the ground + λέων lion.] **1.** Any of various lizards notable for changing their color. **2.** A person likened to a chameleon, as for changeableness.



Common Chameleon. (½)

cham'fer (chăm'fĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. p. p. of *chanfraindre; chant* edge + OF. *fraindre* to break, L. *frangere*.] **1.** The surface formed by cutting away an angle of a timber, stone, etc. **2.** A tool for cutting chamfers. — *v. t.* **1.** *Carp.* To furrow; groove; flute. **2.** To make a chamfer on; bevel.

cham'fron (-frŏn), *n.* Also **cham'frain** (-frĭn). [F. *chanfrein.*] In medieval armor, the frontlet of a horse's bard.

cham'ois (shăm'ĭ; shā/mwä'; shā-moi'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A small goatlike antelope of the mountain ridges of Europe and southwestern Asia. **2.** Also *chammy, shammy.* A soft, pliant leather, originally of the skin of the chamois.

☞ In Deut. xiv. 5, *chamois*, in the Revised and Authorized Versions, is by some thought to mean *giraffe*, but probably *an African wild sheep* is intended; in the Douay Version *chamois* here translates another word rendered *wild goat* in the Authorized and Revised Versions.

cham'o-mile. Var. of CAMOMILE.

champ (chămp), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bite and chew with force and noise; munch. **2.** To mash, trample, or the like. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *n.* Act of champing, as of a horse.

cham'pac, cham'pak (chŭm'pŭk; chŭm'pŭk), *n.* An East Indian tree related to the magnolia.

cham-pagne' (shăm-pān'), *n.* [F. See CHAMPAIGN.] A white sparkling wine made in the old province of Champagne, France; also, any wine of that type.

cham-paign' (-pān'), *n.* [OF. *champaigne;* same word as *campagne.* See CAMPAIGN.] A plain; level field. — *a.* Of, of the nature of, or relating to, flat open country.

cham'pi-on (chăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *campio*, fr. L. *campus* (battle) field.] **1.** A contestant or fighter, esp. in behalf of another or a cause; defender; advocate. **2.** One formally acknowledged supreme in a branch of athletics or game of skill, and ready to contend with any qualified challenger. **3.** Anything awarded first prize or place in competition. — *v. t.* **1.** To challenge; defy. *Obs.* **2.** To attend or defend as champion. — **cham'pi-on-ship',** *n.*

chance (chăns), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *cadentia* a falling (as of the dice), L. *cadere* to fall.] **1.** The happening of events; fortune; hap. **2.** A happening in a particular way; a fortuity; often, *Archaic*, a mishap. **3.** A possibility or likelihood of anything happening; hence, opportunity. **4.** A hypothetical agent or mode of activity other than a force, law, or purpose; fortune; fate; — often personified. **5.** Connection of events not relevant to the interest of the observer, or such a connection resulting from accidental causation. **6.** Degree of probability. — *v. i.*; CHANCED (chănst); CHANC'ING (chăn'sĭng). To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation; happen; come to pass. — **Syn.** See HAPPEN. — *v. t.* To risk; — usually with *it. Colloq.* — *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

chan'cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *cancelli* lattices, crossbars. The *chancel* was formerly inclosed with lattices or crossbars.] *Eccl. & Arch* **a** That part of a church reserved for the clergy. **b** All that part of a church east of the nave, including the choir proper and sanctuary.

chan'cel-lor (-ĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *cancellarius* chancellor, fr. L. *cancelli* crossbars, which surrounded the seat of judgment.] **1.** A secretary, esp. an official one of a nobleman, prince, or king. **2.** [*cap.*] **a** The Lord Chancellor, who is the chief chancery, or equity, judge in England: *Eng.* **b** Any of various other high officials. **3.** The head of some universities. **4.** The chief minister of state in Austria-Hungary or in the German Empire. **5.** A judge in a statutory court of chancery; specif., the presiding judge. *U. S.* — **chan'cel-lor-ship',** *n.*

chance'-med'ley (chăns'mĕd'lĭ), *n.* [prop., a mingled (OF. *medlée, meslée*, p. p. fem.) chance.] **1.** *Law.* Accidental homicide, not entirely without fault, but without evil intent. **2.** Haphazard action.

chan'cer-y (chăn'sĕr-ĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *cancellaria*, fr. L. *cancellarius.* See CHANCELLOR.] **1.** In England, the court presided over by the Lord Chancellor, now having equity jurisdiction only. **2.** In the United States, a court of equity. **3.** Chancery practice or principles; equity. — **in chancery.** **a** In litigation in a court of chancery; also, under the superintendence of the Lord Chancellor. **b** Fig.: In a helpless or awkward position (alluding to the former proverbial dilatoriness of chancery causes).

chanc'y (chăn'sĭ), *a.* Uncertain; risky. *Colloq. or Dial.*

chan'de-lier' (shăn'dĕ-lēr'), *n.* [F. See CHANDLER.] A branched candlestick, lamp stand, gas fixture, or the like, esp. one hanging from the ceiling.

chan'dler (chăn'dlĕr), *n.* [F. *chandelier* candlestick, maker or seller of candles, deriv. of L. *candela* candle.] **1.** A maker or seller of candles. **2.** A dealer in groceries, provisions, small wares, etc.; as, a ship *chandler.*

chan'dler-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DLERIES (-ĭz). A place where candles, etc., are kept, or where a chandler does business.

change (chānj), *v. t.*; CHANGED (chānjd); CHANG'ING (chān'jĭng). [fr. F., fr. LL. *cambiare* to exchange, barter, L. *cambire.*] **1.** To alter by substituting something for, or by giving up for something else; put or take another or others in place of. **2.** To give and take reciprocally; exchange; — often with *with.* **3.** To make different; turn; convert. — *v. i.* **1.** To be changed. **2.** To make a change of place or circumstances; shift; — often with *about.* Specif., *Colloq.*, to change vehicles, as cars. **3.** To change one's clothes. — *n.* **1.** Act or fact of changing, as in conditions or circumstances; variety. **2.** Exchange; commerce. *Obs.* **3.** A place where men meet to transact business; exchange; —

now chiefly with *on* or *upon* and commonly, though erroneously, written '*change*. **4.** Any variation; alteration; mutation. **5.** Changefulness; caprice. *Obs.* **6.** Change of key; modulation in music. **7. a** Money given in exchange for money of a higher denomination, or of another currency. **b** The balance returned when payment is made by a coin or note exceeding the sum due.

change'a-ble (chān'jə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of changing; mutable; variable. **2.** Appearing different in different lights or circumstances.— **change'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **change'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **change'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

change'ful (chānj'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of change; uncertain.

change'less, *a.* That does not change.

change'ling (chānj'lĭng), *n.* **1.** One apt to change; waverer; turncoat. *Archaic.* **2.** One left or taken in place of another; esp., a child supposed to have been exchanged secretly for another by fairies or elves.

chang'er (chān'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who changes the form of anything. **2.** A money changer. *Archaic.*

chan'nel (chăn'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *canalis*. See CANAL.] **1.** The bed of a natural stream. **2.** The deeper part of a waterway. **3.** *Geog.* A strait, or narrow sea, between two portions of land. **4.** A closed course or conduit, as a tube. **5.** That through which anything passes; means or medium of passing, conveying, or transmitting. **6.** [for CHAIN WALE.] *Naut.* One of the flat ledges bolted to the outside of a vessel, to spread the shrouds. — *v. t.*; -NELED (-ĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. **1.** To form a channel in; groove. **2.** To convey through or as through a channel.

chan'son (shăn'sŏn; *F.* shän'sôN'), *n.*; *pl.* -SONS (-sŏnz; -sôN'). [F., fr. L. *cantio* song.] A song.

chant (chănt), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *cantare*, intens. of *canere* to sing.] **1.** To sing. **2.** *Music.* To sing or recite after the manner of a chant; intone. **3.** To praise (a horse) falsely, or sell by so doing. *Slang or Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To sing. **2.** *Music.* To sing a chant; intone. **3.** To utter or repeat a statement monotonously. — *n.* **1.** Song; melody. **2.** *Music.* A short, simple melody or phrase characterized by the reciting of an indefinite number of syllables to one tone, used in public worship. **3.** A composition chanted or for chanting. **4.** A singing modulation of the voice in speaking. — **chant'er** (chăn'tĕr), *n.* — **chan'tress**, *n. fem.*

chant'ey (shăn'tĭ; chăn'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-tĭz). *Naut.* A song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work.

chan'ti-cleer (chăn'tĭ-klēr), *n.* [fr. the name of the cock in the *Roman de Renart*, or Romance of Reynard (the Fox); F. *chanter* to chant + *clair* clear.] A cock; — so called from the clearness or loudness of his crow.

chan'try (chăn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** An endowment for the chanting of Masses and offering of prayers. **2.** A chapel, altar, or part of a church so endowed.

cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. χάος, fr. root of χαίνειν to gape.] **1.** A chasm; abyss. *Obs.* **2.** The unorganized state of matter before the creation of orderly forms. **3.** Disordered collection or state; confused mixture. **4.** A shapeless mass. *Obs.* — **cha-ot'ic** (kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

chap (chăp), *v. t. & i.*; CHAPPED (chăpt) or CHAPT; CHAP-PING. To open or crack in slits or chinks; split; cause the skin of to crack or be rough. — *n.* A cleft, crack, or chink.

chap (chŏp; chăp), *n.* One of the jaws or the fleshy covering of a jaw; — commonly in *pl.*

chap (chăp), *n.* [short for *chapman*.] **1.** A buyer; customer. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A man; boy; fellow. *Colloq.*

‖ **cha'pa-ra'jos** (chä'pä-rä'hōs), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Overalls of sheepskin or leather, usually open at the back, worn esp. by cowboys. Often called *chaps*.

chap'ar-ral' (chăp'ä-răl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *chaparro* evergreen oak.] A thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks; any dense thicket of stiff or thorny shrubs, etc.

chap'book' (chăp'bo͝ok'), *n.* Any of the small books, as ballads, tracts, etc., formerly sold by chapmen.

chape (chāp), *n.* [F., fr. LL.] The metal mounting or trimming of a scabbard or sheath at its upper end.

cha'peau' (shä'pō'), *n.*; *pl.* -PEAUX (-pōz'; *F.* -pō'). [F., fr. OF. *chapel* hat.] A hat.

‖ **cha'peau' bras'** (brä'). [F. *chapeau* hat + *bras* arm.] A hat made to be compressed and carried under the arm.

chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *capella*, orig., a short cloak (*cappa*, *capa*); later, a reliquary, chapel (because the building where St. Martin's cloak was preserved came to be called *capella*).] **1.** A subordinate place of worship. **2.** A room, recess, or cell, in a church, containing an altar and separately dedicated. **3.** A church used by others than members of an established church. *British.*

chap'el-ry (chăp'ĕl-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The district of a chapel. **2.** A chapel with its precinct and appurtenances.

chap'er-on (shăp'ĕr-ōn; -ŏn), *n.* [F.] A person, esp. a matron, who accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, for propriety. — *v. t.* To attend as a chaperon; escort. — **chap'er-on'age** (-ōn'ăj; -ŏn'ăj), *n.*

chap'fall'en (chŏp'fôl''n; chăp'-), *a.* Having the lower chap, or jaw, drooping, as from humiliation.

chap'i-ter (chăp'ĭ-tĕr), *n. Arch.* A capital. *Archaic.*

chap'lain (-lĭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. *capella*. See CHAPEL.] **1.** A clergyman officially attached to the army or navy, a public institution, or a family or court. **2.** A clergyman or layman chosen to conduct religious exercises for a society, etc. — **chap'lain-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* — **chap'lain-ship**, *n.*

chap'let (-lĕt), *n.* [F. *chapelet*, OF. *chapel* hat, garland, dim. fr. L. *cappa*. See CAP.] **1.** A garland or wreath for the head. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A string of beads, a third of a rosary, used in praying. **3.** A string of beads; necklace.

chap'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [fr. AS., fr. *céap* trade + *man* man.] **1.** One who buys and sells; merchant. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** A peddler; hawker.

chaps (chăps; shăps), *n.* Short for CHAPARAJOS.

chap'ter (chăp'tĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, lit., head.] **1.** A main division of a book, treatise, or the like, or something suggestive of such. **2.** A regular meeting of the canons of a church, or of monks, knights, or the like; also, a body of those who hold such a chapter.

char (chär; chăr), *n.* A turn of work; a job. *Rare or Dial.* — *v. t. & i.* To do chars. See CHARE.

char (chär), *v. t.*; CHARRED (chärd); CHAR'RING. **1.** To reduce to charcoal or carbon by heat. **2.** To burn partially; scorch. — **Syn.** See SCORCH.

char, *n.*; *pl.* CHAR or CHARS (see PLURAL). [Gael *ceara*, lit., red, blood-colored, fr. *cear* blood. From its red belly.] Any of various trouts having small scales.

char'act (kăr'ăkt), *n.* [OF.] A distinctive mark. *Obs.*

char'ac-ter (-ăk-tĕr), *n.* [L., an instrument for marking, character, Gr. χαρακτήρ, fr. χαράσσειν to make sharp, engrave.] **1.** A sign or token placed on an object to indicate some special fact, as ownership or origin; a brand or stamp. **2.** Hence: **a** A graphic symbol; esp., a graphic symbol used in recording language, as a letter. **b** Writing or printing. **c** Style of writing or printing. **3.** Appearance or outward trait viewed as a token of real nature, origin, or the like. **4.** A distinguishing trait or characteristic or the sum of such traits. **5.** A description of the character (sense 4) of a person or of a thing. **6.** Quality, position, rank, or capacity; status. **7.** Reputation; repute. **8.** A person regarded as embodying peculiar or notable traits. **9.** One of the persons of a drama or novel. **10.** Distinctive character; individuality, esp. as distinguished by moral excellence. — **Syn.** See DISPOSITION. — *v. t.* **1.** To engrave; write. **2.** To characterize.

char'ac-ter-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving to constitute, the character; distinctive; typical. — **Syn.** See DISTINCTIVE. — *n.* A distinguishing trait, quality, or property; element of character. — **char'ac-ter-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **char'ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Peculiarity, mark, lineament. — CHARACTERISTIC, TRAIT, FEATURE. A CHARACTERISTIC is a mark or quality which characterizes, or distinguishes. A TRAIT is a somewhat sharply defined *characteristic*. A FEATURE is a prominent detail or part.

char'ac-ter-ize (kăr'ăk-tĕr-īz), *v. t.*; -TER-IZED (-īzd); -TER-IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To indicate or delineate the character of; describe. **2.** To be a characteristic of; mark the character of. — **char'ac-ter-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

char'ac-ter-y (kăr'ăk-tĕr-ĭ; *formerly also* kā-răk'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). Act of expressing thought by characters or symbolism; characters or symbols collectively.

cha-rade' (shä-rād' *or, esp. in British usage*, shä-răd'), *n.* [F.] A verbal or acted enigma based on a word with two or more significant parts, each of which, as well as the word itself, is to be guessed from the representations.

char'coal' (chär'kōl'), *n.* **1.** Carbon made from vegetable or animal substance; esp., coal made by charring wood in a kiln, retort, etc., from which air is excluded. **2.** *Fine Arts.* A piece or pencil of fine charcoal used in drawing.

chare (chär), **char** (chär; chăr), *n.* [AS. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn, occasion, business. Cf. CHORE.] (Now usually spelt *chare*.)

A turn of work, odd job, or task, esp. of household work; a chore; esp., in *pl.*, chores. — *v. t. & i.;* CHARED (chârd; chärd); CHAR′ING. To work at odd jobs; do chores.

charge (chärj), *v. t.;* CHARGED (chärjd); CHARG′ING (chär′-jĭng). [fr. OF., fr. LL. *carricare*, fr. L. *carrus* wagon.] **1**. To load; lade. **2**. To place a charge, as of powder, within or upon. **3**. To place a heraldic bearing on, as on a shield. **4**. To task or load (*with*) mentally. **5**. To command, instruct, or exhort with authority. **6**. To call to account. *Obs.* **7**. To accuse; censure. **8**. To lay to one's charge; impute; ascribe. **9**. To subject to a pecuniary charge or liability; make liable for. **10**. To fix or demand as a price. **11**. To place something as a debt to the account of; to debit. **12**. To bring (a weapon) to a position of attack. **13**. To bear down on; attack.

Syn. CHARGE, ACCUSE. CHARGE implies something laid on one, and often connotes formality or gravity; ACCUSE is commonly more immediate and personal, and often suggests rather directness or sharpness of imputation or censure. See REFER.

— *v. i.* **1**. To deliver or make a charge; to charge someone or something. **2**. To squat on its belly, with head on its forepaws, and be still; — said of a dog. — *n.* **1**. A load; burden. **2**. Quantity, as of powder, which an apparatus, bore, etc., is fitted to hold, or holds, at one time. **3**. *Her.* A bearing. **4**. Pecuniary burden; expense; — usually in *pl.* **5**. Price demanded. **6**. An entry or account of something due. **7**. A duty or task laid on a person; responsibility; trust. **8**. A person or thing intrusted to another; a trust. **9**. Order; mandate; injunction. **10**. An address of instruction or exhortation. **11**. *Law.* The statement made by the judge to the jury, at the close of a trial, of the principles of law involved, etc. **12**. An accusation of a wrong; allegation. **13**. An impetuous onset or attack, as of troops.— **Syn.** Care, custody; management, office; assault; command, instruction. See PRICE.

charge′a-ble (chär′jȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Burdensome; troublesome. *Archaic.* **2**. That may properly be charged.

‖ **char′gé′ d'af′faires′** (shär′zhā′ dȧ′fâr′), *n.; pl.* CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES (shär′zhā′). [F., "charged with affairs."] A temporary substitute for an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary; also, an inferior diplomatic representative accredited to the minister for foreign affairs of another state.

charg′er (chär′jẽr), *n.* A large platter for carrying meat.

charg′er, *n.* One that charges; esp., a horse ridden in a charge; an officer's horse for battle or parade.

Char′i-cle′ia (kăr′ĭ-klē′yȧ; -klē′ȧ), **Char′i-cle′a** (-klē′ȧ), *n.* See THEAGENES AND CHARICLEIA.

char′i-ly (châr′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully.

char′i-ness, *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being chary; caution. **2**. Carefully preserved state; integrity. *Obs.*

char′i-ot (chăr′ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [F., fr. *char* car, L. *carrus.*] A kind of wheeled vehicle, as a light four-wheeled pleasure carriage; esp., among the ancients, a two-wheeled car or vehicle for war, racing, state processions, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To go or ride, or to convey or carry, in or as in a chariot.

char′i-ot-eer′ (-ēr′), *n.* **1**. One who drives a chariot. **2**. [*cap.*] *Astron.* See AURIGA. — *v. t.* To drive as charioteer.

char′i-ta-ble (chăr′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [F.] **1**. Exhibiting charity, or Christian love. *Archaic.* **2**. Liberal in benefactions; generous. **3**. Of or pertaining to, or springing from, charity; relating to almsgiving. **4**. Liberal in judging others; lenient. — **Syn.** Kind, beneficent, benevolent; forgiving. — **char′i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **char′i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

char′i-ty (chăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *caritas* dearness, love, fr. *carus* dear, loved.] **1**. Christian love and benevolence. **2**. Liberality in judging men or actions. **3**. Good will to the poor or suffering; generosity; almsgiving; hence, public relief of the poor. **4**. Whatever is given the needy; alms. **5**. An eleemosynary gift, foundation, or institution. — **Syn.** See PHILANTHROPY.

cha′ri-va′ri (shä′rē-vä′rē; shȧ-rē′vȧ-rē′), *n.* [F.] A mock serenade of discordant noises, as by beating kettles.

char′la-tan (shär′lȧ-tăn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ciarlatano*, fr. *ciarlare* to prate.] One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions; a quack. — **Syn.** See IMPOSTOR. — **char′la-tan′ic** (-tăn′ĭk), *a.* — **char′la-tan-ry** (shär′lȧ-tăn-rĭ), **char′la-tan-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Charles's Wain (chärl′zĭz). Also **Charles' Wain**. [*Charles* (*Charlemagne*) + *wain.*] *Astron.* The Dipper.

char′lock (chär′lŏk), *n.* [AS. *cerlic.*] The wild mustard.

char′lotte (shär′lŏt), *n.* [F., fr. *Charlotte*, fem. proper name, fr. *Charles.*] A kind of pudding of fruit, gelatin, or the like, inclosed in cake or bread.

char′lotte russe′ (shär′lŏt rōōs′; *F. pron.* shȧr′lŏt′ rüs′). [F., lit., Russian charlotte.] A dish composed of whipped cream or custard inclosed in sponge cake.

charm (chärm), *n.* Obs. or dial. var. of CHIRM.

charm, *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *carmen* song, verse, incantation.] **1**. Originally, the reciting of a magic verse; incantation; hence, any action, process, or thing believed to have such power; talisman; spell. **2**. Anything worn to avert ill, or to secure good fortune; amulet. **3**. That which fascinates; alluring quality. — **Syn.** Spell, conjuration, enchantment; fascination, attraction. See TALISMAN. — *v. t.* **1**. To affect by or as by a charm; fascinate; bewitch; enchant. **2**. To endow with supernatural powers by means of charms; esp., to protect by spells or charms. **3**. To subdue by some secret power, or by that which gives pleasure; hence, to allay; assuage. **4**. To conjure, or implore, as if by charm. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Allure, delight, transport, enrapture. See CAPTIVATE. — *v. i.* **1**. To use charms or magic. **2**. To act as a charm; to be fascinating. **3**. To make musical sounds. *Obs.* — **charm′er** (chär′mẽr), *n.*

charm′ing, *p. a.* Working a charm or charms; hence, pleasing greatly; fascinating. — **Syn.** Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, delightful; lovely, amiable, winning, attractive. — **charm′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **charm′ing-ness**, *n.*

char′nel (chär′nĕl), *a.* [F., carnal, in OF. also as n., a place for corpses, fr. L. *carnalis.* See CARNAL.] Fit for or being a burial place; sepulchral; ghastly. — *n.* A burial place; usually, a charnel house; mortuary chapel.

charnel house. A place for the dead or bones of the dead.

Cha′ron (kā′rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρων.] *Class. Myth.* Son of Erebus and Nox. He ferried souls over the Styx.

char′ry (chär′ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to or like charcoal.

chart (chärt), *n.* [F. *charte* charter, formerly also map, fr. L. *charta* sheet of paper.] **1**. A map; esp.: **a** A map for navigators. **b** An outline geographical map. **2**. A graphic representation, as by curves, of fluctuations, as of temperature, prices, etc. **3**. A sheet, as of paper, on which information is given in tabular form. — **Syn.** See MAP. — *v. t.* To lay down in a chart; map.

char-ta′ceous (kär-tā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *chartaceus.* See CHARTER.] Resembling, or of the nature of, paper; papery.

char′ter (chär′tẽr), *n.* [fr. OF. & F., fr. L. *chartula* a little paper, dim. of *charta* leaf of paper.] **1**. A deed. *Archaic.* **2**. An instrument in writing from the sovereign power of a state or country, granting or guaranteeing rights. **3**. A writing from the authorities of an order or society (as the Freemasons) creating a lodge or branch. **4**. A special privilege, immunity, or exemption. — *v. t.* **1**. To grant a charter to. **2**. To hire or let by charter party. **3**. To hire, esp. for exclusive use. *Collcq.*

charter party. [fr. F.; lit., a divided, or indentured, charter.] *Commerce.* A mercantile lease of a vessel, as a ship.

‖ **char′treuse′** (shär′trûz′), *n.* [F.] **1**. [*cap.*] A Carthusian monastery. **2**. A liqueur made by Carthusian monks.

char′tu-la-ry (kär′tū-lā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *cartularium, chartularium.*] A register of charters; cartulary.

char′wom′an (chär′wo͝om′ăn; châr′-), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; 24). [see CHARE chore.] A woman hired for odd jobs of domestic work, or for such work by the day.

char′y (châr′ĭ; chā′rĭ; 3), *a.;* CHAR′I-ER (-ẽr); -I-EST. [AS. *cearig* careful, *cearu, caru*, care. See CARE.] **1**. Held, regarded, or done cautiously or with reserve or deliberation; characterized by care or caution. **2**. Reserved; shy; fastidious; also, frugal; sparing. — **Syn.** See FRUGAL.

Cha-ryb′dis (kȧ-rĭb′dĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χάρυβδις.] A whirlpool, sometimes dangerous, on the coast of Sicily opposite the rock Scylla on the Italian coast. It was personified by the ancients as a female monster. See SCYLLA.

chase (chās), *v. t. & i.;* CHASED (chāst); CHAS′ING. [OF. *chacier*, fr. L. *captare* to strive to seize. See CATCH.] **1**. To cause to depart or flee by threatening evil; put to flight. **2**. To follow (that which flees) in order to, or as if to, harm it; follow persistently or regularly. **3**. Specif., to hunt. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW. — *n.* **1**. Act of chasing or pursuing, as an enemy or game; pursuit; hunting; specif., *the chase*, the hunting of wild beasts. **2**. That which is hunted, as an animal. **3**. Those who follow the chase; the hunt.

chase, *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *capsa* box, case.] A prolonged hollow; groove; furrow. — *v. t.* To groove or indent.

chase, *v. t.* [contr. of ENCHASE.] **1**. To ornament (a metal

surface) by embossing, engraving, or the like. **2.** To set, as with gems; enchase. *Rare.*

chas'er (chās'ẽr), *n.* One that chases; hunter; pursuer.

chas'er, *n.* One that chases, or engraves, as a tool.

chasm (kăz'm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. χάσμα, fr. χαίνειν to gape.] A deep breach, as in the earth; cleft; fissure; rift.

‖ **chas'sé'** (shă'sā'), *n.* [F.] *Dancing.* A kind of gliding step. — *v. i.*; -SÉD' (-sād'); -SÉ'ING. To make a chassé.

chas'seur' (shă'sûr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A hunter; huntsman. **2.** *Mil.* One of a body of light troops trained for rapid movements. **3.** An attendant wearing a plume and sword.

chas'sis (shă'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CHASSIS (shă'sēz). [F. *châssis.*] **1.** *Ordnance.* In coast-artillery gun mounts, the movable railway along which the top carriage and gun move. **2.** The under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame under the body with the wheels and machinery.

chaste (chāst), *a.* [F., fr. L. *castus* pure, chaste.] **1.** Innocent of unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous. **2.** Unmarried; virgin. *Obs.* **3.** Pure; modest; decent. **4.** Pure in design and expression; refined, as art. — **chaste'ly,** *adv.*

chas'ten (chās''n), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *castigare* to chastise; *castus* pure + *agere* to drive.] **1.** To discipline; chastise; — usually of Divine chastisement. **2.** To keep from excess; subdue; temper. — **Syn.** See PUNISH. — **chas'tener,** *n.*

chaste'ness (chāst'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

chas-tise' (chăs-tīz'), *v. t.*; -TISED' (-tīzd'); -TIS'ING (-tīz'ĭng). [see CHASTEN; -IZE.] **1.** To punish, as with stripes. **2.** To purify; chasten. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See PUNISH. — **chastis'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.* — **chas'tise-ment** (chăs'tĭz-mĕnt), *n.*

chas'ti-ty (-tĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being chaste.

chas'u-ble (chăz'ū-b'l; chăs'-), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *casubula, cassibula, casula,* a hooded garment.] *Eccl.* The outer vestment of the celebrant at the Eucharist.

chat (chăt), *v. i.*; CHAT'TED; CHAT'TING. [from CHATTER.] To talk in a light and familiar manner.

Syn. CHAT, CHATTER, PRATE, PRATTLE. To CHAT is to talk in light, easy, and pleasant fashion; as, we *chatted* over the trifles of our journey. To CHATTER is to talk aimlessly, incessantly, and (often) very rapidly; to PRATE is to talk idly; as, you *chatter* like a crow; "a *prating* fool shall fall." To PRATTLE is to talk artlessly and freely, like a child.

— *n.* **1.** Light, familiar talk; causerie; gossip. **2.** Any of several birds so called from their notes, as the stonechat.

‖ **châ'teau'** (shă'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUX (-tōz'; *F.* -tō'). [F., a castle.] **1.** A feudal castle in France. **2.** A manor house or a gentleman's countryseat.

chat'e-laine (shăt'ē-lān; *F.* shă't'-lĕn'), *n.* [F. *châtelaine.*] **1.** Mistress of a château. **2.** An ornamental clasp or brooch worn at a woman's waist, with a chain for keys, etc.

cha-toy'ant (shă-toi'ănt; *F.* shă'twä'yăN'), *a.* [F. p. pr., deriv. of *chat* cat.] Having a changeable luster, or color, like that of a changeable silk, or of a cat's eye in the dark.

chat'tel (chăt'l), *n.* [OF. *chatel*; another form of *catel.* See CATTLE.] **1.** *Law.* Any item of movable or immovable property except real estate. **2.** Sometimes, a slave.

chat'ter (chăt'ẽr), *v. i.* [imitative.] **1.** To utter rapid, inarticulate, but speechlike sounds. **2.** To jabber; prate. **3.** To make a noise by rapid collisions, as the teeth. — **Syn.** See CHAT. — *v. t.* To utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly. — *n.* Act or noise of chattering. — **chat'ter-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

chat'ter-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* An incessant chatterer. *Colloq.*

chat'ty (chăt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. Given to chat; talkative. — **chat'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

chauf'fer (shôf'ẽr; chôf'-), *n.* A table stove or small furnace.

‖ **chauf'feur'** (shō'fûr'), *n.* [F., lit., stoker.] One who manages the running of an automobile, often, specif., one who does so for hire. — ‖ **chauf'feuse'** (-fûz'), *n. fem.*

chaunt, chaunt'er, etc. Rare or archaic for CHANT, etc.

‖ **chaus'sure'** (shō'sür'), *n.* [F.] A foot covering of any kind; a shoe, boot, or the like.

chau'vin-ism (shō'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* [from Nicolas *Chauvin,* a soldier inordinately demonstrative of loyalty to Napoleon.] Blind devotion to a lost cause; hence, exaggerated patriotism. — **chau'vin-ist,** *n.* — **chau'vin-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

chaw (chô), *v. t. & n.* Chew. *Now Vulgar.*

chaw'dron (chô'drŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *calduna* intestine.] Entrails (of a beast). *Archaic.*

chay (shā), *n.* Corruption of CHAISE. *Illiterate.*

cheap (chēp), *n.* [AS. *céap* bargain, sale, price.] **1.** A bargain or bargaining. *Obs.* **2.** Market place. *Obs.*

cheap, *a.* [abbr. fr. "good *cheap*" a good purchase or bargain.] **1.** Of small cost or price. **2.** Of comparatively small value; of slight esteem. — *adv.* Cheaply. — **cheap'ly,** *adv.* — **cheap'ness,** *n.*

cheap'en (chēp''n), *v. t.* **1.** To bargain or chaffer for. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** To beat down the price of; depreciate. — *v. i.* To become cheap. — **cheap'en-er,** *n.*

cheat (chēt), *n.* [prob. a form of *escheat.*] **1.** A deception; fraud; imposture. **2.** A swindler; impostor. **3.** Chess (the grass). — **Syn.** Delusion, artifice, trick, swindle, humbug, deceit, finesse. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To deceive, esp. so as to defraud; trick. **2.** To beguile. — **cheat'er,** *n.*

Syn. Trick, cozen, gull, chouse, hoax, bamboozle, fool, outwit, circumvent, overreach, beguile, mislead, hoodwink, delude. — CHEAT, DEFRAUD, SWINDLE, DUPE imply fraudulent dealings. CHEAT usually implies a certain degree of cunning or trickery; as, to *cheat* at cards. DEFRAUD implies a taking or withholding by fraud; as, to *defraud* one's associates. To SWINDLE is to cheat or defraud grossly and deliberately, often by taking advantage of a confidence inspired by plausible misrepresentations; as, he *swindled* his customers with false prospectuses. To DUPE is to delude or cheat by imposing on credulity.

check (chĕk), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. Ar., fr. Per. *shāh* king.] **1.** *Chess.* A word of warning denoting that the king is in immediate danger. **2.** A rebuke; reprimand. *Archaic or Dial.* **3.** A rebuff, repulse, or reverse; hindrance of progress; a sudden arrest or stop. **4.** Whatever arrests progress, or limits action; curbing or restraining influence. **5.** A mark to indicate that something has been examined or compared. **6.** A written order directing a banker to pay money. **7.** A ticket or token by which a thing or person may be identified. **8.** A crack or small chink, as in timber. **9.** A pattern in squares, like those of a checkerboard; a square in such a design; cloth having such a figure. — **Syn.** Setback, interruption, obstruction; censure, reproof; tally, counterbalance; ticket, draft. — *v. t.* **1.** *Chess.* To put (a king) in check. **2.** To reprimand. *Archaic or Dial.* **3.** To put a sudden restraint on; stop temporarily. **4.** To restrain; curb. **5.** To verify by a token or other check; put a mark against (an item) after verification. **6.** To make checks, or chinks, in (timber). **7.** To mark with a check pattern; checker. — **Syn.** Bridle, repress, control; obstruct, interrupt; tally. See STOP. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a sharp stop; pause. **2.** To crack open, as wood. — **check'er** (chĕk'ẽr), *n.*

check'er, cheq'uer (chĕk'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *eschequier* chessboard.] **1.** A chessboard. *Obs.* **2.** *pl.* A game played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having 12 pieces, or men; — called *draughts* in British usage, except in dialect. **3.** A piece in the game of checkers. *U. S.* **4.** A square or spot suggestive of those of a chessboard; a pattern of such squares or spots. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark with small squares like a checkerboard. **2.** To variegate or diversify; esp., to subject to frequent alternations of prosperity and adversity.

check'er-ber'ry (chĕk'ẽr-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** The spicy red fruit of the American wintergreen; also, the plant. **2.** Incorrectly, the partridge berry.

check'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board with (usually) 64 squares of alternate colors, used for playing checkers.

check'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* See CHECKER, *n.*, 2.

check'er-work', **cheq'uer-work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Work checkered in pattern or arrangement.

check'mate (-māt), *n.* [F. *échec et mat,* fr. Per. *shāh māt,* lit., the king is dead, fr. Ar. *māta* he died, is dead.] **1.** *Chess.* Act of checkmating an opponent's king; also, state or position of a king checkmated; a mate. **2.** A complete check; utter defeat. — *v. t.*; -MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); -MATING. **1.** *Chess.* To check (an adversary's king) so that escape is impossible; mate. **2.** To defeat completely.

check'rein' (-rān'), *n.* A short rein fastened to the saddle of a harness to prevent a horse from lowering its head.

cheek (chēk), *n.* [AS. *céace, céoce.*] **1.** The side of the face below the eye and above, and to the side of, the mouth. **2.** *Colloq. or Slang.* Saucy talk; assurance; impudence. **3.** (Usually in *pl.*) Something suggestive of, or likened to, the human cheek; as, the *cheeks* (jaws) of a vise. — **cheek by** jowl, side by side; in close intimacy.

cheek'y (chēk'ĭ), *a.*; CHEEK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CHEEK'I-EST. Brazenfaced; impudent. *Colloq.*

cheep (chēp), *v. i.* [imitative.] To utter faint shrill sounds, as a young bird; peep. — *n.* Act or sound of cheeping; peep; squeak. — **cheep'er,** *n.*

cheer (chēr), *n.* [OF. *chiere* face, LL. *cara.*] **1.** Face. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Feeling; state of mind or heart. **3.** Gayety; animation. **4.** That which is provided for entertainment, esp. at table; viands; food. **5.** That which cheers or gladdens. **6.** A shout or acclamation of joy, applause, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To infuse good cheer or hope into. **2.** To make cheerful; enliven. **3.** To urge on or encourage, now esp. by shouts or cheers. **4.** To salute with shouts of approval, welcome, or the like. — **Syn.** Gladden, inspirit, comfort, console, refresh, exhilarate, animate, applaud. — *v. i.* **1.** To be in (some) state or temper of mind. *Obs.* **2.** To grow or be cheerful; — with *up.* **3.** To shout applause, triumph, etc. — **cheer'er,** *n.*

cheer'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Having or showing good spirits. — **Syn.** Lively, animated, gay, lightsome, gleeful, blithe, jocund, jolly, joyous, sunny, happy. — **cheer'ful-ly,** *adv.*

cheer'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cheerful.

Syn. Cheer, gladness, joy, merriment, jollity, gayety, exhilaration.—CHEERFULNESS, MIRTH, HILARITY, GLEE. CHEERFULNESS (opposed to *gloom*) implies a bright and equable temper, which shows itself in the face, the voice, the actions; it suggests a strong and spontaneous, but quiet, flow of good spirits. MIRTH implies less a disposition than a transient state, and suggests outward manifestations of merriment. HILARITY implies more boisterous, GLEE livelier, more exultant or demonstrative, merriment than *mirth.* GLEE sometimes means exultation that is uncanny or sinister.

cheer'less (-lĕs), *a.* Without cheer; joyless; comfortless. — **Syn.** Gloomy, sad, disconsolate, dejected, melancholy, forlorn. — **cheer'less-ly,** *adv.* — **cheer'less-ness,** *n.*

cheer'ly (chēr'lĭ), *adv.* Cheerily; heartily. *Archaic.*

cheer'y (chēr'ĭ), *a.;* CHEER'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Cheerful; lively; gay. — **cheer'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **cheer'i-ness,** *n.*

cheese (chēz), *n.* [AS. *cēse,* fr. L. *caseus.*] **1.** The consolidated curd of milk, used as food; also, a cake of this. **2.** Something suggestive of, or likened to, a cheese.

cheese'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* Originally, a kind of cake containing cheese; now, one filled with soft curds, sugar, etc.

cheese'cloth' (-klŏth'; 62), *n.* A thin, unsized, loose-woven cotton cloth, such as is used in pressing cheese curds.

cheese'par'ing (-pâr'ĭng), *n.* A paring of cheese rind; hence, a worthless bit; fig., miserly economizing; parsimony. — *a.* Scrimping; mean; miserly. *Colloq.*

chees'y (-ĭ), *a.;* CHEES'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); CHEES'I-EST. Having the taste, consistency, or appearance of cheese.

chee'tah (chē'tȧ), *n.* [Hind. *chītā.*] An animal of the cat family, of India, Persia, etc., often trained to hunt.

‖ **chef** (shĕf), *n.* [F.] A chief person; esp., a head cook.

‖ **chef'-d'œu'vre** (shĕ'dŭ'vr'), *n.; pl.* CHEFS- (shĕ'-). [F.] A masterpiece; a capital work in art, literature, etc.

che'la (kē'lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [Gr. χηλή claw.] The pincerlike organ or claw borne by certain of the limbs of crustaceans and arachnids. — **che'late** (kē'lāt), *a.*

che-lo'ni-an (kē-lō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. χελώνη a tortoise.] Of or pert. to the tortoises or turtles. — *n.* A tortoise or turtle.

chem'ic (kĕm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Alchemic; hence, counterfeit. *Archaic.* **2.** Chemical. *Poet. or Archaic.* — *n.* A chemist. *Obs.*

chem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to chemistry (*Obs.,* alchemical); characterized by, produced by, or used in, the forces and operations of chemistry. **2.** Acting by chemical agency. — *n.* A substance got by chemical process, or used to produce chemical effect. — **chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

che-mise' (shĕ-mēz'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *camisa* shirt, thin dress.] A woman's shift or shirtlike undergarment.

chem'i-sette' (shĕm'ĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A sleeveless undergarment, or bodice, worn by women. **2.** A similarly shaped ornamental adjunct of a dress.

chem'ist (kĕm'ĭst), *n.* [fr. *alchemist.*] **1.** One versed in chemistry; formerly, an alchemist. **2.** A druggist. *Brit.*

chem'is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* **1.** Science of the composition of substances, and of their transformations. **2.** An application of chemical theory and method to a particular subject.

che-nille' (shē-nēl'), *n.* [F., prop., a caterpillar.] A kind of tufted cord used for trimming, fringes, etc.

cheque (chĕk), *n.* A check, or written order to pay money; — the usual spelling in England.

cheq'uer (chĕk'ẽr). Var. of CHECKER.

che-quin' (chē-kēn'). [It. *zecchino.*] = SEQUIN. *Archaic.*

cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *chérir,* fr. *cher* dear, L. *carus.*] **1.** To hold dear; treat or keep with tenderness and affection; hence, to nurture with care; protect and aid. **2.** To give kind entertainment to. *Obs.* **3.** To harbor in the mind; cling to. — **Syn.** Nurse; entertain, encourage, comfort, support. See FOSTER. — **cher'ish-er,** *n.*

che-root' (shē-ro͞ot'; chē-), *n.* [Tamil *shuruṭṭu,* prop., a roll.] A kind of cigar truncated at both ends.

cher'ry (chĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *cerasus* cherry tree, Gr. κερασός. The form *cherry* (cf. *pea*) is due to the French form (*cerise*) being taken as a plural.] **1.** A common fruit tree, related to the plum; also, its fruit or wood. **2.** A peculiar shade of red, like that of certain cherries. — *a.* Like a red cherry in color.

cherry bounce. Cherry brandy. *Colloq.*

cher'so-nese (kûr'sŏ-nēz; -nēs), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. χέρσος land + νῆσος island.] A peninsula. *Rare,* except in some proper names.

chert (chûrt), *n.* A mineral of neutral or dark color, closely allied to flint. — **chert'y** (chûr'tĭ), *a.*

cher'ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.; pl.* CHERUBS (-ŭbz); but in senses 1 & 2 the Heb. *pl.* CHERUBIM (-ŭ-bĭm; -o͞o-bĭm) is also used; the plural forms *cherubim* and (Vulgate) *cherubin* were formerly often erroneously treated as singulars, with a pl. in *-s.* [Heb. *kerūb.*] **1.** A mysterious composite being described in Ezekiel i. and x. Also, a representation of a cherub, esp. the winged figure used in connection with the mercy seat of the Jewish Ark and Temple. *Ex.* xxv. 18. **2.** One of an order of angels, usually below the seraphim. **3.** A conventional representation of a cherub (sense 2); hence, a beautiful or beloved woman; a beautiful child. — **che-ru'bic** (chē-ro͞o'bĭk), *a.* — **che-ru'bi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chess (chĕs), *n.* **a** A kind of grass troublesome in wheat fields. **b** The darnel. *Both U. S.*

chess, *n.* [OF. *eschès,* pl. of *eschec* check. See 1st CHECK.] A well-known game played on a chessboard.

chess'board', *n.* A board like a checkerboard for chess.

chess'man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A piece used in playing chess.

chest (chĕst), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. L. *cista,* fr. Gr. κίστη.] **1.** A large box, esp. one with a lid, as for keeping valuables. **2.** The place for the keeping of the money of a public institution; treasury; also, the fund itself. **3.** The part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breastbone; thorax. **4.** A tight receptacle for gas, steam, etc.

chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *n.* [for *chesten-nut,* fr. OF. *chastaigne* chestnut, fr. L., fr. Gr. καστανέα, fr. Gr. Κάστανα, a city of Pontus, where chestnut trees abounded.] **1.** The edible nut of certain trees of the beech family; also, any of the trees or the wood of any of them. **2.** Chestnut color; a bright reddish brown. **3.** The horse-chestnut. *Eng.* **4.** A horny callosity on the inner sides of the legs of the horse and the forelegs only of the ass and zebra. — *a.* Reddish brown.

‖ **che-val'** (shē-vȧl'), *n.; pl.* -VAUX (-vō'). [F.] A horse.

che-val'-de-frise' (-dē-frēz'), *n.; commonly in pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE (shē-vō'-). [F.; *cheval* horse + *Frise* Friesland, where first used.] **1.** *Mil.* A defense consisting of timber or an iron barrel traversed with spikes. **2.** A protecting line of spikes along the top of a wall.

che-val' glass (shē-vȧl'). A swinging mirror large enough to reflect the full-length figure.

chev'a-lier' (shĕv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *caballarius.* See CAVALIER.] **1.** A knight. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** A member of certain orders of knighthood; also, in France, a member of an order of merit; as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor.

che-vaux'-de-frise', *n., pl.* of CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.

‖ **che-ve-lure'** (shē-v'lür'), *n.* [F.] Hair of the head; head of hair.

chev'er-el (chĕv'ẽr-ĕl), **chev'er-il** (-ĭl), *n.* [OF. *chevrel* kid, dim. fr. L. *caper* goat.] Kid leather. *Obs.*

Chev'i-ot (chĕv'ĭ-ŭt; chē'vĭ-ŭt), *n.* **1.** One of a breed of sheep originating in the Cheviot Hills. **2.** [*l. c.*] A fabric made from the wool of Cheviots.

chev'ron (shĕv'rŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *chèvre* goat, L. *capra* she-goat.] **1.** A rafter. *Rare or French.* **2.** A figure or device of two bands meeting at an angle, used in heraldry, or worn on the sleeve as a mark of military rank. **3.** A unit of this shape used in art and architecture, as in a molding.

chev'y (chĕv'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CHEVIES (-ĭz). *Eng.* **1.** A cry used in hunting. **2.** A hunt; chase.

chev'y, chiv'y (chĕv'ĭ, chĭv'ĭ), *v. t. & i.;* CHEV'IED or CHIV'IED (-ĭd); CHEV'Y-ING or CHIV'Y-ING. To chase or run; pursue; worry; throw. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

chew (cho͞o; chū), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cēowan.*] **1.** To bite and grind with the teeth; masticate. **2.** To meditate or plan. — *n.* Act of chewing; also, that which is chewed; a portion suitable for chewing; quid; cud.

chew'et (chōō'ĕt; chū'-), *n.* [F. *chouette* owl; also, formerly, a chough.] A chough. *Obs.*

che-wink' (chē-wĭŋk'), *n.* A common North American bird of the sparrow family; — so called from its note.

Chi'an (kī'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chios, modern Scio, an island in the Ægean Sea. — *n.* An inhabitant or native of Chios; also, Chian wine.

‖ **chia'ro-scu'ro** (kyä'rō-skōō'rō) } *n.* [It., clear dark.]
‖ **chia'ro-o-scu'ro** (-ō-skōō'rō) } **1.** Pictorial art that employs only light and shade. **2.** Arrangement of the light and dark parts, as in a picture. — **chia'ro-scu'rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

‖ **chiaus** (chous; choush), *n.* [Turk. *chāūsh.*] A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or the like.

chi-bouk' } (chĭ-bōōk'; -bōōk'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Turk. *chi-*
chi-bouque' } *būq.*] A Turkish tobacco pipe, usually long-stemmed with a bowl of baked clay.

‖ **chic** (shēk), *n.* [F.] Artistic cleverness; good form; style. *Colloq.* — *a.* [F.] Characterized by chic. *Colloq.*

chi-cane' (shĭ-kān'), *n.* [F.] Trickery, esp. in legal proceedings; sophistry. — *v. i.*; -CANED' (-kānd'); -CAN'ING (-kān'ĭng). To use shifts, subterfuges, or artifices; quibble. — *v. t.* **1.** To quibble over; also, to affect by chicanery.

chi-can'er-y (-kān'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Sharp practice; trickery; sophistry. — **Syn.** See DECEIT.

chick (chĭk), *n.* **1.** A chicken, esp. a young one. **2.** A child or young person.

chick'a-dee' (chĭk'ă-dē'), *n.* Any of various titmice; — from the note.

chick'a-ree' (-rē'), *n.* The red squirrel; — from its cry.

chick'en (-ĕn; 24), *n.* [AS. *cīcen, cȳcen.*] **1.** A young cock or hen; also, the young of various other birds. **2.** A young or inexperienced person; a child.

chick'en-heart'ed, *a.* Timid.

chicken pox. An acute, contagious, eruptive disease, chiefly of children.

Chickadee. ¼

chick'-pea', *n.* [F. *pois chiche*, fr. L. *cicer.*] A leguminous herb of southern Europe, or its seed.

chick'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various weeds of the pink family, the seeds and young foliage of which birds eat.

chic'le (chĭk''l; *Sp.* chē'klā), *n.*, **chicle gum.** [Amer. Sp. *chicle.*] An elastic gumlike substance got from the bully tree and the sapodilla.

chic'o-ry (chĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κιχορα, κιχόρεια.*] A common perennial plant with bright blue flowers, cultivated for its roots and as a salad plant; also, its root, roasted for mixing with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v. i.* & *t.*; *pret.* CHID (chĭd), sometimes CHID'ED (chīd'ĕd); *p. p.* CHID (chĭd), CHID'DEN (chĭd''n), CHID'ED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHID'ING (chīd'ĭng). [AS. *cīdan.*] To find fault; scold; make, or effect with, a noise as of scolding or brawling. — **Syn.** Blame, rebuke, censure, reproach, reprehend, reprimand. See REPROVE. — **chid'er** (chīd'ĕr), *n.*

chief (chēf), *n.* [OF., fr. a LL. form for L. *caput* head.] **1.** *Her.* The upper third part of the field of an escutcheon, or a band occupying it. **2.** The head or leader of any body of men; one in authority; the principal actor. **3.** Most valuable portion. **4.** Chief position; eminence. *Obs.*

Syn. CHIEF, CHIEFTAIN, COMMANDER, LEADER, HEAD. CHIEF implies hereditary or acquired rank in a tribe or clan or, oftener, superiority in civil, rather than military, office or rank; as, the *chief* of police. CHIEFTAIN is practically limited to the captain of a band of robbers, or to the head of a Highland (or similar) clan; as, a robber *chieftain.* COMMANDER implies authority over a military or naval body; LEADER, influence or directing power, as in a political party or an enterprise; HEAD, authority or executive power.

— *a.* **1.** Highest in office or rank. **2.** Principal or most eminent; foremost. **3.** Intimate; very close. *Obs. or Scot & Dial. Eng.* — **Syn.** Head, leading, main, paramount, prime, supreme, vital, especial; great, grand, eminent, master. — *adv.* Chiefly; principally. *Archaic.*

chief'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In the first place; above all; especially. **2.** For the most part; mostly.

chief'tain (-tĭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *caput* head.] A chief; commander. — **Syn.** See CHIEF. — **chief'tain-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* — **chief'tain-ship**, *n.*

chield (chēld), **chiel** (chēl), *n.* [cf. CHILD.] A man; esp., a young man; lad. *Chiefly Scot.*

chif'fon (shĭf'ŏn'), *n.* [F. shē'fôn'), *n.* [F., lit., rag.] **1.** An ornament of a woman's dress, as of ribbon, lace, etc. **2.** A kind of soft gauzy silk material.

chif'fo-nier' (shĭf'ŏ-nēr'), *n.* Also **chif'fon-nier'.** [fr. F., fr. *chiffon* rag.] An ornamental cabinet; specifically, a high chest of drawers, often having a mirror.

‖ **chi'gnon'** (shē'nyôn'; shĭn'yŏn), *n.* [F.] A knot or mass of hair worn by a woman at the back of the head.

chig'oe (chĭg'ō) } *n.* A species of flea common in the West
chig're (chĭg'ĕr) } Indies and South America. The fertile female burrows under the skin of man and animals.

chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* A blain, or inflammatory swelling, due to exposure of the feet or hands to cold.

child (chīld), *n.*; *pl.* CHILDREN (chĭl'drĕn). [AS. *cild.*] **1.** An infant; baby. **2.** Specifically, a female infant. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** A young person of either sex; hence, a person who exhibits innocence, obedience, trustfulness, or the like. **4.** A youth of noble birth. By modern writers spelt archaically *childe* or *chylde* by way of distinction. **5.** A son or daughter; *Law*, a legitimate offspring. **6.** Any descendant. **7.** A person having a characteristic, as of resemblance or dependence, suggestive of the relationship of a child. — **with child**, pregnant; as, to be *with child.*

child'bear'ing, *n.* The bringing forth of a child or children.

child'bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* State of a woman in labor.

child'birth' (-bûrth'), *n.* Act of bearing a child; labor.

childe (chīld), *n* See CHILD, *n.*, 4.

child'hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State or time of being a child. **2.** Children collectively. *Rare.* **3.** Filial relation. *Obs.*

child'ing, *a.* Bearing children; parturient; hence, productive; fruitful. *Archaic.*

child'ish, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a child. **2.** Puerile; trifling; weak. — **Syn.** See CHILDLIKE. — **child'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **child'ish-ness**, *n.*

child'less, *a.* Having no child. — **child'less-ness**, *n.*

child'like', *a.* Resembling, belonging to, or becoming, a child; characteristic of a child.

Syn. Simple, innocent, trustful, confiding; weak, frivolous, foolish, silly. — CHILDLIKE, CHILDISH, INFANTILE, INFANTINE. CHILDLIKE suggests those qualities of childhood worthy of respect or emulation; CHILDISH, its less pleasing and less admirable characteristics. INFANTILE and INFANTINE, as designating the qualities of earliest childhood, are practically interchangeable.

child'ly, *a.* Like or belonging to a child; childish. — *adv.* Like a child; childishly.

chil'dren (chĭl'drĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of CHILD.

Chil'e-an (chĭl'ĕ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chile. — *n.* A native or resident of Chile.

chil'i (chĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CHILIES (-ĭz). Also **chile, chilli.** [Sp., fr. Mexican *chilli.*] The red pepper.

chil'i-ad (kĭl'ĭ-ăd), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάς, -άδος, fr. χίλιοι a thousand.] **1.** A thousand. **2.** A period of a thousand years.

chill (chĭl), *n.* [AS. *cele, cyle.*] **1.** A sensation of cold attended with convulsive shaking. **2.** A moderate but disagreeable degree of cold. **3.** A check to enthusiasm; discouragement. — *a.* **1.** Moderately cold; chilly. **2.** Affected depressingly by cold; shivering. **3.** Cool in manner; formal. **4.** Discouraging; depressing. — *v. t.* **1.** To cool. **2.** To become surface-hardened by sudden cooling, as cast iron. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike with a chill; make chilly. **2.** To check, as enthusiasm; dispirit. **3.** *Metal.* To cool suddenly at the surface so as to harden.

chil'li (chĭl'ĭ). Var. of CHILI.

chill'y (chĭl'ĭ), *a.*; CHILL'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Moderately or disagreeably cold. — **chill'i-ly**, *adv.* — **chill'i-ness**, *n.*

chi-mæ'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ; kī-), *n.* [L.] **1.** Var. of CHIMERA. **2.** Any of a group of widely distributed cartilaginous fishes.

chime, chimb (chīm), *n.* [AS. *cim*, in *cimstān* base of a pillar.] The chamfered edge of a cask, etc.

chime (chīm), *n.* [OF. *cymbe, cymble*, fr. L. *cymbalum.* See CYMBAL.] **1.** Mechanical arrangement for chiming a bell or set of bells. **2.** A set of bells musically attuned. **3.** The music from such a set of bells; — commonly in *pl.* **4.** Music; melody; harmony. — *v. i.*; CHIMED (chīmd); CHIM'ING (chīm'ĭng). **1.** To sound harmoniously, as bells. *Archaic.* **2.** To recite; utter singsong. **3.** To sound, or sound in, chimes. **4.** To harmonize; agree. — *v. t.* **1.** To give forth in chimes. *Archaic.* **2.** To strike, as a bell, so as to produce a musical sound; to cause to sound in harmony. **3.** To bring, effect, utter, etc., by chiming.

chi-me'ra, chi-mæ'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ; kī-), *n.*; *pl.* -RAS (-rȧz). [L. *chimaera* chimera, Gr. χίμαιρα, lit., she-goat.] **1.** *Myth.* A monster represented as vomiting flames, and, usually, with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon. **2.** A frightful, vain, foolish, or incongruous fancy.

chi-mer'i-cal (kĭ-mĕr'ĭ-kăl; kī-), *a.* Also **chi-mer'ic**, *a.* **1.** Merely imaginary; fantastic. **2.** Inclined to entertain chimeras; fanciful; visionary. — **Syn.** Unfounded, vain, deceitful, delusive. See VISIONARY. — **chi-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *cāminus* furnace, fireplace, Gr. κάμινος.] **1.** Fireplace; hearth. *Obs. or Dial* **2.** An upright flue, as of brick or stone, for smoke, often that part above the roof. **3.** A tube, usually of glass, placed around a flame to create a draft. **4.** The smokestack of a locomotive, steamship, etc.

chimney pot. A pipe, as of earthenware or sheet metal, placed at the top of a chimney to increase the draft, etc.

chim-pan'zee (chĭm-păn'zē; chĭm'păn-zē'), *n.* [from native name.] An anthropoid ape of equatorial Africa, smaller and less ferocious than the gorilla.

chin (chĭn), *n.* [AS. *cin.*] The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

chi'na (chī'nə), *n.* Porcelain ware, or porcelain, originally brought from the Far East. Loosely, crockery in general.

Chi'na-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A male Chinese.

chi'na-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* China.

chin'ca-pin (chĭn'kə-pĭn). Var. of CHINQUAPIN.

chinch (chĭnch), *n.*, *or* **chinch bug.** **1.** The bedbug. **2.** A fetid sucking insect very destructive to grass and grains.

chin-chil'la (chĭn-chĭl'ə), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A small rodent, with soft pearly gray fur, native of Peru and Chile. Also, its fur. **2.** A heavy, long-napped, tufted woolen cloth.

chin'cough' (chĭn'kŏf'; 62), *n* Whooping cough.

chine (chīn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. OHG. *skina* needle, prickle, shin.] **1.** The backbone; also, a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjoining parts, cut for cooking. **2.** A ridge; crest. — *v. t.*; CHINED (chīnd); CHIN'ING (chīn'ĭng) To cut through or break the backbone of.

Chi-nese' (chī-nēz'; -nēs'), *a. & n. sing. & pl.* See -ESE.

chink (chĭŋk), *n.* A small narrow cleft or fissure; crack — *v. t.* To crack; also, to fill the chinks of. — **chink'y**, *a.*

chink, *n.* [imitative.] **1.** A short, sharp sound, as of metal lightly struck. **2.** *a pl.* Coins. *Obs.* **b** Coin; money. *Slang.* — *v. t. & i.* To make, or cause to make, a short, sharp, metallic sound.

chin'ka-pin (chĭŋ'kə-pĭn). Var. of CHINQUAPIN.

Chi-nook' (chĭ-nōōk'), *n.* **1.** A flathead American Indian of any of various Western tribes. **2.** A jargon of Chinook and other Indian words mingled with English and French, used by Indians and traders of the Northwest. **3.** [*l. c.*] **a** A warm, moist, southwest wind blowing on the coast of Oregon and Washington. **b** A certain warm, dry wind which descends from the mountains in the Rocky Mountain region.

chin'qua-pin (chĭŋ'kə-pĭn), *n.* [of Amer. Indian origin.] **1.** The dwarf chestnut; also, its sweet nut. **2.** A related tree of California and Oregon or its nut.

chintz (chĭnts), *n.* [a pl. fr. Hind. *chhint*.] Originally, painted or stained calico from India; now, cotton cloth printed with flowers, etc., and often glazed.

chip (chĭp), *v. t*; CHIPPED (chĭpt); CHIP'PING. **1.** To pare (bread) by cutting off the crust. *Obs.* **2.** To cut or hew with an ax, chisel, etc.; to shape by cutting. **3.** To break or crack off a bit or bits of, as of a piece of crockery. — *v. i.* To break or fly off in bits. — **to chip in**, to put chips or money into the pool at cards; to join in with others, as in making a fund. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A fragment or bit, as of wood, etc., chopped, cut, or broken off. **2.** Wood, palm leaf, straw, etc., split into slips for making hats, etc. **3.** Anything valueless or trivial; anything dried up. **4.** A counter in poker, etc.

chip'munk (chĭp'mŭŋk), *n.* [from Amer. Indian name.] Any of many small striped terrestrial American rodents of the squirrel family.

Chipmunk. (⅓)

chip'per (-ẽr), *a.* Lively; brisk. *Colloq. U. S.*

Chip'pe-wa (chĭp'ē-wä). Var. of OJIBWA.

chip'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHIP. — **chipping sparrow** *or* **bird**, a certain sparrow which often builds its nest about dwellings.

chip'py (chĭp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). The chipping sparrow.

chirm (chûrm), *v. i.* [AS. *cyrman, cirman*, to cry out.] To chirp; make a chirm, as birds. — *n.* [AS. *cirm, cyrm.*] Noise; din; hum, esp. of voices, bird notes, or the like.

chi'ro- (kī'rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. χείρ, χειρός, *hand.*

chi-rog'ra-phy (kī-rŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*chiro-* + *-graphy.*] Art of writing or engrossing; handwriting. — **chi'ro-graph'ic** (kī'rō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **chi-rog'ra-pher** (kī-rŏg'rə-fẽr), *n.*

chi'ro-man'cy (kī'rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [*chiro-* + *-mancy.*] Palmistry. — **chi'ro-man'cer** (-sẽr), *n.*

Chi'ron (kī'rŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χείρων.] *Gr. Myth.* A centaur, son of Cronus, renowned for wisdom and skill in medicine. Accidentally wounded by Hercules, he resigned his immortality as an expiation for Prometheus.

chi-rop'o-dist (kī-rŏp'ō-dĭst), *n.* [*chiro-* + Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp., one who removes corns and bunions. — **chi-rop'o-dy** (-dĭ), *n.*

chirp (chûrp), *v. i.* [imitative.] To make a short, sharp sound, as small birds or crickets. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter by chirping. **2.** To salute, or urge on, by or as by chirping. — *n.* A short, sharp note, as of some birds or insects.

chir'rup (chĭr'ŭp), *v. i.* To chirp, esp. repeatedly and with a lively effect. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter by chirruping. **2.** To quicken or animate by chirruping; to cheer up. — *n.* Act or sound of chirruping.

chi-rur'geon (kī-rûr'jŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr., fr. χείρ hand + ἔργον work.] A surgeon. — **chi-rur'ger-y** (-jẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **chi-rur'gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a. All Archaic.*

chi-rur'geon-ly, *adv.* Like a surgeon. *Obs.*

chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *cisellus.*] A tool with a cutting edge at the end of a blade, used in shaping wood, stone, etc. — *v. t. & i*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To cut or work with a chisel.

chit (chĭt), *n* A child; also, a person likened to a child; esp., a pert girl.

chit'chat (chĭt'chăt), *n.* [from CHAT.] Small talk.

chi'tin (kī'tĭn), *n.* [see CHITON.] *Chem.* The horny substance forming the harder part of the outer integument of insects, crustaceans, etc. — **chi'tin-ous** (-tĭ-nŭs), *a.*

chi'ton (kī'tŏn), *n.* [Gr. χιτών.] *Gr. Antiq.* The garment or wrap commonly worn next the skin by both sexes.

Double Chiton.

chit'ter-ling (chĭt'ẽr-lĭng), *n.* **1.** The smaller intestines of swine, etc., esp. as cooked; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A frill; ruff. *Obs.* [Chivalrous.

chiv'al-ric (shĭv'ăl-rĭk; shĭ-văl'rĭk), *a.*

chiv'al-rous (shĭv'ăl-rŭs), *a.* **1.** Pert. to chivalry; valiant; also, gallant; courteous; brave and generous. **2.** Of or pert. to a knight. *Rare.* — **chiv'al-rous-ly**, *adv.*

chiv'al-ry (shĭv'ăl-rĭ), *n.* [F. *chevalerie*, fr. *chevalier* knight. See CHEVALIER.] **1.** Mounted men at arms. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** A body of knights; hence, gallant warriors; brave gentlemen. **3.** Rank or characteristics of a knight; esp., valor, dexterity in arms, honor, courtesy, etc. **4.** The system, spirit, usages, or manners, of knighthood. **5.** The traditional qualities of the ideal knight, as honor, protection of the weak, generosity to foes, and gallantry.

chive (chīv), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *cepa, caepa*, onion.] A perennial plant allied to the onion; — chiefly in *pl.*

chiv'y (chĭv'ĭ). Var. of CHEVY.

chla'mys (klā'mĭs; klăm'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MYDES (klăm'ĭ-dēz), E. -MYSES (-ĭs-ĕz). [L., fr. Gr. χλαμύς.] *Class. Antiq.* A short oblong mantle fastened with a clasp.

Phocion wearing a Chlamys.

chlo'ral (klō'răl), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A pungent oily liquid obtained by action of chlorine on alcohol. **2.** Chloral hydrate, a white crystalline substance used to induce sleep.

chlo'rate (-rāt), *n.* A salt of chloric acid.

chlo'ric (-rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, chlorine, esp. in a valence of five.

chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Also **-rid.** A compound of chlorine with another element or radical. — **chlo-rid'ic** (klō-rĭd'ĭk), *a.*

chlo'rine (klō'rĭn; -rēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** [Gr. χλωρός greenish yellow.] *Chem.* An element, ordinarily isolated as a poisonous, greenish yellow gas of a suffocating odor. Symbol, *Cl*; at. wt., 35.46. Chlorine is abundant in chlorides, as common salt.

chlo'rite (-rīt), *n.* [Gr. χλωρῖτις, fr. χλωρός light green.] *Min.* Any of a group of common native hydrous silicates, usually green, associated with, and much like, the micas.

chlo'ro-form (klō'rō-fôrm), *n.* [*chlorine* + *formyl.*] *Chem.* A colorless sweetish volatile liquid with ethereal odor formed (for example) by treating alcohol with chloride of lime and slaked lime. It is a powerful solvent, and is used as an anæsthetic. — *v. t.* To anæsthetize with chloroform.

chlo'ro-phyll, chlo'ro-phyl (-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. χλωρός light green + φύλλον leaf.] The green coloring matter of plants.

chock (chŏk), *n.* **1.** A wedge or block to fill in a space or to prevent motion, as of a cask. **2.** *Naut.* A form of casting or wooden piece, usually at the side of the upper deck, for ropes to run through. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide, fasten, or wedge, with a chock or chocks. **2.** To put (a boat) upon chocks. — *adv.* As close or tight as possible.

chock'a-block' (chŏk'ä-blŏk'), *a. Naut.* Hoisted as high as the tackle will admit; hence, crowded; packed full.

chock'–full', choke'–full', *a.* Full to the extreme limit.

choc'o-late (chŏk'ō-lāt), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *chocolatl.*] **1.** A preparation of roasted cacao seeds, or a beverage made with it. **2.** The color of chocolate; dark brown.

choice (chois), *n.* [OF. *chois*, fr. *choisir* to choose.] **1.** Act of choosing; preference of one thing to another; also, right of choosing; option. **2.** Best part; that which is preferable; the pick. **3.** A sufficient number to choose among; also, a choice supply. **4.** Thing or person chosen. **5.** Care in selecting; discrimination. *Obs.* **6.** Estimation. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE. — *a.* **1.** Worthy of being chosen; select; superior. **2.** Selected with care. **3.** Discriminative. **4.** Preserving or using with care; — with *of.* — **Syn.** Precious, exquisite, uncommon, rare; chary, careful. See DAINTY. — **choice'ly**, *adv.* — **choice'ness**, *n.*

choir, quire (kwir), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *chorus.* See CHORUS.] **1.** An organized company of singers, esp. in church service. **2.** That part of a church appropriated to the singers. **3.** Any of the nine orders of angels. **4.** A company of dancers, or dancers and singers; any company; a band. — *v. t. & i.* To sing in concert, as a choir. *Poetic.*

choke (chōk), *v. t.*; CHOKED (chōkt); CHOK'ING (chōk'ĭng). [ME. *cheken, choken.*] **1.** To stifle or to strangle; suffocate. **2.** To stop by or as by choking; suppress; smother. **3.** To check the growth, progress, or action of. **4.** To obstruct by filling up or clogging; congest. **5.** To fill chock-full. — **Syn.** Smother, throttle. — *v. i.* **1.** To stifle or strangle. **2.** To be obstructed; stick. — *n.* Act or sound of choking.

choke'ber-ry (chōk'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). The astringent berrylike fruit of a certain shrub; also, the shrub.

choke'bore' (-bōr'; 57), *n.* In a shotgun, a bore tapered toward the muzzle, to prevent undue scattering of the shot.

choke'cher'ry (-chĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). Any of several species of wild cherries, or their small astringent fruit.

choke damp. A heavy gas, essentially carbon dioxide.

choke'–full'. Var. of CHOCK-FULL.

chok'er (chōk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that chokes. **2.** A cravat or necktie that encircles the neck; also, a high collar. *Slang.*

chok'ing (chōk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHOKE.

chok'y, chok'ey (chōk'ĭ), *a.* Tending or inclined to choke, as with emotion.

chol'er (kŏl'ĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. χολέρα cholera, fr. χόλος, χολή, bile.] **1.** Bile, formerly thought to cause irascibility. *Obs.* **2.** Biliousness. *Obs.* **3.** Irascibility.

chol'er-a (-ä), *n.* [L., a bilious disease. See CHOLER.] **1.** Choler; bile. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* Any of several diseases; esp.: **a** Cholera morbus. **b** A kind of infectious, and usually fatal, disease, more fully called *Asiatic cholera.*

chol'er-a in-fan'tum (ĭn-făn'tŭm) [L. *infantum* of children], a disease of infants, attended with vomiting and diarrhea. — **c. mor'bus** (môr'bŭs) [L. *morbus* disease], acute inflammation of the digestive tract, with vomiting and cramps.

chol'er-ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** Characterized by choler. Hence: **a** Irascible. **b** Bilious. *Obs.* **2.** Causing biliousness. *Obs.* **3.** Angry; wrathful. — **Syn.** See IRASCIBLE.

chon'droid (kŏn'droid), *a.* [Gr. χόνδρος cartilage + *-oid.*] Resembling cartilage.

choose (chōōz), *v. t.*; *pret.* CHOSE (chōz); *p. p.* CHO'SEN (chō'z'n), *Obs.* CHOSE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOOS'ING. [AS. *cēosan.*] **1.** To make choice of. **2.** To think proper; — with infinitive object. **3.** To wish; desire. *Vulgar or Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To make a selection. **2.** To have (no) choice, or alternative. *Obs.*, except with *but.* — **choos'er**, *n.* **Syn.** Elect, prefer, single out. — CHOOSE, SELECT, PICK, CULL. CHOOSE is the generic term; it is to take or fix upon something by an act of the will, esp. in accordance with a decision of the judgment; as, refuse the evil, and *choose* the good. SELECT suggests more definitely a preference based on a discrimination among a number of objects; as, he was *selected* to deliver his class valedictory. PICK implies a careful selection; CULL, a nice or fastidious gleaning.

chop (chŏp), *v. t.*; CHOPPED (chŏpt); CHOP'PING. To cut by striking, esp. repeatedly, with a sharp instrument. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a quick stroke, or repeated strokes, as with an ax. **2.** To go, come, or make some movement, suddenly or violently; — esp. with *in* or *into.* — *n.* **1.** Act of chopping; a cutting stroke. **2.** A piece chopped off; a slice or small piece, as of meat. **3.** Of waves, etc., a short, abrupt motion.

chop, *v. t.* [cf. CHAPMAN, CHEAPEN, *v. t.*] To change or exchange. *Obs.* — **to chop logic,** to dispute with an affected use of logical terms; argue sophistically. — *v. i.* **1.** To make an exchange. *Obs.* **2.** To shift suddenly, as the wind; veer. — *n.* A barter; exchange. — **chop and change,** a change, alteration, or vicissitude.

chop, *n.* [cf. CHAP a jaw.] **1.** A jaw; — commonly in *pl.* **2.** *pl.* The jaws with the space between them; the fleshy parts about the mouth; mouth cavity; fauces. — *v. t.* To utter (words) in a hurried, indistinct fashion.

chop (chŏp), *n.* [Hind. *chhāp* stamp, brand.] **1.** In India and China, an official seal or stamp; also, a license, permit, or clearance. **2.** In the China trade, a brand on goods; hence, a brand of goods. **3.** Quality, brand.

chop'fall'en (chŏp'fôl'n), *a.* = CHAPFALLEN.

chop'house' (-hous'), *n.* A restaurant where chops, etc., are sold; an eating house.

chop'house', *n.* A customhouse. *China.*

cho-pine' (chō-pēn'; chŏp'ĭn), *n.* Also **chop'in** (chŏp'ĭn). A clog, or patten, having a thick sole, or raised on a stilt.

chop'log'ic (chŏp'lŏj'ĭk), *n. Obs* **1.** Contentious or sophistical argument. **2.** An argumentative person.

chop'per (chŏp'ĕr), *n.* One that chops.

chop'ping, *a.* Large and vigorous; — now applied to a child.

chop'py (chŏp'ĭ), *a.* Full of cracks, or chaps; chappy.

chop'py, *a.* Rough, with short, tumultuous waves; as, a *choppy* sea.

chop'py, *a.* Variable; — said of the wind.

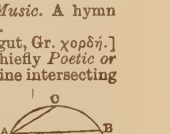
chop'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* [a Pidgin English translation of the Chinese name, which means: hasteners, speedy ones.] One of two small sticks or slips of wood, ivory, etc. used by the Chinese and some others in taking food.

cho-ra'gus (kō-rā'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RAGI (-jī). [L., fr. Gr. χορα-γός, χορηγός.] *Gr. Antiq.* A chorus leader. — **cho-rag'ic** (kō-răj'ĭk; -rā'jĭk), *a.*

cho'ral (kō'răl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a choir or chorus; adapted to be sung in chorus or harmony. — **cho'ral-ly**, *adv.*

cho-ral', **cho-rale'** (kō-răl'; kō'răl), *n. Music.* A hymn tune; a simple sacred tune, sung in unison.

chord (kôrd), *n.* [L. *chorda* gut, string of a gut, Gr. χορδή.] **1.** String of a musical instrument. Now chiefly *Poetic or Fig.* **2.** *Anat.* A cord. **3.** *Geom.* A right line intersecting a curve; a secant; specifically, the segment between two points of its intersection. **4.** *Engineering.* In a truss, one of the chief members, usually horizontal, braced by the web members. **5.** [for ACCORD, *n.*] *Music.* A combination of tones sounding simultaneously and in harmonic relation. — *v. i. Music.* To accord; harmonize.



Chords, 3. *AC, AB,* Chords.

chore (chōr), *n.* [same word as *chare* day work.] A small or odd job; *pl.*, the daily light work of a household or farm. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

cho-re'a (kō-rē'ä), *n.* [Gr. χορεία dance.] St. Vitus's dance, a disease attended with convulsive twitchings, etc.

cho'ric (kō'rĭk; kŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chorus.

cho'ri-on (kō'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [Gr. χόριον.] A membrane enveloping the fetus of mammals, and inclosing the amnion.

cho'rist (kō'rĭst; kŏr'ĭst), *n.* One of a chorus or choir.

chor'is-ter (kŏr'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* **1.** A singer in a choir; specifically, a choir boy. **2.** One who leads a church choir. *U. S.*

cho'roid (kō'roid; 57), *a.* [Gr. χοροειδής; χόριον chorion + εἶδος form.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating any of several delicate membranes or structures, as the membrane between the sclerotic and retina of the eye.

chor'tle (chôr't'l), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED; -TLING. A word coined by Lewis Carroll, and usually explained as a combination of *chuckle* and *snort. Humorous.*

cho'rus (kō'rŭs), *n.* [L., a dance in a ring or with song, a chorus, a band of dancers and singers, Gr. χορός.] **1.** In Greek drama, a company of singers or chanters. **2.** The

part of the drama sung by the chorus. **3.** A company like, or a single character in the part or the functions of, the Greek chorus. **4.** *Music.* **a** A company of singers singing in concert; choir. **b** The simultaneous song of a number of persons. **c** A composition to be sung by voices in concert. **d** A part of a song recurring at intervals, as at the end of stanzas; also, a company of singers who join in singing such parts. **5.** Utterance by a number simultaneously or in unison. — *v. i. & t.* To sing or exclaim in chorus.

chose (chōz), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of CHOOSE.

chose (shōz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *causa* reason.] *Law.* A piece of personal property.

cho'sen (chō'z'n), *p. p.* of CHOOSE. Specif.: *p. a.* Selected from a number; picked out; choice; in *Theol.*, elect.

chough (chŭf), *n.* [ME. *choughe, kowe.*] An Old World bird of the crow family, with red legs.

chouse (chous), *v. t.;* CHOUSED (choust); CHOUS'ING. [said to be fr. Turk. *chāush* a messenger or interpreter, one of whom in 1609 cheated Turkish merchants in England.] To cheat. *Colleq.* — *n. Obs.* **1.** A swindler. **2.** A dupe.

chow'chow' (chou'chou'), *a.* Mixed; miscellaneous. — *n.* Mixture; hodgepodge; esp., chopped mixed pickles.

chow'der (-dĕr), *n.* [F. *chaudière* pot.] A dish of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together.

chrism (krĭz'm), *n.* [AS. *crisma* or OF. *cresme;* both fr. LL., fr. Gr. *χρίσμα*, fr. *χρίειν* to anoint.] Consecrated oil used in baptism, etc. — **chris'mal** (krĭz'măl), *a.*

chris'ma-to-ry (krĭz'mȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *chrismatorium.*] A vessel, or a place, for the chrism.

chris'om (-ŭm), *n.* [see CHRISM.] **1.** = CHRISM. **2.** A white cloth, robe, or mantle thrown over a child when baptized.

Christ (krīst), *n.* [L. *Christus*, Gr. Χριστός, fr. *χριστός* anointed.] **1.** The Messiah, whose coming was prophesied by the Jews. **2.** Jesus, as fulfilling this expectation.

chris'ten (krĭs'n), *v. t.* [AS. *cristnian* to make a Christian, *cristen* a Christian, L. *christianus.*] To baptize; also, to name at or as at baptism.

Chris'ten-dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** Christianity (sense 3). *Obs.* **2.** Christians as a body; the church. **3.** The Christian world, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands.

Christ'hood, *n.* See -HOOD.

Chris'tian (krĭs'chăn), *n.* **1.** One who believes, or professes or is assumed to believe, in Jesus Christ. **2.** A human being as distinguished from a brute. *Colloq. or Dial.* **3.** A decent or respectable person. *Collog. or Slang.* — *a.* **1.** Professing, or belonging to, Christianity. **2.** Pert. to Christ or his religion. **3.** Characteristic of or becoming Christian people. **4.** Of or pert. to a Christian or Christians.

Christian name, the name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name; first name; given name.

Chris'ti-an-i-ty (krĭs'chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ; krĭs-chăn'-), *n.* **1.** Christendom. *Obs.* **2.** The religion of Christians. **3.** State or fact of being a Christian; Christian character.

Chris'tian-ize (krĭs'chăn-īz), *v. t.* To make Christian.

Chris'tian-like' } *a.* Befitting a Christian. — *adv.* In a
Chris'tian-ly (-lĭ) } manner becoming a Christian.

Christ'less (krīst'lĕs), *a.* Without Christ or faith in Christ; unchristian. — **Christ'less-ness,** *n.*

Christ'like, *a.* Resembling Christ. — **Christ'like-ness,** *n.*

Christ'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to Christ; Christlike.

Christ'mas (krĭs'măs), *n.* [*Christ* + *mass.*] An annual festival (December 25) in memory of the birth of Christ.

Christ'mas-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The season of Christmas.

chris'tom (krĭs'tŭm). Obs. var. of CHRISOM.

chro'mate (krō'māt), *n.* A salt of chromic acid.

chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *χρωματικός* suited for color (in music, chromatic), fr. *χρῶμα, χρώματος*, color.] **1.** Of or pert. to color or colors. **2.** *Music.* Proceeding by the smaller intervals (half steps or semitones) of the scale, instead of the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.

chro-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of colors.

chrome (krōm), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] Chromium.

chro'mic (krō'mĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, chromium, in its higher valences.

chro'mi-um (-mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* color.] A grayish white metal, hard, brittle, and difficult to fuse; — from the varied color of its compounds. Symbol, *Cr;* at. wt., 52.0.

chro'mo (-mō), *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A chromolithograph.

chro'mo-lith'o-graph (krō'mō-lĭth'ō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* color + E. *lithograph.*] A lithographic picture printed in colors. — **chro'mo-li-thog'ra-phy,** *n.* — **chro'mo-li-thog'ra-pher,** *n.* — **chro'mo-lith'o-graph'ic,** *a.*

chro'mo-pho'to-graph (krō'mō-fō'tō-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* color + *photograph.*] A photograph in colors. — **chro'mo-pho-tog'ra-phy** (-fō-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

chro'mo-sphere (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* color + E. *sphere.*] *Astron.* A ruddy gaseous layer of incandescent hydrogen, helium, etc., surrounding the sun; a similar layer about a star. — **chro'mo-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.*

chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *χρονικός* concerning time, fr. *χρόνος* time.] Continuing a long time; confirmed. — **Syn.** See INVETERATE. — **chron'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

chron'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *χρονικά*, neut. pl. fr. *χρονικός*. See CHRONIC.] **1.** A historical account of events in the order of time; a history; esp., a simple chronological record. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] Two books of the Old Testament immediately after 2 Kings. — **Syn.** Register, annals. — *v. t.;* -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). To record in or as in a chronicle. — **chron'i-cler** (-klĕr), *n.*

chrono-. Combining form from Greek *χρόνος, time.*

chron'o-gram (-ō-grăm), *n.* [*chrono-* + *-gram.*] **1.** An inscription or the like in which certain letters express a date or epoch. **2.** A record made by a chronograph.

chron'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*chrono-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for measuring and recording time.

chro-nol'o-gy (krō-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*chrono-* + *-logy.*] Science of measuring time by regular periods, and dating and arranging events. — **chron'o-log'ic** (krŏn'-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **chron'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **chro-nol'o-gist** (krō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* — **-ger** (-jĕr), *n.*

chro-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*chrono-* + *-meter.*] A timepiece, esp. one of a very exact portable kind.

chron'o-met'ric (krŏn'ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Pert. to a chronome-
chron'o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } ter or chronometry.

chro-nom'e-try (krō-nŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Art of measuring time, esp. by periods or divisions.

chrys'a-lid (krĭs'ȧ-lĭd), *n.* A chrysalis. — **chrys'a-lid,** *a.*

chrys'a-lis (-lĭs), *n.; pl.* E. -LISES (-lĭs-ĕs; 24), L. -SALIDES (krĭ-săl'ĭ-dēz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *χρυσαλλίς* the golden pupa of butterflies, *χρυσός* gold.] The pupa stage of insects (esp. butterflies).

Chrysalis of a Swallow-tail Butterfly. Nat. size.

chrys-an'the-mum (krĭs-ăn'thĕ-mŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *ἄνθεμον* flower.] **1.** Any of many species of perennial plants (genus *Chrysanthemum*) of the aster family. **2.** A cultivated plant derived from several of these species; also, its large double flower.

Chry-se'is (krī-sē'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Χρυσηΐς.] In Homer's "Iliad," a maiden, daughter of a priest of Apollo, captured by the Greeks and given to Agamemnon. Apollo sent a pestilence on the Greeks which ceased only when she was returned. Cf. BRISEIS.

chrys'el-e-phan'tine (krĭs'ĕl-ē-făn'tĭn), *a.* [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + *ἐλεφάντινος* of ivory, *ἐλέφας* ivory, elephant.] Composed of, or adorned with, gold and ivory.

chrys'o-ber'yl (krĭs'ō-bĕr'ĭl), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr *χρυσός* gold + *βήρυλλος* beryl.] A native compound of aluminium and beryllium, containing a little iron. It is commonly yellow or pale green, and is sometimes used as a gem.

chrys'o-lite (-līt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. *χρυσός* gold + *λίθος* stone.] A magnesium iron silicate, usually olive-green, often used as a gem; — called also *olivine.* Also, formerly, any of several yellow or greenish gems.

chrys'o-prase (-prāz), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. *χρυσός* gold + *πράσον* leek.] A light green variety of chalcedony.

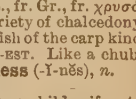
chub (chŭb), *n.* A common fresh-water fish of the carp kind.

chub'by (chŭb'ĭ), *a.;* -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. Like a chub; short, plump, and round. — **chub'bi-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

chuck (chŭk), *v. i., v. t., & n.* Cluck.

chuck, *n.* A word of endearment, as for a child, wife, etc.

chuck, *n.* **1.** A part of a side of dressed beef, including most of the neck and the parts adjacent. **2.** A contrivance for holding work or a tool in a machine, esp. in a lathe.



Drill Chuck.

chuck (chŭk; chōōk), *n.* A pebble; *pl.*, a game played with pebbles. *Scot.*

chuck (chŭk), *v. t.* **1.** To strike gently; tap. **2.** To toss or throw, esp. with a short action of the arm. — *n.* **1.** A pat under the chin. **2.** A toss or jerk.

chuck farthing. An old game in which farthings or the like were chucked, or pitched, at a hole.

chuck'-full'. Var. of CHOCK-FULL.

chuck'le (chŭk'l'), *v. i.* ; -LED (-ld'); -LING (-lĭng). [from CHUCK to cluck.] **1.** To laugh in a suppressed manner, as from inward satisfaction. **2.** To cluck. — *v. t.* To utter with a chuckle. — *n.* Act or sound of chuckling.

chuck'le, *a.* [cf. CHUCK of meat.] Clumsy; lumpish.

chuck'le-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead. *Colloq.*

chuff (chŭf), *n.* A rustic or boor.

chum (chŭm), *n.* A roommate, esp. at college; also, an intimate friend. *Now Colloq.* — *v. i.* ; CHUMMED (chŭmd); CHUM'MING. To live or associate as a chum or chums. *Colloq.* — **chum'my** (-ĭ), *a. Colloq.*

chump (chŭmp), *n.* **1.** A short thick piece of wood; block. **2.** Blockhead; dolt. *Collog. or Slang.*

chunk (chŭnk), *n.* A short, thick piece, person, or horse. *Colloq., U. S.* — **chunk'y** (-ĭ), *a. Colloq., U. S.*

church (chûrch), *n.* [AS. *circe, cirice,* fr. Gr. *κυριακόν* the Lord's house, *κύριος* lord, *κῦρος* power.] **1.** A building for public Christian worship. **2.** Christians collectively; the whole body of Christ's followers. **3.** A body of Christian believers of the same creed, rites, and ecclesiastical authority; a denomination. **4.** Organized Christianity, as in a nation ; as, *church* and state. **5.** The clerical profession. **6.** Church service ; divine worship. — *v. t.* To perform a church service or ceremony for or with (a person), as for a woman after recovery from childbirth.

church'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or suitable for, church.

church'man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** An ecclesiastic; clergyman. **2.** An adherent of the church, esp. an established church ; in the United States, esp., a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — **church'man-ship,** *n.*

church'ward'en (-wôr'd'n), *n.* A lay officer in Anglican churches whose duties include the care of church property.

church'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n. ; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn ; 24). **1.** A woman member of the church, esp. of an Anglican church. **2.** A woman active in the church.

church'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The inclosure about a church, often, esp. formerly, used as a burial ground.

churl (chûrl), *n.* [AS. *ceorl* a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband.] **1.** A freeman without rank. *Now Hist.* **2.** A rustic ; a boor. **3.** A rough, surly, ill-bred fellow.

churl'ish (chûr'lĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a churl. — Syn. Surly, sullen, crabbed. See BOORISH. — **churl'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **churl'ish-ness,** *n.*

churn (chûrn), *n.* [AS. *cyrin.*] A vessel in which milk or cream is agitated in making butter. — *v. t.* **1.** To agitate (milk or cream) in a churn, to get butter. **2.** To agitate violently; to make, as foam, by thus doing. — *v. i.* To perform the operation of churning. — **churn'ing,** *n.*

churr (chûr), *n.* A vibrant or whirring noise such as that made by the cockchafer, partridge, etc. — *v. i.* To make a churr. — *v. t.* To utter by churring.

chute (shōōt), *n.* [F. *chute,* prop., a fall.] **1.** A quick or steep descent, as in a river ; a rapid. **2.** An inclined plane, channel, or trough for sliding things down ; a flume.

chut'ney (chŭt'nĭ), *n.* Also **chut'nee.** [Hind. *chaṭnī.*] A kind of spicy pickle or condiment.

chyle (kīl), *n.* [Gr. *χυλός* juice, chyle, *χέειν* to pour.] *Physiol.* A modification of lymph occurring in the lacteals, or the lymphatics leading from the small intestine. It contains globules of emulsified fat, giving it a milky appearance. — **chy'lous** (kī'lŭs), *a.*

chy'li-fac'tion (kī'lĭ-făk'shŭn; kĭl'ĭ-), **chy'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* Formation of chyle.

chyme (kīm), *n.* [L. *chymus* chyle, Gr. *χυμός* juice, *χέειν* to pour.] *Physiol.* The pulpy semidigested food in the small intestines. — **chy'mous** (kī'mŭs), *a.*

chym'ic (kĭm'ĭk), **chym'ist, chym'is-try** (-ĭs-trĭ), etc. Obs. or archaic vars. of CHEMIC, CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY, etc.

Cicada. ½

ci-ca'da (sĭ-kā'dȧ), *n. ; pl.* E. -DAS (-dȧz), L. -DÆ (-dē). [L.] Any of several large insects with large transparent wings, noted for the prolonged shrill sound made by the male. They are often called *locusts.*

cic'a-trice (sĭk'ȧ-trĭs), *n.* [F.] A cicatrix.

ci-ca'trix (sĭ-kā'trĭks ; sĭk'ȧ-trĭks), *n. ; L. pl.* -TRICES (sĭk'ȧ-trī'sēz). [L.] The skin or film which forms over a wound, later contracting to form the scar ; a scar.

cic'a-trize (sĭk'ȧ-trīz), *v. t. & i. ;* -TRIZED (-trīzd) ; -TRIZ'ING (-trīz'ĭng). To heal with the formation of a cicatrix. — **cic'a-tri-za'tion** (-trĭ-zā'shŭn ; -trī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

cic'e-ly (sĭs'ē-lĭ ; sĭs'lĭ), *n. ; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *seselis,* Gr. *σέσελι, σέσελις.*] Any of several plants of the celery, or parsley, family.

‖ **ci'ce-ro'ne** (chē'chä-rō'nā ; *E.* sĭs'ē-rō'nē), *n. ; pl.* It. -RONI (-nē), E. -RONES (-nēz). [It., fr. L. *Cicero,* the Roman orator.] One who acts as a guide to local curiosities.

Cic'e-ro'ni-an (sĭs'ē-rō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Cicero or his style. — **Cic'e-ro'ni-an-ism** (-Ĭz'm), *n.*

Cid (sĭd ; *Sp.* thēth), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *seyid* lord.] In Spanish literature, a title of Ruy, or Rodrigo, Diaz de Bivar, an 11th-century champion of Christianity and of the royalty.

-cide (-sīd). [L. *-cida,* fr. *caedere* to kill.] A suffix signifying *killer, destroyer ;* as in matri*cide.* **2.** [L. *-cidium.*] A suffix signifying *a killing ;* as in homi*cide.*

ci'der (sī'dẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *σίκερα* a fermented liquor.] The expressed juice of apples (or formerly of some other fruits) used for drinking, making vinegar, etc.

‖ **ci'-de-vant'** (sē'dē-väN'), *a.* [F., formerly.] Former ; late. [for smoking.]

ci-gar' (sĭ-gär'), *n.* [Sp. *cigarro.*] A small roll of tobacco

cig'a-rette' (sĭg'ȧ-rĕt'), *n.* [F.] Lit., a little cigar ; a little roll of finely cut tobacco for smoking, usually wrapped in paper ; also, such a roll of some other material, as cubebs.

cil'i-a (sĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl. ; sing.* CILIUM (-ŭm). [L. *cilium* eyelid.] **1.** The eyelashes. **2.** *Biol.* Hairlike processes, as of a cell, capable of a vibratory movement. **3.** Hairlike processes of certain plants forming a fringe, as in mosses. — **cil'i-a-ry** (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* — **cil'i-ate** (-āt), **cil'i-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.*

ci'mex (sī'mĕks), *n. ; pl.* CIMICES (sĭm'ĭ-sēz). [L., a bug.] A bedbug (genus *Cimex*). *Obs.*

Cim-me'ri-an (sĭ-mē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Cimmerians or their abode; hence, shrouded in gloom or darkness. — *n.* One of a mythical people described in Homer's "Odyssey" as dwelling in a realm of mist and gloom.

cinch (sĭnch), *n.* [fr. Sp., fr. L. *cingere* to gird.] **1.** A strong girth for a pack or saddle. *Western U. S.* **2.** A tight grip ; also, a sure or easy thing. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To girth tightly. **2.** To get a sure hold on. *Slang, U. S.*

cin-cho'na (sĭn-kō'nȧ), *n.* [from the wife of Count *Chinchón,* viceroy of Peru in the 17th century.] Peruvian bark.

cin'cho-nism (sĭn'kō-nĭz'm), *n. Med.* A condition produced by excessive use of cinchona or its alkaloids, esp. quinine, and marked by deafness, headache, etc.

cinct (sĭŋkt), *a.* Girt ; encircled. *Poetic.*

cinc'ture (sĭŋk'tūr), *n.* [L. *cinctura,* fr. *cingere, cinctum,* to gird.] **1.** Act of girding or girdling ; also, an inclosure. **2.** That which surrounds, as a belt or a girdle. — *v. t. ;* -TURED (-tūrd) ; -TUR-ING. To gird or girdle.

cin'der (sĭn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *sinder* slag, dross.] **1.** Slag from a metal furnace; dross. **2.** A partly burned combustible; specifically: **a** A hot coal without flame; ember. **b** A partly burned coal capable of further burning without flame. **c** *pl.* Loosely, ashes. — **cin'der-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Cin'der-el'la (-ĕl'ȧ), *n.* [dim. fr. *cinder.*] The heroine of a well-known popular tale ; hence, a scullery maid, etc.

cin'e-mat'o-graph (sĭn'ē-măt'ō-grȧf'), *n.* [Gr. *κίνημα, κινήματος,* motion + *-graph.*] **1.** A machine for projecting a series of pictures, succeeding each other so rapidly as to produce the illusion of continuous motion. **2.** A camera for taking pictures to be used in this machine.

cin'er-a-ry (sĭn'ẽr-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cinerarius,* fr. *cinis* ashes.] Pert. to, or used for, ashes, esp. of the cremated dead.

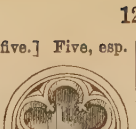
ci-ne're-ous (sĭ-nē'rē-ŭs) } *a.* [L. *cinereus ; cineritius,*
cin'er-i'tious (sĭn'ẽr-ĭsh'ŭs) } *cinericius.*] Ash-colored; ashy ; ashen.

cin'na-bar (sĭn'ȧ-bär), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κιννάβαρι.*] **1.** *Min.* Red mercuric sulphide, the only important ore of mercury. **2.** Artificial red mercuric sulphide, chiefly used as a pigment.

cin'na-mon (-mŭn), *n* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κιννάμωμον, κίνναμον.*] **1.** The aromatic bark of any of several trees of the laurel family, much used as a spice. **2.** Any tree that yields cinnamon.

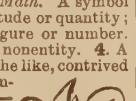
cinque (sĭŋk), *n.* [F. *cinq*, fr. L. *quinque* five.] Five, esp. in cards or dice.

cinque'foil' (sĭŋk'foil'), *n.* [*cinque* five + *foil*.] **1.** Any of several plants of the rose family, having digitate leaves. **2.** A decorative design likened to the leaf or flower of the cinquefoil, as an architectural ornament having five cusps.


Cinquefoil.

cin'que-pace' (sĭŋ'kē-pās'), *n.* [*cinque* + *pace*.] A kind of lively dance. *Obs.*

ci'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. Ar. *çifr* empty, cipher, *çafara* to be empty.] **1.** *Math.* A symbol (written 0) denoting absence of all magnitude or quantity; naught; zero. **2.** Loosely, any arabic figure or number. **3.** One that has no weight, or influence; a nonentity. **4.** A private alphabet, system of characters, or the like, contrived for secret writing; a cryptograph. **5.** A combination of letters; a device or monogram. — *v. i.* To use figures in a mathematical process. — *v. t.* **1.** To write in or as in cipher. **2.** To decipher. *Obs.* **3.** To calculate; figure.


Cipher, 5.

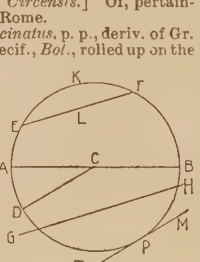
Cir'ce (sûr'sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κίρκη.] *Gr. Myth.* In Homer's "Odyssey," a sorceress who changed some of the companions of Odysseus into animals. Odysseus, protected by an herb given him by Hermes, compelled her to restore his comrades, and remained with her for a year.

Cir-ce'an, Cir-cæ'an (sẽr-sē'ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, Circe; pleasing, but noxious.

Cir-cen'sian (-sĕn'shăn), *a.* [L. *Circensis*.] Of, pertaining to, or held in, the Circus, at Rome.

cir'ci-nate (sûr'sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *circinatus*, p. p., deriv. of Gr. *κίρκινος* circle.] Ring-shaped; specif., *Bot.*, rolled up on the axis with the apex as a center.

cir'cle (sûr'k'l), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus* circle.] **1.** A closed plane curve exactly alike throughout, all of its points being equidistant from a point within called the *center*; a ring. **2.** The surface bounded by such a curve. **3.** The sphere or orb of a heavenly body. **4.** Something circular, as a ring, a set of seats in a theater, etc. **5.** A set or connected series; cycle; round, as of pleasures. **6.** A company bound by a common tie; a coterie; set. — **Syn.** Ring, circlet, compass, circuit, inclosure. — *v. i. & i.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To encompass by or as by a circle; surround. **2.** To revolve around.



Circle *AB* Diameter; *C* Center; *CD*, *CA*, *CB* Radii; *EKF* Arc on Chord *EF*; *ELFK* (area) Segment on Chord *EF*; *ACD* (area) Sector; *GH* Secant; *TPM* Tangent at point *P*; *EKFBPDA* Circumference.

cir'clet (-klĕt; 24), *n.* A little circle; esp., an ornament such as a ring or a bracelet.

cir'cuit (-kĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *circuitus*; *circum* around + *ire* to go.] **1.** The circumference of any space; compass. **2.** A circlet. *Obs.* **3.** The space within a circle, or within limits. **4.** Act of moving or revolving round, as in a circle or orbit. **5.** A route over, or district through, which one periodically journeys. **6.** In electricity, the complete path, or by extension any part of the path, of an electric current, including, usually, the generating device. — *v. i. & t.* To go or go around in a circuit.

cir-cu'i-tous (sẽr-kū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Going round in a circuit; roundabout. — **cir-cu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **-tous-ness**, *n.*

cir'cu-lar (sûr'kū-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a circle; in the form of, bounded by, or moving in, a circle; round. **2.** Circuitous; roundabout; indirect. **3.** Addressed to, affecting, or pertaining to, a circle, or coterie of persons. — *n.* A circular letter, note, or paper, usually printed and distributed to various persons. — **cir'cu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **cir'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **circular saw**, a saw in the form of a thin revolving steel disk.

cir'cu-lar-ize (sûr'kū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). **1.** To make circular. **2.** To send circulars to.

cir'cu-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. **1.** To move or revolve in a circle or circuit, as the blood. **2.** To pass or cause to pass about from place to place, from person to person, etc., as money. — **Syn.** Spread, diffuse, propagate, disseminate.

cir'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of circulating. **2.** The movement of the blood in the vessels of the body or of the cytoplasm in plant cells. **3.** A circulating medium of exchange; currency. — **cir'cu-la-tive** (sûr'kū-lā-tĭv). *a.*

cir'cu-la'tor (sûr'kū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that circulates.

cir'cu-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to circulation, as of the blood, air, etc.

cir'cum- (sûr'kŭm-). Latin adverb and preposition, used as a prefix, in the sense of *around*, *about*, or *round about*.

cir'cum-am'bi-ent (-ăm'bĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Surrounding; inclosing; encompassing. — **cir'cum-am'bi-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

cir'cum-am'bu-late (-bū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *circumambulatus*, p. p. of *circumambulare* to walk around; *circum* + *ambulare*.] To walk around or about. — **cir'cum-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **cir'cum-am'bu-la'tor**, *n.*

cir'cum-bend'i-bus (-bĕn'dĭ-bŭs), *n.* A circumlocution. *Jocular.*

cir'cum-cise (sûr'kŭm-sīz), *v. t.*; -CISED (-sīzd); -CIS'ING. [L. *circumcisus*, p. p. of *circumcidere*; *circum* + *caedere* to cut.] **1.** To cut off the prepuce of. **2.** *Script.* To purify spiritually. — **cir'cum-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.*

cir'cum-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'-ĭng). [L. *circumducere*; *circum* + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead about or astray. **2.** To give a rotatory motion to. **3.** *Scots Law.* To limit; declare at an end.

cir-cum'fer-ence (sẽr-kŭm'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* [L. *circumferentia*; *circum* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** The perimeter of a circle; hence, in general, periphery, circuit, or bound. **2.** Something circular. *Obs.* — **cir-cum'fer-en'tial** (-ĕn'shăl), *a.*

cir'cum-flex (sûr'kŭm-flĕks), *n.* [L. *circumflexus* a bending around, deriv. of *circum* + *flectere* to bend.] *Gram.* A mark (^, ˆ, later ~) orig. used in Greek over long vowels to indicate a compound (rising-falling) tone, and thence in other languages to mark length, contraction, etc. — *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or relating to, the circumflex. **2.** Flexed; bent or bending round.

cir-cum'flu-ent (sẽr-kŭm'flōō-ĕnt; 86), *a.* [deriv. of L. *circum* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing round.

cir-cum'flu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *circumfluus*.] **1.** Circumfluent. **2.** Flowed round; surrounded, as by water.

cir'cum-fo-ra'ne-ous (sûr'kŭm-fō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *circumforanus* found in markets; *circum* + *forum* market.] Going from market to market; hence, vagrant; quack.

cir'cum-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'-ĭng). [L. *circumfusus*, p. p., deriv. of *circum* + *fundere* to pour.] To diffuse round. — **-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

cir'cum-gy-ra'tion (-jī-rā'shŭn), *n.* A turning round; revolution. — **cir'cum-gy'ra-to-ry** (-jī'rā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

cir'cum-ja'cent (-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *circumjacens*, p. pr., deriv. of *circum* + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying round; surrounding. — **cir'cum-ja'cence** (-sĕns), **-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

cir'cum-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *circumlocutio*, deriv. of *circum* + *loqui* to speak.] Use of many words where but few are necessary; roundabout language. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

cir'cum-mure' (-mūr'), *v. t.* To mure about with a wall.

cir'cum-nav'i-gate (-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *circumnavigatus*, p. p., deriv. of *circum* + *navigare* to navigate.] To sail round. — **cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tor** (-năv'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.*

cir'cum-po'lar (-pō'lăr), *a.* Surrounding a pole.

cir'cum-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'-ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *circumscribere*, *-scriptum*; *circum* + *scribere* to write, draw.] **1.** To draw a line round; bound; hence, to limit, esp. narrowly. **2.** *Geom.* To draw, or be drawn, round so as to touch at as many points as possible. — **Syn.** Restrict, confine, abridge, restrain; environ, encircle, inclose, encompass.

cir'cum-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of circumscribing; state of being circumscribed; limitation; restraint. **2.** A circumscribed space or place; district.

cir'cum-spect (sûr'kŭm-spĕkt), *a.* [L. *circumspectus*, p. p. of *circumspicere* to observe; *circum* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] Watchful on every side; cautious; prudent; wary. — **Syn.** See CAREFUL. — **cir'cum-spect-ly**, *adv.* — **cir'cum-spect-ness**, *n.*

cir'cum-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Circumspect action or behavior; caution. — **Syn.** Prudence, watchfulness, deliberation, thoughtfulness, wariness, forecast.

cir'cum-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Cautious; watchful.

cir'cum-stance (sûr'kŭm-stăns), *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, fr. *circumstans*, p. pr., deriv. of *circum* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** A condition, fact, or event accompanying or determin-

ing the occurrence of another fact or event. **2.** *pl.* Condition in regard to worldly estate. **3.** The sum of the essential conditions or attendant facts of a matter or subject; significant state of affairs; — used without *pl.*; as, he is swayed by *circumstance*. **4.** Hence, formality; ceremonial. **5.** An event, detail, or incident; as, a few interesting *circumstances* in his career. **6.** Copious or circumstantial detail; circumstantiality; — used without *pl.*; as, he spoke with *circumstance* of his difficulties. — **Syn.** Occurrence, situation, position, item. See EVENT. — *v. t.*; -STANCED (-stănst); -STANC'ING (-stăn'sĭng). **1.** To provide with circumstances; esp., to garnish with detail. **2.** To govern by circumstances. *Obs. & R.*

cir'cum-stan'tial (sûr'kŭm-stăn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Consisting in, pert. to, or dependent on, circumstances. **2.** Incidental; having relation, but not essential. **3.** Abounding with circumstances; particular. **4.** Of or pert. to circumstances, or conditions of material welfare. — **cir'cum-stan'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cir'cum-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Detailed, precise, exact.— CIRCUMSTANTIAL, PARTICULAR, MINUTE. CIRCUMSTANTIAL implies fullness of, PARTICULAR more specific and precise attention to, details in a description or narration; MINUTE, the omission of nothing, however trivial or unimportant.

cir'cum-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To support by circumstances; exhibit with or in detail.

cir'cum-val'late (-văl'āt), *v. t.*; -LAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -LAT-ING. [L. *circumvallatus*, p. p., deriv. of *circum* + *vallare* to wall, *vallum* rampart.] To surround with or as with a rampart. — **cir'cum-val-la'tion** (-vă-lā'shŭn), *n.*

cir'cum-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *circumventus*, p. p., deriv. of *circum* + *venire* to come.] **1.** To surround, as by craft; lay traps for, as in speech. **2.** To gain advantage over by stratagem; delude. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE. — **cir'cum-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.*

cir'cum-vo-lu'tion (-vŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A rolling or wrapping round. **2.** a A fold of something rolled or bent. **b** A roundabout course or procedure; esp., circumlocution.

cir'cum-volve' (-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *circumvolvere, -volutum*; *circum* + *volvere* to roll.] To revolve.

cir'cus (sûr'kŭs), *n.* [L. *circus* circle, ring, circus (in sense 1).] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A level oblong space with tiers of seats on three sides, and divided lengthwise by a barrier, around which was a course for chariot races, games, and public shows. **2.** An inclosure for exhibition of feats by horsemen, acrobats, etc. Hence, the company of performers, or the performance. **3.** A circle or ring. *Rare.*

cirque (sûrk), *n.* [F.] **1.** A circus. *Archaic.* **2.** A circle or circular space or arrangement of objects. **3.** *Geol.* A deep, steep-walled, amphitheatric recess in a mountain.

cir-rho'sis (sĭ-rō'sĭs), *n.* [fr. Gr. κιρρός orange-colored.] *Med.* A change consisting in induration and contraction due to excessive formation of connective tissue, as of the liver. — **cir-rhot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

cir'ri-ped (sĭr'ĭ-pĕd), *n.* [L. *cirrus* curl + *pes, vedis*, foot.] *Zoöl.* One of an order (*Cirripedia*) of degraded crustaceans including the barnacles and certain allies.

cir'ro-cu'mu-lus (-ō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* [*cirrus* + *cumulus*.] *Meteor.* A cloud form of small, white, rounded masses at a high elevation, usually forming the so-called *mackerel sky*.

cir'ro-stra'tus (-strā'tŭs), *n.* [*cirrus* + *stratus*.] *Meteor.* A fairly uniform layer of high stratus haze, darker than the white cirrus. It frequently consists of ice crystals.

cir'rus (sĭr'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CIRRI (-ī) [L., lock, curl.] **1.** A tendril of a plant; any of various flexible appendages of animals. **2.** *Meteor.* A white, filmy variety of cloud. — **cir'rose** (sĭr'ōs; sĭ-rōs'), *a.* — **cir'rous** (sĭr'ŭs), *a.*

cis- (sĭs-). [L. *cis* on this side.] A prefix denoting, *on this side*; as in *cis*alpine.

cis-al'pine (-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* [L. *Cisalpinus*; *cis* + *Alpinus* Alpine.] On the hither (Roman) side of the Alps.

cis'at-lan'tic (sĭs'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* [*cis-* + *Atlantic*.] On this side (the side of the writer) of the Atlantic Ocean.

cist (sĭst; *Welsh* kĭst), *n.* [W., a chest, L. *cista*.] *Archæol.* A sepulchral chest or chamber.

Cis-ter'cian (sĭs-tûr'shăn), *n.* *Eccl.* A monk of a branch of the Benedictine Order, established in 1098 at Cîteaux (LL. *Cistercium*), in France. — **Cis-ter'cian**, *a.*

cis'tern (sĭs'tĕrn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. *cista* box.] An artificial reservoir or a tank for water or other liquids.

cit (sĭt), *n.* Short for *citizen*; — usually contemptuous.

cit'a-del (sĭt'ă-dĕl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città* city, L. *civitas*.] **1.** A fortress in or near a fortified city. **2.** In general, a strong fortress.

cit'al (sĭt'ăl), *n.* Citation. *Rare.*

ci-ta'tion (sī-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *citare* to cite.] **1.** An official summons to appear, as before a court; any summons. **2.** Act of citing a passage, as from a book, or the passage cited; quotation. **3.** Enumeration; mention.

ci'ta-to-ry (sī'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Citing, or summoning.

cite (sīt), *v. t.*; CIT'ED (sīt'ĕd); CIT'ING. [F. *citer*, L. *citare*, intens. of *cire, ciēre*, put in motion, excite.] **1.** To summon before a court. **2.** To summon or call, in general; arouse to action. **3.** To quote, as from a book. **4.** To bring forward, or refer to, as for proof. **5.** To indicate. *Obs.*

Syn. Adduce, repeat, extract.—CITE, QUOTE. To QUOTE is to reproduce exactly the words of another; as, he *quoted* from memory many passages from Shakespeare. To CITE is to adduce an author or a passage as evidence or as an authority; as, he was unable to *cite* any case to support his contention.

cith'a-ra (sĭth'ă-rä), *n.* [L.] *Music.* An ancient instrument of the lyre class.

cith'ern (sĭth'ĕrn). Var. of CITTERN.

cit'i-zen (sĭt'ĭ-zĕn), *n.* [OF. *citeain*, fr. *cité* city.] **1.** An inhabitant of a city or town, esp. one who enjoys its privileges. **2.** A civilian. **3.** A member of a state; one who owes allegiance to a government, and is entitled to protection from it; — opposed to *alien*. **4.** Loosely, an inhabitant of a country; denizen. — **Syn.** See INHABITANT. — *a.* City-bred; effeminate. *Obs* — **cit'i-zen-ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

cit'i-zen-ship', *n.* State or quality of being a citizen.

cit'rate (sĭt'rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of citric acid.

cit'ric (-rĭk), *a.* [see CITRON.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a certain acid extracted from lemons, currants, etc.

cit'rine (-rĭn), *a.* Like a citron or lemon; specif., yellow. — *n.* A yellow variety of quartz used as a gem.

cit'ron (-rŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L., fr. Gr. κίτρον citron.] **1.** The fruit of a tree related to the lemon and the orange, originally of tropical Asia; also, the tree itself; also, the thick rind of the fruit as used in preserves and confections. **2.** A citron melon. — **citron melon**, a kind of watermelon used like the true citron in preserves, etc.

cit'rous (-rŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Citrus*) which includes the orange, citron, lemon, lime, etc.

cit'tern (-tĕrn), **cith'ern** (sĭth'-), *n.* [L. *cithara*, Gr. κιθάρα.] *Music.* An obsolete lutelike instrument played with a quill.

cit'y (sĭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CITIES (-ĭz). [F. *cité*, fr. L. *civitas* citizenship, state, city, *civis* citizen.] **1.** A town; esp., loosely, any large or noted town, orig. in British usage usually a cathedral town. **2.** In the United States an incorporated municipality, governed, usually, by a mayor and a board of aldermen or councilmen. **3.** The citizens of a city.

civ'et (sĭv'ĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. F., deriv. of Ar. *zubād, zabād*.] **1.** A thick yellowish substance, of a strong, musky odor, found in a pouch near the sexual organs in civet cats. It is used in perfumes. **2** = CIVET CAT. — **civet cat.** Any of various catlike carnivorous animals related to the mongooses.

civ'ic (sĭv'ĭk), *a.* [L. *civicus*, fr. *civis* citizen.] Of or pertaining to a citizen, or a city, or citizenship; civil.

civ'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of civil government.

civ'il (-ĭl), *a.* [L. *civilis*, fr. *civis* citizen.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made up of, citizens, or pertaining to the state; as, *civil* magistrate; *civil* war; *civil* life. **2.** Characteristic of or befitting a citizen or citizens; esp., courteous; urbane; often, ordinarily polite. **3.** Characteristic of or befitting a developed social community; civilized. **4.** Pertaining to civic life and affairs, in distinction from military, ecclesiastical, etc. **5.** *Law.* **a** Relating to the private rights of individuals. **b** Considered as to legal rights or status; legal; — distinguished from *natural*; as, *civil* death. **6.** Used and legally recognized for the purposes of ordinary life; — said of divisions of time; as, *civil* year; *civil* day.

Syn. Polished, refined, obliging, suave, well-bred, high-bred, elegant, respectful, condescending. — CIVIL, POLITE, COURTEOUS, COURTLY, URBANE, AFFABLE, COMPLAISANT, GRACIOUS. CIVIL commonly suggests the bare fulfillment of the ordinary requirements of social intercourse; as, he was no more than *civil* in his answer. POLITE is more positive than *civil*; it commonly implies thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, united with polish of manners; as, his manner was unembarrassed, his whole demeanor *polite*. COURTEOUS implies more considerate and dignified, COURTLY more high-bred, stately and formal, observance of due civilities; as, he signified his acceptance with *courteous* brevity; a *courtly* and stately old gentleman. URBANE adds the implication of suavity and elegance; AFFABLE, of

ease and often condescension; as, the French are noted for their *urbanity;* he takes pains to appear *affable.* COMPLAISANT implies an obliging and (sometimes) yielding disposition; GRACIOUS, a serene and benignant bearing.

civil law. **a** *Roman Law.* The peculiar local law of a state, and specif. of Rome; also, the customary law or that adopted by the people. **b** [*usually Civil law.*] The body of private law that has developed from the Roman law in states where the legal system is still substantially Roman.

ci-vil'ian (sĭ-vĭl'yăn), *n.* **1.** *Law.* A teacher, practitioner, student, or the like, of the civil law of Rome or of the Civil law. **2.** One whose pursuits are those of civil life.

ci-vil'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Polite education or training, hence, good breeding. **2.** Civil conduct; politeness. — **Syn.** Urbanity, affability, complaisance, courtesy.

civ'i-li-za'tion (sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of civilizing, or civilized state; relative advancement in social culture.

civ'i-lize (sĭv'ĭ-līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To reclaim from savagery; educate; refine; humanize.

civ'il-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a civil manner.

clach'an (kläk'ăn), *n.* [Gael.] A small village. *Scot.*

clack (klăk), *v. i.* **1.** To talk rapidly and continually; chatter. **2.** To cackle; cluck, as a hen. **3.** To make a clack. — *v. t.* To utter inconsiderately; blab. — *n.* **1.** A sharp, abrupt noise, or succession of noises, made by striking something. **2.** Anything causing a clacking noise. **3.** Loud confused noise, as of voices. — **clack'er,** *n.*

clack'dish' (klăk'dĭsh'), *n.* A wooden dish with a movable lid that clacks, formerly carried by beggars.

clad (klăd), *pret. & p. p.* of CLOTHE.

clad'o-phyll (klăd'ō-fĭl), *n.* [Gr. κλάδος *a sprout* + *-phyll.*] A form of phylloclade consisting of a single internode.

claim (klām), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *clamare* to cry out, call.] **1.** To seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; demand as due. **2.** To assert as a fact, right, or relation meriting concession or acknowledgment. See *Syn.* **3.** To ask or call for; require; demand.

Syn. CLAIM, ASSERT, MAINTAIN. It is an error to use *claim,* in the sense of *assert* or *maintain,* when there is no question of right, title, advantage, etc.; thus: "He *claims* to be the owner of this estate;" but, "He asserts, alleges, or maintains (not *claims*) that Plato was Aristotle's teacher."

— *v. i.* To deduce a right or title; assert a claim. — *n.* **1.** A demand of a right; an assertion of a right or fact as meriting acknowledgment. **2.** A title to a thing in possession of another; also, a title to anything which another should concede to, or confer on, the claimant. **3.** Thing claimed; as, a mining *claim.* — **claim'a-ble,** *a.* — **claim'er,** *n.*

claim'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who asserts a right or title.

clair-voy'ance (klâr-voi'ăns), *n.* [F.] **1.** A power of discerning objects not normally perceptible, of penetrating thought, etc. **2.** Clear-sightedness; penetration; sagacity.

clair-voy'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F.; *clair* clear + *voyant* seeing.] Having or pert. to clairvoyance. — *n.* A clairvoyant person.

clam (klăm), *n.* Any of various bivalve mollusks, esp. of certain edible species. — *v. i.* To dig or gather clams.

cla'mant (klā'mănt), *a.* [L. *clamans,* p. pr. of *clamare* to call.] **1.** Clamorous. **2.** Demanding notice; crying.

clam'a-to'ri-al (klăm'ȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [fr. L. *clamator* a bawler.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a group of passerine birds with simple vocal muscles and little power of singing, as the flycatchers and kingbirds.

clam'ber (klăm'bẽr), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *clambren, clameren,* to heap together, climb.] To climb, as by scrambling.

clam'my (-ĭ), *a.;* -MI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -MI-EST. Soft and sticky; coldly damp and adhesive. — **clam'mi-ness,** *n.*

clam'or, clam'our (-ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *clamor,* fr. *clamare* to cry out.] **1.** A great outcry or vociferation. **2.** A continued violent expression of discontent; popular outcry. **3.** Any loud, esp. continued, noise. — **Syn.** Outcry, shouting, uproar. — *v. i.* To make a clamor. — *v. t.* **1.** To stun with clamor; hence, to address loudly. **2.** To utter loudly or repeatedly; shout.

clam'or-ous (klăm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Full of, or of the nature of, clamor; vociferous; noisy. — **Syn.** See VOCIFEROUS. — **clam'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **clam'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

clamp (klămp), *n.* Something rigid that holds or binds things together. — *v. t.* To fasten with, or place in, a clamp.

clamp, *n.* A heavy tread, as of a horse's feet; tramp. — *v. i.* To tread heavily; clump.

clan (klăn), *n.* [Gael. *clann* offspring.] **1.** A social group comprising a number of households the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor, as in the Scottish Highlands. **2.** A social group all the members of which are of common descent, traced in but one line. **3.** A clique, set, society, or party. *Contemptuous.*

clan-des'tine (klăn-dĕs'tĭn), *a.* [L. *clandestinus,* fr. *clam* secretly.] Conducted with secrecy; private; underhand. — **Syn.** Hidden, concealed; stealthy, sly, surreptitious, furtive, fraudulent. See SECRET. — **clan-des'tine-ly,** *adv.*

clang (klăng), *v. i.* To give out, or cry with, a clang; resound. — *v. t.* To strike together with a clang. — *n.* A loud sound like that made by colliding pieces of metal.

clan'gor (klăŋ'gẽr; klăng'ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *clangere* to resound.] Sharp, harsh, resonant sound, as of a trumpet. — **clan'gor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* — **clan'gor-ous-ly,** *adv.*

clank (klăŋk), *n.* [imitative.] A sharp, brief, ringing sound, duller than a *clang,* and deeper and stronger than a *clink.* — *v. i.* To make, or sound or move with, a clank. — *v. t.* To cause to sound with a clank.

clan'nish (klăn'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a clan. — **clan'nish-ly,** *adv.* — **clan'nish-ness,** *n.*

clans'man (klănz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. One of a clan.

clap (klăp), *v. i.;* CLAPPED (klăpt) or CLAPT; CLAP'PING. [AS. *clappan.*] **1.** To make a clap, clack, or clatter; to come together, or to, with a clap or bang. **2.** To clap the hands in applause. **3.** To put or place, as an arrow, by shooting. *Obs.* **4.** To enter briskly; — with *to* or *into.* — *v. t.* **1.** To strike resoundingly; to bring together, or to, with a clap, as a door. **2. a** To strike (the hands) together to express applause. **b** To applaud by clapping. **3.** To strike (hands) mutually, as a pledge; hence, to pledge (one's self) so. *Obs.* **4.** To put, place, apply, set, thrust, etc., vigorously and effectually. **5.** To make or contrive hastily; — with *together* or *up.* *Obs. or Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A thing that makes a sharp, explosive noise; a clapper. **2.** A loud noise made by or as by the sudden impact of hard surfaces; esp., a peal, as of thunder. **3.** The sound made by striking the hands together, or the act of so doing, esp. to express applause; applause. **4.** A resounding blow, as with the hand. **5.** A sudden happening; esp., a stroke of fortune, usually bad fortune.

clap'board (klăp'bōrd; *colloq.* klăb'ŏrd, -ẽrd), *n.* **1.** Orig., a narrow size of board. *Eng.* **2.** A narrow board, thicker at one edge than at the other, for weatherboarding frame buildings. *U. S.* — *v. t.* To cover with clapboards. *U. S.*

clap'per (klăp'ẽr), *n.* That which claps or makes a noise, as the tongue of a bell, or, *Colloq.,* the human tongue.

clap'per-claw' (klăp'ẽr-klô'; *dial. also* klȧp'ẽr-klô', -klä'), *v. t.* *Archaic or Dial.* **1.** To claw with the hand and nails; thrash. **2.** To abuse with the tongue; revile.

clap'trap' (klăp'trăp'), *n.* A trick, device, or expression to gain applause, or language or show designed for this.

claque (klȧk), *n.* [F.] A body of paid applauders at a theatrical performance; any body of truckling applauders.

claq'uer (klăk'ẽr), *or* ‖ **cla'queur'** (klȧ'kûr'), *n.* [F. *claqueur.*] One of a claque.

clar'ence (klăr'ĕns), *n.* [from *Clarence,* name of an English dukedom.] A close four-wheeled carriage, seating four.

clar'en-don (klăr'ĕn-dŭn), *n.* *Print.* See TYPE.

clare'-ob'scure' (klâr'ŏb-skūr'), *n.* [L. *clarus* clear + *obscurus* obscure.] Chiaroscuro.

clar'et (klăr'ĕt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *clair* clear, L. *clarus.*] **1.** Any red Bordeaux wine; also, any of various other similar red wines. **2.** The color of claret; a purplish red.

clar'i-fy (klăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L., fr. *clarus* clear + *facere* to make.] To make or become pure and clear; clear. — **clar'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* — **clar'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

clar'i-net' (-nĕt'), *n.* [F. *clarinette,* dim. of *clarine* a kind of bell, fr. L. *clarus.* See CLEAR.] *Music.* A kind of wind instrument, consisting of a bell-mouthed tube with a single reed; — sometimes called *clarionet.*

clar'i-on (-ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *clario, claro,* fr. L. *clarus* clear.] **1.** A kind of trumpet with clear shrill tones. *Now Poetic.* **2.** The sound of or as of a clarion. *Poetic.*

clar'i-o-net' (klăr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* See CLARINET.

clar'i-ty (klăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *claritas,* fr. *clarus* clear.] **1.** Brilliancy; splendor. *Obs.* **2.** Clearness.

clart'y (klär'tĭ), *a.;* CLART'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); CLART'I-EST. Bedaubed with, or of the nature of, sticky dirt. *Dial.*

clash (klăsh), *v. i.* [imitative.] **1.** To make a clash. **2.** To collide. — *v. t.* **1.** To produce, as a sound, by a collision. **2.** To strike with a clash. — *n.* **1.** A loud noise resulting from collision; a collision. **2.** Opposition; conflict.

clasp (klăsp), *v. t.* ; CLASPED (klăspt) or CLASPT ; CLASP'ING. [ME. *claspen, clapsen.*] **1.** To fasten together with or as with a clasp. **2.** To cling or entwine about ; loosely, to surround ; inwrap ; specif., to embrace. **3.** To seize with or in the hand. — *n.* **1.** Any of various forms of catch or hook. **2.** An embrace ; a grasp. — **clasp'er** (klăs'pẽr), *n.*

clasp knife. A large knife with a blade or blades folding into the handle.

class (klăs), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *classis* class, collection, fleet.] **1.** A group of individuals ranked together as of the same status. **2.** The system of dividing society into such groups ; caste ; social rank, esp. high rank. **3. a** A body of students grouped together as pursuing equivalent studies or (*U. S.*) as graduating in the same year. **b** An assembling of students, as for recitation. **4.** A group of persons or things having common characteristics ; set ; kind. **5.** *Biol.* A comprehensive group of animals or plants, between an order and a phylum. **6.** A division, grouping, or distinction based on grade or quality. — *v. t.* **1.** To classify. **2.** To refer to a class or its class. — *v. i.* To be classified or classed.

clas'sic (klăs'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *classicus* relating to the classes
clas'si-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } of the Roman people, and esp. to the first class ; hence, of the first rank.] **1.** Of or relating to the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art ; standard. **2.** Of or pert. to the ancient Greeks and Romans or their culture, esp. their authors, artists, etc. **3.** Versed in, or devoted to, the classics. **4.** Characteristic of, pert. to, or characterized by, classicism. **5.** Noted because of literary or historical associations. — **clas'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

clas'si-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Conformity to, or practice of, classical style. **2.** A classical idiom or expression. **3.** The principles and characteristics of Greek and Roman literature and art, considered as embodying formal elegance, simplicity, dignity, and correctness of style, and just and lucid conception and order. As contrasted with *romanticism*, it esp. typifies pure taste, sobriety, and proportion, often implying a certain formality and restraint. Hence, an established and elaborated form or style marked by clearness, finish, and repose. — **clas'si-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

clas'si-fy (-fi), *v. t.* ; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L. *classis* class + *-fy.*] To distribute into classes ; arrange in classes. — **clas'si-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* — **clas'si-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* — **clas'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

class'mate' (klăs'māt'), *n.* One belonging to the same class with another, as at school or college.

clat'ter (klăt'ẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *clatrung* a rattle.] **1.** To make, or to move with, a clatter ; rattle. **2.** To chatter ; prattle. — *v. t.* To cause to clatter or rattle. — *n.* **1.** A rattling noise, esp. of hard bodies colliding. **2.** Commotion ; disturbance. **3.** Rapid, noisy, or idle talk ; chatter.

Clau'di-us (klô'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L.] See VIRGINIA.

claught (klôkt), *pret.* of CLEEK. *Scot.*

clause (klôz), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *clausa*, equiv. to L. *clausula* clause, prop., close of a rhetorical period, close, fr. *claudere* to shut, end.] **1.** A separate portion of a discourse or writing ; a distinct article in a formal document. **2.** In grammar, a simple sentence constituting a member of a complex or compound sentence.

claus'tral (klôs'trăl), *a.* [see CLOISTER.] Cloistral.

cla'vate (klā'vāt), *a.* [L. *clava* club.] Club-shaped.

cla'ver (klā'vẽr ; klăv'ẽr), *n.* Idle talk ; gossip. — *v. i.* To talk nonsense ; prate. — **cla'ver-er** (-ẽr), *n. All Scot.*

clav'i-chord (klăv'ĭ-kôrd), *n.* [L. *clavis* key + *chorda* string.] *Music.* An instrument with a keyboard and set of strings, now superseded by the pianoforte.

clav'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis* key.] *Anat.* A bone of the shoulder girdle, joined to the breastbone and the shoulder blade, and called in man *collar bone.* — **cla-vic'u-lar** (klă-vĭk'ū-lăr), *a.*

cla'vi-er (klă'vĭ-ẽr ; klā-vēr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *clavis* key.] **a** [from the French.] The keyboard of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium. **b** (*pron.* klă-vēr') [from the German.] A keyboard stringed instrument, as the pianoforte.

claw (klô), *n.* [AS. *clawu, clā, cléa, cléo.*] **1.** A sharp nail on the finger or toe of an animal, esp. when slender and curved. **2.** One of the pincerlike organs terminating certain limbs of some crustaceans (as the lobster), scorpions, etc. **3.** Anything like, or suggestive of, an animal's claw, as the forked end of a hammer. — *v. t. & i.* To tear, scratch, seize, etc., with or as with claws, etc.

clay (klā), *n.* [AS. *clǽg.*] **1.** A widely distributed earth used in making pottery, brick, etc. It is pure kaolin or, more often, a mixture of this with other material, chiefly finely eroded quartz, feldspar, and mica. **2.** Loosely, earth ; mud. **3.** *Poetry & Script.* Earth in general, as representing the constituents of the human body ; hence, the human body. — *v. t.* To treat, daub, cover, etc., with clay. — **clay'ey** (-ĭ), *a*

clay'more' (-mōr'), *n.* [Gael. *claidheamh* sword + *mor* large.] A large two-edged sword of the ancient Scottish Highlanders ; inaccurately, their basket-hilted broadsword.

-cle, -cule. [F., or L. *-culus, -cula, -culum.*] A noun suffix forming diminutives ; as in *molecule*, *corpuscle*, etc.

clean (klēn), *a.* [AS. *clǽne.*] **1.** Free from what defiles ; untarnished ; unadulterated ; unsoiled. **2.** Free from moral defilement ; morally healthy. **3.** Habitually clean ; cleanly. **4.** Free from obstructions, unevenness, or imperfections. **5.** Well-proportioned ; shapely ; trim **6.** Clever ; dexterous. — *adv.* Cleanly. — *v. t.* To render clean ; purify.

Syn. CLEAN, CLEANSE. CLEAN is the word in common and literal use for the removal of dirt ; CLEANSE is used in the more elevated senses associated with purification.

— *v. i.* To undergo or perform the process of cleaning.

clean'ly (klĕn'lĭ), *a.* ; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; -LI-EST. **1.** Habitually clean or kept clean. **2.** Cleansing ; conducing to cleanness. — **clean'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **clean'li-ness**, *n.*

clean'ly (klēn'lĭ), *adv.* In a clean manner or degree.

clean'ness (klēn'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being clean.

cleanse (klĕnz), *v. t.* ; CLEANSED (klĕnzd) ; CLEANS'ING. [AS. *clǽnsian*, fr. *clǽne* clean.] To render clean ; clean. — **Syn.** See CLEAN, *v. t.* — **cleans'er** (klĕn'zẽr), *n.*

clear (klēr), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *clarus* clear, bright, loud, renowned.] **1.** Free from all that dims, blurs, or obscures ; luminous. Hence, unclouded, as by passion ; serene ; bright or cheerful. **2.** Free from contamination or admixture ; clean ; pure. **3.** Distinctly heard, seen, or understood ; audible, perceptible, or discernible ; plain. **4.** Able to see or perceive clearly or distinctly ; keen ; discriminating ; as, *clear* intellect. **5.** Free from doubt ; certain ; sure. **6.** Free from burden, limitation, etc. ; as : **a** Free from charges, etc. ; net. **b** Without qualification ; absolute ; sheer. **c** Free from encumbrance or obstruction. **d** Free from debt. **e** Undiminished ; full ; entire.

Syn. Intelligible, plain, distinct ; luminous, transparent, limpid, pellucid. — CLEAR, PERSPICUOUS, LUCID are here compared with reference to qualities of thought or style. *Clear* may apply to both ideas and their expression ; *perspicuous* and *lucid*, now only to style. That is CLEAR which is free from obscurity ; as, that he meant to do right is *clear*. PERSPICUOUS lays more stress on the medium of expression regarded for itself ; as, *perspicuous* expression is likely to be concise. LUCID has special reference to clearness of order or arrangement ; as, a short and *lucid* demonstration.

— *adv.* Clearly. — *v. t.* **1.** To make clear ; free from muddiness, impediment, obstacle, obligation, harshness, deduction, etc. **2.** To free from imputation, as of guilt. **3.** To remove so as to leave something clear ; as, to *clear* snow from a walk. **4.** To leap or pass by or over without touching. **5.** To gain without deduction ; net. — *v. i.* **1.** To become clear. **2.** *Naut.* To get permission to leave port (clear out or outwards) or to discharge cargo (clear in or inwards). **3.** *Banking.* To exchange checks and bills and settle balances. — *n.* Clearance ; unobstructed space. — **clear'er** (klēr'ẽr), *n.*

clear'ance (klēr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of clearing. **2.** *Mech.* The distance by which one object clears another, or the clear space between them.

clear'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that clears. **2.** A tract of land cleared of wood, as for cultivation.

clear'ly, *adv.* In a clear manner or degree. — **Syn.** See DISTINCTLY.

clear'ness (klēr'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being clear.

clear'starch' (-stärch'), *v. t. & i.* To stiffen and dress with clear or colorless starch. — **clear'starch'er**, *n.*

clear'sto'ry. Var. of CLERESTORY.

cleat (klēt), *n.* [ME. *clete* wedge.] **1.** A wedge-shaped piece fastened on, or projecting from, something to act as a support, check, etc., as for a rope on a spar. Hence, a device, usually having two arms, used to secure a line. **2.** A strip, as of wood, fastened across something to give strength, hold in position, etc. — *v. t.* To secure to or by a cleat.

cleav′a-ble (klēv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be cleft, or divided.
cleav′age (-ā̤j), *n.* Act of cleaving, or splitting, or state of being cleft; division.
cleave (klēv), *v. i.; pret.* CLEAVED (klēvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv); *p. p.* CLEAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV′ING. [AS. *cleofian, clifian.*] To adhere closely; cling; hold to.
cleave, *v. t.; pret.* CLEFT (klĕft), CLEAVED (klēvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv), *Rare* CLOVE (klōv); *p. p.* CLEFT, CLEAVED, or CLO′VEN (klō′v'n), *Obs. or Poetic* CLOVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV′ING. [AS. *cléofan.*] **1.** To part or pierce by force, as by cutting. **2.** To sever by cutting or splitting. — **Syn.** See TEAR. — *v. i.* **1.** To part; separate, as parts of bodies. **2.** To make a way by or as by cutting, — with *through.*
cleav′er (klēv′ẽr), *n.* One that cleaves, as a butcher's instrument for cutting up carcasses.
cleav′ers (-ẽrz), *n.* Any of various species of bedstraw having the stems beset with hooklike prickles.
cleck (klĕk), *v. t. & i.* [of Scand. origin.] To hatch, as an egg. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
cleek (klēk), *n.* **1.** A large hook or crook, as for a pot over a fire. **2.** A kind of iron-headed golf club.
cleek, *v. t.* To seize; clutch; pluck. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
clef (klĕf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *clavis* key.] A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale on the staff.

Clef.

cleft (klĕft), *pret. & p. p.* from CLEAVE, to part. — *p. a.* Divided; split.
cleft, *n.* [ME. *clift.*] **1.** A space or opening made by splitting; fissure. **2.** One of the hollow spaces in the bottom of a horse's hoof; also, *Rare*, the hollow of the fetlock. — **Syn.** Crack, crevice, chasm, chink, cranny
cleis-tog′a-my (klīs-tŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* Also **clis-tog′a-my**. [Gr. κλειστός closed + *-gamy.*] *Bot.* The production of, or the state of having (usually in addition to ordinary flowers), small inconspicuous flowers which never open and are self-pollinating, as in the violet.
clem′a-tis (klĕm′*a*-tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κληματίς, fr. κλῆμα twig.] Any of various flowering vines or erect herbs (genus *Clematis*) of the crowfoot family.
clem′en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *clementia*, fr. *clemens* mild, calm.] **1.** Disposition to forgive and spare; leniency or an act or instance of it. **2.** Mildness of the elements. — **Syn.** Mildness, indulgence, lenity. See MERCY.
clem′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Compassionate; lenient.
clench (klĕnch), *v. t.* **1.** To clinch. **2.** To set closely together, as the teeth, the hands. **3.** To grasp firmly; grip. — *n.* A thing that clenches; a clinch. — **clench′er**, *n.*
clepe (klēp), *v. t.;* CLEP′ED (klēp′ĕd; klēpt); CLEP′ING (klēp′ĭng). [AS. *cleopian, clipian, clypian.*] To call, or to call upon; esp., to call by name. *Obs. or Archaic.*
clep′sy-dra (klĕp′sĭ-drȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -DRAS (-drȧz), L. -DRÆ (-drē). [L., from Gr. κλεψύδρα; κλέπτειν to steal + ὕδωρ water.] A contrivance for measuring time by the graduated flow of a liquid.
clept (klĕpt). Obs. var of CLEPED, preterit of CLEPE.
clere′sto′ry, clear′sto′ry (klēr′stō′rĭ), *n.; pl.* -STORIES (-rĭz). That part of a church above the roofs of the other parts, containing windows for lighting the interior; hence, a similar construction in a building, railroad car, etc.
cler′gy (klûr′jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *clericus* priest.] *Eccl.* The body of men formally ordained to the service of God, in distinction from the laity.
cler′gy-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of the clergy; an ordained minister.
cler′ic (klĕr′ĭk), *n.* [AS., fr. L *clericus.* See CLERK.] A clergyman. — *a.* Clerical.
cler′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *clericalis.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the clergy or a clergyman. **2.** Of or pert. to a clerk or copyist; consisting of clerks. — *n.* **1.** A clergyman. **2.** One of a party, esp. in politics, favoring ecclesiastical influence in a nation. — **cler′i-cal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **cler′i-cal-ist**, *n.*
clerk (klûrk; *in England still commonly* klärk), *n.* [either OF. *clerc*, or AS. *clerc, cleric*, clerk, priest, both fr. L., fr. Gr. κληρικός of the clergy, κλῆρος lot, allotment, clergy.] **1.** A clergyman; ecclesiastic. *Now chiefly Legal or Hist.* **2.** A layman who performs some minor ecclesiastical office. **3.** A person who can read, or read and write; scholar. *Archaic or Hist.* **4.** One employed to keep records, have charge of correspondence, etc. **5.** A salesman or saleswoman, esp. at retail. *U. S.* — **clerk′ly**, *a.* — **clerk′li-ness**, *n.* — **clerk′ship**, *n.*
cleuch, cleugh (klūk; klo͝ok), *n.* A ravine. *Scot.*
clev′er (klĕv′ẽr), *a.* **1.** Possessing quickness of intellect, skill, dexterity, or talent. **2.** Showing skill. **3.** Appropriate; convenient. *Obs., Colloq., or Dial.* **4.** Good-natured; obliging. *Dial. or Colloq.* — **Syn.** See DEXTEROUS, SMART. — **clev′er-ly**, *adv.* — **clev′er-ness**, *n.*
clev′is (-ĭs), *n.* A U-shaped piece of metal at the end of the tongue of a plow, wagon, etc.
clew, clue (klo͞o; 86), *n.* [AS. *cleowen, cliwen.*] **1.** A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; in legend, a ball of thread used in guiding one's way out of a labyrinth. **2.** That which guides in any doubtful or intricate matter. **3.** *Naut.* **a** A lower corner of a square sail, or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** A loop and thimbles at the corner of a sail. **c** *pl.* A combination of lines or nettles by which a hammock is suspended. — *v. t.;* CLEWED, CLUED (klo͞od); CLEW′ING, CLU′ING. *Naut.* To haul (a sail) up to a yard or mast, as for furling; — with *up.*
click (klĭk), *n.* *Mach.* A detent, pawl, or ratchet.
click, *n.* A slight sharp noise, as that made by the cocking of a gun. — *v. i. & t.* To make, or cause to make, a click.
cli′ent (klī′ĕnt), *n.* [L. *cliens, -entis*, for *cluens*, fr. L. *cluere* to hear one's self called, to be called.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* One of a class of dependents attached to the patrician families. **2.** A dependent; one under the protection of another. **3.** *Law.* One who consults a legal adviser or submits his cause to his management. — **cli′ent-age** (-ĕn-tāj), *n.* — **cli-en′tal** (klī-ĕn′tăl; klī′ĕn-), *a.*
cli′en-tele′ (klī′ĕn-tĕl′; -tēl′), *n.* [L. *clientela.*] A body of clients; clients collectively; hence, the body of those who habitually adhere or resort to a person for professional advice or the like; a body of followers or frequenters, as of a theater, hotel, etc.
cliff (klĭf), *n.* [AS. *clif.*] A high, steep face of rock.
clift (klĭft), *n.* A cliff. *Rare.*
cli-mac′ter-ic (klī-măk′tẽr-ĭk; klī′măk-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. κλιμακτήρ round of a ladder, κλῖμαξ ladder.] Relating to or constituting a climacteric; critical. — *n.* **1.** A period in human life (as, in woman, the menopause) in which some great change in the constitution or health occurs or may occur. **2.** Any critical period. — **grand,** *or* (*Obs.*) **great, climacteric**, *or* **the climacteric**, the sixty-third year of human life. — **cli′mac-ter′i-cal** (klī′măk-tĕr′ĭ-kăl), *a.*
cli-mac′tic (klī-măk′tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a climax.
cli′mate (klī′māt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *clima, -atis*, fr. Gr. κλίμα, -ατος, slope, supposed slope of the earth, a region of the earth, κλίνειν to slope.] The average condition of a place in relation to various atmospheric phenomena, as temperature, moisture, etc. — **cli-mat′ic** (klī-măt′ĭk), *a.*
cli′ma-tol′o-gy (klī′mȧ-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Science of climates and their phenomena. — **cli′ma-tol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
cli′ma-ture (klī′mȧ-tūr), *n.* Apparently, a region presided over by a special planet. *Obs.*
cli′max (-măks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλῖμαξ ladder, staircase, κλίνειν to lean.] **1.** *Rhet.* A figure in which ideas in a sentence or paragraph are so arranged that each succeeding idea rises above its predecessor in force. **2.** Popularly, the last or highest member of a rhetorical climax; hence, highest point; culmination. — **Syn.** See CULMINATION.
climb (klīm), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *climban.*] **1.** To ascend or mount, esp. by using the hands and feet, or, fig., by or as by continued effort; ascend. **2.** *Bot.* To ascend in growth by twining or by tendrils, aërial roots, etc. **3.** To slope upward. — **Syn.** See ASCEND. — *n.* Act of climbing; a place to be climbed. — **climb′a-ble**, *a.* — **climb′er**, *n.*
clime (klīm), *n.* [L. *clima.* See CLIMATE.] A region or climate; fig., atmosphere. *Poetic or Rhetorical.*
clinch (klĭnch), *v. t.* [AS. *clencan* (in comp.) to hold fast, clinch.] **1.** To fix securely, as with nails; to bend over the point of (something driven through) so as to hold fast; fasten in this way. **2.** To make conclusive, as an argument; clench. — *v. i.* **1.** To clinch something. **2.** To seize one another firmly, or to seize another firmly, as in wrestling or fighting. *U. S.* — *n.* **1.** Act or process of clinching. **2.** A clinched fastening; that which clinches. **3.** *Naut.* A kind of knot. **4.** A play upon words; pun. *Now Rare.* — **clinch′er** (klĭn′chẽr), *n.*
cling (klĭng), *v. i.;* CLUNG (klŭng); CLING′ING. [AS. *clingan* to adhere, shrink, shrivel.] **1.** To adhere closely, as a wet

garment; stick or hold fast, as by embracing. **2.** To keep near. —*v. t.* **1.** To shrink; shrivel. *Obs.* **2.** To cause to cling, as by pressing closely. —*n.* Act of clinging. *Rare.*

clin'ic (klĭn'ĭk), *n.* *Med.* **a** Instruction of a class by examination and treatment of patients in its presence. **b** The gathering of students at a clinical lecture. **c** An institution connected with a medical college or hospital devoted to the free treatment of patients.

clin'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [fr. Gr., fr. κλίνη bed.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to a sick bed; specifically, of, pertaining to, or accomplished by means of, a clinic. — **clin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

clink (klĭŋk), *v. i.* To make, or to move with, a clink, or tinkling sound. —*v. t.* To cause to clink. —*n.* A slight, sharp, tinkling sound, as from the collision of sonorous bodies. Cf. CLANK. — **clink'er**, *n.*

clink, *n.* A prison or prison cell. *Colloq., Eng.*

clink'er (klĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* [from *clink.*] **1.** A kind of brick. **2.** A brick with vitrified surface, or a mass of bricks run together in the kiln. **3.** Vitrified stony matter, as in a furnace.

clink'er-built', *a.* *Shipbuilding & Boilers.* Having the external planks or metal plates with edges overlapping from above down.

Cli'o (klī'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλειώ the proclaimer.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of history.

clip (klĭp), *v. t. & i.*; CLIPPED (klĭpt) or CLIPT; CLIP'PING. [AS. *clyppan* to embrace, clasp.] **1.** To embrace; hug. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** To clutch; hold tightly. —*n.* **1.** Embrace. *Obs.* **2.** That which clips, or clasps; any of various devices for clasping and holding tightly.

clip, *v. t.* [ME. *clippen.*] **1.** To cut, cut off, or snip; esp., to cut or trim the hair or fleece of; shear. **2.** To curtail; cut short. —*v. i.* **1.** To clip or cut anything. **2.** [perh. a different word.] To fly swiftly. **3.** To move swiftly. *Colloq.* —*n.* **1.** *pl.* Shears. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** A clipping; shearing; esp., the product of a single shearing of sheep. **3.** Act of clipping. **4.** A sharp blow, as with the hand. *Colloq* **5.** A rapid gait. *Colloq.*

clip'per (klĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that clips something. **2.** One that clips, or moves swiftly, as a horse, a sled, etc.; specifically, *Naut.*, a kind of fast-sailing vessel. **3.** A person or thing of striking excellence of its kind. *Slang.*

clip'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of cutting or trimming. **2.** That which is clipped off or out of something.

clique (klēk), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *cliquier* to click.] **1.** A small, exclusive set or coterie. **2.** Principle or system of cliques. —**Syn.** See COTERIE. —*v. i.* To associate in a clique. *Colloq.* — **cli'quish** (klē'kĭsh), *a.* — **cli'quish-ness**, *n.*

clo-a'ca (klō-ā'kă), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] **1.** A sewer or a privy. **2.** *Zoöl.* The common chamber into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals discharge in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and many fishes. **3.** A channel or receptacle for moral filth. — **clo-a'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

cloak (klōk), *n.* [OF. *cloque* cloak (from the bell-like shape), bell.] **1.** A loose outer garment. **2.** That which conceals; blind; disguise; mask. —*v. t.* **1.** To cover with or as with a cloak; hide; conceal. — **Syn.** See DISSEMBLE.

cloak bag. A portmanteau. *Obs.*

clock (klŏk), *n.* An ornamental figure or figured work on the ankle or side of a stocking.

clock (klŏk), *n.* [OF. *cloque* bell, or LL. *clocca.*] Any of various devices for measuring and indicating time; a timepiece, esp. one not intended to be carried on the person.

☞ *What o'clock?, nine o'clock*, etc., are for *what of the clock?, nine of the clock*, etc.

clock'wise' (-wīz'), *a. & adv.* Like the motion of the hands of a clock; —said of direction of rotation.

clock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The machinery of, or machinery suggestive of that of, a clock.

clod (klŏd), *n.* [ME. *clodde*, for *clot.* See CLOT.] **1.** A lump or mass, esp. of earth. **2.** The soil; earth. **3.** That which is earthy, as the body in relation to the soul. **4.** A stupid fellow; dolt. **5.** A part of the shoulder of a beef creature —*v. t.*; CLOD'DED; CLOD'DING. To throw violently; hurl. *Scot.* —*v. i.* **1.** To collect into clods; coagulate.

clod'dish (klŏd'ĭsh), *a.* Stupid. — **clod'dish-ness**, *n.*

clod'dy (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or full of, clods; clodlike.

clod'hop'per (-hŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A rude, rustic fellow. **2.** *pl.* Heavy shoes such as are worn by plowmen.

clod'pate' (klŏd'pāt') } *n.* A blockhead; dolt. — **clod'-**
clod'poll' (klŏd'pōl') } **pat'ed** (-pāt'ĕd; 24), *a.*

clog (klŏg), *n.* [ME. *clogge* stump, block.] **1.** A weight, as a log, on a man or an animal to hinder motion. **2.** That which impedes motion; any encumbrance. **3.** A kind of stout shoe with a thick, usually wooden, sole; also, a light form of this used in dancing. **4.** A dance by one wearing clogs. —*v. t.*; CLOGGED (klŏgd); CLOG'GING. **1.** To encumber; hamper. **2.** To obstruct; choke up. **3.** To embarrass; perplex. — **Syn.** Impede, obstruct, restrain, restrict. See HAMPER. —*v. i.* **1.** To become clogged. **2.** To coalesce; unite in a mass.

clog'gy (klŏg'ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. **1.** Cloglike; characterized by clogs. **2.** Clogging, or tending to clog.

‖ **cloi'son-né'** (klwä'zō'nā'; *E.* kloi'zō-nā'), *a.* [F., partitioned.] Inlaid between partitions; —said of a kind of surface decoration in enamel.

clois'ter (kloĭs'tẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *claustrum* bar, bolt, bounds, *claudere*, *clausum*, to close.] **1.** A monastic establishment. **2.** A covered passage on the side of a court, usually having one side walled and the other an open arcade or colonnade. — **clois'tral** (-trăl), *a.*

Syn. CLOISTER, MONASTERY, NUNNERY, CONVENT, ABBEY, PRIORY. CLOISTER stresses the idea of seclusion from the world; CONVENT, of community of living. A *cloister* or *convent* for monks is called a MONASTERY (a term occasionally synonymous with *convent* in its broader sense); for nuns, a NUNNERY (a sense to which popular usage tends to restrict *convent*). A *monastery* or *nunnery* governed by an abbot or an abbess is an ABBEY; by a prior or prioress, a PRIORY.

—*v. t.* To confine in a cloister; seclude from the world.

clon'ic (klŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κλόνος violent motion.] *Med.* Having an irregular, convulsive motion.

cloot (klōōt; klŏŏt; klŭt), *n.* *Scot.* **1.** A division of a cleft hoof. **2.** [*cap.*] The Devil; Clootie; —usually in *pl.*

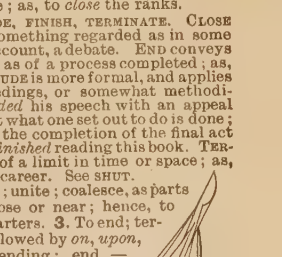
Cloot'ie (klōōt'ĭ; klŏŏt'ĭ; klŭt'ĭ), *n.* The Devil. *Scot.*

close (klōs), *a.*; CLOS'ER (-ẽr); CLOS'EST. [OF. *clos*, L. *clausus*; p. p. of *claudere* to close.] **1.** Shut fast; closed. **2.** Narrow; confined. **3.** Strictly confined; guarded. **4.** Out of the way of observation; hidden. **5.** Secretive; reticent. **6.** Oppressive; causing lassitude; as, a *close* room, day, etc. **7.** Near in space, time, or thought. **8.** Dense; compressed. **9.** Short; as, to cut grass *close.* **10.** Intimate; confidential. **11.** Parsimonious; stingy. **12.** Accurate; precise. **13.** *Phon.* Uttered with a relatively contracted opening of the mouth; as, English ē (ēve) is a *close* vowel, as compared with the "open" ă (măn). **14.** Closed to public competition or admission. **15.** Closed to hunters or fishermen; —of a season when game or fish may not lawfully be taken. **16.** Nearly equal or balanced. — **Syn.** See NEAR, PARSIMONIOUS. — *adv.* Closely.

close (klōz), *v. t.*; CLOSED (klōzd); CLOS'ING (klōz'ĭng). **1.** To stop, or fill up, shut. **2.** To inclose; encompass; confine. **3.** To bring to an end; conclude. **4.** To bring together the parts of; unite; as, to *close* the ranks.

Syn. CLOSE, END, CONCLUDE, FINISH, TERMINATE. CLOSE usually implies action on something regarded as in some sense *open*; as, to *close* an account, a debate. END conveys a stronger sense of finality, as of a process completed; as, the summer is *ended.* CONCLUDE is more formal, and applies esp. to transactions, proceedings, or somewhat methodical writings; as, he *concluded* his speech with an appeal for aid. FINISH implies that what one set out to do is done; often, therefore, it denotes the completion of the final act in a process; as, I have just *finished* reading this book. TERMINATE implies the setting of a limit in time or space; as, the sickness *terminated* his career. See SHUT.

—*v. i.* **1.** To come together; unite; coalesce, as parts separated. **2.** To come close or near; hence, to grapple; engage at close quarters. **3.** To end; terminate. **4.** To agree; —followed by *on*, *upon*, *with.* —*n.* Conclusion; ending; end. — **Syn.** — Termination, cessation, extremity.



Close-hauled Sloop. The direction of the wind is shown by the arrow.

close (klōs), *n.* [OF. *clos* inclosure.] **1.** An inclosed place; esp., a plot of inclosed land, as about a building; precinct. **2.** A narrow entry; alley. *Scot. & Local Eng.*

close'fist'ed (klōs'fĭs'tĕd; 24), *a.* Stingy.

close'-hauled' (-hôld'), *a.* *Naut.* With sail set for sailing as nearly as possible against the wind.

close'ly (klōs'lĭ), *adv.* In a close manner.

close'ness, *n.* State or quality of being close. — **Syn.** Narrowness, oppressiveness, strictness, secrecy, privacy; com-

pactness, conciseness; nearness, intimacy; tightness, stinginess, penuriousness, parsimony, literalness.

clos'er (klōz'ĕr), *n.* One that closes.

clos'et (klŏz'ĕt ; 24), *n.* [OF. *closet* little inclosure, dim. of *clos.*] **1.** A close small room for privacy. **2.** A monarch's or potentate's private chamber for counsel or devotions. **3.** A small apartment, or recess in a room, for clothing, etc. **4.** A water-closet. — *v. t.* To take into a closet for a secret interview. — *a.* **1.** Secret; private. **2.** Working in, or fitted for use or enjoyment only in, a place of seclusion, private study, or speculation; as, a *closet* reformer.

clo'sure (klō'zhŭr; 87), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *clausura*, fr. *claudere* to shut.] **1.** That which incloses or confines; inclosure. **2.** That which closes or shuts. **3.** A conclusion; end. *Obs.* **4.** *Parliamentary Practice.* A method of ending debate and securing an immediate vote, as by moving that "the question be now put." See PREVIOUS QUESTION.

clot (klŏt), *n.* [ME. *clot* clod.] A mass; lump, as of coagulated matter. — *v. i. & t.*; CLOT'TED; CLOT'TING. To coagulate, thicken, or form into a clot.

cloth (klŏth ; 62), *n.*; *pl.* CLOTHS (klŏthz ; klŏths), except in the sense of garments, when it is CLOTHES (klōthz). [AS. *clāþ.*] **1.** A pliable fabric made by weaving, felting, etc.; commonly, fabric of woven cotton, woolen, or linen fiber, for garments, etc.; esp., a woolen fabric. **2.** a Clothing; garb. *Obs.* b *pl* (CLOTHES). See CLOTHES. **3.** The distinctive dress of any profession, esp. of the clergy; hence, with *the*, the clergy.

clothe (klōthe), *v. t.*; CLOTHED (klōthd) or CLAD (klăd); CLOTH'ING (klōthe'ĭng). **1.** To provide with garments, or clothes; to dress. **2.** To cover or invest as with a garment. — *v. i.* To dress, or wear clothes. *Rare.*

clothes (klōthz), *n. pl.* **1.** Covering for the body; dress. **2.** Bedclothes. — **Syn.** Garments, clothing, apparel, attire, vesture, raiment, garb, costume, habit, habiliments.

clothes'press' (-prĕs'), *n.* A receptacle for clothes, as a chest or wardrobe. [clothes.]

cloth'ier (klōthe'yĕr), *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or

cloth'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress.

Clo'tho (klō'thō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλωθώ, lit., the spinner.] *Class. Myth.* The youngest of the three Fates. See FATE.

cloud (kloud), *n.* [prob. fr. AS. *clūd* rock, hillock.] **1.** A visible mass of fog or haze suspended at some distance above the surface of the earth. **2.** A mass or volume of smoke or flying dust. **3.** A dark or opaque vein or spot, as in marble; hence, a blemish or defect. **4.** Something having a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect. **5.** A great crowd; vast collection. — *v. t.* **1.** To overspread or hide with a cloud or clouds. **2.** To darken; obscure; render gloomy or sullen. **3.** To blacken; sully, as one's character. — *v. i.* To grow cloudy.

cloud'–burst', *n.* A sudden copious rainfall.

cloud'less, *a.* Clear; bright. — **cloud'less-ly**, *adv.*

cloud'y (kloud'ĭ), *a.*; CLOUD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Consisting of, or pertaining to, a cloud or clouds. **2.** Overcast or marked with or as with clouds. **3.** Confused; obscure. — **cloud'i-ly**, *adv.* — **cloud'i-ness**, *n.*

clough (klŭf ; klou), *n.* A cleft in a hill; ravine.

clour (klōor), *n.* A bump on the head from a blow; also, the blow. — **clour**, *v. t. Both Scot.*

clout (klout), *n.* [AS. *clūt* a little cloth, piece of metal.] **1.** A piece of cloth; shred; rag. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** The center of the target at which archers shoot, or an arrow that hits this mark. **3.** A blow, as with the hand. *Colloq. or Dial.* — *v. t.* **1.** To patch or mend. **2.** To give a blow to; strike. *Colloq. or Dial.*

clout, *n.* [ME. *clut.*] A clod; hence, a loutish person.

clove (klōv), *pret. & archaic p. p.* of CLEAVE.

clove, *n.* [AS. *clufe* ear of grain, clove of garlic.] One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb, as in garlic.

clove, *n.* [F. *clou* nail, *clou de girofle* a clove, lit., nail of clove, L. *clavus* nail.] The dried flower bud of a tropical tree of the myrtle family, used as a spice.

clo'ven (klō'v'n), *p. p. & p. a.* from CLEAVE, *v. t.* — **cloven foot** *or* **hoof**, the sign of devilish character, Satan being often represented with cloven hoofs.

clo'ven-foot'ed, *a.* Having the foot cleft, as the ox.

clo'ver (klō'vĕr), *n.* [AS. *clāfre.*] **1.** A kind of low herb having trifoliolate leaves and flowers in dense heads; trefoil. **2.** Any of several other related plants.

clown (kloun), *n.* **1.** A rustic; churl. **2.** An ill-bred fellow; boor. **3.** The buffoon in a play, circus, etc. —

clown'er-y (kloun'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz).

clown'ish (kloun'ĭsh), *a.* Of or resembling a clown. — **Syn.** Coarse, rough; uncivil, ill-bred, untutored. See BOORISH. — **clown'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **clown'ish-ness**, *n.*

cloy (kloi), *v. t.* [OF. *cloer* to nail up, OF. *clo* nail, L. *clavus.*] To glut, or satisfy, as the appetite; surfeit. — **Syn.** See SATIATE. — **cloy'ment** (-mĕnt), *n. Obs.*

club (klŭb), *n.* [ME. *clubbe*, *clobbe.*] **1.** A heavy staff of wood; cudgel. **2.** A stick or bat used in various games with a ball. **3.** *Playing cards.* Any card of the suit (called *clubs*) having a figure like the clover leaf or trefoil. **4.** An association of persons to promote a common object, or for good-fellowship, etc., esp. one jointly supported and meeting periodically. **5.** The house, building, rooms, or the like, of a club (sense 4). — **Syn.** See ASSOCIATION. — *v. t. & i.*; CLUBBED (klŭbd); CLUB'BING. **1.** To beat with or as with a club. **2.** To unite in a club; combine.

club'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n. Med.* a (*pl.* CLUBFEET.) A short, distorted foot. b The deformity which such a foot exhibits; talipes. — **club'foot'ed** (-fo͝ot'ĕd ; 24), *a.*

club moss. A lycopod.

cluck (klŭk), *v. i.* To utter the call of a brooding hen. — *v. t.* To call together, or call to follow, as a hen does her chickens. — *n.* The call of a hen to her chickens.

clue (klo͞o ; 86), *n. & v.* Clew. See CLEW.

clum'ber (klŭm'bĕr), *n.* [fr. an estate of the Duke of Newcastle.] A kind of spaniel with short legs and stout body.

clump (klŭmp), *n.* **1.** An unshaped mass; lump. **2.** Cluster; group. — *v. t.* To arrange in a clump; cluster.

clump, *n.* A heavy tramping sound. — *v. i.* To tread clumsily or heavily.

clump'y (klŭm'pĭ), *a.* Composed of clumps; shapeless.

clum'sy (klŭm'zĭ), *a.*; -SI-ER (-zĭ-ĕr); -SI-EST. Without skill or grace; awkward; unhandy; hence, ill-made or inappropriate. — **clum'si-ly**, *adv.* — **clum'si-ness**, *n.* — **Syn.** See AWKWARD.

clung (klŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of CLING.

clus'ter (klŭs'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *cluster*, *clyster.*] **1.** A number of things of the same or a similar kind growing or collected together; bunch; group. **2.** A crowd; mob. — *v. i. & t.* To grow, gather, or unite, in a cluster or clusters.

clutch (klŭch), *n.* A nest complement of eggs (i. e., the usual number laid by a bird before beginning to sit); also, a brood of (usually) chicks.

clutch, *v. t.* [AS. *clyccean.*] **1.** To close tightly; clinch. **2.** To seize with the hand, hands, or claws. — *v. i.* To reach (at something) as if to grasp; snatch. — *n.* **1.** A claw, talon, or hand in the act of grasping firmly; — used esp in *pl.*, and often fig. for power. **2.** A gripe with or as with the fingers or claws; grasp **3.** A coupling for connecting two working parts; any device for gripping an object.

clut'ter (klŭt'ĕr), *n.* A confused collection; hence, crowded confusion; disorder. — *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; disarrange. — *v. i.* **1.** To run together in disorder. **2.** To make a confused noise; bustle.

clyp'e-ate (klĭp'ē-āt) } *a.* [fr. L. *clypeus* shield.] Scutate.
clyp'e-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } — **clyp'e-i-form'** (-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.*

clys'ter (klĭs'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κλυστήρ, fr. κλύζειν to wash off or out.] *Med.* An enema.

Cly'tem-nes'tra (klī'tĕm-nĕs'trȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλυταιμνήστρα.] *Gr. Myth.* Half sister of Helen and wife of Agamemnon. During Agamemnon's absence at Troy she took Ægisthus as paramour, and afterwards with him assassinated Agamemnon. See ORESTES.

Cly'ti-e (klĭsh'ĭ-ē ; klī'tĭ-ē ; *commonly* klī'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κλυτίη.] *Class Myth.* An ocean nymph who pined away for love of Apollo and was changed into the heliotrope.

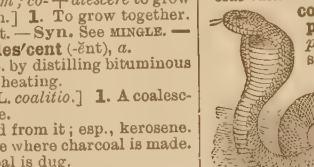
co-. [see COM-.] A form of the prefix *com-*, signifying in general *with, together, in conjunction, jointly.*

coach (kōch), *n.* [fr. F., fr. G., fr. Hung. *kocsi*, fr. *Kocs*, village in Hungary.] **1.** A kind of large, close, four-wheeled carriage. **2.** a One who coaches a student. b An instructor in athletics. **3.** A passenger car. — *v. t.* **1.** To convey in, seat in, or provide with, a coach. **2.** To prepare (another) for examination, or for a contest, by private instruction. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To go in a coach. *Colloq.* — **coach'er**, *n.*

coach'fel'low (kōch'fĕl'ō), *n.* One of a pair of horses used to draw a coach; hence, a comrade.

coach'man (kōch'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage.

co-ac'tion (kō-ăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coactio.*] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling; control.
co-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Compelling. **2.** Acting together.
co-ad'ju-tant (kō-ăj'ōō-tănt; 86), *a.* Mutually assisting. —*n.* An assistant.
co'ad-ju'tor (kō'ă-jōō'tẽr; 86), *n.* [L. See co-; AID.] One who aids or assists. —**co'ad-ju'tress, -trix,** *n. fem.*
co-ag'u-la-ble (kō-ăg'ū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be coagulated.
co-ag'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *coagulatus*, p. p. of *coagulare* to coagulate, deriv. of *cogere*, lit., to drive together.] **1.** To curdle or congeal; esp., to change from a liquid to a thickened curdled state by chemical action. **2.** To form into a compact mass. — (-lăt), *a.* Coagulated. —**co-ag'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* —**co-ag'u-la-tive** (-lă-tĭv), *a.* —**-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [or substance.]
co-ag'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-LA** (-lȧ). [L.] A coagulated mass.
coal (kōl), *n.* [AS. *col.*] **1.** A piece of glowing carbon or charred wood or the like; ember. **2.** = CHARCOAL. **3.** A black, or brownish black, solid, combustible mineral formed by partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air, under the influence of moisture and, often, of increased pressure and temperature. — *v. t.* **1.** To char. **2.** To supply with coal. — *v. i.* To take in coal.
co'a-lesce' (kō'ȧ-lĕs'), *v. i.*; -LESCED' (-lĕst'); -LESC'ING (-lĕs'ĭng). [L. *coalescere, coalitum*; *co-* + *alescere* to grow up, inchoative fr. *alere* to nourish.] **1.** To grow together. **2.** To unite in one body or product. — Syn. See MINGLE. —**co'a-les'cence** (-ĕns), *n.* —**co'a-les'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*
coal gas. Gas made from coal, esp. by distilling bituminous coal. It is used for lighting and heating.
co'a-li'tion (kō'ȧ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [LL. *coalitio.*] **1.** A coalescing; union. **2.** A union; alliance.
coal oil. Petroleum, or oil refined from it; esp., kerosene.
coal'pit' (kōl'pĭt'), *n.* **1.** A place where charcoal is made. *Obs. or U. S.* **2.** A pit where coal is dug.
coal tar. Tar obtained by distillation of bituminous coal.
coal'y (kō'lĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or containing, coal.
coam'ing (kōm'ĭng), *n.* A raised frame, as around a hatchway, scuttle, or the like, to keep out water.
co'ap-ta'tion (kō'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *coaptatio*, fr. *coaptare* to fit together; *co-* + *aptare* to fit.] Adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other, as of a broken bone.
coarse (kōrs; 57), *a.*; COARS'ER (kōr'sẽr); COARS'EST. [from the noun COURSE; cf. *of course* in the common manner of proceeding, common, and hence, plain, rude, rough, gross.] **1.** Common; of inferior quality or appearance; mean; hence, of metals, unrefined. **2.** Large in bulk, or composed of large particles; gross; — opposed to *fine.* **3.** Harsh or rude, as opposed to *delicate* or *dainty*; unrefined; indelicate; vulgar. — Syn. Broad, loose, low; immodest, indecent, sensual, lewd. — **coarse'ly,** *adv.* — **coarse'ness,** *n.*
coars'en (kōr's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or turn coarse.
coast (kōst), *n.* [OF. *coste* rib, hill, shore, coast, L. *costa* rib, side.] **1.** The seashore, or land near it. **2.** The frontier; border. *Archaic.* — Syn. See SHORE. — *v. i.* **1.** To move by the side (of a place) or in a roundabout way; to pass (*by, along*, etc.); esp., to sail by or near the shore; sail along a coast. **2.** To draw or keep near; approach. *Obs.* **3.** [Cf. OF. *coste* hill, hillside.] To slide, as on a sled, or glide, as on a bicycle, down a hill. *U. S. & Canada.* — *v. t.* To sail by or near; follow the coast line of. — **coast'al** (kōs'tăl), *a.*
coast'er (kōs'tẽr), *n.* One that coasts; esp., a vessel sailing along a coast, or engaged in coasting trade.
coast'wise' (kōst'wīz'), **coast'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv. & a.* By way of or along the coast.
coat (kōt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *cota, cotta*, tunic.] **1.** An outer garment fitting the upper part of the body, esp. such a garment worn by men. **2.** A petticoat; skirt; — usually in *pl. Obs. or Dial.* **3.** *Bib.* A tunic. **4.** A coat of arms. **5.** Vesture of a class, profession, or office; cloth. *Obs.* **6.** The natural covering or integument on animals, as of fur, hair, etc., suggestive of a garment. **7.** A covering layer of anything. — *v. t.* To cover with a coat. — **coat of arms** [F. *cotte d'armes*, a light garment worn over armor in the 15th and 16th centuries, often charged with the heraldic bearings of the wearer], *Her.*, a heraldic achievement; the bearings of any person, taken together.
coat card. A card bearing a coated figure; the king, queen, or knave of playing cards.
co-a'ti (kō-ä'tē; kō'ȧ-tĭ), *n.* [from native name.] A mammal of tropical America, allied to the raccoon.
coat'ing, *n.* **1.** A coat, or covering. **2.** Cloth for coats.
coax (kōks), *v. t.* **1.** To make a fool of. *Obs.* **2.** To influence by gentle courtesy, flattering, or fondling; wheedle. **3.** To obtain, induce, or effect by such acts. — Syn. Flatter, entice, beguile, inveigle, fawn. — *v. i.* To coax a person; to use coaxing. — **coax'er,** *n.*
cob (kŏb), *n.* [ME.] **1.** A male swan. **2.** = CORNCOB. **3.** A short-legged, stocky, rather small horse, esp. one with an artificially high stylish action.
co'balt (kō'bôlt; -bŏlt), *n.* [G. *kobalt*, fr. *kobold, kobel*, goblin, MHG. *kobolt.*] A tough, lustrous, reddish white metal related to, and occurring with, iron and nickel. Symbol, *Co*; at. wt., 58.97. — **co-bal'tic** (kō-bôl'tĭk), *a.* — **co-bal'tous** (kō-bôl'tŭs; kō'bôl-tŭs; kō'bŏl-), *a.*
cob'ble (kŏb''l), *n.* A cobblestone. — *v. t.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). To pave with cobblestones.
cob'ble, *v. t. & i.* To make or mend coarsely; patch, as shoes.
cob'bler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** A mender of shoes. **2.** A clumsy workman; botcher.
cob'ble-stone' (-'l-stōn'), *n.* A naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble, esp. one such as is used in paving.
co'ble (kō'b'l; kŏb''l), *n.* [from an old form of W. *ceubal* skiff.] **1.** A short flat-bottomed rowboat. *Scot.* **2.** A kind of flat-bottomed boat used in sea fishing. *Eng.*
cob'nut' (kŏb'nŭt'), *n.* The filbertlike fruit of any of several cultivated varieties of hazel.
co'bra (kō'brȧ; kŏb'rȧ), *n.*, *or* **co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (kō'brȧ dē kȧ-pĕl'ō). [Pg. *cobra de capello* serpent of the hood.] A very venomous snake of the warm parts of Asia, esp. India; also, any of various other related snakes.



Cobra. 1/8

cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *n.* [*cob* spider (AS. *coppa*, in comp.) + *web.*] **1.** The network spread by a spider. **2.** A single thread spun by a spider or by an insect larva. **3.** Anything suggestive of a spider web as being flimsy, clogging, entangling, etc. — *v. t.*; -WEBBED' (-wĕbd'); -WEB'BING. To cover with cobwebs. — **cob'web'by** (-ĭ), *a.*
co'ca (kō'kȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruvian *cuca.*] A certain South American shrub or its dried leaves, which are used as a powerful nerve stimulant, and yield cocaine.
co'ca-ine (kō'kȧ-ĭn; -ēn; *collog. and commonly* kō-kān'), *n.* Also **-in.** *Chem.* A bitter crystalline alkaloid obtained from coca leaves and much used as a local anæsthetic.
co-ca'in-ism (kō-kā'ĭn-ĭz'm; kō'kȧ-), *n.* See -ISM.
coc'cus (kŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* COCCI (-sī). [Gr. κόκκος a grain, seed.] A spherical bacterium.
coc'cyx (kŏk'sĭks), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-CYGES** (-sĭ'jēz). [L., cuckoo, Gr. κόκκυξ cuckoo, coccyx; — from resembling in shape the cuckoo's beak.] *Anat.* The lower end of the vertebral column in man and certain apes. — **coc-cyg'e-al** (kŏk-sĭj'ē-ăl), *a.*
coch'i-neal (kŏch'ĭ-nēl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Sp. *cochinilla*, dim. fr. L. *coccineus, coccinus*, scarlet, *coccum* kermes berry, Gr. κόκκος berry, esp. kermes insect, used to dye scarlet. Cochineal was formerly supposed to be a seed.] A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of females of an insect native in Mexico, Central America, etc.
coch'le-a (kŏk'lē-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-ē). [L., snail, snail shell, Gr. κοχλίας, fr. κόχλος shellfish with a spiral shell.] *Anat.* A division of the labyrinth of the ear, like a snail shell in form. — **coch'le-ar** (-ăr), *a.*
coch'le-ate (-āt) } *a.* Having the form of a snail
coch'le-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } shell.
cock (kŏk), *n.* A small conical pile of hay, or of dung, turf, etc. — *v. t.* To put into a cock or cocks, as hay.
cock, *n.* [OF. *coque, coche*, ship, vessel.] A cockboat.
cock, *n.* [AS. *coc.*] **1.** The male of the common barnyard fowl; also, the male of any of various, esp. gallinaceous, birds. **2.** A cock's crow. *Obs.* **3.** A weathercock. **4.** A chief person; leader. **5.** A faucet, tap, valve, or the like. **6.** The hammer in the lock of a firearm or the cocked position of the hammer; as, at half *cock.* — **cock-and-bull story,** an extravagant, boastful story. — *v. t. & i.* To draw the hammer of (a firearm) fully back and set it for firing.
cock, *v. i.* To strut; swagger.
cock, *v. t. & i.* To set, turn, or stick up, esp. in a pert, knowing, or defiant way. — *n.* Act of cocking or the turn or tilt so given.

cock (kŏk), *n.* Corruption of *God*, used in oaths. *Obs.*

cock-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [F. *cocarde*, fr. *coq* cock ; — as suggesting a cock's comb.] A rosette, knot, or similar device, worn on the hat as a badge.

cock'-a-hoop' (kŏk'ά-hōōp'), *a.* Boastful ; elated. — *adv.* Boastfully ; elatedly.

Cock-aigne' (kŏk-ān'), *n.* [F. *cocagne.*] **1.** An imaginary country of idleness and luxury. **2.** The land of cockneys; cockneydom ; humorously, London and its suburbs.

cock'a-leek'ie (kŏk'ά-lēk'ĭ), *n.* [*cock* + *leek.*] A soup of capon boiled with leeks, a favorite Scottish dish.

cock'a-lo'rum (-lō'rŭm ; 57), *n.* A little cock ; hence, a conceited or self-important man, esp. a small one.

cock'a-too' (-tōō'), *n.* [Malayan *kakatŭa.*] Any of various parrots, almost exclusively of the Australian region, many having handsome crests and brilliant plumage.

cock'a-trice (kŏk'ά-trīs ; -trĭs), *n.* [OF. *cocatrix* crocodile, a kind of fish or water snake which is an enemy of the crocodile, orig., an ichneumon.] **1.** A fabulous serpent with deadly glance, said to be hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg. **2.** *Bib.* A venomous serpent not identified.

cock'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A small boat, esp. a tender.

cock'chaf'er (-chāf'ĕr), *n.* A large European stout-bodied beetle often destructive to vegetation, esp. in France.

cock'crow' (-krō') } *n.* The time at which cocks first crow;
cock'crow'ing } early morning.

cock'er (kŏk'ĕr), *v. t.* [ME. *cokeren.*] To pamper.

cock'er, *n.* **1.** A fighter. *Obs.* **2.** A cocker spaniel.

cock'er-el (-ĕl), *n.* A young domestic cock.

cocker spaniel. One of a breed of small or medium-sized spaniels kept for hunting or for pets.

cock'et (kŏk'ĕt ; 24), *n. Eng. Law.* A certified warrant that goods have been duly entered and have paid duty.

cock'eye' (-ī'), *n.* [*cock* to turn up + *eye.*] A squint eye.

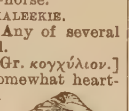
cock'fight' (-fīt'), *n.* A contest of gamecocks armed, usually, with metal spurs. — **cock'fight'ing,** *n. & a.*

cock'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

cock'ie-leek'ie (kŏk'ĭ-lēk'ĭ). Var. of COCKALEEKIE.

cock'le (kŏk''l), *n.* [AS. *coccel, cocel.*] Any of several plants growing in grainfields, as the darnel.

cock'le, *n.* [F. *coquille* shell, fr. L., fr. Gr. κογχύλιον.] **1.** An edible bivalve mollusk having a somewhat heart-shaped shell with convex radially ribbed valves. **2.** A cockleshell. **3.** A small light boat. **4.** *pl.* Short for **cockles of the heart,** depths of the heart ; inmost feelings.


Cockle.

cock'le, *v. t. & i.* ; -LED (-'ld) ; -LING. To pucker ; wrinkle. — *n.* Pucker ; wrinkle.

cock'led (kŏk''ld), *a.* Having a shell.

cockle hat. A hat bearing a cockleshell, the badge of a pilgrim.

cock'le-shell' (-'l-shĕl'), *n.* **1.** One of the shells of a cockle or a scallop shell, etc. **2.** A light boat ; cockboat.

cock'loft' (-lôft' ; 62), *n.* An upper attic ; loft.

cock'ney (-nĭ), *n. ; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [deriv. of ME. *cok* cock + *nay, neye,* for *ey* egg, AS. *æg.*] **1.** A squeamish or affected woman. *Obs.* **2.** A native or a long-established resident of London, esp. one native of the East End and talking with a certain characteristic brogue or dialect. — *a.* Of or relating to, or like, cockneys. — **cock'ney-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **cock'ney-ism** (ĭz'm), *n.*

cock'pit' (-pĭt'), *n.* **1.** An inclosure for cockfights. **2.** The pit of a theater. *Obs.* **3.** *Naut.* **a** An apartment in old sailing war vessels, forming quarters for junior officers, and occupied by the wounded in engagements. **b** In small vessels, a space aft lower than the deck.

cock'roach' (-rōch'), *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha.*] A well-known insect of flattened form and nocturnal habits.

cocks'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* **1.** **a** A cock's comb or crest. **b** = COXCOMB, in various senses. **2.** A garden plant of the amaranth family, cultivated for its showy blossoms.

cock'shy' (kŏk'shĭ'), *n.* A throw, or shy, at an object set up as a mark ; also, the mark or target.

cock'sure' (-shōōr' ; kŏk'shōōr' ; 109), *a.* **1.** Perfectly safe. *Obs.* **2.** Wholly trustworthy ; of certain issue. **3.** Quite certain ; as, I felt *cocksure* of going. *Colloq.*

cock'swain. Var. of COXSWAIN.

cock'tail' (kŏk'tāl'), *n.* **1.** A horse with docked tail. **2.** A person passing for a gentleman, but underbred. *Slang, Eng.* **3.** Any of various alcoholic mixed drinks. *Chiefly U. S.*

cock'y (-ĭ), *a.* Pert ; conceited. *Colloq.*

co'co (kō'kō), *n., or* (in sense 1) **coco palm.** Less correctly, *cocoa.* [Sp. & Pg. *coco.*] A tall pinnate-leaved palm of the tropics ; also, the coconut, or fruit of this palm.

co'coa (kō'kō ; *orig.* kō-kō'ά), *n.* [corrupted fr. *cacao.*] **1.** = CACAO, 1. **2.** The pulverized seeds of the cacao or the beverage prepared from them. [fruit of the coco.

co'co-nut' (-kō-nŭt'), *n.* Also *cocoanut.* The well-known

co-coon' (kō-kōōn'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Pr. *coucoun,* fr. *coco* shell.] *Zoöl.* **a** The silky envelope in which the larvæ of many insects pass the pupa stage. **b** Any of various other protective coverings produced by animals, as by spiders.

Co-cy'tus (kō-sī'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κωκυτός, lit., a wailing.] *Class. Myth.* A river of Hades.

cod (kŏd), *n.* [AS. *codd* small bag.] A husk, pod (cf. PEASECOD). *Now Chiefly Dial.*

cod, *n.* A soft-finned fish of the colder parts of the North Atlantic. It is one of the chief food fishes.

Cod. (1/8)

cod'dle (kŏd''l), *v. t. ;* -DLED (-'ld) ; -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To parboil, or soften by boiling ; stew. **2.** To treat with excessive tenderness ; pamper.

code (kōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *codex, caudex,* stem of a tree, board smeared with wax to write on ; hence, a book, a writing.] **1.** Any systematic body of law, esp. one given statutory force ; digest. **2.** Any system of principles or rules relating to one subject, or a formal statement of them. **3.** A system of signals for communication, as in telegraphy ; also, a system of words or other symbols arbitrarily used, as in telegraphy, to represent words or phrases for the sake of brevity and secrecy.

co'dex (kō'dĕks), *n. ; pl.* CODICES (kŏd'ĭ-sēz ; kō'dĭ-). [L.] **1.** A code. *Rare.* **2.** A manuscript book, as of Scripture.

cod'fish' (kŏd'fĭsh'), *n.* The cod.

codg'er (kŏj'ĕr), *n.* A singular or odd person ; a fellow.

cod'i-ces (kŏd'ĭ-sēz ; kō'dĭ-), *n., pl.* of CODEX.

cod'i-cil (kŏd'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *codicillus,* dim. of *codex* code.] *Law.* An instrument made subsequently to a will and modifying it in some respect. — **cod'i-cil'la-ry** (-sĭl'ά-rĭ), *a.*

co'di-fy (kō'dĭ-fī ; kŏd'ĭ-), *v. t. ;* -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [*code* + *-fy.*] To reduce to a code, as laws. — **co'di-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

cod'ling (kŏd'lĭng), **cod'lin** (-lĭn), *n.* A small, immature apple ; hence, an apple of inferior grade.

cod'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* [*cod* a bag + *piece.*] A flaplike appendage at the front of men's breeches as formerly made.

co-ed'u-ca'tion (kō-ĕd'ū-kā'shŭn), *n.* Joint education of both sexes at one institution. — **co-ed'u-ca'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

co'ef-fi'cient (kō'ĕf-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* Coöperating. — *n.* **1.** A joint agent. **2.** *Math.* Any symbol or group of symbols placed before another or others as a multiplier.

-coele (-sēl). [Gr. κοίλον a hollow, or κοιλία belly.] A suffix denoting *cavity, ventricle,* or *chamber of the body.*

cœ-len'ter-ate (sē-lĕn'tĕr-āt), *n.* [Gr. κοίλος hollow + ἔντερον an intestine.] *Zoöl.* Any of a phylum (*Cœlenterata*) of invertebrate, usually radially symmetrical, animals, including the corals, sea anemones, jellyfishes, etc.

cœ'li-ac, ce'li-ac (sē'lĭ-ăk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. κοιλία belly, κοίλος hollow.] Pert. to the cavity of the abdomen.

co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwăl), *a.* Being on an equality, as in rank, age, or extent. — *n.* One coequal with another.

co-erce' (kō-ûrs'), *v. t. ;* -ERCED' (-ûrst') ; -ERC'ING (-ûr'sĭng). [L. *coercere ; co-* + *arcere* to shut up, compress.] **1.** To constrain or restrain by force, esp. by authority ; repress. **2.** To compel ; force ; constrain. — *v. i.* To use coercion. — **co-er'ci-ble** (-ûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.*

co-er'cion (-ûr'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or power of coercing ; constraint. — **Syn.** See FORCE.

co-er'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Serving or intended to coerce.

co'e-ta'ne-ous (kō'ĕ-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *coætaneus ; co-* + *ætas* age.] Of the same age or duration ; contemporary.

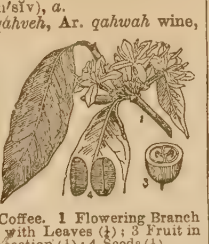
co'e-ter'nal (-tûr'năl), *a.* Equally eternal.

co-e'val (kō-ē'văl), *a.* [L. *coævus ; co-* + *ævum* age.] Of the same age ; coetaneous. — *n.* A contemporary.

co'ex-ist' (kō'ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.* To exist together. — **co'ex-ist'ence** (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* — **co'ex-ist'ent** (-tĕnt), *a. & n.*

co'ex-tend' (kō'ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To extend through the same space or time with another. — **co'ex-ten'sion** (-tĕn'-shŭn), *n.* — **co'ex-ten'sive** (-tĕn'sĭv), *a.*

cof'fee (kŏf'ĭ ; 62), *n.* [Turk. *qáhveh*, Ar. *qahwah* wine, coffee.] **1.** A drink made by infusion or decoction from the roasted and ground or pounded seeds of a certain shrub of the madder family. **2.** The seeds obtained from the berry of this shrub ; also, the shrub.



Coffee. 1 Flowering Branch with Leaves (½) ; 3 Fruit in section (½) ; 4 Seeds (½).

cof'fee-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied.

cof'fee-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot in which coffee is prepared, or from which it is served.

cof'fer (-ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *cophinus*, fr. Gr. κόφινος.] **1.** A casket, chest, or trunk, esp. one for valuables. **2.** Fig. : Treasure or funds ; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Something suggesting a coffer (sense 1), as the chamber of a canal lock or a cofferdam. — *v. t.* **1.** To put into a coffer. **2.** To form with or in, or to furnish with, a coffer or coffers.

cof'fer-dam' (-dăm'), *n.* **1.** A water-tight inclosure from which the water is pumped to expose the bottom (of a river, etc.). **2.** A water-tight structure fixed on the side of a ship, for making repairs below the water line.

cof'fin (kŏf'ĭn ; 62), *n.* [OF. *cofin* basket, receptacle, L. *cophinus*. See COFFER, *n.*] A chest or case for a corpse. — *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a coffin.

coffin bone. The foot bone of the horse and allied animals inclosed within the hoof, corresponding to the third phalanx of the middle finger, or toe, of most mammals.

cog (kŏg), *v. t.* ; COGGED (kŏgd) ; COG'GING. To cajole ; wheedle ; cozen. *Obs. or R.* — *v. i.* **1.** To deceive ; cheat. **2.** To jest or quibble ; also, to wheedle ; cajole. *Obs.* — *n.* A trick ; deception ; falsehood. *Obs. or Archaic.*

cog, *n.* *Mach.* A tooth, cam, or the like, for transmitting motion ; esp., a gear-wheel tooth.

cog, *n.* *Carp.* A kind of tenon or projection on a beam received into a notch or mortise in another beam.

Cog (*Carp.*).

co'gent (kō'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *cogens*, p. pr. of *cogere* to drive together, force ; *co-* + *agere* to drive.] Compelling or constraining ; esp., appealing forcibly to the mind or reason ; convincing. — **Syn.** Telling, effective, persuasive ; powerful, potent, strong. — **co'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **co'gent-ly**, *adv.*

cog'i-ta-ble (kŏj'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Thinkable.

cog'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t. & i.* ; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd) ; -TAT'ING. [L. *cogitatus*, p. p. of *cogitare* to reflect on ; *co-* + *agitare* to drive, agitate, meditate on.] To think ; ponder over ; plan. — **cog'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

cog'i-ta-tive (kŏj'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Having the faculty of thinking or the power to think ; also, given to cogitation. — **cog'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **cog'i-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

co'gnac (kō'nyăk), *n.* [F.] A superior French brandy.

cog'nate (kŏg'nāt), *a.* [L. *cognatus* ; *co-* + *gnatus*, *natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, anciently *gnasci*, to be born.] **1.** Allied by blood, esp. on the mother's side. **2.** Proceeding from the same stock or root ; allied, as languages. **3.** Of the same or similar nature. — *n.* One cognate with another.

cog-na'tion (kŏg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Cognate relationship.

cog-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *cognitio*, fr. *cognoscere*, *cognitum*, to become acquainted with, know ; *co-* + *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to get a knowledge of.] Act or fact of knowing ; also, knowledge. — **cog'ni-tive** (kŏg'nĭ-tĭv), *a.*

cog'ni-za-ble (kŏg'nĭ-zȧ-b'l ; kŏn'ĭ-), *a.* **1.** Capable of being known. **2.** Subject to judicial cognizance.

cog'ni-zance (kŏg'nĭ-zăns ; kŏn'ĭ-zăns ; *the second, historical pron., is still common in legal usage*), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *cognoscere* to know.] **1.** Apprehension by the understanding ; conscious recognition or identification ; hence, heed ; notice. **2.** The range of what may be known by observation. **3.** *Law.* **a** Jurisdiction, or the power given by law to hear and decide controversies. **b** The judicial hearing of a matter. **4.** A distinguishing mark, emblem, or badge, as a heraldic bearing, crest, etc.

cog'ni-zant (-zănt), *a.* Having cognizance (of) ; aware. — **Syn.** See SENSIBLE. [perceive ; recognize.]

cog'nize (kŏg'nīz), *v. t.* ; -NIZED (-nīzd) ; -NIZ-ING. To know ;

cog-no'men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -MENS (-mĕnz), L. -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ). [L. ; *co-* + (*g*)*nomen* name.] **1.** The last of the three names of an ancient Roman, orig. merely a third personal name, but later denoting his house or family. **2.** A surname. — **cog-nom'i-nal** (-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.*

‖ **cog-no'vit** (-nō'vĭt), *n.* [L., he has acknowledged.] *Law.* A common law pleading for authorizing entry of judgment and issue of execution.

cog'wheel' (kŏg'hwēl'), *n.* A wheel with cogs, or teeth.

co-hab'it (kō-hăb'ĭt), *v. i.* [L. *cohabitare* ; *co-* + *habitare* to dwell.] **1.** To inhabit or live in company, or in the same place. **2.** To live together as husband and wife. — **co-hab'it-ant** (-ănt), *n.* — **co-hab'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.*

co-heir' (kō-ãr'), *n.* A joint heir. — **co-heir'ess**, *n. fem.*

co-here' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.* ; -HERED' (-hērd') ; -HER'ING (-hēr'-ĭng). [L. *cohaerere*, *cohaesum* ; *co-* + *haerere* to adhere.] To stick together ; cleave ; be united. — **Syn.** See ADHERE.

co-her'ence (-hēr'ĕns) } *n.* **1.** A sticking together ; cohe-
co-her'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } sion. **2.** Connection or congruity due to a common principle or relationship ; consistency.

Syn. COHERENCE, COHESION. Usage tends to restrict COHESION to the physical, COHERENCE to the figurative, sense ; as, the *cohesion* of clay, the *coherence* of an argument.

co-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Sticking together ; cleaving. **2.** Composed of mutually dependent or related parts ; consistent. **3.** Logically consistent. — **co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

co-her'er (-ẽr), *n.* *Elec.* Any device in which an imperfectly conducting contact between conductors loosely resting against each other is materially improved in conductivity by the influence of Hertzian waves.

co-he'sion (kō-hē'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of cohering. **2.** *Physics.* That form of attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout the mass. Cf. ADHESION. — **Syn.** See COHERENCE. — **co-he'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* — **co-he'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **co-he'sive-ness**, *n.*

co'hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* [L. *cohors*, prop., an inclosure.] **1.** In the Roman army, one of the ten divisions of a legion. **2.** Any band or body of warriors ; fig., a company ; band.

coif (koif), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. OHG. *kuppa*, *kuppha*, miter.] **1.** A close-fitting cap, like a small hood. **2.** The order or rank of a sergeant at law, who formerly wore a white coif. — *v. t.* To cover or dress with or as with a coif.

coif'fure' (kwȧ'fūr' ; koif'ūr), *n.* [F.] A headdress, or manner of dressing the hair.

coign, coigne (koin), *n.* A var. spelling of COIN, QUOIN, a projecting corner, wedge, etc. ; — chiefly used in **coign of vantage**, a position advantageous for action or observation.

coil (koil), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *colligere* ; *col-* = *com-* + *legere* to gather.] To wind cylindrically or spirally. — *n.* **1.** A series of rings, or a spiral, of cable, rope, or the like, when coiled ; also, a single ring of such a series. **2.** A series of connected pipes in rows, layers, or windings.

coil, *n.* A noise, tumult, bustle. *Archaic.*

coin (koin), *n.* [F., fr. L. *cuneus* wedge.] **1.** A corner, corner stone, or wedge. See QUOIN. **2.** A piece of metal marked and issued by government authority to be used as money ; also, such pieces collectively. — *v. t.* **1.** To make (coins) by stamping ; mint. **2.** To make ; fabricate ; invent, as a word. — *v. i.* To make coins ; mint. — **coin'a-ble**, *a.*

coin'age (-ăj), *n.* A coining, or that which is coined.

co'in-cide' (kō'ĭn-sīd'), *v. i.* ; -CID'ED (-sīd'ĕd) ; -CID'ING. [LL. *coincidere* ; *co-* + *incidere* to fall on ; *in* + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** To occupy the same place in space or the same period in time. **2.** To correspond exactly ; agree ; concur. — **Syn.** See AGREE.

co-in'ci-dence (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Condition or fact of coinciding. **2.** An instance of coinciding.

co-in'ci-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Having coincidence ; concurrent ; consonant. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPORARY.

coin'er (koin'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who coins ; esp., a counterfeiter. **2.** A fabricator, as of words.

co-in'stan-ta'ne-ous (kō-ĭn'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Simultaneous.

coir (koir), *n.* [Tamil *kayiru.*] Prepared fiber from the husk of the coconut, used in making cordage, matting, etc.

coir'tril (koir'trĭl) } *n.* *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** A lad or
coys'tril (koys'trĭl) } groom who cares for a knight's horses. **2.** A mean, paltry fellow ; varlet.

co-i'tion (kō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *coitio.*] Sexual intercourse.

co-join' (kō-join'), *v. t.* To join ; conjoin. *Rare.*

coke (kōk), *n.* Bituminous coal deprived of its volatile constituents by heating in a retort or oven. — *v. t. & i.* ; COKED (kōkt) ; COK'ING. To change into coke.

col- (kŏl-). An assimilated form of COM- (which see).

col'an-der (kŭl'ăn-dĕr), *n.* A vessel having the lower part perforated for a sieve or a strainer.

Colander.

col'chi-cum (kŏl'kĭ-kŭm; *commonly* kŏl'chĭ-), *n.* [L., a plant with a poisonous root.] Any of numerous bulbous Old-World herbs (genus *Colchicum*); also, a drug prepared from the seeds or corm of some species.

cold (kōld), *a.* [AS. *cald, ceald.*] **1.** Sensibly lower than the body in temperature; frigid; chilly. **2.** Markedly deficient in emotion or passion; not excited or aroused. **3.** Deficient in cordiality; unresponsive. **4.** Deficient in power to warm or kindle fancy, emotion, etc.; spiritless; dull. — **cold chisel,** a chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal. — *n.* **1.** The relative absence of heat. **2.** Chilliness, or a similar feeling due to fear or depression. **3.** *Med.* A disordered state, generally infectious, and often following exposure; catarrh. **4.** Cold weather; frost.

cold'–blood'ed, *a.* **1.** Having cold blood; — said of certain animals, as fishes and reptiles. **2.** Sensitive to cold; — said of persons. **3.** Lacking in feeling.

cold'–heart'ed, *a.* Wanting human sympathy; unfeeling.

cold'ly, *adv.* of COLD. See -LY.

cold'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cold sore. A vesicular eruption appearing about the mouth as the result of a cold, or in the course of any febrile disease.

cole (kōl), *n.* [fr. AS. or Icel., fr. L. *caulis* stem of a plant, cabbage stalk, cabbage.] A plant related to the cabbage, turnip, etc.; esp., the rape.

col'e-op'ter (kŏl'ē-ŏp'tĕr; kō'lē-), *n.* [fr. Gr. κολεός sheath + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Coleoptera*) of insects comprising the beetles and weevils. — **col'e-op'ter-an,** *a. & n.* — **col'e-op'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

cole'slaw' (kōl'slô'), *n.* [D. *kool slaa* cabbage salad.] A salad made of sliced or chopped cabbage.

cole'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* [*cole* + *wort.*] **a** = COLE. **b** A variety of cabbage not forming a compact leafy head.

col'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the colon or colic.

col'ic, *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. κόλον the colon.] *Med.* A paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention. — **col'ick-y** (-ĭk-ĭ), *a.*

Col'i-se'um (kŏl'ĭ-sē'ŭm), *n.* = COLOSSEUM.

col-lab'o-rate (kŏ-lăb'ō-rāt), *v. i.* ; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd) ; -RAT'ING. [L. *collaborare ; col-* + *laborare* to labor.] To labor together; work or act jointly. — **col-lab'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **col-lab'o-ra'tor** (-rā'tĕr), *n.*

col-lapse' (kŏ-lăps'), *v. i.* ; -LAPSED' (-lăpst') ; -LAPS'ING. [L. *collapsus,* p. p. of *collabi* to collapse ; *col-* + *labi* to fall.] **1.** To fall or shrink together abruptly, as the sides of a vessel; cave in. **2.** To break down or fail abruptly and utterly. — *n.* An act or instance of collapsing.

col-laps'i-ble (-lăp'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of collapsing.

cŏl'lar (kŏl'ăr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. OF. *col* neck, L. *collum.*] **1.** A band, chain, or the like, worn or placed round the neck for dress, ornament, restraint, etc. **2.** An encircling and confining strap or band, or something likened to one. — *v. t.* **1.** To put a collar on. **2.** To seize by the collar. **collar bone.** The clavicle.

col-late' (kŏ-lāt'), *v. t.* ; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [see COLLATION.] **1.** To compare critically, as texts. **2.** To examine (a set of sheets or a book) in order to verify the order and number of signatures and pages.

col-lat'er-al (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [LL. *collateralis ; col-* + L. *lateralis* lateral.] **1.** Accompanying as a secondary fact, or acting as a secondary agency; subordinate. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to, an obligation or security attached to another to secure its performance; hence, secured by additional obligation or security; as, a *collateral* loan. **3.** Parallel in space ; concomitant in time ; coördinate in rank or function. **4.** Belonging to the same ancestral stock, but not in a direct line of descent; as, brothers, cousins, etc., are *collateral* relatives, as distinguished from father, son, grandson, etc., who are *lineally* related. — *n.* **1.** One that is collateral. **2.** Collateral security. — **col-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

col-la'tion (kŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. ; *collatus* (as p. p. of *conferre*) ; *col-* + *latum* (as supine of *ferre* to bear).] **1.** Any light meal or repast. **2.** Act of comparing or bringing together for comparison, as manuscripts or books.

col-la'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.] One who collates.

col'league (kŏl'ēg), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *collega ; col-* + root of *legare* to send or choose as deputy.] An associate in a profession or a civil or ecclesiastical office or employment; — not used of partners in business. — **Syn.** Helper, assistant, companion, confederate.

col-league' (kŏ-lēg'), *v. i.* ; -LEAGUED' (-lēgd') ; -LEA'GUING (-lē'gĭng). To enter into an alliance ; combine.

col'lect (kŏl'ĕkt), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *collecta* a collection in money, assemblage, fr. *colligere* to collect.] Any of certain short ritual prayers used in the Western churches.

col-lect' (kŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *collectus,* p. p. of *colligere* to bind together ; *col-* + *legere* to gather.] **1.** To gather into one body or place ; assemble. **2.** To demand and obtain payment of. **3.** To gather (specimens or examples), as for study or ornament. **4.** To infer; gather. *Now Rare.* **5.** To regain command of (one's self, one's powers); rally. — **Syn.** See GATHER. — *v. i.* To assemble ; accumulate.

col-lect'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Gathered together. **2.** Self-possessed. — **Syn.** See COOL. — **col-lect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-ed-ness,** *n.*

col-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of collecting or gathering. **2.** That which is collected ; accumulation. — **Syn.** Assembly, assemblage, group; mass, heap, aggregate.

col-lec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Formed by gathering or collecting. **2.** Characteristic of, or relating to, a group of individuals. **3.** Having plurality of origin or authority. **4.** *Gram. & Logic.* Treating a number of objects as a group, whole, or aggregate; thus, a **collective noun** names a collection or aggregate of individuals by a singular form, as *assembly, army, jury,* etc., and takes a singular verb when the aggregate is thought of as a whole, but may take a plural verb when the component individuals are in mind. — *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A collective noun or name. **2.** A collective body; gathering. — **col-lec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **col'lec-tiv'i-ty** (kŏl'ĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

col-lec'tor (kŏ-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that collects. **2.** An official deputed to collect ; as, a tax *collector.*

col-leen' (kŏ-lēn' ; kŏl'ēn), *n.* [Ir. *cailín.*] Girl; maiden. — **colleen bawn** (bôn) [cf. Ir. *ban* fair], a blonde girl. *Irish.*

col'lege (kŏl'ĕj ; 24), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *collegium,* fr. *collega* colleague.] **1.** A body of persons engaged in common pursuits, or having common interests, and sometimes, by charter, peculiar rights and privileges. **2.** A company ; assemblage. **3.** A society of scholars or friends of learning incorporated for study or instruction, esp. in the higher branches of knowledge ; also, a building or buildings used by them. — **col-le'gi-al** (kŏ-lē'jĭ-ăl), *a.* — **col-le'gi-an** (kŏ-lē'jĭ-ăn), *n.* — **col-le'gi-ate** (-ĭt), *a.*

col'let (kŏl'ĕt ; 24), *n.* [F., dim. fr. L. *collum* neck.] **1.** A metal band, collar, or ring ; in a watch, a small collar pierced to receive the inner end of the hairspring. **2.** *Jewelry.* A circle or flange in which a precious stone is set.

col-lide' (kŏ-līd'), *v. i. & t.* ; -LID'ED (-līd'ĕd) ; -LID'ING. [L. *collidere, -lisum; col-* + *laedere* to strike.] To come into collision ; clash.

Rough-haired Collie.

col'lie (kŏl'ĭ), *n.* The Scotch sheepherd dog.

col'lied (-ĭd), *pret. & p. a.* of COLLY, *v. t.*

col'lier (-yĕr), *n.* **1.** A worker or dealer in coal ; esp., a coal miner. **2.** A vessel for carrying coal.

col'lier-y (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -IERIES (-ĭz). Place where coal is dug; a coal mine with its buildings, etc.

col'li-mate (-māt), *v. t.* ; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd) ; -MAT'ING. *Physics & Astron.* To render parallel, as rays of light ; adjust the line of sight of (a level, etc.). — **col'li-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* — **col'li-ma'tor** (-mā'tĕr), *n.*

col-li'sion (kŏ-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *collisio,* fr. *collidere.* See COLLIDE.] Act or instance of colliding ; clash. — **Syn.** Conflict, clashing, encounter, opposition.

col'lo-cate (kŏl'ō-kāt), *v. t.* ; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING. [L. *collocatus,* p. p. of *collocare.* See COUCH.] To set or place, esp. side by side. — **col'lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

col-lo'di-on (kŏ-lō'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* [fr. Gr. κόλλα glue + εἶδος form.] *Chem.* A viscous solution of guncotton, or pyroxylin, in a mixture of alcohol and ether, used by evaporation to form films, as for photographic use, on a wound, etc.

col-logue' (kŏ-lōg'), *v. i.* ; -LOGUED' (-lōgd') ; -LO'GUING (-lō'gĭng). To talk or confer secretly; intrigue. *Colloq.*

col'loid (kŏl'oid), *a.* [Gr. κόλλα glue + *-oid.*] Resembling glue or jelly; gelatinous. — *n.* A gelatinous or other substance permeable by crystalloid solutions, and not at all or very slightly diffusible through animal or vegetable membranes. — **col-loi'dal** (kŏ-loi'dăl), *a.*

col'lop (kŏl'ŭp), *n.* [ME. *colloppe, coloppe, colhoppe.*] **1.** A small slice of meat, esp. of bacon, cooked or intended for cooking. **2.** A small portion or slice of anything.

col-lo'qui-al (kŏ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation, esp. familiar conversation; hence, informal. — **col-lo'qui-al-ly,** *adv.* — **col-lo'qui-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

col'lo-quy (kŏl'ŏ-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *colloquium,* fr. *colloqui* to converse; *col-* + *loqui* to speak.] Mutual discourse; esp., a somewhat formal conference or debate. — **col'lo-quist** (-kwĭst), *n.*

col-lude' (kŏ-lūd'), *v. i.*; -LUD'ED (-lūd'ĕd); -LUD'ING. [L. *colludere, -lusum; col-* + *ludere* to play.] To have secretly a joint part or share in an action, esp. a fraudulent or deceitful one; conspire; connive. — **col-lud'er** (-lūd'ĕr), *n.*

col-lu'sion (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of colluding; deceit; fraud. **Syn.** COLLUSION, CONNIVANCE. COLLUSION implies a playing into another's hands for fraud or deceit. CONNIVANCE, without involving active participation, implies a winking at wrongdoing, or guilty assent to it.

col-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion. — **col-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **col-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*

col'ly (kŏl'ĭ), *v. t.*; -LIED (-Id); -LY-ING. [see COAL.] To render black or dark, as if with soot. *Archaic.*

col-lyr'i-um (kŏ-lĭr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LYRIA (-ă). [L., fr. Gr. κολλύριον poultice, eyesalve.] A medicated, or (loosely) any, application for the eyes; usually, an eyewater.

col'o-cynth (kŏl'ŏ-sĭnth), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. κολοκυνθίς.] A Mediterranean and African plant allied to the watermelon; also, its fruit.

co-logne' (kŏ-lōn'), *n.* A perfumed liquid, composed of alcohol and certain aromatic oils, used in the toilet; — named after the city Cologne in Germany. Called also *Cologne water* and *eau de Cologne.*

co'lon (kō'lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LONS (-lŏnz), L. -LA (-lă). [L., fr. Gr. κόλον.] *Anat.* That part of the large intestine extending from cæcum to rectum.

co'lon, *n.* [L. *colon* a portion of a poem, Gr. κῶλον limb, member, clause of a sentence.] *Punctuation.* The character [:] used to separate parts of a sentence that are complete in themselves and nearly independent.

colo'nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* [F., fr. It. *colonnello,* prop., the chief of a column, fr. *colonna* column, L. *columna.*] *Mil.* The commanding officer of a regiment. See ARMY. — **colo'nel-cy** (-sĭ), *n.*; -CIES (-sĭz). — **colo'nel-ship,** *n.*

co-lo'ni-al (kŏ-lō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a colony or colonies, specif. the thirteen British colonies which formed the United States of America. — **co-lo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

col'o-nist (kŏl'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony; one engaged in the founding of a colony.

col'o-nize (-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'Ĭng). **1.** To establish a colony or colonies in. **2.** To gather, settle, or establish in a colony. **3.** To settle (a district, etc.) with illegal voters. — *v. i.* To remove to, and settle in, a distant country; make or establish a colony. — **col'o-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'-), *n.* — **col'o-niz'er** (-nīz'ĕr), *n.*

col'on-nade' (kŏl'ŏ-nād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *colonnata,* fr. *colonna* column.] *Arch.* A series or range of columns placed at regular intervals, and (usually) carrying an architrave.

col'o-ny (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *colonia,* fr. *colonus* farmer, *colere* to cultivate, dwell.] **1.** A company of people transplanted from their mother country to a remote country, but remaining subject to the parent state; loosely, any distant territory dependent on a ruling power. **2.** The district colonized; settlement. **3.** A group of people so situated as to resemble a colony; as, a *colony* of artists. **4.** *Biol.* A collection of organisms of the same kind living in close association.

col'o-phon (-fŏn), *n.* [L., finishing stroke, Gr. κολοφών.] An inscription formerly placed at the end of a book or manuscript, often with the scribe's name, the title, etc.

col'o-pho'ny (-fŏ'nĭ; kŏ-lŏf'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* [fr. Gr., fr. Κολοφώνιος of Colophon in Ionia.] Rosin.

col'o-quin'ti-da (kŏl'ŏ-kwĭn'tĭ-dă), *n.* Colocynth.

col'or, **col'our** (kŭl'ĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *color.*] **1.** A property of visible phenomena, distinct from form and from light and shade, depending on the effect of light of different wave lengths on the retina. **2.** A particular variety of the above quality; as, the *colors* of the rainbow; — **strictly,** excluding black and white. **3.** Complexion; esp., the hue of good health; also, the flush caused by blushing. **4.** That which is used to give color; a paint; pigment. **5.** *pl.* A distinguishing colored badge, dress, or device; as, the *colors* of a jockey. **6.** Chiefly in *pl.* A flag, ensign, etc., of a nation flown by a ship, or of a body of infantry, etc. **7.** *pl. U. S. Navy.* A salute to the flag at 8 A. M. and sunset, at hoisting and lowering it. **8.** Outward semblance, esp. such as hides the real character; aspect. **9.** Excuse; disguise. *Obs.* **10.** Variety of character; kind; species. **Syn.** COLOR, HUE, TINT, TINGE, SHADE. COLOR is the generic term. HUE, in poetry or elevated prose, is often synonymous with *color.* More specifically, *hue* suggests some modification of color; as, the shining green changed to a less vivid *hue.* TINT suggests a slight or delicate touching with any color; as, a pale *tint* of red; TINGE implies more of interfusion or stain; as, clouds *tinged* with rose. SHADE expresses degree of color; as, use a darker *shade* of green. — *v. t.* **1.** To alter or determine the hue or tint of; give color to; dye; paint; stain. **2.** To alter as if by dyeing or painting; to misrepresent, disguise, or give a false, usually a specious, appearance to; gloss; palliate; excuse **3.** To imbue with a distinguishing quality likened to color, as a literary work. — *v. i.* To acquire or change color.

col'or-a-ble, **col'our-a-ble** (kŭl'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being colored. **2.** Specious; plausible; also, feigned; deceptive. — **Syn.** See SPECIOUS. — **col'or-a-bly,** **col'our-a-bly,** *adv.*

col'or-a'tion (kŭl'ĕr-ā'shŭn; kŏl'ŏ-rā'-), *n.* **1.** Act or art of coloring; state of being colored. **2.** Arrangement or use of colors, as in art or in animals and plants.

col'ored, **col'oured** (kŭl'ĕrd), *a.* **1.** Having color; — strictly, exclusive of black and white. **2.** Having color in the complexion; as, fresh-*colored.* **3.** Of some other race than the Caucasian or white; — esp. applied to negroes and persons having negro blood. **4.** Specious; plausible.

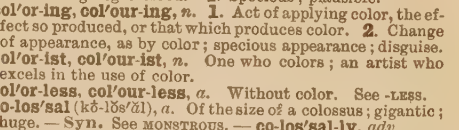
col'or-ing, **col'our-ing,** *n.* **1.** Act of applying color, the effect so produced, or that which produces color. **2.** Change of appearance, as by color; specious appearance; disguise.

col'or-ist, **col'our-ist,** *n.* One who colors; an artist who excels in the use of color.

col'or-less, **col'our-less,** *a.* Without color. See -LESS.

co-los'sal (kŏ-lŏs'ăl), *a.* Of the size of a colossus; gigantic; huge. — **Syn.** See MONSTROUS. — **co-los'sal-ly,** *adv.*

Col'os-se'um (kŏl'ŏ-sē'ŭm), *n.* Also **Col'i-se'um** (kŏl'Ĭ-). An amphitheater built by Vespasian and Titus about 80 A. D., and in great part still standing, southeast of the Forum in Rome; — often used as a name for theaters, etc.



Colosseum at Rome.

Co-los'si-an (kŏ-lŏsh'Ĭ-ăn; -lŏsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Colossæ, ancient city of Phrygia, Asia Minor. — *n.* **1.** A native of Colossæ; esp., a member of its Christian church. **2.** *pl.* The Epistle to the Colossians, in the New Testament.

co-los'sus (-lŏs'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -SI (-i), E. -SUSES (-sŭs-ĕz; 24). [L., fr. Gr. κολοσσός.] **1.** A statue of gigantic size; as, the Colossus of Rhodes, the statue of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares about 280 B. C., celebrated as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. **2.** Anything of gigantic size or overawing greatness. [etc.]

col'our, **col'our-a-ble,** **col'our-a'tion,** etc. Vars. of COLOR, **-co-lous** (-kō-lŭs), **-cole** (-kōl), **-co-line** (-kŏ-lĭn; -lĭn). [L. *colere* to inhabit.] Suffixes used to denote *inhabiting, growing* or *living in, on,* or *among.*

col'por'tage (kŏl'pōr'tăj; kŏl'pŏr'tăzh'), *n.* [F.] A colporteur's work.

col'por'teur (kŏl'pōr'tẽr; kŏl'pŏr'tûr'), *n.* [F., one who carries on his neck, deriv. of *col* (L. *collum*) neck + *porter* (L. *portare*) to carry.] A hawker; specifically, one who goes about distributing religious tracts or books.

colt (kōlt), *n.* [AS. *colt.*] **1.** The young of the horse (in its broadest sense). **2.** One resembling a colt, esp. in youth and inexperience. — *v. t.* To befool. *Obs.*

col'ter (kōl'tĕr), *n.* Also **coul'ter.** [fr. AS., fr. L. *culter* plowshare, knife.] A cutter on a plow, to cut the sward.

colt'ish (kōl'tĭsh), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a colt; frisky.

colts'foot' (kōlts'fo͝ot'), *n.* A perennial herb of the aster family, used as a demulcent and expectorant.

col'u-brine (kŏl'ū-brīn; -brĭn), *a.* [L. *colubrinus*, fr. *coluber* serpent.] Of or pert. to a certain family or group of snakes, esp. those of comparatively small size, with dilatable mouths and no poison glands.

col'um-ba'ri-um (-ŭm-bā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BARIA (-*ä*). [L., fr. *columba* a dove.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A columbary. **2.** A vault for cinerary urns, or, *pl.*, the niches in it.

col'um-ba-ry (kŏl'ŭm-bā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [see COLUMBARIUM.] A dovecote; a pigeon house.

Co-lum'bi-a (kō-lŭm'bĭ-*ä*), *n.* America; the United States; — in honor of Columbus. *Poet.* — **Co-lum'bi-an** (-ăn), *a.*

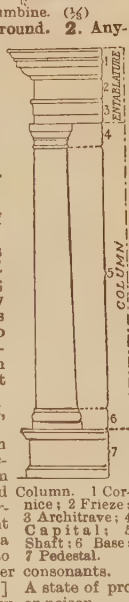
col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bĭn), *n.* [LL. *columbina*, deriv. of L. *columba* dove.] A certain flowering plant of the crowfoot family.

Columbine. (½)

co-lum'bi-um (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. *Columbia* the United States.] *Chem.* A rare metal of steel-gray color; — called also *niobium.* Symbol, *Cb* (or *Nb*); at. wt., 93.5.

col'u-mel'la (kŏl'ū-mĕl'*ä*), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., dim. of *columen* column.] Any of various parts of an animal or a flower like, or suggestive of, a column.

col'umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* [L. *columna.*] **1.** *Arch.* A kind of supporting pillar; esp., a pillar with shaft, base, and capital, the shaft being round. **2.** Anything resembling such a column in form, position, or function; as, a *column* of air, water, etc.; the spinal *column* in man; a *column* of figures. **3.** *Print.* One of two or more upright sections separated by a rule or blank. **4.** *Mil. & Nav.* A formation of soldiers or ships placed one behind another. — **Syn.** See PILLAR. — **co-lum'nar** (kō-lŭm'när), *a.* — **col'umned** (kŏl'ŭmd), *a.*



Column. 1 Cornice; 2 Frieze; 3 Architrave; 4 Capital; 5 Shaft; 6 Base; 7 Pedestal.

co-lum'ni-a'tion (kŏ-lŭm'nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Employment or system of arrangement of columns in a structure.

co-lure' (kō-lūr'; kō'lūr), *n.*; *pl.* -LURES (-lūrz'; -lūrz). [L. *coluri*, pl., fr. Gr. *αἱ κόλουροι* (sc. *γραμμαί* lines) the colures; *κόλος* docked + *οὐρά* tail; — because away from the equator (as in Greece) a part is always below the horizon.] Either of two great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting at the poles, one passing through the equinoctial points, the other at right angles to it.

col'za (kŏl'zä), *n.* [F., fr. D. *koolzaad*, prop., cabbage seed.] Cole or its seed.

com-. A prefix from the Latin preposition *cum*, signifying *with, together, in conjunction, very*, etc. It is used in the form *com-* before *b, m, p*, and sometimes *f*, and by assimilation becomes *col-* before *l*, *cor-* before *r*, and *con-* before any consonant except *b, h, l, m, p, r*, and *w*. Before a vowel *com-* regularly becomes *co-*; also before *h, w*, and sometimes before other consonants.

co'ma (kō'mä), *n.* [Gr. *κῶμα* lethargy.] A state of profound insensibility, due to disease, injury, or poison.

co'ma, *n.*; *pl.* COMÆ (kō'mē). [L., hair, fr. Gr. *κόμη.*] **1.** *Astron.* A nebulous mass around the nucleus of a comet. **2.** *Bot.* A tuft or bunch, as on the seed of the cotton.

co'mate' (kō'māt'; kō'māt'), *n.* [*co-* + *mate.*] Companion.

co'mate (kō'māt), *a.* [L. *comatus*, deriv. of *coma* hair.] Having hair, esp. a short tuft of hairs; hairy.

com'a-tose (kŏm'*ä*-tōs; kō'mä-), *a.* Relating to or like coma; lethargic. — **com'a-tose'ly,** *adv.*

comb (kōm), *n.* [AS. *camb.*] **1.** A toothed instrument for adjusting, cleaning, or confining the hair, or for adornment. **2.** A currycomb. **3.** The fleshy crest or caruncle on the head of the domestic fowl and certain other gallinaceous birds. **4.** A thing resembling, or suggestive of, a cock's comb, as the crest of a wave. **5.** Any of various toothed instruments resembling or suggestive of a comb (sense 1 or 2). **6.** A honeycomb, or similar mass of cells. — *v. t.* To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust with or as with a comb. — *v. i. Naut.* To roll over or break, as a wave crest.

comb (kōom; kōm). Var. of COOMB, a valley.

com'bat (kŏm'băt; kŭm'băt), *v. i.* [F. *combattre*; *com-* + *battre* to beat, L. *battuere* to strike.] To contend, as with an opposing force; fight. — *v. t.* To oppose by force, argument, etc.; resist. — **Syn.** Withstand, repel. — *n.* **1.** A fight; contest. **2.** A duel; single combat. — **Syn.** Battle, engagement, conflict, contention, strife. See CONTEST.

com'bat-ant (kŏm'băt-ănt; kŭm'-), *a.* Contending, or disposed to contend. — *n.* One who engages in combat.

com'ba-tive (kŏm'bă-tĭv; kŭm'-; kŏm-băt'ĭv), *a.* Disposed to combat; pugnacious. — **com'ba-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **com'ba-tive-ness,** *n.*

comb'er (kōm'ĕr), *n.* One that combs, as a wave.

com-bin'a-ble (kŏm-bīn'ä-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

com'bi-nate (kŏm'bĭ-nāt), *a.* United; betrothed. *Obs.*

com'bi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of combining; state of being combined. **2.** A union or aggregate made by combining one thing with another, as of persons or states to effect some purpose. **3.** *pl. Math.* The different sets into which a number of individuals, as letters, may be grouped. **4.** The series of letters or numbers chosen in setting a combination lock, or the mechanism operating by the series. — **com'bi-na'tion-al** (-nā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* **Syn.** Alliance, association, union, league, confederacy, coalition, clique, coterie, gang. — COMBINATION, COMBINE, PARTY, FACTION, CABAL, JUNTO. *Combination* and *party* may or may not be opprobrious; *faction, cabal*, and *junto* commonly are. A COMBINATION is a union for mutual support in effecting a purpose; COMBINE is a colloquialism, esp. in U. S., for *combination*; as, the coal *combine*. A PARTY is a number of persons united in support of some opinion, cause, or principle; it usually implies a similar body in opposition. FACTION often suggests a smaller body than *party*, and commonly implies selfish ends and unscrupulousness. A CABAL is a small secret combination, seeking private or sinister ends by scheming or intrigue. JUNTO oftener than *cabal* suggests intrigue for party or political, as well as for private, ends. See AGGREGATE.

com-bine' (kŏm-bīn'), *v. t. & i.*; -BINED' (-bīnd'); -BIN'ING (-bīn'ĭng). [LL. *combinare, combinatum*; L. *com-* + *binus*, pl. *bini*, two and two, double.] To unite or join. — **Syn.** See JOIN. — (kŏm'bīn'; *commonly* kŏm'bīn), *n.* A combination, esp. of persons to effect a commercial or political object. *Colloq., U. S.* — **Syn.** See COMBINATION.

com-bust' (kŏm-bŭst'), *a.* [L. *combustus*, p. p. of *comburere* to burn.] *Astrol.* So near the sun as to be obscured or overpowered by his light. *Obs.*

com-bus'ti-ble (-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of combustion; inflammable. **2.** Easily kindled or excited; fiery. — *n.* A thing that is combustible. — **com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **com-bus'ti-ble-ness,** *n.*

com-bus'tion (-chŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of burning. In chemistry, also, oxidation proceeding so slowly as not to be accompanied by evolution of light. **2.** Violent agitation; confusion; tumult.

come (kŭm), *v. i.*; *pret.* CAME (kām); *p. p.* COME (kŭm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COM'ING (kŭm'ĭng). [AS. *cuman.*] **1.** To approach; as, he *came* to me; — opposed to *go*. **2.** To arrive at, or appear on, a scene of action; to move into, or appear in, the field of interest; as, he *came* to the rescue; his case *came* to trial. **3.** To approach or arrive in time, sequence, or order; as, day *comes*; to *come* of age; after joy *comes* sadness; also, to approach in kind or quality; as, brute pain *comes* near to human. **4.** To appear as issuing from a source or as entering into being; to appear, or to get to be, in the course of development or change; to follow; emanate; result; also, to happen; befall; occur; as, to *come* into bloom; no harm will *come* to you; an idea *came* into his head; to *come* untied; *come* true; to *come* into fashion. **5.** To extend or reach from point to point or along a space; fig., to extend or reach in relations of interest or of effect on the sensibilities; as, breeches *coming* to the knees; his death *came* very near to me. **6.** To be favorably moved; yield. — **Syn.** See ARRIVE.

co-me'di-an (kŏ-mē'dĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** An actor in comedy. **2.** A writer of comedy.

‖ **co'mé'di-enne'** (kō'mā'dyĕn'), *n. fem.; pl.* -ENNES (-dyĕn'). [F.] An actress who plays comedy.

com'e-dy (kŏm'ĕ-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. κωμῳδία; κῶμος a festal procession, or an ode sung at it + ἀείδειν to sing.] **1.** A drama light and amusing rather than serious, and typically having a happy ending; also, the dramatic quality characteristic of comedies. **2.** Theory or art of composing or acting comedies. **3.** Matter suitable for comedy. **4.** Any literary composition treating a theme suitable for comedy or after the manner of comedy.

come'ly (kŭm'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. [AS. *cȳmlīc; cȳme* beautiful + *-līc.* See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** Pleasing or agreeable to the sight; good-looking. **2.** Suitable; becoming; decent. *Archaic.* — **come'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. COMELY, BEAUTIFUL. COMELY, as applied to persons, is a term of lower pleasure than BEAUTIFUL.

com'er (kŭm'ĕr), *n.* One that comes, or has come.

co-mes'ti-ble (kō-mĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *comesus, comestus,* p. p. of *comedere* to eat; *com-* + *edere* to eat.] Eatable. — *n.* A comestible thing; — usually in *pl.*

com'et (kŏm'ĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. κομήτης comet, prop., long-haired, deriv. of κόμη hair.] A kind of heavenly body, often having a long nebulous train, or tail. — **com'et-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* — **co-met'ic** (kŏ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.*

com'fit (kŭm'fĭt), *n.* [F. *confit,* prop. a p. p. fr. *confire* to preserve, L. *conficere* to prepare; *con-* + *facere* to make.] A dry sweetmeat or confection, esp. one consisting of a seed or a piece of fruit or root coated with sugar.

com'fi-ture (-fĭ-tŭr), *n.* A comfit. *Obs. or Archaic.*

com'fort (kŭm'fĕrt), *n.* [OF. *confort,* fr. *conforter,* v.] **1.** Strengthening aid; solace; consolation. **2.** State or feeling of having relief, cheer, or consolation; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety. **3.** That which gives or brings comfort. — **Syn.** See EASE. — *v. t.* [F. *conforter,* fr. L. *confortare* to strengthen much; *con-* + *fortis* strong.] **1.** To aid. *Obs.,* exc. in *Law.* **2.** To impart strength and hope to; usually, to relieve of mental distress; console.

Syn. Cheer, revive, encourage, enliven, invigorate, inspirit, refresh, animate. — COMFORT, CONSOLE, SOLACE. COMFORT suggests relief afforded by imparting positive cheer, hope, or strength, as well as by diminution of pain; as, a mother *comforts* her sobbing child. CONSOLE, the more formal term, emphasizes rather the alleviation of grief or the mitigation of the sense of loss than the communication of pleasure; as, the presence of friends *consoles* us in bereavement. SOLACE often suggests relief from weariness, despondency, or loneliness, rather than from grief or pain; as, to *solace* one's self with books when fretted by cares.

com'fort-a-ble (-fĕr-tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Affording comfort, consolation, or aid. **2.** In a state of comfort; as: **a** Cheerful. *Obs.* **b** In a state of content; at ease. **3.** Marked by an appearance of comfort; easy and undisturbed. — *n.* A stuffed or quilted cover for a bed; — called also *comforter. U. S.* — **com'fort-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **com'for-ta-bly,** *adv.*

com'fort-er (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that gives comfort, as aid, consolation, cheer, etc. **2.** [*cap.*] In the Bible, the Holy Spirit. **3.** = COMFORTABLE, *n. U. S.*

com'fort-less, *a.* **1.** Having no comfort or comforts. **2.** Affording no comfort. *Rare.* — **Syn.** Forlorn, desolate, cheerless, disconsolate, wretched, miserable.

com'frey (kŭm'frĭ), *n.; pl.* -FREYS (-frĭz). [OF. *confire.*] Any of several plants related to the heliotrope.

com'ic (kŏm'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. κωμικός.] **1.** Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy. **2.** Causing mirth, as being humorous, witty, etc. — **Syn.** See LAUGHABLE.

com'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to comedy; hence, trivial; base. *Obs.* **2.** Excitive of mirth; droll; laughable. — Syn. Humorous, funny. See LAUGHABLE. — **com'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **com'i-cal-ness, com'i-cal'i-ty** (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

com'ing (kŭm'ĭng), *p. a.* That comes; approaching. — *n.* Act of approaching; also, *Obs.,* means of approach.

co-mi'ti-a (kŏ-mĭsh'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L.] *Roman Antiq.* An assembly of the people convened to act on matters officially submitted to it. — **co-mi'tial** (-mĭsh'ăl), *a.*

com'i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *comitas,* fr. *comis* courteous, kind.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy. — **Syn.** Civility, good breeding, good will.

com'ma (kŏm'ă), *n.* [L., part of a sentence, fr. Gr. κόμμα clause, κόπτειν to cut off.] **1.** *Punctuation.* A point [,] used to mark the smallest structural divisions of a sentence. **2.** *Fig.* A slight separation or pause.

com-mand' (kŏ-mănd'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *com-* + *mandare* to commit to, command.] **1.** To direct authoritatively; charge; enjoin. **2.** To have at command; have command over; have under control or at disposal. **3.** To dominate in situation, as by height; overlook.

Syn. Bid, dictate, require, prescribe. — COMMAND, ORDER, ENJOIN, DIRECT, INSTRUCT. COMMAND implies more formal and official, ORDER, more peremptory, sometimes even arbitrary, exercise of authority; as, a captain *commands* or *orders* his men; a landowner *orders* a trespasser off his premises. ENJOIN, DIRECT, and INSTRUCT are all less imperative than *command* or *order. Enjoin* adds to the idea of authority that of pressing admonition; *direct* and *instruct* suggest rather business or official relations.

— *v. i.* **1.** To have or exercise direct authority; give an order or orders; be commander. **2.** To dominate or overlook, as from a superior position. — *n.* **1.** Act of commanding; bidding. **2.** A thing commanded; as: **a** An order; a commandment. **b** A force under a commander. **c** A position in which one commands, as a military post. **3.** Faculty or power of commanding. — **Syn.** Control, sway, power, authority, dominion; mandate, injunction, charge, behest.

com'man-dant' (kŏm'ăn-dănt'), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr.] A commander; commanding officer.

com'man-deer' (-dēr'), *v. t.* [D. *kommandeeren,* lit., to command.] **1.** *Mil.* To compel to perform military service. **2.** To seize arbitrarily or forcibly. *Colloq.*

com-mand'er (kŏ-măn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who commands; hence, a chief or leader. **2.** a *Navy.* An officer ranking next below a captain. See NAVY. **b** The chief officer of an army or of any division of it. — **Syn.** See CHIEF.

com-mand'er-y (-dĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** Office, rank, or jurisdiction of a commander. **2.** An assembly or lodge in certain secret orders.

com-mand'ing, *p. a.* That commands. — **Syn.** Authoritative, imperative, imperious. — **com-mand'ing-ly,** *adv.*

com-mand'ment (-mănd'mĕnt), *n.* Act of commanding; power of command; what is commanded; specifically, *Bib.,* one of the Ten Commandments. See *Exodus* xx. 1–17.

com-mem'o-rate (-mĕm'ō-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED; -RAT'ING. [L. *commemoratus,* p. p., deriv. of *com-* + *memorare* to mention, *memor* mindful.] To call to remembrance; to serve as a memorial of. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE. — **com-mem'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **com-mem'o-ra-tive** (-rā-tĭv), *a.*

com-mence' (kŏ-mĕns'), *v. i. & t.;* -MENCED' (-mĕnst'); -MENC'ING (-mĕn'sĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *com-* + *initiare* to begin.] To originate; start; begin. — **Syn.** See BEGIN.

com-mence'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or time, of commencing. **2.** The day when, or the ceremonies at which, degrees are conferred by colleges and universities.

com-mend' (-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *commendare; com-* + *mandare* to intrust, enjoin, command.] **1.** To commit, intrust, or give in charge for care. **2.** To recommend as worthy of confidence or regard. **3.** To mention with approbation; praise. **4.** To mention by way of courtesy, implying remembrance and good will. *Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** Commendation. *Obs.* **2.** A compliment; greeting. *Obs.* — **com-mend'a-ble** (-mĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* — **com-mend'a-bly,** *adv.* — **com-mend'a-to-ry** (kŏ-mĕn'dă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

com'men-da'tion (kŏm'ĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1** Act of commending or that which commends. **2.** Chiefly in *pl.* Compliments; greeting. *Archaic.*

com-men'sal (-mĕn'săl), *n.* [LL. *commensalis;* L. *com-* + *mensa* table.] One who eats at the same table.

com-men'su-ra-ble (-shōō-rā-b'l), *a.* [fr. L., fr. *com-* + *mensurabilis* measurable.] **1.** Exactly measurable by the same number, quantity, or measure. **2.** Proportionable. — **com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **com-men'su-ra-bly,** *adv.*

com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *commensuratus* equal. See COM-; MENSURATE.] **1.** Equal in measure or extent; proportionate; corresponding. **2.** Commensurable; reducible to a common measure. — **Syn.** See PROPORTIONAL. — *v. t. & i.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. To make, or to be, commensurate. — **com-men'su-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **com-men'su-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

com'ment (kŏm'ĕnt; kŏ-mĕnt'), *v. i.* [fr. F. or LL., fr. L. *commentari* to meditate on, explain, v. intens. of *comminisci, commentus,* to reflect on, invent.] To make comments; — with *on* or *upon.* — *v. t.* To comment on. *Archaic.* — (kŏm'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** An explanatory, illustrative, or critical note on a writing, book, etc.; annotation; exposition. **2.** A remark or criticism. — **Syn.** See REMARK.

com'men-ta-ry (kŏm'ĕn-tā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A series of comments or memoranda.

com′men-ta′tor (kŏm′ĕn-tā′tẽr), *n.* One who writes a commentary; annotator.

com′ment-er (kŏm′ĕn-tẽr; kŏ-mĕn′tẽr), *n.* One who makes a comment or comments.

com′merce (kŏm′ẽrs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *commercium; com-* + *merx, mercis,* merchandise.] **1.** Business intercourse; esp., the exchange or buying and selling of commodities on a large scale between different places or communities. **2.** Social intercourse. **3.** Sexual intercourse.
Syn. COMMERCE, TRAFFIC, TRADE agree in denoting the exchange of commodities. COMMERCE is the formal term for such exchange viewed as conducted on a large scale; TRAFFIC oftener emphasizes the activity of the processes involved; TRADE suggests the more purely business aspects of exchange, and is often the general term for business dealings; as, interstate *commerce;* local *traffic,* the *traffic* of city streets; the Board of *Trade;* free *trade.*

com-merce′ (kŏ-mûrs′), *v. i.;* -MERCED′ (-mûrst′); -MERC′ING (-mûr′sĭng). **1.** To trade; traffic. *Obs.* **2.** To hold personal intercourse; commune.

com-mer′cial (kŏ-mûr′shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to commerce; mercantile. — **com-mer′cial-ly**, *adv.* — **com-mer′cial-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*
Syn. COMMERCIAL, MERCANTILE. COMMERCIAL suggests the larger aspects of the operations of exchange; MERCANTILE, the actual buying and selling of commodities.

com-mer′cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Commercial spirit or institutions; a commercial practice or expression.

com′mi-na′tion (kŏm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *comminatio,* fr. *comminari* to threaten; *com-* + *minari* to threaten.] Threatening; denunciation of punishment or vengeance; anathema. — **com-min′a-to-ry** (kŏ-mĭn′*à*-tō-rĭ; kŏm′ĭ-n*à*-), *a.*

com-min′gle (kŏ-mĭŋ′g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle together.

com′mi-nute (kŏm′ĭ-nūt), *v. t.;* -NUT′ED (-nūt′ĕd); -NUT′ING. [L. *comminutus,* p. p., deriv. of *com-* + *minuere* to lessen.] To reduce to minute particles; pulverize. — **com-mi-nu′tion** (-nū′shŭn), *n.*

com-mis′er-ate (kŏ-mĭz′ẽr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED; -AT′ING. [L. *commiseratus,* p. p., deriv. of *com-* + *miserari* to pity.] To feel or express sorrow or compassion for; pity. — **Syn.** Compassionate, condole with. — **com-mis′er-a-tive**, *a.*

com-mis′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Sorrow or compassion for another's wants or sufferings. — **Syn.** See PITY.

com′mis-sa′ri-at (kŏm′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ăt; 3), *n.* [F., a body of commissaries.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** The system by which forces are supplied with food and daily necessaries. **b** The department charged with such service. **2.** Food supply.

com′mis-sa-ry (kŏm′ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A deputy; commissioner. **2.** *Mil.* An officer charged with providing food for forces. *U. S.* — **com′mis-sa′ri-al**, *a.*

com-mis′sion (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** A formal warrant giving certain powers or privileges and authorizing or requiring certain acts. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* A certificate conferring military or naval rank and authority; also, the rank and authority so conferred. **3.** Authorization or command made by or as if by such a warrant; instruction; charge. **4.** A body of commissioners. **5.** *Com.* **a** A thing to be done as agent for another. **b** The allowance made to an agent for transacting business. **6.** Condition of being empowered by, or subject to, instructions or authority given, as by a warrant; — used esp. in **in commission.** **7.** Act of committing, doing, or performing; thing committed or done. — **Syn.** Authority, mandate, office, trust. — *v. t.* **1.** To give a commission to; appoint and authorize. **2.** *Nav.* To put in commission, or service; — of a ship. — **Syn.** Depute, empower, delegate, constitute, ordain.

com-mis′sion-aire′ (-âr′; kō-mē′syō-nâr′), *n.* One intrusted with small commissions, as errands; esp., an attendant in a public office, hotel, or the like, in Continental Europe.

com-mis′sion-er (kŏ-mĭsh′ŭn-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One commissioned. **2.** An officer in charge of a department of the public service, as, in the United States, the head of any of various subdivisions (called Bureaus) of the Departments.

com′mis-sure (kŏm′ĭ-shōōr; -ĭs-ūr), *n.* [L. *commissura* a joining together.] A joint, seam, or closure.

com-mit′ (kŏ-mĭt′), *v. t.* [L. *committere, -missum,* to connect, commit; *com-* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To give in trust; intrust; consign; — used with *to, unto.* **2.** To consign (for preservation); — in various phrases: as, *to commit to memory* (also, simply, *to commit*), *to commit to paper, writing,* etc. **3.** To put in charge of a jailer; imprison. **4.** To refer, as a bill to a committee. **5.** To do; perpetrate, as a sin. **6** To pledge; bind; — often reflexive. — *v. i.* To sin; esp., to be incontinent. *Obs.* — **com-mit′tal** (-ăl), *n.*

com-mit′ment (kŏ-mĭt′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of committing; state of being committed; consignment, esp. to prison. **2.** Act of doing something; a promise to do something.

com-mit′tee (kŏ-mĭt′ē), *n.* [*commit* + *-ee.*] **1.** A person to whom some trust or charge is intrusted. **2.** A body of persons appointed to deal with some matter, as by a court.

com-mix′ (-mĭks′), *v. t. & i.* To mix; mingle; blend.

com-mix′tion (-chŭn), *n.* [L. *commixtio.*] Commixture.

com-mix′ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *commixtura.*] Mixture.

com-mode′ (-mōd′), *n.* [F., fr. *commode* convenient, L. *commodus; com-* + *modus* measure, mode.] **1.** Chest of drawers; bureau. **2.** A kind of stool inclosing a chamber vessel.

com-mo′di-ous (-mō′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Adapted to its use or purpose; serviceable; esp., spacious and convenient. **2.** Accommodating. — **Syn.** Convenient, suitable, useful. — **com-mo′di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **com-mo′di-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-mod′i-ty (-mŏd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being commodious. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** That which affords convenience or advantage, esp. in commerce, including everything movable that is bought and sold (except animals). **3.** A parcel or quantity of goods. *Obs.*

com′mo-dore′ (kŏm′ō-dōr′; 57), *n.* *Naval.* An officer next above a captain and below a rear admiral. See NAVY.

com′mon (kŏm′ŭn), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *communis; com-* + *munis* ready to be of service.] **1.** Shared equally or similarly by two or more or by all the members of a group, kind, etc. **2.** Of frequent occurrence or appearance; familiar. **3.** Hence: **a** Of the usual type or standard. **b** Below the ordinary standards; second-rate. **4.** Habitual, professed, or confessed; as, a *common* scold, nuisance, etc. **5.** *Gram.* **a** As used of nouns in Latin, Greek, etc.: That may be either masculine or feminine. **b** See COMMON NOUN, below. **6.** Impure; unclean. *Rare.*
Syn. General, public, popular, universal; frequent, customary, usual, familiar; mediocre, mean, cheap, trite, stale, threadbare, commonplace; plebeian, inelegant. — COMMON, ORDINARY, VULGAR. COMMON as here compared (see GENERAL, MUTUAL) implies the lack of distinguishing, conspicuous, or exceptional qualities; positively, it suggests the usual, everyday, or familiar. It often connotes the inferior, plebeian, or cheap; as, the *common* herd. ORDINARY expresses more definitely accordance with the regular order or run of things. It commonly implies qualities not above, often below, the average; as, above the reach of *ordinary* men. VULGAR applies primarily to that which is of the people; as, the *vulgar* tongue. As here compared, it connotes lack of refinement, propriety, or taste; as, a *vulgar* remark.
common council, in a city, the representative (legislative) body, or its lower branch. — **c. law. a** The general and ordinary law of a country or community, as distinguished from its subdivisions, local, equity, etc. **b** The unwritten law (esp. of England) that is binding because of immemorial usage and universal reception; — often used in distinction from *statute law.* Hence, any similarly developed system of jurisprudence. — **c. noun**, *Gram.,* a noun or name noting any one of a class; an appellative; as, *man, whip, day.* — **c. sense**, good, sound, ordinary sense; normal intelligence.
— *n.* **1.** The people; community; also, commonalty. *Obs.* **2.** Land held in common, as by all members of a community.

com′mon-age (-āj), *n.* Right of pasturing on a common; state of being held in common; that which is so held.

com′mon-al-ty (-ăl-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The common people; the commons. **2.** The body or general membership of a body corporate; as, the mayor and *commonalty* of London.

com′mon-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Citizen; burgess. *Obs.,* exc. specif., a member of the London Court of Common Council. **2.** One of the commonalty. **3.** A member of the House of Commons. **4.** In some English colleges, as at Oxford, a student who pays all university charges. **5.** A prostitute. *Obs.*

com′mon-ly, *adv.* of COMMON. See -LY.

com′mon-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

com′mon-place′ (-plās′), *n.* **1.** Anything common or trite; esp., a trite remark; platitude. **2.** A passage noted for reference, in a commonplace book. **3.** That which is commonplace.
Syn. COMMONPLACE, PLATITUDE, TRUISM. A COMMONPLACE is a stock idea or expression, often suggesting little more than the obvious and conventional. PLATITUDE adds the suggestion of a flat or trite remark made with an air of importance or novelty. A TRUISM is a self-evident truth.
— *a.* Common; ordinary; trite.

commonplace book. A book in which commonplaces (sense 2) or other matters are noted for reference.

com′mons (kŏm′ŭnz), *n. pl.* **1.** The mass of the people, as distinguished from the nobility; commonalty. **2.** [*cap.*] The House of Commons; — usually with *the.* **3.** Provisions for a common table, as in colleges; fare.

com'mon-weal' (kŏm'ŭn-wēl'), *n., or* **common weal.** Commonwealth.

com'mon-wealth' (-wĕlth'), *n.* **1.** Public welfare. *Now Rare.* **2.** The people constituting a state; hence, a state, as the English state under Cromwell, any of the individual States of the United States, etc. — **Syn.** Realm, republic.

com-mo'tion (kŏ-mō'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Disturbed or violent motion; agitation. **2.** Public disturbance; riot; tumult. **3.** Agitation; excitement of mind. *Obs.*

com-move' (-mōōv'), *v. t.;* -MOVED' (-mōōvd'); -MOV'ING (-mōōv'ĭng). [fr OF., fr. L. *commovere, -motum; com-* + *movere* to move.] To put in motion; disturb, unsettle.

com'mu-nal (kŏm'ū-năl; kŏ-mū'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commune; hence, belonging to a simple social life.

com'mu-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of political and social organization substantially the same as *communism*, 2. — **com'mu-nal-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **com'mu-nal-is'tic**, *a.*

com'mune (kŏm'ūn), *n.* [F., fr. *commun* common.] **1.** The common people; the commons; *Hist.*, any of various bodies treated as a unit, as the members of a municipal corporation, etc. **2.** The smallest administrative district in France, or the inhabitants or government of such a district; a similar district elsewhere. **3.** [*cap.*] With *the:* **a** The government in Paris (1792–94) established by usurpation of supreme power by commissioners chosen by the sections of Paris, a part of the rule of which is known as the "Reign of Terror" (1793–94). **b** The insurrectionary government which had possession of Paris from March 18 to May 27, 1871.

com'mune, *n.* Communion; intercourse.

com-mune' (kŏ-mūn'; kŏm'ūn), *v. i.;* -MUNED' (-mūnd'); -MUN'ING. [OF. *communer* to put in common.] **1.** To converse together; confer; now, specifically, to converse intimately. **2.** To receive the Communion.

com-mu'ni-ca-ble (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of communicating or of being communicated. **2.** Communicative; free-speaking. — **com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

com-mu'ni-cant (-kănt), *n.* One who communicates.

com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *communicatus*, p. p. of *communicare* to communicate, *communis* common.] **1.** To impart; convey. **2.** To make known; recount. — *v. i.* **1.** *Eccl.* To take part in the Communion. **2.** To have intercourse; hold or afford communication; be connected. — **com-mu'ni-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.*

com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of communicating. **2.** That which is communicated or imparted. **3.** Act or means of communicating, or passing from place to place; a connecting passage. — **Syn.** Correspondence, conference, intercourse; news, intelligence, message.

com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-mū'nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Inclined to communicate; *Obs.*, diffusive. **2.** Of or pertaining to communication. — **com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of sharing; community of condition or relation. **2.** Intercourse between persons; esp., intimate intercourse. **3.** A body of Christians of a common faith and discipline. **4.** [*cap.*] The celebration of the Lord's Supper. — **Syn.** Share, participation, fellowship, converse; unity, concord, agreement.

com'mu-nism (kŏm'ū-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A system of social organization in which goods are held in common. **2.** A system of social organization where large powers are given to small political units, or communes; communalism. **3.** Any system of social organization involving common ownership of the means of production, and some equality in the distribution of the products of industry.

com'mu-nist (-nĭst), *n.* An adherent of communism. — **Syn.** See SOCIALIST. — **com'mu-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.*

com-mu'ni-ty (kŏ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A body of people or animals living in the same place under the same conditions. **2.** Society at large; commonwealth; the public. **3.** Joint ownership or participation **4.** Common character; likeness. **5.** Commonness; frequency. *Obs.*

com-mut'a-ble (kŏ-mūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being commuted, or interchanged. — **com-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

com'mu-tate (kŏm'ū-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. *Elec.* To turn or direct (a current or currents), esp. so as to form a current continuous as to direction.

com'mu-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of commuting; substitution, as of a less thing for a greater. — **com-mut'a-tive** (kŏ-mūt'ă-tĭv; kŏm'ū-tā-tĭv), *a.*

com'mu-ta'tor (kŏm'ū-tā'tĕr), *n. Elec.* **a** A device for reversing the direction of an electric current. **b** An attachment for the armature of a dynamo for commutating the induced currents in the armature conductors, or in a motor for conveying the current to the conductors.

com-mute' (kŏ-mūt'), *v. t.;* -MUT'ED (-mūt'ĕd); -MUT'ING. [L. *commutare, -mutatum; com-* + *mutare* to change.] **1.** To exchange; interchange; substitute. **2.** To substitute for (one exaction or obligation) a less one; as, to *commute* a sentence from death to imprisonment. **3.** *Elec.* To commutate. — *v. i.* **1.** To give compensation or substitution; to serve as a substitute. **2.** To pay, or arrange to pay, in gross, esp. at a reduced rate, instead of part by part; as, to *commute* for a month's travel. — **com-mut'er** (-mūt'ĕr), *n.*

com-mu'tu-al (kŏ-mū'tū-ăl), *a.* Mutual; reciprocal.

com'pact (kŏm'păkt), *n.* [L. *compactum*, fr. *compacisci*, p. p. *compactus*, to make an agreement with; *com-* + *pacisci* to make an agreement.] **1.** An agreement; contract. **2.** Conspiracy; plot. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See CONTRACT.

com-pact' (kŏm-păkt'), *a.* [L. *compactus*, p. p. of *compingere* to join; *com-* + *pangere* to fix.] **1.** Joined together; hence, confederated. *Obs.* **2.** Composed or made; — with *of.* **3.** Closely united or packed; solid; dense; also, lying or arranged in a narrow compass; close. **4.** Brief; pithy; not diffuse. — **Syn.** Firm, close. — *v. t.* **1.** To press closely together; join firmly, consolidate. **2.** To form by connecting firmly. — **com-pact'ly,** *adv.* — **com-pact'ness,** *n.*

com-pan'ion (kŏm-păn'yŭn), *n.* A companionway.

com-pan'ion, *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *companio;* L. *com-* + *panis* bread.] **1.** One that accompanies, or is associated with, another or others; associate; comrade. **2.** A fellow; — in contempt. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Fellow, mate, compeer. — *v. t.* **1.** To make companion. *Obs.* **2.** To attend; accompany.

com-pan'ion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Fitted to be a companion; sociable. — **com-pan'ion-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

com-pan'ion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

com-pan'ion-way' (-wā'), *n.* A set of steps leading below from the deck; also, the passageway occupied by them.

com'pa-ny (kŭm'pă-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *compagnie*, OF. *compaignie*, fr. *compaigne* company, fr. (assumed) LL. *compania.* See COMPANION.] **1.** Fellowship; society; friendly intercourse. **2.** An assemblage of individuals; band; retinue. **3.** A companion or companions. **4.** Society in general; people assembled for social intercourse. **5.** Guests or visitors. **6.** An association of persons for a joint purpose, esp. for carrying on business. **7.** A body of actors in a theater or play. **8.** *Mil.* A body of soldiers; specif., a subdivision of a regiment of infantry under a captain. **9.** Crew of a ship, including the officers. **Syn.** Gathering, concourse, assembly, assemblage, body; group, circle, party, coterie, set; throng, crowd, flock, multitude, host. — COMPANY, BAND, TROOP, CREW, GANG. COMPANY is the general term for either a temporary assemblage or a permanent association of individuals; as, a crowd met him at the train, and the faces of many in the *company* were familiar to him; a military *company;* a joint-stock *company.* A BAND (specif., a company of musicians; as, a brass *band*) is a company united by a common tie or purpose; as, the *band* of exiles who plotted his overthrow. TROOP (specif., a band of soldiers, or, *pl.*, soldiers collectively; as, the British *troops*) often suggests the idea of a throng or multitude; as, *troops* of friends. CREW, as here compared, has always a derogatory connotation; as, a *crew* of mischievous critics. GANG has a strongly opprobrious or contemptuous connotation; as, a *gang* of robbers.

com'pa-ra-ble (kŏm'pă-ră-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being compared. — **com'pa-ra-bly,** *adv.*

com-par'a-tive (kŏm-păr'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to comparison. **2.** Proceeding from or by comparison. **3.** Of an adjective or adverb, expressing an increased (or, with a negative, a less) degree of the attribute or quality denoted by the simple form. **4.** Estimated by comparison; relative. — *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The comparative degree or the form denoting it. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3. **2.** One who makes comparisons; one who affects wit. *Obs.* — **com-par'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

com-pare' (kŏm-pâr'), *v. t.;* -PARED' (-pârd'); -PAR'ING (-pâr'ĭng). [L. *comparare*, fr. *compar* equal to another; *com-* + *par* equal.] **1.** To represent as similar; liken; — with *to.* **2.** To examine the qualities of in order to discover resemblances or differences; bring into comparison. **3.** *Gram.* To inflect or otherwise modify (an adverb or adjective) so as to denote degrees of quality, quantity, or relation; to state the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of. Most adjectives of one syllable are compared by adding "-er" and "-est" to the positive form; as, *black, blacker, blackest;* most of more than one syllable,

by using "more" and "most" before the positive; as, *beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful.* — *v. i.* **1.** To be like or equal; admit, or be worthy of, comparison. **2.** To vie; assume a likeness or equality. — *n.* **1.** Comparison; — now chiefly in *beyond*, or *past, compare.* **2.** Illustration by comparison; simile. *Obs.*

com-par'i-son (kŏm-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of comparing. **2.** State of being compared; also, a state, quality, or relation admitting of being compared.

Syn. COMPARISON, SIMILE, METAPHOR. COMPARISON is the general term; it usually implies, as distinguished from *simile*, that the objects compared belong to the same class, or are more alike than different; as in: "The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam." A SIMILE is an imaginative comparison between objects essentially unlike, except in certain aspects; as in: "A little cloud like a man's hand." A METAPHOR imaginatively identifies one object with another, and ascribes to one qualities of the other; where the *simile* declares that A is *like* B, the *metaphor* assumes that A *is* B; as in: "The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord." A *metaphor* may usually be expanded into a *simile*, and a *simile* may be condensed into a *metaphor*.

com-part' (kŏm-pärt'), *v. t.* [L. *compartiri; com- + partiri* to share.] To mark out into parts or subdivisions.

com-part'ment (-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. OF. *compartir* to divide.] One of the parts into which an inclosed space is divided; a separate division, as of a structure.

com'pass (kŭm'pȧs), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *compassus* circle; L. *com- + passus* step.] **1.** Boundary or circumference. **2.** An inclosed space; area; extent; hence, limits; reach; bounds. **3.** *Music.* The range of tones within the capacity of a voice or instrument. **4.** Moderate bounds; due limits. **5.** A passing round; circuit. **6.** (Usually in *pl.*) An instrument for describing circles, transferring measurements, etc., essentially consisting of two pointed branches or legs, joined at the top by a pivot. **7.** An instrument for determining directions by means of a magnetized needle or bar which indicates the magnetic north and south. — **Syn.** See RANGE. — *a.* Circular; curved or forming a curve; specifically, semicircular. — *v. t.* [F. *compasser* to arrange, regulate, ponder.] **1.** To purpose; contrive; plot. *Obs. or Law.* **2.** To make the circuit of. **3.** To inclose on all sides; surround. **4.** To reach; get within one's power; accomplish. **5.** To curve; bend circularly. *Obs., exc. technical.* — **com'pass-a-ble**, *a.*

compass card. The circular card of a mariner's compass, on which are marked the 32 points.

com'pass-es (-ĕz; 24), *n. pl.* An instrument for describing curves, measuring, etc. See COMPASS, *n.*, 6.

com-pas'sion (kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *compassio*, fr. *compati* to have compassion; *com- + pati* to bear, suffer.] Lit., suffering with another; hence, sorrow or pity excited by another's distress or misfortunes; sympathy. — **Syn.** Fellow feeling, mercy, condolence. See PITY.

com-pas'sion-ate (-ŭn-āt), *a.* **1.** Disposed to pity. **2.** Inviting pity; pitiable. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Sympathizing, tender, merciful, pitiful. — (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To pity; sympathize with. — **com-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

compass plant. Any of several plants whose leaves or branches tend to arrange themselves on the axis so as to indicate the cardinal points of the compass.

com-pat'i-ble (kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., deriv. of L. *compati.* See COMPASSION.] Capable of coexisting in harmony; — usually followed by *with.* — **Syn.** Suitable, agreeable, accordant. See CONSONANT. — **com-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **com-pat'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.*

com-pa'tri-ot (kŏm-pā'trĭ-ŭt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *compatriota; com- + patriota* native.] A fellow countryman. — *a.* Of the same country. — **com-pa'tri-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.*

com-pear' (kŏm-pēr'), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *comparēre.*] To appear. — **com-pear'ance** (-ăns), *n. Both Obs., exc. Scots Law.*

com-peer' (-pēr'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *compar; com- + par* equal.] An equal; a peer; also, companion; mate. — *v. t.* To be equal with; match. *Rare.*

com-pel' (kŏm-pĕl'), *v. t.;* -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. [L. *compellere, -pulsum*, to drive together, compel; *com- + pellere* to drive.] **1.** To drive or urge irresistibly; constrain. **2.** To take by force; exact. — **Syn.** Force, oblige, coerce, necessitate, drive, influence, move. — **com-pel'la-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *adj.* — **com-pel'ler** (-ẽr), *n.*

com'pend (kŏm'pĕnd), *n.* A compendium.

com-pen'di-ous (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *compendiosus.*] Containing the substance in small compass; abridged; summarized; — esp. of literary work. — **Syn.** Short, brief, summary, condensed, succinct. See CONCISE. — **com-pen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pen'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-pen'di-um (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -DIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ȧ). [L. *compendium* that which is weighed, saved, or shortened, a short way, *compendere* to weigh; *com- + pendere* to weigh.] A condensed summary of the main heads of a subject or work.

Syn. COMPENDIUM, ABRIDGMENT, EPITOME, ABSTRACT, SYNOPSIS denote large content in comparatively small compass. COMPENDIUM implies in general the inclusion within small compass of a large subject or system; ABRIDGMENT always implies the reduction to smaller compass of a larger work, with retention of relative completeness; EPITOME denotes a concise summary, by main heads; an ABSTRACT is a summary of essential points; a SYNOPSIS is such an ordered exhibition of the salient points of a subject or treatise as may be apprehended at a glance.

com'pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt; kŏm-pĕn'sāt), *v. t.;* -SAT'ED (-sāt'ĕd); -SAT'ING. [L. *compensatus*, p. p. of *compensare*, prop., to weigh several things with one another, fr. *compendere* to weigh.] **1.** To be equivalent to; make amends for. **2.** To make equal return to; requite suitably. — **Syn.** Recompense, remunerate, indemnify, counterbalance. See PAY. — *v. i.* To make amends; supply an equivalent.

com'pen-sa'tion (kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or principle of compensating. **2.** That which compensates; equivalent; recompense; amends; remuneration. — **Syn.** Reward, indemnification, requital, satisfaction, set-off.

com-pen'sa-tive (kŏm-pĕn'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* Compensatory.

com'pen-sa'tor (kŏm'pĕn-sā'tẽr), *n.* One that compensates; — a name applied to various mechanical devices.

com-pen'sa-to-ry (kŏm-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving for, or to give, compensation; making amends; making up for loss.

com-pete' (-pēt'), *v. i.;* -PET'ED (-pēt'ĕd); -PET'ING. [L. *competere, competitum*, to compete for; *com- + petere* to seek.] To contend in emulation or rivalry.

com'pe-tence (kŏm'pē-tĕns) } *n.* **1.** Sufficient supply. *Obs.*
com'pe-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } **2.** Means sufficient for comfort without superfluity. **3.** State of being competent.

com'pe-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [F. *compétent*, fr. L. *competens*, p. pr. of *competere* to strive after together, to be qualified, to be appropriate or suitable. See COMPETE.] **1.** Answering to all requirements; adequate; fit; capable. **2.** Properly belonging; — with *to.* *Rare or Legal.* **3.** Legally qualified or capable. — **com'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.*

com'pe-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of competing; emulous contest; rivalry.

Syn. COMPETITION, EMULATION, RIVALRY. COMPETITION implies a struggle or contest between two or more persons for the same object; EMULATION, an ardent ambition or desire to equal or excel. Neither term connotes, as a rule, depreciation; *emulation* is commonly regarded as honorable or praiseworthy; as, *emulation* among students incites to industry. RIVALRY oftener suggests a personal contest for selfish ends, resulting in envy and jealousy; as, the *rivalry* between those who seek public favor.

com-pet'i-tive (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or based on, competition. — **com-pet'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

com-pet'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who competes; rival. **2.** Associate; confederate. *Obs.* — **com-pet'i-tor-ship'**, *n.*

com'pi-la'tion (kŏm'pĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of compiling. **2.** That which is compiled; esp., a literary work compiled from other books or documents.

com-pile' (kŏm-pīl'), *v. t.;* -PILED' (-pīld'); -PIL'ING (-pīl'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *compilare* to plunder.] **1.** To collect (literary materials) into a treatise or volume. **2.** To compose out of existing materials, esp. from other books or documents. **3.** To write; compose. *Obs.* — **com-pil'er**, *n.*

com-pla'cence (plā'-sĕns) } *n.* **1.** Calm contentment; esp.,
com-pla'cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ) } self-satisfaction. **2.** Disposition to please; affability; complaisance.

Syn. COMPLACENCY, COMPLAISANCE. COMPLACENCY implies serene self-satisfaction; COMPLAISANCE, the desire to induce an agreeable sense of satisfaction in others.

com-pla'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *complacens* very pleasing, p. pr. of *complacere; com- + placere* to please.] **1.** Satisfied; esp., self-satisfied. **2.** Feeling or showing complaisance; obliging. — **com-pla'cent-ly**, *adv.*

com-plain' (-plān'), *v. i.* [fr. F., deriv. of L. *com- + plangere* to strike, beat the breast in grief, lament.] **1.** To give utterance to grief, pain, discontent, or the like. **2.** To make accusation. — **Syn.** Repine, grumble, deplore, bewail, grieve, murmur. — **com-plain'er**, *n.*

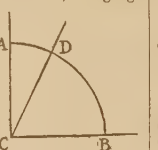
com-plain'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who makes complaint.

com-plaint' (kŏm-plānt'), *n.* **1.** Expression of grief, pain, or resentment. **2.** *Law.* A formal allegation or charge against a party. **3.** Cause or subject of complaint. **4.** Ailment; disease. — **Syn.** Lamentation, murmuring, sorrow, grief; illness, disorder, malady.

com'plai-sance' (kŏm'plā-zăns'; kŏm-plā'zăns), *n.* Disposition to please; obliging compliance. — **Syn.** Civility, courtesy, affability, good breeding. See COMPLACENCY.

com'plai-sant' (-zănt'; -zănt), *a.* [F. *complaisant*, p. pr. of *complaire* to acquiesce as a favor, fr. L. *complacere*. See COMPLACENT.] Disposed to please; courteous; obliging. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — **com'plai-sant'-ly**, *adv.*

com'ple-ment (kŏm'plē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *complementum*. See COMPLETE.] **1.** That which completes or is complete; as: **a** The added word completing a predication; as in, they made Saul *king*. **b** The quantity or number required to fill out or complete a thing; also, full quantity, number, or amount; full allowance. **c** One of two parts necessary to a perfect whole. **2.** The amount of angle or arc by which a given angle or arc falls short of 90°. **3.** A compliment. *Obs.* — **com'ple-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* — **com'ple-men'ta-ry** (-tă-rĭ), *a.*



Complement, 2. Angle $ACB = 90°$. Angle ACD and arc AD are the complements respectively of angle DCB and arc DB, and vice versa.

Syn. COMPLEMENT, SUPPLEMENT. A COMPLEMENT is that which makes up or supplies a deficiency; it often implies two things which mutually complete each other and together constitute a whole. SUPPLEMENT implies an addition to what has already relative completeness; it does not imply a mutual dependence of the parts.

com'ple-ment' (kŏm'plē-mĕnt'; kŏm'plē-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To supply a lack. **2** (Also *v. i.*) = COMPLIMENT. *Obs.*

com-plete' (kŏm-plēt'), *a.* [L. *completus*, p. p. of *complere* to fill up; *com-* + *plere* to fill.] **1.** Filled up; with no part lacking. **2.** Concluded; completed. **3.** Perfectly equipped or skilled. — **Syn.** Entire, perfect, total. See WHOLE. — *v. t.*; **-plet'ed** (-plēt'ĕd); **-plet'ing.** To bring to entirety or perfection; perfect; fulfill; finish. — **Syn.** Terminate, conclude, end; achieve, realize, effect, consummate, accomplish. — **com-plete'ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

com-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, complete. — **com-ple'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

com'plex (kŏm'plĕks), *a.* [L. *complexus*, p. p. of *complecti* to entwine around, comprise; *com-* + *plectere* to twist.] **1.** Composed of two or more parts; not simple. **2.** Complicated; intricate. — **complex sentence,** *Gram.*, a sentence having one principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses, as in "The roof is so old that the rain comes through it."

com-plex'ion (kŏm-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *complexio*. See COMPLEX, *a.*] **1.** The combination in a certain proportion of the qualities *hot*, *moist*, *cold*, *dry*, in medieval times supposed to determine the nature of a body, plant, etc.; also, the analogous combination of the four bodily humors (blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile). *Hist.* **2.** Constitution or habit of body or mind; temperament. **3.** Hue of the skin, esp. of the face. **4.** General appearance. — **com-plex'ion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **com-plex'ioned** (-shŭnd), *a.*

com-plex'i-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). **1.** State of being complex. **2.** That which is complex; a complication.

com'plex-ly, *adv.* of COMPLEX. See **-LY.**

com-pli'a-ble (kŏm-plī'ă-b'l), *a.* Apt to yield; compliant.

com-pli'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of complying; yielding; conformity. **2.** Disposition to yield; complaisance. — **Syn.** Concession, submission, consent, obedience, performance, acquiescence, assent. — **com-pli'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

com-pli'ant (-ănt), *a.* Complaisant. — **Syn.** See OBEDIENT. — **com-pli'ant-ly,** *adv.*

com'pli-ca-cy (kŏm'plĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-sĭz). State or quality of being complicate or intricate.

com'pli-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *complicatus*, p. p. of *complicare* to fold together; *com-* + *plicare* to fold.] Complex; complicated. — (-kāt), *v. t.*; **-cat'ed**; **-cat'ing.** To fold or twist together; combine so as to make intricate or difficult.

com'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of complicating; state of being complicated; intricate or confused relation of parts; complexity.

com'plice (kŏm'plĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *complex*, *-plicis*, confederate.] An associate; accomplice. *Archaic.*

com-plic'i-ty (kŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). **1.** State of being an accomplice. **2.** Complexity.

com'pli-er (-plī'ĕr), *n.* One who complies.

com'pli-ment (kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F., through It. & Sp. fr. L. *complere* to fill up.] **1.** A ceremonious expression of approbation, civility, or admiration; a flattering speech or attention. **2.** A ceremonious greeting; — usually in *pl.* **Syn.** Praise, commendation, encomium; blandishment, obsequiousness, servility, sycophancy. — COMPLIMENT, FLATTERY, ADULATION. A COMPLIMENT is a courteous expression of commendation, whether sincere or merely formal. FLATTERY is never sincere; it plays on self-love or vanity by artful or obsequious praise. ADULATION is servile and fulsome flattery.

com'pli-ment' (kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt'; kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To make or pay a compliment to. **2.** To present (one with something) by way of compliment. — *v. i.* To use or pass compliments. — **Syn.** Praise, flatter, adulate, commend. — **com'pli-men'ta-ry** (-tă-rĭ), *a.*

com'plin ‖ **com'pline** (kŏm'plĭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *completa* the religious exercise which closes the day's service.] The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary; the seventh and last of the canonical hours of the Western Church; the last prayer of the day, to be said after sunset.

com'plot (-plŏt), *n.* [F.] A plotting together.

com-plot' (kŏm-plŏt'), *v. t. & i.* To conspire.

com-ply' (kŏm-plī'), *v. i.*; **-plied'** (-plīd'); **-ply'ing.** **1.** To be ceremoniously courteous. *Obs.* **2.** To yield or acquiesce; consent; conform.

com-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *componens*, p. pr. of *componere*. See COMPOUND, *v. t.*] Serving or helping to form; composing; constituent. — *n.* A component part.

Syn. COMPONENT, CONSTITUENT, INGREDIENT, ELEMENT. COMPONENT applies to the parts which make up a compound; CONSTITUENT, so far as it differs from COMPONENT (with which it is often exactly synonymous), connotes more definitely the essential or formative character of the parts. INGREDIENT primarily suggests a mixture (such as a drink, a medicine) rather than a compound. ELEMENT adds to the idea of constituent parts or principles the suggestion of certain basic or ultimate qualities, esp. as applied to immaterial or intangible things.

com-port' (-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *comportare* to bring together; *com-* + *portare* to carry.] To carry; conduct; — with a reflexive pronoun. — *v. i.* To agree, accord, or suit (with).

com-port'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Behavior; deportment.

com-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* **-posed'** (-pōzd'); **-pos'ing** (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *composer*; *com-* + *poser* to place.] **1.** To form by putting together; fashion or construct, as a sentence, a symphony, or a picture. **2.** To constitute; in the *passive*, to be made up (of). **3.** *Print.* To set (type). **4.** To adjust, regulate, or arrange. **5.** To calm; quiet; esp., to dispose or adjust, as one's self or one's mind, to calmness. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice composition, as of literary or musical work, or in printing. **2.** To come to terms. *Obs.*

com-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** Put together well or with art. *Obs.* **2.** Free from agitation. — **Syn.** See COOL. — **com-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **com-pos'ed-ness,** *n.*

com-pos'er (-pōz'ĕr), *n.* One who composes; specifically, an author; esp., a writer of music.

com-pos'ite (kŏm-pŏz'ĭt; kŏm'pŏ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *compositus*, p. p. of *componere*. See COMPOUND, *v. t.*] **1.** Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded. **2.** [*cap.*] *Arch.* Belonging to a modification of the Corinthian order combining the Ionic volutes with the Corinthian acanthus-circled bell. See 2d CAPITAL, *Illust.*; ORDER. **3.** *Bot.* Having florets borne in dense involucrate heads resembling single flowers, as the daisy, aster, etc. — **composite number,** *Math.* a product of two or more integers each greater than 1. — *n.* A composite thing; a composition, combination, or compound. — **Syn.** See AGGREGATE. — **com-pos'ite-ly,** *adv.*

com'po-si'tion (kŏm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or art of composing; as: **a** Art or practice of writing. **b** *Fine Arts.* Art or practice of combining the parts of a work of art to form a harmonious whole. **c** *Print.* The setting up of type. **2.** Manner of being composed; also, of persons, constitution, esp. of the mind. **3.** State or quality of being put together; conjunction. **4.** Consistency. *Obs.* **5.** An aggregate or body formed by combination; a composite substance. **6.** A literary, musical, or artistic production, esp. one showing care in arrangement; often, an essay or translation done as an educational exercise. **7.** An agreement, esp. to settle differences; terms of settlement; compromise.

com-pos'i-tor (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who composes; esp., one who sets type.

com'pos men'tis (kŏm'pŏs mĕn'tĭs). [L.] *Law.* Being of sound mind, memory, and understanding.

com'post (kŏm'pōst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *compositus*, p. p. See COMPOSITE.] **1.** A composition ; compound. **2.** A mixture for fertilizing, esp. one composed of peat, leaf mold, manure, lime, or the like, mingled and decomposed.

com-po'sure (kŏm-pō'zhûr), *n.* **1.** Frame ; temperament. *Obs.* **2.** Calmness ; repose. **3.** A union ; bond. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See EQUANIMITY.

com'po-ta'tion (kŏm'pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compotatio ; com-* + *potare* to drink.] A drinking or tippling together.

com'pote (kŏm'pōt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *composte*. Cf. COMPOST.] A preparation of fruit in whole, halves, etc., in sirup.

com'pound (-pound), *n.* [Malay *kampung* a village.] In the East Indies, etc., an inclosure containing a house, outbuildings, etc., esp. one occupied by foreigners.

com-pound' (kŏm-pound'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *componere*, *-positum; com-* + *ponere* to put.] **1.** To put or unite together into a whole, or to form in this way ; combine ; mix. **2.** To adjust by agreement ; compromise ; specif., to accept a consideration for forbearing prosecution of (a felony).

com'pound (kŏm'pound), *a.* **1.** Composed of, or formed by union of, several elements or parts; composite. **2.** *Gram.* Being a compound ; as, a *compound* word.

compound flower, the head of flowers in a composite plant. — **c. interest**, interest both on the original principal and on accrued interest from the time it fell due. — **c. leaf**, *Bot.*, a leaf consisting of two or more distinct leaflets on a common axis, as in *pinnate* and *palmate* leaves. — **c. number**, *Math.*, a number involving different denominations, or more than one unit, as 3 *yds.* 2 *ft.* 5 *in.* — **c. sentence**, *Gram.*, a sentence having two or more subjects, predicates, or clauses, esp. one having coördinate principal clauses, as distinguished from a *complex sentence*.

— *n.* **1.** That which is formed by union or mixture of elements or parts ; a composition. **2.** A substance formed by chemical union of ingredients in definite proportions by weight. **3.** A word formed of two or more elements, esp. of two or more distinct words. — **Syn.** See AGGREGATE.

com'pra-dor', **-dore'** (kŏm'prä-dōr'; kŏm'prä-dōr'), *n.* [Pg. *comprador* a buyer.] A Chinese agent, adviser, and factotum employed by a foreign establishment to deal with the Chinese, in China, the Philippines, etc.

com'pre-hend' (kŏm'prĕ-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *comprehendere*, *-hensum ; com-* + *prehendere* to grasp.] **1.** To apprehend the meaning of ; understand. **2.** To contain ; embrace ; include. **3.** To include by construction or implication ; imply. — **Syn.** Comprise, inclose, embody, involve; imagine, conceive, grasp. See CONTAIN.

com'pre-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being comprehended ; intelligible. — **com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **com'pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

com'pre-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of comprehending, containing, or comprising. **2.** Power, act, or process of grasping with the intellect ; understanding ; perception.

com'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Including much. **2.** Of wide comprehension, or mental grasp. — **Syn.** Extensive, wide, large, full, compendious. — **com'pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **com'pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

com-press' (kŏm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [fr. OF , fr. L. *compressare*, freq. of L. *comprimere* to compress ; *com-* + *premere* to press.] To press or squeeze together ; condense. — **Syn.** Consolidate, compact, abridge. See CONDENSE.

com'press (kŏm'prĕs), *n.* **1.** *Med.* A folded cloth or pad applied to a part, esp. with a bandage to give due pressure. **2.** An apparatus for compressing cotton bales, etc.

com-press'i-ble (kŏm-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being compressed. — **com-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

com-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of compressing ; state of being compressed.

com-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to compress.

com-pris'al (-prīz'ăl), *n.* Also **com-priz'al** (-prīz'ăl). Act of comprising or comprehending ; hence, an epitome.

com-prise', **com-prize'** (-prīz'), *v. t. ;* -PRISED', -PRIZED' (-prīzd') ; -PRIS'ING, -PRIZ'ING (-prīz'ĭng). [F. *compris*, p. p. of *comprendre*, L. *comprehendere*. See COMPREHEND.] To comprehend or include. — **Syn.** Embrace, include, comprehend, encircle, inclose, involve, imply. See CONTAIN.

com'pro-mise (kŏm'prō-mīz), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *compromissum* a mutual promise to abide by an award, deriv. of *com-* + *promittere* to promise.] **1.** A settlement reached by mutual concessions. **2.** A prejudicial concession ; surrender ; as, a *compromise* of character. **3.** The result of concession or adjustment ; hence, *Colloq.*, a thing intermediate between two different things. — *v. t. ;* -MISED (-mīzd) ; -MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). **1.** To bind by mutual agreement. *Obs.* **2.** To adjust and settle by mutual concessions. **3.** To imperil or injure (the reputation, credit, interests, or the like, of a person) by exposure to suspicion, discredit, or evil. — *v. i.* To come to agreement by concession.

compt (kount), **compt'a-ble**, etc. Obs. variants of COUNT, etc.

comp-trol'ler (kŏn-trōl'ẽr), *n.* [erroneous for *controller*.] A controller ; a public officer whose duty it is to examine and certify accounts. — **comp-trol'ler-ship**, *n.*

com-pul'sa-to-ry (kŏm-pŭl'sȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Compulsory. *Rare.*

com-pul'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *compulsio*. See COMPEL.] Act of compelling ; state of being compelled ; subjection to force. — **Syn.** See FORCE.

com-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Compelling ; exercising compulsion. — **com-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **com-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*

com-pul'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Obligatory ; enforced. **2.** Compulsive.—**com-pul'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* —**com-pul'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

com-punc'tion (-pŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *compunctio*, fr. *compungere*, *-punctum*, to prick ; *com-* + *pungere* to prick, sting.] Poignant uneasiness due to a sense of guilt; remorse ; now often, mere regret for slight wrong.— **Syn.** See REGRET. — **com-punc'tious** (-shŭs), *a.*

com'pur-ga'tion (kŏm'pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *compurgatio*, fr. *compurgare* to purify wholly.] *Law.* The clearing of an accused person by the oaths of persons who swear to his veracity or innocence.—**com'pur-ga'tor** (kŏm'pŭr-gā'tẽr), *n.*

com-put'a-ble (kŏm-pūt'ȧ-b'l, kŏm'pū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being computed. — **com-put'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

com'pu-ta'tion (kŏm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of computing. **2.** Result of such act or process. — **Syn.** Reckoning, calculation, estimate, account.

com-pute' (kŏm-pūt'), *v. t. & i. ;* -PUT'ED (-pūt'ĕd) ; -PUT'ING. [L. *computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] To determine by calculation ; reckon — **Syn.** Number, estimate, enumerate. — **com-put'er** (-pūt'ẽr), *n.*

com'rade (kŏm'răd; -rād), *n.* [Sp. *camarada*, fr. L. *camara*, *camera*, chamber, chamber fellow.] Orig., a chamber fellow ; hence, a mate ; companion. — **com'rade-ship**, *n.*

Co'mus (kō'mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. κῶμος a revel.] *Rom. Myth.* The god of festive joy and mirth, represented as a winged youth with face flushed with wine. In Milton's "Comus," he is a son of Circe and Bacchus, and tries to entrap the innocent by his "brewed enchantments."

con (kŏn), *v. t. ;* CONNED (kŏnd) ; CON'NING. [orig. same as *can* am able, perh. also confused somewhat with ME. *cunnen* to try, AS. *cunnian*.] To study ; commit to memory ; regard studiously.

con, *adv.* [abbr. from L. *contra* against.] Against; on the negative side ; — the antithesis of *pro*. — *n.* The opposing argument, voter, etc.

con, conn, *v. t. & i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *conducere*. See CONDUCT.] *Naut.* To conduct or superintend the steering of (a vessel).

con-. A prefix meaning *with*, *together*. See COM-.

con-cat'e-nate (kŏn-kăt'ĕ-nāt), *v. t. ;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING. [L. *concatenatus*, p. p. of *concatenare* to concatenate.] To link together ; unite in a series or chain. — **con-cat'e-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

con'cave (kŏn'kāv), *a.* [L. *concavus ; con-* + *cavus* hollow.] **1.** Hollow ; void. *Obs.* **2.** Hollow and curved or rounded ; — said of the interior of a curved surface or line. — *n.* A concave line or surface. — *v. t.* CON'CAVED (-kāvd) ; CON'CAV-ING (-kāv-ĭng). To make concave. — **con-cav'i-ty** (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

con-ceal' (kŏn-sēl'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *concelare ; con-* + *celare* to hide.] To hide or withdraw from observation or sight; withhold knowledge of. — **Syn.** See HIDE — **con-ceal'a-ble**, *a.* — **con-ceal'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

con-cede' (-sēd'), *v. t. ;* -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd) ; -CED'ING. [L. *concedere*, *concessum ; con-* + *cedere* to yield.] **1.** To yield or suffer to pass ; surrender ; admit to be true ; acknowledge. **2.** To grant, as a privilege. — *v. i.* To yield; make concessions. — **Syn.** Allow, surrender. See GRANT.

con-ceit' (-sēt'), *n.* [ME. *conseyte*, *conceyte*, *conceipt*. See CONCEIVE.] **1.** Conception ; personal opinion ; as, wise in one's own *conceit*. **2.** Favorable opinion ; — esp. in : *out of conceit with*, dissatisfied with ; and *conceit of one's self*, self-confidence. **3.** An overweening pride ; vanity. **4.** A fanciful, odd, or extravagant notion; a witty thought or turn

of expression; whim; quip. **5.** Imagination; lively fancy. —**Syn.** See PRIDE. — *v. t.* **1.** To conceive; apprehend. *Obs.* **2.** To imagine; suppose. *Archaic.* **3.** To take a fancy to. *Obs. or Dial.* **4.** To think to (one's self); flatter (one's self). — *v. i.* To form an idea; think. *Obs.*

con·ceit'ed (kŏn-sēt'ĕd), *a.* **1** Intelligent; imaginative; clever. *Obs.* **2.** Having a flattering opinion of one's self; vain. **3.** Whimsical; notional. *Obs. or Dial.* —**Syn.** Vain, proud, opinionated, egotistical. — **con·ceit'ed-ly**, *adv.*

con·ceiv'a·ble (-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood. — **con·ceiv'a·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **con·ceiv'a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **con·ceiv'a·bly**, *adv.*

con·ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *concipere, -ceptum*, to take, conceive; *con-* + *capere* to seize.] **1.** To become pregnant with; produce in the womb. **2** To take into one's mind; form a conception of; imagine. **3.** To comprehend; understand.

Syn. Think, suppose, fancy, suspect. — CONCEIVE, IMAGINE, REALIZE (in their nontechnical uses) imply the formation of a mental representation. CONCEIVE suggests the apprehension or grasping of something as a notion; IMAGINE, its mere or less definite picturing as an image; as, one can *conceive*, but scarcely *imagine*, a world of four dimensions. *Conceive* is often used in modest, *imagine*, in vague, indefinite, and (really or ironically) cautious expressions of opinion; as, there is, I *conceive*, a better plan; I *imagine* his case is the worst. To REALIZE is to bring before the mind as real; as, shadowy forms which the imagination *realizes*.

— *v. i.* **1.** To become pregnant. **2.** To have a conception, idea, or opinion; think.

con·cent' (-sĕnt'), *n.* [L. *concentus*, deriv. of *con-* + *canere* to sing.] Concert of voices; harmony. *Archaic.*

con·cen'ter } (-sĕn'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* To draw or direct to a
con·cen'tre } common center; concentrate.

con'cen·trate (kŏn'sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn'trāt), *v. t. & i.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING. [*con-* + L. *centrum* center.] **1.** To bring to, or direct or approach toward, or have, a common center; gather into one body or force; fix. **2.** To increase in strength by diminishing bulk or by purifying; condense. —**Syn.** Consolidate, compact, intensify. See CONDENSE.

con'cen·tra'tion (kŏn'sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of concentrating; state of being concentrated. **2.** Specifically, close mental application, absorption, or exclusive attention. **3.** Result of concentrating; something concentrated.

con·cen'tra·tive (kŏn-sĕn'trā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to concentrate; marked by concentration. —**-cen'tra·tive·ness**, *n.*

con'cen·tra'tor (kŏn'sĕn-trā'tĕr), *n.* One that concentrates.

con·cen'tric (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* Having a common center.
con·cen'tri·cal (-trĭ-kăl) } — **con·cen'tri·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **con'cen·tric'i·ty** (kŏn'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con'cept (kŏn'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *conceptus*, fr. *concipere* to conceive.] A notion, thought, or mental impression; an idea.

con·cep'tion (kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of becoming pregnant; state of being conceived. Fig.: Beginning. **2.** That which is conceived; esp., the embryo or fetus. **3.** Power or function of forming abstract and universal ideas. **4.** The image, idea, or notion of anything formed in the mind. — **Syn.** Idea, notion, apprehension, comprehension.

con·cep'tu·al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [see CONCEPT.] Of or pertaining to conception or concepts. — **con·cep'tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

con·cern' (-sûrn'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *concernere* to mix together; *con-* + *cernere* to separate, sift, perceive, see.] **1.** To relate or belong to; to affect the interest of. **2.** To engage by feeling or sentiment; make anxious; interest; — usually reflexive or passive.

Syn. CONCERN, AFFECT. CONCERN implies the bearing or influence, AFFECT, the direct operation or action, of one thing on another.

— *v. i.* To be of importance. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair. **2.** That which affects the welfare or happiness; interest. **3.** Regard; solicitude. **4.** A business organization. **5.** A contrivance or thing, esp. one that causes some difficulty or perplexity. — **Syn.** Anxiety; matter; moment. See CARE.

con·cern'an·cy (-sûrn'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Concernment. *Obs.*

con·cern'ing, *n.* Concern; business. *Obs.*

con·cern'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding.

con·cern'ment (-sûrn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That in which one is concerned; concern. *Archaic.* **2.** Relation, bearing. **3.** Importance; consequence. **4.** Solicitude; anxiety.

con·cert' (-sûrt'), *v. t. & i.* [fr. F., fr. It., prob. fr. L. *concertare* to contend; *con-* + *certare* to strive.] **1.** To plan together; settle by agreement. **2.** To plan; devise; arrange.

con'cert (kŏn'sĕrt), *n.* **1.** Agreement in a design or plan; simultaneous action. **2.** Musical accord or harmony. **3.** A musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.

Concertina.

con'cer·ti'na (kŏn'sĕr-tē'nă), *n.* A small musical instrument on the principle of the accordion.

‖ **con·cer'to** (kŏn-chĕr'tō; kŏn-sûr'-), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It.] *Music.* A composition in which one instrument (or, sometimes, more than one) stands out in bold relief.

con·ces'sion (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conceding or yielding; admission. **2.** A thing yielded; acknowledgment; admission; grant. — **con·ces'sive** (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.*

conch (kŏnk; *also*, kŏnch *or* kŏnsh), *n.*; *pl.* CONCHS (kŏnks); CONCHES (kŏn'chĕz; -shĕz; 24). [L. *concha*, Gr. κόγχη.] Any of various large, spiral, marine shells. Conchs are often converted into a kind of horn.

Small Conch of Florida. (½)

con'cha (kŏŋ'kă), *n.*; *pl.* -CHÆ (-kē). [see CONCH.] The external ear; also, the deep concavity of the external ear. See EAR, *Illust.*

con·chol'dal (kŏŋ-koi'dăl), *a.* [fr. Gr., fr. κόγχη + εἶδος form.] *Min.* Having elevations or depressions in form like one half of a bivalve shell; — chiefly of surfaces produced by fracture.

con·chol'o·gy (kŏŋ-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*conch* + *-logy.*] Zoölogy dealing with shells or mollusks. — **con·chol'o·gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

‖ **con'cierge'** (kôN'syĕrzh'), *n.* [F.] In France (and other foreign countries) a doorkeeper; janitor.

con·cil'i·ate (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *conciliatus*, p. p. of *conciliare* to draw together, unite, fr. *concilium* council.] **1.** To gain (good will or favor, etc.). **2.** To render accordant; reconcile. **3.** To win over from hostility; gain the good will of. — **Syn.** Reconcile, propitiate, appease. See PACIFY. — **con·cil'i·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **con·cil'i·a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* — **con·cil'i·a·tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.*

con·cil'i·a·to·ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to conciliate.

con·cise' (-sīs'), *a.* [L. *concisus* cut off, short, p. p. of *concidere* to cut to pieces; *con-* + *caedere* to cut.] Expressing much in few words; condensed; brief. — **con·cise'ly**, *adv.* — **con·cise'ness**, *n.*

Syn. Summary, comprehensive, pregnant; pointed, neat, pithy, crisp. — CONCISE, TERSE, SUCCINCT, COMPENDIOUS, SENTENTIOUS, LACONIC, CURT agree in the idea of brevity in speech. CONCISE (the opposite of *diffuse*) implies clean-cut brevity, attained by excision of the superfluous; as, "that energy of epithet, so *concise* and telling." TERSE adds to *concise* the implication of finish, elegance, or point; as, *terse* as an epigram. SUCCINCT implies compression, often with a touch of crispness. COMPENDIOUS emphasizes rather the large or weighty inclusiveness of the matter summarized; as, man is a *compendious* image of the world. SENTENTIOUS suggests the pithiness of an aphorism; as, the Chinese are grave and *sententious*. LACONIC implies a certain disdain for mere words and a determination to use no more of them than may be necessary; it often suggests pithiness and sometimes brusqueness; as in Cæsar's "Veni, vidi, vici" (I came, I saw, I conquered). CURT denotes excessive brevity or rude conciseness; as, a *curt* answer.

con·ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A cutting off. **2.** Conciseness.

con'clave (kŏn'klāv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conclave* a room that may be locked up; *con-* + *clavis* key.] **1.** A set of rooms in which the Roman Catholic cardinals are secluded while choosing a pope. **2.** The meeting of cardinals to choose a pope; hence, the body of cardinals. **3.** A private meeting.

con·clude' (kŏn-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.*; -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); -CLUD'ING. [L. *concludere, -clusum*; *con-* + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To include; confine. *Obs.* **2.** To bring to an end; close; finish. **3.** To reach as an end of reasoning; infer, as from premises. **4.** To bring about as a result; effect. — **Syn.** Decide, determine, arrange, settle; terminate, end. See CLOSE. — *v. i.* **1.** To come to an end; terminate. **2.** To form a final judgment; to reach a decision or agreement. — **Syn.** See INFER.

con-clu′sion (kŏn-klōō′zhŭn; 86), *n.* **1.** The last part of anything; close; end. **2.** Final decision; result; outcome. **3.** The summing up of a discourse. **4.** An inference; a reasoned judgment. — **Syn.** Deduction, consequence.

con-clu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Putting an end to debate or question; decisive; final. — **Syn.** Ultimate, convincing, unanswerable.—**con-clu′sive-ly**, *adv.*—**con-clu′sive-ness**, *n.*

con-coct′ (-kŏkt′), *v. t.* [L. *concoctus*, p. p. of *concoquere* to cook together, digest; *con-* + *coquere* to cook.] **1.** To digest. *Obs.* **2.** To perfect or refine by heat. *Obs.* **3.** To prepare by combining ingredients; to invent; make up. — **con-coct′er**, *n.* — **con-coc′tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

con-coc′tion (-kŏk′shŭn), *n.* Act of concocting; that which is concocted.

con-com′i-tance (-kŏm′ĭ-tăns) } *n.* State, fact, or instance
con-com′i-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ) } of being concomitant.

con-com′i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *concomitans*, p. pr. of *concomitari* to accompany; *con-* + *comitari* to accompany, *comes* companion.] Accompanying; conjoined; attending.
Syn. Attendant, accessory; coincident, synchronous. — CONCOMITANT, CONCURRENT. CONCOMITANT emphasizes the idea of attendance or association; CONCURRENT, that of synchronous existence, often of coöperation.
— *n.* That which accompanies. — **con-com′i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

con′cord (kŏŋ′kôrd; kŏn′-), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *concordia*, fr. *concors* agreeing; *con-* + *cor, cordis*, heart.] **1.** State of agreement; harmony. **2.** Agreement by stipulation; covenant; treaty. **3.** *Music.* An agreeable combination of tones simultaneously heard; harmony. **4.** *Gram.* Agreement in inflection between words grammatically connected, as in gender, number, person, case.

con-cord′ance (kŏn-kôr′dăns), *n.* **1.** Agreement; accordance. **2.** An alphabetical index of the principal words in a book, showing the places in the text where each word may be found, with its immediate context in each place.

con-cord′ant (-dănt), *a.* Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious. — **con-cord′ant-ly**, *adv.*

con-cor′dat (-kôr′dăt), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *concordare* to agree, bring into union.] **1.** A compact; covenant. **2.** An agreement between the Pope and a government for regulating ecclesiastical matters.

Con-cor′di-a (kŏn-kôr′dĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* Concord, a goddess to whom temples were dedicated, usually at the conclusion of peace after civil war.

con-cor′po-rate (-pō-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING. To unite in one body; incorporate. *Archaic.*

con′course (kŏŋ′kōrs; kŏn′-; 57), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *concursus*, fr. *concurrere* to run together.] **1.** A flocking together, as of people; any moving, flowing, or running together. **2.** An assemblage; gathering. **3.** An open space, as in a park, where several roads or paths meet.

con′crete (kŏn′krēt; kŏn-krēt′), *a.* [L. *concretus*, p. p. of *concrescere* to grow together; *con-* + *crescere* to grow.] **1.** United in growth; compounded or coalesced. **2.** Of the nature of, or characterized by, direct experience; belonging to actual things or events; real; not abstract, ideal, or general; as, the taste of sugar is a *concrete* example of sweetness. **3.** Specific in application; particular; — opp. to *abstract* or *general.* —**Syn.** See SPECIAL.—*n.* **1.** A mass formed by concretion of particles. **2.** A mixture of sand, gravel, or the like, with cement or tar, etc., used for sidewalks, buildings, etc. — **con′crete-ly**, *adv.* — **con′crete-ness**, *n.*

con-crete′ (kŏn-krēt′), *v. t.*; -CRET′ED (-krēt′ĕd); -CRET′ING. **1.** To form into a mass, as by cohesion or coalescence; solidify. **2.** To cover with, or form of, concrete. — *v. i.* To unite or coalesce; to solidify, harden, or congeal.

con-cre′tion (kŏn-krē′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of concreting; state of being concreted; also, a concreted mass.

con-cu′bi-nage (-kū′bĭ-nāj), *n.* The cohabiting of a man and a concubine; state of being a concubine.

con′cu-bine (kŏŋ′kū-bīn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *concubina*; *con-* + *cubare* to lie down.] A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife.

con-cu′pis-cence (kŏn-kū′pĭ-sĕns), *n.* Sexual lust.

con-cu′pis-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *concupiscens*, p. pr. of *concupiscere*, deriv. of *con-* + *cupere* to desire.] Lustful.

con-cu′pis-ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Concupiscent.

con-cur′ (kŏn-kûr′), *v. i.*; -CURRED′ (-kûrd′); -CUR′RING. [L. *concurrere* to run together, agree; *con-* + *currere* to run.] **1.** To run together; meet. *Obs.* **2** To act jointly; combine. **3.** To unite or agree (in nature, opinion, etc.); accord. **4.** To assent; consent. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Combine, coincide, acquiesce, approve. See AGREE.

con-cur′rence (kŏn-kŭr′ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of concurring. **2.** A coincidence, as of equal jurisdiction. **3.** *Geom.* The meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.; also, a point common to three or more lines.

con-cur′rent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Running together; conjoined; associate; existing or happening at the same time. **2.** Meeting in, or directed to, the same point; as, *concurrent* lines. **3.** Acting in conjunction; agreeing; coöperating. **4.** Joint and equal in authority or jurisdiction. — **Syn.** Uniting, accompanying, coincident, united. See CONCOMITANT. — *n.* **1.** One that concurs; contributory cause. **2.** *Scots Law.* An attendant upon a sheriff's officer.— **con-cur′rent-ly**, *adv.*

con-cus′sion (-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *concussio*, fr. *concutere*, *-cussum*, to shake violently; *con-* + *quatere* to shake.] **1.** A shaking; agitation; shock of collision. **2.** *Med.* A condition of lowered functional activity, without visible structural change, produced in an organ by a shock. — **Syn.** See SHOCK. — **con-cus′sive** (-kŭs′ĭv), *a.*

con-demn′ (-dĕm′), *v. t.*; -DEMNED′ (-dĕmd); -DEMN′ING (-dĕm′ĭng; -dĕm′nĭng). [L. *condemnare*; *con-* + *damnare* to condemn.] **1.** To pronounce to be wrong; censure. **2.** To pronounce guilty; also, to sentence; doom. **3.** To fine; amerce; — with *in. Obs. or Bib.* **4.** To pronounce to be unfit for use; adjudge to be forfeited, or taken for public use by right of eminent domain.— **Syn.** Blame, reprove, reproach, upbraid; convict. See CENSURE. — **-dem′na-ble** (-dĕm′n*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* — **-demn′er** (-dĕm′ẽr; -dĕm′nẽr), *n.*

con′dem-na′tion (kŏn′dĕm-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of condemning; state of being condemned. **2.** Ground or reason for condemning. — **con-dem′na-to-ry** (kŏn-dĕm′n*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.*

con-den′sa-ble (-dĕn′s*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* That can be condensed.

con′den-sa′tion (kŏn′dĕn-sā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of condensing or of being condensed; state of being condensed; also, a product of condensation.

con-dense′ (kŏn-dĕns′), *v. t. & i.*; -DENSED′ (-dĕnst′); -DENS′ING. [L. *condensare*; *con-* + *densare* to make dense, *densus* dense.] To make or become more close, compact, or dense; compress; concentrate. — **con-dens′er**, *n.*
Syn. Compact, unite, combine; harden, thicken, solidify; boil down, intensify; reduce, diminish, lessen; abridge, epitomize.— CONDENSE, CONCENTRATE, COMPRESS, CONTRACT, imply reduction in compass, but not necessarily in content. CONDENSE denotes reduction to greater compactness, usually of what is more or less homogeneous; CONCENTRATE implies reduction either by massing about a single point, or by elimination of all save essential elements; as, to *concentrate* troops, a chemical solution; COMPRESS implies reduction by relatively uniform pressure or by other influence applied or exerted from without; as, to *compress* air, a bale of cotton; CONTRACT implies a drawing together, usually through some force exerted from within, sometimes by combination or elision.

con′de-scend′ (kŏn′dē-sĕnd′), *v. i.* [F. *condescendre*, L. *condescendere*; *con-* + *descendere*. See DESCEND.] **1.** To stoop or descend; waive the privilege of rank or dignity. **2.** To submit with deference; assent. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To concede; consent to. *Obs.* — **con′de-scend′ing-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. CONDESCEND, DEIGN, VOUCHSAFE. CONDESCEND implies a courteous or patronizing waiving of real or assumed superiority; as, his insolent *condescension*. DEIGN implies gracious condescension; it often occurs in negative sentences implying a haughty or contemptuous refusal; as, he did not *deign* to answer my very proper question. VOUCHSAFE (often ironical) implies the granting or concession of something as a favor or indulgence.

con′de-scend′ence (-sĕn′dĕns), *n.* **1.** Condescension; concession. **2.** A specification of particulars. *Scot.*

con′de-scen′sion (-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* Act of condescending — **Syn.** Complaisance, courtesy, affability.

con-dign′ (kŏn-dīn′), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *condignus* very worthy; *con-* + *dignus* worthy.] Deserved; adequate; suitable. *Archaic*, exc. of punishment. — **con-dign′ly**, *adv.*
Syn. CONDIGN, SEVERE. CONDIGN is often wrongly used, with reference to punishment, as if exactly synonymous with SEVERE. *Condign* punishment will be *severe* only when the crime merits severity.

con′di-ment (kŏn′dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *condimentum*, fr. *condire* to pickle, season.] Something used to give relish to food; a pungent appetizer, as pepper; seasoning.

con′dis-ci′ple (kŏn′dĭ-sī′p'l), *n.* [L. *condiscipulus*. See DISCIPLE.] A fellow disciple or student; a schoolfellow.

con-di′tion (kŏn-dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conditio* agreement, condition.] **1.** Something established or agreed upon as a requisite to the doing or taking effect of something else; a stipulation or provision; hence, an agreement de-

termining one or more such prerequisites. **2.** That which exists or takes place as an occasion or requisite of something else; prerequisite. **3.** That which limits or modifies the existence or character of something; a qualification; as, the new *conditions* of his life **4.** A mode or state of being; specif.: **a** Social estate; rank. **b** Temperament, character, or disposition. *Archaic.* **5.** A characteristic or trait; hence, character in general. *Obs.* **6.** Proper or good condition, as for work; as, he is out of *condition.* **7.** *Logic.* A proposition on the truth of which the truth of another proposition is directly dependent. **8.** *Gram.* A clause expressing a condition, or prerequisite. — **Syn.** Situation, circumstances, station, case, plight, predicament; requisite; article, arrangement. See STATE.—*v. i.* To make conditions; stipulate.— *v. t.* **1.** To stipulate; bargain for; agree. **2.** To limit by, or subject to, conditions. **3.** In an educational institution, to require a student to pass a new examination, or to make up a specified study, as a condition of retaining a certain standing.

con-di'tion-al (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a condition or conditions; esp., containing, implying, subject to, or depending on, a condition or conditions; not absolute. **2.** Specif., *Gram. & Logic,* expressing, containing, or implying a condition or supposition. — **con-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-di'tioned (-ŭnd), *p. a.* Subjected to conditions.

con-dole' (-dōl'), *v. i.*; -DOLED' (-dōld'); -DOL'ING (-dōl'ĭng). [L. *condolere; con-* + *dolere* to feel pain, grieve.] **1.** To grieve; lament. *Obs.* **2.** To express or feel sympathetic sorrow; — usually with *with.* — *v. t.* To express one's sympathetic sorrow at (another's misfortune) or for (another). — **con-dole'ment,** *n.* — **con-dol'er** (-dōl'ĕr), *n.*

con-do'lence (-dō'lĕns), *n.* Expression of sympathetic sorrow or grief. — **Syn.** See PITY.

con'do-na'tion (kŏn'dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of condoning.

con-done' (kŏn-dōn'), *v. t.*; -DONED' (-dōnd'); -DON'ING. [L. *condonare, -donatum,* to remit, forgive; *con-* + *donare* to give.] To forgive (an offense), esp. tacitly, by acting as if it had not been committed. — **Syn.** See EXCUSE.

con'dor (kŏn'dôr), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruvian *cuntur.*] A very large American vulture of the highest Andes. It has the head and neck bare, with a white neck ruff.

Condor. 1/24

con-duce' (kŏn-dūs'), *v. i.* [L. *conducere* to bring together, conduce; *con-* + *ducere* to lead.] To lead or tend, esp. with reference to a favorable result; contribute; — with *to* or *toward.* — **con-duc'i-ble,** *a.* **Syn.** Advance, promote, forward, subserve. — CONDUCE, CONTRIBUTE, REDOUND. To CONDUCE (*to*) is to lead to, or make for, some (usually desirable) result. To CONTRIBUTE (*to*) is more directly to take part in effecting a result. To REDOUND (*to*) is to conduce or contribute, as if by the returning of an action or influence upon itself, esp. to an advantageous or prejudicial result.

con-du'cive (-dū'sĭv), *a.* Leading or tending; helpful; contributive. — **con-du'cive-ness,** *n.*

con'duct (kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* [LL. *conductus* defense, escort, fr. *conducere, conductum.* See CONDUCE.] **1.** Act or method of conducting; guidance. **2.** Convoy; escort; also, guide. *Obs.* **3.** Act or manner of carrying on, as a business; management; direction. **4.** Manner of conducting or carrying one's self; behavior. — **Syn.** See BEHAVIOR.

con-duct' (kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To lead; guide; escort. **2.** To have the direction of; manage; carry on. **3.** To behave; — with a reflexive. **4.** To be a channel or medium for.

Syn. Regulate, superintend, supervise, administer. — CONDUCT, DIRECT, MANAGE. CONDUCT emphasizes the idea of immediate supervision or personal leadership; as, to *conduct* negotiations. DIRECT emphasizes the idea of authority; and implies issuance of orders or instructions; as, to *direct* the construction of a ship. MANAGE suggests primarily the handling of details; it often implies contrivance or address; as, to *manage* a theater, to *manage* refractory pupils.

con-duct'ance (-dŭk'tăns), *n.* [*conduct,* v. + *-ance.*] *Elec.* Conducting power; — the reciprocal of resistance.

con-duct'i-ble (-dŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of conducting or being conducted. — **con-duct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n. Physics.* Transmission through a conductor; also, conductivity; — distinguished, in the case of heat, from *convection* and *radiation.*

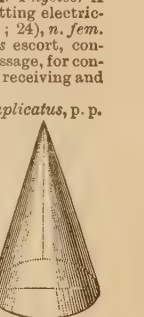
con-duc'tive (kŏn-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Possessing conductivity.

con'duc-tiv'i-ty (kŏn'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). *Physics.* Quality or power of conducting, as heat.

con-duc'tor (kŏn-dŭk'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that conducts. **2.** A guide; director. **3.** One in charge of a public conveyance, as a street car, or, *U. S.,* a railroad train. **4.** *Physics.* A substance or body capable of readily transmitting electricity, heat, or the like. — **con-duc'tress** (-trĕs; 24), *n. fem.*

con'duit (kŏn'dĭt), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *conductus* escort, conduit.] **1.** A channel, as a pipe or a natural passage, for conveying fluid; canal. **2.** A tube or trough for receiving and protecting electric wires.

con-du'pli-cate (kŏn-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *conduplicatus,* p. p. of *conduplicare.* See DUPLICATE.] *Bot.* Folded lengthwise; — of leaves or petals.


Right Circular Cone.

con'dyle (kŏn'dĭl), *n.* [L. *condylus* joint, Gr. κόνδυλος.] An articular prominence on a bone, esp. when occurring in pairs.

cone (kōn), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. κῶνος.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** A solid generated by rotating a right triangle about one of its legs. **b** A conical surface; any surface traced by a moving right line passing through a fixed vertex. **2.** Anything more or less like a geometrical cone. **3.** In trees of the pine family and in certain tropical trees, as the sago palm, a mass of ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing scales; a strobile.

cone'flow'er (kōn'flou'ĕr), *n.* A rudbeckia; — from the cone-shaped disk of the flower head.

co'ney (kō'nĭ; kŭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CONEYS (-nĭz). Var. of CONY.

con-fab'u-late (kŏn-făb'ŭ-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *confabulatus,* p. p., deriv. of *con-* + *fabulari* to speak, *fabula.* See FABLE.] To talk familiarly together; chat. — **con-fab'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

con-fect' (kŏn-fĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *confectus,* p. p of *conficere* to prepare. See COMFIT.] To prepare, or make up, by compounding or putting together; form; make.

con-fec'tion (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A making or preparing by combining ingredients. **2.** A preparation of fruits or roots, etc., with sugar; sweetmeat; preserve.

con-fec'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A confectioner. *Archaic.* **2.** A place where confections are made or kept. — *a.* Of or pert. to confections or their making.

con-fec'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation it is to make or sell confections, candies, etc.

con-fec'tion-er-y (-ĕr-ĭ; -ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Sweetmeats in general; confections; candies. **2.** The confectioner's art, business, or place of business.

con-fed'er-a-cy (-fĕd'ĕr-*a*-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** A league or compact for mutual support or common action; alliance. **2.** A combination of persons for unlawful purposes. **3.** The body formed by persons, states, etc., united by a league; confederation. **4.** [*cap.*] *Hist.* With *the,* the Confederate States of America.

con-fed'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *confoederatus,* p. p. of *confoederare* to join by a league; *con-* + *foederare* to establish by treaty or league, *foedus* league, compact.] **1.** United in a league; confederated. **2.** [*cap.*] Designating, or pertaining to, the Confederate States of America. — *n.* **1.** One united with others in a confederacy or confederation; an ally; also, an accomplice, in a bad sense. **2** [*cap.*] An adherent of the Confederate States of America or their cause. — **Syn.** See ABETTOR. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To unite in a league, confederacy, or conspiracy.

con-fed'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confederating; state of being confederated; league; alliance. **2.** Confederacy; a body of independent states more or less permanently united for joint action. — **Syn.** See ALLIANCE.

con-fer' (-fûr'), *v. i.*; -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. [L. *conferre,* lit., to bring together; *con-* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To grant; bestow. **2.** To compare; — abbr. *cf. Archaic,* exc. imperatively. — **Syn.** See GIVE. — *v. i.* To converse; consult; compare views; deliberate. — **Syn.** Counsel, advise.

con'fer-ee' (kŏn'fĕr-ē'), *n.* One taking part in a conference.

con'fer-ence (kŏn'fĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of conferring; serious consultation or discussion; formerly, conversation in general. **2.** A meeting for consultation or discussion.

con-fer'ment (kŏn-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* A conferring.

con-fer'va (kŏn-fûr'vă), *n.*; *pl.* -VÆ (-vē). [L., a kind of water plant.] Any threadlike green alga forming a scum in ponds or ditches.

con-fess′ (kŏn-fĕs′), *v. t.* [F. *confesser*, fr. L. *confessus*, p. p. of *confiteri*; *con-* + *fateri* to confess.] **1.** To acknowledge, own, or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt. **2.** To admit as true; assent to; concede. **3.** To profess belief in; declare adhesion to. **4.** To disclose, as a cause; manifest. *Now Poetical.* **5.** *Eccl.* To hear or receive confession from.— **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE.—*v. i.* **1.** To make confession, esp. to God or to a priest; also, of a priest, to hear confession. **2.** To make acknowledgment; to own; — with *to*.

con-fess′ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By confession; admittedly.

con-fes′sion (-fĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confessing; acknowledgment. **2.** *Eccl.* Acknowledgment of sin, esp. to a priest to obtain absolution. **3.** Acknowledgment of belief; profession of faith. **4.** What one confesses. **5.** A form, as in public worship, for general acknowledgment of sinfulness.

con-fes′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a confession. — *n.* The place where a priest sits to hear confessions.

con-fes′sor (-fĕs′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who confesses, as a fault. **2**. One who avows belief, esp. in religion or in Christ. **3**. A priest who hears confessions.

‖ **con-fet′ti** (kŏn-fĕt′tē), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -FETTO (-tō). [It.] Bonbons; confections; also, plaster or paper substitutes for bonbons, often thrown at carnivals, weddings, etc.

con′fi-dant′, *n. masc.*, **con′fi-dante′**, *n. fem.* (kŏn′fĭ-dănt′; kŏn′fĭ-dănt′). [F.] One to whom secrets are confided.

con-fide′ (kŏn-fīd′), *v. i.*; -FID′ED (-fīd′ĕd); -FID′ING. [L. *confidere*; *con-* + *fidere* to trust.] To put or have faith (in); trust. — *v. t.* **1.** To tell or impart confidentially. **2.** To intrust; commit; — with *to*.

con′fi-dence (kŏn′fĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of confiding; trust; belief. **2**. State of feeling sure; assurance. **3**. State of mind characterized by reliance on one's self or one's circumstances; self-confidence. **4**. Assurance; boldness. **5**. That in which faith is put or reliance had. **6**. Relation or state of trust or intimacy; as, to speak to one in *confidence*.

Syn. Audacity, effrontery, impudence, impertinence, presumption. — CONFIDENCE, ASSURANCE, BOLDNESS, HARDIHOOD, APLOMB suggest cool or unabashed bearing or behavior. CONFIDENCE may imply either proper self-reliance or obtrusive self-sufficiency. ASSURANCE is stronger than *confidence*; it implies either quiet self-possession (as, "I take *assurance* to be the faculty of possessing a man's self, or of saying and doing indifferent things without . . . uneasiness") or cool impudence. BOLDNESS adds to *assurance* the implication of brazen or shameless demeanor. HARDIHOOD implies presumption or audacity. APLOMB suggests assurance of poise and imperturbability. See TRUST.

con′fi-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Having confidence. — **Syn.** Trustful, confiding; well assured, sure; self-reliant, undaunted; impudent, presumptuous. See HOPEFUL, SURE. — *n.* A person in whom one confides; a confidant.

con′fi-den′tial (-dĕn′shăl), *a.* **1.** Communicated in confidence; secret. **2**. Indicating, or inclined to, close intimacy or communication in confidence. **3**. Enjoying, or treated with, confidence. — **con′fi-den′tial-ly**, *adv.*

con′fi-dent-ly (kŏn′fĭ-dĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* With confidence.

con-fid′ing-ly (kŏn-fīd′ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* With a confiding or trustful manner.

con-fig′u-ra′tion (-fĭg′ū-rā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *configuratio*, fr. *configurare* to form from or after.] Relative disposition of parts; the form which this produces; figure; contour.— **Syn.** See FORM.

con′fine (kŏn′fīn; *in senses* 3 *and* 4, kŏn-fīn′), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. *confinis* bordering; *con-* + *finis* end, border.] **1.** A boundary; limit; also, a frontier;— now in *pl.* **2**. Region; — usually in *pl.* **3**. Confinement. *Poetic.* **4**. Prison. *Obs.*

con-fine′ (kŏn-fīn′), *v. i.*; -FINED′ (-fīnd′); -FIN′ING (-fīn′ĭng). [F. *confiner.*] To be contiguous; border; — with *on*, *with*, or *to*. *Rare.*—*v. t.* **1.** To restrain within limits; imprison; inclose; keep close; secure. **2**. To keep within doors, esp. by sickness, as from childbirth. — **Syn.** Bound, limit; immure; circumscribe, restrict. — **con-fin′a-ble** (-fīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.*

con-fine′less (kŏn-fīn′lĕs; kŏn′fīn-), *a.* See -LESS. *Rare.*

con-fine′ment (kŏn-fīn′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of confining; state of being confined; restraint. **2**. Restraint within doors, esp. by sickness, as from childbirth.

con-firm′ (-fûrm′), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *confirmare*; *con-* + *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] **1.** To make firm or firmer; establish; strengthen, as in a habit or opinion. **2**. To validate by formal assent; ratify. **3**. *Eccl.* To administer confirmation to. **4**. To give new assurance of the truth of; verify. — **con-firm′a-ble** (-fûr′mȧ-b'l), *a.*

Syn. Establish, strengthen, sustain, make good, ratify, attest, seal. — CONFIRM, CORROBORATE, AUTHENTICATE. To CONFIRM is to give certainty, often to that before regarded as doubtful; as, his conduct *confirms* my suspicions. CORROBORATE suggests particularly the strengthening of one statement or piece of evidence by another; as, the bystanders *corroborated* his story. To AUTHENTICATE is to confirm as genuine or entitled to credit. See RATIFY.

con′fir-ma′tion (kŏn′fẽr-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confirming; also, a confirmatory fact or thing. **2**. *Eccl.* A church rite supplemental to baptism and admitting to full church privileges.

con-firm′a-to-ry (kŏn-fûr′mȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to confirm; — commonly used with *of*. — **con-firm′a-tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

con-firmed′ (-fûrmd′), *p. a.* Made firm or firmer; as: **a** Fortified. **b** Of a disease, chronic. **c** Inveterate; habitual. — **Syn.** See INVETERATE.

con-firm′er (-fûr′mẽr), *n.* One that confirms.

con′fis-cate (kŏn′fĭs-kāt; kŏn-fĭs′-), *a.* [L. *confiscatus*, p. p. of *confiscare* to confiscate, prop., to lay up in a chest; *con-* + *fiscus* basket, treasury.] Confiscated. — *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING. **1.** To seize as forfeited to the public treasury; to appropriate to the public use. **2**. To seize by or as by public authority; — a loose use. — **con′fis-ca′tion** (kŏn′fĭs-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **con′fis-ca′tor** (-kā′tẽr), *n.* — **con-fis′ca-to-ry** (kŏn-fĭs′kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

con′fi-ture (kŏn′fĭ-tūr), *n.* [F.] A confection. *Obs.*

con-fla′grant (kŏn-flā′grănt), *a.* [L. *conflagrans*, p. pr. of *conflagrare*; *con-* + *flagrare* to blaze.] Burning; blazing.

con′fla-gra′tion (kŏn′flȧ-grā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *conflagratio*, fr. *conflagrare*.] A fire; esp., a large, destructive fire.

con-flict′ (kŏn-flĭkt′), *v. i.* [L. *conflictus*, p. p. of *confligere* to conflict; *con-* + *fligere* to strike.] **1.** To maintain a conflict; contend; fight; strive. **2.** To meet in collision or opposition; clash; be contradictory or incompatible. — **Syn.** Contest, combat, battle.

con′flict (kŏn′flĭkt), *n.* **1.** A strife for mastery; fight; battle; esp., a prolonged contest. **2**. Competition or opposing action; antagonism, as of ideas or acts. **3**. A dashing together; violent meeting. — **Syn.** Collision, combat, contention, battle, encounter. See CONTEST. — **con-flic′tion** (kŏn-flĭk′shŭn), *n.* — **con-flic′tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

con′flu-ence (kŏn′flōō-ĕns; 86), *n.* **1.** A flowing together; junction of streams, or the stream or body so formed; place of meeting. **2**. Act of flocking, or coming together, or of crowding in a place; a meeting or mingling; concourse.

con′flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *confluens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *confluere*, *-fluxum*; *con-* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing together; combining to form one.

con′flux (-flŭks), *n.* Flowing together; confluence.

con-form′ (kŏn-fôrm′), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *conformare*, *-formatum*; *con-* + *formare* to form, *forma* form.] To make like; bring into harmony or agreement, as with law.

Syn. Agree, correspond, harmonize, suit, fit; reconcile, settle, compose. — CONFORM, ADAPT, ADJUST, ACCOMMODATE imply a bringing or coming into correspondence. To CONFORM (*to*) is to bring into harmony or accordance with something, usually a pattern, example, or principle; as, to *conform* one's life to certain rules of conduct. To ADAPT (*to*) is to fit or suit to something; it implies (esp.) modification, often with the added suggestion of pliability or address; as, to *adapt* one's self to a new environment. ADJUST (*to*) implies close and exact conformity or correspondence, esp. such as exists between the parts of a mechanism; it suggests less of flexibility or tact, more of ingenuity or calculation, than *adapt*; as, to *adjust* one's expenditures to one's means. ACCOMMODATE (*to*) implies, rather more than *adjust*, a somewhat marked variance or discrepancy between the objects brought into (often merely superficial) agreement or harmony; as, as to *accommodate* one's self to one's surroundings.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be in accord or harmony; comply; — with *to* or *with*. **2**. To be a conformist.

con-form′a-ble (-fôr′mȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That conforms; similar; consistent; proper. **2**. Ready to follow directions; submissive; compliant. — **con-form′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **con-form′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-form′a-bly**, *adv.*

con′for-ma′tion (kŏn′fŏr-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conforming; adaptation. **2**. Fashioning of anything by symmetrically arranging its parts; shaping. **3**. State of being conformed; agreement; structure. — **Syn.** See FORM.

con-form′er (kŏn-fôr′mẽr), *n.* One who conforms.

con-form′ist (-mĭst), *n.* One who conforms; esp., in England, one who conforms to the Established Church.

con-form′i-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Correspondence in form, manner, or character; agreement; — followed by *to*, *with*, or *between*. **2**. Action, or an act, of con-

forming to something established, as law or fashion; compliance. **3.** Religious compliance; esp., in England, compliance with Established Church usages.

con-found' (kŏn-found'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *confundere, -fusum*, to pour together; *con-* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To bring to ruin or naught. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To waste; spend. *Obs.* **3.** To damn; — used in the imperative as a mild or euphemistic imprecation; as, *Confound you!* **4.** To put to shame; abash. **5.** To confute. *Archaic.* **6.** To throw into confusion or disorder; perplex; dismay. **7.** To mingle, mix, or blend indiscriminately, confuse.—**Syn.** Bewilder, baffle; astonish, amaze, astound, dumfound. See EMBARRASS.

con-found'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Confused; abashed; discomfited; perplexed. **2.** Damned; — commonly used as a mild imprecation or as an intensive. — **con-found'ed-ly,** *adv.*

con-fra-ter'ni-ty (kŏn'frə-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *confraternitas.* See FRATERNITY.] A body of men united for some purpose, esp. for religious or charitable service or in some profession; brotherhood.

con'frere' (kŏn'frâr'; kŏu-), *n.* [F. *confrère.*] A fellow member of a brotherhood or society; colleague. *Obs. or R.*, except as French, ‖ **con'frère'** (kŏn'frâr').

con-front' (kŏn-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *confrontare*; L. *con-* + *frons* forehead, front.] **1.** To face, esp. hostilely; oppose. **2.** To cause to face or meet. **3.** To contrast; compare. — **con'fron-ta'tion** (kŏn'frŭn-tā'shŭn), *n.*

Con-fu'cian-ism (kŏn-fū'shŭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The system of morality taught by Confucius and his disciples, based on ancestor worship and filial piety. — **Con-fu'cian-ist,** *n.*

con-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *confusus*, p. p. of *confundere.* See CONFOUND.] **1.** To bring to ruin or naught. *Obs.* **2.** To perplex; disconcert; abash. **3.** To throw into disorder; mix or blend indiscriminately; mistake for another; render indistinct or obscure. —**Syn.** Abash, disorder, disarrange, confound, obscure, distract. See EMBARRASS. — **con-fus'ed-ly** (-fūz'ĕd-lĭ; -fūzd'lĭ), *adv.* — **con-fus'ed-ness,** *n.*

con-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Overthrow; ruin. *Obs. or R.* **2.** State of being disconcerted or abashed; discomfiture. **3.** Act of confusing; state of being confused. —**Syn.** Disarray, jumble; tumult, turmoil; bewilderment, embarrassment, abashment. [**2.** That which confutes.

con'fu-ta'tion (kŏn'fŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confuting.

con-fute' (kŏn-fūt'), *v. t.*; -FUT'ED (-fūt'ĕd); -FUT'ING. [L. *confutare* to check (a boiling liquid), repress, confute.] To overwhelm by argument; prove false or defective; silence; refute. — **Syn.** See DENY. — **con-fut'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

‖ **con'gé'** (kôn'zhā'; *E.* kŏn'jē), *n.* Also, as Anglicized, **con'gee.** [F., leave, fr. L. *commeatus* a leave of absence, deriv. of *com-* + *meare* to go.] **1.** A ceremonious leave-taking. **2.** A bow or curtsy, originally on taking leave. **3.** [*Only in form* **congé.**] Unceremonious dismissal.

con-geal' (kŏn-jēl'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *congelare, -gelatum; con-* + *gelare* to freeze, *gelu* frost.] To change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold; freeze. —*v. i.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick, as from cold, coagulation, or crystallization. — **con-geal'a-ble,** *a.* — **con-geal'ment,** *n.*

con'gee (kŏn'jē), *n.* Anglicized form of CONGÉ.

con-gee' (kŏn-jē'), *v. i.* To make one's congee. *Archaic.*

con'ge-la'tion (kŏn'jē-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of congealing; state of being congealed. **2.** Product of congealing.

con'ge-ner (kŏn'jē-nĕr), *n.* [L., of the same race or kind; *con-* + *genus, -neris*, birth, kind, race.] One allied in nature, character, or action; one of the same genus — **con'ge-ner'ic** (-nĕr'ĭk), **con-gen'er-ous** (kŏn-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.*

con-gen'ial (kŏn-jēn'yăl), *a.* [*con-* + *genial.*] **1.** Partaking of the same nature; kindred; sympathetic. **2.** Naturally adapted; suited to the disposition. — **con-ge'ni-al'i-ty** (-jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; -jēn-yăl'-), *n.* — **con-gen'ial-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. CONGENIAL, KINDRED, SYMPATHETIC. CONGENIAL, as used of persons, implies similarity or community of disposition, temperament, interests, or tastes; as applied to things, it expresses suitability or adaptation; as, *congenial* companions. KINDRED implies affinity in nature, or the possession of cognate or allied qualities; as, *kindred* souls, *kindred* phenomena. SYMPATHETIC is used, often somewhat colloquially, to suggest more subtle or esoteric affinities than *congenial* or *kindred*; as, a *sympathetic* appreciation.

con-gen'i-tal (-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *congenitus.* See CON-; GENITAL.] Existing at, or dating from, birth; connate. — **Syn.** See INNATE. — **con-gen'i-tal-ly,** *adv.*

con'ger (kŏn'gĕr), *n.*, *or* **conger eel.** [fr. F., fr. L. *conger, congrus.*] A kind of large sea eel.

con-ge'ri-es (kŏn-jē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *congerere.* See CONGEST.] A collection of particles, parts, or bodies into one mass; heap; aggregation.

con-gest' (-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *congestus*, p. p. of *congerere* to bring together; *con-* + *gerere* to bear.] **1.** To aggregate; accumulate. *Obs.* **2.** To cause overfullness of the blood vessels of (an organ or part). **3.** To affect with overcrowding. —*v. i.* To gather; become congested. — **con-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* — **con-ges'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

con-glo'bate (-glō'bāt), *a.* [L. *conglobatus*, p. p. of *conglobare* to conglobate.] Conglobated. —*v. t. & i.*; -BAT-ED (-bāt-ĕd); -BAT-ING. To collect or form into a ball or rounded mass. — **con'glo-ba'tion** (kŏn'glō-bā'shŭn), *n.*

con-globe' (kŏn-glōb'), *v. t. & i.*; -GLOBED' (-glōbd'); -GLOB'ING (-glōb'ĭng). [L. *conglobare.*] To conglobate.

con-glom'er-ate (-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *conglomeratus*, p. p. of *conglomerare* to roll together; *con-* + *glomerare* to wind into a ball.] **1.** Gathered into a ball or a mass, or consisting of parts so collected; clustered. **2.** *Geol.* Of the nature of a conglomerate. —*n.* **1.** That which is compacted or massed together from various sources; accumulation. **2.** *Geol.* A rock composed of gravel or shingle cemented together. —*v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To gather into a coherent mass. — **con-glom'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

con-glu'ti-nate (kŏn-glōō'tĭ-nāt; 86), *a.* [L. *conglutinatus*, p. p. of *conglutinare* to glue; *con-* + *glutinare* to glue, *gluten* glue.] Glued together; adhesively united. —*v. t. & i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. To glue or stick together. — **con-glu'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

con'go (kŏn'gō), **con'gou** (-gōō), *n.* [Chin. *kung-fu* labor.] A kind of black tea.

con-grat'u-lant (kŏn-grăt'ū-lănt), *a.* Congratulating.

con-grat'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *congratulatus*, p. p. of *congratulari* to wish joy abundantly; *con-* + *gratulari* to wish joy, *gratus* pleasing.] **1.** To rejoice together (with). *Obs.* **2.** To offer congratulations. —*v. t.* **1.** To feel or express sympathetic satisfaction at. *Obs.* **2.** To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure at some event happily affecting the person addressed; felicitate. **3.** To salute; greet. *Obs.* —**Syn.** See FELICITATE. — **con-grat'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **con-grat'u-la-to-ry** (-grăt'ū-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

con-grat'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A congratulating; an expression of sympathetic pleasure. [Shakespeare's.]

con-gree' (-grē'), *v. i.* To agree; — a doubtful word of

con-greet' (-grēt'), *v. i.* To salute mutually. *Obs. & R.*

con'gre-gate (kŏn'grĕ-gāt), *a.* [L. *congregatus*, p. p. of *congregare* to congregate; *con-* + *gregare* to collect into a flock, *grex* flock.] Assembled; congregated. — (-gāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. To collect into a crowd, mass, or assemblage; assemble.

con'gre-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of congregating; state of being congregated. **2.** A collection or mass of separate things. **3.** An assembly of persons, esp. one meeting for religious worship and instruction. **4.** *Anc. Jewish Hist.* The whole body of the Jewish people.

con'gre-ga'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to a CONGREGATION; conducted, or shared in, by a congregation. **2.** [*cap.*] Belonging to Congregationalism or Congregationalists.

con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Church organization which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church. **2.** [*cap.*] The faith and polity of a large body of evangelical Trinitarian churches which recognize each local church as independent in ecclesiastical matters, but which are united in fellowship and joint action. — **Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ist,** *n.*

con'gress (kŏn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *congressus*, fr. *congredi*, p. p. *-gressus*, to assemble; *con-* + *gradi* to go, *gradus* step.] **1.** Meeting; encounter; interview. **2.** A gathering or assembly, esp. of representatives to consider matters of common interest. **3.** The body of senators and representatives of a nation, esp. of a republic, constituting its chief legislative body. The Congress of the United States consists of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house. — **Syn.** Convention, convocation, council, diet, conclave, parliament, legislature.

con'gress boot *or* **gaiter** (kŏn'grĕs). A high shoe having elastic material in the sides.

con-gres'sion-al (kŏn-grĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a congress, esp. [*cap.*] the Congress of the United States.

Con'gress-man (kŏn'grĕs-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A member of Congress, esp. of the House of Representatives.

con-grue′ (kŏn-grōō′; kŏŋ′grōō), *v. i.* [L. *congruere*. See CONGRUOUS.] To agree; be in harmony. *Obs. & R.*

con′gru-ence (kŏŋ′grōō-ĕns), *n.* Congruity; harmony.

con′gru-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Congruence.

con′gru-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *congruens*, p. pr.] Possessing congruity; suitable; agreeing. — **con′gru-ent-ly**, *adv.*

con-gru′i-ty (kŏn-grōō′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being congruous; agreement; harmony; correspondence; also, an instance of being congruous.

con′gru-ous (kŏŋ′grōō-ŭs), *a.* [L. *congruus*, fr. *congruere* to come together, agree.] **1.** Suitable; accordant; harmonious; correspondent; consistent. **2.** Accordant with what is proper, reasonable, or right; hence, fitting, proper, or the like. — **Syn.** See CONSONANT. — **con′gru-ous-ly**, *adv.*

con′gy (kŏn′jĭ), *v. i.;* -GIED (-jĭd); -GY-ING. Obs. for CONGEE.

con′ic (kŏn′ĭk) } **con′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* In the form of or resembling a geometrical cone; round and tapering to a point; pert. to a cone. — **conic section**, *Geom.*, a curve formed by the intersection of a right cone and a plane. The *conic sections* are the *circle*, *ellipse*, *parabola*, and *hyperbola*.

con′ic, *n.* *Math.* A conic section.

con′ics (-ĭks), *n.* *Math.* Doctrine of conic sections.

co′ni-fer (kō′nĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *conus* cone + *ferre* to bear.] Any tree or shrub of an order of mostly evergreen trees including not only those of the pine family, which bear true cones, but also those of the yew family, which have a berry-like or drupaceous fruit. — **co-nif′er-ous** (kō-nĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.*

con-jec′tur-al (kŏn-jĕk′t̬ūr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, conjecture; fancied. **2.** Given to conjecturing. — **con-jec′tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-jec′ture (-t̬ūr), *n.* [L. *conjectura*, fr. *conjicere*, *-jectum*, to throw together, infer, conjecture; *con-* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** Inference from signs or omens; divination *Obs.* **2.** Inference from defective or presumptive evidence; surmise; guess. — *v. t.;* -TURED (-t̬ūrd); -TUR-ING. To arrive at by conjecture; infer; surmise. — *v. i.* To form conjectures. — **con-jec′tur-a-ble** (-t̬ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **con-jec′tur-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Syn. Suspect, imagine, fancy, presume, think, suppose. — CONJECTURE, SURMISE, GUESS. To CONJECTURE is to form an opinion or judgment on what is recognized as insufficient evidence. To SURMISE is to imagine, or to indulge a suspicion, on still slighter grounds. To GUESS is properly to hit on (or to attempt to hit on) either at random or from uncertain or ambiguous evidence; as, to *guess* a riddle.

con-join′ (-join′), *v. t. & i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *conjungere*, *-junctum*; *con-* + *jungere* to join.] To join together, as in action, purpose, etc.; combine; unite.

con-joint′ (-joint′), *a.* [F.] **1.** United; connected; associated. **2.** Pertaining to, made up of, or carried on by, two or more in combination; joint. — **con-joint′ly**, *adv.*

con′ju-gal (kŏn′jōō-găl), *a.* [L. *conjugalis*, fr. *conjux* husband, wife, consort, fr. *conjungere* to unite, marry.] Pertaining to marriage; appropriate to matrimony; connubial. — **Syn.** See MATRIMONIAL. — **con′ju-gal-ly**, *adv.*

con′ju-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *conjugatus*, p. p. of *conjugare* to unite; *con-* + *jugare* to join, yoke, marry, *jugum* yoke.] **1.** United, esp. in pairs or in marriage; coupled. **2.** *Gram.* Of the same derivation and hence, usually, of kindred signification; — said of words. **3.** *Bot.* Bijugate. — *n.* A word of the same derivation with another, and therefore, generally, resembling it in meaning. — (-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING. *Gram.* To inflect (a verb), or give in order its forms in the several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons. — *v. i.* *Biol.* To unite in conjugation.

con′ju-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of joining, or state of being joined, together; union; conjunction. **2.** *Gram.* **a** A schematic arrangement of the inflectional forms of a verb. **b** A class of verbs having the same type of inflectional forms. **c** Act of conjugating, or inflecting, a verb. **3.** *Biol.* The fusion of two unicellular organisms by a process analogous to fertilization among higher organisms.

con-junct′ (kŏn-jŭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *conjunctus*, p. p. See CONJOIN.] United; associated; combined.

con-junc′tion (-jŭŋk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conjoining; state of being conjoined; union. **2.** The meeting or passing of two or more heavenly bodies in the same degree of the zodiac. **3.** An instance of conjunction; union; association. **4.** *Gram.* An indeclinable word which joins sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. A **coördinating conjunction**, as *and*, *but*, *or*, joins expressions that are coördinate or equal in rank; a **subordinating conjunction**, as *though*, *if*, *as*, *since*, introduces a phrase as subordinate to another.

con′junc-ti′va (kŏn′jŭŋk-tī′vȧ), *n.* The mucous membrane lining the eyelids and reflected over the front of the eyeball.

con-junc′tive (kŏn-juŋk′tĭv), *a.* **1.** Connective. **2.** Done or existing in conjunction. **3.** Specif.: *Gram.* **a** Of the nature of a conjunction. **b** Connecting the meaning as well as the construction; copulative. — *n.* *Gram.* A conjunctive word; a conjunction. — **con-junc′tive-ly**, *adv.*

con-junct′ly, *adv.* of CONJUNCT. See -LY.

con-junc′ture (-jŭŋk′t̬ūr), *n.* **1.** A joining together; state of being joined together; conjunction; meeting, or place of meeting. **2.** Now usually; A complication or combination of events or circumstances; esp., a crisis; juncture.

con′ju-ra′tion (kŏn′jōō-rā′shŭn; 86), *n.* Act of conjuring; now usually, the practice of magic; incantation.

con-jure′ (see below), *v. i.;* -JURED′; -JUR′ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *conjurare* to swear together, conspire; *con-* + *jurare* to swear.] **1.** To conspire. *Obs.* **2.** (kŭn′jẽr) To summon or command a devil, spirit, etc., by invocation or a spell; practice magic; juggle. — *v. t.* **1.** (kŏn-jōōr′) To charge or call on solemnly. *Obs.* **2.** (kŏn-jōōr′) To entreat earnestly or solemnly; implore. **3.** (kŭn′jẽr) To summon or constrain, as a devil, by invocation or a spell. **4.** (kŭn′jẽr) To affect or effect by conjuration; to call forth or send away by magic. — **Syn.** Supplicate, pray, implore, beseech; invoke.

con′jur-er, con′jur-or (kŭn′jẽr-ẽr; *defs.* 2, 3 kŏn-jōōr′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A magician; also, a juggler. **2.** One bound by a common oath with others. **3.** One who solemnly entreats or charges. ☞ In sense 1 usually *conjurer*; 2, 3, usually *conjuror*.

con′nate (kŏn′āt; kŏ-nāt′), *a.* [L. *connatus*; *con-* + *natus* born, p. p. of *nasci*.] **1.** Congenital; inborn. **2.** Born or originated together. **3.** Agreeing in nature; cognate; congenial. **4.** *Biol.* Congenitally united; firmly united.

con-nect′ (kŏ-nĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *connectere*, *-nexum*; *con-* + *nectere* to bind.] To join together, as by something intervening; associate; combine. — *v. i.* **1.** To join, unite, or cohere. **2.** To make connections for transference of passengers, or change of means of communication. — **con-nect′ed-ly**, *adv.*

con-nec′tion (-nĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of connecting; state of being connected; junction; union; relationship. **2.** Specifically: **a** Continuity or coherence of words or ideas. **b** Contextual relation; context. **c** Relation of things mutually involved. **3.** That which connects; bond; tie. **4.** A person connected with others by some tie, esp. by marriage or remote blood relationship. **5.** A body of persons associated, or with whom one is associated, in some common interest. **6.** A denomination; sect; — used chiefly or only of Methodists or related bodies. — **Syn.** Junction; association, dependence; intercourse.

con-nec′tive (-nĕk′tĭv), *a.* Connecting, or adapted to connect. — **connective tissue**, *Anat.*, a tissue, typically of white, elastic fibers, which binds together the other tissues. — *n.* That which connects, as, *Gram.*, a conjunction.

con-nex′ion (-nĕk′shŭn), *n.* Connection. *British.*

con-niv′ance (-nīv′ăns), *n.* Act of conniving; feigning of ignorance. — **Syn.** See COLLUSION.

con-nive′ (-nīv′), *v. i.;* -NIVED′ (-nīvd′); -NIV′ING (-nīv′ĭng). [L. *connivere* to shut the eyes, connive.] **1.** To feign ignorance; pretend not to look (at something distasteful or irregular). **2.** Hence, sometimes, to have a secret understanding (with). **3.** To wink. *Obs.* — **con-niv′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

con′nois-seur′ (kŏn′ĭ-sûr′; -sūr′), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *cognoscere* to become acquainted with.] One competent to act as a critical judge of an art or in a matter of taste.

Syn. CONNOISSEUR is often contrasted with *amateur* and *dilettante* (see AMATEUR). It implies trained and discriminating judgment of what is rare or choice, esp. in art.

con′no-ta′tion (kŏn′ō-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *con-* + *notatus*, p. p. of *notare* to mark.] Act of connoting; that which is connoted. — **Syn.** See DENOTATION.

con-note′ (kŏ-nōt′), *v. t.;* -NOT′ED (-nōt′ĕd); -NOT′ING. [See CONNOTATION; NOTE.] To suggest, indicate, or mean along with, or in addition to, the essential or primary signification. — **con-no′ta-tive** (kŏ-nō′tȧ-tĭv; kŏn′ō-tā-tĭv), *a.*

con-nu′bi-al (-nū′bĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *connubialis*, fr. *connubium* marriage; *con-* + *nubere* to veil, marry.] Of or pert. to marriage; conjugal; nuptial. — **Syn.** See MATRIMONIAL. — **con-nu′bi-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **con-nu′bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

co′noid (kō′noid), *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδής conical; κῶνος cone + εἶδος form.] *Geom.* A solid formed by revolution of a conic section about its axis. — *a.* Like a conoid. — **co-noi′dal** (kō-noi′dăl), *a.*

Conoid.

con'quer (kŏn'kĕr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *conquirere, -quisitum*, to seek for, bring together, LL., to conquer ; *con-* + *quaerere* to seek.] **1.** To gain or acquire by or as by force; vanquish; overcome ; surmount. **2.** To gain in war, or by overcoming obstacles ; win. — *v. i.* To be victorious. — **con'quer-a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. Overpower, overthrow, discomfit, beat, crush, subject, humble, master. — CONQUER, VANQUISH, DEFEAT, SUBDUE, SUBJUGATE, REDUCE, OVERCOME, SURMOUNT imply a bringing under one's power by energy or force. CONQUER usually implies the gaining possession or mastery of something (less often of some one); VANQUISH, the complete overthrow or discomfiture of some one (less often of something) by force ; as, *conquered* territory, to *conquer* a bad temper ; he was *vanquished* in single combat. *Vanquish* is more likely than *conquer* to refer to a single engagement. To DEFEAT is to beat or check, esp. for the time being ; it does not imply the finality of *vanquish*. SUBDUE implies reduction to (often) permanent submission or subserviency ; SUBJUGATE, complete subjection, as under a yoke. REDUCE implies a bringing to capitulation or surrender ; it applies esp. to a beleaguered town or fortress. OVERCOME implies esp. the getting the better of objects other than material ; SURMOUNT applies esp. to difficulties and obstacles.

con'quer-or, *n.* One who conquers. — **Syn.** See VICTOR.

con'quest (-kwĕst), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *conquirere*. See CONQUER.] Act or process of conquering, or that which is conquered. — **Syn.** Triumph, mastery, subjection, subjugation, reduction. See VICTORY.

con'san-guin'e-ous (kŏn'săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consanguineus ; con-* + *sanguis* blood.] Of the same blood ; akin.

con'san-guin'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Relationship by blood ; kinship. **2.** Close relation ; affinity. — **Syn.** See AFFINITY.

con'science (kŏn'shĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *conscientia*, fr. *conscien*, p. pr. of *conscire* to know, to be conscious ; *con-* + *scire* to know.] **1.** Consciousness of the moral goodness or badness of one's own conduct or motives, together with a feeling of obligation to do or be good ; — often used esp. with reference to feelings of remorse for ill-doing. Hence, a faculty, power, or principle conceived to decide as to the moral quality of one's own thoughts or acts, enjoining what is good. **2.** Conformity to the dictates of conscience ; conscientiousness. **3.** Inmost thought or sense; consciousness. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **con'science-less**, *a.*

con'sci-en'tious (-shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* Influenced or governed by, or conformed to, the dictates of conscience. — **Syn.** Exact, faithful, just, upright. See SCRUPULOUS. — **con'sci-en'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **con'sci-en'tious-ness**, *n.*

con'scion-a-ble (kŏn'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Accordant with good conscience ; just ; reasonable. — **con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*

con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *conscius ; con-* + *scire* to know.] **1.** Knowing jointly or mutually. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Aware or sensible (of an inward state or outward fact). **3.** Having a sense of guilt or fault. **4.** Self-conscious. **5.** Mentally awake ; in, belonging to, or endowed with, consciousness. **6.** Involving consciousness of something ; as, *conscious* guilt. — **con'scious-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. CONSCIOUS, AWARE. CONSCIOUS applies primarily to that which is felt as within ; AWARE, to that which is perceived as without one's self.

con'scious-ness, *n.* **1.** Direct knowledge or perception of the presence of any object, state, or sensation. **2.** That which includes knowledge, esp. knowledge of one's own existence, condition, sensations, actions, etc. **3.** That state of being, or form of existence, characterized by sensation, emotion, thought, etc.; mind in the broadest sense. **4.** A totality of conscious states ; a mind ; a single mental life.

con'script (kŏn'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, p. p. of *conscribere* to write together, enroll ; *con-* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** Enrolled ; chosen. **2.** Enlisted by compulsion, as a soldier or army. — **conscript fathers**, *Roman Hist.*, the senators of ancient Rome. — *n.* A recruit secured by conscription.

con-script' (kŏn-skrĭpt'), *v. t.* To enroll by compulsion; draft. — **con-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.*

con'se-crate (kŏn'sĕ-krāt), *a.* [L. *consecratus*, p. p. of *consecrare* to consecrate; *con-* + *sacrare* to consecrate, *sacer* sacred.] Consecrated ; sacred. — *v. t.*; -CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); -CRAT'ING. **1.** To make or declare sacred ; set apart, dedicate, or devote to God's service or worship. **2.** To hallow; sanctify. — **Syn.** See DEDICATE. — **con'se-cra'tor** (-krā'tẽr), *n.* — **con'se-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.*

con-sec'u-tive (kŏn-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* [see CONSEQUENT.] Following in regular order ; with no interval ; successive. — **con-sec'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-sec'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. CONSECUTIVE, SUCCESSIVE apply to objects which follow one another in order or uninterruptedly. CONSECUTIVE is more emphatic, emphasizing the immediacy of the succession and the regularity or fixedness of the order.

con-sen'sus (kŏn-sĕn'sŭs), *n.* [L. See CONSENT.] Agreement in opinion, custom, or function ; accord.

con-sent' (-sĕnt'), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *consentire, -sensum*, to feel together, agree ; *con-* + *sentire* to feel.] **1.** To give consent ; agree. **2.** To give approval ; comply. — **Syn.** See ASSENT. — *n.* **1.** Voluntary accordance with, or concurrence in, what is done or proposed by another ; acquiescence; approval; permission ; assent. **2.** Agreement as to action or opinion ; accord ; sympathy. **3.** Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations ; harmony. *Archaic.*

con'sen-ta'ne-ous (kŏn'sĕn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *consentaneus.*] **1.** Agreeing ; consistent. **2.** Unanimous.

con-sen'ti-ent (kŏn-sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt ; -shĕnt), *a.* Agreeing; concurrent ; unanimous ; consenting or disposed to consent.

con'se-quence (kŏn'sĕ-kwĕns), *n.* **1.** That which is consequent ; that which follows something on which it depends ; result. **2.** *Logic.* An inference. **3.** Importance with respect to what comes after ; value ; moment; hence, importance in rank or position; social distinction.— **Syn.** Result, end. See IMPORTANCE.

con'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *consequens, -entis*, p. pr. of *consequi* to follow ; *con-* + *sequi* to follow.] Following as a result, inference, or natural effect.—*n.* **1.** A consequence (sense 1). *Obs.* **2.** An event or phenomenon which follows another without implication of causal connection. **3.** *Logic.* An inference. **4.** *Math.* The second term of a ratio.

con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or following as, a consequence, result, or logical inference. **2.** Of consequence; important. **3.** Assuming consequence; self-important. — **con'se-quen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

con'se-quent-ly (kŏn'sĕ-kwĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* By consequence; by natural or logical sequence. — **Syn.** See THEREFORE.

con-serv'an-cy (kŏn-sûr'văn-sĭ), *n.* Conservation (sense 2 a).

con'ser-va'tion (kŏn'sẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A conserving, preserving, or protecting ; preservation. **2.** a Official supervision, as of a river or forest. b A division, as of a forest, under such supervision. — **conservation of energy**, *or* **c. of** force, the principle that the total energy of any material system, though transformable, can be neither increased nor diminished by any action between the parts.

con-serv'a-tism (kŏn-sûr'vă-tĭz'm), *n.* Conservative principles, practices, or disposition ; opposition to change.

con-serv'a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Conserving ; preservative. **2.** [*cap.*] Designating, or pertaining to, a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government ; as, the Conservative, or Tory, party in England. **3.** Tending or disposed to maintain existing institutions or views ; opposed to change or innovation. — *n.* **1.** A conservative person or thing. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Conservative party. *Eng.*

con'ser-va'tor (kŏn'sẽr-vā'tẽr), *n.* One who preserves from injury ; a preserver ; keeper ; guardian ; custodian.

con-serv'a-to-ry (kŏn-sûr'vă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Fitted to conserve ; preservative. — *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A place for safekeeping of things. *Obs.* **2.** A greenhouse; specifically, a small greenhouse attached to a dwelling. **3.** A public place of instruction, esp. for music. *Chiefly U. S.*

con-serve' (kŏn-sûrv'), *v. t.* ; -SERVED' (-sûrvd'); -SERV'ING. [F. *conserver*, L. *conservare ; con-* + *servare* to guard.] **1.** To keep in a safe or sound state ; preserve. **2.** To preserve, as fruits, etc. *Obsoles.* — **Syn.** Save, maintain, sustain, uphold; defend, protect, shield, secure. — (kŏn-sûrv' ; kŏn'sûrv), *n.* That which is conserved ; a sweetmeat prepared and preserved with sugar ; *pl.*, preserves.

con-sid'er (kŏn-sĭd'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [fr. F. *considérer*, L. *considerare, -sideratum.*] **1.** To look, or to look at, attentively ; examine. *Archaic.* **2.** To think ; ponder ; study. **3.** To heed or regard ; treat with consideration ; often, esp., to show sympathetic regard for. **4.** To view, as in a certain relation ; to look upon.

Syn. Contemplate, cogitate, weigh, revolve. — CONSIDER, REFLECT, DELIBERATE, PONDER, MUSE, MEDITATE, RUMINATE. To CONSIDER is to view with fixed thought. To REFLECT is to turn one's thoughts back upon something ; it implies quiet or serious consideration. To DELIBERATE is to weigh mentally; the word usually implies a pause for mature consideration. To PONDER is to weigh with long and anxious attention. To MUSE is to be immersed in silent reflection. MEDITATE implies a more definite direction or focusing of thought. To RUMINATE is to muse or to reflect (often placidly, sometimes stolidly) on the same recurring themes.

con-sid'er-a-ble (kŏn-sĭd'ẽr-*ā*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of consideration; of importance; notable. **2.** Rather large in amount, extent, etc. — **con-sid'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

con-sid'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* Consideration. *Obs.*

con-sid'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* Given to sober reflection; regardful of consequences; careful, esp. of others' rights, feelings, etc. — **Syn.** See THOUGHTFUL. — **con-sid'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **con-sid'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

con-sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of considering; careful thought; deliberation. **2.** Attentive respect or notice; appreciative or sympathetic regard. **3.** Claim to notice or regard; importance. **4.** Result of considering; matured opinion. **5.** That which is, or should be, considered as a ground of opinion or action; motive; reason. **6.** A recompense, as for a service; fee; compensation; equivalent. — **Syn.** See REPUTATION.

con-sid'er-ing, *prep.* In view of; taking into account.

con-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *consignare, -signatum,* to seal, sign; *con-* + *signare,* fr. *signum* mark.] **1.** To mark with the sign of the cross. *Obs.* **2.** To give, transfer, or deliver, formally. **3.** To give in charge; intrust. **4.** *Com.* To send or address (as by bill of lading) to an agent, to be used, cared for, or sold. **5.** To assign; devote; set apart. — **Syn.** Hand over, resign. — *v. i.* To yield consent; subscribe. *Obs.* — **con-sign'er** (kŏn-sīn'ẽr), *n.*

con'sign-ee' (kŏn'sī-nē'; -sĭ-nē'), *n.* One to whom something is consigned or shipped.

con-sign'ment (kŏn-sīn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of consigning; also, that which is consigned. **2.** The writing by which anything is consigned.

con-sign'or (kŏn-sīn'ẽr; kŏn'sĭ-nôr'), *n.* One who consigns something.

con-sist' (kŏn-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *consistere* to stand still or firm; *con-* + *sistere* cause to stand, *stare* to stand.] **1.** To stand firm; hold together. *Archaic.* **2.** To be comprised (*in*); to inhere (*in*) as the cause, substance, or foundation. **3.** To be composed or made up (*of*). **4.** To exist, or be capable of existing (*with*); hence, to be consistent or harmonious (*with*). **5.** To insist (*on* or *upon*). *Obs.*

Syn. CONSIST OF, CONSIST IN. To CONSIST OF is used in indicating the parts or material of which a thing is composed; to CONSIST IN is used in defining its nature (esp. when immaterial or abstract), or designating that in which it is comprised or on which it depends.

con-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns) } *n.; pl.* -ENCES (-ĕz), -ENCIES
con-sist'en-cy (-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ) } (-sĭz). **1.** A standing or adhering together; firmness or degree of firmness. **2.** Firmness of constitution or character; durability; persistency. **3.** Agreement or harmony; congruity; correspondence.

con-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* **1.** Possessing firmness; solid. **2.** Having agreement with itself or with something else; having harmony among its parts; congruous. **3.** Living or acting conformably to one's own belief or professions. — **Syn.** See CONSONANT. — **con-sist'ent-ly,** *adv.*

con-sis'to-ry (kŏn-sĭs'tŏ-rĭ; kŏn'sĭs-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *consistorium* meeting place, fr. *consistere.* See CONSIST.] **1.** A place of assembly; esp., a council chamber; hence, any solemn assembly or council. *Now Chiefly Hist.* **2.** Any of various church tribunals or governing bodies. — **con'sis-to'ri-al** (kŏn'sĭs-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.*

con-so'ci-ate (kŏn-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To associate together. — **con-so'ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn; -sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.*

con-sol' (kŏn-sŏl'; kŏn'sŏl), *n., sing.* of CONSOLS.

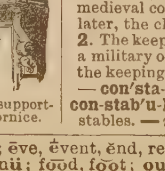
con-sol'a-ble (kŏn-sōl'*ā*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE; CONSOLE, *v. t.*

con'so-la'tion (kŏn'sŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consoling; state of being consoled; also, one that consoles. — **Syn.** Comfort, solace, alleviation, relief.

con-sol'a-to-ry (kŏn-sŏl'*ā*-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Consoling.

con-sole' (kŏn-sōl'), *v. t.;* -SOLED' (-sōld'); -SOL'ING (-sōl'-ĭng). [L. *consolari,* p. p. *-atus; con-* + *solari* to console.] To cheer in distress or depression; comfort; soothe. — **Syn.** Solace, sustain, encourage, support. See COMFORT.

con'sole (kŏn'sōl), *n.* [F., a bracket.] **1.** *Arch.* A bracket-like member used to support a cornice or a bust, or used for ornament. **2.** A table with ornamental supports.


Consoles supporting a cornice.

con-sol'i-date (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāt), *a.* [L. *consolidatus,* p. p. of *consolidare* to make firm; *con-* + *solidare* to make firm, *solidus* solid.] Consolidated. — *v. t. & i.;* -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. To make or become solid; unite or press into a compact mass; bring or come into close union. — **Syn.** Combine, compact, compress, solidify. See JOIN. — **con-sol'i-da'tion** (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* — **con-sol'i-da'tor** (-dā'tẽr), *n.*

con-sols' (kŏn-sŏlz'; kŏn'sŏlz), *n. pl.* [fr. *consol*idated (annuities).] The British funded government securities.

‖**con'som'mé'** (kŏn'sŏ'mā'; kŏn'sŏ-mā'), *n.* [F., lit. finished.] Concentrated broth of meat and vegetables; often, a thin soup such as would be made by dilution of this.

con'so-nance (kŏn'sŏ-năns) } *n.* Agreement or congruity;
con'so-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ) } harmony; accord. — **Syn.** Consistency, unison, suitableness, agreeableness.

con'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *consonans, -antis,* p. pr. of *consonare* to sound together, agree; *con-* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** Having agreement; consistent; according. **2.** Harmonizing; accordant, as tones. **3.** Consonantal.

Syn. CONSONANT, ACCORDANT, CONSISTENT, COMPATIBLE, CONGRUOUS. CONSONANT (*with* or *to*) and ACCORDANT (*with* or *to*) express agreement or harmony with a concurrent circumstance, or conformity to an accepted standard; they imply the negation of discord; as, her sentiments were *consonant* with their inclinations; this is *consonant* to our observation; a sense quite *accordant* with the text. CONSISTENT (*with*) denotes such agreement or harmony as implies the negation of contradiction; as, be as complaisant as is *consistent* with uprightness and self-respect. Those things are COMPATIBLE which are capable of existing together in harmony. CONGRUOUS (*with* or *to*) implies agreement or correspondence in nature or qualities; as, his ideas and his diction are instinctively *congruous.*

—*n.* An articulate sound characterized by friction, squeezing, or stoppage of the breath in some part of the mouth. It is usually sounded with a more open sound called a vowel. Also, a letter or character representing such a sound.

con'so-nan'tal (-năn'tăl), *a.* Of the nature of a consonant; pertaining to, or marked by, consonants.

con'so-nant-ly, *adv.* of CONSONANT. See -LY.

con'sort (kŏn'sôrt; -sŏrt), *n.* [L. *consors, -sortis; con-* + *sors* lot, fate, share.] **1.** A partner, companion, or colleague. *Obs.* **2.** a A wife or husband; spouse. b Of animals, a mate. **3.** *Naut.* A ship accompanying another. **4.** A company; group; combination. *Obs. or R.* **5.** Concurrence or accord; association. **6.** [Perh. confused with *concert.*] Harmony of sounds; concert. *Obs. or Hist.*

con-sort' (kŏn-sôrt'), *v i. & t.* To unite; associate.

con-spec'tus (-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* [L.] A general survey; esp., a sketch or outline of a subject; synopsis.

con-spic'u-ous (-spĭk'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *conspicuus,* fr. *conspicere* to get sight of, perceive; *con-* + *spicere, specere,* to look.] Obvious to the eye or mind; manifest; hence, striking; eminent; distinguished. — **Syn.** See PROMINENT. — **con-spic'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **con-spic'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

con-spir'a-cy (-spĭr'*ā*-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [fr. L. *conspiratio.*] **1.** Act of conspiring; combination for an evil purpose; a plot. **2.** A general tendency, as of circumstances, to one event; harmonious action.

Syn. CONSPIRACY, PLOT, INTRIGUE, MACHINATION. A CONSPIRACY is a combination, usually secret, of persons for evil or unlawful ends. PLOT stresses more the idea of a carefully devised and secret plan or contrivance for mischievous or treacherous ends; it may or may not involve more than one person. INTRIGUE usually implies more complicated scheming than *plot,* and more petty or underhand dealings. MACHINATION (usually in *pl.*) emphasizes the crafty and tortuous processes of plotting.

con-spir'ant (-spīr'ănt), *n.* A conspirator. *Rare.*

con-spir'a-tor (-spĭr'*ā*-tẽr), *n.* One engaged in a conspiracy; a plotter. — **Syn.** See ABETTOR.

con-spire' (-spīr'), *v. i.;* -SPIRED' (-spīrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spīr'-ĭng). [F. *conspirer,* L. *conspirare* to blow together, harmonize, agree, plot; *con-* + *spirare* to breathe, blow.] **1.** To make an agreement, esp. a secret one to do something wrong; plot together. **2.** To concur or work to one end; agree. — **Syn.** Unite, combine, complot, confederate. — *v. t.* To plot; plan. — **con-spir'er** (-spīr'ẽr), *n.*

con'sta-ble (kŭn'stă-b'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *conestabulus, comes stabuli,* orig., count of the stable, equerry; *comes* count (L., companion) + L. *stabulum* stable.] **1.** A high medieval court officer; orig., the chief groom of the stable; later, the chief officer of the household, army, or the like. **2.** The keeper of a royal castle or a fortified town. **3.** Orig., a military officer; now, any of various officers charged with the keeping of the peace, execution of judicial warrants, etc. — **con'sta-ble-ship',** *n.*

con-stab'u-la-ry (kŏn-stăb'ŭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to constables. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Constables collectively.

2. An armed force of a civil government, distinct from the regular army; a police force organized on military lines.

con'stan-cy (kŏn'stăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Steadfastness or firmness of mind; fidelity. **2.** State of being constant; stability. **Syn.** Attachment, adherence, faith; loyalty, fealty, allegiance; truth, honesty, integrity; devotedness, ardor, eagerness, earnestness, zeal. — CONSTANCY, FIDELITY, FAITHFULNESS. CONSTANCY (see also FIRMNESS) implies steadfastness of attachment or adherence, esp. in love or friendship; as, a fellow of plain and unaffected *constancy*. FIDELITY implies unswerving loyalty or allegiance, not only to a person, but also to a principle, a duty, a trust; as, he never thought of swerving from his *fidelity* to the exile. *Fidelity* is often used of exact adherence or literal correspondence to an original; as, extreme *fidelity* in a translation. FAITHFULNESS often implies a warmer or more personal relation than *fidelity*.

con'stant (-stănt), *a.* [L. *constans, -antis*, p. pr. of *constare* to stand firm, be consistent; *con-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Firm or steadfast; resolute; also, faithful; true. **2.** Fixed; invariable; uniform; invariable under given conditions. **3.** Continually recurring; regular; persistent. **4.** Confident; positive; also, certain. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See CONTINUAL. — *n.* **1.** That which is unchanging or invariable. **2.** A numerical quantity expressing some relation, property, or condition, that retains the same value provided the conditions remain unchanged. [continuously.]

con'stant-ly, *adv.* In a constant manner; esp., uniformly;

con'stel-la'tion (kŏn'stĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *constellatio; con-* + *stellatus*. See STELLATE.] **1.** Configuration of the stars, esp. at one's birth; hence, *Obs.*, character as determined by one's stars. **2.** Any of various arbitrary groups of fixed stars, or a division of the sky including such a group. Also Fig. — **con-stel'la-to-ry** (kŏn-stĕl'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

con'ster (kŏn'stĕr). Obs. or dial. var. of CONSTRUE.

con'ster-na'tion (-stĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *consternatio*, fr. *consternare* to overcome, perplex, *consternere* to prostrate; *con-* + *sternere* to throw down.] Amazement or horror that confounds the faculties; dismay. — **Syn.** See FEAR.

con'sti-pate (kŏn'stĭ-pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); -PAT'ING. [L. *constipatus*, p. p. of *constipare; con-* + *stipare* to crowd together.] **1.** To compress; condense. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Med.* To render costive. — **con'sti-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.*

con-stit'u-en-cy (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). A body of constituents, as the voters in a given district; loosely, the residents of such a district; also, the district.

con-stit'u-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *constituens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Serving to form or make up; component. **2.** Having power to elect or appoint. **3.** Having power to form or revise a constitution. — *n.* **1.** One who constitutes another his agent; a principal; specif., one of those who elect a representative to a legislature. **2.** That which constitutes, or composes; component; element. — **Syn.** See COMPONENT.

con'sti-tute (kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.*; -TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); -TUT'ING. [L. *constitutus*, p. p. of *constituere* to constitute; *con-* + *statuere* to place.] **1.** To station in a given place, state, or character; esp., to appoint to the office or function of. **2.** To set up; establish, as a law, a proceeding, etc. **3.** To form; make up, as being the constitutive element or elements.

con'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of constituting, esp. of enacting, establishing, or appointing. **2.** Natural structure, texture, or conformation. **3.** The aggregate of the physical and vital powers of an individual; also, temperament; disposition. **4.** Mode of organization of a social group. **5.** An authoritative ordinance; also, an established law or custom. **6.** The fundamental, organic law or principles of government of a nation, society, or the like, whether embodied in writing or not.

con'sti-tu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, inherent in, or affecting, the constitution (of body or mind). **2.** Pertaining to the composition of anything; essential. **3.** In accordance with, or relating to, the constitution of a state, etc. — *n.* An exercise; esp., a walk for one's health or constitution. *Colloq.* — **con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

con'sti-tu'tive (kŏn'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or assisting to constitute, or compose; elemental; essential. **2.** Having power to enact, establish, or create.

con-strain' (kŏn-strān'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *constringere; con-* + *stringere* to draw tight.] **1.** To compel; force. **2.** Hence, to force or produce unnaturally. **3.** To secure by bonds; confine. **4.** To clasp tightly; compress. **5.** To hold back by force; restrain. — **Syn.** Drive, impel, urge, press.

con-strained' (kŏn-strānd'), *p. a.* Marked by constraint; forced. — **con-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.*

con-straint' (-strānt'), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** Act of constraining; state of being constrained; also, that which constrains; compulsion. **2.** Repression; hence, embarrassment; unnaturalness. — **Syn.** Coercion, necessity. See FORCE.

con-strict' (-strĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *constrictus*, p. p. of *constringere*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; bind; cramp. — **Syn.** Contract, tighten, squeeze.

con-stric'tion (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of constricting; state of being constricted; hence, anything that constricts or a part that is constricted. — **con-stric'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

con-stric'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** That which constricts. **2.** *Zoöl.* A serpent that kills its prey by crushing it in its coils.

con-stringe' (-strĭnj'), *v. t.*; -STRINGED' (-strĭnjd'); -STRING'ING (-strĭn'jĭng). [L. *constringere*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; contract; constrict.

con-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *constructus*, p. p. of *construere* to bring together, construct; *con-* + *struere* to pile up, set in order.] **1.** To put together the constituent parts of (something); build. **2.** To devise; set in order. — **Syn.** Erect, make, fabricate. — **con-struct'er**, *n.*

con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Process or art of constructing; composition; also, a thing constructed; structure. **2.** Form or manner of constructing; structure; arrangement. **3.** Grammatical arrangement and connection of words in a sentence. **4.** Interpretation or explanation of a declaration or fact. — **con-struc'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

con-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who puts a certain construction on some instrument, as the United States Constitution.

con-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Qualified for, or given to, constructing. **2.** Pert. to or resembling construction. **3.** Derived from, or depending on, construction, or interpretation. — **con-struc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-struc'tive-ness**, *n.*

con-struc'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who constructs.

con'strue (kŏn'strōō; kŏn-strōō'), *v. t.*; -STRUED (-strōōd'; -strōōd'); -STRU-ING. [L. *construere*. See CONSTRUCT.] **1.** *Gram.* To apply the rules of syntax to (a sentence or clause) so as to exhibit the structure or discover the sense; also, to translate. **2.** To put a construction on; explain the sense or intention of; interpret.

con'sub-stan'tial (kŏn'sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [fr. L., fr. *con-* + *substantialis*. See SUBSTANTIAL.] Of the same kind or nature; having the same substance or essence.

con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* *Theol.* The actual substantial presence of the body of Christ with the Eucharistic bread and wine. [TOM.] Custom; habit.

con'sue-tude (kŏn'swē-tūd), *n.* [L. *consuetudo*. See CUS-]

con'sue-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* Customary.

con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* Either of the two joint chief magistrates of the republic. **2.** Hence: **a** *French Hist.* One of the three chief magistrates of the republic from 1799 to 1804. **b** A senator; counselor. *Obs.* **3.** An official of a government residing in some foreign country to care for the commercial interests of the citizens of the appointing government, and to protect its seamen. — **con'su-lar** (kŏn'sŭ-lăr), *a.* — **con'sul-ship**, *n.*

con'su-late (-lāt), *n.* [L. *consulatus*.] Consular government, jurisdiction, or term of office; also, the official premises of a consul.

con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt'), *v. i.* [L. *consultare*, fr. *consulere* to consult.] To seek another's opinion or advice; confer. — *v. t.* **1.** To ask the advice or opinion of; refer to. **2.** To have regard to; consider; as, to *consult* one's wishes. — **con-sult'ant** (-sŭl'tănt), *n.* — **con-sult'er**, *n.*

con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt'; kŏn'sŭlt), *n.* A consultation. *Rare.*

con'sul-ta'tion (kŏn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consulting or conferring; a council or conference.

con-sum'a-ble (kŏn-sūm'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

con-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.*; -SUMED' (-sūmd'); -SUM'ING (-sūm'ĭng). [L. *consumere* to take wholly, consume; *con-* + *sumere* to take; *sub* + *emere* to buy.] **1.** To destroy, as by decomposition, waste, or fire. **2.** To use up; expend; devour. — **Syn.** Swallow up, ingulf, waste, spend, squander, lavish, dissipate; burn up. — *v. i.* To waste away or suffer destruction. — **con-sum'er** (-sūm'ĕr), *n.*

con-sum'ed-ly (-sūm'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Excessively.

con'sum'mate (kŏn-sŭm'ăt; kŏn'sŭ-māt), *a.* [L. *consummatus*, p. p. of *consummare* to accomplish, sum up; *con-* + *summa* sum.] Consummated; carried to the utmost; complete; perfect. — **con-sum'mate-ly**, *adv.*

con'sum-mate (kŏn'sŭ-māt; kŏn-sŭm'āt), *v. t.* & *i.*;

-MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); -MAT′ING. To bring to, or arrive at, completion; finish; perfect; achieve.
con′sum-ma′tion (kŏn′sŭ-mā′shŭn), *n.* Act of consummating; state of being consummated; completion; perfection.
con-sump′tion (kŏn-sŭmp′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of consuming; state of being consumed; waste; destruction. **2.** *Med.* Progressive wasting of the body, esp. from pulmonary tuberculosis; hence, the tuberculosis itself.
con-sump′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to wasting; affected with, or inclined to, consumption. — *n.* One affected with consumption. — **con-sump′tive-ly**, *adv.*
con′tact (kŏn′tăkt), *n.* [L. *contactus*, fr. *contingere*, *-tactum*, to touch on all sides. See CONTINGENT.] **1.** A touching or meeting of bodies. **2.** *Elec.* The junction of two conductors through which a current passes; also, a special part made for a temporary or momentary connection.
con-ta′gion (kŏn-tā′jŭn), *n.* [L. *contagio*. See CONTACT.] **1. a** Transmission of a disease by direct or indirect contact. **b** A contagious disease. **c** A medium to transmit disease, as a virus. **2.** Hence: **a** Poison. **b** Contagious influence, as of miasmata. **3.** Communication of any influence to the mind or heart; as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm.
con-ta′gious (-jŭs), *a.* [L. *contagiosus*.] **1.** Communicable or spreading by contagion. **2.** Conveying contagion; hence, noxious. — **con-ta′gious-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ta′gious-ness**, *n.*
con-tain′ (-tān′), *v. t.* [F. *contenir*, fr. L. *continere*, *-tentum; con- + tenere* to hold.] **1.** To hold within fixed limits; include. **2.** To have capacity for; hold; be equivalent to; as, a bushel *contains* four pecks. **3.** To restrain; — used reflexively. **4.** To be a multiple of, or to be divisible by, (generally) without a remainder.
Syn. Have, keep, retain; inclose, embody, take in, cover. — CONTAIN, HOLD, COMPREHEND, COMPRISE, EMBRACE, INCLUDE. To CONTAIN is to have (something) within, or as an element, fraction, or part; HOLD stresses the idea of capacity to contain, or of keeping or retaining; as, the bookcase *contains* (i. e., actually has in it) fifty volumes, but *holds* (i. e., is capable of containing) a larger number; the compound *contains* iron, which it *holds* in solution. But the distinction between *hold* and *contain* is often inconsiderable or disregarded. To COMPREHEND (so also COMPRISE) is to contain, usually within a more or less definite (often compendious) class, scope, or limit; EMBRACE usually implies a somewhat more extensive compass; as, his discussion of heredity is *comprehended* in one chapter; this essay *comprises* much that is witty, learned, and wise; the works of this scholar *embrace* a large circle of topics. To INCLUDE is to comprise, esp. as a constituent or subordinate element of a whole, or as a part of a total; as, thirty days, *including* Sundays.
— *v. i.* To restrain one's self. — **con-tain′er**, *n.*
con-tam′i-nate (-tăm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [L. *contaminatus*, p. p. of *contaminare* to bring into contact, contaminate, *contamen* contagion; *con-* + root of *tangere* to touch.] To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact; defile; pollute. — **Syn.** Sully; infect; poison; befoul, desecrate, debauch, dishonor, taint. — **con-tam′i-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* — **con-tam′i-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv), *a.*
con-temn′ (-tĕm′), *v. t.;* -TEMNED′ (-tĕmd′; *formerly* -tĕm′nĕd); -TEMN′ING (-tĕm′ĭng; -tĕm′nĭng). [L. *contemnere*, *-temptum; con- + temnere* to slight, despise.] To view or treat with contempt; scorn. — **Syn.** See DESPISE.
con′tem-plate (kŏn′tĕm-plāt; kŏn-tĕm′plāt), *v. t.;* -PLAT′ED (-plāt′ĕd); -PLAT′ING. [L. *contemplatus*, p. p. of *contemplari* to contemplate; *con- + templum*. See TEMPLE.] **1.** To view or consider with continued attention; meditate on. **2.** To have in view as contingent or probable, or as an end or intention; look forward to. — **Syn.** Behold, study, ponder, muse, reflect on; intend, design, plan, propose, purpose. — *v. i.* To think studiously; ponder; meditate.
con′tem-pla′tion (kŏn′tĕm-plā′shŭn), *n.* Act of contemplating; meditation; expectation; intention.
con-tem′pla-tive (kŏn-tĕm′plȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or addicted to, contemplation. — **Syn.** See PENSIVE. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*
con′tem-pla′tor (kŏn′tĕm-plā′tẽr), *n.* One who contemplates.
con-tem′po-ra′ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm′pō-rā′nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contemporaneus; con- + tempus* time.] Contemporary. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPORARY. — **con-tem′po-ra′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tem′po-ra′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*
con-tem′po-ra-ry (-tĕm′pō-rā-rĭ), *a.* [*con-* + L. *temporarius* belonging to time, *tempus* time.] **1.** Living, occurring, or existing at the same time; contemporaneous; hence, historically present. **2.** Of the same age; coeval.
Syn. CONTEMPORARY, CONTEMPORANEOUS, SYNCHRONOUS, SIMULTANEOUS, COINCIDENT agree in the idea of existing, living, or occurring at the same time. In CONTEMPORARY and CONTEMPORANEOUS (of which *contemporary* is applied more often to persons, *contemporaneous* to events) the time regarding which agreement is implied is indefinite; as, a history of one's *contemporaries*, their reigns were *contemporaneous*. SYNCHRONOUS implies an exact correspondence between the (usually brief) periods of time involved; SIMULTANEOUS more often denotes agreement in the same point or instant of time. COINCIDENT applies to events regarded as falling or happening (sometimes in a notable or singular manner) at the same time.
— *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One contemporary with another.
con-tempt′ (kŏn-tĕmpt′), *n.* [L. *contemptus*, fr. *contemnere*. See CONTEMN.] **1.** Act of contemning; the feeling with which one regards something esteemed mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn. **2.** State of being despised; disgrace. **3.** An act or expression denoting contempt. **4.** *Law.* Willful disobedience to, or open disrespect of, a court of justice or a legislative body. — **Syn.** Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect.
con-tempt′i-ble (-tĕmp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of, or held in, contempt; despicable. **2.** Scornful; contemptuous. *Obs.* — **con-tempt′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-tempt′i-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. Vile, low, mean, base, sorry, insignificant, inferior, beggarly, groveling. — CONTEMPTIBLE, DESPICABLE, PITIFUL, PALTRY. CONTEMPTIBLE applies to whatever is worthy of contempt; DESPICABLE often implies keen and scornful, sometimes indignant, disapprobation. PITIFUL suggests such littleness or insignificance as stirs contemptuous pity. PALTRY suggests pettiness or worthlessness.
con-temp′tu-ous (-tĕmp′tū-ŭs), *a.* Expressing contempt or disdain. — **con-temp′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-tu-ous-ness**, *n.*
Syn. Haughty, arrogant, insolent, supercilious, contumelious. — CONTEMPTUOUS, SCORNFUL, DISDAINFUL. CONTEMPTUOUS expresses one's attitude towards what is deemed contemptible, or mean, vile, or worthless; as, he replied with *contemptuous* brevity. SCORNFUL implies proud, often mocking, sometimes scathing, contempt; as, a *scornful* rejection of the offered conditions of peace. DISDAINFUL implies haughty, sometimes even insolent, disregard or contempt.
con-tend′ (-tĕnd′), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *contendere*, *-tentum; con- + tendere* to stretch.] To strive in opposition or rivalry; compete; also, to strive in debate; argue. — *v. t.* To maintain; assert; argue. — **con-tend′er**, *n.*
con′tent (kŏn′tĕnt; kŏn-tĕnt′), *n.; usually in pl.*, CONTENTS. [L. *contentum*, p. p. neut. of *continere*. See CONTAIN.] **1.** That which is contained, as in a cask, bale, or room; the matter treated in a document or the like. **2.** Constituent or significant part or element; real meaning. **3.** Power of containing; capacity; hence, extent; size. **4.** *Geom.* Quantity of space or matter within certain limits.
con-tent′ (kŏn-tĕnt′), *a.* [F., fr. L. *contentus*, p. p. of *continere* to hold together, restrain. See CONTAIN.] **1.** Having the desires limited by what one has; satisfied. **2.** Willing; assenting. — *n.* **1.** State of being content; esp., habitual satisfaction or mental ease and quietude. **2.** That which makes one content. — *v. t.* To make content.
Syn. Suffice, appease, gratify. — CONTENT, SATISFY. To CONTENT is to bring to the point where one is not disquieted or disturbed by desire, even though not every wish is fully gratified; to SATISFY is to appease fully one's desires.
con-tent′ed (-tĕn′tĕd; 24), *p. a.* Content. — **con-tent′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tent′ed-ness**, *n.*
con-ten′tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of contending. **2.** A point or position taken in contending, or arguing.
Syn. Struggle, contest, conflict, combat, quarrel, feud; controversy, dissension, litigation, variance, disagreement, debate; competition, rivalry, emulation. — CONTENTION, STRIFE imply a struggle between two or more parties, and are often used with little or no distinction. Both words are occasionally used in a good or a neutral sense. More commonly, STRIFE is the stronger word, implying violent or angry discord, CONTENTION suggesting rather altercation in words, or a factious or quarrelsome temper.
con-ten′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Given to, relating to, involving, or characterized by, contention. — **Syn.** Quarrelsome, pugnacious, dissentious, wrangling. See BELLIGERENT. — **con-ten′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **con-ten′tious-ness**, *n.*
con-tent′ment (kŏn-tĕnt′mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of contenting; state or fact of being contented.
con-ter′mi-nous (kŏn-tûr′mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *conterminus*.] Having the same bounds, or limits.
con-test′ (kŏn-tĕst′), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *contestari* to call to witness; *con- + testari* to be a witness, *testis* witness.] **1.** To contend about or for; oppose; dispute. **2.** To strive earnestly to gain, hold, or maintain. **3** *Law.* To litigate.

— **Syn.** Controvert, debate, argue, contend. — *v. i.* To engage in contention; to contend; — followed by *with*.

con'test (kŏn'tĕst), *n.* Earnest struggle for superiority, victory, defense, etc.; competition; strife; argument; an encounter, as in arms. — **con-test'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. Battle, dispute, altercation, contention. — CONTEST, CONFLICT, COMBAT, FIGHT, AFFRAY, FRAY. CONTEST is now applicable to any struggle, whether friendly or hostile, for a common object, and often implies considerable duration. CONFLICT implies a closer engagement, as in actual fighting. COMBAT is less commonly used in a fig. sense; it implies esp. an armed encounter between two (individuals or groups), often for the determination of a dispute. FIGHT usually implies a hand-to-hand conflict; it ranges in dignity from a spiritual struggle to actual fisticuffs. AFFRAY and FRAY (occasionally more dignified in connotation) commonly refer to a tumultuous disturbance or brawl.

con-test'ant (kŏn-tĕs'tănt), *n.* One who contests.

con'tes-ta'tion (kŏn'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Contention.

con'text (kŏn'tĕkst), *n.* [L. *contextus*, fr. *contexere* to weave, join together; *con-* + *texere* to weave.] The part or parts of a discourse preceding, following, or intimately associated with, a "text," or passage, or a word. — **con-tex'tu-al** (kŏn-tĕks'tū-ăl), *a.* — **con-tex'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-tex'ture (kŏn-tĕks'tūr), *n.* Arrangement and union of constituent parts; constitution; texture.

con'ti-gu'i-ty (kŏn'tĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being contiguous. **2.** A continuous mass; a stretch.

con-tig'u-ous (kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *contiguus*.] In contact; touching; also, loosely, near, though not in contact; adjoining. — **Syn.** Conterminous, abutting. See ADJACENT. — **con-tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tig'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

con'ti-nence (kŏn'tĭ-nĕns), **con'ti-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Self-command; self-restraint, esp. as to sexual indulgence.

con'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *continens*, *-entis*, prop., p. pr. of *continere* to hold together, to repress.] **1.** Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; specifically, self-restrained as to sexual indulgence. **2.** Serving to restrain; restrictive. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** That which contains anything; receptacle. **2.** A continuous extent or mass, esp. of land; mainland. **3.** One of the grand divisions of land on the globe, usually regarded as six, — North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. — **con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

con'ti-nen'tal (-nĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a continent. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the mainland of Europe. **3.** [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* Of or pert. to the confederated colonies in the time of the Revolution. — *n.* One belonging to a continent or the Continent; *Amer. Hist.* [*cap.*], a soldier in the Continental army.

con-tin'gence (kŏn-tĭn'jĕns), *n.* Contact; touching.

con-tin'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being contingent. **2.** That, as a result or an event, which is contingent. — **Syn.** Casualty, accident, chance.

con-tin'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *contingens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *contingere* to touch on all sides, happen; *con-* + *tangere* to touch.] **1.** Liable, but not certain, to occur; possible. **2.** Happening from unforeseen causes, or subject to unforeseen conditions; chance. **3.** Dependent (on a preceding uncertain event or situation); conditional. — **Syn.** Provisional, casual, fortuitous. — *n.* **1.** That which is contingent. **2.** That which falls to one in a division or apportionment; esp., a quota of troops.

con-tin'u-al (-ū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Marked by continuity; continuous. **2.** Occurring in steady and rapid succession; very frequent; often repeated. — **con-tin'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Uninterrupted, uninterrupted, unremitting, unbroken, connected, continued; uniform, regular, invariable; unceasing, ceaseless; eternal, endless, everlasting; undying, imperishable, enduring, permanent. — CONTINUAL, CONTINUOUS, CONSTANT, INCESSANT, PERPETUAL, PERENNIAL. CONTINUAL implies a close or unceasing succession or recurrence, CONTINUOUS, an uninterrupted continuity or union, of objects or parts; as, terms of *continual* recurrence; a *continuous* series. As applied to objects in the singular, *continual* also often stresses the idea of going on in time, rather than (like *continuous*) that of unbroken connection or substance; thus, *continual* industry implies that one is always at it; *continuous* labor, that the work itself is performed at a stretch. *Continuous* refers to both time and space; *continual*, only to time; as, a *continuous* (not *continual*) expanse, a *continual* (or *continuous*) noise. CONSTANT implies a uniform, persistent, or "standing" occurrence; as, *constant* mistakes. INCESSANT implies ceaseless activity; PERPETUAL, unfailing repetition or lasting duration; as, an *incessant* cough; *perpetual* colds. PERENNIAL adds the implication of exhaustlessness or constant renewal; as, the *perennial* beauty of a good nature.

con-tin'u-ance (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ăns), *n.* **1.** A continuing in a state or course; duration; stay. **2.** Uninterrupted succession; continuation. **3.** *Law.* Adjournment to a fixed future day. **4.** A continuation or sequel. — **Syn.** See CONTINUATION.

con-tin'u-ate (-ăt), *a.* Uninterrupted; continued.

con-tin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of continuing; state of being continued. **2.** Act of carrying on or resuming after an interruption; also, that which extends, increases, supplements, or carries on.

Syn. CONTINUATION, CONTINUANCE, CONTINUITY. CONTINUATION suggests prolongation or resumption; CONTINUANCE, duration, perseverance, or stay; CONTINUITY, uninterrupted or unbroken connection, sequence, or extent.

con-tin'ue (-tĭn'ū), *v. i.*; -TIN'UED (-ūd); -TIN'U-ING. [F. *continuer*, L. *continuare*, *-tinuatum*, to connect, continue, fr. *continuus*. See CONTINUOUS.] **1.** To remain in a given place or condition; abide; stay. **2.** To be durable; endure; last. **3.** To be constant in any course; persist; persevere. — *v. t.* **1.** To protract or extend in duration; persist in. **2.** To carry onward; extend; prolong; produce; of a legal proceeding, to keep on the calendar or undecided. **3.** To retain; suffer or cause to remain. — **con-tin'u-er** (-ū-ĕr), *n.*

con'ti-nu'i-ty (kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being continuous. — **Syn.** See CONTINUATION.

con-tin'u-ous (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *continuus*, fr. *continere* to hold together.] Having contiguity of parts; without break, cessation, or interruption; unbroken; continued. — **Syn.** See CONTINUAL. — **con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

con-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *contortus*, p. p. of *contorquere* to twist; *con-* + *torquere* to twist.] To twist; twist together; turn away; bend. — **Syn.** Wrest, deform, pervert, distort. — **con-tor'tion** (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* — **con-tor'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

con-tor'tion-ist, *n.* An acrobat who contorts his body into unnatural postures.

con'tour' (kŏn'tōōr' ; kŏn'tōōr'), *n.* [F., fr. *contourner* to mark the outlines; *con-* + *tourner* to turn.] The outline of a figure or body; a line or lines representing such an outline. — **Syn.** See FORM.

con'tour' line. A line connecting the points on a surface, as of a mountain, that have the same elevation.

con'tra- (kŏn'trə-). A prefix from Latin *contra*, signifying *against*, *contrary*, *in opposition*, etc.

con'tra-band (-bănd), *n.* [It. *contrabbando*; *contra* + *bando* ban, proclamation.] **1.** Illegal or prohibited traffic. **2.** Contraband goods; also, smuggled goods. **3.** Short for CONTRABAND OF WAR. **4.** A negro slave who, during the Civil War, escaped to, or was brought within, the Union lines; — from a decision of General Butler's that such slaves were contraband of war. *U. S.* — **contraband of war**, that which, by international law, cannot be supplied to one belligerent except at the risk of seizure and condemnation by the other. — *a.* Prohibited or excluded by law or treaty; forbidden.

con'tra-clock'wise' (-klŏk'wīz'), *adv.* In a direction opposite to that of the motion of the hands of a timepiece.

con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *contractus*, p. p. of *contrahere* to contract; *con-* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To establish or undertake by contract. **2.** To betroth; affiance. **3.** To bring on; incur; acquire. **4.** To draw together; reduce; lessen. **5.** To draw together so as to wrinkle. — **Syn.** Abridge, epitomize, narrow. See INCUR. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a contract. **2.** To be contracted, or reduced; shrink. — **Syn.** See CONDENSE.

con'tract (kŏn'trăkt), *n.* **1.** *Law.* An agreement, esp. one legally enforceable, between two or more persons to do or forbear something; bargain; compact; covenant; also, the written evidence of such an agreement. **2.** Specifically, the formal agreement of marriage or of betrothal.

Syn. Arrangement, understanding, convention, pact. — CONTRACT, AGREEMENT, BARGAIN, COMPACT, COVENANT imply a mutual arrangement between two parties. AGREEMENT is the most general term; it often implies little more than a mutual understanding. CONTRACT applies esp. to such formal agreements as are legally binding; BARGAIN, esp. to agreements regarding purchase and sale. A COMPACT is a stronger and more solemn contract, often applying to alliances between states; COVENANT often has specific reference to solemn religious engagements.

con-tract'ed (kŏn-trăk'tĕd ; 24), *p. a.* Subjected to contraction; as: **a** Drawn together; shrunken; wrinkled; shortened. **b** Narrow; illiberal. **c** Bargained for; betrothed. — **con-tract'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **con-tract'ed-ness**, *n.*

con-tract'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

con-trac'tile (kŏn-trăk'tĭl), *a.* Tending or able to contract; contractive. — **con'trac-til'i-ty** (kŏn'trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

con-trac'tion (kŏn-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of contracting; state of being contracted. **2.** The shortening of a word, or of two words, by omission of a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more syllables to one; also, the result of such a shortening; as, *ne'er* for *never*; *don't* for *do not*.

con-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to contract; pertaining to or causing contraction.

con-trac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who contracts to do anything for another, esp. to perform work or supply articles on a large scale at a certain price or rate. **2.** One that contracts, shortens, or narrows, as a muscle.

con'tra-dance', **con'tra-danse'** (kŏn'trȧ-dȧns'). Vars. of CONTREDANCE.

con'tra-dict' (-dĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *contradictus*, p. p. of *contradicere* to speak against; *contra* + *dicere* to speak.] **1.** To assert the contrary of; deny the truth of, as of a statement or a speaker; impugn. **2.** To resist; oppose. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To oppose in words; gainsay. — **con'tra-dict'er**, *n.*

con'tra-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An assertion of the contrary. **2.** Direct opposition; absolute logical incompatibility, as of a statement that a thing *is* and *is not* in the same way and at the same time. **3.** That which is contradictory. — **con'tra-dic'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

con'tra-dic'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Self-contradictory. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Inclined to contradict or cavil.

con'tra-dic'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to contradict; of the nature of, or given to, contradiction. — **Syn.** See OPPOSITE. — **con'tra-dic'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-dic'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

con'tra-dis-tinc'tion (dĭs-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Act of contradistinguishing; distinction by contrast; — chiefly in *in contradistinction to*. — **con'tra-dis-tinc'tive** (-tĭŋk'tĭv), *a.*

con'tra-dis-tin'guish (-tĭŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t.* To distinguish by a contrast of opposite qualities.

con'tra-in'di-cate (-ĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t. Med.* To indicate a remedy or treatment contrary to (a particular remedy or treatment, as that indicated by the general symptoms).

con-tral'to (kŏn-trăl'tō ; -trȧl'tō), *n.* ; *pl.* E. **-tos** (-tōz), It. **-ti** (-tē). [It., fr. *contra* + *alto* alto.] *Music.* **a** The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; the alto or countertenor, intermediate between tenor and soprano, and having the range of about *g* to *c‴*. **b** The voice or singer performing this part.

con'tra-po-si'tion (kŏn'trȧ-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A placing over against; opposition; antithesis.

con'tra-ri'e-ty (kŏn'trȧ-rī'ē-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being contrary. **2.** Something contrary; an inconsistency; discrepancy.

con'tra-ri-ly (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ-lĭ ; kŏn'trâ-), *adv.* of CONTRARY.

con'tra-ri-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Contrariety.

con-tra'ri-ous (kŏn-trâ'rĭ-ŭs ; -trâr'ĭ-ŭs ; 3), *a.* Having contrariety; perverse. *Archaic.*

con'tra-ri-wise' (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ-wīz' ; kŏn'trâ-), *adv.* **1.** On the contrary. **2.** Conversely. **3.** Perversely; contrarily.

con'tra-ry (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ ; kŏn'trâ-), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *contrarius*, fr. *contra* against.] **1.** Opposed; contradictory; inconsistent. **2.** Opposed to one's interests or desires; unfavorable; — new only of wind, weather, etc. **3.** Opposite in direction. **4.** Given to opposition; perverse. — **Syn.** Adverse, repugnant, hostile, inimical, discordant. See OPPOSITE. — *n.* ; *pl.* **-ries** (-rĭz). **1.** Either of two things or objects having contrary or opposite qualities. **2.** The opposite of what has been already said or posited; as, proofs show the *contrary*. — (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ ; kŏn-trâ'rĭ ; -trâr'ĭ), *v. t.*; **-ried** (-rĭd) ; **-ry-ing**. To act contrary to; oppose; contradict. *Obs.*

con-trast' (kŏn-trȧst'), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. LL., fr. L. *contra* + *stare* to stand.] To form a contrast. — *v. t.* To put in, or set off by, contrast.

con'trast (kŏn'trȧst), *n.* **1.** Opposition or unlikeness of associated things or qualities, esp. as shown by juxtaposition or comparison. **2.** A thing or quality in such contrast to another.

con'tra-vene' (kŏn'trȧ-vēn'), *v. t.* ; **-vened'** (-vēnd') ; **-ven'ing** (-vēn'ĭŋg). [fr. LL. *contravenire* ; L. *contra* + *venire* to come.] **1.** To go or act contrary to; infringe, as a law. **2.** To oppose in principle or effect; defeat. — **Syn.** See DENY. — **con'tra-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.*

con'tre-dance', **con'tre-danse'** (kŏn'trĕ-dȧns'), *n.* A form of dance based upon the country-dance, in which the partners are face to face, or in opposite lines.

‖ **con'tre-temps'** (kŏN'tr'-tȧN'), *n.* ; *pl.* **-temps** (*F.* **-tȧN'**). [F.] An untoward accident; hitch.

con-trib'ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* ; **-ut-ed** (-ū-tĕd) ; **-ut-ing** (-ū-tĭŋg). [L. *contributus*, p. p. of *contribuere* to bring together, add; *con-* + *tribuere* to grant.] To give in common with others. — *v. i.* To give a part to a common stock; lend aid to a common purpose. — **Syn.** See CONDUCE.

con'tri-bu'tion (kŏn'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A levy or impost, esp. an extraordinary one; tax. **2.** Act of contributing; that which is contributed.

con-trib'u-tive (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Contributing, or tending to contribute. — **con-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.*

con-trib'u-tor (-tĕr), *n.* One that contributes; specif., one who writes articles for a newspaper or periodical.

con-trib'u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Contributing; subject to levy. **2.** Of the nature of or forming a contribution. — *n.* ; *pl.* **-ries** (-rĭz). One that contributes.

con'trite (kŏn'trīt), *a.* [L. *contritus* bruised, p. p. of *conterere* to grind, bruise ; *con-* + *terere* to rub, grind.] **1.** Broken down with grief and penitence; humbly penitent. **2.** Proceeding from contrition. — **Syn.** Repentant sorrowful. — **con'trite-ly**, *adv.* — **con'trite-ness**, *n.*

con-tri'tion (kŏn-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* State of being contrite. **Syn.** Regret, compunction, self-reproach. — CONTRITION, PENITENCE, REPENTANCE. In theological usage, CONTRITION denotes deep sorrow for sin, growing out of love toward God; but it has, also, a more general application. PENITENCE and REPENTANCE imply sorrow for what is past, and purposed amendment, — *penitence* emphasizing the element of feeling, *repentance*, that of a new purpose.

con-triv'a-ble (-trĭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* See **-ABLE**.

con-triv'ance (kŏn-trĭv'ȧns), *n.* **1.** Act or faculty of contriving; also, disposition of parts or causes by design; adaptation. **2.** A thing contrived or used in contriving; a device. — **Syn.** Plan, scheme, project, design, artifice, shift; invention, machine. See DEVICE.

con-trive' (-trĭv'), *v. t.* ; **-trived'** (-trĭvd') ; **-triv'ing** (-trĭv'ĭŋg). [fr. OF., fr. *con-* + *trover* to find.] **1.** To form, fabricate, or make, by ingenuity; devise. **2.** To effect; bring about by device, scheme, or stratagem. — **Syn.** Invent, discover, plan, design, project, plot. — *v. i.* To make devices; plan; scheme; plot. — **con-triv'er** (-trĭv'ĕr), *n.*

con-trol' (-trōl'), *v. t.* ; **-trolled'** (-trōld') ; **-trol'ling**. [fr. F., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *rôle* roll, catalogue.] **1.** To check or regulate (payments, etc.). **2.** To exercise restraining or directing influence over; hence, to hold from action; curb. — **Syn.** Restrain, rule, govern, guide, regulate, hinder, direct; counteract, subdue. — *n.* **1.** Power or authority to control. **2.** One that serves to control; as: **a** Reservo; restraint. **b** A check; controller. — **Syn.** Regulation, check, restraint. — **con-trol'la-blo** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

con-trol'ler (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** An officer for checking expenditure; a comptroller. **2.** One that controls or governs. — **con-trol'ler-ship**, *n.* — **con-trol'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

con'tro-ver'sial (kŏn'trō-vûr'shăl), *a.* Subject or relating to, or consisting of, controversy; disputatious. — **con'tro-ver'sial-ist**, *n.* — **con'tro-ver'sial-ly**, *adv.*

con'tro-ver'sy (kŏn'trō-vûr'sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* **-sies** (-sĭz). [L. *controversia*, fr. *controversus* turned against, disputed ; *contro-* = *contra* + *versus*, p. p. See VERSION.] Act or instance of controverting; esp., a discussion, dispute, or debate; sometimes, a quarrel. — **Syn.** Disputation, disagreement, altercation, contention, wrangle, strife.

con'tro-vert (kŏn'trō-vûrt ; kŏn'trō-vûrt'), *v. t.* To debate, dispute, or oppose in words; contest; oppose. — **Syn.** See DENY. — **con'tro-vert'er**, *n.* — **con'tro-vert'i-ble** (kŏn'trō-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* — **-vert'i-bly**, *adv.* — **con'tro-vert'ist**, *n.*

con'tu-ma'cious (kŏn'tū-mā'shŭs), *a.* Exhibiting contumacy; obstinate. — **Syn.** Stubborn, unyielding, headstrong, perverse, disobedient; unruly, refractory, intractable, mutinous, seditious, riotous, insubordinate, rebellious. — **con'tu-ma'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **con'tu-ma'cious-ness**, *n.*

con'tu-ma-cy (kŏn'tū-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* **-cies** (-sĭz). [L. *contumacia*, fr. *contumax*, *-acis*, insolent.] Quality or state of being contumacious; pertinacious resistance to authority.

con'tu-me'li-ous (-mē'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* Exhibiting contumely. — **Syn.** See OPPROBRIOUS. — **con'tu-me'li-ous-ly**, *adv.*

con'tu-me-ly (kŏn'tū-mĕ-lĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* **-lies** (-lĭz). [L. *contumelia*.] **1.** Rudeness compounded of haughtiness and contempt; scornful insolence; disdain. **2.** An instance or exhibition of contumely (sense 1); insult.

con-tuse' (kŏn-tūz'), *v. t.* ; **-tused'** (-tūzd') ; **-tus'ing** (-tūz'ĭŋg). [L. *contusus*, p. p. of *contundere* to beat, crush;

con- + *tundere* to beat.] To bruise; injure or disorganize a part of without breaking the skin.

con-tu'sion (kŏn-tū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of contusing; state of being contused. **2.** A bruise.

co-nun'drum (kō-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* **1.** A kind of riddle or puzzling question of which the answer is or involves a pun. **2.** A thing that puzzles. — **Syn.** See ENIGMA.

con'va-lesce' (kŏn'vă-lĕs'), *v. i.*; -LESCED' (-lĕst'); -LESC'ING. [L. *convalescere*; *con-* + *valescere* to grow strong, *valere* to be strong.] To recover health and strength, esp. gradually, after sickness; to get better. — **con'va-les'cence** (-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* — **con'va-les'cent** (-ĕnt), *a. & n.*

con-vec'tion (kŏn-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *convectio*, fr. *convehere* to bring together; *con-* + *vehere* to carry.] A conveying or transmitting; esp., *Physics*, transfer or transmission, as of heat, by means of currents in liquids or gases.

con-vene' (kŏn-vēn'), *v. t.*; -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING. [L. *convenire*; *con-* + *venire* to come.] To come together, as in one body; assemble. — **Syn.** Meet, congregate, collect, unite. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to assemble; convoke. **2.** To summon before a tribunal. — **con-ven'er** (-vēn'ĕr), *n.*

con-ven'lence (-vēn'yĕns), **con-ven'len-cy** (-yĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CES (-sĕz), -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being convenient, as of place, time, etc. **2.** Freedom from discomfort or trouble; personal ease. **3.** A convenient condition or time. **4.** That which promotes comfort or advantage; specif., an appliance or utensil for personal ease or comfort.

con-ven'lent (-yĕnt), *a.* [L. *conveniens*, *-entis*, suitable, p. pr. of *convenire*. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** Fit; adapted; proper. *Archaic.* **2.** Suited to or affording ease, comfort, or advantage; saving trouble. — **Syn.** Suitable, adapted, fitted, handy, commodious. — **con-ven'lent-ly**, *adv.*

con'vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* [L. *conventus* a meeting, L. also, a convent. See CONVENE, *v. i.*] **1.** A community of recluses, as monks, friars, or esp. (popularly) nuns, devoted to a religious life under a superior. **2.** A monastery or nunnery; esp. (popularly), a nunnery. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER.

con-vent' (kŏn-vĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To convene. *Obs.*

con-ven'ti-cle (-vĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*.] **1.** An assembly. *Obs.* **2.** An assembly for religious worship, esp. a secret or illegal one.

con-ven'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of convening. **2.** A body of persons, as of delegates, members of a party, etc., met for a common purpose; as, a political *convention*. **3.** Agreement or an agreement; contract; covenant. **4.** General concurrence as the basis of any custom, opinion, or the like; hence, fixed custom or usage; conventionality. **5.** A rule or usage based on general agreement; a conventionalism.

con-ven'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, convention or a convention; growing out of, or depending on, custom or general agreement; formal. **2.** *Fine Arts.* Following conventions in design, technique, or conception. — **con-ven'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **con-ven'tion-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-ven'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being conventional, esp. in social intercourse; also, that which is established by conventional use; a conventional usage, practice, or thing.

con-ven'tu-al (-vĕn'tū-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a convent. — *n.* An inmate of a convent.

con-verge' (-vûrj'), *v. i.*; -VERGED' (-vûrjd'); -VERG'ING (-vûr'jĭng). [L. *convergere*; *con-* + *vergere* to turn, incline.] To tend to one point or line; incline and approach nearer together. — *v. t.* To cause to converge.

con-ver'gence (-vûr'jĕns) } *n.*; *pls.* -GENCES (-jĕn-sĕz),
con-ver'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ) } -GENCIES (-sĭz). Act, condition, or quality of converging; tendency to one point.

con-ver'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* Tending to one point or focus or line; approaching each other.

con-vers'a-ble (-vûr'să-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being readily conversed with; also, disposed to converse. **2.** Pertaining to, or suitable for, converse or social intercourse. — **con-vers'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **con-vers'a-bly**, *adv.*

con'ver-sant (kŏn'vĕr-sănt), *a.* [L. *conversans*, p. pr. of *conversari* to associate with.] **1.** Accustomed to dwell. *Obs.* **2.** Having frequent or familiar intercourse; intimately acquainted. **3.** Familiar by use or study; well informed. — **Syn.** Acquainted, learned, versed, practiced.

con'ver-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *conversatio*. See CONVERSE.] **1.** An abiding. *Obs.* **2.** Manner of living; conduct. *Archaic.* **3.** Social interchange or intercourse. **4.** Colloquial discourse; also, an instance of this; talk. **5.** A meeting for conversation. *Obs.* **6.** Occupation, as with an object of study; hence, close intimacy. — **Syn.** Communion, familiarity; conference, dialogue, colloquy, chat.

con'ver-sa'tion-al (kŏn'vĕr-sā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* **1.** Ready to converse; given to conversation. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, conversation. — **con'ver-sa'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

con'ver-sa'tion-al-ist, *n.* A conversationist.

con'ver-sa'tion-ist, *n.* One who converses much or well.

‖ **con'ver-sa'zi-o'ne** (kŏn'vĕr-sät'sē-ō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ZIONES (-nāz), It. -ZIONI (-nē). [It.] A meeting, esp. in the evening, for conversation and social recreation.

con-verse' (kŏn-vûrs'), *v. i.*; -VERSED' (-vûrst'); -VERS'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *conversari* to associate with; *con-* + *versari* to be turned, live, *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To hold intercourse; deal; traffic; associate familiarly. **2.** To interchange thoughts and opinions in speech; talk. — **Syn.** See TALK.

con'verse (kŏn'vûrs), *n.* **1.** Intercourse, intimate association. **2.** Familiar discourse; conversation; talk.

con'verse, *a.* [L. *conversus*, p. p.] Turned about; reversed or opposite in order or relation; acting oppositely or contrarily. — *n.* **1.** In general, that which is related to something else in a way that is converse, or turned; the opposite. **2.** *Logic.* A proposition obtained from another by interchanging the terms; as, the *converse* of "None but the brave deserves the fair" is "None but the fair deserves the brave." *Converse* is not to be confused with *opposite* or *reverse*; thus, the *opposite* of "None but the brave deserves the fair" is "All but the brave deserve the fair."

con'verse-ly (kŏn'vĕrs-lĭ; kŏn-vûrs'-), *adv.* of CONVERSE, *a.*

con-vers'er (kŏn-vûr'sĕr), *n.* One who converses.

con-ver'sion (kŏn-vûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of converting; state of being converted. **2.** *Theol* A spiritual and moral change attending a change of belief, with conviction, from what is false or worldly to what is true or godly.

con-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *convertere*, *-versum*; *con-* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn. *Obs.*, exc.: *Logic.* To change (a proposition) so that the subject becomes the predicate. See CONVERSE, *n.*, 2. **2.** To change or turn from one belief or course to another. **3.** *Theol.* To produce spiritual conversion in (any one). **4.** To change from one state to another; transform; transmute. **5.** To divert from one use to another; *Law*, to appropriate dishonestly or illegally. **6.** To exchange for an equivalent; as, to *convert* goods into money. — **Syn.** See TRANSFORM. — *v. i.* To be converted.

con'vert (kŏn'vûrt), *n.* A person converted in opinion or practice; esp., *Theol.*, one who experiences conversion.

Syn. CONVERT, PROSELYTE. CONVERT implies a hearty, usually genuine, embracing of a creed, opinion, or doctrine previously rejected or, at least, not accepted. PROSELYTE is properly an adherent of one system (esp. religious) who has transferred himself, or been gained over, to another, often suggesting unworthy or ulterior motives.

con-vert'er (kŏn-vûr'tĕr), *n.* One that converts.

con-vert'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted. — **Syn.** See RECIPROCAL. — **con-ver'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **con-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

con'vert-ite (kŏn'vĕrt-tīt), *n.* A convert. *Archaic.*

con'vex (-vĕks), *a.* [L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, convex, concave, fr. *convehere* to bring together.] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form; regularly protuberant or bulging; — in opposition to *concave*. — *n.* A convex body, surface, or part. — **con-vex'i-ty** (kŏn-vĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **con'vex-ly**, *adv.* — **con'vex-ness**, *n.*

con-vex'o-. A combining form for *convex*; as in: **con-vex'o-con'cave** (kŏn-vĕk'sō-kŏn'kāv), *a. Optics.* Convex on one side and concave on the other. — **con-vex'o-con'vex**, *a. Optics.* Convex on both sides; double convex.

con-vey' (kŏn-vā'), *v. t.* [OF. *conveier*, *convoier*, to escort, convey, fr. LL. *conviare*; L. *con-* + *via* way.] **1.** To bear from one place to another; carry; transport. **2.** To serve as a medium or conduit for; transmit. **3.** To impart, as by language. **4.** To transfer or deliver to another, as the title to property by a deed. **5.** To manage, esp. with privacy or craft *Obs.* — **con-vey'er** (-ĕr), **con-vey'or** (-ĕr), *n.*

con-vey'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying. **2.** Means or way of conveying; esp.: **a** A written instrument for conveying the title to property. **b** A vehicle; carriage. — **con-vey'anc-er** (-ăn-sĕr), *n.*

con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *p. a.* [L. *convictus*, p. p. See CONVINCE.] Proved or found guilty. — *v. t.* To prove or find guilty. — **Syn.** Confute, convince, confound.

con'vict (kŏn'vĭkt), *n.* One convicted of, and under sentence for, a serious crime. — **Syn.** Malefactor, criminal, felon.

con-vic′tion (kŏn-vĭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A convicting; state of being convicted. **2.** A convincing of error, or compelling the admission of a truth; confutation. **3.** State of being convinced; strong persuasion or belief. — **Syn.** See BELIEF.
con-vic′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Producing conviction.
con-vince′ (-vĭns′), *v. t.*; -VINCED′ (-vĭnst′); -VINC′ING (-vĭn′sĭng). [L. *convincere, -victum*, to refute, convict, prove; *con-* + *vincere* to conquer.] **1.** To overpower. *Obs.* **2.** To overcome and persuade by argument. **3.** To convict. *Archaic.* — **con-vince′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **con-vin′ci-ble** (-vĭn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* — **con-vinc′ing-ly**, *adv.*
con-viv′i-al (-vĭv′ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *convivialis*, fr. *convivium* feast; *con-* + *vivere* to live.] Of or relating to a feast or entertainment; festive; gay. — **Syn.** See SOCIAL. — **con-viv′i-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **con-viv′i-al-ly**, *adv.*
con′vo-ca′tion (kŏn′vō-kā′shŭn), *n.* [See CONVOKE.] **1.** Act of convoking. **2.** An assembly convoked, esp. in the Anglican churches; convention.
con-voke′ (kŏn-vōk′), *v. t.*; -VOKED′ (-vōkt′); -VOK′ING (-vōk′ĭng). [L. *convocare*, p. p. *-catus*; *con-* + *vocare* to call.] To call together; assemble by summons. — **Syn.** Summon, convene.
con′vo-lute (kŏn′vō-lūt), *a.* [L. *convolutus*, p. p. of *convolvere*. See CONVOLVE.] Rolled together, one part on another. — **con′vo-lut′ed** (-lūt′ĕd), *a.*
con′vo-lu′tion (-lū′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A rolling or coiling together; a winding. **2.** A winding or fold, as of something rolled or folded on itself; a coil, whorl, or sinuosity.
con-volve′ (kŏn-vŏlv′), *v. t. & i.*; -VOLVED′ (-vŏlvd′); -VOLV′ING. [L. *convolvere, -volutum*; *con-* + *volvere* to roll.] To roll or wind together.
con-vol′vu-lus (-vŏl′vū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -LI (-lī). [L., bindweed, fr. *convolvere* to roll around; — from its twining stems.] Any of various erect or trailing or twining herbs of a genus (*Convolvulus*) including species called *bindweed* or, sometimes, *morning-glory.*
con-voy′ (-voi′), *v. t.* [F. *convoyer*. See CONVEY.] **1.** To accompany; guide; conduct. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** To accompany for protection, by sea or land; escort.
con′voy (kŏn′voi), *n.* **1.** Act of convoying, or attending for defense; state of being so attended. **2.** One that convoys another; escort. **3.** Conducting channel, medium, or way. *Obs.* **4.** One that is convoyed; esp., a merchant vessel or wagon train having an armed escort.
con-vulse′ (kŏn-vŭls′), *v. t.*; -VULSED′ (-vŭlst′); -VULS′ING. [L. *convulsus*, p. p. of *convellere* to tear up, shake; *con-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull.] To shake violently, lit. or fig.; agitate greatly. — **Syn.** Disturb, shake, tear, rend.
con-vul′sion (-vŭl′shŭn), *n.* **1.** (Usually in *pl.*) A violent and involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the muscles; spasm. **2.** Any violent irregular agitation; tumult. — **Syn.** Disturbance. See PAROXYSM. — **con-vul′sive** (-sĭv), *a.* — **con-vul′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **con-vul′sive-ness**, *n.*
co′ny, co′ney (kō′nĭ; kŭn′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES or -NEYS (-nĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *cuniculus* a rabbit, cony.] **1.** A rabbit; esp., the European rabbit. **2.** A hyrax.
co′ny-catch′, *v. t. & i.* To trick; gull. *Obs.* — **-catch′er**, *n.*
coo (kōō), *v. i.* [imitative.] **1.** To make the characteristic cry of the pigeon, or a sound suggestive of it. **2.** To converse in a loving way; as, billing and *cooing.* — *v. t.* To utter, express, or effect with a coo or coos. — *n.* The cry or call of one that coos. — **coo′er**, *n.*
cook (kŏŏk), *n.* [AS. *cōc*, fr. L. *cocus, coquus*, fr. *coquere* to cook.] One who prepares food to eat by cooking. — *v. t.* **1.** To prepare (food) by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; prepare or treat (anything) by heat. **2.** To prepare; hence, tamper with; falsify; — often with *up*; as, to *cook* up a story. *Colloq.* **3.** To undo; ruin; spoil. *Slang.* — *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of a cook. **2.** To be cooked.
cook′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that cooks something; esp., a special vessel or apparatus in which something is cooked.
cook′er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Art, process, or practice of cooking. **2.** A place for cooking.
cook′y, cook′ie (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A form of small cake; in the U. S., a small, flat, usually sweetened cake.
cool (kōōl), *a.* [AS. *cōl.*] **1.** Moderately cold; lacking in warmth. **2.** Not retaining or admitting heat; as, a *cool* dress. **3.** Not ardent or passionate; deliberate; self-possessed. **4.** Manifesting coldness or dislike. **5.** Quietly impudent; audacious. **6.** Stated, estimated, or the like, with calm deliberation or without exaggeration.
Syn. Calm, self-possessed, unruffled, unmoved, tranquil. — COOL, COMPOSED, COLLECTED, IMPERTURBABLE, NONCHALANT. COOL (see OFFICIOUS) implies freedom from heat, passion, or excitement; as, *cool* as a veteran. COMPOSED suggests calmness or tranquillity; COLLECTED, self-possession, esp. in the face of difficulty or danger; both are opposed to *distracted.* That is IMPERTURBABLE which is not readily abashed or disconcerted; as, *imperturbable* common sense. NONCHALANT implies indifference or unconcern; as, he twirled his cane *nonchalantly* as he walked.
— *n.* **1.** Something that is cool; cool time, place, etc. **2.** Coolness. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To become or make cool. **2.** To calm; allay; moderate. — **cool′ish**, *a.*
cool′er (kōōl′ẽr), *n.* One that cools something; as: **a** Something that abates heat or, fig., passion. **b** A vessel used to cool liquids, etc. **c** A cooling drug. **d** A prison. *Slang.*
coo′lie, coo′ly (kōō′lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). Among Europeans in India, China, etc., a native unskilled laborer or porter; also, elsewhere, a cheap laborer from the Orient.
cool′ly (kōōl′lĭ), *adv.* In a cool manner.
cool′ness, *n.* State of being cool.
coom, coomb (kōōm), *n.* Soot; refuse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
coomb, combe, comb (kōōm; kōm), *n.* A narrow ravine-like valley. *Eng.*
coon (kōōn), *n.* **1.** A raccoon. **2.** A negro. *Slang, U. S.*
coop (kōōp), *n.* A cage or small inclosure, as for poultry; pen. — *v. t.* To confine in a coop; to confine narrowly.
coop′er (kōōp′ẽr; kŏŏp′ẽr), *n.* One who makes or repairs barrels, casks, etc. — *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper on.
coop′er-age (-āj), *n.* Work done by a cooper, or the pay for it; also, a cooper's shop.
co-öp′er-ate (kō-ŏp′ẽr-āt), *v. i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *coöperatus*, p. p. of *coöperari* to coöperate; *co-* + *operari* to work.] **1.** To act jointly with another or others. **2.** To join in coöperation (sense 2). — **Syn.** Contribute, conduce, combine. — **co-öp′er-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n.*
co-öp′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A coöperating; concurrent effort or labor. **2.** The association, or collective action, of persons for their common benefit, esp. in an industry. — **co-öp′er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* — **co-öp′er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*
co-ör′di-nate (-ôr′dĭ-nāt), *a.* [*co-* + L *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare* to regulate.] **1.** Equal in, or of the same, rank, order, or importance; not subordinate. **2.** Pert. to or involving coördination or coördinates. — *n.* **1.** One that is coördinate. **2.** *Math.* Any of two or more magnitudes that determine position, as of points, with reference to certain fixed points, lines, or planes. — (-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. **1.** To make or become coördinate. **2.** To adjust; harmonize. — **co-ör′di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **co-ör′di-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* — **co-ör′di-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv), *a.*
coot (kōōt), *n.* **1.** Any of certain ducklike birds of the rail family, with lobes along the sides of the toes. **2.** Any North American species of surf duck, or scoter.
cop (kŏp) *n.* [AS.] **1.** Top; crest. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A conical mass of thread, yarn, etc., wound on a spindle, tube, etc.
co-pai′ba (kō-pā′bȧ; -pī′bȧ), *n.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. Braz. *cupaúba.*] *Pharm.* A stimulant and diuretic oleoresin got from several species of South American and African trees.
co′pal (kō′păl), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *copalli* resin.] A resin from various tropical trees, used in making varnishes.
co-par′ce-na-ry (kō-pär′sē-nā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** *Law.* Joint heirship. **2.** Copartnership; joint ownership.
co-par′ce-ner (-nẽr), *n.* *Law.* A joint heir.
co-part′ner (kō-pärt′nẽr), *n.* Joint associate; partner; sharer. — **co-part′ner-ship**, *n.*
cope (kōp), *v. i.* **1.** To contest hostilely; struggle; now, usually, to contend on equal terms or with some success; match; — followed by *with.* **2.** To meet; encounter. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* *Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** To encounter; meet. **2.** To requite; match (*with*).
cope, *n.* [LL. *capa.*] **1.** A kind of ecclesiastical hooded cloak. **2.** Something likened to a cope, as a vault or canopy; esp., the vault of heaven; hence, vertex; height. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with or as with a cope or coping.
co′peck (kō′pĕk), *n.* Var. of KOPECK.
Co-per′ni-can (kō-pûr′nĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Copernicus (1473–1543), who taught the relationship of sun and planets now accepted as the true one.
cope′stone′ (kōp′stōn′), *n.* A stone for a coping; fig., finishing touch.
Co-phet′u-a (kō-fĕt′ū-ȧ), *n.* A legendary African king who married a beggar maid, Penelophon (spelt *Zenelophon* in Shakespeare's "Love's Labour 's Lost").
cop′i-er (kŏp′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who copies, as from an original; copyist **2.** An imitator.

cop'ing (kōp'ĭng), *n.* The highest course of a wall, often with a sloping top.

co'pi-ous (kō'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *copiosus*, fr. *copia* abundance.] **1.** Having or yielding an abundance; abounding (*in*); hence, full of thought, information, or the like; profuse in words. **2.** Large in amount; plentiful; abundant. — **Syn.** Ample, plenteous, rich, exuberant, overflowing. See PLENTIFUL. — **co'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **co'pi-ous-ness**, *n.*

copped (kŏpt), *a.* Rising to a top or head; conical; peaked.

cop'per (kŏp'ẽr), *n.* [L. *cuprum*, fr. *Cyprus*, anciently renowned for its copper mines.] **1.** A common metal, reddish in color, ductile, malleable, and very tenacious, and one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. Symbol, *Cu*; at. wt., 63.57. **2.** Something made of copper, as: **a** A copper (or bronze) coin. **b** A vessel, esp. a large boiler.

cop'per-as (-ăs), *n.* [F. *couperose.*] Ferrous sulphate, a green substance used in ink, in dyeing blacks, etc.

cop'per-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A poisonous snake of the eastern United States, allied to the rattlesnake, but without rattles. **2.** [*cap.*] A Northerner who sympathized with the South during the Civil War; — a nickname. *U. S.*

cop'per-plate' (-plāt'), *n.* **1.** A plate of copper on which a design or writing is engraved or etched. **2.** An impression from such a plate. **3.** Copperplate engraving or printing.

cop'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* Containing or like copper.

cop'pice (-ĭs), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. κόλαφος a blow, buffet.] A thicket or grove of small trees; copse.

cop'ra (kŏp'rä), *n.* [Malayalam *koppara* or Hind. *khōprā.*] Dried coconut meat, from which coconut oil is expressed.

copse (kŏps), *n.* [contr. from *coppice.*] A coppice.

Copt (kŏpt), *n.* An Egyptian of the native race descended from the ancient Hamites; a member of the Coptic Church, the native church of Egypt. — **Cop'tic** (kŏp'tĭk), *a. & n.*

cop'u-la (kŏp'ū-lä), *n.*; *E. pl.* -LAS (-läz). [L., bond.] *Gram.* A word (esp. a form of the verb *be*) used as expressing simply the relation between subject and predicate.

cop'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To unite, esp. in sexual intercourse. — **cop'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

cop'u-la-tive (-lă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *copulativus.*] Serving to connect; as, a *copulative* conjunction. Hence, *Gram.*: **a** Involving or containing connected clauses. **b** Of the nature of a copula; as, a *copulative* verb, that is, an intransitive verb taking a noun complement, as in, John *became* king; he *seemed* a hero. — *n.* A copulative word. — **cop'u-la-to-ry** (-lă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

cop'y (kŏp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COPIES (-ĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *copia* abundance, number, LL. also, a transcript; *co-* + root of *opes* riches.] **1.** An imitation or reproduction of an original work. **2.** That which is to be imitated or reproduced; pattern, or example, as of penmanship. **3.** Manuscript or printed matter to be set up in type. **4.** An individual one of a number of books, engravings, or the like, reproducing the same composition or work. — **Syn.** Transcript, counterfeit. See DUPLICATE. — *v. t. & i.*; COP'IED (-ĭd); COP'Y-ING. **1.** To make a copy or copies of; to write, print, engrave, or paint, after an original; reproduce. **2.** To imitate.

cop'y-hold' (-hōld'), *n.* In England and Ireland, tenure of lands by copy of the roll or record of a manorial court.

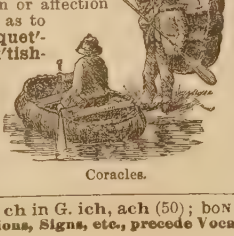
cop'y-ist, *n.* A copier; transcriber; imitator.

cop'y-right' (-rīt'), *n.* The exclusive right to reproduce, publish, and sell, etc., the matter and form of a literary or artistic work. — *v. t.* To secure a copyright on.

co-quet' (kō-kĕt'), *n.* A coquette; — formerly the common spelling. — *v. t. & i.*; -QUET'TED; -QUET'TING. To treat or act as, or after the manner of, a coquette; flirt.

co'quet-ry (kō'kĕt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Conduct, art, or appearance of, or like that of, a coquette.

co-quette' (kō-kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *coquet*, *coquette*, coquettish, orig., cocklike, strutting, fr. *coq* cock.] A woman who seeks to attract men's admiration or affection for mere self-gratification, as to gratify vanity; a flirt. — **co-quet'tish** (-kĕt'ĭsh), *a.* — **co-quet'tish-ly**, *adv.*



Coracles.

cor-. Var. of COM-.

cor'a-cle (kŏr'ă-k'l), *n.* [W. *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, fr. *corwg*, *cwrwg*, round body, carcass.] A small boat made by covering a wicker frame with hide, oilcloth, etc.

cor'a-coid (kŏr'ă-koid), *a.* [fr. Gr. κορακοειδής; κόραξ crow + εἶδος form.] *Anat.* Noting a process or cartilage bone of many vertebrates, extending from the scapula to or toward the sternum.

End of a Branch of Red Coral with expanded Polyps.

co-rag'gio, co-ra'gio (kō-rä'jō), *interj.* [It. *coraggio.*] Courage!

cor'al (kŏr'ăl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *coralium*, Gr. κοράλλιον.] The calcareous or hornlike skeleton of any of various mostly compound marine animals, the individual polyps of which arise by budding; also, the entire animal. — *a.* Having a red color, like coral.

cor'al-line (-ă-lĭn; -līn), *a.* Composed of coral or corallines; also, coral-red.

cor'al-line, *n.* **1.** A kind of red calcareous alga. **2.** Any coral-like animal.

cor'al-loid (-loid), *a.* Like coral in form or appearance.

co'ram (kō'răm), *n.* Obs. corruption of QUORUM.

co-ran'to (kō-răn'tō), *n.* = COURANTE, a dance.

cor'ban (kôr'bän), *n.* [Heb. *qorbān.*] *Jewish Antiq.* An offering devoted to God. See *Mark* vii. 11 (*R. V.*).

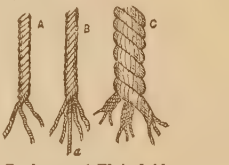
cor'bel (-bĕl), *n.* [OF., prop., raven, dim. of *corp*, L. *corvus*, raven.] A supporting projection from the face of a wall. — *v. t.*; -BELED (-bĕld) or -BELLED; -BEL-ING or -BEL-LING. To furnish with, or support by, a corbel.

Corbels.

cor'bie, *or* **cor'by** (kôr'bĭ), *n.* Also **corbie crow.** [see CORBEL.] A raven or a carrion crow. *Scot.*

cord (kôrd), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *chorda* catgut, chord, cord, Gr. χορδή.] **1.** A string or small rope; also, such string as a material. **2.** A haugman's rope. **3.** A tendon or nerve. **4.** A cubic measure used esp. for cut wood, now legally, *U. S.*, a pile 8 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. (128 cu. ft.). **5.** Any moral influence by which one is held or drawn, as if by a cord. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish, bind, or connect, with a cord or cords. **2.** To pile up (wood, etc.) in cords.

cord'age (kôr'dăj), *n.* **1.** Cords or ropes collectively; esp., the ropes in a ship's rigging. **2.** The number of cords, as of wood, on a given area.



Cordage. *A* Plain-laid, or Hawser-laid, Rope; *B* Shroud-laid Rope, four strands and a heart or core, *a*; *C* Cable-laid Rope, three plain-laid ropes laid together with a left-handed twist.

cor'date (-dāt), *a.* [L. *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] Heart-shaped; as, a *cordate* leaf. — **cor'date-ly**, *adv.*

Cor-de'li-a (kôr-dē'lĭ-ä; -dēl'yä), *n.* [LL. *Cordeilla.*] See LEAR.

cor'dial (kôr'jăl; kôrd'yăl), *a.* [LL. *cordialis*, fr. L. *cor* heart.] **1.** Of the heart; hence, vital; internal. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate. **3.** Hearty; sincere; warm.

Syn. Real, unfeigned; warm, ardent, zealous, vigorous. — CORDIAL, HEARTY. CORDIAL implies warmth and sincerity of feelings and manner; HEARTY adds the suggestion of honesty and simplicity, often, also, of vigor or energy; as, a *cordial* greeting, a *hearty* welcome, handshake. — *n.* **1.** Any invigorating and stimulating preparation. **2.** Aromatized and sweetened spirituous beverage; a liqueur. — **cor'dial-ly**, *adv.*

cor-dial'i-ty (kôr-jăl'ĭ-tĭ; kôr'dĭ-ăl'-), *n.* Cordial quality; warmth of regard; heartiness.

cor'dil-le'ra (kôr'dĭl-yā'rä; kŏr-dĭl'ĕr-ä), *n.* [Sp., lit., little rope or cord.] A mountain range or system, orig. one of the ranges of the Andes; sometimes, the main mountain axis of a continent. — **cor'dil-le'ran** (-răn), *a.*

cord'ite (kôr'dit), *n.* *Mil.* A smokeless powder composed of nitroglycerin, guncotton, and mineral jelly.

cor'don (kôr'dŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *corde* cord.] **1.** A line of sentinels, guards, or the like, or of military posts, around a place. **2.** A cord or ribbon worn as a badge or decoration.

Cor'do-van (kôr'dō-văn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cordova (Sp. Córdoba), Spain; hence [*l. c.*], made of the leather called cordovan. — *n.* [*l. c.*] A soft, fine-grained, colored leather, orig. made at Cordova; Cordovan leather; cordwain.

cor'du-roy' (kôr'dŭ-roi'; kôr'dŭ-roi'), *n.* [prob. for F. *corde du roi* king's cord.] **1.** A durable cotton fabric, with piled surface, like velvet, raised in ridges. **2.** *pl.* Trousers or

breeches of corduroy. *Colloq.* — *a.* **1.** Made of or like corduroy. **2.** Designating a road, bridge, or the like, formed of logs laid side by side transversely. — *v. t.* To form (a road, etc.) of logs laid side by side transversely.

cord'wain (kôrd'wān), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. Sp. *cordobán.*] Cordovan leather. *Archaic.*

cord'wain-er (-ẽr), *n.* A worker in cordwain; shoemaker.

core (kōr ; 57), *n.* **1.** The carpel, or hard central part, in fruits of the apple family. **2.** The central part of anything, esp. as being a residue ; a part enveloped in something different ; essential part. **3.** The portion of a mold which shapes the interior of a hollow casting.—*v.t.;* CORED (kōrd); COR'ING (kōr'ĭng). To take out the core of. — **cor'er** (kōr'ẽr), *n.*

co're-op'sis (kō're-ŏp'sĭs ; kŏr'ẽ-), *n.* [Gr. κόρις bug + ὄψις sight, in allusion to the achene.] Any of many plants (genus *Coreopsis*) of the aster family, including several garden plants having heads with bright yellow or crimson rays.

co're-spond'ent (kō're-spŏn'dĕnt), *n.* A joint respondent, as in a divorce suit. — **co're-spond'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*

co'ri-a'ceous (kō'rĭ-ā'shŭs ; kŏr'ĭ-; 57), *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, fr. *corium* leather.] Leatherlike ; tough.

co'ri-an'der (-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. κορίαννον.] *Bot.* A certain herb of the celery family. Its aromatic seeds are stomachic and carminative.

Co-rin'thi-an (kŏ-rĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Corinth, a city of ancient Greece, noted for its luxury and licentiousness. **2.** *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek orders, characterized esp. by its bell-shaped capital enveloped with acanthus leaves. — *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Corinth. **2.** *Obs.* **a** A gay, licentious person. **b** A man of mettle.

cork (kôrk), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A tissue in the stems of most woody plants, making up the greater part of what is known as bark. **2.** The thick light tissue of this kind in the cork oak of southern Europe and northern Africa. **3.** A piece of cork, or any of various objects made of cork. — *v. t.* To furnish, fit, or stop with cork or a cork. Hence, to hold in reserve, as if sealed ; restrain ; confine ; — often with *up.*

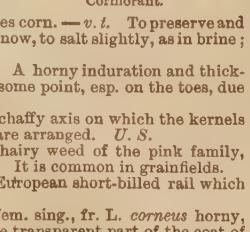
cork'age (kôr'kāj), *n.* A charge for each bottle of wine uncorked and served, as at an inn.

cork'screw' (kôrk'skrōō'), *n.* An instrument with a screw or a spiral for drawing corks from bottles.

cork'y (kôr'kĭ), *a.* ; CORK'I-ER (-ẽr) ; -I-EST. Of the nature of or like cork ; hence : **a** Dry ; shriveled up. **b** Light, buoyant, or skittish. *Colloq.*

corm (kôrm), *n.* [Gr. κορμός trunk of a tree (with the boughs cut off), fr. κείρειν to shear.] *Bot.* A short, bulb-like fleshy stem, as in the crocus.

cor'mo-rant (kôr'mŏ-rănt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Any species of a genus of voracious sea birds having under the beak a sac in which they hold captured fish. **2.** A greedy or gluttonous person.



Cormorant.

corn (kôrn), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A grain, as of powder. *Now Chiefly Dial.* **2.** A small, hard seed, esp. of a cereal grass, as wheat, rye, etc. **3.** Collectively, the seeds of any cereal grass used for food ; grain ; in the United States, usually, specif., Indian corn ; maize. **4.** Any plant which produces corn. — *v. t.* To preserve and season with salt in grains ; now, to salt slightly, as in brine ; as, to *corn* beef.

oorn, *n.* [L. *cornu* horn.] A horny induration and thickening of the epidermis at some point, esp. on the toes, due to friction or pressure.

corn'cob' (-kŏb'), *n.* The chaffy axis on which the kernels of Indian corn, or maize, are arranged. *U. S.*

corn cockle. An annual hairy weed of the pink family, having bright red flowers. It is common in grainfields.

corn crake. A common European short-billed rail which frequents grainfields.

cor'ne-a (kôr'nē-ă), *n.* [fem. sing., fr. L. *corneus* horny, *cornu* a horn.] *Anat.* The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil.

cor'nel (kôr'nĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *cornolium* cornel tree, L. *cornus*, fr. *cornu* horn, alluding to its hard wood.] Any herb or shrub of the genus (*Cornus*) including the European dogwood and the flowering cornel, or dogwood, of the United States.

cor-nel'ian (kôr-nēl'yăn), *n.* [F. *cornaline*, OF. *corneline.*] *Min.* A variety of chalcedony. = CARNELIAN.

cor'ne-ous (kôr'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *corneus.*] Horny.

cor'ner (-nẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *cornerium*, *corneria*, fr. L. *cornu* horn, end, point.] **1.** The point or place where two converging lines, sides, or edges meet ; angle. **2.** A position from which retreat is impossible. **3.** A secluded place ; a nook. **4.** An edge or extremity ; hence, any quarter or part. **5.** *Com.* The state of things produced by persons who buy up the whole or the available part of any stock or property, and thus compel those who need such stock or property to buy of them at their own price.

Syn. CORNER, ANGLE. CORNER commonly applies to the space included, or the projection formed, by the converging sides of a material structure. ANGLE has usually the more technical sense of the space included between, or the degree of inclination of, two converging lines or planes.

— *v. t.* **1.** To drive into a corner (in sense 2). **2.** *Commerce.* To bring about a corner in.

corner stone. **1.** A stone in a corner, esp. such a stone at the foundation of a principal angle, laid at the formal inauguration of the erection of a building. **2.** Hence : Something of fundamental importance.

cor'ner-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* So as to form a corner ; also, from corner to corner ; diagonally.

cor'net (kôr'nĕt; kŏr-nĕt'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *cornu* horn.] **1.** *Music.* A brass wind instrument resembling the trumpet. **2.** A hollow cone formed of a sheet of paper rolled up, as to hold candy, etc. **3.** Formerly, a commissioned officer in a British cavalry troop who carried the standard.

cor'net-ist, cor-net'tist, *n.* A player on the cornet.

cor'net-cy (kôr'nĕt-sĭ), *n.* Commission or rank of a cornet.

corn'flow'er (kôrn'flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The corn cockle. **2.** = BLUEBOTTLE, 1.

cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It. *cornice.*] In architecture, a horizontal member (typically molded and projecting) which crowns a composition, as a façade (see COLUMN, *Illust.*) ; hence, the top course of the wall when treated as a crowning member. — *v. t.* ; -NICED (-nĭst) ; -NIC-ING (-nĭs-ĭng). To crown with or as with a cornice.

Cor'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Cornwall in England, its natives, or the Celtic dialect formerly spoken by them.

corn'stalk' (kôrn'stôk'), *n.* A stalk of corn.

corn'starch' (-stärch'), *n.* Starch made from Indian corn, esp. a fine white flour used for puddings, etc. *U. S.*

cor'nu-co'pi-a (kôr'nŭ-kō'pĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *cornu copiae* horn of plenty.] **1.** The horn of Amalthæa, or horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance. **2.** An abundance. **3.** A cornet (in sense 2).

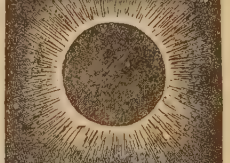
cor'nus (kôr'nŭs), *n.* [L., cornel, fr. *cornu* horn.] Any of various shrubs, small trees, or herbs (genus *Cornus*), the dogwoods and cornels, chiefly of the north temperate zone.

corn'y (kôr'nĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to corn.

co-rol'la (kŏ-rŏl'ă), *n.* [L., dim. of *corona* crown.] The inner, usually bright colored, series of leaves of a flower.

cor'ol-la-ry (kŏr'ŏ-lā-rĭ *or, esp. in British usage,* kŏ-rŏl'ă-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *corollarium* gift, corollary, fr. *corolla.* See COROLLA.] **1.** A deduction, consequence, or additional inference, from a proved proposition. **2.** Something that naturally follows ; a result. **3.** Something beyond what is actually due ; surplus. *Obs.*

co-ro'na (kŏ-rō'nă), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-năz). [L., crown.] **1.** A crown. **2.** *Meteor.* A circle sometimes seen around a luminous body, as the sun or moon. It is due to diffraction by suspended particles of ice or of moisture. **3.** *Astron.* A luminous envelope around the sun seen only during a total eclipse. **4.** *Arch.* The projecting part of a classic cornice. **5.** The top or crown, as of a tooth or of a skull ; also, an appendage at the top, as the pappus of the dandelion.



Corona. *Astron.*

cor'o-nach (kŏr'ŏ-năk), *n.* [Gael. *coranach* a crying,

a dirge; *comh* with + *ranaich* a roaring.] A dirge. *Scot. & Irish.*

cor'o-nal (kŏr'ō-năl ; kō-rō'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a corona, as the sun's corona, a king's crown, etc. — (kŏr'ō-năl), *n.* A circlet for the head ; esp., a crown or coronet.

cor'o-na-ry (kŏr'ō-nā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crown.

cor'o-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or solemnity of crowning.

cor'o-ner (kŏr'ō-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *corone* crown, L. *corona.*] A public officer whose chief duty is to inquire, by an inquest held before a jury, into the cause of any death supposedly not due to natural causes.

cor'o-net (-nĕt), *n.* [OF. *coronete*, dim. of *corone* crown.] **1.** A crown worn as the mark of high rank lower than sovereignty. **2.** An ornamental fillet or wreath worn round the temples, esp. as part of a woman's headdress. **3.** The part of a horse's pastern where the skin adjoins the horn.

English Coronets : 1 Prince of Wales ; 2 Younger Son and Brother of the Blood Royal ; 3 Nephew, etc., of the Blood Royal ; 4 Duke ; 5 Marquis ; 6 Earl ; 7 Viscount ; 8 Baron.

cor'po-ral (-pŏ-răl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. *capo* head, chief, L. *caput.*] The lowest noncommissioned officer. See ARMY.

cor'po-ral, *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *corporalis*, fr. *corpus* body.] **1.** Bodily ; personal. **2.** Corporeal. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See BODILY. — **cor'po-ral-ly,** *adv.*

cor'po-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being, or having, a body ; corporeality.

cor'po-rate (kŏr'pŏ-rāt), *a.* [L. *corporatus*, p. p. of *corporare* to shape into a body, *corpus* body.] **1.** Combined into one body ; united. **2.** *Law.* Incorporated ; as, a *corporate* town. **3.** Belonging to a corporation or incorporated body ; as, *corporate* property. — **cor'po-rate-ly,** *adv.*

cor'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n. Law.* **a** Any group of persons or objects treated as a unity with rights or liabilities, or both, distinct from those of the persons or objects composing it. **b** A body politic or corporate authorized to act as a single person, and endowed with succession.

cor'po-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* A member of a corporation.

cor-po're-al (kŏr-pō'rē-ăl ; 57), *a.* [L. *corporeus*, fr. *corpus* body.] **1.** Of the nature of, consisting of, or pertaining to, matter or a material body ; physical. **2.** Of or pert. to the human body ; corporal. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See BODILY. — **cor-po're-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cor-po're-al-ly,** *adv.*

cor'po-re'i-ty (kŏr'pŏ-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of having or being a body.

cor'po-sant (kŏr'pŏ-zănt), *n.* [It. or Pg. *corpo santo* holy body, or L. *corpus sancti* body of a saint.] St. Elmo's fire.

corps (kōr ; *pl.*, kōrz ; 57), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. L. *corpus* body.] **1.** (*pron.* kōrs; *later* kōrps). A corpse. *Obs.* **2.** A body of men organized or under common direction; esp., an organized military division ; as, the Marine *Corps.*

corpse (kōrps ; *rarely* kōrs), *n.* Orig., **corps** (*at first pron'd* kōrs, *later* kōrps). [fr. OF. *cors*, fr. L. *corpus* body.] The dead body of a human being. — **Syn.** See BODY.

cor'pu-lent (kŏr'pŭ-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus* body.] Bulky; very fat; obese. — **Syn.** See STOUT. — **cor'pu-lence** (-lĕns), **cor'pu-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

cor'pus (kŏr'pŭs), *n. ; pl.* CORPORA (-pŏ-rä). [L.] **1.** The body of a man or an animal, esp. when dead. *Now Humorous.* **2.** A body or collection of writings or the like. **3.** The main body ; esp., the principal of a fund, estate, etc.

cor'pus-cle (-pŭs-'l), *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus* body.] **1.** A minute particle. **2.** *Anat.* A protoplasmic cell, as in the blood, in lymph, or in pus. **3.** *Bot.* Any minute mass of protoplasm of definite form or function. — **cor-pus'cu-lar** (kŏr-pŭs'kŭ-lär), *a.*

cor-pus'cule (kŏr-pŭs'kūl), *n.* A corpuscle.

cor-ral' (kŏ-răl' ; *Sp.* kō-räl'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *corro* ring, L. *currere* to run.] An inclosure for confining or capturing animals, as cattle ; also, one for defense and security. — (kŏ-răl'), *v. t. ;* -RALLED' (-răld') ; -RAL'LING. **1.** To confine in or as in a corral. **2.** To form (wagons) into a corral.

cor-rect' (kŏ-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *correctus*, p. p. of *corrigere* to make straight, correct ; *cor-* + *regere* to lead straight.] **1.** Conforming to a just, acknowledged, or conventional standard, as of manners or morals, of artistic style, of taste, etc. **2.** Conforming to fact or truth ; as, a *correct* copy ; of reasoning, according with logical principles.

Syn. Right, proper, true, faultless, perfect, strict, definite, rigorous, scrupulous, particular, punctilious, prim. — CORRECT, ACCURATE, EXACT, PRECISE, NICE imply conformity to standard, fact, or truth. CORRECT denotes scarcely more than freedom from fault or error as judged by some (usually) conventional or acknowledged standard ; as, *correct* dress, style, deportment. ACCURATE implies, more positively, conformity to fact or truth attained by the exercise of care ; as, an *accurate* investigation, statement, observer. EXACT emphasizes the strictness or rigor of the agreement, which neither exceeds nor falls short of the fact or standard ; as, an *exact* likeness, his *exact* words. PRECISE stresses rather sharpness of definition, or such scrupulous exactness as often verges on excess ; as, he says *precisely* what he means. NICE implies still greater, occasionally excessive, fineness of observation or discrimination ; as, the distinction though *nice* is of importance.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make or set right ; bring to the standard, as of truth or propriety ; remove the faults of ; amend. **2.** To reprove or punish for faults ; chastise. **3.** To counteract by opposite qualities or tendencies ; neutralize.

Syn. Mend, emend, reform, better, improve. — CORRECT, RECTIFY. CORRECT is to bring into conformity with some standard or rule; RECTIFY, to set right, make good, or remedy, with special reference to a mistake or defect or its results; as, to *correct* proof ; to *rectify* an error in an account.

cor-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of correcting. **2.** That which is substituted for something wrong ; an emendation. — **cor-rec'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **cor-rec'tive** (-tĭv), *a. & n.*

cor-rect'ly, *adv.* In a correct manner.

cor-rect'ness, *n.* State or quality of being correct. — **Syn.** Accuracy, exactness, precision, propriety.

cor-rec'tor (-rĕk'tẽr), *n.* One that corrects.

cor're-late' (kŏr'ē-lāt' ; kŏr'ē-lāt), *v. i. ;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd ; -lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [*cor-* + *relate.*] To have correlation. — *v. t.* To connect by disclosure of a mutual relation.

cor're-late (kŏr'ē-lāt), *n.* Either of two related things, esp. such that one directly implies the other.

cor're-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A mutual or reciprocal relation, as of part to part or of a part to a whole ; also, act of bringing into or determining such relation.

cor-rel'a-tive (kŏ-rĕl'ă-tĭv), *a.* Having, indicating, or involving a reciprocal relation ; mutually related. — **Syn.** See RECIPROCAL. — *n.* One that stands in a reciprocal relation to something else. — **cor-rel'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

cor're-spond' (kŏr'ē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [*cor-* + *respond.*] **1.** To answer in character, function, amount, etc. ; to suit, agree, or match ; — followed by *with* or *to.* **2.** To have intercourse, esp. by sending and receiving letters ; — followed by *with.* — **Syn.** Comport, accord, harmonize.

cor're-spond'ence (-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of corresponding ; mutual adaptation, relation, or agreement. **2.** Intercourse by letters ; also, the letters. — **cor're-spond'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz).

cor're-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Answering (to something) in fitness, quality, size, function, etc. ; corresponding. **2.** Obedient ; submissive. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** Something that corresponds, or answers ; a correlative. **2.** One with whom intercourse is carried on by letters. **3.** A person who contributes, or who is employed to contribute, news regularly to a periodical. **4.** *Com.* One who has regular commercial relations with another, esp. with a firm at a distance.

cor're-spond'ing (-spŏn'dĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Correspondent. **2.** Communicating by letters. — **cor're-spond'ing-ly,** *adv.*

cor're-spon'sive (-spŏn'sĭv), *a.* Mutually responsive.

cor'ri-dor (kŏr'ĭ-dôr ; -dōr ; 57), *n.* [F., prop., a runner, hence, a long line, gallery, fr. L. *currere* to run.] A gallery or passageway connecting several apartments.

cor'rie (kŏr'ĭ), *n.* [Gael. *coire*, prop., caldron.] A circular hollow in the side of a hill or mountain. *Scot.*

cor'ri-gi-ble (-ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *corrigere* to correct.] **1.** Capable of, or submissive to, correction. **2.** Having power to correct ; corrective. *Obs.* — **cor-ri-gi-bil'i-ty** (-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cor'ri-gi-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

cor-ri′val (kŏ-rī′văl), *n.* & *a.* [L. *corrivalis.*] Rival.
cor-rob′o-rant (-rŏb′ō-rănt), *a.* Corroborating. — *n.* Anything that is corroborant.
cor-rob′o-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING. [L. *corroboratus*, p. p. of *corroborare* to corroborate; *cor-* + *roborare* to strengthen, *robur* strength.] To make more certain; confirm; establish. — **Syn.** See CONFIRM. — **cor-rob′o-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.* — **cor-rob′o-ra-tive** (-rȧ-tĭv; -rā-tĭv), *a.* & *n.* — **cor-rob′o-ra-to-ry** (-rȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*
cor-rode′ (kŏ-rōd′), *v. t.*; -ROD′ED (-rōd′ĕd); -ROD′ING. [L. *corrodere*, *-rosum*; *cor-* + *rodere* to gnaw.] **1.** To eat away by degrees, as if by gnawing; to diminish gradually by chemical action or the like; — now disting. from *erode.* **2.** To consume; wear away. — **Syn.** Canker, rust, waste.
cor-ro′sion (-zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or effect of corroding. **2.** A product of corroding.
cor-ro′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Corroding, as an acid. **2.** Having the quality of fretting or vexing. — **corrosive sublimate.** See BICHLORIDE. — *n.* That which corrodes. — **cor-ro′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **cor-ro′sive-ness**, *n.*
cor′ru-gate (kŏr′ōō-gāt), *a.* [L. *corrugatus*, p. p. of *corrugare*; *cor-* + *rugare* to wrinkle.] Wrinkled; furrowed. — (-gāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING. To form or shape in wrinkles or folds, or alternate ridges and grooves; wrinkle; furrow. — **cor′ru-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*
cor-rupt′ (kŏ-rŭpt′), *a.* [L. *corruptus*, p. p. of *corrumpere* to corrupt; *cor-* + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** Changed from a sound to a putrid state; tainted. **2.** Changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth, etc., to a bad state.
Syn. Adulterated, spoiled, polluted, contaminated, vicious, debased, unsound. — CORRUPT, VITIATED, DEPRAVED, PERVERTED. CORRUPT implies a loss of original soundness, integrity, or purity; VITIATED, that an object is faulty, defective, or invalid; DEPRAVED, marked or unnatural deterioration; PERVERTED, a turning from the proper course.
— *v. t.* **1.** To make putrid or putrescent; putrefy; taint. **2.** To change from good to bad; vitiate; debase. **3.** To draw aside from rectitude and duty; pervert. **4.** To falsify, as a text. **5.** To spoil; consume. — *v. i.* To become putrid, or vitiated or debased. — **cor-rupt′i-ble** (-rŭp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* — **-rupt′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cor-rupt′i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
cor-rup′tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of corrupting; state of being corrupt; as: **a** Decay. **b** Putrid matter. **c** Loss of purity or integrity; depravity. — **Syn.** Putrescence, pollution, defilement, contamination, adulteration, taint.
cor-rup′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.
cor-rupt′ly, *adv.* of CORRUPT. See -LY.
cor-rupt′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
cor′sage (kôr′sāj; *F.* kôr′sȧzh′), *n.* [F. See CORSET.] The waist or bodice of a woman's dress.
cor′sair (kôr′sâr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *cursarius*, *corsarius*, fr. L. *cursus* a running, course.] A privateer, esp. of the Barbary Turks or Saracens. In Europe generally a corsair was regarded as a pirate; hence, a pirate.
corse (kôrs), *n.* [OF. *cors.* See CORPSE.] Corpse. *Archaic.*
corse′let, cors′let (kôrs′lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors* body. See CORPSE.] **1.** Armor for the body. **2.** *Zoöl.* The thorax of an insect.
cor′set (kôr′sĕt; 24), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *cors* body.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a kind of outer garment with laced waist or bodice. **2.** Often in *pl.* A woman's inner laced bodice or waist used chiefly to shape or support the body; stays.
Cor′si-can (kôr′sĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Corsica or its inhabitants, who are typical of the Mediterranean race. — *n.* A native of Corsica; also, the Corsican dialect of Italian.
‖ **cor′tège′** (kôr′tĕzh′), *n.* Also **cor-tege′** (kôr-tĕzh′). [F. *cortège*, fr. It. *corteggio*, fr. *corte* court.] A train of attendants; procession.
Cor′tes (kôr′tĕs), *n. pl.* [Sp. & Pg., fr. *corte* court.] In Spain and Portugal, the legislature.
cor′tex (kôr′tĕks), *n.*; *L. pl.* CORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L., bark.] **1.** *Bot.* Bark. **2.** *Anat.* The outer or superficial part of an organ, as the kidney; esp., the outer layer of gray matter of the brain. — **cor′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cor′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cor′ti-cate** (-kāt), **cor′ti-cat′ed** (-kāt′ĕd), *a.*
cor′ti-cose (-kōs) } *a.* **1.** Resembling bark. **2.** Having a
cor′ti-cous (-kŭs) } cortex; corticate.
co-run′dum (kō-rŭn′dŭm), *n.* [fr. Hind., fr. Skr. *kuruvinda* ruby.] Native alumina, the hardest mineral except the diamond. When pure and transparent it constitutes the sapphire, Oriental ruby, Oriental amethyst, etc.
co-rus′cant (-rŭs′kănt), *a.* Glittering intermittently.
cor′us-cate (kŏr′ŭs-kāt; kō-rŭs′kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING. [L. *coruscare* to flash.] To glitter or gleam in flashes. — **Syn.** Glisten, sparkle, flash. See SCINTILLATE. — **cor′us-ca′tion** (kŏr′ŭs-kā′shŭn), *n.*
cor′vet (kôr′vĕt) } *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *corbita* a ship of
cor-vette′ (kŏr-vĕt′) } burden, *corbis* basket.] *Naut.* A war vessel, usually with but one tier of guns, ranking next below a frigate in the old sailing navies.
cor′vine (kôr′vīn; -vĭn), *a.* [L. *corvinus*, fr. *corvus* raven.] Of or pertaining to the crow; crowlike.
Cor′y-bant (kŏr′ĭ-bănt), *n.*; *pl.* L. -BANTES (-băn′tēz), E. -BANTS. [L. *Corybas*, Gr. Κορύβας.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the mythical attendants of Cybele, supposed to accompany her with wild music and dances in her wanderings by torchlight over the mountains; also, one of the priests of Cybele, who with orgiastic processions and rites simulated her wild train. — **Cor′y-ban′tic** (-băn′tĭk), *a.*
cor′ymb (kŏr′ĭmb; -ĭm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. κόρυμβος cluster of flowers.] *Bot.* A form of inflorescence in which the outermost flowers are the first to expand. — **co-rym′bose** (kō-rĭm′bōs; kŏr′ĭm-bōs′), *a.* — **co-rym′bous** (kō-rĭm′bŭs), *a.*

Corymb of a species of Cherry. 1 Peduncle; 2, 2 Pedicels; 3, 3 Bracts.

‖ **co′ry′phée′** (kō′rē′fā′), *n.*; *pl.* -PHÉES (*E.* -fāz′; *F.* -fā′). [F.] A leading ballet dancer.
co-se′cant (kō-sē′kănt), *n.* [for *co. secans*, an abbr. of NL. *complementi secans.*] In trigonometry, the secant of the complement of an arc or angle.
co′sey (kō′zĭ). Var. of COZY.
cosh′er (kŏsh′ẽr), *v. t.* [Ir. *coisir* feast.] To pet; pamper.
co′sine (kō′sīn), *n.* [for *co. sinus*, an abbr. of NL. *complementi sinus.*] In trigonometry, the sine of the complement of an arc or angle.
cos-met′ic (kŏz-mĕt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κοσμητικός skilled in decorating, fr. κόσμος order, ornament.] Beautifying, esp. the complexion or hair. — *n.* Any external application intended to beautify the complexion or hair.
cos′mic (kŏz′mĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the cosmos or something similarly vast and systematic; expansively vast, catholic, and grandiose. **2.** Hence, harmonious; orderly. — **cos′mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cos′mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*
cos-mog′o-ny (kŏz-mŏg′ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. κοσμογονία; κόσμος world + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] The creation or origination of the world or universe, or a theory regarding this. — **cos-mog′o-nal** (-năl), *a.* — **cos-mog′o-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **cos′mo-gon′ic** (kŏz′mō-gŏn′ĭk), *a.*
cos-mog′ra-phy (kŏz-mŏg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. κοσμογραφία; κόσμος world + γράφειν to write.] A general description of the world or of the universe, or the science which treats of the constitution of the whole system of worlds. — **cos-mog′ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **cos′mo-graph′ic** (kŏz′mō-grăf′ĭk), **cos′mo-graph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
cos-mol′o-gy (-mŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*cosmos* + *-logy.*] Metaphysics which treats of the character of the universe as an orderly system, or cosmos. — **cos′mo-log′i-cal** (kŏz′mō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cos-mol′o-gist** (kŏz-mŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
cos′mo-pol′i-tan (kŏz′mō-pŏl′ĭ-tăn), *a.* [see COSMOPOLITE.] **1.** Belonging to all, or most of, the world; not local. **2.** At home in any country; without local attachments or prejudices. — *n.* One who is cosmopolitan; a cosmopolite.
cos-mop′o-lite (kŏz-mŏp′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. κοσμοπολίτης; κόσμος world + πολίτης citizen, πόλις city.] **1.** A cosmopolitan person. **2.** A plant or animal found in most parts of the world.
cos′mo-ra′ma (kŏz′mō-rä′mȧ), *n.* [Gr. κόσμος world + ὅραμα sight.] An exhibition of views of various parts of the world. — **cos′mo-ram′ic** (-răm′ĭk), *a.*
cos′mos (kŏz′mŏs), *n.* [Gr. κόσμος order, harmony, the world.] **1.** The universe conceived as an orderly and harmonious system; — contrasted with *chaos.* **2.** Any harmonious and complex system complete in itself. **3.** Order; harmony.
Cos′sack (kŏs′ăk), *n.* [Russ. *kozak*, *kazak.*] One of a warlike, pastoral people of Russia, skillful as horsemen, often employed in the cavalry and field artillery of the Russian army.
cos′set (-ĕt; 24), *n.* A pet lamb; hence, a pet. — *v. t.* To treat as a pet; pamper.
cost (kŏst; 62), *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* COST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COST′ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *constare* to stand at, cost; *con-*

+ *stare* to stand.] **1.** To require to be given, expended, or laid out therefor, as in barter, purchase, etc.; to be in price. **2.** To require or cause to be borne or suffered.

☞ The intransitive nature of *cost* is shown by the fact that it cannot be used in the passive with either the price or the indirect object as subject; thus, "this *cost* you a dollar" cannot be changed into "a dollar was *cost* you by this" nor into "you were *cost* a dollar by this."

— *n.* **1.** The amount or equivalent paid, given, or charged, or engaged to be paid or given, for anything; also, that which is sacrificed to get anything. **2.** Loss of any kind; detriment. **3.** Outlay, as of money, time, labor, etc. **4.** *pl. Law.* Expenses incurred in litigation. — **Syn.** See PRICE.

cos'ta (kŏs'tă), *n.*; *pl.* COSTÆ (-tē). [L.] *Anat.* A rib or a part likened to a rib. — **cos'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

cos'tard (-tärd), *n.* **1.** A large English variety of apple. **2.** The head. *Contemptuous or Humorous.*

cos'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *costatus*, fr. *costa* rib.] Ribbed.

cos'ter-mon'ger (-tĕr-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* [*costard* + *monger*.] Apple seller; hawker of fruit or vegetables. *Chiefly Eng.*

cos'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *constipare*. See CONSTIPATE.] Retaining hardened fecal matter in the bowels; constipated or causing constipation. — **cos'tive-ness**, *n.*

cost'ly (kŏst'lĭ; 62), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Of great cost; expensive. **2.** Gorgeous; sumptuous; rich. *Poetic.* **3.** Extravagant. *Archaic.* — **cost'li-ness**, *n.*

Syn. High-priced, extravagant; splendid. — COSTLY, EXPENSIVE, DEAR. COSTLY applies to that which costs much; it usually implies sumptuousness, rarity, fine workmanship, or the like; as, *costly* apparel. EXPENSIVE applies to that which is high-priced, esp. with the implication of a cost beyond the thing's value or the buyer's means; as, *expensive* habits, an *expensive* luxury. DEAR (as opposed to *cheap*) commonly suggests exorbitance of price or excess of cost.

cost'ma-ry (kŏst'mā-rĭ; 115), *n.* [L. *costum* an Oriental aromatic plant + *Maria* Mary.] A garden plant nearly allied to tansy, used as a potherb and salad.

cos'trel (kŏs'trĕl), *n.* [OE. *costerel*, LL. *costerellum* a liquid measure.] A bottle of leather, earthenware, or wood, with ears for suspending it at one's waist.

cos'tume (kŏs'tūm; kŏs-tūm'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *consuetudo* custom.] **1.** Manner or kind of dress, arms, furniture, etc., of a place or period, esp. as represented in art. **2.** Dress in general, including ornaments and the style of wearing the hair. **3.** A character dress of a particular period or locality, worn in the drama, at fancy balls, etc. **4.** A suit or dress of outer garments, esp. for a woman.

cos-tume' (kŏs-tūm'), *v. t.*; -TUMED' (-tūmd'); -TUM'ING (-tūm'ĭng). To provide with, or to put on, a costume.

cos-tum'er (kŏs-tūm'ĕr; kŏs'tūm-ĕr), *n.* One who makes or deals in costumes.

co'sy (kō'zĭ), *a.* Var. of COZY.

cot (kŏt), *n.* [AS. *cot*, *cote*, cottage.] **1.** A small house; cottage. **2.** A cover or sheath; as, a *cot* for a sore finger.

cot, *n.* [Hind. *khāṭ* bedstead, bier.] A portable or small bed, as of canvas stretched on a frame.

co-tan'gent (kō-tăn'jĕnt), *n.* [for *co. tangens*, an abbr. of NL. *complementi tangens*.] In trigonometry, the tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

cote (kōt), *n.* [see COT a small house.] **1.** A cottage or hut. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A shed or inclosure for small domestic animals, as sheep or doves.

cote, *v. t.*; COT'ED (kōt'ĕd); COT'ING. To pass by; outstrip. *Obs. or Archaic.*

co-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (kō-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), **co-tem'po-rary**, etc. Vars. of CONTEMPORANEOUS, etc.

co'te-rie (kō'tē-rĭ; -rē; *F.* kō'tē'-rē'), *n.* [F.] A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly, as for social purposes.

Syn. COTERIE, CLIQUE, SET. COTERIE stresses the notion of selectness or of congeniality; CLIQUE heightens the implication of an often selfish or arrogant exclusiveness; SET is more colloquial; as, we three formed a little *coterie* in the household; the London exclusive *clique*; the fast *set*.

co-ter'mi-nous (kō-tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Conterminous.

co-thur'nus (kō-thûr'nŭs), *n.* Also **co'thurn** (kō'thûrn; kō-thûrn'). [L., fr. Gr. *κόθορνος*.] A high, thick-soled, laced boot, worn by ancient Greek and Roman tragic actors.

co-til'lion) (kō-tĭl'yŭn; *F.* kō'tē'yôN'), *n.* [F. *cotillon*,
co-til'lon) orig., petticoat, OF. *cote* coat.] **1.** Orig., a lively French quadrille; also, any of various quadrilles; in the United States, a series of round dances interspersed with fanciful evolutions; a german. **2.** Music for a cotillion.

cot'quean (kŏt'kwēn), *n.* [*cot* cottage + *quean* woman.] **1.** A vulgar scolding woman. *Archaic.* **2.** A man who busies himself with household affairs.

Cotter. *a* Cotter, fastening together parts *b* and *c*.

cot'tage (kŏt'ăj), *n.* [from COT a cottage.] A small house; loosely, any dwelling house.

cot'tag-er (-ă-jĕr), *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

cot'ter, cot'tar (-ĕr), *n.* [LL. *cottarius*, *coterius*.] **1.** A cottager; cottier. **2.** In Scotland, a peasant occupying a small holding. **3.** An Irish cottier.

cot'ter, *n.* A pin to fasten together parts of a machine or structure.

cot'ti-er (-ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [OF. *cotier*.] **1.** In Great Britain and Ireland, a peasant tenant of a cottage; a cottager. **2.** In Ireland, formerly, a tenant holding a small farm on a rack rent.

cot'ton (kŏt''n), *n.* [F. *coton*, Sp. *algodón* cotton, *colón* printed cotton, cloth, Ar. *qutun*, *alqutun*, raw cotton.] **1.** A soft, white, fibrous substance composed of the hairs clothing the seeds of various plants of the mallow family. **2.** The cotton plant or crop. **3.** Fabric made of cotton. **4.** Thread spun from cotton. — *v. i.* **1.** To succeed; develop well. *Obs.* **2.** To agree; make friends; — usually with *with*. *Colloq.* **3.** To take a liking; — used with *to*. *Colloq.*

Cotton. 1 Flowering Branch; 2 Fruit; 3 Seed. (⅛)

cotton batting. Cotton prepared in sheets or rolls for quilting, upholstering, and similar purposes.

cotton gin. A machine to separate the seeds from cotton.

cot'ton-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* The common American rabbit.

cot'ton-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several American species of poplar having a cottony tuft about the seeds.

cot'ton-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with hairs, like cotton; downy. **2.** Of or pertaining to cotton; soft, like cotton.

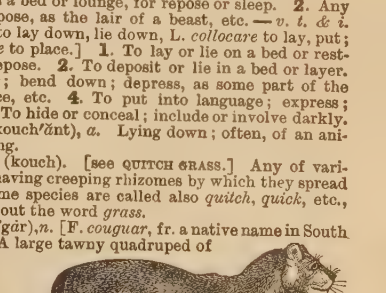
cot'y-le'don (kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [L., navelwort, Gr. *κοτυληδών* a cup-shaped hollow, *κοτύλη* anything hollow.] *Bot.* The first leaf, or one of the first pair or whorl of leaves, developed in seed plants; — called also *seed leaf*. — **cot'y-le'don-al** (-lē'dŭn-ăl; -lĕd'ŭn-ăl), *a.* — **-le'don-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

couch (kouch), *n.* [F. *couche*. See COUCH, *v. t.*] **1.** A structure, as a bed or lounge, for repose or sleep. **2.** Any place for repose, as the lair of a beast, etc. — *v. t. & i.* [F. *coucher* to lay down, lie down, L. *collocare* to lay, put; *col-* + *locare* to place.] **1.** To lay or lie on a bed or resting place; repose. **2.** To deposit or lie in a bed or layer. **3.** To lower; bend down; depress, as some part of the body, a lance, etc. **4.** To put into language; express; phrase. **5.** To hide or conceal; include or involve darkly.

couch'ant (kouch'ănt), *a.* Lying down; often, of an animal, squatting.

couch grass (kouch). [see QUITCH GRASS.] Any of various grasses having creeping rhizomes by which they spread rapidly. Some species are called also *quitch*, *quick*, etc., with or without the word *grass*.

cou'gar (kōō'gär), *n.* [F. *couguar*, fr. a native name in South America.] A large tawny quadruped of the cat family, found from British America to Patagonia.



Cougar. ($\frac{1}{35}$)

cough (kŏf; 62), *v. i.* To expel air, or obstructing or irritating matter, from the lungs or air passages, in a sudden, noisy manner. — *v. t.* To expel by coughing. — *n.* **1.** Act of coughing. **2.** The more or less frequent repetition of coughing, a symptom of disease.

could (kŏŏd), *pret.* & dial. & obs. *p. p.* of CAN. [AS. *cūðe*. The *l* was inserted under influence of *should*, *would*.] Was, should be, or would be, able; — used as an auxiliary.

cou'lee ‖ **cou'lée'** (kōō'lĭ, *F.* kōō'lā'), *n.* [F. *coulée*, fr. *couler* to flow.] **1.** *Geol.* A stream or sheet of lava. **2.** The bed of a stream when deep and having inclined sides; — distinguished from a *cañon*. *Western North Amer.*

cou-lomb' (kōō-lŏm'), *n.* [after Charles A. de *Coulomb*, French physicist.] The practical unit of quantity in electrical measurements; the quantity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

coul'ter (kōl'tĕr). Var. of COLTER.

coun'cil (koun'sĭl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *concilium*; *con-* + *calare* to call.] **1.** An assembly convened for consultation, advice, or agreement. **2.** A body constituted as a more or less permanent advisory or legislative body.

coun'cil-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of a council, esp. of the common council of a city.

coun'ci-lor, coun'cil-lor (-sĭ-lĕr), *n.* A member of a council, as of a council advisory to a chief magistrate.

coun'sel (-sĕl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *consilium*, fr. root of *consulere* to consult.] **1.** Mutual advising; deliberation together. **2.** Exercise of deliberate judgment; prudence. **3.** Advice, esp. that given as the result of consultation. **4.** Deliberate purpose; design. **5.** One who gives advice, esp. in legal matters; a barrister; collectively, the legal advocates united in managing a case. — **Syn.** See ADVICE.

coun'sel, *v. t.*; -SELED (-sĕld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. **1.** To give advice to; advise. **2.** To recommend, as an act or course. — *v. i.* To take counsel; deliberate.

coun'se-lor, coun'sel-lor (-sĕ-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who counsels; adviser. **2.** A counsel, or barrister.

count (kount), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *computare* to reckon, compute; *com-* + *putare* to reckon, settle.] **1.** To tell or name one by one, or by groups, in order to find the whole number of units in a collection; number. **2.** To take into account; include in reckoning. **3.** To name the numerals in regular succession up to and including (a specified numeral). **4.** To ascribe; impute. *Archaic.* **5.** To esteem; consider. — *v. i.* **1.** To count articles; also, to name numerals in order. **2.** To take account or note; — with *of*. *Obs.* **3.** To reckon; rely; depend; — with *on* or *upon*. **4.** To be of account or value.

count, *n.* **1.** Act of numbering, or the number ascertained by counting. **2.** A reckoning; accounting. **3.** Regard, notice, or value. *Archaic.* **4.** *Law.* A particular allegation or charge, in a declaration or indictment, separately stating the cause of action or prosecution.

count, *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *comes, comitis*, associate, companion.] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, corresponding in rank to an English earl or a German graf.

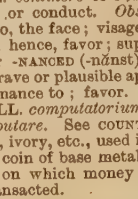
count'a-ble (koun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Sensitive (*to*). *Obs.* **2.** Capable of being counted or numbered.

coun'te-nance (-tĕ-năns), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *continentia* continence, LL., also, demeanor, fr. L. *continere* to hold together, repress, contain.] **1.** Mien or conduct. *Obs.* **2.** Look or expression of the face; also, the face; visage. **3.** Approving bearing or facial aspect; hence, favor; support; aid. — **Syn.** See FACE. — *v. t.*; -NANCED (-nănst); -NANC'ING (-năn'sĭng). **1.** To give a brave or plausible appearance to. *Obs.* **2.** To give countenance to; favor.

count'er (koun'tĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *computatorium*, prop., a computing place, fr. L. *computare*. See COUNT, *v. t.*] **1.** A device, as a piece of metal, ivory, etc., used in reckoning. **2.** An imitation or token coin of base metal; hence, a coin. **3.** A table or board on which money is counted and over which business is transacted.

count'er, *n.* One that counts.

coun'ter (koun'tĕr), *adv.* [fr. F., fr. L. *contra* against.] **1.** In the wrong way; contrary to the right course. **2.** Contrary; contrariwise. — *a.* Contrary; opposite; opposed. — *n.* **1.** The opposite or contrary. **2.** *Naut.* The portion of a vessel's stern from the water line to the extreme outward swell or overhang of the body. **3.** = COUNTERTENOR. **4.** The breast of a horse.



Counter, *Naut.*
c Counter.

coun'ter, *v. t.* [cf. ENCOUNTER.] **1.** To meet. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To encounter, oppose, combat, or the like. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a counter move, attack, or the like. **2.** To deliver a counter (sense 2). — *n.* **1.** *Fencing.* A kind of circular parry. **2.** Act of giving a blow when receiving or parrying one, as in boxing; also, the blow given.

coun'ter- (koun'tĕr-). A prefix denoting: **a** In combination with a verb: action *opposite, reciprocal, retaliatory*, or *complementary* to, the action of the verb. **b** In combination with nouns or adjectives: *opposition, reciprocalness*, etc.

coun'ter-act' (koun'tĕr-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to. — **Syn.** See NEUTRALIZE. — **coun'ter-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* — **coun'ter-ac'tive** (-ăk'tĭv), *a.*

coun'ter-bal'ance (-băl'ăns), *v. t.* To oppose with an equal weight or power; countervail; balance. — *n.* **1.** A weight that balances another; a counterpoise. **2.** Influence or power which offsets contrary influence or power.

coun'ter-change' (-chānj'), *v. t.* **1.** To exchange; change; shift. **2.** To checker; diversify.

coun'ter-check' (koun'tĕr-chĕk'), *n.* **1.** A check; stop; rebuke. **2.** Anything to restrain a restraining force.

coun'ter-check' (-chĕk'), *v. t.* To check by some obstacle; check by a return check.

coun'ter-claim' (koun'tĕr-klām'), *n.* An opposing claim.

coun'ter-clock'wise' (-klŏk'wīz'), *a.* Contraclockwise.

coun'ter-cur'rent (koun'tĕr-kŭr'ĕnt), *n.* A current running in an opposite direction.

coun'ter-feit (-fĭt), *a.* [F. *contrefait*, p. p. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit; *contre* (L. *contra*) + *faire* to make, L. *facere*.] Given or assuming the appearance of something genuine or original; spurious; as, *counterfeit* coins; a *counterfeit* virtue. — **Syn.** Forged, fictitious, false. See ARTIFICIAL. — *n.* **1.** That which is made in imitation of something with a view to deceive. **2.** An impostor; cheat. **3.** Likeness; portrait; counterpart. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. COUNTERFEIT, FORGERY. COUNTERFEIT is chiefly used of imitations of coin, paper money, etc., which depend upon engraved designs for identity. FORGERY is more properly applied to the fraudulent making, change, or imitation of a written or printed document.

— *v. t.* To imitate, esp. for deceiving; to make a counterfeit of. — *v. i.* **1.** To dissemble; pretend. **2.** To make counterfeits, esp. of money. — **coun'ter-feit'er** (-fĭt'ĕr), *n.*

coun'ter-ir'ri-tant (-ĭr'ĭ-tănt), *n.* An irritant to produce irritation so as to relieve an existing irritation elsewhere.

coun'ter-mand' (koun'tĕr-mănd'; koun'tĕr-mănd'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *mander* to command, L. *mandare*.] To revoke (a former command); cancel (an order) by a contrary order.

coun'ter-mand (koun'tĕr-mănd; koun'tĕr-mănd'), *n.* A contrary order; a revoking order or act.

coun'ter-march' (koun'tĕr-märch'), *n.* **1.** A marching back; retrocession. **2.** *Mil.* An evolution by which a body reverses its direction. **3.** Reversal of conduct or action.

coun'ter-march' (koun'tĕr-märch'; koun'tĕr-märch'), *v. i.* & *t.* *Mil.* To execute a countermarch.

coun'ter-mine' (koun'tĕr-mīn'), *n.* [*counter-* + *mine* underground gallery.] **1.** *Mil.* An underground gallery excavated to intercept and destroy an enemy's mine. **2.** A stratagem for defeating a stratagem or attack.

coun'ter-mine' (-mīn'), *v. t.* & *i.*; -MINED' (-mīnd'); -MIN'-ING (-mīn'ĭng). To oppose or frustrate by a countermine.

coun'ter-pane' (koun'tĕr-pān'), *n.* [corrupted fr. *counterpoint* a coverlet.] A coverlet for a bed.

coun'ter-part' (-pärt'), *n.* **1.** A part or thing corresponding to another; a copy; facsimile. **2.** A person closely resembling another. **3.** A thing that serves to complete or complement something else.

coun'ter-plot' (-plŏt'), *n.* A plot opposing a plot.

coun'ter-plot' (koun'tĕr-plŏt'; koun'tĕr-plŏt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To oppose (a plot) by plotting.

coun'ter-point' (koun'tĕr-point'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *culcita* cushion, mattress + *puncta*, fem. p. p. of *pungere* to prick; —properly, a quilted covering.] A coverlet. *Obs. or Archaic.*

coun'ter-point', *n.* [F. *contrepoint.*] *Music.* **a** A melody added to a melody as an accompaniment. **b** The art of composite melody.

coun'ter-poise' (-poiz'), *n.* [fr. OF. See COUNTER, *adv.*; POISE, *n.*] **1.** A counterweight. **2.** An equal opposing power or force. **3.** Equilibrium. — *v. t.*; -POISED' (-poizd'); -POIS'ING. **1.** To act against with equal effect or power; counterbalance. **2.** To weigh (one thing) against another.

coun'ter-scarp' (-skärp'), *n.* *Fort.* The exterior slope or wall of the ditch.

coun'ter-shaft' (koun'tĕr-shăft'), *n.* *Mach.* An intermediate shaft for receiving and transmitting motion.

coun'ter-sign' (koun'tĕr-sīn'; koun'tĕr-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign on the opposite side of (an instrument or writing), as to attest the authenticity. — *n.* **1.** The signature of a person

to a writing already signed by another, as to authenticate it. **2.** *Mil.* A secret signal, as a word or phrase, which must be given by any one wishing to pass a sentry or guard.

coun'ter-sink' (koun'tĕr-sĭŋk'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -SUNK' (-sŭŋk'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SINK'ING. **1.** To chamfer (a hole) to receive the head of a screw, bolt, etc. **2.** To cause (a screw, bolt, etc.) to sink even with or below the surface. — *n.* A countersunk hole; a tool for countersinking a hole.

coun'ter-ten'or (-tĕn'ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF.] *Music.* A high tenor.

coun'ter-vail' (-vāl'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *contre* (L. *contra*) + *valoir* to avail, L. *valere* to be strong, avail.] To act against with equal force; counterbalance; compensate. — **Syn.** See NEUTRALIZE.

coun'ter-view' (koun'tẽr-vū'), *n.* Act or position of confronting. *Obs.*

coun'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Any work done counter to another work, as in fortifications.

coun'ter-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* To work in opposition to; counteract. — *v. i.* To work to the contrary.

count'ess (koun'tĕs), *n.* [F. *comtesse.*] The wife or widow of a (British) earl, or of a count (on the Continent); also, a lady having the same dignity in her own right.

count'ing-house' (koun'tĭng-hous') } *n.* Place where a
count'ing-room' (koun'tĭng-rōōm') } merchant, trader, or manufacturer keeps his books and transacts business.

count'less, *a.* Incapable of being counted; innumerable.

coun'tri-fied (kŭn'trĭ-fid), *p. a.* *Less properly* **coun'try-fied.** Having a rustic look and manners; rustic.

coun'try (-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [fr. F., fr. LL. *contrata*, fr. L. *contra* on the opposite side.] **1.** A region or tract of land; a district. **2.** An inhabited region or the people of a region. **3.** The territory of a nation; a state distinct as to name and people; also, the people. **4.** Land of one's birth, allegiance, or citizenship. **5.** Rural regions, as opposed to a city or town. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country; native. **2.** Rural; rustic. **3.** Destitute of refinement; unpolished; not urbane.

coun'try-dance', *n.* A kind of dance in which some couples dance between parallel lines formed by others.

coun'try-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. **1.** An inhabitant of a country; also, a compatriot. **2.** A rustic; farmer.

coun'try-seat' (-sēt'), *n.* A country residence of some pretensions.

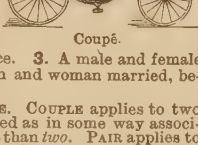
coun'try-side' (-sīd'), *n.* A country neighborhood.

coun'try-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; 24). A woman of the country, or of the same country.

coun'ty (koun'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. OF., fr. LL. *comitatus.* See COUNT.] **1.** An earldom. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** In Great Britain and Ireland: **a** The inhabitants of a county (sense **b**). **b** The chief administrative territorial division. **3.** In the United States, the largest division for local government in all States except Louisiana, where it is called *parish.* **4.** = COUNT, the title. *Obs.*

‖ **coup** (ko͞o), *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. κόλαφος a buffet, blow.] Lit., a stroke or blow; esp., a sudden or unexpected stroke, device, or stratagem.

cou'pé' (ko͞o'pā'), *n.* [F., fr. *coupé*, p. p., cut.] A four-wheeled close carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver.



Coupé.

cou'ple (kŭp''l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *copula* bond, band; *co-* + *apere, aptum,* to join.] **1.** That which links two things together; bond; tie; leash. **2.** Two of the same kind connected or considered together; pair; brace. **3.** A male and female associated together; esp., a man and woman married, betrothed, or partners at a dance.

Syn. COUPLE, PAIR, BRACE, YOKE. COUPLE applies to two things of the same sort, regarded as in some way associated; but it often means no more than *two.* PAIR applies to two things which belong or are used together, often so that one is useless or defective without the other; it also applies to a single object composed of two corresponding or complementary parts. BRACE commonly applies to a pair of certain birds or animals (as, a *brace* of ducks); occasionally, to a pair of inanimate objects (as, a *brace* of pistols); rarely, to persons, with contemptuous or humorous connotation (as, a *brace* of scoundrels). YOKE applies to a pair of animals (or, contemptuously, persons) linked together.

— *v. t.;* -PLED (kŭp''ld); -PLING (-lĭng). **1.** To link or tie; join. **2.** To marry. *Obs. or Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To wed. **2.** To come together, forming a pair or pairs.

cou'ple-ment (kŭp''l-mĕnt), *n.* Union; a pair. *Obs.*

cou'pler (-lẽr), *n.* One that couples, or connects, as a link.

cou'plet (-lĕt), *n.* [F., a stanza, dim. of *couple.*] **1.** Two successive lines of verse, esp. two of the same length, that rime with each other. **2.** A pair; couple.

cou'pling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that couples. **2.** *Mach.* A contrivance to couple adjacent parts or objects.

cou'pon (ko͞o'pŏn; *F.* ko͞o'pôn'), *n.* [F., fr. *couper* to cut.] **1.** *Com.* A certificate of interest due, to be cut from transferable bonds, and presented for payment. **2.** A section of a ticket, showing the holder to be entitled to something.

cour'age (kŭr'ăj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. a LL. derivative of L. *cor* heart.] **1.** Mind; spirit; temper; disposition. *Obs.* **2.** That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear; valor. **Syn.** Daring, fearlessness, resolution, hardihood, audacity, firmness, mettle, pluck. — COURAGE, BRAVERY, DAUNTLESSNESS, GALLANTRY, BOLDNESS, INTREPIDITY, VALOR, PROWESS, FORTITUDE, HEROISM. COURAGE (the generic term) is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear. BRAVERY is daring, often defiant, courage; DAUNTLESSNESS, lofty and unintimidated, GALLANTRY, dashing and adventurous, courage. BOLDNESS is the opposite of (sometimes the outgrowth of resistance against) timidity; INTREPIDITY is cool fearlessness; VALOR, personal bravery, esp. in battle; PROWESS, valor united with skill. FORTITUDE is passive courage, esp. in enduring pain or adversity. HEROISM is contempt of danger from a noble and self-forgetful devotion.

cou-ra'geous (kŭ-rā'jŭs), *a.* Possessing, or characterized by, courage; brave. — **Syn.** Gallant, bold, daring, valiant, valorous, intrepid, fearless, hardy, stout. — **cou-ra'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **cou-ra'geous-ness,** *n.*

cou-rante' (ko͞o-rănt'; *F.* ko͞o-rănt'), *n.* [F.] A certain old-fashioned dance or its music.

cou'ri-er (ko͞o'rĭ-ẽr; ko͝or'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F. *courrier,* fr. *courre, courir,* to run, L. *currere.*] **1.** A special, swift messenger. **2.** An attendant on travelers who looks out for their convenience at hotels and on the way.

course (kōrs; 57), *n.* [F. *cours, course,* fr. (*cours* through L. *cursus*) L. *currere, cursum,* to run.] **1.** Act of running or moving from one point to another; progress; passage. **2.** Ground traversed; track; way. **3.** A single charge of opposing knights in a tourney; hence, any round or bout in sport. **4.** Motion, progress, or sequence considered as to its direction, goal, or manner, or with regard to time. **5.** Method of procedure; conduct; behavior. **6.** A series or succession of motions, acts, or practices arranged in order or connectedly followed. **7.** The succession of one to another in office or duty; order; turn. **8.** That part of a meal served at one time, with its accompaniments. **9.** *Naut.* **a** The lowest sail on any square-rigged mast of a vessel. **b** A point of the compass. — **Syn.** Road, route; career.

course (kōrs; 57), *v. t.;* COURSED (kōrst); COURS'ING. **1.** To pursue. **2.** To cause, as dogs, to pursue game. **3.** To run through or over. — *v. i.* **1.** To take or follow a course. **2.** To run as in a race or in hunting.

cours'er (kōr'sẽr; 57), *n.* **1.** One who courses or hunts. **2.** [through F. & LL.] A swift or spirited horse; a racer or a war horse. *Poetic.*

court (kōrt; 57), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *cohors, cors,* gen. *cohortis, cortis,* inclosure, court, crowd.] **1.** An uncovered area partly or wholly inclosed by buildings or by walls and grates. **2.** A building or buildings in a courtyard; hence, a manorial house; a stately country house. *Obs.,* exc. in proper names. **3.** An inclosed open space like a short street. **4.** A space for playing one of various games with a ball, as tennis; also, one of the base divisions in such a court. **5.** The residence of a sovereign or other dignitary; palace. **6.** The retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority; also, a prince or sovereign and his ministers and officials as a political body. **7.** Any formal assembling of the retinue of a sovereign. **8.** Attention directed to a person in power; homage. **9.** **a** The place where justice is administered. **b** The persons duly assembled under authority of law to administer justice; a judicial tribunal, or those constituting it. **c** The session of a judicial assembly. — *v. t.* **1.** To seek the favor of by attention or flattery. **2.** To seek the affections of; woo. **3.** To attempt to gain; solicit; seek. **4.** To allure; attract. — *v. i.* To play the lover; woo.

court card. A corrupted form of COAT CARD.

cour'te-ous (kûr'tē-ŭs; kōrt'yŭs; 57), *a.* [fr. OF.] Of court-like manners; characterized by courtesy. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — **cour'te-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **cour'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

cour'te-san, *or* **-zan** (kōr'tē-zăn ; kûr'-), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *courtisan* courtier.] A court mistress ; loose woman ; prostitute.

cour'te-sy (kûr'tē-sĭ ; kōr'tē-sĭ ; 57), *n. ; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [fr. OF.] **1.** Politeness ; civility ; courtliness. **2.** An act of civility or respect. **3.** Favor or indulgence, as disting. from right. **4.** = CURTSY. — **Syn.** Urbanity, complaisance, affability, courteousness, refinement. — *v. i.* = CURTSY.

court hand. A handwriting used in records, as of a court.

court'house' (kōrt'hous' ; 57), *n.* A building appropriated to courts and public meetings.

court'ier (kōrt'yēr ; 57), *n.* **1.** One in attendance at the court of a prince. **2.** One who courts favor ; flatterer.

court'ly, *a.* **1.** Elegant; polite ; courtlike ; flattering. **2.** Disposed to favor the great or the policy or party of the court. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — *adv.* Politely ; elegantly. — **court'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

court'-mar'tial (kōrt'mär'shăl), *n. ; pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. A court of military or naval officers for the trial of one belonging to the army or navy or of offenses against military or naval law. — *v. t. ;* -TIALED (-shăld), -TIALLED ; -TIALING, -TIAL-LING. To subject to trial by a court-martial.

court'-plas'ter, *n.* Sticking plaster of silk or other fabric coated, usually, with a mixture of isinglass and glycerin.

court'ship (kōrt'shĭp; 57), *n.* **1.** Act of paying court; esp., act of wooing. **2.** Courtliness. *Obs.*

court'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A court or inclosure attached to a house, castle, or palace.

cous'in (kŭz'n), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *consobrinus* the child of a mother's sister, cousin ; *con-* + *sobrinus* a cousin by the mother's side, *soror* sister.] **1.** Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister ; also, *Law*, any of the next of kin. *Obs.*, exc. as in def. 2, or as fig. ; as in, "our American *cousins*." **2.** The son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt (more fully *own*, *first*, or *full*, *cousin*, or *cousin-german*); also, a relative descended the same number of steps by a different line from a common ancestor. **3.** A title used by a sovereign in addressing a nobleman of his own country or another sovereign. — *v. t.* To call (one) cousin as if akin. *Archaic.*

cous'in-ger'man (-jûr'măn), *n. ; pl.* COUSINS-GERMAN. [F. *cousin germain.*] A first cousin.

cous'in-ly, *a. & adv.* Like or becoming a cousin.

‖ **cou'teau'** (kōō'tō'), *n. ; pl.* -TEAUX (*F.* -tō' ; *E.* -tōz'). [F.] A knife; esp., a large knife.

cove (kōv), *n.* [AS. *cofa* room.] A retired nook, esp. a sheltered inlet.

cove, *v. t. & i. ;* COVED (kōvd) ; COV'ING. To arch over.

cove, *n.* [a Gypsy word, *covo* that man, *covi* that woman.] A boy or man of any age or station. *Slang.*

cov'e-nant (kŭv'ĕ-nănt), *n.* [OF., fr. *covenir* to agree, L. *convenire.* See CONVENE.] **1.** An agreement or stipulation. **2.** The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures. **3.** The solemn compact between members of a church to maintain its faith, discipline, etc. **4.** *Law.* **a** An undertaking or promise of legal validity. **b** The common-law form of action to recover for breach of such a contract. — **Syn.** See CONTRACT. — *v. i. & t.* To enter into, or promise by, a covenant. — **Syn.** Agree, contract, bargain, stipulate.

cov'e-nant-er (-năn-tẽr), *n.* One who covenants ; specifically : [*cap.*] *Scot. Hist.* An adherent of the National Covenant (1638) or the "Solemn League and Covenant" (1643) for the defense of Presbyterianism.

cov'e-nan-tor' (-năn-tôr'), *n.* The party to a covenant who is bound to perform the obligation.

cov'ent (kŭv'ĕnt), *n.* [OF.] A convent. *Obs.*

Cov'en-try (-ĕn-trĭ), *n.* A town in Warwickshire, Eng. — **to send to, or be in, Coventry**, to exclude, or be excluded, from society or from the society or class to which one belongs.

cov'er (-ẽr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *coöperire ; co-* + *operire* to cover.] **1.** To place a covering over ; also, to overspread or envelop ; clothe. **2.** To hide from sight ; conceal. **3.** To brood or sit on ; incubate. **4.** To extend thickly over ; as, soldiers *covered* the country. **5.** To shelter, as from evil ; protect. **6.** To be sufficient for ; include ; embrace. **7.** To copulate with (a female), as a horse; — said of the male. **8.** To pass over (a distance), as a train. **9.** To bring or hold within range, as of a gun. — **Syn.** Screen, shield. — *v. i.* To spread a table for a meal. *Obs.* — *n.* **1** Something laid, set, or spread on, about, or over another thing. **2.** Anything which veils or conceals ; screen ; cloak. **3.** Shelter ; protection. **4.** Covert for game. **5.** A tablecloth and the other table furniture ; esp., the table furniture for one person at a meal. — **Syn.** Envelope, lid.

cov'er-ing (kŭv'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* Anything which covers or conceals, as a roof, a screen, wrap, lid, etc.

cov'er-let (-lĕt), **cov'er-lid** (-lĭd), *n.* [ME. *coverlyle.*] The uppermost cover of a bed or of any piece of furniture.

cov'ert (-ẽrt), *a.* [OF., p. p. of *couvrir.* See COVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Covered over ; secret. **2.** Sheltered ; retired. **3.** *Law.* Under cover, authority, or protection (of her husband) ; — said of a married woman. — **Syn.** Covered, insidious, concealed. See SECRET. — *n.* **1.** A covering ; esp., a place that covers and protects. **2.** A thicket affording cover for game. **3.** *Zoöl.* One of the special feathers covering the bases of a bird's wing and tail quills. — **cov'ert-ly**, *adv.*

cov'er-ture (-ẽr-tûr), *n.* **1.** Covering ; defense ; hiding. **2.** *Law.* Status of a woman during marriage.

cov'et (-ĕt ; 24), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *coveitier.*] To wish for, or to wish, with eagerness or inordinate desire, esp. culpably. — **Syn.** Long for, desire, hanker after, crave. See ENVY.

cov'et-ous (-ĕ-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Very desirous. *Archaic.* **2.** Inordinately eager to obtain (esp. money); avaricious. — **cov'et-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cov'et-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. COVETOUS, AVARICIOUS. COVETOUS implies esp. excessive desire for what belongs to another ; AVARICIOUS, greed of wealth with a view to hoarding it.

cov'ey (-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). [OF. *covée*, fr. *cover* to brood on, L. *cubare* to lie down.] **1.** A brood of birds ; hence, a small flock, as of partridges, grouse, or ptarmigans. **2.** A company ; bevy. — **Syn.** See FLOCK.

cov'in (-ĭn), *n.* [OF. See COVENANT.] **1.** A private compact. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* A conspiracy. **3.** Deceit. *Archaic.*

cow (kou), *n ; pl.* cows (kouz) ; *old pl., now chiefly poetic,* KINE (kīn). [AS. *cū.*] The mature female of any bovine animal, or of any other animal the male of which is called *bull.* See BULL.

cow, *n.* A chimney pot, or cowl. *Dial. Eng.*

cow, *v. t.* To depress with fear. — **Syn.** See FRIGHTEN.

cow'age (kou'ăj), *n.* Var. of COWHAGE.

cow'ard (kou'ẽrd), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. *coe*, *coue* (L. *coda*), tail + *-ard ;* orig., short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, or perh., turning tail, like a scared dog.] **1.** Destitute of courage ; cowardly. **2.** Due to, or expressive of, base fear. — *n.* A person who lacks courage ; poltroon. — **Syn.** Craven, poltroon, dastard, caitiff.

cow'ard-ice (-ẽr-dĭs), *n.* Want of courage ; pusillanimity.

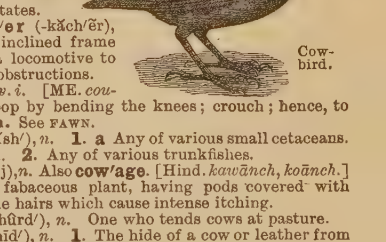
cow'ard-ly, *a.* **1.** Wanting courage ; pusillanimous. **2.** Befitting a coward. — **cow'ard-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. COWARDLY, PUSILLANIMOUS, POLTROON, CRAVEN, DASTARDLY, RECREANT. COWARDLY implies a weak or ignoble, PUSILLANIMOUS, a mean-spirited and contemptible, lack of courage. POLTROON, CRAVEN, and DASTARDLY are terms of extreme opprobrium. *Poltroon* implies arrant cowardice ; *craven*, abject pusillanimity; *dastardly*, esp. the cowardly or skulking execution of an outrageous or malicious design. RECREANT, as here compared, implies cowardly submission.

cow'ard-ship, *n.* Cowardice. *Obs.*

cow'bird' (-bûrd'), *n., or* **cow blackbird.** A kind of small North American blackbird.

cow'boy' (-boĭ'), *n.* A cattle herder, esp. one of a class of mounted herdsmen of the western United States.



Cowbird.

cow'catch'er (-kăch'ẽr), *n.* A strong inclined frame in front of a locomotive to throw aside obstructions.

cow'er (-ẽr), *v. i.* [ME. *couren.*] To stoop by bending the knees ; crouch ; hence, to quail. — **Syn.** See FAWN.

cow'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** a Any of various small cetaceans. **b** A sirenian. **2.** Any of various trunkfishes.

cow'hage (-ăj), *n.* Also **cow'age.** [Hind. *kawānch*, *koānch.*] A climbing fabaceous plant, having pods covered with barbed brittle hairs which cause intense itching.

cow'herd' (-hûrd'), *n.* One who tends cows at pasture.

cow'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* **1.** The hide of a cow or leather from it. **2.** A coarse whip of rawhide or of braided leather. — *v. t.* To flog with a cowhide.

cow'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Timorous ; cowardly. *Rare.*

cowl (koul), *n.* [AS. *cuhle*, *cugle*, *cugele*, fr. L. *cuculla*, *cucullus*, hood.] **1.** A monk's hood. **2.** A kind of elaborate chimney pot. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a cowl.

cowl, *n.* [AS. *cufl*, fr. L. *cupella*, dim. of L. *cupa* tub.]

A large water tub, esp. one with two handles through which could be thrust a **cowlstaff** for carrying.

cow'lick' (kou'lĭk'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up or awry (usually over the forehead), as if licked by a cow.

co'work'er (kō'wûr'kẽr), *n.* One who works with another.

cow'pea' (kou'pē'), *n.* A fabaceous plant, more nearly related to the bean than to the pea; also, its edible seed.

cow'-pi'lot, *n.* A handsomely banded coral-reef fish of the Florida and the West Indies.

cow'pox' (-pŏks'), *n.* A pustular disease of a cow's udder, which, by vaccination, protects man from smallpox.

cow'rie } (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Hind. *kauṛī.*] A kind
cow'ry } of marine gastropod shell, used as money in certain parts of Africa and Asia.

cow'slip' (-slĭp'), *n.* [AS. *cūslyppe.*] **1.** A kind of common primrose. *Great Britain.* **2.** The marsh marigold. *U. S.*

cox'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* [for *cock's comb.*] **1. a** A strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which licensed jesters wore in their caps. **b** The jester's cap with a coxcomb. **2.** The top of the head, or the head itself. *Humorous.* **3.** A vain, showy fellow; fop. —**cox-comb'i-cal** (kŏks-kŏm'ĭ-kăl; -kōm'ĭ-), *a.* —**cox'comb'ly** (kŏks'kōm'lĭ), *a.* —**cox'comb'ry** (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz).

cox'swain, cock'swain (kŏk'swān; *naut.* kŏk's'n), *n.* [*cock* a boat + *swain*; hence, the master of a boat.] The steersman of a ship's boat, a racing shell, etc.

coy (koi), *a.* [OF. *coi*, fr. L. *quietus* quiet.] **1.** Shrinking from approach or familiarity; reserved; shy. **2.** Disdainful. *Obs.* —**Syn.** Modest, bashful, demure. See SHY. — *v. t.* To caress with the hand; stroke. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To be coy. *Rare.* **2.** To demur. *Obs.* — **coy'ly**, *adv.* — **coy'ness**, *n.*

coy-o'te (kī-ō'tē; kī'ōt), *n.* [Amer. Sp., fr. Mex. *coyotl.*] The prairie wolf of North America.

coz (kŭz), *n.* Cousin; — used in familiar address.

coze (kōz), *n.* A friendly chat.

coz'en (kŭz'n), *v. t. & i.* [from *cousin*, hence, lit., to deceive through pretext of relationship.] To cheat; deceive, usually paltrily. — **coz'en-age** (-ăj), *n.* — **coz'en-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

co'zier (kō'zhẽr), *n.* A cobbler. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

co'zy (kō'zĭ), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); -ZI-EST. Also **co'sy, co'sey.** **1.** Snug; comfortable. **2.** Chatty. *Eng.* —**Syn.** See SNUG. — *n.* A wadded covering for a teapot to keep the contents hot. — **co'zi-ly**, *adv.* — **co'zi-ness**, *n.*

crab (krăb), *n.* [AS. *crabba.*] **1.** A crustacean having a short, broad, and usually flattened shell, a small abdomen curled up under the body, and short antennæ. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The zodiacal sign and constellation Cancer, between Gemini and Leo. **3.** Any of various machines, orig. with claws, for moving heavy weights.

crab, *n.* [perh. fr. 1st *crab*; cf. CRAB, *a.*] **1.** A crab apple. **2.** A sour, or crabbed, ill-tempered person.

crab, *a.* [cf. CRABBED.] Of or pert. to the crab apple or crab tree; like the crab apple; sour; harsh-tasting; rough.

crab apple. **1.** A small, wild, sour apple. **2.** Any of several cultivated apples having rather small acid fruit.

crab'bed (krăb'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* [see CRAB the animal, CRAB crab apple.] **1.** Characterized by, or manifesting, peevishness, moroseness, or sourness; cross. **2.** Obscure or intricate. **3.** Cramped; irregular, as writing. —**Syn.** See SULLEN. — **crab'bed-ly**, *adv.* — **crab'bed-ness**, *n.*

crab tree. A crab-apple tree.

crack (krăk), *v. i.* [AS. *cracian.*] **1.** To make a sharp, sudden sound in or as in breaking. **2.** To brag; boast. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** To talk; gossip. *Scot. or Dial.* **4.** To break with or without quite separating into parts. **5.** To become cracked; — said of the voice. — *v. t.* **1.** To break or burst with a sharp sound; break or fracture (anything hard or brittle) with or without separation of the parts. **2.** Hence: **a** To rend or burst, as the heart with grief; make unsound; to craze. **b** To empty, as a bottle of wine, as if by cracking; open and drink. **3.** To utter smartly and sententiously, as a joke. **4.** To cause to make a sharp noise; snap as a whip. **5.** To impair the musical quality or clearness of; — said of the voice. **6.** To laud; extol; praise; — with *up. Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A sharp, sudden sound; the sound of anything suddenly burst or broken. **2.** Hence: **a** A shot, as with a rifle. *Colloq.* **b** A sharp resounding blow. *Colloq.* **3.** The time a crack lasts; instant. *Colloq.* **4.** A boast; boasting; also, a lie. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* **5.** Talk; gossip; also, a good story; joke; *pl.*, news. *Scot. & Dial.* **6.** A partial separation of parts, with or without a perceptible opening; chink; crevice. **7.** Rupture; flaw; breach or unsoundness. **8.** A broken tone of the voice, as when changing at puberty. **9.** Mental flaw; a touch of craziness, also, *Obs.*, a crack-brained person. **10.** A boy, esp. a pert, lively boy; rogue. *Obs.* **11.** A thing or person fit to be boasted of, as a vessel. *Colloq.* — *a.* Of superior excellence. *Colloq.*

crack'-brained' (krăk'brānd'), *a.* Crazy; reasonless.

crack'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that cracks. **2.** A boaster; braggart. **3.** A firecracker. **4.** One of the lower class of whites of the southern United States, esp. Georgia and Florida, inhabiting the hills or backwoods; — a nickname. *U. S.* **5.** A thin, dry biscuit, usually hard or crisp. *U. S.*

crack'le (-'l), *v. i.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). [dim. of *crack.*] To make small, sharp, sudden noises, frequently repeated; crepitate. — *v. t.* To crack or break with slight crushing rapidly repeated. — *n.* **1.** The noise of slight and frequent cracks or reports; crackling. **2.** *Fine Arts.* A peculiar cracked surface, as in certain kinds of pottery, etc.

crack'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** The making of repeated small, sharp cracks, or reports. **2.** The crisp rind of roasted pork.

crack'nel (-nĕl), *n.* A hard, brittle kind of cake or biscuit.

cracks'man (krăks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A housebreaker or burglar. *Slang.*

-cracy. [Gr. *-κρατία* (as in *δημοκρατία* democracy) fr. *κράτος* strength, rule.] A suffix denoting *government*, *sway*, or *authority.*

cra'dle (krā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *cradel, cradol.*] **1.** A bed or cot for a baby, usually on rockers or pivots; hence, place of origin or nurture. **2.** Something suggestive of a baby's cradle, as an attachment on a scythe to lay the grain in a swath, a rocking device used in washing out auriferous earth, etc. — *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To lay to rest or rock in or as in a cradle. **2.** To nurse or train in infancy. **3.** To mow with a cradle scythe. — *v. i.* To lie in or as in a cradle. — **cradle scythe**, a scythe having a cradle.

craft (krăft), *n.* [AS. *cræft* strength, skill, art, cunning.] **1.** Art or skill; hence, an occupation requiring this; a manual art. **2.** A power; faculty; aptitude; knack. **3.** Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile. **4.** Those engaged in any trade, collectively; guild. **5.** *Naut.* A vessel; vessels of any kind, collectively. — **Syn.** See TRADE.

crafts'man (krăfts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who practices some trade or manual occupation; an artificer. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN. — **crafts'man-ship**, *n.*

craft'y (krăf'tĭ), *a.*; CRAFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Skillful; ingenious. *Archaic.* **2.** Skillful at deceiving others; cunning; wily. — **Syn.** Dexterous, artful, sly, deceitful, shrewd. See CUNNING. — **craft'i-ly**, *adv.* — **craft'i-ness**, *n.*

crag (krăg), *n.* [W. *craig* or Ir. & Gael. *creag.*] A steep, rugged, broken cliff or projecting rock. — **crag'ged** (krăg'ĕd; 24), *a.* — **crag'gy** (-ĭ), *a.* — **crag'gi-ness**, *n.*

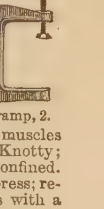
crake (krāk), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of various rails, especially of the short-billed kind.

cram (krăm), *v. t.*; CRAMMED (krămd); CRAM'MING. [AS. *crammian.*] **1.** To press, esp. in filling, or in thrusting one thing into another; stuff. **2.** To fill to satiety with or as with food. **3.** To fill the mind of (a person), as with false stories. *Slang.* **4.** To prepare in a subject by hasty and superficial study, as for an examination; also, to get a knowledge of by cramming. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To eat greedily and to satiety; stuff. **2.** To cram a subject (see CRAM, *v. t.*, 4). *Colloq.* — *n. Colloq.* **1.** A crammed state; crush. **2.** Act of cramming, or information so acquired.

cram'bo (krăm'bō), *n.* **1.** A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rime. **2.** A riming word; rime. *Contemptuous.*

cram'oi-sy, cram'oi-sie (krăm'oi-zĭ; -ē-zĭ), *a.* [F. *cramoisi* crimson.] Crimson. *Archaic.*

cramp (krămp), *n.* **1.** A device, usually of iron bent at the ends, to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc. **2.** A tool, esp. a frame with a tightening screw, for holding things together. **3.** That which confines or contracts; a restraint; hindrance. **4.** Cramped state or part; a constraint. **5.** [F. *crampe.*] *Med.* **a** Spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles. **b** A paralysis of certain muscles due to excessive use; as, writer's *cramp.* — *a.* **1.** Knotty; hard to understand or decipher. **2.** Contracted; confined. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to have a cramp. **2.** To compress; restrain; hamper. **3.** To fasten or hold with or as with a cramp.


Cramp, 2.

cram'pon (krăm'pŏn), *n.* [F., fr. OHG. *champh* crooked.]

Usually in *pl.* **1.** A form of hooked clutch, or dog, for raising objects. **2.** An iron plate with sharp points, worn on the shoe to keep foothold.

European Crane.

cran'ber-ry (krăn'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [prop. *crane-berry*; the blossom and stem are fancied to resemble the head and neck of a crane.] The bright red, acid berry produced by a certain plant of the heath family; also, the plant.

cranberry tree, a tree or shrub with white cymose flowers and red berries. It is cultivated as the *guelder-rose* and *snowball tree.*

crane (krān), *n.* [AS. *cran.*] **1.** Any of a small group of tall wading birds superficially like the herons, but more nearly related to the rails. **2.** The great blue heron. *U. S.* **3.** A machine for raising, transporting, and lowering heavy weights, commonly by a projecting swinging arm. **4.** Any arm which swings about a vertical axis at one end, for supporting a weight. — *v. t.*; CRANED (krānd); CRAN'ING (krān'ĭng). **1.** To raise or lift by or as by a crane. **2.** To stretch (the neck) as a crane does. — *v. i.* To stretch out one's neck, as in order to see better; to hesitate.

Jib Crane. *A* Trolley; *B* Hoisting Block; *C* Chain; *D* Hoist operated by Crank *E.*

crane's'-bill', cranes'bill' (krānz'bĭl'), *n.* [from the long slender beak of the carpels.] Any species of geranium.

cra'ni-al (krā'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium.

cra'ni-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*cranium* + *-logy.*] The science which deals with the shape, size, indications, etc., of skulls (esp. human skulls). — **cra'ni-o-log'i-cal** (-ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cra'ni-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

cra'ni-om'e-try (-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* [*cranium* + *-metry.*] The science or technic of the measurement of skulls. — **cra'ni-o-met'ric** (-ŏ-mĕt'rĭk), **cra'ni-o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

cra'ni-um (krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -NIA (-ă). [Gr. κρανίον.] *Anat.* **a** The skull of a vertebrate. **b** The part of the skull inclosing the brain; brainpan.

crank (krăŋk), *n.* [ME. *cranke.*] **1.** *Mach.* A part or arm at right angles to a shaft to impart or receive motion. **2.** A bend; turn; winding. *Obs.* **3.** A twist or turn in speech, or anything fantastic in action, manner, or the like. **4.** A turn of the mind; crotchet; caprice; also, a person having a crank. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To bend into the shape of, or to move or operate by a crank. — *v. i.* **1.** To crook; wind and turn. **2.** To turn a crank.

crank, *a.* **1.** Out of gear; loose; shaky. **2.** *Naut.* Very easily inclined by any external force, as that of the wind on the sails; — said of a vessel.

crank, *a.* Vigorous; sprightly; inclined to exult. *Obs. or Dial.*

cran'kle (krăŋ'k'l), *v. t. & i.*; -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). To bend, turn, or wind. *Obs.* — *n.* A bend or turn.

crank'y (krăŋk'ĭ), *a.*; CRANK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Ill-tempered; irritable; also, eccentric; crotchety. **2.** *Naut.* Crank. — **crank'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **crank'i-ness,** *n.*

cran'ny (krăn'ĭ), *n. pl.*; -NIES (-ĭz). A small, narrow opening; crevice. — **cran'nied** (-ĭd), *a.*

crants (krănts), *n.* A garland; a wreath. *Obs.*

crape (krāp), *n.* [F. *crêpe,* fr. L. *crispus* curled, crisped.] **1.** A kind of thin, crimped stuff, usually of silk. **2.** A piece of crape for some purpose, as a mourning band. — *v. t.*; CRAPED (krāpt); CRAP'ING (krāp'ĭng). To make crimped or crinkled; crimp, as the hair.

crap'pie (krăp'ĭ), *n.* A North American fresh-water fish.

crap'u-lous (-ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *crapulosus.*] Marked by, or sick from, gross intemperance in drinking or eating.

crash (krăsh), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *craschen.*] To break violently and noisily; smash; shatter; strike with a crash. — *n.* **1.** A loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once; the shock of collision and breaking. **2.** Ruin; failure, as of a business house.

crash (krăsh), *n.* Coarse, heavy linen cloth, as for towels.

crass (krăs), *a.* [L. *crassus* thick, fat, gross.] Gross; very stupid or unrefined. — **Syn.** See CRUDE. — **cras'si-tude** (krăs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* — **crass'ly,** *adv.* — **crass'ness,** *n.*

crate (krāt), *n.* [L. *cratis* hurdle.] **1.** A large wicker-work basket to transport china, crockery, etc. **2.** A case usually of wooden slats, with interspaces, used for goods in transportation. — *v. t.*; CRAT'ED (krāt'ĕd; 24); CRAT'ING. To pack in a crate.

cra'ter (krā'tẽr), *n.* [L., Gr. κρατήρ, fr. κεραννύναι to mix.] **1.** *Class. Archæol.* A somewhat bowl-shaped vessel, orig. for mixing wine. **2.** *Geol.* The funnel-shaped opening of a volcano or geyser.

craunch (krănch; krônch), *v. t. & i. & n.* Crunch.

cra-vat' (krȧ-văt'), *n.* [F. *cravate,* fr. *Cravate* a Croat, one of a body of Austrian troops from whom in 1636 the cravat was adopted in France.] A neckcloth, chiefly for men.

crave (krāv), *v. t.*; CRAVED (krāvd); CRAV'ING (krāv'ĭng). [AS. *crafian.*] **1.** To ask earnestly; beg. **2.** To long for; hence, to require; need. — **Syn.** Seek, beseech, implore, entreat, solicit, request, supplicate, adjure. See LONG. — *v. i.* To desire strongly.

cra'ven (krā'v'n), *a.* [ME. *cravant, cravaunde.*] Avowedly defeated or afraid; cowardly; spiritless. — **Syn.** See COWARDLY. — *n.* An avowed coward; recreant. — **Syn.** Poltroon, dastard, caitiff. — *v. t.* To make craven.

cra'ven-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* [from the inventor's name, *Craven.*] Woolen cloth, made waterproof by a special process.

craw (krô), *n.* [ME. *crawe.*] **1.** The crop of a bird or insect. **2.** The stomach of an animal.

craw'fish' (krô'fĭsh'), **cray'fish'** (krā'-), *n.* (See PLURAL.) [OF. *crevice,* fr. OHG. *krebiz* crab. The ending *-fish* arose from confusion with E. *fish.*] Any of numerous fresh-water crustaceans closely resembling the lobster, but much smaller.

crawl (krôl), *v. i.* [Dan. *kravle,* or Icel. *krafta,* to paw, scrabble with the hands.] **1.** To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; of a person, to move slowly on hands and knees; creep. **2.** Hence, to move or advance like a worm, as slowly, abjectly, etc. **3.** To feel as if, or to be, swarming with crawling things. — **Syn.** See CREEP. — *n.* Act or motion of crawling; creep.

crawl, *n.* A pen of stakes and hurdles, for fish, etc.

cray'fish', *n.* A kind of crustacean. See CRAWFISH.

cray'on (krā'ŏn), *n.* [F., a crayon, lead pencil, fr. *craie* chalk, L. *creta.*] **1.** A drawing implement of clay, plumbago, chalk, or the like. **2.** A crayon drawing.

craze (krāz), *v. t. & i.*; CRAZED (krāzd); CRAZ'ING (krāz'ĭng). [ME. *crasen* to break.] **1.** To crush; shatter. *Obs.* **2.** To weaken or destroy, as one's health. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** To render or become insane. — *n.* **1.** A break or defect. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A mania, or temporary passion or infatuation. **3.** Craziness; insanity. **4.** In pottery, a crack in the glaze or enamel. — **Syn.** See FASHION.

cra'zy (krā'zĭ), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); -ZI-EST. **1.** Full of cracks or flaws, unsound; liable to break down. **2.** Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; insane. — **Syn.** See INSANE. — **cra'zi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **cra'zi-ness,** *n.*

crazy bone, a place at the back of the elbow which, when struck, causes a curious and painful tingling.

creak (krēk), *v. i.* [ME. *creken* to croak.] To make a prolonged sharp squeaking sound. — *v. t.* To cause to creak. — *n.* The sound of creaking. — **creak'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

cream (krēm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *chrisma* chrism. See CHRISM.] **1.** The rich, oily, and yellowish part of milk. **2.** Hence: **a** A fancy dish prepared from cream, etc., or so as to resemble cream. **b** A creamlike emulsion or cosmetic. **c** A sirupy cordial. See CRÈME. **3.** The choicest part of a thing. **4.** The color of cream; a very light yellow.

cream of tartar, purified tartar. See TARTAR, 1. — *v. i.* To form, or become covered with, cream; hence, to mantle; froth. — *v. t.* **1.** To skim the cream from. **2.** To furnish with or as with cream. — **cream'er,** *n.*

cream'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** An establishment where butter and cheese are made or where milk and cream are sold or prepared for market. **2.** A place or an apparatus in which milk is set for creaming.

cream'y (-ĭ), *a.*; CREAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Containing or resembling cream; creamlike; luscious.

crease (krēs). Var. of CREESE, a dagger.

crease, *n.* **1.** A line or mark made by folding any pliable substance; any similar mark. **2.** *Cricket.* One of the lines defining the limits of the bowler and the batsman. —

v. t. ; CREASED (krēst) ; CREAS'ING. To make a crease in or on ; wrinkle. — *v. i.* To become creased. — **creas'er**, *n.*

cre-ate' (krē-āt'), *a.* [L. *creatus*, p. p. of *creare* to create.] Created. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. **1.** To bring into being ; cause to exist ; produce. **2.** To produce as a work of thought or imagination. **3.** To invest with a new form, office, or character ; constitute ; appoint.

cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of creating ; fact of being created. **2.** That which is created. — **cre-a'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

cre-a'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the power or quality of creating ; originative. **2.** Productive ; — followed by *of*.

cre-a'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that creates ; [*cap.*] the Supreme Being. — **cre-a'tor-ship**, *n.*

crea'ture (krē'tŭr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *creatura.*] **1.** Anything created ; anything not self-existent ; esp. : **a** A living created being. **b** A domestic animal. *Rural U. S.* **c** A thing that promotes man's comfort, esp. food or drink ; hence, humorously, liquor, esp. whisky. **2.** A person who owes his rise and fortune to another ; a servile dependent.

cre'dence (krē'dĕns), *n.* [LL. *credentia*, fr. L. *credens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *credere* to believe.] **1.** Belief ; credit. **2.** A small table beside the Communion table, holding the bread and wine before they are consecrated.

cre'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Believing ; giving credence. *Rare.* **2.** Having credit ; credible. *Obs.*

cre-den'tial (krē-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Giving a title to credit or confidence; accrediting. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** That which gives a title to credit or confidence. **2.** Usually in *pl.* Testimonials accrediting a person.

cred'i-ble (krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being credited or believed ; trustworthy. — **cred'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **cred'i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

cred'it (-ĭt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *creditum* loan, prop. neut. of *creditus*, p. p. of *credere* to trust, lend, believe.] **1.** Reliance on the truth or reality of something ; belief ; faith. **2.** Quality of being generally believed or worthy of belief; trustworthiness. **3.** Something credited, or believed. *Obs. & R.* **4.** Reputation; esp., good reputation. **5.** That which procures, or adds to, reputation. **6.** *Commerce.* Trust given or received; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted. **7.** *Bookkeeping.* **a** Entry, in an account, of a payment or other value received from an individual or from an account. **b** The side (right-hand) of an account on which such entries are made. **8.** Balance in a person's favor in an account. — *v. t.* **1.** To confide in the truth of; believe. **2.** To bring into credit; to bring honor or repute upon. **3.** *Bookkeeping.* To enter on the credit side ; give credit for. **4.** To give credit for ; attribute or ascribe (*to* or *with*).

Syn. CREDIT, ACCREDIT. TO CREDIT is to believe ; to ACCREDIT, to invest with credit or authority ; as, to *credit* a legend ; an *accredited* agent.

cred'it-a-ble (*-ă*-b'l), *a.* Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem ; estimable. — **cred'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

cred'i-tor (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gives mercantile credit ; hence, one to whom money is due ; — opp. to *debtor*. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* The credit side of an account.

cre'do (krē'dō), *n.* ; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [L., I believe.] **1.** [*Usually cap.*] Either the Apostles' or the Nicene Creed, in church service, or a musical setting for it. **2.** A creed.

cre-du'li-ty (krē-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Belief; esp., a disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.

cred'u-lous (krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *credulus*, fr. *credere* to believe.] Inclined to believe, esp. on slight evidence. — **cred'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **cred'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

Cree (krē), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe living in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

creed (krēd), *n.* [AS. *creda*, fr. L. *credo* I believe (beginning the Apostles' Creed), *credere* to believe.] **1.** An authoritative formula of the essential articles of Christian faith ; esp., the Apostles', the Nicene, or the Athanasian Creed. *The Creed* usually means the Apostles' Creed. **2.** Any formula of faith or of opinions, as in science, politics, etc.

creek (krēk), *n.* **1.** A small inlet or bay, narrower and extending farther inland than a cove. **2.** A stream of water, smaller than a river ; a rivulet. *U. S. & British Colonies.* **3.** A narrow or winding passage. *Obs.*

creel (krēl), *n.* **1.** A wickerwork basket, as for fish. **2.** *Spinning.* A bar or set of bars with skewers for holding unwinding bobbins ; any frame for holding the bobbins or spools from which a machine is fed.

creep (krēp), *v. i.* ; CREPT (krĕpt) ; CREEP'ING. [AS. *créopan.*] **1.** To move along with the body prone or close to the ground or floor ; crawl. **2.** To move at a creeper's gait or in a creeper's manner, as slowly, stealthily, or timorously. **3.** Of plants, to spread by means of prostrate or clinging stems. **4.** To have a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin. — *v. t.* To creep along or over. *Rare.*

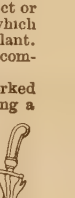
Syn. CREEP, CRAWL, are often interchanged ; in modern usage *crawl*, more commonly than *creep*, is applied to worms and reptiles. Fig., *creep* emphasizes the idea of slowness or stealthiness ; *crawl*, abjectness or servility.

— *n.* **1.** Act of creeping. **2.** A distressing creeping sensation ; — often *collog.* in *pl.*, *the creeps*.

creep'er (krēp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that creeps, as an insect or a reptile. **2.** Any of various (mostly small) birds, which creep about on trees, bushes, etc. **3.** *Bot.* A creeping plant. **4.** Any of various tools, implements, etc., used for communicating or insuring a slow creeping motion.

creep'y (krēp'ĭ), *a.* ; CREEP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Marked by creeping, or slow motion. **2.** Having or producing a creeping sensation. — **creep'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

creese, *or* **kris** (krēs), *n.* [Malay *kris.*] A dagger used by the Malays, having a serpentine blade.


Creese.

cre-mate' (krē-māt' ; krē'māt), *v. t.* ; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd ; krē'māt-ĕd) ; -MAT'ING. [L. *crematus*, p. p. of *cremare* to burn.] To burn ; incinerate, as a corpse. — **cre-ma'tion** (krē-mā'shŭn), *n.* — **cre-ma'tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

crem'a-to-ry (krĕm'ă-tō-rĭ ; krē'mă-), *a.* Of or pertaining to cremation. — *n.* A furnace or an establishment for cremating dead bodies or refuse.

‖ **crème** (krâm), *n.* [F.] Cream; — used in names in cookery, etc.; specif., any of various sirupy liqueurs.

Cre-mo'na (krē-mō'nă), *n.* A superior kind of violin, formerly made at Cremona, esp. one made by the Amati family, Guarnerius, or Stradivarius.

cre'nate (krē'nāt), *a.* Having a scalloped edge, as a leaf.

cren'el (krĕn'ĕl), **cre-nelle'** (krē-nĕl'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. (assumed) L. *crena* notch.] One of the embrasures in a battlement. See BATTLEMENT, *Illust.*

cren'el-ate, cren'el-late (-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) or -LAT'ED ; -AT'ING or -LAT'ING. To furnish with battlements. — **cren'el-a'tion, cren'el-la'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

cre'ole (krē'ōl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Sp. *criollo*, fr. an American negro word.] **1.** [*Usually cap.*] **a** A person of French or Spanish descent born and raised in a colonial or remote region, esp. a tropical region. **b** A white descendant of the French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana and the Gulf States, preserving their speech and culture. **c** The French patois spoken in Louisiana. **2.** A negro born in America ; — more properly, *creole negro*. **3.** A person of mixed Creole and negro blood and speaking a dialect of French or Spanish. — *a.* [*Usually cap.*] Designating a Creole ; of Creole blood and culture.

Cre'on (krē'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. Κρέων.] *Gr. Myth.* Brother-in-law of Œdipus, who espoused the cause of Eteocles against Polynices. He became king of Thebes after the death of his nephews. See ANTIGONE.

cre'o-sote (-ō-sōt), *n.* [Gr. κρέας, gen. κρέως, flesh + σώζειν to preserve.] **1.** An oily, antiseptic liquid got by distillation of wood tar. **2.** A similar substance from coal tar.

‖ **crêpe** (krâp ; *E.* krāp), *n.* [F.] Crape.

crep'i-tant (krĕp'ĭ-tănt), *a.* Crackling ; rattling.

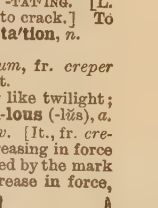
crep'i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* ; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd) ; -TAT'ING. [L. *crepitare* to crackle, v. intensive of *crepare* to crack.] To make a crackling sound ; crackle. — **crep'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

crept (krĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of CREEP.

cre-pus'cle (krē-pŭs'l) } *n.* [L. *crepusculum*, fr. *creper*
cre-pus'cule (-pŭs'kūl) } dusky.] Twilight.

cre-pus'cu-lar (-kŭ-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Pert. to or like twilight ; dim. **2.** Flying by twilight. — **cre-pus'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

cre-scen'do (krē-shĕn'dō ; -sĕn'dō), *a. & adv.* [It., fr. *crescere* to increase.] *Music.* Gradually increasing in force and fullness of tone ; — a direction, indicated by the mark <, by the word, or by *cresc.* — *n.* An increase in force, stress, or volume of sound, or a passage rendered with such.


Turkish Crescent.

cres'cent (krĕs'ĕnt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *crescere* to increase.] **1.** The increasing moon, or new moon, or a representation of it. **2.** A crescent-shaped object ; specif., the emblem of the Turkish empire. — *a.* **1.** Increasing ; growing. **2.** Shaped like the new moon.

cres'cive (krĕs'ĭv), *a.* Growing.

cress (krĕs), *n.* [AS. *cresse, cerse.*] Any of numerous brassicaceous plants, with pungent leaves used in garnishing, etc.

cres'set (krĕs'ĕt ; 24), *n.* [OF.] An iron vessel for holding an illuminant, as burning oil or pitchy wood.

Cres'si-da (-ĭ-dȧ), *n.* The beautiful daughter of Calchas, proverbial for her infidelity to her lover Troilus.

crest (krĕst), *n.* [OF. *creste*, L. *crista.*] **1.** A tuft or process on the upper part of the head of a bird or animal, as the comb of a cock. **2.** The plume, or other decoration, worn on a helmet, as by a knight; hence, a helmet. **3.** High spirits; pride; courage. **4.** A crestlike part; crown; top; as, the *crest* of a hill. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with, or surmount as, a crest; to top; crown. **2.** To reach the crest of, as a wave. — *v. i.* To form or rise to or in a crest.

crest'fall'en (krĕst'fôl'n), *a.* With drooping crest; hence, dispirited; dejected; cowed.

cre-ta'ceous (krē-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, fr. *creta* chalk.] Having the qualities of, or abounding in, chalk.

Cre'tan (krē'tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Crete. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Crete.

cre'tin (krē'tĭn), *n.* [F. *crétin*, fr a dial. form meaning prop., Christian, hence, human being, fr. L. *Christianus.*] One afflicted with cretinism. — **cre'tin-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

cre'tin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Idiocy accompanied by physical deformity (esp. goiter), frequent in certain mountain valleys.

cre-tonne' (krē-tŏn' ; krē'tŏn), *n.* [F., fr. *Creton*, a village in Normandy.] A strong unglazed cotton cloth, often used for covering furniture, for curtains, etc.

Cre-ü'sa (krē-ū'sȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κρέουσα.] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** Æneas's wife, a daughter of Priam. **2.** See MEDEA.

cre-vasse' (krē-vȧs'), *n.* [F.] A deep crevice, as in a glacier or in an embankment; *U. S.*, a break in a levee.

crev'ice (krĕv'ĭs), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *crepare* to crack, break.] A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack.

crew (krōō), *pret.* of CROW.

crew, *n.* [from older *accrue* accession, reënforcement, hence, company, crew.] **1.** Any band or force of armed men. **2.** A company; assemblage; throng. **3.** Those who man a ship, collectively. **4.** Any small body of men regarded as associated, as by common occupation; as, a train *crew.* — **Syn.** Gang, party. See COMPANY.

crew'el (-ĕl), *n.* Worsted yarn slackly twisted.

crib (krĭb), *n.* [AS. *cribb.*] **1.** A manger or rack for feeding animals. **2.** A hut or hovel, or a small narrow room. **3.** A small bedstead with high sides, for a child. **4.** A box, bin, or building for storing grain, salt, etc. **5.** Any of various devices of open or cratelike construction, as a heavy framework used in building. **6.** A small theft; anything purloined; hence, *School Cant*, an illegitimate aid to a student, as a translation or key, etc. — *v. t.* ; CRIBBED (krĭbd); CRIB'BING. **1.** To provide with, or put in, a crib or cribs. **2.** To pilfer; purloin; steal; plagiarize. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To steal; plagiarize; esp., *School Cant*, to use a crib.

crib'bage (krĭb'ăj), *n.* [fr. *crib* to pilfer.] A certain game of cards, played by two, three, or four persons.

crick (krĭk), *n.* A painful spasmodic affection of the muscles, as of the back. — *v. t.* To turn so as to cause a crick.

crick'et (-ĕt ; 24), *n.* A low stool.

crick'et, *n.* [OF. *crequet, criquet.*] A kind of leaping insect allied to the grasshopper and locust, noted for the chirping notes produced by the male.

crick'et, *n.* A certain outdoor game played with bats, ball, wickets, etc. — *v. i.* To play cricket. — **crick'et-er,** *n.*

cried (krīd), *pret. & p. p.* of CRY.

cri'er (krī'ẽr), *n.* One who cries or makes proclamation.

crime (krīm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *crimen* judicial decision, charge, fault, crime.] **1.** An omission of a duty commanded, or the commission of an act forbidden, by a public law. **2.** Gross violation of moral or divine law. Hence, any aggravated offense against morality or the public welfare; any sin. — **Syn.** Wickedness, iniquity, wrong.

Cri-me'an (krĭ-mē'ăn ; krī-), *a. & n.* See -AN.

crim'i-nal (krĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Involving, or of the nature of, a crime. **2.** Relating to crime or its punishment. **3.** Guilty of crime. — *n.* One who has committed a crime. — **crim'i-nal'i-ty** (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **crim'i-nal-ly,** *adv.*

crim'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* ; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; NAT'ING. [L. *criminatus*, p. p. of *criminare* to criminate. See CRIME.] To accuse of a crime; incriminate; to represent as criminal; censure. — **crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **crim'i-na-tive** (krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* — **crim'i-na-to-ry** (-nȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

crim'i-nol'o-gy (krĭm'ĭ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *crimen* crime + *-logy.*] Study of crime or criminals. — **crim'i-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

crimp (krĭmp), *n.* One whose business it is to lure, entrap, or force men into nautical or, formerly, military service.

crimp, *v. t.* **1.** To fold or plait in small regular undulations; give a wavy appearance to. **2.** To gash, as the flesh of a fish to render it more crisp when cooked. **3.** [cf. *crimp* one who entraps.] To entrap into military or sea service ; impress. — *n.* Act or product of crimping ; a small undulation or wrinkle or a series of them. — **crimp'er,** *n.*

crimp'y (krĭm'pĭ), *a.* ; CRIMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. Having a crimped appearance ; frizzly.

crim'son (krĭm'z'n), *n.* [deriv. of Ar. *qermazī*, fr. *germez* crimson, kermes (which see). Skr. *krmija* produced by a worm ; *krmi* worm + *jan* to generate.] **1.** A deep red color tinged with blue; also, red color in general. **2.** Any pigment or dye which colors crimson. — *a.* Of the color crimson; deep red; hence, bloody. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become crimson.

cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.* ; CRINGED (krĭnjd) ; CRIN'G'ING (krĭn'-jĭng). **1.** To contract one's muscles involuntarily ; shrink ; cower. **2.** To draw one's self together in fear or servility ; wince ; hence, to show servile deference ; fawn.— **Syn.** See FAWN. — *v. t.* To cause to shrink or wrinkle ; distort. *Obs.* — *n.* Servile civility; fawning.

crin'gle (krĭn'g'l), *n.* *Naut.* An iron or rope thimble or grommet at the edge or corner of a sail, for making it fast; also, in light sails, an eyelet in the sail itself.

crin'kle (krĭn'k'l), *v. i. & t.* ; -KLED (-k'ld) ; -KLING (-klĭng). **1.** To turn or wind in and out; also, to move in waves; ripple. **2.** To rustle, as stiff cloth. — *n.* A winding; wrinkle. — **crin'kly** (-klĭ), *a.*

cri'noid (krī'noid ; krĭn'oid), *n.* [Gr. κρίνον lily + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Any of a large group (*Crinoidea*) of echinoderms, mostly attached by the part opposite the mouth.

crin'o-line (krĭn'ŏ lĭn ; -lēn), *n.* [F., fr. *crin* hair, L. *crinis.*] **1.** A kind of stiff cloth. **2.** A woman's skirt of any stiff material; also, a hoop skirt.

crip'ple (krĭp''l), *n.* [AS. *crypel*, fr. AS. *créopan* to creep.] One who creeps, halts, or limps ; a lame person ; one partially disabled. — *a.* Lame ; halting. — *v. t.* ; -PLED (-'ld) ; -PLING (-lĭng). To deprive of the proper use of a limb, esp. of a leg; to lame ; disable.

cris (krēs). Var. of CREESE.

cri'sis (krī'sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* CRISES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. κρίσις, fr. κρίνειν to separate.] **1.** That change in a disease which indicates whether the result is to be recovery or death. **2.** Decisive moment ; turning point; also, time of difficulty or danger. — **Syn.** See JUNCTURE.

crisp (krĭsp), *a.* [AS. *crisp*, fr. L. *crispus.*] **1.** Curly ; in curls or ringlets ; as, *crisp* hair. **2.** Roughened into small curls, frets, waves, or folds. **3.** Brittle ; friable ; short ; as, *crisp* pastry. **4.** Having characteristics of crisp substances ; sharp and clear; also, firm and fresh, as vegetables. — **Syn.** See SHARP. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To form into curls ; ripple. **2.** To make or become crisp, brittle, or short, as in cooking. — **crisp'ly,** *adv.* — **crisp'ness,** *n.*

Cris'pin (krĭs'pĭn), *n.* [L. *Crispus, Crispinus.*] **1.** Masc. proper name. **2.** A shoemaker ; — so called from Saint Crispin, the patron of shoemakers.

crisp'y (krĭs'pĭ), *a.* ; CRISP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Formed into short, close ringlets ; curly. **2.** Crisp ; brittle.

criss'cross' (krĭs'krŏs' ; 62), *n.* [corrupt. of *Christcross.*] **1.** A crosslike mark made for a signature. **2.** A child's game played with crossed lines. — *a.* Crossed ; marked by crossings. — *adv.* In a way to cross something else.

cri-te'ri-on (krī-tē'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ȧ), E. -RIONS (-ŭnz). [Gr. κριτήριον a means for judging, κριτής decider, judge, κρίνειν to separate.] A standard of judging ; rule ; test. — **Syn.** Measure, rule, test. See STANDARD.

crit'ic (krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [L. *criticus*, Gr. κριτικός, prop., able to discuss, κρίνειν to judge, discern.] One who expresses a judgment on any matter with respect to its value, truth, beauty, etc. ; esp., one skilled in judging the merits of literary or artistic works.— *a.* Critical.

crit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Inclined to criticize; esp., captious; censorious. **2.** Exercising, or qualified to exercise, careful judgment ; nicely judicious. **3.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, criticism or critics. **4.** Pertaining to or indicating a crisis, or turning point; decisive ; crucial. — **crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **crit'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

crit'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A critical judgment, or de-

failed examination and review; esp., an unfavorable judgment or opinion; censure. **2.** The rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic. **3.** A nicety; subtlety. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See ANIMADVERSION, REVIEW.

crit'i-cize, crit'i-cise (krĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. i. & t.* -CIZED, -CISED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING, -CIS'ING. To judge as a critic; esp., to find fault. — **crit'i-ciz'a-ble, crit'i-cis'a-ble** (-sīz'ă-b'l), *a.*

cri-tique' (krĭ-tēk'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A critical essay; careful analysis of any subject; criticism; review. **2.** Act or art of criticism. — **Syn.** See REVIEW.

croak (krōk), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To make, or utter with, a croak, or similar hoarse, dismal sound. **2.** To grumble; forbode (evil), esp. habitually. — *n.* The hoarse, harsh cry of a frog or a raven, or a similar sound.

croak'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that croaks.

Cro'at (krō'ăt), *n.* A native of Croatia, in Austria-Hungary; esp., one of the native Slavic-speaking race.

Cro-a'tian (krō-ā'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Croatia. — *n.* A Croat; also, the Croatian language.

cro-chet' (krō-shā'; *British commonly* krō'shā), *n.* [F. *crochet* small hook.] A kind of knitting done with a hooked needle. — *v. t. & i.*; -CHETED' (-shād'); -CHET'ING (-shā'-ĭng). To knit with a crochet needle or hook.

crock (krŏk), *n.* **1.** Soot; smut. **2.** Coloring matter which rubs off from cloth. — *v. t.* To soil with crock. — *v. i.* To give off crock.

crock, *n.* [AS. *croc, crocca.*] A piece of crockery, esp. of coarse earthenware; an earthen pot, jar, or pitcher.

crock'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Earthenware; crocks collectively.

crock'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *croquet*, dial. form of F. *crochet.* See CROTCHET.] *Arch.* An ornament, often resembling curved foliage, on the sloping edge of a gable, spire, etc.

croc'o-dile (krŏk'ō-dīl), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. κροκόδειλος.] Any of several large, thick-skinned, long-tailed, aquatic reptiles, of tropical Africa, Asia, Australia, and America.

croc'o-dil'i-an (-dĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to an order (*Crocodilia*) of reptiles including the crocodiles, gavials, alligators, and related extinct forms. — **croc'o-dil'i-an** (-ăn), *n.*

cro'cus (krō'kŭs), *n.* [L., saffron, fr. Gr. κρόκος.] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Crocus*) of bulbous plants of the iris family, with solitary long-tubed flowers. **2.** A deep yellow powder; esp., the oxide of iron, used as a polishing powder and pigment.

Crocus. (½)

Cro'sus (krē'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. G. Κροῖσος.] A king of Lydia of the 6th century B. C., renowned for his vast wealth; hence, a very rich man.

croft (krŏft; 62), *n.* [AS.] A small inclosed field or agricultural holding, esp. one adjoining a house. *Great Britain.*

croft'er (krŏf'tẽr), *n.* One who rents and tills a croft. *Chiefly Scot.*

crom'lech (krŏm'lĕk), *n.* [W. *cromlech; crom* bent, concave + *llech* flat stone.] *Archæol.* **a** A dolmen. **b** A circle of monoliths, usually inclosing a mound.

crone (krōn), *n.* [OD. *kronie* an old sheep, OF. *carogne* carrion.] A withered old woman.

Cro'nus (krō'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κρόνος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan, son of Uranus and Gæa, who dethroned his father and was in turn dethroned by his own son Zeus. His wife was Rhea. He was a god of harvests and was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

cro'ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). An intimate companion.

crook (krŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *crok.*] **1.** Any bent or hooked appendage, part, contrivance, or implement; as: **a** A hook; esp., a pothook. **b** A shepherd's staff. **c** A bishop's staff; crosier. **2.** Act of crooking; state of being crooked; a bend or turn; esp., a bending of the knee or body in reverence. **3.** A sharper, swindler, thief, forger, or the like. *Cant.* — *v. t. & i.* To turn from a straight line; bend.

crook'ed (krŏŏk'ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Characterized by a crook, or curve; bent. **2.** Not straightforward; deviating from rectitude. **3.** False; dishonest; fraudulent. — **crook'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **crook'ed-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Curved, oblique, aslant, asquint, twisted, distorted, WRY. — CROOKED, AWRY, ASKEW. CROOKED is the general term for that which (lit.) is itself not straight or which (fig.) deviates from rectitude. AWRY applies to that which is out of a straight line; in its fig. sense it suggests erroneousness or perversity. ASKEW implies decided slant or obliquity; in its fig. sense it suggests contempt or disdain.

Crookes space (krŏŏks). [after Sir William *Crookes*, Eng. chemist.] *Physics.* The dark space within the negative-pole glow at the cathode of a vacuum tube, observed only when the pressure is low enough to give a striated discharge.

Crookes tube. [see CROOKES SPACE.] *Physics.* A vacuum tube in which the vacuum (**Crookes vacuum**) is so nearly complete that molecular actions have free play.

crook'neck' (krŏŏk'nĕk'), *n.* Either of two varieties of squash with recurved necks.

croon (krōon), *v. i.* [ME. *croinen.*] **1.** To make a continuous hollow sound, as cattle in pain; bellow. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To hum or sing in a low tone. — *v. t.* To sing in a low tone; hum. — *n.* The sound made in crooning.

crop (krŏp), *n.* [AS. *crop, cropp,* craw, top, bunch, ear of corn.] **1.** A pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many birds, serving to receive food; craw. **2.** The handle of a whip; specif., a riding whip with a loop instead of a lash. **3.** Of grain or fruit, that which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind, or in a single season; the product of the field, whether gathered or growing; harvest. Also fig.; as, a *crop* of ice; a *crop* of lies. **4.** [From the *v.*] Act or product of cropping; as: **a** Hair cut short. **b** An earmark made by cropping. — *v. t.*; CROPPED (krŏpt), *or rarely* CROPT; CROP'PING. **1.** To cut off the tops or tips of; to bite, pull, or snip off; pluck; reap. **2.** To clip the ears or, sometimes, hair, etc., of. — *v. i.* **1.** To yield a crop or crops. **2.** To come or appear, as from concealment; — usually with *out, forth,* or *up.*

crop'-ear', *n.* A cropped ear; hence, a person or animal whose ears are cropped. — **crop'-eared'** (-ẽrd'), *a.*

crop'per (krŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that crops, or snips off. **2.** A severe fall, as from a horse; hence, a failure or collapse; — chiefly in **to come (fall, get) a cropper.** *Colloq. or Slang.*

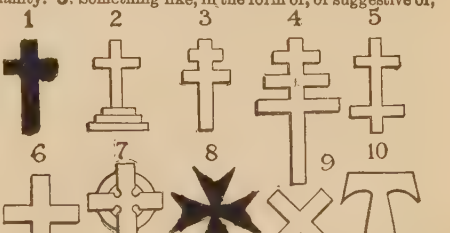
cro-quet' (krō-kā'; *in England commonly* krō'kā, -kĭ), *n.* A well-known game played with balls, mallets, and arches. — *v. t. & i.*; CRO-QUETED' (-kād'); CRO-QUET'ING (-kā'ĭng). To drive away (an opponent's ball) after placing one's own against it, by striking one's own ball with the mallet.

Crosier.

cro-quette' (krō-kĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *croquer* to crunch.] *Cookery.* A fried ball made of minced meat, rice, etc.

cro'sier, cro'zier (krō'zhẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *crocea, crocia.* The word was confused with F. *croisier* cross-bearer, fr. F. *crois* cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, being the symbol of his office as a shepherd of the flock of God.

cross (krŏs; 62), *n.* [ME. *crois,* fr. OF. *crois,* fr. L. *crux;* ME. *cros,* fr. AS. *cros,* fr. OIr. *cros,* fr. L. *crux.*] **1.** A gibbetlike structure, anciently used in crucifying malefactors; specif., with *the,* the cross on which Christ was crucified. **2.** A representation of the cross as the symbol of Christ's death; also, the ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity. **3.** Something like, in the form of, or suggestive of,



Cross. 1 Latin; 2 Calvary; 3 Patriarchal or Archiepiscopal; 4 Papal; 5 Lorraine; 6 Greek; 7 Celtic; 8 Maltese; 9 St. Andrew's; 10 Tau Cross.

a cross. **4.** Hence: **a** *Her.* A common bearing representing the Christian emblem or some variation of it. **b** A cross on a coin; a coin. *Obs.* **5.** Affliction or trial as a test of Christian patience or virtue; hence, trial; misfortune. **6.** Two lines crossing, esp. such a mark as a signature. **7.** A crossing, or opposing; altercation. **8.** A mixing of breeds; cross-

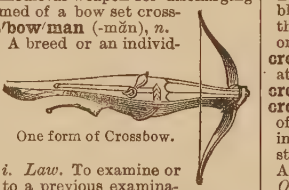
breed; hybrid. — *v. i.* **1.** To put or lay across or athwart; also, to lie or pass across; intersect. **2.** To make the sign of the cross on or over. **3.** To cancel by marking crosses on or over. **4.** To draw or write something, as a line, across; as, to *cross* one's t's. **5.** To move across or past; as, to *cross* a stream. **6.** To meet or to run counter to; encounter. **7.** To cause to interbreed; hybridize. — *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be athwart. **2.** To move or pass, or to extend, from side to side, or from place to place. **3.** To meet and pass; as, our letters *crossed*. **4.** To interbreed; hybridize. — *adv. & prep.* Across. — *a.* **1.** Not parallel; lying, falling, or passing athwart; transverse. **2.** Contrary or adverse. **3.** Peevish, ill-humored. **4.** Involving mutual interchange; reciprocal. — **Syn.** Fretful, petulant, pettish. See PEEVISH.

cross'bar' (krŏs'bär'), *n.* **1.** A transverse bar or piece. **2.** A transverse line or stripe.

cross'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of several finches having mandibles strongly curved and crossing each other.

cross'bones' (-bōnz'), *n. pl.* Two leg or arm bones placed or depicted crosswise.

cross'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A medieval weapon for discharging quarrels, stones, etc., formed of a bow set crosswise on a stock. — **cross'bow'man** (-măn), *n.*


One form of Crossbow.

cross'breed' (-brēd'), *n.* A breed or an individual produced from parents of different breeds or kinds; hybrid.

cross'-bun', *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross, commonly eaten on Good Friday.

cross'-ex-am'ine, *v. t. & i. Law.* To examine or question, esp. as a check to a previous examination. — **cross'-ex-am'i-na'tion**, *n.* — **-ex-am'in-er**, *n.*

cross'-eye', *n.* See STRABISMUS. — **cross'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.*

cross'-fer'ti-li-za'tion, *n. Bot.* Fertilization by cross-pollination. — **cross'-fer'ti-lize**, *v. t.*

cross'-grained' (-grānd'), *a.* **1.** Having the grain or fibers diagonal, transverse, or irregular. **2.** Perverse; contrary.

cross'hatch' (krŏs'hăch'), *v. t. & i.* To cut, engrave, or furrow with two sets of parallel lines crossing one another.

cross'ing, *n.* **1.** A point of intersection. **2.** A place where anything is crossed; esp., a paved walk across a street. **3.** Contradiction; opposition.

cross'ly, *adv.* of CROSS. See -LY.

cross'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

cross'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A crosswise piece.

cross'-pol'li-na'tion, *n. Bot.* Deposition of pollen from one flower on the stigma of another, as by insects.

cross'-pur'pose, *n.* **1.** A counter or opposing purpose. **2.** *pl.* A game in which questions and answers are made so as to involve ludicrous combinations of ideas.

cross'-ques'tion, *v. t.* To cross-examine; to question closely. — *n.* A question in cross-examination.

cross reference. A reference made from one part of a book or register to another part.

cross'road' (krŏs'rōd'; 62), *n.* **1.** A road that crosses a main road or runs across country between main roads. **2.** Place where two or more roads intersect; — often in *pl.*

cross'row' (-rō'), *n.* The alphabet. *Obs.*

cross'ruff' (-rŭf'), *n. Whist.* The play in which partners trump different suits, and lead for that purpose.

cross'trees' (-trēz'), *n. pl. Naut.* Two horizontal pieces of timber or metal supported by trestletrees at a masthead, which spread the upper shrouds to support the mast.

cross'way' (-wā'), *n.* A crossroad.

cross'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the form of a cross; also, athwart; across; hence, perversely; contrarily.

crotch (krŏch), *n.* **1.** A fork; esp., a forked pole or stake to prop something. **2.** The angle formed by the parting of two legs or branches; fork. — **crotched** (krŏcht), *a.*

crotch'et (krŏch'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *crochet*, prop., a little hook.] **1.** A small hook or hooklike instrument. **2.** *Music.* A quarter note. See NOTE. **3.** A perverse fancy; whimsey. — **Syn.** See CAPRICE.

crotch'et-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Given to, or full of, crotchets. **2.** Of the nature of a crotchet. — **crotch'et-i-ness**, *n.*

Cro'ton bug (krō'tŭn). [from the *Croton* water of New York.] A small, active, winged species of cockroach.

croton oil. A viscid, acrid oil got from a certain East Indian tree. It is a drastic cathartic, and is used externally as a pustulant.

crouch (krouch), *v. i.* **1.** To bend or stoop low, with bent legs, as an animal waiting for prey, or in fear. **2.** To bend servilely; fawn; cringe. — *v. t.* To bow or bend low.

croud (krōod). Obs. or dial. variant of CROWD, *n. & v.*, fiddle.

croup (krōop), *n.* [F. *croupe.*] The posterior part of the back of a quadruped, esp. the horse.

croup, *n.* [Scot.] *Med.* An affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse, ringing cough and difficult breathing. — **croup'ous** (-ŭs), **croup'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

crou'pi-er (krōō'pĭ-ēr; krōō-pēr'), *n.* [F.; prop., one who sits on the croup, and, hence, in the second place; assistant.] **1.** One who presides at a gaming table and collects and, usually, pays the stakes. **2.** One who, at a public dinner, sits at the lower end of the table as assistant chairman.

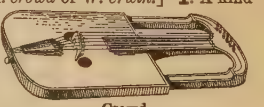
crow (krō), *v. i.; pret.* CREW (krōō), chiefly in sense 1, or CROWED (krōd); *p. p.* CROWED, *Archaic or Dial.* CROWN (krōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROW'ING. [AS. *crāwan.*] **1.** To make the loud shrill sound characteristic of a cock. **2.** To utter an expression of joy, exultation, or defiance.

crow, *n.* [AS. *crāwe* a crow (in sense 1), *crāwan* to crow.] **1.** Any of various species of large, usually entirely glossy black, birds with harsh unmusical notes. **2.** The cry of the cock; crowing. **3.** A bar of iron with a beak, crock, or claw; esp., a crowbar.

crow'bar' (-bär'), *n.* A bar of iron, usually wedge-shaped at the working end, used as a lever, etc.

crow blackbird. Any of several black-plumaged grackles.

crowd (kroud), *n.* [Corn. *crowd* or W. *crwth.*] **1.** A kind of ancient Celtic musical instrument with six strings. **2.** (*dial.* krōōd). A fiddle or a fiddler. *Obs. or Dial.* — **crowd'er** (kroud'ĕr; *dial.* krōōd'-ĕr), *n.*


Crowd.

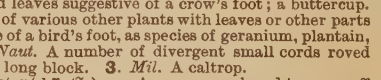
crowd (kroud), *v. i.* [AS. *crūdan.*] **1.** To push or drive on; hasten. **2.** To urge forward; force one's self. **3.** To collect in numbers; throng. — *v. t.* **1.** To shove or push. **2.** To press, force, or thrust, as into a smaller space or time; cram. **3.** To fill or occupy to excess or obstruction. — *n.* **1.** A large number of persons or things closely massed together. **2.** A great number of persons; esp., the people; populace. — **Syn.** See MULTITUDE. — **crowd'er**, *n.*

crow'flow'er (krō'flou'ĕr), *n.* Crowfoot. *Dial. Eng.*

crow'foot' (krō'fo͝ot'), *n.; pl., except sense* 1, **-FEET** (-fēt'). **1.** [*pl.* **-FOOTS** (-fo͝ots'); incorrectly, **-FEET.**] Any of various plants of a genus (*Ranunculus*) including some species with lobed leaves suggestive of a crow's foot; a buttercup. Also, any of various other plants with leaves or other parts suggestive of a bird's foot, as species of geranium, plantain, etc. **2.** *Naut.* A number of divergent small cords roved through a long block. **3.** *Mil.* A caltrop.

crow'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* A person employed to scare off crows; hence, a scarecrow. *Obs.*

crown (kroun), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *corona* crown, wreath.] **1.** A garland or fillet for the head, esp. as a reward of victory or a mark of distinction; hence, something given for successful effort; reward. **2.** A royal headdress. **3.** Hence: **a** Dominion of a ruler; sovereignty. **b** A sovereign; — used with *the.* **4** Something suggestive of a crown; as, the *crown* of a hill; the *crown*, or top part, of a tooth, of a cut gem, etc. **5.** Anything which imparts beauty, dignity, or finish; also, the highest state or quality of anything. **6.** Top of the head; the head. **7.** Any of several coins (orig., one bearing a crown), esp. an English one worth 5 shillings. **8.** A representation of a crown as a heraldic bearing, a watermark, etc. **9.** *Bot.* **a** = CORONA. **b** The junction of stem and root in a seed plant. — *v. t.* **1.** To invest with a crown, as a sovereign. **2.** To bestow something on as a mark of honor, dignity, or recompense; adorn. **3.** To top, cap, or surmount, as with a crown. **4.** To form or furnish the topmost or finishing part of; perfect; glorify. — **crown'er**, *n.*


1 Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's); 2 Crown of England; 3 Bourbon Crown.

crown'al (-ăl), *n.* A coronet; crown; coronal. *Archaic.*

crown'er (kroun'ĕr; krōōn'ĕr), *n.* A coroner. *Obs. or Dial.*

crown'et (kroun'ĕt), *n.* A coronet. *Obs.*

crown glass. Window glass blown and whirled into a disk, with a central knot, the *bull's-eye*, left by the worker's rod; hence, a glass (an alkali-lime glass) the same as this in composition. Cf. FLINT GLASS.

crown imperial, *n.* A handsome species of fritillary.

crown'land' (kroun'lănd'), *n.* **1.** Land of the crown. **2.** In Austria-Hungary, one of the provinces, or largest administrative divisions.

crown prince. The heir apparent to a crown or throne.

crown princess. The wife of a crown prince.

crown saw. A cylindrical rotary saw.

crown wheel. *Mach.* A wheel with cogs or teeth set in its rim at right angles to its plane.

crow's'-foot', *n.*; *pl.* CROW'S-FEET. **1.** One of the small wrinkles that appear with age at the outer corners of the eyes. **2.** = CROWFOOT, in various senses.

crow's nest. *Naut.* A box or perch near the top of a mast, esp. in whalers, built for the man on the lookout.

crow'toe' (krō'tō'), *n.* The wild hyacinth.

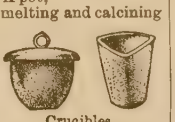
cro'zier (krō'zhēr) *n.* Var. of CROSIER.

cru'cial (krōō'shăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *crux, crucis*, cross.] Of the nature of, or relating to, a supreme trial or a final choice; decisive.

cru'ci-ate (-shĭ-ăt), *a.* [L. *cruciatus*, p. p., deriv. of *crux, crucis*, cross.] Cross-shaped or marked with a cross.

Cruciate Flower.

cru'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *n.* [LL. *crucibulum* a hanging lamp, earthen crucible.] **1.** A pot, as of clay, porcelain, or platinum, for melting and calcining metals, ores, etc. **2.** A hollow beneath a furnace, to receive the melted metal. **3.** A severe trial or test; as, the *crucible* of affliction.



Crucibles.

cru'ci-fer (-fĕr), *n.* [L. See CRUCIFEROUS.] **1.** *Eccl.* One who carries a cross. **2.** Any plant of the cress family.

cru-cif'er-ous (krō-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *-ferous.*] **1.** Bearing a cross. **2.** *Bot.* Brassicaceous.

cru'ci-fix (krōō'sĭ-fĭks), *n.* [F. *crucifix* or LL. *crucifixus*, fr. L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *figere, fixum*, to fix.] A representation of Christ on the cross; loosely, the cross itself.

cru'ci-fix'ion (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of crucifying; esp., the execution of Christ on the cross. **2.** Death on a cross. **3.** Intense suffering; painful trial.

cru'ci-form (krōō'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *-form.*] Cross-shaped; as, a *cruciform* flower.

cru'ci-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *crux, crucis*, cross + *figere* to fix.] **1.** To put to death by fastening to a cross of execution. **2.** Fig., to subdue; mortify.

crud'dle (krŭd''l; krōōd''l). Obs. or dial. var. of CURDLE.

crud'dy (-ĭ). Obs. or dial var. of CURDY.

crude (krōōd), *a.*; CRUD'ER (krōōd'ĕr); CRUD'EST. [L. *crudus* raw.] **1.** In a natural state; not cooked or prepared by heat; raw. **2.** Unripe; immature; imperfect. **3.** Wanting finish, grace, tact, taste, or other quality characteristic of maturity or culture. — **crude'ly,** *adv.* — **crude'ness,** *n.* — **cru'di-ty** (krōō'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

Syn. Undigested, green, inexperienced, unrefined. — CRUDE, RAW, CRASS. CRUDE and RAW suggest lack of finish, polish, or assimilation, *raw* often also suggesting lack of seasoning or experience. CRASS adds to *crude* the implication of density or grossness; as, *crass* materialism.

cru'el (krōō'ĕl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *crudelis*, fr. *crudus.* See CRUDE.] **1.** Disposed to give pain to others; destitute of mercy or pity; savage; merciless. **2.** Causing, fitted to cause, or attended by, pain, grief, or misery. — **Syn.** See FEROCIOUS. — **cru'el-ly,** *adv.*

cru'el-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being cruel. **2.** A cruel deed; inhuman treatment.

cru'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [AF., dim. fr. OF. *crue, cruie.*] A bottle; esp., a small glass bottle for vinegar, pepper, or the like, for the table; caster.

cruise (krōōz), *v. i.*; CRUISED (krōōzd); CRUIS'ING. To sail about or to and fro, as in search of an enemy or for pleasure. — *v. t.* To cruise over or about. — *n.* A sailing to and fro, as for pleasure.

cruis'er (krōōz'ĕr), *n.* One that cruises; specif., a man-of-war less heavily armed and armored than a battleship.

crul'ler (krŭl'ĕr), *n.* A small sweet cake made of a rich egg batter, twisted and fried brown.

crumb (krŭm), *n.* Also, commonly till 19th century, **crum.** [AS. *crūma.*] **1.** A small fragment or piece, as of bread. **2.** A little; bit. **3.** The soft part of bread; — disting. from *crust.* — *v. t. & i.* To break into crumbs, as bread.

crum'ble (krŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [freq. of *crumb*, v. t.] To break into small pieces; hence, to fall to decay. — *n.* Crumbling or crumbled substance.

crum'bly (-blĭ), *a.* Easily crumbled; friable.

crum'my (krŭm'ĭ), *a.*; -MI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -MI-EST. Full of crumb or crumbs, or soft, as the crumb of bread.

crump'et (-pĕt; 24), *n.* A kind of cake cooked on a griddle.

crum'ple (-p'l), *v. t. & i.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). [dim. fr. AS. *crump, crumb*, crooked, bent.] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; rumple. — *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or crease made by crumpling; a crumpled part.

crunch (krŭnch), *v. i. & t.* To chew, or to grind or press, with force and noise. — *n.* Act or noise of crunching.

crup'per (krŭp'ĕr; krōōp'ĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *croupe* croup.] **1.** A leather loop passing under a horse's tail to hold the harness saddle. **2.** Rump of a horse; croup.

cru'ra (krōō'rà), *n.*, *pl.* of CRUS.

crus (krŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CRURA (krōō'rà). [L. *crus, cruris*, the leg.] *Anat.* That part of the hind limb between the thigh and ankle; shank. — **cru'ral** (krōō'răl), *a.*

cru-sade' (krōō-sād'), *n.* [F. *croisade*, for OF. *croisiée*, fr. a verb signifying to mark (one's self) with a cross, fr. L. *crux* cross.] **1.** Any of the seven (some reckon nine) military expeditions undertaken between 1096 and 1270 by Christian powers to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. **2.** Any hostile expedition under papal sanction. **3.** An enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm. — *v. i.*; -SAD'ED (-sād'ĕd); -SAD'ING. To engage in a crusade. — **cru-sad'er** (-sād'ĕr), *n.*

cru-sa'do (-sā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [Pg. *cruzado*, prop., marked with a cross.] An old Portuguese coin of gold or silver, of various values.

cruse (krōōs; krōōz), *n.* A vessel for water, oil, etc.

crush (krŭsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *cruscire.*] **1.** To compress or bruise between two hard bodies; squeeze together so as to destroy the natural condition or shape. **2.** To reduce to fine particles by pounding or grinding. **3.** To overwhelm as if by pressure or weight. **4.** To force by pressure; press; squeeze. **5.** To drink, as wine. — *v. i.* To be or become crushed. — *n.* **1.** Act of crushing; violent compression. **2.** Violent crowding, or a great crowd. — **crush'er,** *n.*

crust (krŭst), *n.* [L. *crusta.*] **1.** The hardened surface part of bread; also, a piece of this or of any dry or hard bread. **2.** The cover or case of a pie. **3.** A hard external covering; shell. — *v. t. & i.* To incrust; become incrusted.

Crus-ta'ce-a (krŭs-tā'shē-à), *n. pl.* [L. *crusta* rind, shell.] *Zoöl.* A large class of, principally, aquatic arthropods, comprising the lobsters, shrimps, crabs, barnacles, etc., commonly having the body covered with a firm crustlike shell. — **crus-ta'cean** (-shăn), *a. & n.* — **crus-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.*

crust'y (krŭs'tĭ), *a.*; CRUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Having the nature of crust, or a hard covering. **2.** Having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner. — **Syn.** See BLUFF. — **crust'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **crust'i-ness,** *n.*

crutch (krŭch), *n.* [AS. *crycc.*] **1.** A staff with a crosspiece at the top, used to support the lame in walking. **2.** The part of a saddletree that supports the pommel, or a forked leg rest constituting the pommel of a sidesaddle. **3.** Something resembling a crutch in shape or use, as, *Naut.*, a support for a fore-and-aft boom when the sail is stowed. — *v. t.* To support on a crutch or crutches; prop up.

crux (krŭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CRUXES (-ĕz; 24), L. CRUCES (krōō'sēz). [L., cross, torture, trouble.] Anything very puzzling or difficult to explain; a perplexing difficulty.

cry (krī), *v. i.*; CRIED (krīd); CRY'ING. [F. *crier*, L. *quiritare* to cry, scream.] **1.** To make a loud call or cry, as in prayer, pain, anger, etc.; shout. **2.** To lament audibly; shed tears with or without sound; weep. **3.** Of an animal, to utter its characteristic call. — *v. t.* **1.** To implore; — now chiefly in *to cry quarter.* **2.** To utter loudly; shout; proclaim. **3.** To affect, effect, or cause to be, by weeping. — *n.*; *pl.* CRIES (krīz). **1.** A loud utterance expressing strong and usually somewhat sudden emotion, as of pain, fear, joy, etc. **2.** A loud calling out of words, as for announcement or entreaty. **3.** Common report; fame. **4.** A watchword or battle cry. **5.** A characteristic call of an animal. **6.** A fit of weeping.

cry'ing (krī'ĭng), *p. a.* That cries; hence, calling for notice; compelling attention; notorious, as, a *crying* evil.

crypt (krĭpt), *n.* [L. *crypta*, Gr. *κρύπτη*, fr. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden.] A vault wholly or partly under ground; esp., a vault under the main floor of a church, as for burial.

cryp'tic (krĭp'tĭk), *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.

cryp'to- (krĭp'tō-). Combining form from Greek *κρυπτός*, *hidden, covered, secret.*

cryp'to-gam (-găm), *n.* [*crypto-* + Gr. *γάμος* marriage.] Any of a subkingdom (*Cryptogamia*) of plants embracing all not producing flowers or seeds. — **cryp'to-gam'ic** (-găm'ĭk), **cryp-tog'a-mous** (krĭp-tŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.*

cryp'to-gram (krĭp'tō-grăm), *n.* [*crypto-* + *-gram.*] A writing in cipher. — **cryp'to-gram'mic** (-grăm'ĭk), *a.*

cryp'to-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*crypto-* + *-graph.*] Cryptogram, or cipher.

cryp-tog'ra-phy (krĭp-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Act or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters, or cipher. — **cryp'to-graph'ic**, *a.* — **cryp-tog'ra-phist**, *n.*

crys'tal (krĭs'tăl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *crystallum* crystal, ice, Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, fr. *κρύος* icy cold, frost.] **1.** Quartz transparent or nearly so, or a piece of it, as one cut for ornament or for use in magic. **2.** Anything resembling crystal, as clear water, etc. **3.** A body formed by an element or compound solidifying so that it is bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, which are the external expression of a definite internal structure. **4.** Glass of superior brilliancy. **5.** The glass over a watch dial. — *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, crystal; clear.

crys'tal-line (-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* **1.** Consisting or made of crystal. **2.** Resembling crystal; pure; transparent. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crystal or crystals.

crystalline lens, *Anat.*, a transparent lens-shaped body in the eye, which serves to focus the rays of light.

crys'tal-lize (-īz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-īzd); -LIZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To cause to form crystals or to assume crystalline character or form. **2.** To cause to assume a fixed and definite form. — *v. i.* **1.** To become crystalline. **2.** To become settled and definite in form. — **crys'tal-liz'a-ble** (-īz'ȧ-bl), *a.* — **crys'tal-li-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

crys'tal-log'ra-phy (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* crystal + *-graphy.*] Science treating of the system of forms among crystals, their structure, and forms of aggregation.

crys'tal-loid (krĭs'tăl-oid), *a.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος* crystal + *-oid.*] Crystal-like; of the nature of a crystalloid. — *n. Chem.* A substance which, in solution, diffuses readily through animal membranes and generally is capable of being crystallized. Cf. COLLOID.

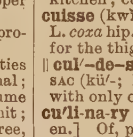
cub (kŭb), *n.* **1.** The young of the fox, bear, wolf, lion, tiger, etc., or, sometimes, of the whale. **2.** A boy or girl; esp., an awkward, ill-mannered boy. *Jocose or Contemptuous.*

Cu'ban (kū'bȧn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

cub'by-hole' (kŭb'ĭ-hōl'), *n.* A snug place, as for hiding.

cub'-drawn', *a.* Sucked by cubs. *Rare.*

cube (kūb), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cubus*, Gr. *κύβος* a cube, a cubical die.] **1.** *Geom.* The regular solid of six equal square faces. **2.** *Math.* The third power; the product got by taking a number or quantity three times as a factor; as, 8 is the *cube* of 2, for $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. — *v. t.*; CUBED (kūbd); CUB'ING (kūb'ĭng). To raise to the third power; form the cube of.


Cube.

cu'beb (kū'bĕb), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Ar. *kabābah.*] The small aromatic berry of a climbing shrub of the pepper family, native of Java and Borneo.

cube root. That factor of a quantity which when cubed produces the quantity; thus 2 is the cube root of 8.

cu'bic (kū'bĭk) } *a.* **1.** Having the form or properties
cu'bi-cal (-bĭ-kăl) } of a cube. **2.** Three-dimensional; esp., as used with a unit of length, denoting the volume of a cube one edge of which has the length of that unit; as, a *cubic* foot. Abbr. *c.* or *cu.* **3.** *Math.* Of third degree, order, or power.

cu'bi-cle (-bĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cubiculum*, fr. *cubare* to lie down.] A sleeping place, esp. one partitioned off from a large dormitory.

cu-bic'u-lo (kū-bĭk'ū-lō), *n.* A cubiculum. *Obs. & R.*

cu-bic'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L.] A cubicle.

cu'bit (kū'bĭt), *n.* [L. *cubitum*, *cubitus*, elbow, ell, cubit.] A linear measure, orig. the length from the elbow to the end of the middle finger; in English measure, 18 inches.

cuck'ing stool (kŭk'ĭng). A kind of chair in which scolds, dishonest tradesmen, etc., were strapped, to be pelted and hooted by the mob, or, sometimes, to be ducked.

cuck'old (kŭk'ŭld), *n.* [OF. *coucuol*, *cucuault.*] A man whose wife is unfaithful to him. — *v. t.* To make a cuckold of (a husband). — **cuck'old-ly**, *a. Archaic.*

cuck'oo (kōōk'ōō), *n.* [imitative.] **1. a** A European bird that lays its eggs in the nests of other birds for them to hatch. **b** Any bird of the same family (*Cuculidæ*). **2.** The call of the cuckoo.

Cuckoo.

cuckoo bud. A plant (of unknown identity). *Poetic.*

cuck'oo–flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* Any of several plants, as the wild hyacinth, a certain orchis, etc. *Eng.*

cuck'oo-pint' (-pĭnt'), *n.* A common European arum with lanceolate erect spathe and short purple spadix.

cu'cul-late (kū'kŭ-lāt; kŭ-kŭl'āt) } *a.* [LL *cucullatus*, fr.
cu'cul-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd; -āt-ĕd) } L. *cucullus* cap.] Hooded or hood-shaped, as the leaf of a violet.

cu'cum-ber (kū'kŭm-bĕr), *n.* [L. *cucumis*, gen. *cucumĕris.*] The fruit of a vine of the same genus as the muskmelon, cultivated as a garden vegetable; also, the vine.

cu-cur'bit (kū-kûr'bĭt), *n.* Also **cu-cur'bite**. [L. *cucurbita* a gourd.] *Chem.* A vessel for distillation, used with or forming part of an alembic. *Archaic.*

cud (kŭd), *n.* [AS. *cudu*, *cwudu.*] A portion of food brought up into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, to be chewed a second time.

cud'dle (kŭd'l), *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To embrace closely; fondle. — *v. i.* To lie close or snug; nestle. — *n.* A close embrace; act of nestling.

cud'dy (kŭd'ĭ; kōōd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). Ass; donkey. *Scot.*

cud'dy (kŭd'ĭ), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A small cabin, or the galley or pantry of a small vessel. **2.** Any small room or closet.

cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* [AS. *cycgel.*] A short club. — *v. t.*; -ELED, -ELLED; -EL-ING, -EL-LING. To beat with a cudgel.

cue (kū), *n.* [F. *queue*, fr. L. *coda* tail.] **1.** A tail-like twist or plait of hair worn at the back of the head; queue. **2.** A tapering rod used to impel the balls in billiards, etc. **3.** A file of persons waiting; queue.

cue, *n.* **1.** The last words of a speech, or the end of an action, in a play, as indicating the time for the next speaker or actor. **2.** Any catchword; hint; intimation. **3.** The part one has to perform in or as in a play. **4.** Humor; attitude or temper of mind.

cuff (kŭf), *v. t.* To strike with or as with the palm or flat of the hand; buffet; slap. — *n.* A blow so made.

cuff, *n.* An ornamental band covering the wrist, as a stiff linen band attached to the shirt sleeve.

Cu'fic. Var. of KUFIC.

cui-rass' (kwĕ-răs'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *coriaceus* of leather, *corium* leather, hide.] A piece of armor, orig. of leather, covering the body; also, the breastplate of such a piece.

cui'ras-sier' (kwĕ'rȧ-sēr'), *n.* [F.] A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass.

‖ **cui-sine'** (kwĕ-zēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *coquina* kitchen.] The kitchen; culinary department; also, style of cooking.

cuisse (kwĭs), **cuish** (kwĭsh), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *cuisse* thigh, L. *coxa* hip.] In *pl.*, CUISSES (kwĭs'ĕz), defensive plate armor for the thighs, esp. in front; *sing.*, a thigh piece.

‖ **cul'-de-sac'** (kŭ'd'-săk'; kŭl'dĕ-săk'), *n.*; *pl.* CULS-DE-SAC (kŭ'-; kŭlz'-). [F., lit., bottom of a bag.] A passage with only one outlet, as a blind alley.

cu'li-na-ry (kū'lĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *culinarius*, fr. *culina* kitchen.] Of, pert. to, or suited for, the kitchen or cookery.

cull (kŭl), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *colligere.* See COIL.] **1.** To separate; select; choose and gather or collect, as flowers. **2.** To subject to culling. — **Syn.** See CHOOSE. — *n.* Something, esp. something inferior or worthless, culled out.

cul'lion (kŭl'yŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *coil* scrotum, L. *coleus.*] A mean or base fellow. — **cul'lion-ly**, *a.*

cul'ly (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A dupe; a gull.

culm (kŭlm), *n.* **1.** Soot; smut. *Obs.* **2. a** Refuse coal or coal dust. **b** Anthracite, esp. in small nodules.

culm, *n.* [L. *culmus* stalk.] The jointed stem of a grass.

cul-mif'er-ous (kŭl-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Abounding in culm.

cul'mi-nate (-mĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING.

[L. *culmen* top.] **1.** To reach its highest altitude or the meridian. **2.** To reach the highest point, as of number, power.

cul'mi-na'tion (kŭl'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of culminating; also, culminating position; summit; acme; crown.

Syn. CULMINATION, CLIMAX, ACME, ZENITH. CULMINATION designates the attainment by anything of its highest point. CLIMAX suggests more definitely the movement or ascent which leads to the culminating point; ACME, the culminating point itself; as, the *climax* of a play; the *acme* of his fame. ZENITH, the point of the heavens highest overhead, differs from *acme* (in its fig. sense) in connoting more of luster or splendor; as, the *zenith* of his fame.

cul'pa-ble (kŭl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *culpabilis*, fr. *culpare* to blame, *culpa* fault.] Deserving censure or moral blame; censurable. — **cul'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **cul'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cul'pa-bly**, *adv.*

cul'prit (-prĭt), *n.* **1.** One accused of, or arraigned for, a crime, as in court. **2.** One guilty of a crime or a fault.

cult (kŭlt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *cultus* care, culture, *colere* to cultivate.] **1.** Worship, esp. according to specific rites; as, the *cult* of Apollo. **2.** Hence: **a** The rites and ceremonies of a religion. **b** Great devotion to a person, idea, or thing, esp. such devotion viewed as a sort of intellectual fad.

cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [LL. *cultivatus*, p. p. of *cultivare* to cultivate, *cultivus* cultivated, fr. L. *cultus*, p. p. of *colere* to till, cultivate.] **1.** To prepare, or to prepare and use, for the raising of crops; till. **2.** To raise, or foster the growth of, by tillage or by labor and care. **3.** To civilize; refine. **4.** To devote time and thought to; foster; cherish. **5.** To seek the society of.

cul'ti-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Art or act of cultivating; state of being cultivated; as: **a** Tillage. **b** Assiduous devotion to learning, development of the mind, etc. **c** Culture.

cul'ti-va'tor (kŭl'tĭ-vā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who cultivates. **2.** An implement or machine used to loosen the earth and kill weeds around crops growing in hills, rows, or drills.

cul'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *cultura*, fr. *colere* to till, cultivate.] **1.** Cultivation; tillage. **2.** Cultivation of microörganisms, as bacteria, for scientific study or medical use; also, the product of such cultivation. **3.** Act of improving or developing by education, discipline, etc. **4.** The enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental and moral training; refinement. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING. To cultivate.

cul'tured (-tūrd), *p. a.* **1.** Cultivated. **2.** Characterized by mental and moral training; refined.

cul'tus (-tŭs), *n. sing. & pl.*; *E. pl.* -TUSES (-ŏz; 24). [L., cultivation, culture.] A cult.

cul'ver-in (-vĕr-ĭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *couleuvre* adder, L. *coluber*, *colubra*.] Originally a rude sort of musket, later (16th and 17th centuries) a long cannon.

cul'vert (-vĕrt), *n.* A transverse drain under a road, railroad, canal, etc. **2.** An arched drain or sewer.

Cu-mæ'an (kū-mē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Cumaeus*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Cumæ, originally a Greek colony, in Italy; as, the *Cumæan* sibyl.

cum'ber (kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* [from *encumber*, or fr. OF., fr. LL. *cumbrus*, *combrus*.] **1.** To trouble; harass; perplex. **2.** To hinder or embarrass; esp., to rest on as a troublesome or useless load; burden. — *n.* **1.** That which cumbers or obstructs; that which troubles or vexes. **2.** State or quality of being cumbered; hindrance; trouble.

cum'ber-some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious. **2.** Uselessly troublesome; unwieldy.

cum'brous (-brŭs), *a.* Rendering action or motion difficult; unwieldy; burdensome.

cum'in (kŭm'ĭn), *n.* Also **cum'min**. [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. κύμινον.] A dwarf plant of the celery family, native of Egypt and Syria, grown for its pungent aromatic seeds.

cum'mer (kŭm'ĕr), *n.* [F. *commère*.] A godmother; hence, familiarly, woman; lass; also, a witch. *Scot.*

cu'mu-late (kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *cumulatus*, p. p. of *cumulare* to heap up, *cumulus* heap.] To heap together; accumulate. — **cu'mu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

cu'mu-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Composed of accumulated parts; formed or increasing by additions. **2.** Subject to cumulation; that is to be, or may be, added to something else; as, *cumulative* evidence. Specif., *Finance*, of dividends, etc., accruing, if unpaid when due, so as to be added to what is to be paid in the future.

cu'mu-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a heap.] **1.** A heap. **2.** A kind of massy cloud form.

cunc-ta'tion (kŭnk-ta'shŭn), *n.* [L. *cunctatio*, fr. *cunctari* to delay.] Delay; procrastination. *Rare.*

cu'ne-ate (kū'nē-āt), **-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [L. *cuneatus*, fr. *cuneus* wedge.] Wedge-shaped. — **cu'ne-al** (kū'nē-ăl), *a.*

Cuneiform Writing.

cu-ne'i-form (kū-nē'ĭ-fôrm; kū'nē-ĭ-fôrm'), *a.* Also *cuniform*. [L. *cuneus* a wedge + *-form*.] Wedge-shaped; — applied esp. to the characters anciently used in writing in Persia, Assyria, etc., or to the writing itself. — *n.* Cuneiform characters or writing.

cun'ner (kŭn'ĕr), *n.* Any of several small, edible, dark-colored marine fishes.

Cunner.

cun'ning (-ĭng), *a.* [fr. a p. pr. & vb. n. fr. AS. *cunnan* to know, be able.] **1.** Skillful; dexterous. **2.** Wrought with or exhibiting skill or ingenuity. **3.** Crafty, sly, or artful. **4.** Prettily or piquantly interesting. *U. S.*

Syn. Deceitful, designing, tricky, politic, sharp, subtle, insidious, stealthy, foxy. — CUNNING, CRAFTY, ARTFUL, SLY, WILY agree in implying an aptitude for attaining an end by secret or devious means. CUNNING implies skill, esp. in overreaching or circumventing; it often suggests a low order of intelligence; as, a dark, *cunning*, roguish countenance. CRAFTY implies more secret or underhand devices than *cunning*, and frequently suggests an adroitness at deception acquired by experience. ARTFUL implies more insinuating indirectness of dealing; as, she had, by *artful* conduct, insinuated herself into his favor. SLY implies a somewhat vulgar turn for what is covert or double; as, words of *sly* import. WILY implies the subtle use of tricks and stratagems, esp. in attack or defense; as, the *wily* fox.

— *n.* **1.** Skill; dexterity. *Archaic.* **2.** Faculty or act of using stratagem; deceit; craft. — **cun'ning-ly**, *adv.*

cup (kŭp), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. LL. *cuppa* cup.] **1.** A small vessel used chiefly to drink from. **2.** The containing part of a drinking vessel that has a stem and a foot. **3.** A thing suggestive of a cup (in sense 1). **4.** A drinking vessel and its contents; a cupful. **5.** The wine of the Communion. **6.** Fig., something allotted to one as a portion to be received or endured. **7.** *pl.* Repeated potations; indulgence in intoxicating drinks. — *v. t.*; CUPPED (kŭpt); CUP'PING. **1.** To supply with cups of liquor. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* To subject to cupping. **3.** To receive, take, or place in or as in a cup.

cup'bear'er (-bâr'ĕr), *n.* One whose office it is to fill and hand the cups in which drink is served.

cup'board (kŭb'ẽrd), *n.* [*cup* + *board*.] A closet with shelves for cups, dishes, food, etc.; any small closet.

cu'pel (kū'pĕl), *n.* [F. *coupelle*, dim. of *coupe* cup.] A small, shallow, porous cup, esp. of bone ash, used in assaying. — (kū'pĕl; kū-pĕl') *v. t.*; -PELED (-pĕld), -PELLED' (kū-pĕld'); -PEL-ING, -PEL'LING. To refine in a cupel. — **cu'pel-la'tion** (kū'pĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.*

cup'ful (kŭp'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* CUPFULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a cup will hold; in cookery, a half pint.

Cu'pid (kū'pĭd), *n.* [L. *Cupido*, lit., desire.] *Roman Myth.* The god of love, son of Venus, represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow. See EROS, PSYCHE.

cu-pid'i-ty (kū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *cupiditas*, fr. *cupidus* longing, *cupere* to long for.] Eager desire, esp. for wealth; avarice.

Syn. Lust, appetite, longing. — CUPIDITY, GREED, AVIDITY agree in the idea of inordinate desire. CUPIDITY applies to covetousness of wealth; GREED, to insatiate and selfish craving or desire; AVIDITY (commonly in the phrase "with *avidity*"), to eager or ardent relish or appetite.

cu'po-la (kū'pō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAS (-lȧz). [It., fr. L. *cupula* little tub, small vault, *cupa* tub.] **1.** A roof, less often a ceiling, hemispherical or nearly so. **2.** Loosely, a small structure on top of a roof or building for a lookout, to complete a design, etc. **3.** A furnace resembling a blast furnace but smaller, used for melting metals, as in foundries.

cup'ping (kŭp'ĭng), *n.* The drawing of blood to the surface of, or from, the body to relieve internal congestion.

cupping glass. A glass cup in which a partial vacuum is produced by heat, in the process of cupping.

cu'pre-ous (kū'prē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cupreus*, fr. *cuprum* copper.] Containing copper, or resembling copper; coppery.

cu'pric (-prĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Of or containing copper, in its valence of two.

cu'prous (-prŭs), *a.* *Chem.* Of or containing copper, in its valence of one.

‖ **cu'prum** (kū'prŭm), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Copper.

cu'pule (-pūl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *cupa* cup.] A cup-shaped involucre with hard, coherent bracts, as an acorn cup.

cur (kûr), *n.* **1.** A mongrel or inferior dog. **2.** A worthless, snarling fellow. *Contemptuous.*

cur'a-ble (kūr'*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cured. — **cur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cur'a-bly**, *adv.*

cu'ra-çao' (kū'rȧ-sō' ; kō'-), *n.* [from *Curaçao*, the island (see Gaz.), prob. from the use of peel of bitter oranges from Curaçao.] A liqueur flavored, chiefly, with the dried peel of bitter oranges.

cu'ra-cy (kū'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). The office or employment of a curate.

cu-ra're } (kōō-rä'rē), *n.* A resinoid extract pre-
cu-ra'ri } pared by South American Indians as an arrow poison; also, the plant yielding it.

cu'ras-sow (kū'rȧ-sō ; kū-răs'ō), *n.* [from the island of *Curaçao.*] Any of several arboreal gallinaceous birds of South and Central America.

Crested Curassow.

cu'rate (kū'rāt), *n.* [LL *curatus*, prop., one having the care (L. *cura*) of souls.] Orig., any clergyman; now, usually, an assistant of a rector or vicar.

cur'a-tive (kûr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Relating or tending to the cure of diseases. — *n.* A remedy.

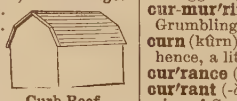
cu-ra'tor (kū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *curare* to take care of, *cura* care.] A person having the care of anything; esp., a keeper or custodian of a museum, library, or the like.

curb (kûrb), *v. t.* [F. *courber* to bend, curve, L. *curvare*, fr. *curvus* bent, curved.] **1.** To guide and manage, or restrain, as with a curb; restrain; confine. **2.** To furnish with a curb, as a sidewalk. — *v. i.* To bend; cringe. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** A chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of a bit, used to check the horse. **2.** That which restrains or subdues; check. **3.** An inclosing border, as of upright stones, along the outer limit of a sidewalk. **4.** The street as a market for stocks and bonds.

curb bit. A bit with side pieces (branches) for leverage.

curb roof. A roof having a double slope.

curb'stone', *n.* A stone set as a curb (def. 3).


Curb Roof.

cur-cu'li-o (kûr-kū'lĭ-ō), *n.* [L., a grain weevil.] Any snout beetle, esp. any of certain forms that injure fruit.

curd (kûrd), *n.* The coagulated substance formed from milk, as distinguished from the *whey.* — *v. t. & i.* Also, *Dial. & Poetic*, **crud** (krŭd ; krōōd). To coagulate or thicken ; curdle.

cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *v. t. & i.* ; -DLED (-d'ld), -DLING (-dlĭng). Also, *Dial. & Poetic*, **crud'dle**. [from CURD.] **1.** To change into curd; coagulate. **2.** To congeal; thicken.

cur'dy (-dĭ), *a.* Also, *Dial. & Poetic*, **crud'dy**. Like curd; full of curd ; coagulated.

cure (kūr), *n.* [OF. *cure* care, L. *cura* care, medical care, cure.] **1.** Spiritual charge ; care of souls ; hence, a curacy. **2.** Medical care; method of medical treatment. **3.** Act of healing, or state of being healed. **4.** Means of removing disease or evil; remedy. **5.** Process or method of curing (fish, pork, etc.). — *v. t.* ; CURED (kūrd); CURING (kūr'ĭng). [OF. *curer* to take care, heal, L. *curare*, fr. *cura.*] **1.** To heal ; restore to health, soundness, or sanity. **2.** To subdue or remove (an ailment) by remedial means; heal. **3.** To prepare for keeping ; preserve, as by drying.

Syn. CURE, HEAL. CURE and HEAL, in their literal senses, apply to both wounds and diseases, and are often interchanged. In modern usage, however, *cure* is oftener applied to restoration to health after disease ; *heal*, to restoration to soundness after a wound or lesion. Fig., a similar distinction often holds ; as, to *cure* (not *heal*) mistrust, to *heal* (not *cure*) a breach between friends.

— *v. i.* **1.** To restore health. **2.** To become healed. **3.** To become cured, as hay.

‖ **cu'ré'** (kū'rā'), *n.* [F.] A parish priest.

cure'-all', *n.* A remedy for all diseases or ills ; panacea.

cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *covrir* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L. *focus* hearth.] **1.** In the Middle Ages, a regulation that fires be covered or put out on the ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the evening ; hence, the ringing or the time of ringing, or the bell itself. **2.** The ringing of an evening bell as a signal, as for children to retire from the streets.

‖ **cu'ri-a** (kū'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* CURIÆ (-ē). [L., in sense 1, in LL., court.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* **a** A political subdivision of a tribe in early Rome. **b** The place of assembly of such a division or of the senate. **2.** Formerly, in England : **a** The lord's house, or the courtyard about it ; specif., the king's hall. **b** Any court held in the king's name. **3.** [*cap.*] The papal court. — **cu'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Cu'ri-a'ti-i (-ā'shĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] See HORATII.

cu'ri-o (kū'rĭ-ō), *n.* ; *pl.* CURIOS (-ōz). [abbr. of *curiosity.*] A curiosity, or article of virtu.

cu'ri-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Careful attention; fastidiousness. *Obs.* **2.** Disposition, often a meddling disposition, to inquire into anything. **3.** That which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention.

cu'ri-ous (kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *curiosus* careful, inquisitive, *cura* care.] **1.** Scrupulous; nice. *Obs.* **2.** Exhibiting nicety ; artfully or elaborately constructed. **3.** Careful or anxious to learn ; habitually inquisitive ; prying. **4.** Exciting attention or inquiry ; strange ; rare. — **cu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **cu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Inquiring, meddling, intrusive. — CURIOUS, INQUISITIVE, PRYING. CURIOUS implies desire to learn (esp.) what does not concern one; INQUISITIVE, habitual and impertinent curiosity; PRYING, officious or meddling inquisitiveness.

curl (kûrl), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To twist, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair. **2.** To deck with or as with curls. *Obs.* **3.** To form into a curved shape ; twist ; coil. — *n.* **1.** A spiral lock of hair; ringlet. **2.** A spiral or winding form, as of smoke ; coil. **3.** Act of curling ; state of being curled.

cur'lew (kûr'lū), *n.* [F. *courlieu, courlis.*] Any of several birds of the snipe family with long downwardly curved bill.

European Curlew.

curl'ing (kûr'lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or state of one that curls. **2.** A game in which stones are hurled along ice toward a mark.

curl'y (kûr'lĭ), *a.* ; CURL'I-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); CURL'I-EST. Curling or tending to curl ; having curls.

cur-mudg'eon (kŭr-mŭj'ŭn), *n.* A niggard ; miser.

cur-mur'ring (kŭr-mŭr'ĭng), *n.* Grumbling or murmuring. *Scot.*

curn (kûrn), *n.* A grain; a corn; hence, a little. *Scot.*

cur'rance (kŭr'ȧns), *n.* A current ; flow. *Obs.*

cur'rant (-ȧnt), *n.* [F. *corinthe* (raisins de *Corinthe* raisins of Corinth) currant (in sense 1), fr. *Corinth* in Greece, whence, probably, the raisins were first imported, the berry receiving the name from its resemblance to these raisins.] **1.** A small seedless raisin, produced chiefly in the Levant. **2.** The acid berry of a shrub of the gooseberry family, used chiefly for jellies and jam ; also, the shrub.

cur'ren-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Continuous flowing ; course. *Now Rare.* **2.** State of being current ; general acceptance or reception ; circulation, as of bank notes. **3.** A circulating medium of exchange, including coin, government notes, and bank notes.

cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [OF. *curant*, p. pr. of *curre* to run, L. *currere.*] **1.** Running; moving ; fluent. *Archaic.* **2.** Now passing, as time ; belonging to the present time. **3.** Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand ; circulating. **4.** Fitted for general acceptance or circulation ; not counterfeit. **5.** Commonly acknowledged or accepted ; in vogue. — Syn. See PREVAILING. — *n.* **1.** A flowing or passing; onward motion. Hence : A body of fluid moving in a certain direction ; a stream. **2.** General course or movement. **3.** *Elec.* A movement of electricity analogous to the motion of a stream of liquid, or the rate of such a movement. — Syn. See STREAM. — **cur'rent-ly**, *adv.*

cur'ri-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *curriculum* a running, race course, *currere* to run.] A two-wheeled, two-horse chaise.

cur-ric'u-lum (kŭ-rĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lȧ). [L. See CURRICLE.] A specified or regular course of study, as in a university.

cur'ri-er (kŭr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who curries and dresses leather after it is tanned. — **cur'ri-er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*

cur'rish (kûr'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to or like a cur ; quarrelsome ; also, base ; ignoble. — **cur'rish-ly**, *adv.*

cur'ry (kŭr'ĭ), *v. t.* ; -RIED (-ĭd) ; -RY-ING. [OF *conreer*,

correer, to prepare, furnish, curry (a horse); *cor-* (L. *com-*) + *roi*, *rei*, arrangement, order.] **1.** To dress the hair or coat of (a horse, ox, etc.) with a currycomb and brush. **2.** To dress or prepare (leather) by scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring. **3.** To beat (a person); bruise; drub. **4.** To cajole. *Obs.* — **to curry favor**, [orig. *to curry favel*, in which *favel* means a fallow or yellowish horse], to seek or gain favor by flattery or attentions.

cur'ry (kŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). [Tamil *kari*.] **1.** A kind of highly spiced condiment introduced from India. **2.** A stew, as of fowl, fish, or game, cooked with curry.

cur'ry-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* A kind of comb used in grooming a horse. — *v. t.* To comb with a currycomb.

curse (kûrs), *v. t.*; CURSED (kûrst) or CURST; CURS'ING. [AS. *cursian*.] **1.** To call on divine or supernatural power to send injury upon; swear at. **2.** To use profanely insolent language against; blaspheme. See BLASPHEMY, *Syn.* **3.** To bring great evil on; harass; torment. — *v. i.* To utter curses; swear. — *n.* **1.** A prayer or invocation for injury to come upon one; malediction; oath. **2.** That which is cursed or accursed. **3.** Evil that comes as if in response to imprecation, or as retribution. **4.** The cause of great harm, evil, or misfortune.

Syn. CURSE, IMPRECATION, EXECRATION, MALEDICTION, OATH, ANATHEMA. CURSE implies the desire or threat of evil, declared solemnly or upon oath. IMPRECATION denotes an invocation of evil or calamity; EXECRATION, an expression of intense hatred or utter detestation. MALEDICTION is a more general term for bitter reproach or proclamation of evil against some one. OATH, as here compared, denotes a blasphemous calling to witness of God or sacred things. ANATHEMA is specifically the solemn curse of the church; in ordinary usage it has become a synonym for *imprecation*.

curs'ed (kûr'sĕd; 24: *the pret. and p. p. are ordinarily pron'd* kûrst), *p. a.* **1.** Being under a curse; damned. **2.** Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful.

cur'sive (kûr'sĭv), *a.* [LL. *cursivus*.] Of writing, running; having the letters joined and the angles often rounded. Cf. UNCIAL. — *n.* A cursive character or manuscript in it.

cur'so-ra-ry (kûr'sŏ-rā-rĭ), *a.* Cursory. *Obs.*

cur-so'ri-al (kûr-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Adapted to running.

cur'so-ry (kûr'sŏ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *cursorius*, fr. *cursor* a runner.] Characterized by haste; superficial; careless.

Syn. Hasty, passing; unmethodical, disconnected, irregular, fitful; rambling, roving. — CURSORY, DESULTORY, DISCURSIVE. CURSORY implies a hasty, often superficial, running over a subject; as, he dismissed the matter with a *cursory* mention. DESULTORY implies a disconnected or aimless leaping or passing from one thing to another; as, *desultory* studies. DISCURSIVE suggests a ranging or rambling, sometimes digressively, over a wide field; as, his lecture was a *discursive* consideration of education in general.

— **cur'so-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **cur'so-ri-ness**, *n.*

curt (kûrt), *a.* [L. *curtus*.] **1.** Short; abbreviated. **2.** Short or brief in language; esp., short to a fault; rudely concise.— **Syn.** See BLUFF, CONCISE. — **curt'ly**, *adv.* — **curt'ness**, *n.*

cur-tail' (kŭr-tāl'; *formerly* kûr'tāl), *v. t.* [see CURTAL.] To cut off the end, or any part, of; shorten; abridge. — **cur'tail'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

cur'tain (kûr'tĭn; -t'n), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *cortina* curtain.] **1.** A hanging screen, usually admitting of being drawn back or up at pleasure. **2.** *Fort.* That part of a bastioned front connecting two neighboring bastions. **3.** A flag; — in contempt. *Obs. & R.* — *v. t.* To furnish or inclose with a curtain or curtains.

cur'tal (-tăl), *a.* [OF. *courtault* having a docked tail, *court* short, L. *curtus*.] Made or being short; curt; brief; laconic. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *n.* Anything cut short. *Obs.*

cur'tal ax *or* **axe, cur'tle ax** *or* **axe, cur'tel-asse** (kûr'tĕl-ăs). Corruptions of CUTLASS. [or shortened.

cur'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *curtatus*, p. p.] Comparatively short.

cur'te-sy (-tē-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [see COURTESY.] *Law.* The life estate or the tenure which a husband has in the lands of his deceased wife.

cur'ti-lage (-tĭ-lăj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *cortil* courtyard, LL. *cortis* court.] A yard within the fence about a dwelling.

curt'sy (kûrt'sĭ); *pl.* -SIES, -SEYS (-sĭz). A var. of COURTESY.

curt'sey

cu'rule (kū'rōōl), *a.* [L. *curulis*.] *Roman Hist.* **1.** Designating a form of seat appropriated to the highest dignitaries. **2.** Privileged to sit in a curule chair; of the highest rank.

cur'va-ture (kûr'vă-tûr), *n.* Act of curving; state of being curved; a bend; curve.

curve (kûrv), *a.* [L. *curvus* bent, curved.] Bent continuously without angles; curved. — *n.* A curving; that which is curved; flexure. — *v. t. & i.*; CURVED (kûrvd); CURV'ING. To bend; crook; to swerve or cause to swerve from the ordinary projectile path, as a ball.

cur'vet (kŭr'vĕt; kûr-vĕt'), *n.* [fr. It. *corvetta*, dim. fr. L. *curvus* curved.] **1.** *Manège.* A certain leap of a horse. **2.** A prank; frolic.

cur-vet' (kŭr-vĕt'; kûr'vĕt), *v. i.*; -VET'TED or -VET-ED; -VET'TING or VET-ING. **1.** To make a curvet; leap; bound. **2.** To frisk; frolic. — *v. t.* To cause to curvet.

cur'vi-lin'e-al (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-ăl) **cur'vi-lin'e-ar** (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-ăr) *a.* Made up of, or bounded by, curved lines.

cur'vi-ty (kûr'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being curved. *Obs. or R.*

Cush (kŭsh), *n.* In the Bible, the eldest son of Ham; hence, also, the "land of Cush," peopled by the Hamites, and usually identified with Ethiopia.

cush'at (kŭsh'ăt; kōōsh'ăt), *n.* [AS. *cusceote*.] The ringdove, or wood pigeon, of Europe.

cush'ion (kōōsh'ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *coxinus*, fr. L. *coxa* hip.] **1.** A soft pillow or pad to rest on or against. **2.** Anything resembling a cushion in properties or use; as: **a** A pillow used in making lace. **b** *Mech.* An elastic medium, as of air or steam, for reducing shock. — *v. t.* **1.** To seat or place on or as on a cushion. **2.** To furnish with cushions. **3.** To cover up, as if under a cushion.

cusk (kŭsk), *n.* A large marine fish allied to the cod.

Cusk.

cusp (kŭsp), *n.* [L. *cuspis*, *-idis*, point, pointed end.] **1.** In astrology, the first entrance of any house. **2.** A pointed end; apex; peak, as either point of the crescent moon, the crown of a tooth, etc. — **cusped** (kŭspt), *a.*

cus'pid (kŭs'pĭd), *n.* *Anat.* A canine tooth.

cus'pi-dal (-pĭ-dăl), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, a cusp; also, pertaining to, or furnished with, a cusp.

cus'pi-date (-pĭ-dāt) **cus'pi-dat'ed** (-dāt'ĕd) *a.* [L. *cuspidatus* pointed.] Having a cusp or cusps; terminating in a point.

cus'pi-dor (-dôr; -dōr; 57), *n.* [Pg. *cuspideira*, fr. *cuspir* to spit.] A spittoon.

‖ **cus'pis** (kŭs'pĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CUSPIDES (-pĭ-dēz). [L.] A cusp, or point; a sharp end.

cus'tard (-tărd), *n.* A sweetened mixture of milk and eggs, baked or boiled.

custard apple. **1.** **a** A small West Indian tree; also, its yellowish fruit, the soft rather insipid pulp of which is edible. **b** The sweetsop. **2.** The North American papaw.

cus-to'di-al (kŭs-tō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Relating to custody.

cus-to'di-an (-ăn), *n.* One who has custody, as of a public building; keeper. — **cus-to'di-an-ship'**, *n.*,

cus-to'di-er (-ẽr), *n.* Custodian. *Scot.*

cus'to-dy (kŭs'tŭ-dĭ), *n.* [L. *custodia*, fr. *custos* guard.] **1.** A keeping or guarding. **2.** Judicial or penal safe-keeping; as to persons, imprisonment; as to things, charge. **3.** State of being guarded; restraint; confinement.

cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *consuetudo*, *-dinis*, fr. *consuescere* to accustom, deriv. of *con-* + *suere* to be accustomed.] **1.** A course of action characteristically repeated under like circumstances; a usage or practice. **2.** The whole body of practices or conventions which regulate social life; social habit. **3.** *Law.* Long-established practice considered as unwritten law. **4.** A rent from a feudal tenant to his lord; also, the obligation to render, or right to receive, this. **5.** *pl.* Duties, tolls, or imposts imposed on commodities imported or (rarely) exported. **6.** Habitual buying of goods; business support or patronage. — **Syn.** See HABIT. — *a.* **1.** Made or done to order. **2.** Dealing in things made to order, or doing work only when it is ordered.

cus'tom-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Subject to customs; dutiable.

cus'tom-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Agreeing with, or established by, custom; habitual. — **Syn.** See USUAL. — **cus'tom-a-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **cus'tom-a-ri-ness**, *n.*

cus'tom-er (-ẽr), *n.* [a doublet of *customary*, a.] **1.** One who regularly or repeatedly deals in business with a trades-

man or business house; a purchaser. **2.** A fellow; chap; — usually with qualifying adjective, as *queer*, *ugly*, etc.

cus'tom-house' (kŭs'tŭm-hous'), *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and vessels entered or cleared.

‖ **cus'tos** (kŭs'tŏs), *n.*; *L. pl.* CUSTODES (kŭs-tō'dēz). [L., guard, keeper.] Custodian; superintendent.

cut (kŭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* CUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CUT'TING. [ME. *cutten*, *kitten*, *ketten*.] **1.** To penetrate, divide, or sever with or as with an edged instrument; cleave; gash; slash; as, to *cut* bread, hay, flowers, etc. **2.** To make less or reduce, as if by cutting off some part; as: to *cut* a play; to *cut* rates; to *cut* cards (that is, to divide a pack by removing cards from the top). **3.** To intersect; cross, as lines. **4.** To form by cutting, as a garment, etc. **5.** To strike sharply as in cutting, as with a whip. **6.** To hurt the sensibilities of. **7.** To ignore socially. *Colloq.* **8.** To absent one's self from. *Colloq.* **9.** To perform; as, to *cut* a caper, etc. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of an edged tool; as, this knife *cuts* well. **2.** To admit of incision or severance, as by a cutting instrument; as, cheese *cuts* easily. **3.** To use a cutting instrument. **4.** To go across something; make a short cut; — usually with *across*. **5.** To make a stroke as with a sword or whip. **6.** *Card Playing.* To cut the cards. — *n.* **1.** An opening made with an edged instrument; cleft; gash; slash. **2.** An excavated notch, passage, or channel; furrow; groove. **3.** A straight or easy passage or course. **4.** Manner in which a thing is cut or formed; style; fashion. **5.** That which is cut or cut off; a severed portion. **6.** An engraved block or plate for printing or the impression therefrom. **7.** Act of cutting; as: **a** A blow with a knife edge, whiplash, etc. **b** Act of removing a part, as of a writing, or reducing or dividing as if by use of a knife; also, the part removed. **8.** That which wounds the feelings; a slight. **9.** Absence at a time appointed for attendance, as from a recitation. **10.** [perh. a different word.] One of several pieces, as of straw, as used in drawing lots; — as, to draw *cuts*.

cu-ta'ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cutis* skin.] Of or pertaining to the skin; existing on or affecting the skin.

cute (kūt), *a.*; CUT'ER (kūt'ĕr); CUT'EST. [an abbr. of *acute*.] *Colloq.* **1.** Clever or shrewd. **2.** Attractive by reason of daintiness or picturesqueness, as a child. — **cute'ly**, *adv.* — **cute'ness**, *n.*

cu'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis* skin.] A skin or membrane; in vertebrates, the epidermis. See SKIN. — **cu-tic'u-lar** (kū-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.*

cu'tis (kū'tĭs), *n.*, *or* ‖ **cu'tis ve'ra** (vē'rȧ). [L.] The derma, or deeper layer of the skin.

cut'lass (kŭt'lăs), *n.* Also **cut'las**. [F. *coutelas*, fr. L. *cultellus* small knife, *culter* knife.] A short, heavy, curved sword, used esp. by sailors.

Cutlass.

cut'ler (-lẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *cultellus*. See CUTLASS.] One who makes, deals in, or repairs, cutlery.

cut'ler-y (-ĭ), *n.* Edged or cutting instruments, collectively.

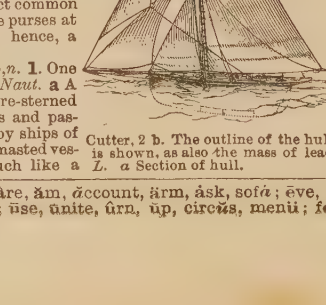
cut'let (-lĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *côtelette*, prop., little rib, dim. of *côte* rib, L. *costa*.] A small piece of meat, as of veal, cut from the ribs or leg, for broiling or frying.

cut'-off', *n.* **1.** That which shortens, as a nearer road. **2.** *Engin.* Act of shutting off the working fluid, as steam, from an engine cylinder; also, the point at which this occurs, or the mechanism for effecting it.

cut'-out', *n.* *Elec.* A device by which a circuit or a portion of a circuit may be disconnected; a circuit breaker.

cut'purse' (kŭt'pûrs'), *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents (an act common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

cut'ter (kŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that cuts. **2.** *Naut.* **a** A broad, square-sterned boat for stores and passengers, used by ships of war. **b** A one-masted vessel rigged much like a sloop, and having a deep, often heavily weighted, keel. **c** A small armed steam vessel in the Revenue Cutter Service, *U. S.* **3.** A small, light sleigh.



Cutter. 2 b. The outline of the hull is shown, as also the mass of lead *L*. *a* Section of hull.

cut'throat' (kŭt'thrōt'), *n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer; assassin. — *a.* Murderous; cruel.

cut'ting (kŭt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that cuts. **2.** Something cut, cut off, or cut out. — *a.* **1.** Adapted to cut. **2.** Chilling; piercing; as, a *cutting* wind. **3.** Severe; sarcastic. — **Syn.** See SHARP.

cut'tle (-'l), *n.* **1.** A cuttlefish. **2.** A foul-mouthed person. *Obs.*

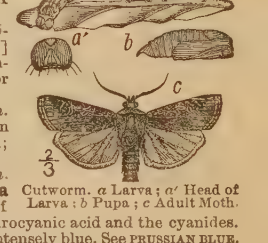
cut'tle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* [AS. *cudele*.] A ten-armed cephalopod allied to the squids, but having a calcareous internal shell, known in commerce as **cuttle bone**.

Cuttlefish.

cut'ty stool. *Scot.* **1.** A low stool. **2.** A seat, in old Scottish churches, where offenders sat for public rebuke.

cut'wa'ter (kŭt'wô'tĕr), *n.* The fore part of a ship's stem.

cut'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A caterpillar which eats off young plants of cabbage, corn, etc., by night, usually in the ground.



Cutworm. *a* Larva; *a'* Head of Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Moth.

cy'a-nate (sī'ȧ-nāt), *n.* A salt or ester of cyanic acid.

cy-an'ic (sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. κύανος a dark blue substance.] **1.** Pertaining to or containing cyanogen. **2.** Pert. to or having a blue color.

cy'a-nide (sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* A compound of cyanogen with an element or radical; esp., potassium cyanide.

cy-an'o-gen (sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* [See CYANIC; -GEN.] *Chem.* **a** A radical, CN, composed of carbon and nitrogen, in hydrocyanic acid and the cyanides. Some of its compounds are intensely blue. See PRUSSIAN BLUE. **b** A certain colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas, $(CN)_2$.

Cyb'e-le (sĭb'ĕ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυβέλη.] The great nature goddess of the ancient peoples of Asia Minor, — primarily, a deification of the earth as the sustainer and reproducer; secondarily, the nourishing mother of man, giver of the arts of life, and founder and upholder of cities and nations. See CORYBANT.

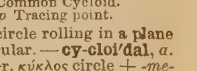
cy'cad (sī'kăd), *n.* Any of a family (*Cycadaceæ*) of gymnospermous plants, including the sago palm, etc., intermediate in appearance between tree ferns and palms.

cyc'la-men (sĭk'lȧ-mĕn), *n.* [Gr. κυκλάμινος, κυκλαμίς.] Any of various plants (genus *Cyclamen*) of the primrose family, having pretty, nodding, white or pink flowers.

cy'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. κύκλος ring, circle, cycle.] **1.** An imaginary circle in the heavens; one of the celestial spheres. **2.** An interval or period of time occupied by one round or course of events recurring in the same order in a series. **3.** A complete course of operations returning to the original state; circle; round. **4.** An age; long period. **5.** The circle of subjects connected with the exploits of a hero or heroes; as, the Arthurian *cycle*. **6.** A bicycle, tricycle, or similar vehicle. — *v. i.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To pass through a cycle; recur in cycles. **2.** To ride a cycle. — **cy'cler** (-klẽr), *n.* — **cy'clist** (-klĭst), *n.*

cyc'lic (sĭk'lĭk; sī'klĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a cycle or circle; moving in cycles; as, *cyclic* time; a *cyclic* poem. — **cyc'li-cal** (sĭk'lĭ-kăl; sī'klĭ-), *a.*

cy'cloid (sī'kloid), *n.* [Gr. κυκλοειδής; κύκλος circle + εἶδος form.] *Geom.* A curve traced by a point on the radius of a circle rolling in a plane along a line in the plane. — *a.* Circular. — **cy-cloi'dal**, *a.*



Common Cycloid. *p* Tracing point.

cy-clom'e-ter (sī-klŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος circle + *-meter*.] A device to record a wheel's revolutions, and hence the distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle.

cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* [Gr. κυκλῶν moving in a circle, deriv. of κύκλος circle.] **1.** A violent storm characterized

by high winds rotating about a calm center of low atmospheric pressure. This center moves onward, often at twenty or thirty miles an hour. **2.** In general, a condition of the atmosphere characterized by a central area of pressure much lower than that of surrounding areas, and a system of winds blowing inward and around (clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the northern), as in the hurricane, typhoon, and tropical storms; — called also a *low-area storm*. **3.** A tornado. *Middle U. S.* — **cy-clon'ic** (sī-klŏn'ĭk), **cy-clon'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cy-clon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Cy'clo-pe'an (sī'klō-pē'ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Cyclopes; huge; massive.

cy'clo-pe'di-a } (-pē'dĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος circle + παι-
cy'clo-pæ'di-a } δεία the bringing up of a child, education, deriv. of παῖς child.] An encyclopedia. — **cy'clo-pe'dic, cy'clo-pæ'dic** (-pē'dĭk; -pĕd'ĭk), *a.*

Cy'clops (sī'klŏps), *n.*; *pl.* CYCLOPES (sī-klō'pēz). [L., fr. Gr. Κύκλωψ, lit., round-eyed.] *Class. Myth.* One of a race of giants, having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead, fabled to inhabit Sicily, and, in later tradition, said to assist in the workshops of Hephæstus (Vulcan), under Mt. Etna. Homer makes them shepherds.

cy'clo-ra'ma (sī'klō-rä'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. κύκλος circle + ὅραμα sight, spectacle.] A pictorial view that is extended circularly, so that the spectator is surrounded as if by things in nature.

Cylinder.

cyg'net (sĭg'nĕt; 24), *n.* [dim. of F. *cygne* swan, fr. L., fr. Gr. κύκνος.] A young swan.

cyl'in-der (sĭl'ĭn-dẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. κύλινδρος, fr. κυλίνδειν to roll.] **1.** *Geom.* **a** The surface traced by one side of a rectangle rotated round the parallel side as axis. **b** The volume generated by a rectangle so rotated. **2.** Any body having the form of a cylinder, as the piston chamber in an engine, the barrel of a pump, etc. — **cy-lin'dric** (sĭ-lĭn'drĭk), **cy-lin'dri-cal** (-drĭ-kăl), *a.* — **cy-lin'dri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cyl'in-droid (sĭl'ĭn-droid), *n.* A surface, volume, or body resembling a cylinder, but having elliptic right sections.

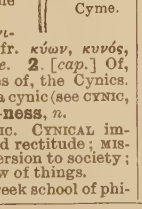
cy'ma (sī'mȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* - MÆ (-mē). [Gr. κῦμα. See CYME.] *Arch.* A member or molding having a wavelike profile.

cy-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* [F. *simarre*.] A loose robe or garment, esp. a chemise, worn by women; — a literary word.

cym'bal (sĭm'bȧl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. κύμβαλον, fr. κύμβη, κύμβος, hollow vessel.] *Music.* One of a pair of brass half globes or flat plates for clashing together.

Cym'be-line (-bē-lĭn; -līn), *n.* See IMOGEN.

cyme (sīm), *n.* [L. *cyma* cabbage sprout, Gr. κῦμα, prop., anything swollen, hence, also, cyme, wave.] *Bot.* **a** Any determinate or centrifugal inflorescence. **b** Hence, any flat or convex inflorescence of this type containing many flowers, as that of forget-me-not. — **cy'mose** (sī'mōs; sī-mōs'), *a.*


Cyme.

Cym'ric (kĭm'rĭk), **Kym'ric**, *a.* [W. *Cymru* Wales.] Of, pert. to, or designating, the Celtic tribes of Wales or their speech, or peoples speaking Celtic of the same branch as Welsh. — *n.* The Welsh language or group of languages.

Cym'ry (-rĭ), **Kym'ry**, *n.* [W., *pl.*] The Welsh race.

cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk) } *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. κυνι-
cyn'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } κός, prop., doglike, fr. κύων, κυνός, dog.] **1.** Surly; snarling; currish. *Rare.* **2.** [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the doctrines of, the Cynics. **3.** Of, designating, or of the character of, a cynic (see CYNIC, *n.*, 2). — **cyn'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cyn'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Syn. CYNICAL, MISANTHROPIC, PESSIMISTIC. CYNICAL implies a sneering disbelief in sincerity and rectitude; MISANTHROPIC, a rooted dislike of men and aversion to society; PESSIMISTIC, a distrustful and gloomy view of things.

cyn'ic, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Philos.* One of a Greek school of philosophers who taught that virtue is the only good, and that its essence is self-control and independence. Later, the term symbolized, popularly, moroseness and contempt for others' opinions. **2.** Hence, a misanthrope; esp., one who believes human conduct to be directed wholly by self-interest or self-indulgence. — **cyn'i-cism** (sĭn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

cy'no-sure (sī'nō-shōor; sĭn'ō-), *n.* [L. *Cynosura* the constellation Cynosure, Gr. κυνόσουρα, lit., dog's tail; κύων, κυνός, dog + οὐρά tail.] **1.** [*cap.*] The constellation Ursa Minor, or Lesser Bear, containing the North Star. **2.** A center of attraction or attention.

Cyn'thi-a (sĭn'thĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυνθία.] Artemis; — from Mt. Cynthus, where she and Apollo were born.

Cyn'thi-us (-ŭs), *n.* [L.] Apollo. Cf. CYNTHIA.

cy'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* Cipher.

cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.* [ɪr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. κυπάρισσος.] A tree of the pine family having dark evergreen scalelike leaves and symmetrical habit; also, its wood.

cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.* Also **cy'prus** (-prŭs). [ME. *cipres, cypirs.*] Any of various early fine textile fabrics; esp., a thin, transparent stuff like crape. *Obs. or Hist.*

Cyp'ri-an (sĭp'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cyprus, the island, as being the reputed birthplace of Aphrodite; also (in allusion to Aphrodite worship), lewd or licentious. — *n.* **1.** One of the people of Cyprus. **2.** A lewd woman.

cyp'ri-noid (sĭp'rĭ-noid; sĭ-prī'noid), *a.* [Gr κυπρῖνος a kind of carp + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like or pertaining to fishes of the carp family. — *n.* One of the carp family.

cyp'ri-pe'di-um (sĭp'rĭ-pē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *Cypris* Venus + *pes, pedis,* foot.] Any of various terrestrial orchids (genus *Cypripedium*) with large, drooping flowers, the lip forming a large inflated sac or pouch, as the lady's-slippers.

A Cypripedium.

cy'prus, *n.* See 2d CYPRESS.

cyst (sĭst), *n.* [see CIST.] *Antiq.* A box or chest. See CIST.

cyst, *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder, sac.] *Med.* A closed abnormally developed sac containing fluid or semifluid morbid matter. — **cyst'ed,** *a.*

cyst'ic (sĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a cyst; also, of or pertaining to the gall bladder or urinary bladder.

cys-tot'o-my (sĭs-tŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. κύστις bladder + *-tomy.*] Operation of cutting into the bladder, esp. to remove stones.

Cyth'er-e'a (sĭth'ẽr-ē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Κυθέρεια.] Aphrodite.

cy-tol'o-gy (sī-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + *-logy.*] Biology treating of cells.

cy'to-plasm (sī'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [Gr. κύτος hollow vessel + πλάσμα a mold.] *Biol.* The protoplasm of the cell exclusive of the nucleus. — **cy'to-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

czar (zär; tsär), **tsar** (tsär), *n.* [Russ. *tsar'*, fr. L. *Caesar* Cæsar.] A king; an emperor; specifically, the popular title of the emperor of Russia.

czar'e-vitch (zär'ĕ-vĭch; tsär'-), **tsar'e-vitch** (tsär'ĕ-vĭch; *Russ.* tsä-rä'vĭch), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevich.*] A son of a czar of Russia; — formerly a title, now replaced by *grand duke.*

cza-rev'na (zä-rĕv'nȧ; tsä-), **tsa-rev'na** (tsä-rĕv'nȧ), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna.*] A daughter of a czar of Russia; — formerly a title, now replaced by *grand duchess.*

cza-ri'na (zä-rē'nȧ; tsä-), **tsa-ri'na** (tsä-rē'nȧ), *n.* The wife of the czar of Russia.

Czech (chĕk), *n.* An individual of the most westerly branch of the Slavs, chiefly inhabiting Bohemia and Moravia. Also, the language of the Czechs; Bohemian.

D

D (dē); *pl.* D's, Ds (dēz). **1.** The fourth letter of the English alphabet. **2.** As a numeral, D stands for 500.

dab (dăb), *v. t. & i.*; DABBED (dăbd); DAB'BING. To strike or touch gently, as with a soft or moist substance; tap. — *n.* **1.** A gentle blow, as with some soft substance; also, a peck, thrust, or sharp slap. **2.** A flattish soft or moist mass. **3.** A small amount, portion, or the like.

dab (dăb), *n.* Any flatfish; esp., any of several flounders.

dab, *n.* An expert. *Colloq.*

dab'ble (dăb'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-ld); -BLING (-lĭng). [freq. of *dab.*] To wet by splashing or by little dips or strokes; spatter. — *v. i.* **1.** To paddle or splash in water, as with the hands. **2.** To work superficially. — **dab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

dab'chick' (-chĭk'), *n.* The little grebe, or the pied-billed grebe, both remarkable for quickness in diving.

dab'ster (-stẽr), *n. Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** An expert. **2.** A dabbler at anything; an unskilled hand.

‖ **da ca'po** (dä kä'pō). [It., from (the) head or beginning.] *Music.* From the beginning; — a direction to repeat.

dace (dās), *n.* Any of various fishes of the carp family.

dachs'hund' (dăks'hŏŏnt', dăks'hŏŏnd), *n.* [G., lit., badger dog.] One of a certain breed of hounds.

Dachshund ($\frac{1}{20}$)

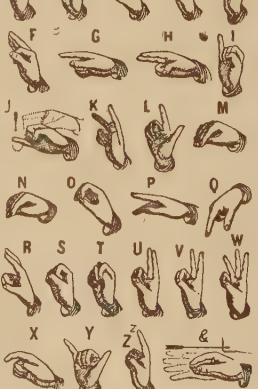
Da'cian (dā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Dacia (the country north of the Danube) or its inhabants.

dack'er (dăk'ẽr), *v. i.* To stagger; saunter. *Scot.*

da-coit' (dä-koit'), *n.* [Hind. *ḍakait.*] One of a class of murderous robbers, in India, who act in gangs. Cf. THUG.

dac'tyl (dăk'tĭl), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. δάκτυλος finger, dactyl.] *Prosody.* A foot of three syllables (¯ ˘ ˘), one long, or in modern verse accented, followed by two short, or unaccented; as, L. *tēgmĭnĕ*, E. *mer'ciful.* — **dac-tyl'ic** (dăk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.*

dac'ty-lol'o-gy (dăk'tĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [see DACTYL; -LOGY.] Art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the manual alphabets of deaf-mutes.



Dactylology.

dad (dăd), *n.* Father; — a familiar term.

dad'dle (dăd'l). Var. of DIDDLE, to cheat.

dad'dy (-ĭ), *n.* Dad; — a familiar diminutive.

daddy longlegs. The harvestman (an arachnid); — popular name.

da'do (dā'dō; dä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [It. *dado* die, cube, pedestal.] **1.** That part of an architectural pedestal between base and surbase. **2.** The lower part of the wall of an apartment when specially decorated. — *v. t.* To furnish with a dado.

dæ'dal (dē'dăl), *a.* [L. *daedalus*, fr. Gr. δαίδαλος. The word also alludes to Dædalus.] **1.** Cunningly formed or working; ingenious; intricate. **2.** Variegated; rich.

Dæd'a-lus (dĕd'ä-lŭs; dē'dä-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαίδαλος, lit., the cunning worker.] *Class. Myth.* An Athenian expelled for murder to Crete, where he designed the Labyrinth. Cast into the Labyrinth by Minos, he escaped, with his son Icarus, by means of artificial wings. Dædalus reached Sicily in safety; but Icarus flew too near the sun, the wax of his wings melted, and he was drowned in the sea thenceforth called Icarian. — **Dæ-dal'ian** (dē-dāl'yăn), *a.*

dæ'mon (dē'mŏn), **dæ-mon'ic**, etc. Vars. of DEMON, etc.

daff (dăf), *v. t.* **1.** To doff. *Obs.* **2.** To thrust (aside); put off; — used esp. in *to daff the world aside.*

daff, *v. i.* [See DAFT.] To act sportively; toy. *Chiefly Scot.*

daf'fo-dil (dăf'ō-dĭl), *n.* [formerly *affodylle*, prop., the asphodel, LL. *affodillus*, fr L., fr. Gr. ἀσφόδελος.] A species of narcissus, with large yellow single or double flowers.

daf'fo-dil'ly (dăf'ō-dĭl'ĭ), **daf'fy-down-dil'ly** (dăf'ĭ-doun-). Dial. or poetic vars. of DAFFODIL.

daft (dăft), *a.* [ME. *dafte, defte*, stupid, also, meek.] **1.** Foolish; imbecile; also, insane. **2.** Gay; merry; — esp. in *daft days*, the days of merrymaking at Christmas. *Scot.*

dag (dăg), *n.* A kind of large pistol. *Obs.*

Da'gan (dā'găn), *n. Babylon. Myth.* God of the earth.

dag'ger (dăg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A short weapon used for stabbing. **2.** Something formed like, or suggestive of, a dagger; as, in printing, a mark of reference [†].

dag'gle (dăg''l), *v. t. & i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). To clog or soil with mud or mire; trail about in mud or the wet; bedraggle with wet.

Da'go (dā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). [cf. Sp. *Diego*, the proper name.] [*also l. c.*] A person of Spanish, Portuguese or, now usually, Italian, descent. *Slang, U. S.*

Da'gon (dā'gŏn), *n.* [Heb. *Dagōn.*] In the Bible, a god of the Philistines, probably an agricultural deity. The common supposition that he was represented as half man and half fish rests on a doubtful etymology of the name.

da-guerre'o-type (dä-gĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* [from L. J. M. *Daguerre*, French inventor + *-type.*] An early kind of photograph produced on a silver surface, or the process used. — *v. t.* To represent by or as by daguerreotype.

dahl'ia (dăl'yä; *also often* dāl'yä *or* dăl'yä), *n.* [after A. *Dahl*, Swedish botanist.] **1.** Any of several tuberous-rooted plants (genus *Dahlia*) of the aster family, much cultivated. **2.** A plant, flower, or tuber of this genus.

dai'ker (dāk'ẽr). Var. of DACKER. *Scot.*

dai'ly (dā'lĭ), *a.* Happening, belonging to, done, or issued, each or every day. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A daily newspaper. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.

SYN. DAILY, DIURNAL. DAILY is used of ordinary matters; DIURNAL is commonly either astronomical or poetic.

dai'mio (dī'myō), *n.*; *pl.* DAIMIO or -MIOS (-myōz). [Jap., fr. Chin., lit., great name.] One of the feudal nobles of Japan under the old régime. Cf. SHOGUN.

dain'ty (dān'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *deintié* delicacy, orig., dignity, honor, L. *dignitas*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] **1.** Something that arouses favor or pleasure; now esp., a delicacy **2.** Daintiness. *Obs.* — *a.*; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. **1.** Delicious to the palate; toothsome. **2.** Of a delicate beauty or charm. **3.** Having or exhibiting delicate taste; nice; fastidious, esp. as to food or material comforts. — **dain'ti-ly** (dān'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **dain'ti-ness**, *n.*

SYN. DAINTY, DELICATE, EXQUISITE, CHOICE, RARE. DAINTY implies slightness and elegance; DELICATE, fineness, subtlety, or (often) fragility; EXQUISITE, consummate nicety or delicacy of workmanship, perception, or susceptibility; CHOICE, picked excellence, the result of a finely discriminating selection; RARE, uncommon merit or excellence.

dai'ry (dā'rĭ; dâr'ĭ; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [ME. *deierie*, fr. *deie, daie*, maid, AS. *dæge.*] **1.** A place, as a room or building, where milk is kept and made into butter or cheese. **2.** The business of producing milk, butter, and cheese. **3.** Hence, a dairy farm, or the cows of a farm. — **dai'ry-maid'**, *n.* — **dai'ry-man** (-măn), *n.*

da'is (dā'ĭs; dās), *n.* [OF. *deis* table, L. *discus* quoit, dish, LL., table, fr. Gr. δίσκος quoit, dish.] A raised platform in a hall or large room.

dai'sy (dā'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [AS. *dæges-éage*, lit., day's eye.] **1.** A low European plant of the aster family, having heads with small white or pink rays and yellow disks; — called, in U. S., *English daisy.* This is the daisy of classical literature. **2.** A rather tall leafy-stemmed plant of the same family, having larger heads with long white rays; — called also *oxeye daisy.* — **dai'sied** (-zĭd), *a.*

dale (dāl), *n.* [AS. *dæl.*] A vale; valley.

dalles (dălz), *n. pl.* [F. *dalle* trough.] A rapid, esp. one in a rocky gorge. *Northwestern U. S. & Canada.*

dal'li-ance (dăl'ĭ-ăns), *n.* Act of dallying; trifling; play; esp., amorous or wanton play.

dal'ly (dăl'ĭ), *v. i.* ; -LIED (-ĭd) ; -LY-ING. [OF. *dalier.*] **1.** To act playfully ; to sport; esp., to play amorously. **2.** To trifle, play, or be light (with a person or matter). **3.** To waste time ; idle. — **Syn.** See TRIFLE.

Dal-ma'tian (dăl-mā'shăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

dal-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *n.* [LL. *dalmatica.*] **1.** In the Western Church, a vestment of deacons and bishops, resembling the alb. **2.** A similar robe for state occasions.

dam (dăm), *n.* **1.** A barrier to prevent the flow of a liquid ; esp., a bank or wall across a watercourse to keep back a body of water. **2.** *Mining.* A barrier to keep out water, fire, or gas. — *v. t.* ; DAMMED (dămd) ; DAM'MING. To provide with, or obstruct or restrain by or as by, a dam.

dam, *n.* [see DAME.] Female parent, esp. of a quadruped.

dam'age (dăm'ăj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *damnum* damage.] **1.** Loss or detriment due to injury ; hurt ; harm. **2.** *pl. Law.* The estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained. — **Syn.** See INJURY. — *v. t.* ; -AGED (-ăjd) ; -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). To occasion damage to ; harm ; impair. — **dam'age-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

Dam'a-scene (dăm'ă-sēn ; dăm'ă-sēn'), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Damascus. **2.** [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to damask or damascening. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Damascus. **2.** [*l. c.*] Damascene work.

dam'a-scene' (dăm'ă-sēn' ; dăm'ă-sēn), **dam'as-keen'** (-ăs-kēn'), *v. t.* ; -SCENED' (-sēnd' ; -sēnd), -KEENED' (-kēnd'); -SCEN'ING, -KEEN'ING. To decorate, as iron, steel, etc., with a peculiar marking produced in the manufacture, or with designs inlaid in another metal, or etched, etc.

da-mas'cus (dă-măs'kŭs), *n.* Short for **Damascus blade,** a blade of damask steel ; or for **Damascus steel,** damask steel.

dam'ask (dăm'ăsk), *n.* [from the city *Damascus,* famous for its silks and steel.] **1.** Silk woven with an elaborate pattern of flowers, etc. **2.** Linen with a pattern made by difference in direction of threads of uniform color. **3.** Damask steel, or its peculiar markings. **4.** A deep rose color. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or coming from, Damascus. **2.** Made of, or provided with, damask. **3.** Made of or resembling damask steel. **4.** Of or designating the color of a damask rose. **damask rose,** a large, pink, very fragrant hardy rose, native of Asia Minor. — **d. steel,** *or* **Damascus steel,** an elastic steel of the kind originally made at Damascus, ornamented with wavy lines, formerly much valued for sword blades. — *v. t.* **1.** = DAMASCENE. **2.** To weave or adorn with the ornamentation characteristic of damask.

dam'as-keen', *v. t.* = DAMASCENE.

dame (dām), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *domina* mistress, lady, *dominus* master, lord.] **1. a** A woman of rank, station, or authority, as the wife of a lord, the mistress of a household, etc. *Archaic.* **b** A schoolmistress. *Rare.* **2.** A title equivalent to *Lady, Madam, Mistress, Miss,* used in address. *Obs. or Archaic,* except in personifications ; as, *Dame* Nature, etc. **3.** A matron ; elderly woman.

damn (dăm), *v. t.* ; DAMNED (dămd) ; DAMN'ING (dăm'ĭng ; dăm'nĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *damnare, damnatum,* to condemn, *damnum* damage, penalty.] **1.** To adjudge guilty ; sentence ; doom. *Archaic.* **2.** *Theol.* To doom to eternal punishment. **3.** To condemn as invalid, illegal, wicked, or faulty ; usually, to condemn as a failure ; esp., to pronounce adverse judgment on (a work of art or literature). **4.** To bring ruin upon ; be the ruin of. **5.** To swear at, using "damn." — *v. i.* To curse ; swear. — *n.* Utterance of the word "damn" as an oath ; a profane utterance.

dam'na-ble (dăm'nă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deserving to be condemned or reprobated. **2.** Worthy of imprecation ; execrable. — **dam'na-ble-ness,** *n.* — **dam'na-bly,** *adv.*

dam-na'tion (dăm-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of damning ; state of being damned. **2.** A cause of being damned ; a sin deserving of, or exposing one to, everlasting punishment.

dam'na-to-ry (dăm'nă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing, imposing, or causing condemnation or damnation.

damned (dămd ; *poet. or rhetorical,* dăm'nĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* from DAMN, now chiefly used profanely as an expression of strong dislike, or execration.

Dam'o-cles (dăm'ō-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαμοκλῆς.] A flatterer whom Dionysius I., king of Syracuse, rebuked, for his constant praise of the happiness of kings, by seating him at a banquet beneath a sword hung by a single hair.

Da'mon (dā'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δάμων.] A Pythagorean whose friend Pythias (properly Phintias) was condemned to death by Dionysius I., of Syracuse. When Pythias asked time to arrange his affairs, Damon pledged his life for his friend's return. Pythias returned, and Dionysius pardoned him.

dam'oi-selle' (dăm'ĭ-zĕl'), **dam'o-sel',** **dam'o-zel'** (dăm'ō-zĕl'), etc. Vars. of DAMSEL. *Archaic.*

damp (dămp), *n.* **1.** A noxious exhalation or gas. *Obs.*, except : A gaseous product formed in coal mines, etc. Cf. FIRE DAMP. **2.** Moisture ; humidity. **3.** Dejection ; depression. — *a.* **1.** Dejected ; stupefied. *Archaic.* **2.** Moist ; humid. — **Syn.** See MOIST. — *v. t.* **1.** To affect with or as with a noxious exhalation ; choke ; stifle, as a fire or a sound. **2.** To depress ; deaden ; restrain, as action. **3.** To render damp ; moisten. — **damp'ly,** *adv.* — **damp'ness,** *n.*

damp'en (dăm'p'n), *v. t.* **1.** To depress or deaden. **2.** To make damp or moist. — **damp'en-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

damp'er (-pẽr), *n.* One that damps or checks ; as : **a** A valve or plate to regulate the draft in a stove, furnace, etc. **b** A contrivance, as in a pianoforte, to deaden vibrations.

dam'sel (dăm'zĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., dim. fr. L. *domina,* fem., *dominus,* masc. See DAME.] **1.** A young maid or a young man of gentle birth. *Obs. or Poetic.* **2.** A young unmarried woman ; a girl; maiden.

dam'son (-z'n), *n., or* **damson plum.** [ME. *damasin* the Damascus plum.] A small dark purple plum, originally from Asia Minor ; also, the tree producing it.

Dan (dăn), *n.* [OF. *danz, dan,* master, L. *dominus.* See DAME.] A title equivalent to *Master,* or *Sir. Obs. or Archaic,* except in the personification *Dan* Cupid.

Dan (dăn), *n.* [Heb. *Dān.*] In the Bible : **1.** A son of Jacob. **2.** A Hebrew tribe, part of which settled in the north of Palestine. — **from Dan to Beersheba,** from limit to limit ; throughout. — Dan and Beersheba being respectively the northern and southern limits of ancient Palestine.

Dan'a-ë (dăn'ă-ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δανάη.] *Class. Myth.* The mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her as a golden shower in the tower where her father had imprisoned her.

Da-na'i-des (dă-nā'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαναΐδες.] *Gr. Myth.* The fifty daughters of Danaüs, all but one of whom slew their husbands, the sons of Ægyptus, at their father's command. For this they were forever doomed to fill a broken cistern (or to draw water in a sieve) in Hades. — **Dan'a-id** (dăn'ă-ĭd), *n.*

Dan'a-üs (dăn'ă-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δαναός.] See DANAÏDES.

dance (dăns), *v. i.* ; DANCED (dănst) ; DANC'ING (dăn'sĭng). [OF. *dancier.*] **1.** To perform a regulated series of movements, commonly to music. **2.** To move nimbly or merrily. — *v. t.* **1.** To perform, or take part in, as a dancer. **2.** To cause to dance. **3.** To cause to be or to effect by dancing. — *n.* **1.** A measured leaping, tripping, or stepping in unison with music or rhythmic beats. **2.** A round of dancing ; also, a social assembly for dancing ; a ball. **3.** *Music.* A tune for dancing. — **danc'er** (dăn'sẽr), *n.*

dan'de-li'on (dăn'dĕ-lī'ŭn), *n.* [F. *dent de lion* lion's tooth, fr. L. *dens* tooth + *leo* lion.] A well-known weed of the chicory family.

dan'der (-dẽr), *n.* Anger or temper ; — used esp. in **to have one's dander up.** *Colloq.*

dan'der (dăn'dẽr ; dŏn'-), *v. i.* Also **daun'der.** To walk idly ; saunter ; hence, to wander in mind. *Scot.*

dan'dle (dăn'd'l), *v. t.* ; -DLED (-d'ld) ; -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant. **2.** To fondle ; toy with ; pamper. — **dan'dler,** *n.*

dan'druff (-drŭf), *n.* A scurf that forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

dan'dy (-dĭ), *n. ; pl.* -DIES. **1.** One who gives undue attention to dress ; fop. **2.** Anything especially excellent of its class. *Slang or Colloq.* — **dan'dy-ish,** *a.* — **dan'dy-ism,** *n.*

Dane (dān), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Denmark, or a person of Danish descent. **2.** A dog. = GREAT DANE.

Dane'law' (dān'lô'), *n.* Also **Dane'lagh'** (-läk' ; -lä'). [AS. *Dena lagu.*] *Eng. Hist.* The Danish law anciently in force in the northeastern part of England held by the Danes during their invasion ; also, that part of England.

dan'ger (dān'jẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *dominium* power, property.] **1.** Authority ; jurisdiction ; hence, reach or range, as of a missile. *Archaic.* **2.** Exposure or liability to loss, pain, or other evil ; risk ; also, a case or cause of danger. **3.** Injury. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To endanger. *Obs.*

Syn. DANGER, PERIL, JEOPARDY, HAZARD, RISK. DANGER implies some contingent evil (esp. harm or injury) in prospect. PERIL is instant or impending danger. JEOPARDY implies exposure to extreme or dangerous chances. HAZARD implies danger from something fortuitous or beyond

one's control; it is not so strong a term as *jeopardy*. RISK, more often than *hazard*, implies a voluntary taking of doubtful or adverse chances.

dan'ger-ous (dān'jĕr-ŭs), *a.* Attended with danger; perilous. — **dan'ger-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dan'ger-ous-ness**, *n.*

dan'gle (dăŋ'g'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-gl'ĭng). **1.** To hang loosely with a swinging or jerking motion. **2.** To be a hanger-on or dependent; to hang about any one. — *v. t.* To cause to dangle. — **dan'gler** (-glĕr), *n.*

Dan'iel (dăn'yĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Dānīyēl.*] In the Bible, a Hebrew prophet, captive at Babylon. *Dan.* ii. 14, v. 17, vi. 16.

Dan'ish (dān'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Danes or their language or country. — *n.* The language of the Danes.

dank (dăŋk), *a.* Damp; wet; esp., disagreeably moist. — **Syn.** See MOIST. — **dank'ish**, *a.* — **dank'ly**, *adv.*

‖ **dan'seuse'** (dăn'sûz'), *n.*; *pl.* -SEUSES (*F.* -sûz'). [F.] A professional female dancer. [*Obs.*

Dansk'er (dănsk'kĕr), *n.* [Dan. *Dansk* Danish.] A Dane.

Daph'ne (dăf'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δάφνη.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A nymph pursued by Apollo, from whom she escapes by being transformed into a laurel tree. **2.** [*l. c.*] The laurel.

Daph'nis (-nĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δάφνις.] *Class. Myth.* A Sicilian shepherd, son of Hermes and inventor of bucolic poetry. — **Daphnis and Chlo'e** (klō'ē), a pair of lovers, in a certain Greek pastoral romance.

dap'per (dăp'ĕr), *a.* [ME. *daper.*] Little and active; spruce; trim. — **Syn.** See FINICAL.

dap'ple (-'l), *n.* **1.** Dappled state or appearance; spotting; clouding. **2.** A dappled animal, as a horse. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-l'ĭng). To variegate with spots.

dar'bies (dăr'bĭz), *n.*; *sing.* -BY (-bĭ). Manacles. *Cant.*

Dar'by and Joan (jōn; jō-ăn'). A married couple, esp. an elderly couple, who live in a state of conjugal felicity.

Dar'dan (dăr'dăn), **Dar-da'nĭ-an** (dăr-dā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* [L. *Dardanus, Dardanius.*] Trojan.

dare (dâr), *v. i.*; *pret.* DURST (dûrst) or DARED (dârd); *p. p.* DARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAR'ING. [AS. *ic dear* I dare, imp. *dorste*, inf. *durran.*] To have sufficient courage for a purpose; not to be afraid; venture. — *v. t.*; DARED (dârd); DAR'ING. **1.** To have courage for, venture to do, meet, or undertake. **2.** To meet defiantly; challenge. — *n.* **1.** Act of daring; challenge. **2.** Daring. *Rare.*

dare'-dev'il, *n.* A recklessly bold fellow. — *a.* Reckless.

dare'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of daring.

darg, dargue (därg), *n.* [Scot., contr. fr. *day work.*] A day's work. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

dar'ing (dăr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DARE. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **dar'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dar'ing-ness**, *n.*

dark (därk), *a.* [AS. *deorc.*] **1.** Destitute, or partially destitute, of light; not receiving, reflecting, or radiating light; not light-colored. **2.** Destitute of moral or spiritual light; wicked. **3.** Destitute of sunniness or cheer; gloomy. **4.** Not clear to the understanding; obscure; hidden. **5.** Reticent; secretive. **6.** Destitute of knowledge; ignorant.

Syn. Unintelligible, mysterious, enigmatical, recondite, abstruse, indistinct, faint; ambiguous, uncertain. — DARK, OPAQUE, OBSCURE, DIM, VAGUE. DARK implies total or partial absence of light; OPAQUE, imperviousness to light; OBSCURE, insufficiency of light, as when something is overclouded or covered; DIM, lack of brightness, clearness, or distinctness; VAGUE (archaic in its literal sense) is synonymous with the others in their fig. senses only; as, a *dark* room, an *opaque* substance, a misty and *obscure* atmosphere, a *dim* light, "*vague*, unseeing eyes."

Dark Ages (ā'jĕz; 24). See MIDDLE AGES. — **d. horse.** In racing, and hence in political cant, a little-known competitor that unexpectedly wins. *Colloq.*

— *n.* **1.** Absence of light; darkness; a dark place or time; night; nightfall. **2.** A dark color or shade, as in a painting. **3.** State of being secret or obscure; often, underhand secrecy; also, lack of understanding; ignorance. — *v. i. & t.* To darken; obscure; cloud. *Archaic.*

dark'en (dăr'k'n), *v. i.* To grow dark; become obscure. — *v. t.* **1.** To make dark or black; obscure. **2.** To dim; blind. **3.** To cloud, obscure, or perplex. **4.** To cast a gloom on. **5.** To make foul; sully.

dark'ish, *a.* Somewhat dark. See -ISH.

dar'kle (dăr'k'l), *v. i. & t.*; -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). To be, grow, or make dark.

dark'ling (därk'lĭng), *adv.* In the dark. — *a.* Occurring in darkness; darksome; obscure.

dark'ly, *adv.* In a dark manner; as: **a** In the dark; secretly. **b** With a dark color. **c** With a dark look or manner. **d** Obscurely; mysteriously. **e** Dimly; uncertainly.

dark'ness (därk'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being dark; as: **a** Blackness; gloom. **b** Dark quality in color. **c** State of ignorance or error; hence, wickedness. **d** State of trouble. **e** Privacy; secrecy. **f** Obscurity. **2.** Deprivation of sight; blindness.

dark'some (-sŭm), *a.* Darkish; gloomy. *Chiefly Poetic.*

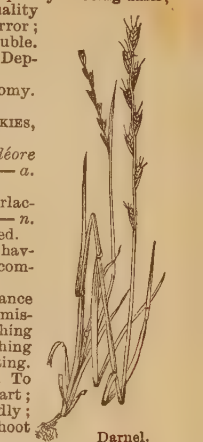
dark'y, dark'ey (därk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DARKIES, -EYS (-kĭz). A negro. *Colloq.*

dar'ling (därl'ĭng), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. *déore* dear + *-ling.*] One dearly beloved. — *a.* Dearly beloved; favorite.

darn (därn), *v. t.* To mend with interlacing stitches. — *v. i.* To do darning. — *n.* Act or result of darning; place darned.

dar'nel (där'nĕl), *n.* An annual grass having awned flowering glumes. It is a common weed in grainfields.

dart (därt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A short lance or javelin; hence, any sharp-pointed missile weapon, as an arrow. **2.** Anything that wounds like a dart. **3.** Anything resembling a dart, as an insect's sting. **4.** A darting movement. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw with a sudden effort, as a dart; hurl. **2.** To throw suddenly or rapidly; shoot. — *v. i.* To move like a dart; shoot rapidly along.


Darnel.

dart'er (där't'ĕr), *n.* One that darts; esp., any of many small American fresh-water fishes.

Darter. (⅓)

dar'tle (där't'l), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tl'ĭng). To dart repeatedly; — freq. of *dart.*

Dar-win'i-an (där-wĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the naturalist Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82), his theories, or his followers. — *n.* An advocate of Darwinism.

Dar'win-ism (där'wĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants by natural selection and survival of the fittest, propounded by Charles Robert Darwin, and first publicly stated in 1858.

dash (dăsh), *v. t.* [ME. *daschen.*] **1.** To strike violently or crushingly; hence, to shatter; crush. **2.** To knock, throw, hurl, or thrust (something *away* or *out*, or *against*, *upon*, or *into* something else) violently or suddenly. **3.** To hurl against so as to splash; hence, to throw on roughly, as color on a canvas; to splash or give a splashed appearance to. **4.** To ruin; bring to naught, as one's hopes. **5.** To put to shame; also, to abash; depress. **6.** To qualify or adulterate by throwing in something. **7.** To form, write, or sketch rapidly or carelessly. — *v. i.* To rush; to hurl itself or one's self so as to strike violently. — *n.* **1.** Violent collision of two bodies; crash. **2.** A sudden or discouraging check; abashment. **3.** The striking or breaking of a liquid in violent motion, or the sound of this. **4.** A small quantity dashed, or appearing as if dashed, into or on anything; touch; tinge. **5.** A stroke or line made as with a pen, or a mark resembling it, as a punctuation mark [—] used to denote a sudden pause, an omission, etc. **6.** A sudden onset or rush. **7.** Energy in style or action; spirit. **8.** An ostentatious show. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See VEIN.

dash'board' (dăsh'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A screen on the fore part of a vehicle, to intercept mud, etc.

dash'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that dashes.

dash'y (-ĭ), *a.*; DASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr), -I-EST. Characterized by dash or dashes; esp., ostentatiously fashionable; showy.

das'tard (dăs'tărd), *n.* [ME. *dastard* dullard, coward.] A coward; poltroon; esp., one who slyly does malicious acts. — *a.* Cowardly; dastardly.

das'tard-ly, *a.* Characteristic of a dastard; marked by arrant cowardice. — **Syn.** See COWARDLY.

da'ta (dā'tă), *n.*, *L. pl.* of DATUM.

date (dāt), *n.* [F. *datte*, L. *dactylus*, fr. Gr. δάκτυλος.] The fruit of a species of palm tree, constituting a staple food in northern Africa and western Asia, and also largely imported into other countries; also, the tree.

date, *n.* [F., fr. LL. *data*, fr. L. *datus* given, p. p. of *dare* to give.] **1.** That statement affixed to a writing, coin, etc., which specifies the time, and often the place, of making. **2.** A given point or period of time. **3.** Duration; age. **4.** A time to which anything is referred as present, as to

usage, style, knowledge, etc. ; — chiefly in : **out of date**, obsolete; antiquated ; and **up**, *or* **down, to date**, up to the modern or present standard of style. **5.** An appointment for a specified time. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* ; DAT'ED (dāt'ĕd) ; DAT'ING. **1.** To express the time of execution in ; as, to *date* a letter, bond, etc. **2.** To ascertain, estimate, or give the date or period of. **3.** To reckon as to duration. — *v. i.* **1.** To reckon chronologically. **2.** To be dated; bear date ; — usually with *from*.

date'less (dāt'lĕs), *a.* Without date ; as : **a** Undated. **b** Endless. **c** So old as not to be assignable to any age.

da'tive (dā'tĭv), *a.* [L. *dativus* appropriate to giving.] *Gram.* Designating the case of a noun which expresses the relation of indirect or remoter object, generally indicated in modern English by *to* or *for* with the objective. — *n.* The dative case, or a word in it.

da'tum (dā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* DATA (-tȧ). [L.] Something given or admitted, as a fact or principle on which an inference is based.

Branch of Datura. *a* Section of Capsule.

da-tu'ra (dȧ-tū'rȧ), *n.* [Hind. *dhatūrā*, Skr. *dhattūra*.] The thorn apple (genus *Datura*).

daub (dôb), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *dealbare* to whitewash, plaster ; *de* + *albare* to whiten, *albus* white.] **1.** To cover, coat, or smear with soft, adhesive matter, as plaster, mud, etc. ; plaster ; besmear. **2.** To paint unskillfully. — *v. i.* **1.** To do daubing; apply plaster, paint, etc., coarsely and unskillfully. **2.** To put on a false show. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** Material, as plaster, used to daub masonry walls, etc. **2.** Anything daubed on ; a smear. **3.** An act or case of daubing. **4.** A picture unskillfully painted. — **daub'er**, *n.* — **daub'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

daub'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Daubing; specious practice.

daugh'ter (dô'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *dohtor*, *dohter*.] **1.** A human female considered with reference to her parents or either of them, or, more remotely, to any ancestor or ancestors; a female descendant; also, a woman of a given country, faith, etc.; as, *daughters* of Egypt, of the church, etc. **2.** A daughter-in-law. **3.** A maiden. *Archaic.* **4.** Anything (regarded as feminine) considered with reference to its origin.

daugh'ter-in-law', *n.* ; *pl.* DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW. The wife of one's son.

daugh'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a daughter ; filial.

daun'der (dȧn'dĕr ; dŏn'-). Var. of DANDER, *v. i. Scot.*

daunt (dȧnt ; dônt), *v. t.* [OF. *danter* to tame, L. *domitare*, v. intens. of *domare*.] To repress or subdue the courage of ; cow; intimidate. — **Syn.** See DISMAY.

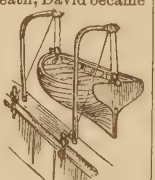
daunt'less, *a.* Not to be daunted ; undaunted. — **Syn.** See COURAGE. — **daunt'less-ly**, *adv.* — **daunt'less-ness**, *n.*

dau'phin (dô'fĭn), *n.* [F., prop., a dolphin, fr. L. *delphinus*. See DOLPHIN.] *French Hist.* From 1349 to 1830, the title of the eldest son of the king of France.

daut (dôt ; dŏt), *v. t.* To make much of ; pet ; caress. *Scot.*

Da'vid (dā'vĭd), *n.* [Heb. *Dāvid*.] In the Bible, the youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem. While a shepherd boy, he slew Goliath with his sling, and charmed Saul with his harping ; but was later driven with his bosom friend, Saul's son Jonathan, into outlawry. After Saul's death, David became king of Israel.

dav'it (dăv'ĭt ; dā'vĭt), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A spar used as a crane to hoist the anchor flukes to the top of the bow. **b** One of a pair of curved arms having a tackle to hoist or lower boats, stores, etc.



a a Davits **b**.

Da'vy Jones' (dā'vĭ jōnz'). The spirit of the sea; sea devil.—**Davy Jones's locker** (jōn'zĭz), the ocean, or ocean bottom, esp. as the final resting place of those drowned or buried at sea.

Da'vy lamp'. See SAFETY LAMP.

daw (dô), *n.* [ME. *dawe*.] **1.** A jackdaw. **2.** A simpleton.

daw'dle (-d'l), *v. i.* & *t.* -DLED (-d'ld) ; -DLING (-dlĭng). To waste time, or to waste, in trifling employment ; trifle. — **Syn.** See TRIFLE. — **daw'dler** (dô'dlĕr), *n.*

dawn (dôn), *v. i.* **1.** To begin to grow light in the morning. **2.** To begin to appear, develop, or give promise. **3.** To begin to make a sensible mental impression (*on* or *upon*). — *n.* **1.** Daybreak. **2.** First appearance ; rise.

day (dā), *n.* [AS. *dæg*.] **1.** The time of light between one night and the next ; hence, the light ; sunshine. **2.** The period of the earth's, or, *Astron.*, of any heavenly body's, revolution on its axis. **3.** The mean, or average, solar day of 24 hours, used in the ordinary reckoning of time. **4.** Those hours allotted by usage or law for work. **5.** The conflict or contention of the day ; as, to win the *day*. **6.** A specified time or period ; age ; as, in Chaucer's *day*.

day'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book in which events or transactions of the day are recorded ; a journal.

day'break' (-brāk'), *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning, or the time of it ; dawn.

day'dream' (-drēm'), *n.* A pleasant reverie ; hence, a delusional experience, as of unsubstantial happiness.

day laborer *or* **labourer**. One who works by the day or for daily wages, esp. an unskilled laborer.

day'light' (dā'līt'), *n.* **1.** The light of day. **2.** Daytime.

day'long' (-lông' ; 62), *a.* Lasting all day.

days'man (dāz'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [From *day* in the sense of *day fixed for trial*.] **1.** An umpire; mediator. *Archaic.*

day'spring' (dā'sprĭng'), *n.* Beginning of the day ; dawn.

day'-star', *n.* **1.** The morning star. **2.** The sun. *Poetic.*

day'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time during which there is daylight.

daze (dāz), *v. t.* ; DAZED (dāzd) ; DAZ'ING. [ME. *dasen*.] To stupefy with excess of light, with a blow, with cold, or with fear, grief, etc. ; stun ; dazzle. — *n.* State of being dazed.

daz'zle (dăz''l), *v. i.* ; -ZLED (-'ld) ; -ZLING (-lĭng). [freq. of *daze*.] **1.** To be overpowered by light. **2.** To excite admiration by brilliancy ; to "shine." — *v. t.* **1.** To confuse the vision of by excess of light, by moving lights, etc. **2.** To bewilder or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind. — *n.* Act of dazzling ; state of being dazzling.

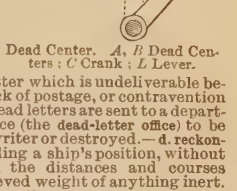
de-. [L. *de* from, down, away ; also fr. F. *dé-*, OF. *des-*, deriv. of L. *de-* or L. *dis-*. See DIS-.] A prefix denoting : **1.** *Down ;* as in *de*pose. **2.** *Separation ; off ; away ;* as in *de*sist. **3.** *Intensification ; completely; quite ;* as in *de*nude. **4.** *Reversing* or *undoing* of an action, or *depriving* or *ridding* of, or *freeing* from, what is expressed by the second part of the word ; as in *de*capitate, *de*naturalize.

dea'con (dē'k'n), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. L., fr. Gr. *διάκονος* servant, minister.] A subordinate officer of varying functions in Christian churches. — *v. t.* **1.** To read aloud each line of (a psalm or hymn) before singing it ; — usually with *off*. *U. S.* **2.** To pack (fruit) with the best on top ; to falsify. *Colloq.* — **dea'con-ess**, *n. fem.* — **dea'con-ship**, *n.*

dea'con-ry (-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The office of deacon; also, diaconate ; deaconship ; deacons collectively.

dead (dĕd), *a.* [AS. *dēad*.] **1.** Deprived or destitute of life. **2.** Hence, extinct; extinguished; disused; obsolete. **3.** Resembling the dead as being devoid of motion, activity, energy, sensation, consciousness, power, or effect ; as, *dead* air ; a *dead* ball, law, sleep, etc. **4.** Wanting liveliness, fire, spirit, or the like ; as, a *dead* wine, coal, eye. **5.** Entire ; absolute ; as, a *dead* calm, loss, stop. **6.** Sure as death ; quite certain ; also, exact ; direct; as, a *dead* shot; in a *dead* line. — **Syn.** Inanimate, deceased, extinct. See LIFELESS.

dead center *or* **point**, *Mach.*, in a crank and connecting rod, either of the two positions at the ends of a stroke when the crank and rod are in the same straight line. — **d. heat**, a heat or course between horses, boats, etc., in which they reach the goal at the same instant,so that neither wins. — **d. letter**. **a** That which has lost its force or authority ; as, that law has become a *dead letter*. **b** A letter which is undeliverable because of defective address, lack of postage, or contravention of some postal regulation. Dead letters are sent to a department of the general post office (the **dead-letter office**) to be opened, and returned to the writer or destroyed. — **d. reckoning**, *Naut.*, the method of finding a ship's position, without celestial observations, from the distances and courses sailed. — **d. weight**. The unrelieved weight of anything inert. — *n.* **1.** One who is dead ; usually, collectively (with *the*), those who are dead. **2.** The most quiet or deathlike time ; as, the *dead* of winter. — *adv.* **1.** Absolutely ; utterly; as, *dead* ripe; *dead* tired. **2.** With sudden and entire, or almost entire, stoppage of motion or action; as, he stopped *dead*. **3.** Directly ; exactly; as, they ran *dead* away from us.

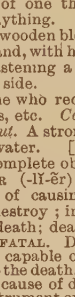


Dead Center. *A*, *B* Dead Centers ; *C* Crank ; *L* Lever.

dead'en (dĕd'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make as dead; impair in vigor or sensation; blunt. **2.** To lessen the velocity of. **3.** To make vapid or spiritless, as wine. **4.** To deprive of gloss or brilliancy. **5.** To render impervious to sound, as a wall.

dead'en-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that deadens anything. **2.** That which deadens anything.

dead'eye' (-ī'), *n. Naut.* A wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, with holes to receive the lanyard, as in fastening a shroud to a chain plate on a vessel's side.



d d Deadeyes; *c* Chain Plate.

dead'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* One who receives free tickets for theaters, trains, etc. *Colloq.*

dead'light' (-līt'), *n. Naut.* A strong shutter to fit a port and keep out water. [of action.]

dead'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* A complete obstruction

dead'ly (-lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. **1.** Causing, or capable of causing, death. **2.** Aiming or willing to destroy; implacable. **3.** Like or pertaining to death; deathly.

Syn. DEADLY, MORTAL, FATAL. DEADLY applies to what causes, or is capable of causing, death, or is relentless or to the death. MORTAL applies to the immediate cause of death but not to a death-dealing instrument or agency; as, a *mortal* wound, a *mortal* disease (but not, a *mortal* arrow or poison). Like *deadly*, it may refer to that which is implacable or to the death. FATAL applies to that which will cause, or has caused, death.

— *adv.* **1.** In a fatal manner; mortally. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** In a manner or degree resembling, or as if due to, death; as, *deadly* pale. — **dead'li-ly**, *adv.* — **dead'li-ness**, *n.*

dead'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being dead. — **Syn.** Lifelessness; inertness, languor; spiritlessness, coldness, indifference; flatness, insipidity, vapidness.

deaf (dĕf), *a.* [AS. *déaf.*] **1.** Wanting, or deprived of, the sense of hearing, wholly or in part. **2.** Unwilling to hear; determinedly inattentive. — **deaf'ly**, *adv.* — **deaf'ness**, *n.*

deaf'en (dĕf'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make deaf. **2.** To make inaudible; drown; — said of sounds. **3.** To deaden, as a wall.

deaf'-mute', *n.* A person both deaf and dumb.

deal (dēl), *n.* [AS. *dǽl.*] **1.** A portion; share; an indefinite amount. **2.** A good or great deal. *Colloq.*

deal, *v. t.;* DEALT (dĕlt); DEAL'ING. **1.** To give in portions or as one's portion; distribute; apportion. **2.** To bestow; deliver, as blows. — *v. i.* **1.** To contend (*with*); treat (*with*) in opposition. **2.** To have to do, be concerned, or be occupied (*with* or *in*). **3.** To conduct one's self; behave. **4.** To do a distributing or retailing business (*in*). — *n.* Act of dealing; hence: **a** Apportionment. **b** An act of buying and selling; a bargain. *Colloq.* **c** A secret arrangement, as in political bargains. *Cant, U. S.*

deal, *n.* **1.** A board of fir or pine, cut to any of several specified sizes. **2.** Pine or fir wood; deals collectively.

deal'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who deals; specifically, a trader; esp., one who buys and sells goods without altering their condition; as, a retail *dealer.*

deal'ing, *n.* **1.** (usually in *pl.*) Intercourse; traffic. **2.** Method of business or manner of conduct.

dean (dēn), *n.* [OF. *deien*, fr. L. *decanus* chief of ten, *decem* ten.] **1.** *Eccl.* **a** A head over ten monks in a monastery. **b** In a collegiate or cathedral church, the head of the chapter. **2.** Any of certain college supervisors of junior students. *Eng.* **3.** The chief administrative officer, under the president, of a college or university faculty or department. **4.** The chief or senior of a body of men, as of a diplomatic corps; — so called by courtesy. — **dean'ship**, *n.*

dean'er-y (dēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a dean.

dear, dere (dēr), *a.* [AS. *dēor.*] Hard; severe; grievous; dire. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dear (dēr), *a.* [AS. *déore.*] **1.** Worthy; honorable. *Obs.* **2.** Highly valued or esteemed; loved; — in forms of address merely an expression of politeness; as, *dear* sir. **3.** Costly; expensive; high-priced. **4.** Heartfelt; earnest. — **Syn.** See COSTLY. — *n.* A dear one; darling. — *adv.* Dearly; at a high price; fondly. — **dear'ly**, *adv.* — **dear'ness**, *n.*

dearth (dûrth), *n.* **1.** Dearness; costliness. *Obs.* **2.** Scarcity which renders dear; want; lack; esp., famine.

death (dĕth), *n.* [AS. *déaþ.*] **1.** Cessation of all vital functions without capability of resuscitation; act or fact of dying. **2.** *Theol.* Cessation of spiritual life. **3.** Personified [often *cap.*]: The destroyer of life. **4.** State of being dead. **5.** Anything so dreadful as to be like death. **6.** Total privation or loss; extinction; annihilation. **7.** Murder; bloodshed. **8.** Cause or occasion of loss of life.

Syn. DEATH, DECEASE, DEMISE. DEATH is the general word for the termination of any form of existence; DECEASE and DEMISE apply only to human beings. *Decease* is the legal term; in ordinary use it is slightly euphemistic or rhetorical. *Demise* refers esp. to the death of a sovereign or illustrious person; of ordinary persons it is grandiloquent.

death'bed' (dĕth'bĕd'), *n.* The bed in which a person dies; hence, the closing hours of life; last sickness.

death'blow' (-blō'), *n.* A mortal or crushing blow.

death cup. A common very poisonous mushroom.

death damp. A cold sweat at the coming on of death.

death'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Deadly; bloody. **2.** Like death.

death'less (-lĕs), *a.* Not subject to death; immortal.

death'less-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

death'like', *a.* **1.** Deadly. *Obs.* **2.** Like death; deathly.

death'ly, *a.* **1.** Deadly; mortal. **2.** Like death. **3.** Pert. to death. *Poetic.* — *adv.* Deadly; as, *deathly* pale.

death's'-head' (dĕths'hĕd'), *n.* A human skull as the emblem of death.

deaths'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. An executioner. *Archaic.*

death warrant. **1.** A warrant for the execution of a death sentence. **2.** That which puts an end to hope or joy.

death'watch' (dĕth'wŏch'), *n.* **1.** Any of several small insects that make, with the head, a ticking sound superstitiously thought to presage death. **2.** The guard set over a criminal before his execution.

death'y (dĕth'ĭ), *a. & adv.* Deathly.

deave (dēv), *v. t.;* DEAVED (dēvd); DEAV'ING. To deafen. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

de-ba'cle (dē-bä'k'l; -bă'k'l), *n.* [F. *débâcle*, fr. *débâcler* to unbar; *dé-* + *bâcler* to bolt, L. *baculum* stick.] **1.** A breaking up of ice in a stream, or the rush of water, etc., that follows; a violent and destructive flood. **2.** A sudden break-up; stampede; rout.

de-bar' (dē-bär'), *v. t.;* -BARRED' (-bärd'); -BAR'RING. [F. *débarrer.*] To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar; to exclude; deny; — usually with *from.* — **de-bar'ment**, *n.*

de-bark' (-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *débarque; dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *barque* bark.] To disembark. — **de'bar-ka'tion** (dē'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.*

de-bar'rass (-băr'ăs), *v. t.* [fr. F.] To disembarrass. *Rare.*

de-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.;* -BASED' (-bāst'); -BAS'ING (-bās'-ĭng). [*de-* + *base.*] To reduce to a lower state or grade of worth, dignity, purity, etc.; degrade; depreciate. — **Syn.** See ABASE. — **de-base'ment**, *n.* — **de-bas'er** (-bās'ẽr), *n.*

de-bat'a-ble (-bāt'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be debated; open to question or dispute; disputable.

de-bate' (-bāt'), *v. i.;* -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); -BAT'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *de* + *batuere* to beat.] To dispute; hence, to deliberate; consider; to discuss or examine by argument. — *v. t.* **1.** To strive or fight for; contest. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To strive to maintain by reasoning; dispute; discuss the arguments on both sides of (a question). — **Syn.** See DISCUSS. — *n.* **1.** Contest; strife. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Contention in words or arguments; discussion; controversy. — **de-bat'er** (-bāt'ẽr), *n.*

de-bauch' (-bôch'), *v. t.* [F. *débaucher.*] **1.** To lead away or seduce; render disloyal. *Obs.* **2.** To lead away from purity, virtue, or excellence; corrupt; pollute; seduce. **3.** To depreciate; vilify. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To indulge to excess in sensual pleasures, esp. in eating and drinking. — *n.* **1.** An act or occasion of debauchery. **2.** Debauchery. — **de-bauched'** (-bôcht'), *p. a.* — **de-bauch'er**, *n.*

deb'au-chee' (dĕb'ô-shē'), *n.* [F. *débauché.*] One given to debauchery.

de-bauch'er-y (dē-bôch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Excessive indulgence of the sensual appetites. **2.** Corruption of fidelity; seduction from virtue or duty.

de-ben'ture (dē-bĕn'tūr), *n.* [L. *debentur* (they) are due.] A writing or certificate serving as a voucher for a debt.

de-bil'i-tant (-bĭl'ĭ-tănt), *a. Med.* Diminishing energy; reducing excitement. — *n.* A debilitant agent.

de-bil'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *debilitatus*, p. p. of *debilitare* to debilitate, fr. *debilis* weak.] To weaken. — **de-bil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

de-bil'i-tat'ed (-tāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Enfeebled. — **Syn.** See WEAK.

de-bil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *debilitas*, fr. *debilis* weak; *de* + *habilis* able.] Weakness; feebleness.

deb'it (dĕb'ĭt), *n.* [L. *debitum* what is due, debt, fr. *debere* to owe.] *Bookkeeping.* An entry, in an account, of

something owed; also, the left-hand, or debtor, side of an account. Cf. CREDIT. — *v. t.* To charge with, or as, a debt.

deb'o-nair', **deb'o-naire'** (dĕb'ō-nâr'), *a.* Also **deb'on-naire'**. [OF. *de bon aire, debonaire*, of good disposition; *de* of (L. *de*) + *bon* good (L. *bonus*) + *aire* disposition.] **1.** Of good disposition; kindly. **2.** Affable and courteous; characterized by grace and light-heartedness. — **deb'o-nair'ly**, *adv.* — **deb'o-nair'ness**, *n.*

Deb'o-rah (-ō-rä), *n.* [Heb. *Debōrāh.*] In the Bible, a Hebrew prophetess who helped free the Israelites, and celebrated the victory in a famous song of triumph. *Judges* iv., v.

de-bosh' (dē-bŏsh'). Archaic or Scot. var. of DEBAUCH.

de-bouch' (-bōōsh'), *v. i.* [F. *déboucher; dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *bouche* mouth, L. *bucca* cheek.] **1.** *Mil.* To march out from a confined spot, as a wood, into open ground. **2.** To emerge; issue. — **de-bouch'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

‖ **dé'bris'** (dā'brē'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *debrisier* to break.] **1.** Rubbish, esp. such as results from destruction; ruins. **2.** *Geol.* Accumulation of detached fragments.

debt (dĕt), *n.* [fr. F. *dette*, fr. LL., fr. L. *debitus* owed, p. p. of *debere* to owe, prop., have on loan; *de* + *habere* to have.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another; obligation; liability. **2.** A sin; trespass.

debt'ed, *p. a.* Indebted. *Obs.*

debt'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who owes a debt. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* The debit side of an account, or an entry there made.

‖ **dé'but'** (dā'bū'; dē-bū'), *n.* [F., fr. *débuter* to begin.] A beginning; hence, a first appearance before the public, as of an actor; specifically, entrance into society.

‖ **dé'bu'tant'** (dā'bū'tăN'; dĕb'ū-tănt'), *n. masc.*, ‖ **dé'bu'tante'** (-tănt'; -tänt'), *n. fem.* [F.] One making a début.

dec'a- (dĕk'ä-). A prefix from Gr. *δέκα, ten.*

dec'ad (dĕk'ăd), *n.* A decade. *Now Rare.*

dec'ade (-ād), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *decas, -adis*, Gr. δεκάς, fr. δέκα ten.] A group of ten; esp., a period of ten years.

de-ca'dence } (dē-kā'dĕns, -dĕn-sĭ; dĕk'ä-), *n.* [fr. LL.,
de-ca'den-cy } fr. L. *de* + *cadere* to fall.] A falling away; decay; decline. — **Syn.** See DETERIORATION.

de-ca'dent (dē-kā'dĕnt; dĕk'ä-), *a.* Characterized by decadence. — *n.* One that is decadent.

dec'a-gon (dĕk'ä-gŏn), *n.* [*deca-* + Gr. γωνία angle.] A polygon, esp. a plane polygon, of ten angles and ten sides. — **de-cag'o-nal** (dē-kăg'ō-năl), *a.*

dec'a-gram } (dĕk'ä-grăm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. δέκα ten
dec'a-gramme } + F. *gramme* gram.] A metric measure of weight equal to 10 grams, or 0.3527 oz.

dec'a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. **-drons** (-drŏnz), L. **-dra** (-drä). Also, less correctly, **-ē'dron**. [*deca-* + Gr. ἕδρα base.] A polyhedron of ten faces. — **dec'a-hē'dral**, *a.*

de-cal'co-ma'ni-a (dē-kăl'kō-mā'nĭ-ä), *n.* [F. *décalcomanie.*] Art or process of transferring pictures and designs, as from specially prepared paper, to china, glass, etc.

dec'a-li'ter } (dĕk'ä-lē'tẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. δεκα ten +
dec'a-li'tre } F. *litre* liter.] A metric measure of volume containing 10 liters, or 610.25 cu. in.

Dec'a-logue (-lŏg), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. δεκα ten + λόγος speech.] [*sometimes l. c.*] The Ten Commandments.

dec'a-me'ter } (dĕk'ä-mē'tẽr), *n* [fr. F., fr. Gr. δεκα ten
dec'a-me'tre } + F. *mètre* meter.] A metric measure of length equal to 10 meters, or 32.809 ft.

de-camp' (dē-kămp'), *v. i.* [F. *décamper; dé-* (L. *dis*) + *camp* camp.] **1.** To break up a camp, esp. secretly. **2.** To depart suddenly; run away; — generally used disparagingly or humorously. — **de-camp'ment**, *n.*

dec'a-nal (dĕk'ä-năl; dē-kā'năl), *a.* [L. *decanus* dean.] Pertaining to a dean or deanery.

de-cant' (dē-kănt'), *v. t.* [F. *décanter* to pour off; L. *de* + *canthus* lip of a vessel.] To pour off gently, as liquor, so as not to roil. — **de'can-ta'tion** (dē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.*

de-cant'er (dē-kăn'tẽr), *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or to receive decanted liquors.

de-cap'i-tate (-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; **-TAT'ED** (-tāt'ĕd); **-TAT'ING.** [L. *decapitatus*, p. p. of *decapitare*; L. *de* + *caput* head.] To behead. — **de-cap'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

dec'a-pod (dĕk'ä-pŏd), *a.* [*deca-* + *-pod.*] Having ten feet or legs. — *n.* One of an order (*Decapoda*) of crustaceans which includes the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc.

de-car'bon-ize (dē-kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of carbon. — **de-car'bon-i-za'tion**, *n.*

dec'a-stere (dĕk'ä-stēr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. δέκα ten + F. *stère* stere.] A metric measure of capacity containing 10 cu. meters, or 13.08 cu. yd., or 353.15 cu. ft.

dec'a-syl'la-ble (dĕk'ä-sĭl'ä-b'l), *n.* A line of ten syllables. — **dec'a-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.*

de-cay' (dē-kā'), *v. i.* [OF. *decaeir, decaïr*, to decline, fall, L. *de* + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** To pass gradually from a sound or prosperous state to one of imperfection, adversity, or dissolution; decline; fail. **2.** To decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity, or in health or vigor. **3.** To rot.

Syn. Deteriorate, decline, wither, waste, spoil. — DECAY, DECOMPOSE, PUTREFY, ROT, imply dissolution or disintegration. *Decay* and *decompose* do not necessarily convey repulsive implications; *putrefy* always, *rot* frequently, implies offensive odor. DECAY, the general term, suggests such deterioration or decline as is incident to the nature of things. DECOMPOSE stresses the idea of disintegration, but is sometimes euphemistic for *putrefy* or *rot*. PUTREFY, in nontechnical usage, suggests offensively decaying animal matter. ROT, the most vigorous term, may or may not imply offensiveness or foulness; fig., it differs from *decay* in suggesting stagnation or corruption rather than decline. — *v. t.* To cause to decay. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** Gradual failure; corruption; rottenness; decline. **2.** Decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity. **3.** Ruin; dilapidation. **4.** A decline in health; a disease; esp., phthisis. — **de-cay'er**, *n.*

de-cease' (-sēs'), *n.* [F. *décès*, fr. L. *decessus* departure, death, *decedere* to depart, die; *de* + *cedere* to withdraw.] Death. — **Syn.** See DEATH. — *v. i.* To die.

de-ce'dent (dē-sē'dĕnt), *n.* A deceased person.

de-ceit' (-sēt'), *n.* [OF. *deceite*, fr. L. *decipere, deceptum.*] An attempt or disposition to deceive; a trick; fraud.

Syn. Fraud, imposture, trickery; double-dealing, dissimulation; craft, artifice, treachery, wiliness, cunning; sophistry, intrigue, tergiversation. — DECEIT, DECEPTION, DECEITFULNESS, DUPLICITY, GUILE, CHICANERY. DECEIT commonly emphasizes the habit or practice, DECEPTION, the act, of deceiving; *deceit* always implies design, *deception* may be unintentional. *Deception*, not *deceit*, applies to the state of being deceived. DECEITFULNESS implies a disposition or tendency to deceive. DUPLICITY is intentional and (often) sustained double-dealing. GUILE implies esp. craft and insidiousness of artifice. CHICANERY (OR CHICANE) implies subterfuge, sophistry, and trickery, esp. in legal proceedings.

de-ceit'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of deceit; fraudulent; insincere. — **Syn.** Deceptive, misleading. See FALLACIOUS. — **de-ceit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ceit'ful-ness**, *n.*

de-ceiv'a-ble (-sēv'ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deceitful. *Archaic.* **2.** Capable of being deceived. — **de-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.*; **-CEIVED'** (-sēvd'); **-CEIV'ING.** [fr. OF., fr. L. *decipere* to catch, deceive; *de* + *capere* to take, catch.] **1.** To lead into error; impose upon; mislead. **2.** To beguile; while away. *Archaic.* — **de-ceiv'er**, *n.*

De-cem'ber (-sĕm'bẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *December*, fr. *decem* ten; — this being the 10th month among the early Romans.] The 12th and last month of the year, having 31 days.

de-cem'vir (-vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-VIRS** (-vẽrz), L. **-VIRI** (-vĭ-rī). [L., fr. *decemviri*, pl.; *decem* ten + *vir* a man.] **1.** One of a body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome. **2.** A member of any body of ten men in authority. — **de-cem'vi-ral**, *a.*

de-cem'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* **1.** The office or term of office of the Roman decemvirs. **2.** A body of ten rulers.

de'cen-cy (dē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being decent in words or behavior; proper formality; modesty. **2.** That which is decent, or proper.

de-cen'na-ry (dē-sĕn'ä-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [L. *decennis* of ten years; *decem* ten + *annus* year.] A period of ten years.

de-cen'ni-al (-nĭ-al), *a.* Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years; as, a *decennial* celebration. — **de-cen'ni-al**, *n.*

de'cent (dē'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *decens, -centis*, p. pr. of *decere* to be fitting.] **1.** Suitable in words, behavior, etc.; becoming; fit. **2.** Modest. **3.** Comely; shapely. *Archaic.* **4.** Moderate, but competent; hence, respectable; fairly good. — **de'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **de'cent-ness**, *n.*

de-cen'tral-ize (dē-sĕn'trăl-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of centralization; — esp. said of authority. — **de-cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

de-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deceiving; fact of being deceived. **2.** That which deceives or is intended to deceive; artifice; cheat; fraud. — **Syn.** See DECEIT.

de-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deceive. — **Syn.** See FALLACIOUS. — **de-cep'tive-ly**, *a.* — **de-cep'tive-ness**, *n.*

dec'i-are' (dĕs'ĭ-âr'; dĕs'ĭ-ârr'), *n.* [fr. F.] A metric measure of surface equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ are, or 10 sq. meters, or 11.96 sq. yd.

de-cide' (dē-sīd'), *v. t. & i.*; **-CID'ED** (-sīd'ĕd); **-CID'ING.** [L. *decidere; de* + *caedere* to cut, cut off.] To determine; settle; conclude.

de-cid′ed (dē-sīd′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Free from ambiguity; clear. **2.** Free from doubt or wavering; determined. — **de-cid′ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-cid′ed-ness**, *n.*
Syn. DECIDED, DECISIVE. DECIDED denotes, as applied to things, that which is definite or beyond mistake, doubt, or question; with personal application, it characterizes one that is resolute or determined. DECISIVE is usually applied to things to imply finality or conclusiveness.

de-cid′u-ous (-sĭd′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *deciduus*, fr. *decĭdere* to fall off; *de* + *cadere* to fall.] **1. a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Falling off at maturity, or at certain seasons, as the antlers of deer, or leaves, fruits, etc. **b** *Bot.* Having leaves of this type; — opposed to *evergreen.* **2.** Transitory; fleeting.

dec′i-gram } **dec′i-gramme** } (dĕs′ĭ-grăm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *déci-* tenth + *gramme.*] A metric weight, equal to .1 gram, or 1.5432 grains.

dec′i-li′ter } **dec′i-li′tre** } (-lē′tẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *déci-* tenth + *litre.*] A metric measure of volume, containing .1 liter.

de-cil′lion (dē-sĭl′yŭn), *n.* [L. *decem* ten + the ending of *million.*] The number denoted by a unit with 33 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 60 zeros annexed (in English notation).— **de-cil′lionth** (-yŭnth), *a.*

dec′i-mal (dĕs′ĭ-măl), *a.* [F. *décimal*, fr. L. *decimus* tenth, *decem* ten.] Numbered or proceeding by tens, each unit being ten times the unit next smaller.
decimal fraction, a fraction in which the denominator is some power of 10, usually signified by a point or dot (**decimal point**) placed at the left of the numerator, as $.2 = \frac{2}{10}$, $.25 = \frac{25}{100}$. — **d. system**, a system of decimal notation.
— *n.* A decimal fraction. — **dec′i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

dec′i-mate (-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); -MAT′ING. [L. *decimatus*, p. p. of *decimare* to decimate, *decimus* tenth.] **1.** To take the tenth part of. **2.** To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of. **3.** To destroy a considerable part of. — **dec′i-ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.*

dec′i-me′ter } **dec′i-me′tre** } (dĕs′ĭ-mē′tẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *déci-* tenth + *mètre.*] A metric measure of length, equal to .1 meter, or 3.937 in.

de-ci′pher (dē-sī′fẽr), *v. t.* [*de-* + *cipher.*] **1.** To translate from secret characters, or ciphers, into intelligible terms. **2.** To find out the meaning of; make out, as words partly obliterated. **3.** To depict. *Obs.* — **de-ci′pher-a-ble**, *a.*

de-ci′sion (-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deciding; settling by a judgment; settlement; conclusion. **2.** A report of a conclusion, esp. of legal determination of a question or cause. **3.** Quality of being decided; ready determination.
Syn. Firmness, constancy, steadfastness, fortitude, courage, resoluteness, resolve, mettle, nerve, backbone. — DECISION, DETERMINATION, RESOLUTION, PLUCK, GRIT. DECISION is the power or habit of promptly and definitely deciding, esp. on a course of action; as, *decision* of character. DETERMINATION implies adherence with a fixed, sometimes obstinate, purpose to a course of action once settled on; as, a man of dogged *determination.* RESOLUTION implies constancy and courage, esp. in the face of difficulty or danger; as, he fought with *resolution.* PLUCK implies spirited and indomitable resolution, esp. against odds; as, manly *pluck.* GRIT implies stamina and staying power.

de-ci′sive (-sī′sĭv), *a.* **1.** Able to decide a question; final; conclusive. **2.** Marked by prompt decision. — **Syn.** See DECIDED. — **de-ci′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ci′sive-ness**, *n.*

dec′i-stere (dĕs′ĭ-stēr), *n.* [fr. F.; *déci-* tenth + *stère* a stere.] A metric measure of capacity equal to .1 cu. meter.

deck (dĕk), *v. t.* [D. *dekken* to cover.] **1.** To cover; overspread. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To dress; array; adorn. **3.** To furnish with a deck, as a vessel. — **Syn.** See ADORN. — *n.* **1.** A floorlike platform of a ship. **2.** A flat space or floor likened to a ship's deck. **3.** A pack of playing cards.

de-claim′ (dē-klām′), *v. i. & t.* [L. *declamare*; *de* + *clamare* to cry out.] To speak or deliver rhetorically; make, or utter in, a formal speech; harangue. — **de-claim′er**, *n.*

dec′la-ma′tion (dĕk′lȧ-mā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or art of declaiming; rhetorical delivery. **2.** A set speech or harangue.

de-clam′a-to-ry (dē-klăm′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pert. to declamation. **2.** Pretentiously rhetorical; bombastic; noisy.

dec′la-ra′tion (dĕk′lȧ-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of declaring. **2.** That which is declared or proclaimed, or the instrument containing it. — **Syn.** Proclamation, exposition, announcement, avowal, assertion.

de-clar′a-tive (dē-klăr′ȧ-tĭv), **de-clar′a-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; affirmative.

de-clare′ (-klâr′), *v. t.*; -CLARED′ (-klârd′); -CLAR′ING (-klâr′ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *declarare*; *de* + *clarare* to make clear, *clarus* clear, bright.] **1.** To make known explicitly and plainly; proclaim. **2.** To make declaration of; assert; affirm. **3.** To make full statement of (goods, etc., subject to duties, etc.) as being in one's possession or ownership.
Syn. Aver, asseverate, maintain, protest; advertise, herald, blazon, bruit. — DECLARE, ANNOUNCE, PROCLAIM, PROMULGATE. To DECLARE is to make known explicitly and plainly, esp. formally and publicly; as, to *declare* one's intentions. To ANNOUNCE is to declare by anticipation or to make known publicly, esp. for the first time; as, to *announce* the arrival of a guest. To PROCLAIM is to announce with the widest publicity; as, to *proclaim* peace. To PROMULGATE is to proclaim or make known more widely (often in an official way) what is already known by some persons; as, to *promulgate* a decree.
— *v. i.* To make a declaration; proclaim one's self. — **de-clar′ed-ly** (dē-klâr′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-clar′er**, *n.*

de-clen′sion (-klĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Descent; slope. **2.** Deterioration; decline. **3.** Act of declining; refusal. **4.** *Gram.* Inflection of nouns, adjectives, etc., according to the grammatical cases; also, the inflectional class of a word declined by cases; as, a noun of the first *declension.*

de-clin′a-ble (-klīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

dec′li-na′tion (dĕk′lĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of declining; as: deviation or swerving; decay or decline; refusal or withdrawal; *Gram.*, declension. **2.** *Astron.* The angular distance of any object north or south from the celestial equator. **3.** The angle made by the magnetic needle with the true north and south line.

de-cline′ (dē-klīn′), *v. i.*; -CLINED′ (-klīnd′); -CLIN′ING (-klīn′ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *declinare* to turn aside, inflect (a part of speech), avoid; *de* + *clinare* to incline.] **1.** To turn aside; deviate; stray. **2.** To draw toward a close, decay, or extinction; fail; sink; diminish. **3.** To bend or lean downward; hang down; hence, to sink or stoop (to). **4.** To turn away; refuse. **5.** To tend or incline (to). *Obs.* — *v. t.* **1.** To bend downward; depress. **2.** To put or turn aside; to refuse; reject; avoid. **3.** *Gram.* To inflect (a noun or adjective).
Syn. Reject, repudiate, repel. — DECLINE, REFUSE agree in expressing the opposite of *consent.* DECLINE is the more courteous term; REFUSE is more positive, often implying decided, even ungracious, rejection of what is offered.
— *n.* **1.** A falling off; diminution or decay; also, the period when a thing nears extinction. **2. a** A gradual sinking and wasting away. **b** Any wasting disease; esp., pulmonary consumption. **3.** Declivity.

de-cliv′i-tous (-klĭv′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Moderately steep.

de-cliv′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *declivitas*, fr. *declivis* sloping, downhill; *de* + *clivus* a slope, a hill.] **1.** Deviation from the horizontal; gradual descent; slope. **2.** A descending surface; slope; — opposed to *acclivity.*

de-cli′vous (-klī′vŭs), *a.* Sloping, esp. downwards.

de-coct′ (-kŏkt′), *v. t.* [L. *decoctus*, p. p. of *decoquere* to boil down; *de* + *coquere* to cook, boil.] To prepare by boiling; digest, as in hot water.

de-coc′tion (-kŏk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of decocting. **2.** An extract got from a body by boiling it in water.

de′co-her′er (dē′kō-hẽr′ẽr), *n.* [*de-* + *coherer.*] *Elec.* A device for restoring a coherer to its normal condition after it has been affected by an electric wave.

de-col′late (dē-kŏl′āt), *v. t.*; -LAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -LAT-ING. [L. *decollatus*, p. p. of *decollare* to behead; *de* + *collum* neck.] To behead. — **de′col-la′tion** (dē′kŏ-lā′shŭn), *n.*

‖ **dé′col′le-té′** (dā′kō′l'-tā′), *a.* [F., p. p. of *décolleter* to bare the neck and shoulders.] **1.** Leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered. **2.** Wearing a décolleté gown.

de-col′or, de-col′our (dē-kŭl′ẽr), *v. t.* To deprive of color; bleach. — **de-col′or-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

de′com-pose′ (dē′kŏm-pōz′), *v. t. & i.*; -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). To separate into the constituent parts; to resolve into original elements or into simpler compounds; rot; decay. — **Syn.** See DECAY. — **de′com-pos′a-ble** (-pōz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **de-com′po-si′tion** (dē-kŏm′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

Decompound Leaf.

de′com-pound′ (dē′kŏm-pound′), *v. t.* **1.** To compound with a compound. **2.** To decompose. — *a.* **1.** Compound of what is already compounded. **2.** *Bot.* Having divisions themselves compound; — said of leaves.

dec′o-rate (dĕk′ō-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING. [L. *decoratus*, p. p. of *decorare*, fr. *decus* ornament.] **1.** To deck; adorn; embellish. **2.** To award a decoration of honor to. — **Syn.** See ADORN.

dec′o-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of adorning; decorating.

2. An embellishment; ornament. **3.** A mark of honor, as a medal, to be worn on the person.

Decoration, 3.

Decoration Day. = MEMORIAL DAY. *U. S.*

dec'o-ra-tive (dĕk'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Suited to decorate; adorning. — **dec'o-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **dec'o-ra-tive-ness**, *n.*

dec'o-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One who decorates; specifically, an artist or artisan whose business is the decoration of houses, esp. in the interior.

de-core' (dē-kōr'), *v. t.* To decorate. *Archaic.*

de-co'rous (dē-kō'rŭs; dĕk'ō-rŭs; 57), *a.* [L. *decōrus*, fr. *decor* comeliness, beauty.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper.— **de-co'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **de-co'rous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Decent, fitting, seemly; sober. — DECOROUS, DEMURE, SEDATE, STAID. That is DECOROUS (see DECORUM) which is proper and becoming, esp. as judged by formal or conventional standards. DEMURE implies an affectation of decorum or modesty, often with a suggestion of coyness. SEDATE implies composure and soberness of character or speech. STAID implies a more settled gravity, an even stronger negation of volatility or frivolity, than *sedate*.

de-cor'ti-cate (dē-kôr'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *decorticatus*, p. p., deriv. of *de* + *cortex* bark.] To divest of the bark, husk, or coating.

de-co'rum (dē-kō'rŭm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RUMS (-rŭmz), L. -RA (-rȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *decōrus*. See DECOROUS.] **1.** Propriety of manner or conduct; dignity; seemliness. **2.** A seemly and fitting act.

Syn. Decency; loftiness, stateliness, majesty; fitness, appropriateness; modesty. — DECORUM, DIGNITY, PROPRIETY. DECORUM (see DECOROUS) applies esp. to that which is decent or becoming in manners or conduct; it often implies little more than absence of all that is unseemly. DIGNITY suggests such becoming elevation of style, manner, or conduct as arises from inner nobility or worth, or from a proper consciousness of one's position or responsibilities. PROPRIETY refers more to consonance with recognized standards of what is fitting or correct.

de-coy' (dē-koi'), *n.* [D. *kooi* cage, inclosure for trapping wild fowl.] **1.** A place into which wild fowl, esp. ducks, are enticed. **2.** Anything intended to lead into a snare; lure; bait; specif., a fowl, or likeness of one, used to entice birds within gunshot. **3.** One employed to lead a person into a position where he may be swindled or the like. — *v. t.* To lead into danger by artifice; entrap; insnare; allure; entice. — **Syn.** Entice, lure, inveigle. See ALLURE.

de-crease' (-krēs'), *v. i. & t.*; -CREASED' (-krēst'); -CREAS'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *decrescere* to grow less; *de* + *crescere* to grow.] To diminish gradually, in size, degree, number, duration, etc., or in strength or quality.

Syn. Lessen, decline, wane, fall off, shrink, waste, abate, subside. — DECREASE, DIMINISH, DWINDLE agree in the idea of lessening. DECREASE commonly suggests a process going on in that which grows less; DIMINISH often suggests a lessening by taking something away; consequently *decrease* is chiefly used as an intransitive verb, referring to the process, and *diminish* as a transitive verb, implying the operation of an outside agent; as, a flood, the cold, the length of the autumn days, *decreases;* the army was *diminished* by disease. DWINDLE implies becoming smaller and smaller, usually to insignificance or even contemptibleness.

de-crease' (dē-krēs'; dē'krēs), *n.* **1.** A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay. **2.** Amount of diminution.

de-cree' (-krē'), *n.* [OF. *decré*, *decret*, fr. L. *decretum*, neut. of *decretus*, p. p. of *decernere* to decide; *de*+ *cernere* to decide.] **1.** An authoritative order or decision deciding what is, or is to be, done; edict. — **Syn.** Law, regulation, edict, ordinance. — *v. t. & i.*; -CREED' (-krēd'); -CREE'ING. To command authoritatively; appoint by decree; ordain.

dec're-ment (dĕk'rē-mĕnt), *n.* Decrease; diminution.

de-crep'it (dē-krĕp'ĭt), *a.* [L. *decrepitus.*] Broken down with age; feeble; infirm; worn-out. — **Syn.** See WEAK.

de-crep'i-tate (dē-krĕp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. To roast or calcine so as to cause crackling. — **de-crep'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

de-crep'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* State of being decrepit.

de-cres'cent (-krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *decrescens*, p. pr. of *decrescere.* See DECREASE.] Decreasing; waning.

de-cre'tal (-krē'tăl), *a.* [L. *decretalis*, fr. *decretum.* See DECREE.] Pertaining to or containing a decree. — *n. Eccl.* An authoritative order or decree, esp. one issued by a pope.

dec're-to-ry (dĕk'rē-tō-rĭ; dē-krē'tō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or established by, a decree.

de-cri'al (dē-krī'ăl), *n.* A crying down; decrying.

de-cry' (dē-krī'), *v. t.*; -CRIED' (-krīd'); -CRY'ING. [F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier* to cry.] To cry down; censure as faulty, mean, or worthless. — **de-cri'er**, *n.*

Syn. Discredit, run down, condemn, traduce; belittle, undervalue, lower, degrade. — DECRY, DEPRECIATE, DISPARAGE agree in the idea of diminishing or lessening in estimation or value. To DECRY is to discredit or run down by open or public censure; to DEPRECIATE, to belittle or underrate by representing as of small worth; to DISPARAGE, to lower (or attempt to lower) in esteem by slighting or invidious reference or faint praise.

dec'u-man (dĕk'ū-măn), *a.* [L. *decumanus*, lit., of the tenth, *decem* ten.] Large; — used of an extraordinary billow, supposed by some to be every tenth. — **dec'u-man**, *n.*

de-cum'bent (dē-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *decumbens*, *-entis*, p. pr., deriv. of *de* + *cumbere* (only in comp.), *cubare*, to lie down.] Lying down; prostrate; trailing. *Rare*, exc. *Bot.* — **de-cum'bence** (-bĕns), **de-cum'ben-cy** (-bĕn-sĭ), *n.*

dec'u-ple (dĕk'ū-p'l), *a.* [F. *décuple*, L. *decuplus*, fr. *decem* ten.] Tenfold. — *n.* A number ten times repeated.

de-cu'ri-on (dē-kū'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L. *decurio*, fr. *decuria* squad of ten, *decem* ten.] *Roman Hist.* A head representative of a division of ten. **b** A municipal or colonial senator.

de-cur'rent (-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *decurrens*, *-entis*, p. pr., deriv. of *de* + *currere* to run.] Running or flowing downward; specif., *Bot.*, extending downward;—said of a leaf with base extending downward and forming a wing or ridge.

de-cus'sate (-kŭs'āt; dĕk'ŭs-), *v. t.*; -SAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -SATING. [L. *decussatus*, p. p. of *decussare* to cross like an X, *decussis* the number ten, which the Romans represented by X.] To cross at an acute angle; intersect in the form of X. — **de'cus-sa'tion** (dē'kŭ-sā'shŭn), *n.*

ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *dedicatus*, p. p. of *dedicare*; *de* + *dicare* to declare, dedicate.] Dedicated. *Archaic.* — (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To set apart and consecrate; devote solemnly. **2.** To devote, as one's self, to a duty or service. **3.** To inscribe by way of compliment, as a book. — **ded'i-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*

Syn. DEDICATE, DEVOTE, CONSECRATE. To DEDICATE is to give up to (or as if to) sacred or serious uses; to DEVOTE is to dedicate solemnly and (esp.) exclusively. To CONSECRATE is to set apart as itself sacred or exalted.

ded'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dedicating. **2.** An address, as to a patron or friend, prefixed to a book or the like.

ded'i-ca-to-ry (dĕd'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Constituting, or serving as, a dedication.

de-duce' (dē-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *deducere*; *de* + *ducere* to lead, draw.] To obtain or arrive at, as an opinion or a truth, as the result of reasoning; derive; infer; — with *from* or *out of*. — **Syn.** See INFER. — **de-duc'i-ble** (-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.*

de-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *deductus*, p. p. of *deducere* to deduct, deduce. See DEDUCE.] To take away in numbering or calculating; subtract.

Syn. DEDUCT, SUBTRACT. Now, DEDUCT applies specifically to amounts or quantities, SUBTRACT to numbers.

de-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of deducing; — opp. to *induction.* **2.** Act of deducting, or taking away; subtraction. **3.** That which is deducted; abatement. **4.** That which is deduced; inference; conclusion.

Syn. DEDUCTION, INDUCTION. DEDUCTION, as contrasted with INDUCTION, is reasoning from the general to the particular or from the implicit to the explicit, as distinguished from reasoning from particular facts to general truths or from a part to a whole. *Deduction* gives explicit knowledge, as in a geometrical demonstration; *induction* gives general principles, as in the formulation of a natural law.

de-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to deduction; deducible.

deed (dēd), *n.* [AS. *dǣd.*] **1.** That which is done; act; action. **2.** Illustrious act; exploit; feat. **3.** A sealed instrument in writing, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract. **4.** Performance; action, esp. as contrasted with words. — **Syn.** See ACTION. — **in deed**, in fact; in truth. See INDEED. — *v. t.* To convey, or transfer, by deed. *U. S.* — **deed'less**, *a.*

deem (dēm), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *dēman* to judge, condemn, *dōm* doom.] To think; esteem; suppose; opine.

deem'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*deem* + *-ster*; i. e., doomster.] A judge. *Obs.*, except in the Isle of Man.

deep (dēp), *a.* [AS. *dēop.*] **1.** Extending comparatively far below the surface; of great, or a specified, perpendicular dimension (measured downward). **2.** Extending far back, or a specified distance, from the front or outer part. **3.** Hard to comprehend; profound, — opposed to *shallow* or

superficial; as, a *deep* subject; mysterious. **4.** Serious; grave; also, intense; heavy; profound; as, a *deep* sleep. **5.** Penetrating; skilled; sagacious. **6.** Of colors: strong; intense. **7.** Of low tone; grave; heavy. **8.** Heavy; extreme; excessive; as, *deep* drinking. Also, of persons, acting, feeling, etc., profoundly; as, a *deep* student. **9.** Immersed; absorbed; involved; as, *deep* in debt.

Syn. DEEP, PROFOUND (in figurative uses). As applied to persons or to mental states or processes, DEEP implies the presence or need of penetration or subtlety, sometimes of craft; PROFOUND, the presence or need of thoroughness; as, a *deep* politician, *deep* designs, meditation; a *profound* treatise, thinker, etc. As expressing intensity, *profound* is commonly the stronger. *Deep* only is used of sound or color; as, a *deep* voice, a *deep* blue.

—*n.* **1.** That which is deep; esp., the sea or ocean; abyss. **2.** The middle, or intense, part; as, the *deep* of winter. **3.** That which is profound or incomprehensible. —*adv.* **1.** To a great depth; profoundly. **2.** Far on (in time). — **deep'ly** (dēp'lĭ), *adv.* — **deep'ness**, *n.*

deep'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become deep or deeper.

deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL.) [AS. *déor.*] **1.** Any animal; esp., a wild animal. *Obs.* **2.** Any of numerous ruminant mammals distinguished chiefly by the peculiar type of horns, called *antlers*, borne by the males and shed and renewed annually. The flesh of deer is called *venison.*

deer'hound' (dēr'hound'), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; specifically, one of a Scottish breed of large hounds having a rough coat, usually gray or tawny.

de-face' (dē-fās'), *v. t.*; -FACED' (-fāst'); -FAC'ING (-fās'ĭng). [OF. *desfacier;* L. *dis-* + *facies* face.] To destroy or mar the face or appearance of; disfigure. — **de-face'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **de-fac'er** (-fās'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. Mar, injure, spoil, ruin, distort. — DEFACE, DISFIGURE, DEFORM agree in the idea of marring. To DEFACE is primarily to mar the face or external appearance of anything; it often implies the effacement, obliteration, or removal of some part or detail. DISFIGURE, as applied to a surface, implies deeper or more permanent injury than *deface;* as applied to figure or conformation, it often suggests such impairing of beauty or attractiveness as results from other than structural injury. DEFORM applies esp. to such distortion as is deep-seated or structural.

‖ **de fac'to** (dē făk'tō). [L.] Actually; in fact; — distinguished from *de jure.*

de-fal'cate (dē-făl'kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING. [LL. *defalcatus*, p. p. of *defalcare* to deduct, orig., to cut off with a sickle; L. *de* + *falx, falcis*, sickle.] To deduct (part of). *Now Rare.* —*v. i.* To embezzle money held in trust. — **def'al-ca'tor** (dĕf'ăl-kā'tẽr; dē'făl-), *n.*

de'fal-ca'tion (dē'făl-kā'shŭn; dĕf'ăl-), *n.* **1.** A diminution; abatement. *Now Rare.* **2.** That which is deducted or abated. **3.** An abstraction or misappropriation of money, etc., in breach of trust; embezzlement.

def'a-ma'tion (dĕf'ă-mā'shŭn; dē'fă-), *n.* **1.** Dishonor; disgrace. *Obs.* **2.** Act of defaming another; calumny; libel; slander. — **de-fam'a-to-ry** (dē-făm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

de-fame' (-fām'), *v. t.*; -FAMED' (-fāmd'); -FAM'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *diffamare; dis-* + *fama* a report.] **1.** To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of, speak evil of maliciously. **2.** To render infamous; bring into disrepute. **3.** To charge; accuse. *Rare.*—**Syn.** See ASPERSE.—**de-fam'er**, *n.*

de-fault' (-fôlt'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. a verb meaning, to be deficient, fail, fr. L. *de* + *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** A failing or failure; neglect to do what duty or law requires. **2.** Fault; offense. — **in default of**, in case of failure or lack of. —*v. i.* **1.** To fail in fulfilling an agreement, obligation, or duty, esp. a financial obligation; specifically, to fail properly to account for property held in trust. **2.** To fail to appear in court; let a case go by default. —*v. t.* To fail to perform or pay. — **de-fault'er**, *n.*

de-fea'sance (-fē'zăns), *n.* [AF. *defesance*, fr. *defesant*, p. pr. of *defaire* to undo.] A rendering null or void; also, a condition the fulfillment of which avoids an instrument.

de-fea'si-ble (-zĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be annulled.

de-feat' (-fēt'), *v. t.* [OF. *desfait*, p. p. of *desfaire* to undo; L. *dis-* + *facere* to do.] **1.** To undo; weaken; destroy. *Obs.* **2.** To render null and void; frustrate; balk. **3.** To overcome; vanquish. — **Syn.** Baffle, disappoint. See CONQUER. —*n.* **1.** An annulling; destruction. *Obs.* **2.** Frustration by nullifying or preventing success. **3.** An overthrow, as of an army; — opposed to *victory.*

de-fea'ture (-fē'tūr), *n.* **1.** Overthrow; defeat. *Obs.* **2.** Disfigurement. *Rare.*

def'e-cate (dĕf'ĕ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED; -CAT'ING. [L. *defaecatus*, p. p. of *defaecare; de* + *faex, faecis*, dregs, lees.] To clear from impurities; purify; refine.—*v. i.* **1.** To cast off impurities; become pure. **2.** To void excrement.—**def'e-ca'tion**, *n.*

de-fect' (dē-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *defectus*, fr. *deficere, defectum*, to desert, fail, be wanting; *de* + *facere* to make, do.] **1.** Want of something necessary to completeness; deficiency; — opposed to *excess.* **2.** Failing; fault; imperfection. — **Syn.** See BLEMISH.

de-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Failing; failure. **2.** Failure in duty or allegiance; desertion; apostasy; backsliding.

de-fec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Incomplete; imperfect; faulty. **2.** *Gram.* Lacking one or more of the usual forms of inflection. —*n.* One that is defective; as: **a** One markedly lacking physically or mentally. **b** *Gram.* A defective word. — **de-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-fec'tive-ness**, *n.*

de-fence'. Var. of DEFENSE.

de-fend' (-fĕnd'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *defendere; de* + *fendere* (only in comp.) to strike.] **1.** To repel danger or harm from; protect; maintain against force or argument; uphold. **2.** To oppose or resist, as a claim at law; contest, as a suit.

Syn. Shield, cover, shelter, screen, secure, watch, keep, save. — DEFEND, PROTECT, GUARD, PRESERVE. To DEFEND is to ward off actual attack or present danger; to PROTECT is to shield or secure against either actual or prospective danger; to GUARD is to stand watch over or keep in safety; to PRESERVE is to keep, in whatever way, from injury or destruction; as, those in a fortress are *defended* by its guns, *protected* by its walls, and *guarded* against surprise by sentries; one's life may be *preserved* by presence of mind. See ASSERT. —*v. i.* To make a defense. — **de-fend'er**, *n.*

de-fend'ant (-fĕn'dănt), *a.* **1.** Defending. **2.** Defensive. *Obs.* —*n.* One required to make answer in a legal action.

de-fense', **de-fence'** (-fĕns'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *defensa*, fr. *defendere.* See DEFEND.] **1.** Act of defending; state of being defended. **2.** That which defends or protects; guard. **3.** Protecting plea; vindication; justification. **4.** *Law.* The defendant's denial, answer, or plea. **5.** Art or skill in making defense. — **de-fense'less**, **de-fence'less**, *a.*

de-fen'si-ble (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defended, or of offering defense. — **de-fen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

de-fen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to defend or protect. **2.** Carried on by resisting attack or aggression. **3.** In a state or posture of defense. — *n.* That which defends; a defensive position. — **de-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.*

de-fer' (-fûr'), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. [OF. *differer*, L. *differer.* See DIFFER.] To put off; postpone; withhold. — *v. i.* To wait; procrastinate.

Syn. Delay, adjourn, stave off, retard. — DEFER, POSTPONE, PUT OFF, PROCRASTINATE agree in the idea of delaying. DEFER is the most general term; it implies no more than a putting aside until some future time; as, "hope *deferred* maketh the heart sick." POSTPONE is more definite, and often refers to a particular time; as, the meeting was *postponed* for a week. PUT OFF is more colloquial than *postpone;* it often implies disinclination to act at once. TO PROCRASTINATE is to put off habitually or in a dilatory fashion, esp. from day to day; as, to *procrastinate* until it is too late.

de-fer', *v. t. & i.* [F. *déférer* to pay deference, yield, bring before a judge, fr. L. *deferre* to bring down; *de* + *ferre* to bear.] To submit for determination; yield to the opinion or wishes of another, or to authority; — with *to.*

def'er-ence (dĕf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* Act of deferring; courteous or complaisant regard for another's wishes.

Syn. Submission, complaisance, consideration; regard, esteem, honor. — DEFERENCE, RESPECT, REVERENCE. DEFERENCE implies a courteous yielding or submission of one's own judgment, opinion, or preference to that of another; as, in *deference* to the court. RESPECT implies regard for something, esp. a person or quality, as worthy of honor or confidence; it does not imply, and is sometimes even contrasted with, warmth of feeling; as, though unpopular, he won the *respect* of all. REVERENCE implies profound respect, often mingled with awe or devotion; as, *reverence* for God, authority, a holy person.

def'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Characterized by deference.

de-fer'ment (dē-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* Delay; postponement.

de-fi'ance (-fī'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of defying; challenge. **2.** Disposition to resist; contempt of opposition.

de-fi'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F. *défiant*, p. pr. of *défier.* See DEFY.] Full of defiance; bold; insolent. — **de-fi'ant-ly**, *adv.*

de-fi'cience (-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Deficiency. *Obs. or Poetic.*

de-fi'cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or quality of being deficient; inadequacy; failure; defect.

de-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *deficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *deficere*

to be wanting. See DEFECT.] Lacking some element of completeness; insufficient; defective; incomplete.

def'i-cit (dĕf'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* [Lit., *it is wanting*, 3d person pres. indic. of L. *deficere*.] A falling short, esp. of income.

de-fi'er (dē-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who defies.

def'i-lade' (dĕf'ĭ-lād'), *v. t. & i.*; -LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); -LAD'ING. *Fort.* To arrange (fortifications) so as to protect the lines from enfilading fire and the interior from plunging or reverse fire. — *n.* Act or process of defilading.

de-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t. & i.*; -FILED' (-fīld'); -FIL'ING (-fīl'ĭng). [F. *défiler*; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *file* a row or line.] To march off in a line, file by file.

de-file' (dē-fīl'; dē'fĭl), *n.* A long pass or gorge.

de-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t.* [OF. *defouler* to trample; *de-* + *fouler* to trample; hence, under the influence of *foul*, a., ME. *defoulen* to defile, and finally *defile*, influenced by ME. *filen*, *fulen*, to make foul, AS. *fȳlan*, fr. *fūl* foul.] **1.** To make foul; pollute. **2.** To corrupt the chastity of; violate. **3.** To make ceremonially unclean. **4.** To soil; tarnish, as reputation. — **de-file'ment**, *n.* — **de-fil'er**, *n.*

de-fin'a-ble (-fīn'ā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de-fine' (-fīn'), *v. t.*; -FINED' (-fīnd'); -FIN'ING (-fīn'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *definire*; *de* + *finire* to limit, end, *finis* limit.] **1.** To determine the boundaries or limits of; hence, to fix or prescribe clearly and authoritatively. **2.** To fix the meaning of; explain; expound; interpret. — **de-fine'ment**, *n.* *Obs. or R.* — **de-fin'er** (-fīn'ẽr), *n.*

def'i-nite (dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *definitus*, p. p. of *definire*. See DEFINE.] **1.** Having certain or distinct limits; limited; fixed. **2.** Having certain limits in meaning; precise; exact. **3.** Limiting; determining; as, the *definite* article. — **def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **def'i-nite-ness**, *n.*

Syn. DEFINITE, DEFINITIVE are sometimes confused. That is DEFINITE which has itself fixed limits; that is DEFINITIVE which fixes or settles something else; as, a *definite* judgment (one which is clear and explicit), a *definitive* judgment (one which is decisive and final).

def'i-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of defining; esp., act of making definite or clear; specif., the capability of an optical instrument to form sharply defined images. **2.** Distinctness, as of an optical image. **3.** A description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term.

de-fin'i-tive (dē-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Determinate; positive; final; express. **2.** Limiting; determining; as, a *definitive* word. — **Syn.** See DEFINITE. — *n.* A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the definite article and some pronouns. — **de-fin'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-fin'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

def'la-grate (dĕf'lȧ-grāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING. [L. *deflagratus*, p. p. of *deflagrare* to burn up; *de-* + *flagrare* to burn.] *Chem.* To burn with sudden and sparkling combustion; burn or vaporize suddenly. — **def'la-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.* — **def'la-gra'tor** (-grā'tẽr), *n.*

de-flate' (dē-flāt'), *v. t.*; -FLAT'ED (-flāt'ĕd); -FLAT'ING. [*de-* + L. *flare*, *flatum*, to blow.] To reduce from inflation by releasing the air or gas. — **de-fla'tion** (-flā'shŭn), *n.*

de-flect' (-flĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *deflectere*, *deflexum*; *de* + *flectere* to bend or turn.] To turn aside; bend; deviate.

de-flec'tion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Also, *Brit.*, **-flexion**. A turning, or state of being turned, aside; a turning from a straight line or from a usual or proper position or course; a bending, esp. downward; deviation. — **de-flec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

def'lo-ra'tion (dĕf'lŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deflowering.

de-flow'er (dē-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *deflorare*; L. *de* + *flos*, *floris*, flower.] **1.** To violate (a virgin); also, fig., to ravage; desecrate; spoil. **2.** To strip of flowers.

de-fo'li-a'tion (-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *defoliare* to strip of leaves; L. *de* + *folium* leaf.] Falling or shedding of leaves.

de-force' (-fōrs'), *v. t.*; -FORCED' (-fōrst'); -FORC'ING. [OF. *deforcier*; *de-* or *des-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *forcier* to force.] *Law.* **a** To withhold wrongfully, as lands. **b** *Scots Law.* To resist forcibly (an officer) so that he is unable to execute the law.

de-for'est (-fŏr'ĕst; 24), *v. t.* To clear of forests. — **de-for'est-a'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.*

de-form' (-fôrm'), *a.* [L. *deformis*; *de* + *forma* form.] Deformed; shapeless; hideous. *Archaic.*

de-form', *v. t.* [L. *deformare*; *de* + *formare* to form, shape, *forma* form.] **1.** To spoil the form or appearance of; disfigure. **2.** To deprive of beauty, grace, or perfection. — **Syn.** See DEFACE. — **def'or-ma'tion** (dĕf'ôr-mā'shŭn; dē'fôr-), *n.*

de-formed' (-fôrmd'), *p. a.* Misshapen; disfigured.

de-form'i-ty (dē-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being deformed; distortion. **2.** Something that deforms or disfigures. **3.** A deformed person or thing.

de-fraud' (dē-frôd'), *v. t.* [L. *defraudare*; *de* + *fraudare* to cheat, *fraus* fraud.] To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by deceit; cheat; — with *of*. — **Syn.** See CHEAT. — **de-fraud'er**, *n.*

de-fray' (-frā'), *v. t.* [F. *défrayer*; *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *frais*, pl., expense.] **1.** To expend. *Obs.* **2.** To pay or discharge, as a debt, costs, etc. **3.** To bear the expenses of. *Obs. or R.* — **de-fray'al**, *n.* — **de-fray'er**, *n.* — **de-fray'ment**, *n.*

deft (dĕft), *a.* [ME. *dafte*, *defte*, becoming, mild, gentle, stupid.] Apt; dexterous; clever; neat in action. — **Syn.** See DEXTEROUS. — **deft'ly**, *adv.* — **deft'ness**, *n.*

de-funct' (dē-fŭngkt'), *a.* [L. *defunctus*, p. p. of *defungi* to acquit one's self of, finish, depart, die; *de* + *fungi* to perform.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased. — *n.* A dead person; usually, one recently deceased.

de-fy' (-fī'), *v. t.*; -FIED' (-fīd'); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. LL. *disfidare* to discharge the bond of allegiance, hence, to challenge, defy; L. *dis-* + *fidus* faithful.] To provoke to combat or strife; challenge; set at defiance; hence, of things, to withstand completely. — *n.*; *pl.* -FIES (-fīz'). A challenge. *Obs. or Colloq.*

‖ **dé'ga-gé'** (dā'gȧ-zhā'), *a.* [F., p. p.] Unembarrassed; unconstrained; easy; free.

de-gen'er-a-cy (dē-jĕn'ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, degenerate.

de-gen'er-ate (-ĕt), *a.* [L. *degeneratus*, p. p. of *degenerare* to degenerate, *degener* base, degenerate; *de* + *genus* race, kind.] Having become worse than one's kind, or one's former state; degraded; low. — *n.* One having the characteristics of degeneracy, esp. by birth. — (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To become or grow worse than one's kind, or than one was originally; deteriorate. — **de-gen'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **de-gen'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

de-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A growing or a being worse; degeneracy; debasement. **2.** That condition of a tissue or an organ in which its vitality has become diminished or perverted. **3.** Progressive deterioration, as a return to a less highly organized condition in the evolution of animals or plants. — **Syn.** See DETERIORATION.

deg'lu-ti'tion (dĕg'lōō-tĭsh'ŭn; dē'glōō-; 86), *n.* [L. *deglutire* to swallow down; *de* + *glutire* to swallow.] Act, process, or power of swallowing.

deg'ra-da'tion (dĕg'rȧ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of degrading; state of being degraded. — **Syn.** Dismissal, deposition; abasement, disgrace; degeneration.

de-grade' (dē-grād'), *v. t.*; -GRAD'ED (-grād'ĕd); -GRAD'ING. [fr. F., fr. LL. *degradare*; L. *de* + *gradus* step, degree.] **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; deprive of office, dignity, or position. **2.** To reduce in character or reputation; lessen the value of; lower the physical, moral, or intellectual character of; debase; degenerate; disgrace. **3.** *Geol.* To wear down by erosion. — **Syn.** Humiliate, humble, dishonor, depose. See ABASE. — *v. i.* To pass from a higher grade to a lower; degenerate.

de-grad'ed (-grād'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Debased; degenerate.

de-grad'ing (-ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DEGRADE.

de-gree' (-grē'), *n.* [F. *degré*, LL. (assumed) *degradus*.] **1.** A step, stair, rung, tier, or the like. *Obs.* **2.** A step or station in a series; point or stage of advancement or retrogression; as, to advance by *degrees*. **3.** Relative quantity, quality, or intensity; as, *degrees* of heat and cold. **4.** *Gram.* One of the three grades — positive, comparative, superlative — in comparing an adjective or adverb. **5.** Relative rank or attainment, development, etc.; grade; also, academical rank or grade. **6.** A remove in the chain of relationship; as, a relation in the third *degree*. **7.** *Mathematics.* A 360th part of the circumference of a circle or of a round angle. **8.** One of a series of divisions marked on a mathematical or other instrument. **9.** *Algebra.* Rank as defined by the sum of exponents; thus, a^2b^3c is a term of the 6th *degree* (the exponent being 1 when not expressed).

de-hisce' (dē-hĭs'), *v. i.*; -HISCED' (-hĭst'); -HISC'ING (-hĭs'ĭng). [L. *dehiscere*; *de* + *hiscere* to gape.] To gape open; to open by dehiscence.

de-his'cence (-hĭs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** A gaping open. **2.** *Biol.* Act of opening along a definite line to discharge contents.

de-his'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Characterized by dehiscence.

de-horn' (dē-hôrn'), *v. t.* To deprive of horns.

de-hu'man-ize (-hū'mȧn-īz), *v. t.* To divest of human qualities, as pity, tenderness, etc.

De'ia-ni'ra (dē'yȧ-nī'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δηϊάνειρα.*] See NESSUS.

de'i-cide (dē'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *deicida* (in sense 1) ; *deus* god + *caedere* to cut, kill.] **1.** One who kills a god ; esp., one concerned in killing Christ. **2.** Act of killing a god.

de'i-fy (dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. LL *deificare*, fr. L. *deificus* deifying ; *deus* god + *facere* to make.] **1.** To make a god of ; apotheosize. **2.** To treat as an object of supreme regard.—**de'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

deign (dān), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *dignari*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] To think worthy ; vouchsafe ; condescend. — **Syn.** See CONDESCEND. —*v. t.* **1.** To consider, or treat as, worthy of notice. *Obs.* **2.** To condescend to give or bestow ; vouchsafe.

deil (dēl), *n.* Devil. *Scot.*

Del'no (dĭ'nō), *n.* [Gr. *Δεινώ.*] See GRÆÆ.

De-iph'o-bus (dē-ĭf'ō-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δηΐφοβος.*] *Gr. Myth.* Priam's son, who married Helen after Paris died, and was himself slain by Menelaus.

de'ism (dē'ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *deus* god.] **1.** Belief in a personal God, with disbelief in Christian revelation. **2.** Doctrine that God exists apart from the physical universe. — **de'ist**, *n.* — **de-is'tic** (dē-ĭs'tĭk), **de-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

de'i-ty (dē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *deitas*, fr. *deus* god.] **1.** Divine nature or rank ; divinity ; godhead. **2.** A god or goddess. — **the Deity**, God ; the Supreme Being.

de-ject' (dē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *dejectus*, p. p. of *dejicere* to throw down ; *de* + *jacere* to throw.] To cast down the spirits of ; dishearten. — *a.* Dejected. *Obs. or R.*

de-ject'ed (-jĕk'tĕd ; 24), *p. a.* Cast down ; depressed ; sad. — **de-ject'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ject'ed-ness**, *n.*

de-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Lowness of spirits; depression; melancholy. — **Syn.** See MELANCHOLY.

‖ **dé'jeu'ner'** (dā'zhŭ'nā'), *n.* [F. *déjeuner* breakfast.] A breakfast ; sometimes, a luncheon.

‖ **de ju're** (dē jōō'rē). [L.] By right ; by lawful title.

dek'a- (dĕk'ȧ-). *Metric System.* A prefix signifying *ten* (see DECA-) ; as in **dek'a-gram**, **dek'a-li'ter**, **dek'a-me'ter**, **dek'a-stere'** (vars. of DECAGRAM, etc.).

de-laine' (dē-lān'), *n.* [F. *de laine* of wool; for *muslin de laine.*] A light woolen, or woolen and cotton, dress fabric.

de-late' (-lāt'), *v. t.* ; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [L. *delatus*, used as p. p. of *deferre*. See TOLERATE.] **1.** To make public ; report. **2.** To convey or transfer. *Obs. or R.*

de-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Accusation, esp. by an informer.

de-lay' (-lā'), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *delaiier.*] To put off; postpone ; defer ; retard ; linger ; tarry.

Syn. Keep back, stop, stay, arrest ; check, impede, hinder, obstruct, confine.—DELAY, DETAIN, RETARD agree in the idea of stopping or hindering. DELAY applies to whatever keeps back or impedes, esp. from completion or arrival at a set or given time ; as, *delayed* by an accident. To DETAIN is more explicitly to keep from proceeding, often with implication of holding or confining; as, I was *detained* by business. To RETARD (opposed to *accelerate*) is to keep delaying or hindering ; it applies esp. to motion ; as, to *retard* a wheel.

—*n.* Act of deferring ; stop ; detention. — **de-lay'er**, *n.*

de'le (dē'lē), *imperative sing.* of L. *delere* to destroy. Erase ; remove; — a direction to cancel something in type. It is usually expressed by a form of *d*, thus : ℌ. — *v. t.* ; -LED (-lēd) ; -LE-ING. To erase ; cancel.

de-lec'ta-ble (dē-lĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare* to delight.] Highly pleasing; delightful. — **de-lec'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-lec'ta-bly**, *adv.*

de'lec-ta'tion (dē'lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Great pleasure ; delight. — **Syn.** See PLEASURE.

del'e-ga-cy (dĕl'ē-gȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Act of delegating ; state of being delegated ; delegated power.

del'e-gate (-gāt), *n.* [L. *delegatus*, p. p. of *delegare* to delegate; *de* + *legare* to send with a commission, depute.] One sent and empowered to act for another ; deputy ; representative. — (-gāt), *v. t.* ; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd) ; -GAT'ING. **1.** To send as one's representative ; commission ; depute. **2.** To intrust to another's care or management ; commit.

del'e-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of delegating. **2.** One or more persons commissioned to represent others, as in a convention ; a body of delegates.

de-lete' (dē-lēt'), *v. t.* ; -LET'ED (-lēt'ĕd) ; -LET'ING. [L. *deletus*, p. p. of *delere* to destroy.] To dele.

del'e-te'ri-ous (dĕl'ē-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [fr. LL., fr. Gr. *δηλητήριος*, fr. *δηλεῖσθαι* to damage.] Hurtful ; noxious ; pernicious. — **del'e-te'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-te'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

de-le'tion (dē-lē'shŭn), *n.* [L. *deletio*, fr. *delere*. See DELETE.] Act of deleting ; that which is deleted ; extinction.

delf (dĕlf), *n.* Delftware.

delft'ware' (dĕlft'wâr'), *or* **delft**, *n.* Pottery made at Delft (formerly *Delf*), in Holland ; esp. : **a** Brown pottery covered with an opaque, decorated white glaze. **b** In England, popularly, common glazed pottery for table use, etc.

De'li-a (dē'lĭ-ȧ ; dēl'yȧ), *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* Artemis ; — from Delos, where she and Apollo were born.

De'li-an (dē'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Delius*, Gr. *Δήλιος.*] Of or pert. to Delos. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Delos.

de-lib'er-ate (dē-lĭb'ĕr-āt), *a.* [L. *deliberatus*, p. p. of *deliberare* to deliberate ; *de* + *librare* to weigh.] **1.** Carefully considered ; not sudden or rash. **2.** Weighing facts and arguments; careful in determining. **3.** Not hasty or sudden; slow. — **Syn.** See VOLUNTARY. — (-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. To weigh in the mind ; reflect on ; ponder. — *v. i.* To take counsel ; reflect; also, to weigh matters in deciding. — **Syn.** See CONSIDER. — **de-lib'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lib'er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **de-lib'er-a'tor**, *n.*

de-lib'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deliberating; consideration of the reasons for and against a measure. **2.** Quality or state of being deliberate.

de-lib'er-a-tive (-lĭb'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, deliberation ; deliberating. — **de-lib'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lib'er-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

del'i-ca-cy (dĕl'ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Pleasure ; gratification. *Obs.* **2.** Addiction to pleasure or luxury ; also, luxurious care. *Obs.* **3.** A luxury ; dainty, as for food. **4.** Nicety or fineness of form or constitution ; tenderness; hence, frailty or weakness. **5.** Nicety of touch ; also, quality or state of requiring delicate or tactful management. **6.** Nice perception ; fastidious accuracy ; sensitiveness. **7.** Nice propriety ; refinement. **8.** A refinement ; nicety.

Syn. Fastidiousness, scrupulousness, tact, discrimination ; precision, exactness ; penetration, acuteness, acumen ; polish. — DELICACY, NICETY, SUBTLETY, REFINEMENT are here compared as qualities of perception or feeling. DELICACY implies fine, often exquisite, sensitiveness of feeling or critical tact ; as, *delicacy* of feeling. NICETY suggests rather exactness and precision of observation and perception ; as, *nicety* of discernment. SUBTLETY implies acuteness or penetration ; REFINEMENT, elegance or polish ; as, finespun *subtlety* of discrimination ; the utmost *refinement* of taste. Both *subtlety* and *refinement* are also used of that which results from the extreme or affected exercise of acuteness or elaboration.

del'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *delicatus* pleasing the senses, voluptuous, soft and tender.] **1.** Characterized by ease or pleasure ; self-indulgent ; luxurious. *Obs.* **2.** Characterized by softness or effeminacy ; hence, tender ; frail. **3.** Characterized by nice appreciation or discrimination ; exquisitely sensitive; hence : **a** Fastidious. **b** Refined ; considerate. **4.** Hence, of instruments : Showing slight changes ; as, a *delicate* thermometer. **5.** Pleasing to a nice or cultivated taste; hence, of a mild or subtle quality. **6.** Of a quality opposed to coarse, rough, gross, etc. ; fine. **7.** Marked by or requiring ingenuity or fine skill. — **Syn.** See DAINTY. — *n.* **1.** A luxurious person. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A delight; luxury. *Obs.* **3.** A dainty; delicacy. *Rare.* — **del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*

del'i-ca-tes'sen (-kȧ-tĕs'ĕn), *n. pl.* [G.] Prepared foods, such as cooked meats, preserves, pickles, relishes, etc.

de-li'cious (dē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *deliciosus*, fr. *deliciae* delight, *delicere* to allure.] Affording exquisite pleasure or entertainment; delightful; esp., very pleasing to the taste. — **de-li'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **de-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

de-lict' (-lĭkt'), *n.* [L. *delictum* fault.] *Law.* An offense against law ; a misdemeanor or a tort.

de-light' (-līt'), *n.* [fr. OF. *delit*, fr. *deleitier* to delight.] **1.** A high state of pleasurable feeling ; extreme satisfaction; joy. **2.** Anything that gives delight ; also, faculty or quality of delighting ; charm.— **Syn.** See PLEASURE. — *v. t.* [fr. OF. *deleitier*, fr. L. *delectare* to entice away, delight, deriv. of *de* + *lacere* to entice.] To give delight to ; please highly. — *v. i.* To be greatly pleased or rejoiced ; — followed by an infinitive, or by *in*.

de-light'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Endowed with delight ; delightful. *Obs.* **2.** Highly pleased. — **Syn.** Glad, pleased, gratified.

de-light'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Highly pleasing ; giving delight. — **de-light'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-light'ful-ness**, *n.*

de-light'some (-sŭm), *a.* Very pleasing ; delightful.

De-li'lah (dē-lī'lȧ), *n.* In the Bible, Samson's mistress, who betrayed him (*Judges* xvi.); hence, harlot; temptress.

de-lim'it (-lĭm'ĭt), *v. t.* To demarcate ; bound. — **de-lim'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.*

de-lin'e-ate (dē-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *delineatus*, p. p. of *delineare* to delineate; *de* + *lineare* to draw, *linea* line.] **1.** To represent by sketch, design, or diagram; sketch out; portray. **2.** To set forth in words; describe. — **de-lin'e-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

de-lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, sketches, etc. **2.** A sketch; verbal description. — **Syn.** Sketch, portrait, outline.

de-lin'quen-cy (-lĭŋ'kwĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Failure, omission, or violation, of duty; fault; misdeed; offense.

de-lin'quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *delinquens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *delinquere* to fail, default, do wrong; *de* + *linquere* to leave.] Failing in, or neglectful of, duty. — *n.* One delinquent; offender; transgressor.

del'i-quesce' (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'), *v. i.*; -QUESCED' (-kwĕst'); -QUESC'ING (-kwĕs'ĭng). [L. *deliquescere* to melt, dissolve; *de* + *liquescere* to become fluid, *liquere* to be fluid.] To become liquid gradually by absorbing moisture from the air, as do certain salts, acids, and alkalies. — **del'i-ques'cence** (-kwĕs'ĕns), *n.* — **del'i-ques'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

de-lir'i-ous (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Having a delirium; light-headed; raving. — **de-lir'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lir'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

de-lir'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -IA (-ä). [L., fr. *delirare* to rave, prop., to go out of the furrow in plowing; *de* + *lira* furrow.] **1.** A more or less temporary state of mental disturbance, characterized by delusions, hallucinations, disordered speech, etc. **2.** Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm; madness. — **Syn.** Insanity, frenzy, fury. See MANIA. — **delirium tremens** (trē'mĕnz) [L., trembling delirium], violent delirium induced by excessive and prolonged use of intoxicants, and characterized by terrifying hallucinations and by tremor of the hands and tongue.

De'li-us (dē'lĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δήλιος, lit., Delian.] *Class. Myth.* Apollo. See DELIA.

de-liv'er (dē-lĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *deliberare* to liberate, give over; L. *de* + *liberare* to set free.] **1.** To set at liberty; save; rescue from evil. **2.** To give or transfer; part with (to); surrender; resign. **3.** To disburden (a woman) of young; — often with *of*. **4.** To disburden (one's self) or give forth in words; utter; hence, to communicate; impart. **5.** To give forth in action or exercise; discharge (a blow, etc.). — **Syn.** See RELEASE. — **de-liv'er-er**, *n.*

de-liv'er-ance (-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of delivering; state of being delivered, as from restraint, peril, etc.; rescue; release; specif.: **a** Delivery in childbirth. *Archaic.* **b** Act of speaking; utterance. *Archaic.* **2.** Anything delivered or communicated; esp., an opinion or decision expressed publicly.

Syn. DELIVERANCE, DELIVERY. DELIVERANCE oftener refers to the state of being delivered, DELIVERY, to the act of delivering, from restraint or peril. *Delivery* only is used in the sense of transfer or conveyance.

de-liv'er-y (dē-lĭv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of delivering, or being delivered; as: **a** Rescue; release. **b** Parturition. **c** Utterance; manner of speaking. **d** Act or manner of discharging, throwing, or the like. **2.** That which is delivered. — **Syn.** See DELIVERANCE.

dell (dĕl), *n.* [AS. *del*.] A small, retired valley; vale.

de-lo'cal-ize (dē-lō'kăl-īz), *v. t.* [*de-* + *localize*.] To remove from its place, or from the limitations of locality.

Del'phi-an (dĕl'fĭ-ăn), **Del'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Delphi in ancient Greece, or its oracle. The oracular utterances were delivered by a priestess seated on a tripod above a chasm whence issued noxious vapors. **2.** Oracular.

Del-sarte' (dĕl-särt'), *n.*, *or* **Delsarte system.** A system of calisthenics; — from F. Delsarte, a French teacher.

del'ta (dĕl'tä), *n.* [Gr. δέλτα.] **1.** The fourth letter, Δ, δ, of the Greek alphabet. **2.** Something Δ-shaped; esp., an alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river.

Deltoid Leaf.

del'toid (-toid), *a.* [fr. Gr., fr. δέλτα delta (Δ) + εἶδος form.] Shaped like a capital delta (Δ); triangular; as, a *deltoid* leaf; the *deltoid* muscle, covering the shoulder joint and serving to raise the arm laterally.

de-lude' (dē-lūd'), *v. t.*; -LUD'ED (-lūd'ĕd); -LUD'ING. [L. *deludere*, *delusum*; *de* + *ludere* to play, mock.] **1.** To lead from truth or into error; impose upon. **2.** To disappoint; also, to evade; elude. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Mislead, deceive, beguile, cajole, cheat, dupe. — **de-lud'er** (-lūd'ẽr), *n.*

del'uge (dĕl'ūj), *n.* [F. *déluge*, L. *diluvium*, fr. *diluere* to wash away; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere*, to wash.] **1.** A washing away; an overflowing of the land by water; flood, specifically [*cap.*], the great flood in the days of Noah (*Gen.* vii.). **2.** Something that overwhelms, or causes great destruction. — *v. t.*; -UGED (-ūjd); -UG-ING (-ū-jĭng). **1.** To overflow; inundate. **2.** To overwhelm as with a deluge; destroy.

de-lu'sion (dē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deluding; state of being deluded; esp., a misleading of the mind. **2.** False belief; misconception.

Syn. DELUSION, ILLUSION, HALLUCINATION agree in the idea of false seeming. DELUSION is, in general, a much stronger word than ILLUSION. It often carries an implication of being deceived, imposed on, or even consciously misled and bemocked. Further, *delusion* implies a false (often harmful) impression, commonly regarding things themselves real; *illusion*, an ascription of reality (often pleasing) to what exists only in fancy; as, a poor *deluded* fool; the *delusions* of stockjobbing; *illusions* of fancy, an optical *illusion*. HALLUCINATION, as here compared, emphasizes the groundlessness of the impression.

de-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Apt or fitted to delude; deceptive. — **de-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

de-lu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Delusive.

‖ **de luxe'** (*F.* dē lüks'). [F.] Lit., of luxury; sumptuous.

delve (dĕlv), *v. t.*; DELVED (dĕlvd); DELV'ING. [AS. *delfan* to dig.] **1.** To dig. *Now Chiefly Scot.* **2.** Hence: **a** To make by digging. *Archaic.* **b** To exhume. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To labor with or as with a spade; to seek laboriously (in books, etc.) for information. — *n.* Excavation; pit; den. *Now Rare.* — **delv'er**, *n.*

dem'a-gog'ic (dĕm'ä-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to a dema-
dem'a-gog'i-cal (-gŏj'ĭ-kăl) } gogue; factious.

dem'a-gogue (dĕm'ä-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγός, δῆμος people + ἀγωγός leading.] **1.** A popular leader or orator. *Hist.* **2.** An insincere politician or popular orator or leader who stirs up popular prejudice to gain office or influence. — **dem'a-gog-ism** (-gŏg-ĭz'm), *n.* — **dem'a-gogue-ry** (-gŏg-rĭ; -ẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **dem'a-gog-y** (-gŏj-ĭ; -gŏg-ĭ), *n.*

de-mand' (dē-mănd'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *demandare* to demand, summon, L. *demandare* to give in charge, intrust; *de* + *mandare* to commit to one's charge, command.] **1.** To ask or call for with authority or peremptorily; claim as due. **2.** To inquire authoritatively or earnestly; question. **3.** To call for; require; need. **4.** To summon. — *v. i.* To make a demand; inquire. — *n.* **1.** Act of demanding; requisition. **2.** Earnest inquiry. *Archaic.* **3.** Desire to possess; manifested want; a call (for a commodity). **4.** *Economics.* Quantity of an article demanded at a given price. **5.** That which one demands or has a right to demand; claim. — **de-mand'a-ble**, *a.* — **de-mand'er**, *n.*

de-mand'ant (-măn'dănt), *n.* One who demands; a plaintiff. *Now Rare.*

de-mar'cate (dē-mär'kāt; dē'mär-), *v. t.* To mark by bounds; delimit.

de'mar-ca'tion (dē'mär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Also *demarkation*. [fr. F., fr. Sp. *demarcación*; *de-* (L. *de*) + *marcar* to mark.] A marking by bounds; ascertaining and settling of a limit; separation; distinction.

De'mas (dē'măs), *n.* [Gr. Δημᾶς.] In the Bible, a fellow worker who forsook Paul. *Col.* iv. 14; 2 *Tim.* iv. 10.

de-mean' (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *mean*, a.] To debase, lower, or degrade (one's self).

Syn. Though sometimes found in good authors, this word is, according to present usage, colloquial and lacking in distinction. *Humble*, *lower*, *degrade*, etc., are more appropriate.

de-mean', *v. t.* [OF. *demener* to conduct, manage; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *mener* to lead, conduct, L. *minare* to drive (animals) by threatening cries, *minari* to threaten.] **1.** To manage. *Obs.* **2.** To behave or comport (one's self).

de-mean'or, de-mean'our (-ẽr), *n.* [for *demeanure*, fr. 2d *demean*.] Behavior; carriage. — **Syn.** See DEPORTMENT.

de-ment'ed (-mĕn'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* Insane; mad.

de-men'ti-a (-shĭ-ä), *n.* [L., fr. *demens*, *-mentis*, insane, mad; *de* + *mens* mind.] Insanity, usually that characterized by more or less apathy or indifference.

de-mer'it (-mĕr'ĭt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *demerere*, *-meritum*, to deserve well, LL., to deserve ill; *de* + *merere* to deserve.] Merit; desert; — now only in a bad sense: that which deserves blame; fault; — opposite of *merit*.

de-mesne' (-mān', -mēn'), *n.* [AF. See DOMAIN.] **1.** Possession (of land) as one's own. **2.** **a** Formerly, an estate or land possessed. **b** Now, a lord's chief manor place, with its adjoining lands. **3.** Region in general; place.

De-me'ter (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Δημήτηρ.] *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of fruitful soil and of agriculture; hence, goddess of the fruitfulness of mankind and guardian of civil life, esp. of marriage; — identified by the Romans with *Ceres*.

dem'i- (dĕm'ĭ-). [F. *demi-*, fr. L. *dimidius* half; *di-* = *dis-* + *medius* middle.] A prefix signifying literally *half-*, *semi-*, and, hence, often *briefer*, *shorter*, or *decidedly less* (in size, number, qualities, etc.) *than is usual*, *full*, or *normal*.

Examples: *demi*groat, *half* a groat; *demi*bastion, a work in the form of a *half* bastion; *demi*robe, a robe *shorter* than the usual form; *demi*train, a train *shorter* than a full train.

dem'i-god' (dĕm'ĭ-gŏd'; 62), *n.* An inferior deity; hero.

dem'i-john (-jŏn), *n.* [F. *dame-jeanne*, i. e., Lady Jane.] A large glass bottle, usually inclosed in wickerwork.

dem'i-monde (dĕm'ĭ-mŏnd; dĕ-mē'mŏNd'), *n.* [F. ; *demi* + *monde* world, L. *mundus*.] Women of doubtful reputation; hence, the class of society to which they belong.

dem'i-pique' (dĕm'ĭ-pēk'), *n.* [*demi-* + *peak*, confused with F. *pique* pike.] A kind of war saddle.

dem'i-rep' (-rĕp'), *n.* [contr. fr. *demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful reputation; an adventuress.

de-mise' (dĕ-mīz'), *n.* [F. *démettre*, p. p. *démis*, *démise*, to put away, lay down; *dé-* (L. *de* or *dis-*) + *mettre* to put, L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** *Law.* The conveyance of an estate, usually by will or lease. **2.** Transfer of the crown or sovereignty to a successor, as by death or abdication. **3.** Decease of a royal or princely person; hence, grandiloquently, decease. — **Syn.** See DEATH. — *v. t. & i.* ; -MISED' (-mīzd'); -MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). **1.** *Law.* To convey or pass, as an estate, by will or lease; esp., to lease. **2.** To transmit, esp. sovereignty, or pass by succession or inheritance.

de-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Relinquishment; abdication.

de-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.* ; -MIT'TED (-ĕd); -MIT'TING. **1.** To dismiss or let go. *Archaic.* **2.** To resign (an office, etc.). *Scot. or R.* — *v. i.* To resign.

‖ **de-mi'-tasse'** (dĕ-mē'tăs' ; *E.* dĕm'ĭ-tâs'), *n.* [F. ; *demi* half + *tasse* cup.] A small cup for, or of, black coffee.

dem'i-volt (dĕm'ĭ-vōlt), *n.* Also **dem'i-volte.** *Manège.* A half vault with the forelegs raised.

dem'i-wolf' (-wo͝olf'), *n.* A creature half wolf; wolflike dog.

de-mo'bi-lize (dē-mō'bĭ-līz; -mōb'ĭ-), *v. t.* ; -LIZED (-līzd'); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). *Mil.* To disband, as troops. — **de-mo'bi-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-moc'ra-cy (dē-mŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [fr. F., fr. Gr. δημοκρατία; δῆμος people + κρατεῖν to be strong, rule.] **1.** Government by the people; government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised by representation, as in a republic; — opposed to *aristocracy*. **2.** A community or state so governed. **3.** [*cap.*] The principles and policy of the Democratic party, so called; also, that party, or its members. *U. S.*

dem'o-crat (dĕm'ŏ-krăt), *n.* **1.** An adherent of democracy. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party. *U. S.* — **dem'o-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), **dem'o-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **dem'o-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Democratic party**, *U. S. Politics*, one of the two great political parties since 1828.

dem'oi-selle' (dĕm'wȧ-zĕl' ; *F.* dē-mwȧ'zĕl'), *n.* [F.] A young lady; damsel.

de-mol'ish (dē-mŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *demoliri*, p. p. *demolitus*; *de* + *moliri* to construct, *moles* a huge mass or structure.] To throw or pull down; hence, to ruin; destroy. — **Syn.** See DESTROY. — **de-mol'ish-er**, *n.*

dem'o-li'tion (dĕm'ŏ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of demolishing or state or fact of being demolished.

de'mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* [L. *daemon* spirit, evil spirit, Gr. *δαίμων* a divinity.] **1.** A supernatural being intermediate between a man and a deity; hence, a familiar spirit or genius. **2.** An evil spirit; devil.

de-mon'e-tize (dē-mŏn'ē-tīz; -mŭn'-), *v. t.* ; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To deprive of standard value as money. — **de-mon'e-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn ; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* One supposedly possessed by an evil spirit.

de-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'nĭ-ăk) } *a.* **1.** Influenced,
de'mo-ni'a-cal (dē'mō-nī'ȧ-kăl; dĕm'ō-) } produced, or possessed, by a demon. **2.** Pert. to, or characteristic of, a demon; devilish. — **Syn.** See FIENDISH. — **-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

de-mon'ic (dē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a demon or demons. — **Syn.** See FIENDISH.

de'mon-ism (dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in demons; also, demonology.

de'mon-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ȧ-trĭ), *n.* [*demon* + *-latry*.] Worship of ghosts, spirits, and demonic powers.

de'mon-ol'o-gy (-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*demon* + *-logy*.] The study of demons, or popular beliefs in demons; also, belief in, or theory of, demons. — **de'mon-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

de-mon'stra-ble (dē-mŏn'strȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being demonstrated. **2.** Apparent; evident. *Obs.* — **de-mon'stra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **de-mon'stra-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

dem'on-strate (dĕm'ŏn-strāt; dē-mŏn'strāt), *v. t.* ; -STRAT'ED (-strāt'ĕd) ; -STRAT'ING. [L. *demonstrare*, p. p. *-atus*, to demonstrate; *de* + *monstrare* to show.] **1.** To point out. *Obs.* **2.** To make evident; prove. **3.** To manifest. *Obs.* **4.** To exhibit by way of proof or example.

dem'on-stra'tion (dĕm'ŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of demonstrating; proof; also, a proof. **2.** An expression, as of the feelings, by outward signs; manifestation; show. **3.** A public display by way of proof, example, or instruction. **4.** An exhibition of military force, or a movement indicating an attack. **5.** A procession, mass-meeting, or the like, to manifest interest in some public matter.

de-mon'stra-tive (dē-mŏn'strȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Making evident; exhibiting clearly. **2.** *Gram.* Serving to designate or point out the thing referred to or intended; as, a *demonstrative* pronoun or adjective, as *this* or *that*. **3.** Expressing, or apt to express, much; given to the display of feeling or sentiment. — *n. Gram.* A word having a demonstrative function, as a demonstrative pronoun. — **de-mon'stra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-mon'stra-tive-ness**, *n.*

dem'on-stra'tor (dĕm'ŏn-strā'tĕr), *n.* One who makes, or joins in, a demonstration; one who demonstrates.

de-mor'al-ize (dē-mŏr'ăl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [F. *démoraliser*; *dé-* (L. *dis-* or *de*) + *moraliser* to moralize.] **1.** To corrupt in morals; pervert or deprave. **2.** To render untrustworthy in discipline, efficiency, spirit, or the like. **3.** Hence, to disorganize; confuse. — **de-mor'al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-mot'ic (dē-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. δημοτικός, fr. δῆμος people.] Of or pertaining to the people; popular.

demp'ster (dĕmp'stĕr), *n.* [ME. also *demster*, *demester*. See DEEMSTER.] = DEEMSTER.

de-mul'cent (dē-mŭl'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *demulcens*, p. pr. of *demulcere*.] Softening; mollifying; soothing. — *n. Med.* Substance capable of soothing an inflamed or abraded mucous membrane, or of protecting it from irritation.

de-mur' (-mûr'), *v. i.* ; -MURRED' (-mûrd') ; -MUR'RING. [fr OF., fr. L. *demorari* to linger; *de* + *morari* to delay, stay, *mora* delay.] **1.** To suspend action; delay; hesitate. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To scruple or object; take exception. — **Syn.** See HESITATE. — *n.* **1.** Pause; irresolution; hesitation. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Objection; scruple; demurrer.

de-mure' (-mūr'), *a.* [OF. *meür* mature, L. *maturus*.] **1.** Of sober or serious mien; staid; grave. **2.** Affectedly modest, serious, or grave. — **Syn.** Sedate, staid. See DECOROUS. — **de-mure'ly**, *adv.* — **de-mure'ness**, *n.*

de-mur'rage (-mŭr'ăj), *n.* **a** Detention of a vessel, a railroad car, etc., by the freighter beyond the time allowed for loading, unloading, etc. **b** Allowance made for such detention.

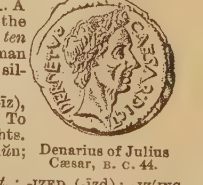
de-mur'rer (-mûr'ĕr), *n.* One who demurs.

de-mur'rer, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A pleading which, assuming the truth of the matter alleged by an opponent, sets up that it is insufficient in law, or that there is some other patent and material defect in the pleadings constituting a legal reason for staying or dismissing the action. **2.** An objection, or demur.

de-my' (dē-mī'), *n.* ; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz'). [see DEMI-.] **1.** One having a scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford; — so called because a demy received half the allowance of a fellow. **2.** A size of paper, about 16 × 21 inches.

den (dĕn), *n.* [AS. *denn*.] **1.** A lair, esp. of a beast of prey; hence, a cavern as a place of resort or concealment. **2.** A squalid place of resort; haunt. **3.** Any snug and private retreat, as for reading. — *v. i.* To live in or as in a den.

de-na'ri-us (dē-nā'rĭ-ŭs ; 3), *n.* ; *pl.* -RII (-ī). [L. See DENIER, the coin.] **1.** A Roman silver coin, the "penny" of the New Testament; — worth originally *ten* of the pieces called *as*. **2.** A Roman gold coin of the same weight as the silver denarius.



Denarius of Julius Cæsar, B. C. 44.

de-na'tion-al-ize (dē-năsh'ŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To deprive of national character or rights. — **de-na'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-nat'u-ral-ize (-năt'ū-răl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render unnatural; change in nature; denature.

de-na'ture (-nā'tūr), *v. t.* ; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng).

To change the nature of ; to render unfit for eating or drinking, without impairing usefulness for other purposes ; as, *denatured* alcohol. — **de-na′tur-a′tion** (dē-nā′tŭr-ā′shŭn), *n.*

den′dri-form (dĕn′drĭ-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. *δένδρον* tree + *-form.*] Resembling a tree in structure.

den′drite (-drīt), *n.* [Gr. *δενδρίτης* of a tree.] A figure resembling a shrub or tree, in a mineral or stone; also, the mineral or stone so marked. — **den-drit′ic** (-drĭt′ĭk), *a.*

den′droid (dĕn′droid) } *a.* [Gr. *δενδροειδής* treelike ;
den-drol′dal (dĕn-droi′dăl) } *δένδρον* tree + *εἶδος* form.] Resembling a tree in form ; arborescent.

den-drol′o-gy (-drŏl′ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *δένδρον* tree + *-logy.*] The study of trees and shrubs. — **den-drol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

-den′dron (-dĕn′drŏn). A suffix fr. Greek *δένδρον, tree.*

den′e-ga′tion (dĕn′ē-gā′shŭn), *n.* Contradiction ; denial.

den′gue (dĕn′gā), *n.* [West Indian Sp.] A specific epidemic disease, chiefly tropical, attended with fever, eruptions, and severe pains ; — called also *breakbone fever.*

de-ni′al (dē-nī′ăl), *n.* **1.** Refusal to grant ; an instance of such denying. **2.** Refusal to admit the truth, or assertion of the untruth, of a thing stated ; contradiction. **3.** Refusal to acknowledge ; disavowal ; disowning. **4.** A restriction or disappointment ; a cross ; a hindrance.

de-ni′er (dē-nī′ẽr), *n.* One who denies.

de-nier′ (-nēr′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *denarius* a Roman silver coin orig. equiv. to ten asses, *deni* ten by ten.] Any of several old French coins, mostly of small value.

den′im (dĕn′ĭm), *n.* [F. *serge de Nîmes* serge of Nîmes, a town in France.] A kind of coarse cotton drilling.

den′i-zen (dĕn′ĭ-zĕn), *n.* [OF. *denzein*, prop., one living within (a city or country), fr. *denz* within, L. *de intus*, prop., from within.] **1.** An inhabitant. **2.** One admitted to residence in a foreign country ; esp., an alien admitted to rights of citizenship. — **Syn.** See INHABITANT. — *v. t.* **1.** To constitute (one) a denizen. **2.** To provide with denizens.

de-nom′i-nate (dē-nŏm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* ; -NAT′ED (-nā′tĕd) ; -NAT′ING. [L. *denominatus*, p. p. ; *de* + *nominare* to call by name.] To give a name to ; call. — *a.* Having a specific name ; concrete ; thus, 7 *feet* is a *denominate* quantity, but 7 is a mere abstract quantity or number.

de-nom′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of denominating. **2.** A name, designation, or title ; esp., a general name for a class. **3.** A class or society having a specific name ; sect. **4.** One of a series of related units or values denoted by special names ; as, the *denominations* of United States money ($1, $2, $5, etc.). — **Syn.** See NAME.

de-nom′i-na′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to a denomination, esp. a sect ; sectarian. — **de-nom′i-na′tion-al-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

de-nom′i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Conferring a denomination, or name. **2.** Derived from a substantive or an adjective ; as, a *denominative* verb. — *n.* A denominative word.

de-nom′i-na′tor (-nā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that denominates ; hence, origin or source of a name. **2.** The part of a fraction below the horizontal line. In simple fractions it shows into how many equal parts the unit is divided.

de-not′a-ble (dē-nōt′ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE ; DENOTE, *v. t.*

de′no-ta′tion (dē′nō-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A sign, indication, or token ; name ; designation. **2.** Meaning or signification.

Syn. DENOTATION, CONNOTATION. The DENOTATION of a word is its actual meaning ; its CONNOTATION, that which it suggests or implies in addition to its actual meaning. Thus, in the line : "Nor all the drowsy sirups of the world," the *denotation* of "sirup" is the idea of a thick, viscid, saccharine solution; the following comment brings out its *connotation* : "'Sirup', . . . is not 'juice,' or 'potion,' or 'essence,' or 'extract,' nor anything but that heavy liquid sweetness whose very sluggishness suggests its power in reserve, whose inertness by contrast renders its essence more quick, and it is redolent of its home in the East."

de-note′ (dē-nōt′), *v. t.* ; -NOT′ED (-nōt′ĕd) ; -NOT′ING. [L. *denotare ; de* + *notare* to mark.] **1.** To mark out plainly ; indicate. **2.** To betoken; signify.—**de-note′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

‖ **dé-noue′ment** (dā-nōō′mäN ; dā′nōō′mäN′), *n.* [F., fr. *dénouer* to untie ; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *nouer* to tie, L. *nodus* knot.] **1.** The unraveling or solving of a plot, esp. the plot of a drama or a romance; catastrophe. **2.** Outcome or solution, as of a situation or a mystery.

de-nounce′ (dē-nouns′), *v. t.* ; -NOUNCED′ (-nounst′) ; -NOUNC′ING (-noun′sĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *denuntiare, denunciare ; de* + *nuntiare, nunciare*, to announce, *nuntius* messenger, message.] **1.** To proclaim (esp. an evil) ; of things, to portend. *Archaic.* **2.** To threaten by some outward sign or expression. **3.** To give notice of the termination of (a treaty, etc.). **4.** To invoke censure on ; stigmatize ; accuse; also, to inform against. — **de-nounce′ment** (dē-nouns′mĕnt), *n.* — **de-nounc′er** (dē-noun′sẽr), *n.*

dense (dĕns), *a.* ; DENS′ER (dĕn′sẽr) ; DENS′EST. [L. *densus.*] **1.** Having its parts crowded together; compact; close. **2.** Of ignorance, etc., impenetrable ; hence, of persons, stupid. —

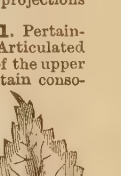
dense′ly, *adv.* — **dense′ness**, *n.*

den′si-ty (dĕn′sĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being dense ; — opposed to *rarity.* **2.** The ratio of mass to bulk or volume ; ratio of the mass of any volume of a substance to the mass of an equal volume of some standard substance, as water, or hydrogen or air.

dent (dĕnt), *n.* [var. of DINT.] Slight depression as from a blow or pressure ; indentation. — **Syn.** See DINT. — *v. t.* To make a dent on ; indent. — *v. i.* To become indented.

dent, *n.* [F., fr. L. *dens, dentis*, tooth.] A toothlike notch, as of a card, gear wheel, etc. ; also, in *pl.*, the projections between a series of such notches.

den′tal (dĕn′tăl), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis*, tooth.] **1.** Pertaining to the teeth or to dentistry. **2.** *Phon.* Articulated with the tip of the tongue applied to the back of the upper front teeth, or to the gum above ; — said of certain consonants, as *t, d, n.* — *n.* A dental consonant.


Dentate Leaf.

den′tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *dentatus.*] Having a toothed margin or toothlike projections.

den′ti-cle (-tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *denticulus.*] A small tooth or projecting point.

den-tic′u-late (dĕn-tĭk′ū-lāt) } *a.* **1.** Having
den-tic′u-lat′ed (-lāt′ĕd) } very small toothlike projections, as a leaf. **2.** *Arch.* Cut into dentils.

den-tic′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* State of being denticulate; also, a diminutive tooth or toothlike projection.

den′ti-form (dĕn′tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dens, dentis*, tooth + *-form.*] Tooth-shaped.

den′ti-frice (-frĭs), *n.* [L. *dentifricium ; dens, dentis*, tooth + *fricare* to rub.] A tooth powder, paste, or wash.

den′til (-tĭl), *n.* [F. (16th century) *dentille.*] *Arch.* A small rectangular block in a series projecting like teeth, as on the under side of a cornice.

den′tine (-tĭn), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, tooth.] *Anat.* A calcareous material composing the main part of a tooth ; ivory.

den′ti-phone (-tĭ-fōn), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, tooth + *-phone.*] An instrument which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound to the auditory nerve, to enable the deaf to hear.

den′tist (-tĭst), *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, tooth.] One whose profession it is to treat the teeth; a dental surgeon.

den′tist-ry (-tĭs-trĭ), *n.* The art or profession of a dentist.

den-ti′tion (dĕn-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *dentitio*, fr. *dentire* to cut teeth.] **1.** The development of teeth ; teething. **2.** The number, kind, and arrangement of teeth of an animal.

de-nud′ate (dē-nūd′āt ; dĕn′ū-dāt), *a.* Bare ; denuded.

den′u-date (dĕn′ū-dāt ; dē-nūd′āt), *v. t.* ; -DAT′ED ; DAT′ING. To denude. — **den′u-da′tion** (dĕn′ū-dā′shŭn ; dē′nū-), *n.*

de-nude′ (dē-nūd′), *v. t.* ; -NUD′ED (-nūd′ĕd) ; -NUD′ING. [L. *denudare ; de* + *nudare* to denude, *nudus* naked.] To divest of all covering ; strip ; *Geol.*, to lay bare, by erosion.

de-nun′ci-ate (-nŭn′shĭ-āt ; -sĭ-āt), *v. t.* [L. *denuntiare, -ciare*, p. p. *-ntus.* See DENOUNCE.] To denounce.

de-nun′ci-a′tion (-sĭ-ā′shŭn ; -shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of denouncing ; as : **a** Proclamation. *Obs.* **b** Announcement, threat, or warning, as of impending evil. **c** Public accusation ; arraignment. **2.** That by which anything is denounced ; a threat of evil ; a public menace or accusation.

de-nun′ci-a-tive (-nŭn′shĭ-ā-tĭv ; -sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Denunciatory ; apt to denounce. — **de-nun′ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

de-nun′ci-a′tor (-ā′tẽr), *n.* One who denounces.

de-nun′ci-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or given to, denunciation ; accusing ; threatening.

de-ny′ (dē-nī′), *v. t.* ; -NIED′ (-nīd′) ; -NY′ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *denegare ; de* + *negare* to deny.] **1.** To declare not to be true ; contradict ; — opposed to *affirm, allow*, or *admit.* **2.** To disclaim connection with or responsibility for ; disown. **3.** To reject as a false conception. **4.** To refuse to grant or gratify, as a request, or one requesting. **5.** To refuse (to do, or to accept, something); decline. *Obs.*

Syn. Gainsay, dispute, oppose, contest, disprove, overthrow. — DENY, CONTRAVENE, CONTROVERT, REFUTE, CONFUTE agree in the idea of opposing by words or arguments. To DENY is to declare to be untrue or untenable; to CONTRAVENE is in general to run counter to or to conflict with (often by act as well as word) ; as, to *deny* a report, *contravene* a

truth. To CONTROVERT is to dispute or oppose; to REFUTE, to disprove or overthrow; to CONFUTE, to prove (a reason or opinion) to be wrong or false, or to overwhelm and put to silence (an opponent) — all by words or arguments; as, to *controvert* a point of law; to *refute* a charge, an argument, an opponent; to *confute* an error, a sophistry.
— *v. i.* To declare an assertion untrue. *Obs. or R.*

de′o-dand (dē′ō-dănd), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *Deo dandum* to be given to God.] A thing to be given or forfeited to God; *Eng. Law*, a thing which having caused the death of a person is forfeited to the crown to be applied to pious uses.

de′o-dar′ (-där′), *n.* [native name, fr. Skr. *dēvadāru*, prop., timber of the gods.] An East Indian species of cedar.

de-o′dor-ize (dē-ō′dẽr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′-ĭng). To deprive of odor, esp. offensive odor. — **de-o′dor-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* — **de-o′dor-iz′er**, *n.*

de-ox′i-dize (-ŏk′sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen; reduce from the state of an oxide.

de-paint′ (dē-pānt′), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *depingere*. See DEPICT.] To paint; picture; depict. *Obs. or Archaic.*

de-part′ (-pärt′), *v. i.* [F. *départir* to divide, *se départir* to depart; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *partir* to part, depart, L. *partire*, *partiri*, to divide, *pars*, *partis*, part.] **1.** To go forth or away; leave; — opp. to *arrive*. **2.** To pass away; die. **3.** To turn aside; deviate; — with *from*. — *v. t.* To leave; depart from. *Archaic.* — *n.* A departure; death. *Obs.*

de-part′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A part or subdivision. **2.** A distinct division or course of something, as of action, study, etc.; sphere; province. **3.** A subdivision of business or official duty; esp., a division of governmental administration. **4.** A territorial division; a district, as one under military regulation. — **de′part-men′tal** (dē′pärt-mĕn′tăl), *a.*

de-par′ture (dē-pär′tūr), *n.* **1.** A departing, or going away; a setting out or beginning. **2.** Death; decease. **3.** Deviation or abandonment, as from or of a course of action. **4.** Distance due east or west made by a ship in its course.

de-pas′ture (dē-pȧs′tūr), *v. t. & i.* To pasture; graze.

de-pend′ (-pĕnd′), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *dependēre*, confused with *pendĕre* to hang, v. t.; *de* + *pendēre*, *pendĕre*, to hang]. **1.** To hang down. **2.** To be pending, or undetermined. **3.** To rely for support; to be conditioned or contingent (*on* or *upon*). **4.** To trust; rely (*on* or *upon*). **5.** To serve; act as a dependent. *Obs.* **6.** To impend. *Obs.*

de-pend′a-ble (-pĕn′dȧ-b'l), *a.* Trustworthy.

de-pend′ant (-dănt). Var. of DEPENDENT.

de-pend′ence (-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of depending or hanging; suspension. **2.** State of being influenced and determined by, or of being conditional on, something else. **3.** State of depending; subjection; inability to provide for one's self. **4.** That which depends; anything attached as subordinate to, or contingent on, something else. **5.** Reliance; trust. **6.** That on which one depends or relies.

de-pend′en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being dependent; dependence. **2.** That which depends. **3.** A subject territory, esp. a distinct, often remote, province.

de-pend′ent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Hanging down. **2.** Relying on something else for support; conditioned; subordinate.

de-pend′ent (-dĕnt), **de-pend′ant** (-dănt), *n.* **1.** That which depends; dependency. **2.** One sustained by another, or relying on another for support or favor.

de-pict′ (-pĭkt′), *v. t.* [L. *depictus*, p. p. of *depingere* to depict; *de* + *pingere* to paint.] **1.** To represent by a picture. **2.** To portray in words; describe. — **de-pic′tion**, *n.*

de-pic′ture (-tūr), *v. t.* To picture; depict.

dep′i-late (dĕp′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [L. *depilatus*, p. p. of *depilare* to depilate; *de* + *pilare* to put forth hairs, *pilus* hair.] To strip of hair. — **dep′i-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* — **de-pil′a-to-ry** (dē-pĭl′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a. & n.*

de-plete′ (dē-plēt′), *v. t.*; -PLET′ED (-plēt′ĕd); -PLET′ING. [L. *deplere* to empty out; *de-* + *plere* to fill.] **1.** To empty or unload, as the vessels of the body, by bloodletting or by purgation. **2.** To exhaust, as of strength. — **de-ple′tion** (-plē′shŭn), *n.* — **de-ple′tive** (-tĭv), *a. & n.*

de-plor′a-ble (-plōr′ȧ-b'l; 57), *a.* Worthy of being deplored; lamentable; sad; grievous. — **de-plor′a-bly**, *adv.*

de-plore′ (dē-plōr′; 57), *v. t.*; -PLORED′ (-plōrd′); -PLOR′ING (-plōr′ĭng). [L. *deplorare*; *de* + *plorare* to cry out, lament.] To feel or express deep grief for; lament; mourn.

Syn. DEPLORE, LAMENT, BEWAIL, BEMOAN. To DEPLORE is to regret profoundly. LAMENT commonly implies a strong or demonstrative expression of sorrow. BEWAIL and BEMOAN imply poignant distress, *bewail* commonly suggesting louder, *bemoan*, more lugubrious expression of grief.

de-ploy′ (dē-ploi′), *v. t. & i.* [F. *déployer*; *dé-* = *dés* (L. *dis-*) + *ployer*, equiv. to *plier* to fold, fr. L. *plicare*.] *Mil.* To extend the front; spread out in front. — *n.* Act of deploying; state of being deployed. — **de-ploy′ment**, *n.*

de-plume′ (-plōōm′; 86), *v. t.*; -PLUMED′ (-plōōmd′); -PLUM′ING (-plōōm′ĭng). [fr. LL., fr. L. *de* + *plumare* to cover with feathers, *pluma* feather.] To strip of feathers; pluck.

de-po′lar-ize (dē-pō′lȧr-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of polarization. — **de-po′lar-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.*

de-pone′ (dē-pōn′), *v. t. & i.*; -PONED′ (-pōnd′); -PON′ING. [L. *deponere*, *depositum*, to put down, LL., to assert under oath; *de* + *ponere* to put.] **1.** To deposit; also, to wager. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To testify under oath; depose.

de-po′nent (-pō′nĕnt), *n.* [L. *deponens*.] **1.** One who testifies under oath, usually in writing. **2.** A deponent verb. — *a. Gram.* Having the form of the passive voice with an active meaning, as certain Latin and Greek verbs.

de-pop′u-late (-pŏp′ū-lāt), *a.* Depopulated. *Archaic.*

de-pop′u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [L. *depopulatus*, p. p., deriv. of *de* + *populari* to ravage, *populus* people.] To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part. — **de-pop′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* — **de-pop′u-la′tor**, *n.*

de-port′ (-pōrt′; 57), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *deportare* to carry away; *de* + *portare* to carry.] **1.** To behave. **2.** To banish; transport; exile. — *n.* Bearing; deportment. *Obs.*

de′por-ta′tion (dē′pōr-tā′shŭn; dĕp′ōr-), *n.* Act of deporting; state of being deported; specifically, removal, from a country, of an alien considered inimical to the public welfare; — disting. from *transportation* and *extradition*.

de-port′ment (dē-pōrt′mĕnt; 57), *n.* Manner of deporting one's self; behavior; demeanor; bearing.

Syn. DEPORTMENT, DEMEANOR, BEARING, PORT, AIR, MIEN, MANNER. DEPORTMENT applies esp. to one's actions in relation to the external, often conventional, amenities of life; DEMEANOR, rather to one's attitude or behavior with reference to others; as, lessons in *deportment*; a polite *demeanor*. BEARING is more particularly the manner of carrying or conducting one's self; as, a military *bearing*. PORT is chiefly elevated or poetical for *bearing*. AIR suggests rather look or appearance, considered (esp.) as peculiar, significant, or expressive; as, an *air* of indifference. In the pl., *air* suggests affectation; as, to put on *airs*. MIEN is chiefly elevated or poetical for *air* or *aspect*. MANNER denotes characteristic or customary mode of acting, esp. as to attitude, gesture, or address; as, something in the boy's *manner* attracted attention. In the pl., *manner* suggests the outward signs of conformity to the conventions of polite intercourse; as, the *manners* of a lady.

de-pos′al (-pōz′ăl), *n.* Act of deposing, as from office.

de-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.*; -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *déposer*, fr. *dé-* (L. *de*) + *poser* to place.] **1.** To remove from a throne or other high station; deprive of office. **2.** To remove. *Obs.* **3.** To say under oath, esp. by an affidavit. **4.** To put under oath; call as witness. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Degrade, reduce. — *v. i.* To bear witness; make deposition.

de-pos′it (-pŏz′ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *depositus*, p. p. of *deponere*. See DEPONE.] **1.** To lodge for safe-keeping or as a pledge; intrust; put on deposit in a bank. **2.** To lay aside; give up. *Obs.* **3.** To lay down; place; to let fall or throw down (as sediment). — *n.* [L. *depositum*.] **1.** Something intrusted to another; esp.: **a** Money lodged with a banker, subject to order. **b** A pledge or security. **2.** That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down. **3.** A depository. **4.** State of being deposited; as, money on *deposit*.

de-pos′i-ta-ry (-ĭ-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The one receiving a deposit. **2.** A storehouse; depository.

dep′o-si′tion (dĕp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn; dē′pō-), *n.* **1.** Act of deposing, as a sovereign. **2.** A testifying or testimony under oath, esp. in writing. **3.** An opinion, example, or statement laid down or asserted; testimony; evidence. **4.** Act of depositing; a putting down or laying aside; a committing for safekeeping; a throwing down; precipitation. **5.** That which is deposited; deposit; sediment.

de-pos′i-tor (dē-pŏz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who makes a deposit.

de-pos′i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** = DEPOSITARY, 1. **2.** Place where anything is deposited, as for storage or sale.

de′pot (dē′pō; dā′pō; dĕp′ō), *n.* [F. *dépôt*, fr. L. *depositum* a deposit. See DEPOSIT.] **1.** *Mil.* **a** A place where ammunition, provisions, etc., are kept. **b** A station where recruits are assembled and trained. **2.** A warehouse; storehouse. **3.** A railroad station. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See STATION.

dep′ra-va′tion (dĕp′rȧ-vā′shŭn; dē′prȧ-), *n.* **1.** Detraction; calumny. *Obs.* **2.** Act of depraving; corruption; depravity. **3.** An influence that depraves. *Obs.*

de-prave' (dē-prāv'), *v. t.;* -PRAVED' (-prāvd'); -PRAV'ING (-prāv'ĭng). [L. *depravare, depravatum; de* + *pravus* crooked, perverse, wicked.] **1.** To speak ill of; malign. *Obs.* **2.** To vitiate; corrupt; pervert; — chiefly with reference to morals. — **Syn.** Contaminate, pollute.

de-praved' (-prāvd'), *p. a.* Characterized by debasement, corruption, or degeneration. — **Syn.** See CORRUPT.

de-prav'i-ty (-prăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being depraved. **2.** A depraved act or practice.

dep're-cate (dĕp'rē-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *deprecari*, p. p. *-atus*, to avert by prayer, deprecate; *de* + *precari* to pray.] **1.** To pray against, as an evil. *Archaic.* **2.** To express disapproval of. — **dep're-cat'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dep're-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **dep're-ca-tive** (dĕp'rē-kā-tĭv), *a.* — **dep're-ca-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.*

de-pre'ci-ate (dē-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *depretiatus*, p. p. of *depretiare* to depreciate; *de* + *pretiare* to prize, *pretium* price.] To lessen in price or estimated value; also, to disparage. — **Syn.** See DECRY.

de-pre'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depreciating; state of being depreciated. — **de-pre'ci-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* — **de-pre'ci-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

dep're-date (dĕp'rē-dāt), *v. t. & i.;* -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [L. *depraedatus*, p. p. of *depraedari* to plunder; *de* + *praedari* to plunder, *praeda* plunder.] To plunder. — **dep're-da'tor**, *n.* — **dep're-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

de-press' (dē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *depressus*, p. p. of *deprimere; de* + *premere* to press.] **1.** To overcome; subjugate; also, to keep down; repress. *Obs.* **2.** To press down; let fall; lower. **3.** To lessen the activity, amount, or the like, of; make dull, as trade, etc. **4.** To lower the pitch of, as the voice. **5.** To lessen in value or price. **6.** To sadden. — **Syn.** Sink, lower, abase, cast down, discourage. See OPPRESS.

de-pressed' (-prĕst'), *a.* **1.** Pressed or forced down; lowered; sunk; hence, dejected, dispirited, etc. **2.** *Bot.* Vertically flattened; concave on the upper surface.

de-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of depressing; state of being depressed. **2.** That which is depressed or is made by depressing, as a hollow. — **de-pres'sive** (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.*

de-pres'sor (dē-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* One that depresses.

dep'ri-va'tion (dĕp'rĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depriving; state of being deprived; privation.

de-prive' (dē-prīv'), *v. t.;* -PRIVED' (-prīvd'); -PRIV'ING (-prĭv'ĭng). [L. *de* + *privare* to bereave, deprive.] **1.** To take away; destroy. *Obs.* **2.** To dispossess; bereave; debar; divest, as of a title to property, or an office or dignity. — **Syn.** Strip, despoil, rob, abridge.

depth (dĕpth), *n.* [from DEEP.] **1.** That which is deep; specifically, the watery deep. **2.** The innermost part of anything; also, the mid time of a dark or cold season. **3.** Quality of being deep; deepness; also, distance from the point of view, as upward from the surface or backward from the front; as, the *depth* of the sky; the *depth* of a body of troops. **4.** Profoundness; degree of intensity. **5.** Lowness of pitch.

dep'u-ta'tion (dĕp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deputing; appointment; delegation. **2.** A person or persons deputed to act in one's behalf; a delegation. **3.** An appointment as gamekeeper. *Obs. or Hist., Eng.*

de-pute' (dē-pūt'), *v. t.;* -PUT'ED (-pūt'ĕd); -PUT'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *deputare* to esteem, consider, in LL., to allot; *de* + *putare* to set in order, think.] **1.** To appoint as deputy; delegate. **2.** To assign as to a deputy.

dep'u-tize (dĕp'ū-tīz), *v. t.* To depute. *Chiefly U. S.*

dep'u-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *député*, prop. p. p.] **1.** One appointed to act for another; a substitute in office; delegate. **2.** A member of a legislative chamber of deputies. — **Syn.** Representative, legate, envoy, agent, factor.

de-rac'i-nate (dē-răs'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [F. *déraciner; dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *racine* root.] To pluck up by the roots; extirpate. *Rare.*

de-rail' (-rāl'), *v. t.* [F. *dérailler; dé* (L. *dis-*) + *rail* rail.] To cause to run off the rails. — **de-rail'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

de-range' (dē-rānj'), *v. t.;* -RANGED' (-rānjd'); -RANG'ING (-rān'jĭng). [fr. F., fr. *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *ranger* to range.] **1.** To disarrange; disturb. **2.** To render insane. — **Syn.** Disorder, displace, confuse, discompose, ruffle, disconcert.

de-ranged' (-rānjd'), *p. a.* Disordered; insane.

de-range'ment (-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* Act of deranging; state of being deranged; esp., mental disorder; insanity. — **Syn.** Disorder, confusion; lunacy, madness, mania.

de-ray' (-rā'), *n.* [OF. *desrei; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *rei* order.] Disorder; esp., disorderly merriment. *Archaic.*

Der'by (dûr'bĭ; *in England usually* där'bĭ, *the southern English pron.*), *n.* **1.** A certain race (instituted by an Earl of Derby in 1780) for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom (near London), England. **2.** [*l. c.*] A stiff felt hat usually with a dome-shaped crown.

der'e-lict (dĕr'ē-lĭkt), *a.* [L. *derelictus*, p. p. of *derelinquere* to abandon; *de* + *relinquere* to leave.] **1.** Abandoned by the natural owner or guardian. **2.** Unfaithful; neglectful. *Chiefly U. S.* — *n.* **1.** *Law.* **a** A thing voluntarily abandoned, esp. a vessel at sea. **b** A tract of land left dry by water receding from its bed. **2.** A person abandoned, or without the pale of respectable society. **3.** One guilty of unfaithfulness to duty. *Chiefly U. S.*

der'e-lic'tion (-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A forsaking; abandonment. **2.** A failure in duty. **3.** State of being abandoned.

de-ride' (dē-rīd'), *v. t.;* -RID'ED (-rīd'ĕd); -RID'ING. [L. *deridere, derisum; de* + *ridēre* to laugh.] To laugh at with contempt; mock. — **Syn.** Insult, taunt, jeer, banter, rally. See RIDICULE. — **de-rid'er** (-rīd'ẽr), *n.*

de-ris'i-ble (-rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of derision or scorn.

de-ri'sion (-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deriding; state of being derided; mockery. **2.** An object that is derided. — **Syn.** Scorn, mockery, contempt, insult, ridicule.

de-ri'sive (-rī'sĭv), *a.* Expressing, or serving for, derision. — **de-ri'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ri'sive-ness**, *n.*

de-ri'so-ry (dē-rī'sō-rĭ), *a.* Derisive.

de-riv'a-ble (-rīv'ā-b'l), *a.* That can be derived.

der'i-va'tion (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of deriving anything from a source. **2.** That from which a thing is derived; origin; extraction. **3.** *Philol.* Development of a word from its more original or radical elements; also, a statement of the origin and history of a word.

de-riv'a-tive (dē-rĭv'ā-tĭv), *a.* Derived, transmitted, or deduced; hence, not radical, original, or fundamental. — *n.* That which is derived. — **de-riv'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

de-rive' (-rīv'), *v. t.;* -RIVED' (-rīvd'); -RIV'ING (-rīv'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *derivare; de* + *rivus* stream, brook.] **1.** To receive, as from a source; obtain by descent or transmission; deduce. **2.** To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of, as of a word. — *v. i.* To originate; proceed.

-derm. A suffix signifying *skin, integument, covering*, fr. Gr. δέρμα, *-ατος*, skin.

der'ma (dûr'mȧ), *n.* [see -DERM.] *Anat.* The sensitive layer of the skin beneath the epidermis. — **der'mal** (-mȧl), *a.*

der'ma-tol'o-gy (-mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, *-ατος*, skin + *-logy.*] Science treating of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases. — **der'ma-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

der'mis (-mĭs), *n. Anat.* The derma. — **der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

dern (*Scot.* dĕrn), *a.* [AS. *derne, dyrne, dierne.*] Hidden; concealed. *Archaic or Scot.*

der'ni-er (dûr'nĭ-ẽr; *F.* dĕr'nyā'), *a.* [F., fr. OF., fr. LL.; L. *de* + *retro* back, backward.] Last; final. — ‖ **der'nier' res-sort'** (dĕr'nyā' rĕ-sōr'') [F.], last resort or expedient.

der'o-gate (dĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *derogatus*, p. p. of *derogare* to derogate; *de* + *rogare* to ask, ask the people about a law.] **1.** To annul (a law) in part. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To lessen in value, rank, influence, etc.; detract from; disparage. — *v. i.* To take away; detract; — usually with *from.* — (-gāt), *a.* Derogated. *Rare.* — **der'o-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

de-rog'a-tive (dē-rŏg'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Derogatory.

de-rog'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to derogate; detracting; — with *from, to*, or *unto.* — **de-rog'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **de-rog'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

der'rick (dĕr'ĭk), *n.* [orig., a gallows or hangman or hanging, from a hangman named *Derrick.*] Any of various hoisting apparatus employing a tackle rigged at the end of a spar or beam.

der'ring do' (dĕr'ĭng dōō'). Daring; desperate courage; — used as an (erroneous) archaism.

der'rin-ger (dĕr'ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [after the American inventor.] A short-barreled pocket pistol, of large caliber.

der'vish (dûr'vĭsh), *n.* [Per. *dervēsh.*] A member of any of various Mohammedan orders taking vows of poverty and austerity, and living in monasteries or wandering as friars.

des'cant (dĕs'kănt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL.; L. *dis-* + *cantus* singing, melody, *canere* to sing.] **1.** *Music.* The art of composing or singing part music; the music so composed or sung. **2.** The soprano or treble. **3.** A discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air; dissertation.

des-cant' (dĕs-kănt'), *v. i.* To discourse with fullness and particularity; discourse at large. — **Syn.** See EXPATIATE.

de-scend' (dĕ-sĕnd'), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *descendere, descensum; de* + *scandere* to climb.] **1.** To pass or come down from a higher to a lower place, station, scale, etc.; hence, to pass from a more distant point to one nearer; — the opposite of *ascend*. **2.** To make an attack or incursion, esp. suddenly or with violence. **3.** To pass from the more general or important to the particular or less important. **4.** To come down to a humbler or lower rank, place, etc. **5.** To come down, as from a source or stock; fall or pass by inheritance. — *v. t.* To go down upon or along.

de-scend'ant (dĕ-sĕn'dănt), *a.* Descendent. — *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely; — opposed to *ancestor* or *ascendant*.

de-scend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Descending; falling. **2.** Proceeding from an ancestor or source.

de-scend'i-ble (-dĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That may descend, as an estate. **2.** Capable of being descended.

de-scen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Descent. *Now Rare.*

de-scent' (-sĕnt'), *n.* [F. *descente*, fr. *descendre* to descend.] **1.** Act of descending; change from higher to lower. **2.** Incursion; sudden attack. **3.** Progress downward, as in station, virtue, etc. **4.** Derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage; also, a generation. **5.** *Law.* Transmission of an estate by inheritance. **6.** That which is descended; issue. **7.** Inclination downward; slope; a descending way. — **Syn.** Degradation; extraction; assault, invasion.

de-scrib'a-ble (dĕ-skrīb'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *describere, descriptum; de* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To represent by words written or spoken; give an account of. **2.** To trace or traverse the outline of, as of a circle. **3.** By confusion, for DESCRY. — **Syn.** Set forth, relate, recount, narrate, sketch, express; depict, portray, delineate, characterize. — **de-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.*

de-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or result of describing. **2.** A class; kind; sort. — **Syn.** Account, relation, narrative, narration, sketch; definition, delineation, representation; kind, sort. — **de-scrip'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* — **de-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **de-scrip'tive-ness**, *n.*

de-scry' (-skrī'), *v. t.*; -SCRIED' (-skrīd'); -SCRY'ING. **1.** To spy out or discover by the eye; espy; discern. **2.** To disclose. *Obs.* — *n.* Discovery, as of a distant army. *Obs.*

Des'de-mo'na (dĕz'dĕ-mō'nă), *n.* See OTHELLO.

des'e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v. t.*; -CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); -CRAT'ING. [L. *desecratus*, p. p. of *desecrare* to consecrate; but taken in the sense of, to divest of a sacred character; *de* + *sacrare* to consecrate, *sacer* sacred.] To divert from a sacred purpose; violate; profane. — **Syn.** See PROFANATION. — **des'e-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.* — **des'e-cra'tor** (-krā'tẽr), *n.*

de-sert' (dĕ-zûrt'), *n.* [OF. *deserte* merit, recompense, *deservir* to merit. See DESERVE.] **1.** Worthiness of reward or punishment; merit or demerit. **2.** That which is deserved; due reward or punishment.

Syn. DESERT, MERIT, WORTH. DESERT stresses the idea of something due. MERIT suggests more, WORTH most, of intrinsic excellence.

des'ert, *a.* **1.** (*pron.* dĕ-zûrt'). Deserted; forsaken. *Archaic.* **2.** Of or pert. to a desert; waste; barren; wild.

de-sert' (dĕ-zûrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To leave (esp. something which one should stay by); abandon. **2.** *Mil.* To abandon (the service) without leave. — **Syn.** See ABANDON. — *v. i.* To abandon a service without leave. — **de-sert'er** (-zûr'tẽr), *n.*

de-ser'tion (-zûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deserting. **2.** State of being forsaken; desolation.

de-serve' (-zûrv'), *v. t.*; -SERVED' (-zûrvd'); -SERV'ING. [OF. *deservir* to merit, L. *deservire* to serve zealously; *de* + *servire* to serve.] To earn by service; merit; be entitled to. — *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense. — **de-serv'er**, *n.*

de-serv'ed-ly (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* According to desert.

de-serv'ing (-vĭng), *n.* Desert; merit. — *p. a.* Meritorious; worthy. — **de-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

des'ha-bille' (dĕz'ă-bē'l'), *n.* See DISHABILLE.

des'ic-cant (dĕs'ĭ-kănt; dē-sĭk'ănt), *a.* Drying; desiccative. — *n.* *Med.* An agent for drying up a sore.

des'ic-cate (dĕs'ĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CATING. [L. *desiccatus*, p. p. of *desiccare* to dry up; *de* + *siccare* to dry, *siccus* dry.] To dry up; preserve by drying, as fish. — **des'ic-ca'tion** (dĕs'ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **des'ic-ca-tive** (dĕs'ĭ-kā-tĭv; dē-sĭk'ă-tĭv), *a. & n.* — **des'ic-ca'tor**, *n.*

de-sid'er-a'ta (dē-sĭd'ẽr-ā'tă), *n.*, *pl.* of DESIDERATUM.

de-sid'er-ate (-sĭd'ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *desideratus*, p. p. of *desiderare* to desire, miss.] To desire; feel the want of; lack. — **de-sid'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **de-sid'er-a-tive** (-ă-tĭv), *a. & n.*

de-sid'er-a'tum (-ā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ATA (-tă). [L.] Anything desired or lacking; a want felt and acknowledged.

de-sign' (-zīn'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *designare* to designate; *de* + *signare* to mark, mark out, *signum* mark.] **1.** To intend or purpose; outline, as action. **2.** To indicate; show; appoint. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To draw in outline; sketch. **4.** To create or produce, as painting; form in idea; project. — *v. i.* To produce a plan for anything. — *n.* **1.** A plan; an idea intended to be expressed in visible form or carried into action. **2.** Purpose, as in adaptation of means to an end; aim; object. **3.** A preliminary sketch of something to be executed, as of a picture; a plan. **4.** Arrangement of details. **5.** A piece of decorative art considered as to its form, colors, etc. — **Syn.** Aim, object, end. See INTENTION; PLAN.

des'ig-nate (dĕs'ĭg-nāt; dĕz'-), *v.t.*; -NAT'ED; -NAT'ING. **1.** To mark out and make known; indicate; show; specify. **2.** To name. — **Syn.** Denominate, style, entitle, describe.

des'ig-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of designating. **2.** That which designates; distinctive title; appellation. **3.** Signification, as of a word. — **Syn.** See NAME. — **des'ig-na-tive** (dĕs'ĭg-nā-tĭv; dĕz'-), *a. & n.* — **des'ig-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.*

de-sign'ed-ly (dē-zī'nĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By design; purposely.

de-sign'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who designs; a contriver; also, a schemer. **2.** One who produces original works of art.

de-sign'ing, *n.* Act or art of one who designs. — *a.* Planning; esp., artful; scheming. — **de-sign'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-sign'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Design or designing. *Obs.*

de-sir'a-ble (-zīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy of desire or longing; pleasing; agreeable. — **de-sir'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **de-sir'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-sir'a-bly** (-ă-blĭ), *adv.*

de-sire' (dē-zīr'), *v. t.*; -SIRED' (-zīrd'); -SIR'ING (-zīr'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *desiderare.*] **1.** To long for; covet. **2.** To express a wish for; ask.

Syn. DESIRE, WISH, WANT are arranged in the order of formality of use, *want* being chiefly colloquial. DESIRE (emphasizing strength or ardor of feeling) is the stronger term; WISH (often directed toward the unattainable), the broader; WANT (see LACK) often suggests imperiousness of craving or need; as, he shall have his heart's *desire*; I *want* work. — *n.* **1.** Act of desiring; longing. **2.** Anything desired; an object of longing. — **Syn.** Craving, inclination, eagerness, aspiration, longing. — **de-sir'er** (-zīr'ẽr), *n.*

de-sir'ous (-zīr'ŭs), *a.* Feeling, or characterized by, desire; solicitous; covetous.

des-ist' (-zĭst'; -sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *desistere; de* + *sistere* to stand, stop, *stare* to stand.] To cease to proceed or act; stop.

desk (dĕsk), *n.* A table, frame, or case with a sloping or a flat top for the use of writers or readers.

des'o-late (dĕs'ŏ-lāt), *a.* [L. *desolatus*, p. p. of *desolare* to leave alone, forsake; *de* + *solare* to make lonely, *solus* alone.] **1.** Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; deserted; hence, gloomy. **2.** Laid waste; in a ruinous or neglected state. **3.** Left alone; forsaken. — **Syn.** Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste. See SOLITARY. — (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. **1.** To make desolate; ravage. **2.** To forsake; leave alone. **3.** To make joyless or wretched. — **des'o-late-ly**, *adv.* — **des'o-late-ness**, *n.* — **des'o-lat'er** (-lāt'ẽr), **des'o-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

des'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of desolating; state of being desolated. **2.** A place wasted and forsaken. **3.** Loneliness. — **Syn.** Waste, ruin, destruction, havoc, devastation, ravage; sadness, melancholy, gloom, gloominess.

de-spair' (dĕ-spâr'), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *desperare; de* + *sperare* to hope.] To be hopeless; give up hope. — *v. t.* To despair of. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** Loss of hope; hopelessness. **2.** That which is despaired of, or which causes despair. — **Syn.** Desperation. See DESPONDENCY.

de-spair'ing, *p. a.* Feeling or expressing despair; hopeless. — **Syn.** See HOPELESS. — **de-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.*

des-patch', des-patch'er, etc. Vars. of DISPATCH, etc.

des'per-a'do (dĕs'pẽr-ā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). [OSp. *desperado*, p. p.] A reckless criminal or ruffian.

des'per-ate (dĕs'pẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *desperatus*, p. p. of *desperare.* See DESPAIR.] **1.** Without hope; given to de-

spair. *Archaic.* **2.** Beyond or almost beyond hope; causing despair; past cure, or extremely precarious. **3.** Proceeding from, suggested by, or expressing, despair. — **Syn.** Despairing, desponding; rash, headlong, precipitate; irretrievable, forlorn; mad, furious, frantic. See HOPELESS. — **des'per-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **des'per-ate-ness,** *n.*

des'per-a'tion (dĕs'pĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of despairing; a giving up of hope; state of despair; hopelessness leading to extreme recklessness. — **Syn.** See DESPONDENCY.

des'pi-ca-ble (dĕs'pĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *despicabilis*, fr. *despicari* to despise.] Fit or deserving to be despised; contemptible. — **Syn.** Mean, vile, worthless, paltry, sordid, low, base. See CONTEMPTIBLE. — **des'pi-ca-bly,** *adv.*

de-spight'. Obs. var. of DESPITE.

de-spise' (dĕ-spīz'), *v. t.*; -SPISED' (-spīzd'); -SPIS'ING (-spīz'-ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *despicere, despectum*, to despise; *de* + *spicere, specere*, to look.] To look down upon with disfavor or contempt; contemn; scorn.

Syn. Disregard, slight, scout, spurn. — DESPISE, CONTEMN, SCORN, DISDAIN. TO DESPISE is to regard as mean, petty, or contemptible; as, to *despise* meanness, petty adversaries. CONTEMN is now bookish; it applies to objects or qualities (rarely to persons) deemed contemptible. SCORN implies quick, indignant, or profound contempt; as, to *scorn* dishonorable advantage. DISDAIN suggests pride and haughtiness (sometimes unwarrantable), or aversion to what is base.

de-spite' (-spīt'), *n.* [OF. *despit*, L *despectus* contempt, fr. *despicere.* See DESPISE.] **1.** Scorn; contempt; malice. **2.** An act of insult, malice, or defiance. — *v. t.*; -SPIT'ED (-spit'ĕd); -SPIT'ING. **1.** To despise. **2.** To vex; annoy; offend. *Obs.* — *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. — **Syn.** See NOTWITHSTANDING.

de-spite'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of despite; insulting; malicious. — **de-spite'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **de-spite'ful-ness,** *n.*

des-pit'e-ous (dĕs-pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* [for *despitous.*] Feeling or showing despite; malicious. — **des-pit'e-ous-ly,** *adv.*

de-spoil' (dē-spoil'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *despoliare, despoliatum; de* + *spoliare* to strip, rob, *spolium* spoil.] To strip of belongings; plunder; rob; divest (*of*). — **Syn.** Bereave, rifle. — **de-spoil'er,** *n.* — **de-spoil'ment,** *n.*

de-spo'li-a'tion (-spō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Spoliation.

de-spond' (-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [L. *despondēre, -sponsum*, to promise away, give up, lose (courage); *de* + *spondēre* to promise solemnly.] To be much disheartened.

de-spond'ence (-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* Despondency.

de-spond'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Loss of hope and cessation of effort; discouragement; depression; dejection.

Syn. DESPONDENCY, DESPAIR, DESPERATION. DESPONDENCY implies discouragement or depression, due to partial or temporary abandonment of hope; DESPAIR denotes utter loss of hope; DESPERATION, such despair as impels to violent or desperate action.

de-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *despondens*, p. pr.] Marked by, or given to, despondency. — **de-spond'ent-ly,** *adv.*

de-spond'ing, *p. a.* Despondent. — **de-spond'ing-ly,** *adv.*

des'pot (dĕs'pŏt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. δεσπότης lord.] An absolute ruler; autocrat; now usually, a tyrant.

des-pot'ic (dĕs-pŏt'ĭk) } *a.* Having the character of, or
des-pot'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to, a despot; tyrannical; arbitrary. — **des-pot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-i-cal-ness,** *n.*

Syn. AUTOCRATIC, DESPOTIC, TYRANNICAL, TYRANNOUS. AUTOCRATIC implies assumption or exercise of absolute power or authority; it is not necessarily a term of opprobrium. DESPOTIC implies the arbitrary (often imperious) exercise, TYRANNICAL, the abuse, of absolute power. TYRANNOUS is more often used of things than of persons.

des'pot-ism (dĕs'pŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* The power, spirit, principles, or government of a despot; tyranny; autocracy.

de-spu'mate (dē-spū'māt; dĕs'pū-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT-ED (-māt-ĕd); -MAT-ING. [L. *despumatus*, p. p. of *despumare* to skim; *de* + *spumare* to foam, *spuma* froth.] To skim. — *v. i.* To throw off impurities in spume or scum.

des'qua-mate (dĕs'kwă-māt; dē-skwā'māt), *v. i.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. [L. *desquamatus*, p. p. of *desquamare* to scale off; *de* + *squama* scale.] *Med.* To peel off in scales. — **des'qua-ma'tion** (dĕs'kwă-mā'shŭn), *n.*

des-sert' (dē-zûrt'), *n.* [F., fr. *desservir* to remove from the table, clear the table; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *servir* to serve.] A service of fruits or sweetmeats, or, in the United States, often of pastry or puddings, at the close of a repast.

des'ti-na'tion (dĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of destining, or appointing. **2.** Purpose for which anything is destined; ultimate design. **3.** The place set for the end of a journey, or to which something is sent.

des'tine (dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.*; -TINED (-tĭnd); -TIN-ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *destinare.*] **1.** To decree beforehand, as by divine will; predetermine; foreordain. **2.** To appoint (to) or design (for a given end, use, or purpose). — **Syn.** Ordain, determine, intend, devote, consecrate, doom.

des'ti-ny (-tĭ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; lot; doom. **2.** The predetermined course of events, often conceived as a resistless power or agency; fate. **3.** [*cap.*] The goddess of destiny; in *pl.*, the three Fates. See FATE, *n.*

Syn. Fortune, lot. — DESTINY, FATE, DOOM. DESTINY stresses the idea of what is irrevocable; FATE, the idea of immutable or ruthless, often blind, necessity; DOOM, that of final, esp. unhappy or calamitous, award or fate.

des'ti-tute (-tūt), *a.* [L. *destitutus*, p. p. of *destituere* to set away, leave alone, forsake; *de* + *statuere* to set.] Bereft or not in possession (of something needed or desired); lacking. — **Syn.** See DEVOID.

des'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* State of being destitute; lack; extreme poverty; utter want. — **Syn.** See POVERTY.

des'trer (dĕs'trĕr), **des'tri-er** (dĕs'trĭ-ĕr; dĕs-trēr'), *n.* [OF. *destrier*, fr. L. *dextra* on the right side, on which the squire led his master's horse.] A war horse. *Archaic.*

de-stroy' (dē-stroi'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *destruere, -structum; de* + *struere* to pile up, build.] **1.** To unbuild; to break up the structure and organic existence of; demolish. **2.** To kill; slay. **3.** To counteract; nullify.

Syn. DESTROY, DEMOLISH, ANNIHILATE. DESTROY is the most general term. That is DEMOLISHED which had possessed a mass or structure; that is ANNIHILATED which is reduced (really or virtually) to nothing, or of which the collective existence or distinctive form or aspect is destroyed.

de-stroy'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that destroys.

de-struct'i-ble (-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to destruction.

de-struc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of destroying; demolition; ruin. **2.** State of being destroyed. **3.** A destroyer. — **Syn.** Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, extinction, devastation, downfall, extermination, havoc.

de-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Causing destruction; ruinous. **2.** Designed or tending to destroy or clear away; as, *destructive* criticism. — **Syn.** Mortal, deadly, fatal, baleful, pernicious. — **de-struc'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-struc'tive-ness,** *n.*

des'ue-tude (dĕs'wē-tūd), *n.* [L. *desuetudo*, fr. *desuescere* to become disused; *de* + *suescere* to become accustomed.] **1.** Discontinuance. *Obs.* **2.** State of disuse.

des'ul-to-ry (dĕs'ŭl-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *desultorius*, fr. *desultor* leaper, *desilire, desultum*, to leap down; *de* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** Jumping, or passing, from one thing to another, without rational connection; aimless. **2.** Being out of course or by the way; constituting a digression. — **Syn.** Rambling, roving, immethodical, discursive, inconstant, unsettled, slight, hasty, loose. See CURSORY. — **des'ul-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **des'ul-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

de-tach' (dē-tăch'), *v. t.* [F. *détacher.*] To part; separate; disunite; disengage. — **Syn.** Sever, disjoin; withdraw, draw off. — **de-tach'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **de-tach'a-ble,** *a.*

de-tached' (-tăcht'), *p. a.* Separate; unconnected.

de-tach'ment (-tăch'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of detaching; state of being detached. **2.** That which is detached, as troops sent from the main body on special service.

de-tail' (dē-tāl'; dē'tāl), *n.* [F. *détail*, fr. *détailler* to cut in pieces, tell in detail; *dé-* (L. *de*) + *tailler* to cut.] **1.** A minute portion; particular; item; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** *Mil.* Act of detailing; also, the person or body detailed. — **in detail,** item by item; circumstantially. — (dē-tāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To relate in particulars; report minutely and distinctly. **2.** *Chiefly Mil.* To tell off or appoint for a particular service, as an officer.

de-tain' (dē-tān'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *detinere, detentum; de* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To keep back; withhold, as what is due. **2.** To restrain from proceeding; delay. — **Syn.** Retain; stop, stay, arrest, check, retard, hinder. See DELAY. — **de-tain'er,** *n.* — **de-tain'ment,** *n.*

de-tain'er, *n.* [OF. inf. *detenir* used as a n.] *Law.* **a** A keeping in one's possession, esp. of what is another's. **b** A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

de-tect' (-tĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *detectus*, p. p. of *detegere* to uncover, detect; *de* + *tegere* to cover.] **1.** To uncover; reveal. *Obs.* **2.** To discover (something obscure); find out; expose. — **de-tect'er, de-tec'tor** (-tĕk'tĕr), *n.*

de-tect'a-ble (-tĕk'tă-b'l), **-i-ble** (-tĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de-tec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* A detecting; state of being detected.

de-tec′tive (dē̇-tĕk′tĭv), *a.* **1.** Fitted for, serving towards, or used for, detection. **2.** Relating to, or characteristic of, detectives or detection. — *n.* One whose occupation it is to detect concealed matters, as crimes.

de-tent′ (-tĕnt′), *n.* [F. *détente*, fr. *détendre* to unbend, relax; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *tendre* to stretch, L. *tendere.*] *Mech.* That which locks or unlocks a movement, as a pawl.

de-ten′tion (-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of detaining; state of being detained. **2.** Confinement; custody.

de-ter′ (-tûr′), *v. t.;* -TERRED′ (-tûrd′); -TER′RING. [L. *deterrere; de + terrere* to frighten, terrify.] To turn aside or discourage, or to hinder or prevent by fear.

de-terge′ (-tûrj), *v. t.;* -TERGED′ (-tûrjd′); -TERG′ING (-tûr′jĭng). [L. *detergere, detersum; de + tergere* to wipe off.] To cleanse; purge away, as foul matter. — **de-ter′gent** (-tûr′jĕnt), *a. & n.*

de-te′ri-o-rate (-tē′rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t. & i.;* -RAT′ED; -RAT′ING. [L. *deterioratus*, p. p. of *deteriorare* to deteriorate, *deterior* worse.] To make or grow worse; impair; degenerate.

de-te′ri-o-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of deteriorating, or state of being deteriorated.

Syn. Degradation, debasement, declension, decline, perversion, decay.—DETERIORATION, DEGENERATION, DECADENCE agree in the idea of becoming worse. DETERIORATION implies impairment of quality, character, or value. DEGENERATION suggests declension from a higher to a lower type or kind. DECADENCE implies a falling away in excellence.

de-ter′ment (-tûr′mĕnt), *n.* A deterring; that which deters.

de-ter′mi-na-ble (-mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being determined, or definitely ascertained. **2.** Terminable.

de-ter′mi-nant (-nănt), *n.* That which determines.

de-ter′mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *determinatus*, p. p. See DETERMINE.] **1.** Having defined limits; fixed, as by a rule; established; definite. **2.** Conclusive; decisive. — **determinate inflorescence**, *Bot.*, a form of inflorescence in which the primary, as well as each secondary, axis is terminated by a flower. The cyme is the principal type, and the direction of development is from center to circumference. — **de-ter′mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ter′mi-nate-ness**, *n.*

de-ter′mi-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of determining; state of being determined. **2.** The quality of mind which readily reaches definite conclusions. — **Syn.** Conclusion; delimitation, classification; resolution. See DECISION.

de-ter′mi-na-tive (-tûr′mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Having power or tendency to determine. — **de-ter′mi-na-tive-ness**, *n.*

de-ter′mine (-mĭn), *v. t.;* -MINED (-mĭnd); -MIN-ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *determinare, determinatum; de + terminare* to limit, *terminus* limit.] **1.** To fix the boundaries or limit of; limit; bound. **2.** To bring to a conclusion; settle by authoritative or judicial sentence; decide, as a legal case. **3.** To resolve or to cause to resolve; have, or cause to come to, a conclusion or decision; decide definitely. **4.** To fix the form or character of beforehand; ordain. **5.** To impel; give direction or impulse to. **6.** To obtain knowledge of as to character, location, quantity, etc.; as, to *determine* the exact place.— *v. i.* To come to a decision; decide; resolve.

de-ter′mined (-mĭnd), *p. a.* Decided; resolute.

de-ter′rent (-tĕr′ĕnt; -tûr′ĕnt), *a.* Serving to deter. — *n.* That which deters or prevents. — **de-ter′rence** (-ĕns), *n.*

de-ter′sive (-tûr′sĭv), *a. & n.* Detergent.

de-test′ (-tĕst′), *v. t.* [L. *detestare, detestatum*, and *detestari*, to curse while calling a deity to witness, execrate, detest; *de + testari* to be a witness, *testis* witness.] To hate intensely; abhor; abominate; loathe. — **Syn.** See HATE.

de-test′a-ble (-tĕs′tȧ-b'l), *a* Worthy of being detested; abominable; odious. — **Syn.** Hateful, execrable, abhorred. — **de-test′a-bil′i-ty** (-tȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **de-test′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-test′a-bly**, *adv.*

de′tes-ta′tion (dē′tĕs-tā′shŭn; dĕt′ĕs-), *n.* **1.** Act or feeling of detesting; loathing. **2.** That which is detested.

de-throne′ (dē-thrōn′), *v. t.;* -THRONED′ (-thrōnd′); -THRON′ING. To depose from a throne. — **de-throne′ment**, *n.*

det′i-nue (dĕt′ĭ-nū), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *detenir* to detain.] *Law.* Detention of something due.

det′o-nate (dĕt′ō-nāt; dē′tō-), *v. i. & t.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [L. *detonare*, v. i., to thunder down; *de + tonare* to thunder.] To explode with a sudden report. — **det′o-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* — **det′o-na′tor** (-nā′tẽr), *n.*

de-tour′ (dē-tōōr′), *or* ‖ **dé′tour′** (dā′tōōr′), *n.* [F. *détour*, fr. *détourner* to turn aside; *dé-* (L. *dis-*) + *tourner* to turn.] A turning; deviation from a direct course.

de-tract′ (dē-trăkt′), *v. t.* [L. *detractus*, p. p. of *detrahere* to detract; *de + trahere* to draw.] **1.** To withdraw; subtract. **2.** To take credit or reputation from; defame. — **Syn.** Derogate, disparage, depreciate, asperse, vilify, traduce. — *v. i.* To take away a part or something, esp. from one's credit or reputation; to derogate.

de-trac′tion (dē-trăk′shŭn), *n.* A taking away or withdrawing; esp., a taking away from the reputation of another; depreciation; calumny. — **Syn.** Disparagement, derogation; slander, libel, aspersion, defamation, censure.

de-trac′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to detract; defamatory.

de-trac′tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who detracts.

det′ri-ment (dĕt′rĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, fr. *deterere, detritum*, to rub away; *de + terere* to rub.] Injury or damage, or that which causes it; mischief; harm. — **Syn.** Loss, damage, disadvantage, prejudice.

det′ri-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a.* Hurtful or harmful. — **Syn.** Injurious, prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious. — **det′ri-men′tal-ly**, *adv.*

de-tri′tion (dē-trĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A rubbing off or away.

de-tri′tus (-trī′tŭs), *n.* [L., a rubbing away.] **1.** *Geol.* Alluvial material worn off from solid bodies. **2.** Hence: Any product of disintegration. — **de-tri′tal** (dē-trī′tăl), *a.*

de-trun′cate (-trŭŋ′kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED; -CAT-ING. [L. *detruncatus*, p. p., deriv. of *de + truncare* to maim, cut off.] To shorten by cutting; lop off. — **de′trun-ca′tion**, *n.*

Deu-ca′li-on and **Pyr′rha** (dū-kā′lĭ-ŏn, pĭr′ȧ). [L. *Deucalion*, fr. Gr. Δευκαλίων; L. *Pyrrha*, fr. Gr. Πυρρα.] *Class. Myth.* A king and queen of Thessaly, the only human pair that survived a great deluge sent by Zeus. They floated in a ship for nine days, came to rest on a mountain, and, in obedience to an oracle, cast behind them stones from which sprang men and women.

deuce (dūs), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *duos*, acc. of *duo.*] **1.** Two; a card or a die with two spots. **2.** A certain tie score in lawn tennis. **3.** [Prob. fr. *deuce*, two at dice as the lowest throw.] Bad luck; the devil; — an expletive.

deuce ace. A throw, with two dice, of deuce and ace; hence, this being a low throw, bad luck.

deu′ter-og′a-my (dū′tẽr-ŏg′ȧ-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. δευτερογαμια; δεύτερος second + γάμος marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first spouse.

Deu′ter-on′o-my (-ŏn′ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. Δευτερονόμιον; δεύτερος second + νόμος law.] The fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains a repetition of the law of Moses.

dev′as-tate (dĕv′ȧs-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING. [L. *devastatus*, p. p. of *devastare* to devastate; *de + vastare* to lay waste, *vastus* waste.] To lay waste; desolate. — **Syn.** Waste, demolish, plunder, pillage. See RAVAGE. — **dev′as-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.* — **dev′as-ta′tor** (-tā′tẽr), *n.*

de-vel′op (dē-vĕl′ŏp), *v. t.;* -OPED (-ŏpt); -OP-ING. [fr. F. & OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + OF. *voloper* to wrap.] **1.** To lay open or unfold by degrees or in detail; disclose; reveal; discover. **2.** To unfold more completely; evolve the possibilities of; make active (something latent); as, to *develop* our resources. **3.** To form or expand by or as by a process of growth; as, to *develop* the mind. **4.** *Photog.* To subject to the action of chemical agents to bring out the latent image on a sensitized surface; also, to render visible in this way. — **Syn.** Uncover; promote, project; exhibit. — *v. i.* **1.** To advance to a more complex form; evolve. **2.** To become apparent gradually, as a photographic image. — **de-vel′op-a-ble**, *a.* — **de-vel′op-er**, *n.*

de-vel′op-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of developing; also, result of developing, or a developed state; as, the *development* of a plan, of an animal from embryo to maturity, of a musical theme, etc. — **de-vel′op-men′tal** (-mĕn′tăl), *a.*

de-vest′ (-vĕst′), *v. t.* [L. *devestire; de + vestire* to dress.] To undress; hence, to divest; strip. *Obs.*

de′vi-ate (dē′vĭ-āt), *v. i.;* -AT′ED (āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *deviare* to deviate; *de + viare* to go, travel, *via* way.] To turn aside, as from a course or method; stray; err; digress. — **Syn.** Wander, depart, diverge, deflect, swerve, veer. — **de′vi-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* — **de′vi-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n.*

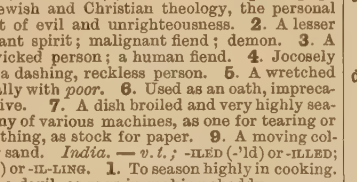
de-vice′ (dē-vīs′), *n.* [fr. OF. *devis* division, plan, wish, difference. Confused with ME. *devise*, fr. OF. *devise*. Both F. words are fr. *deviser*. See DEVISE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is devised, or formed by design; contrivance; scheme; often, a scheme to deceive; stratagem. **2.** An emblematic design, esp. one used as a heraldic bearing. **3.** Will; desire. *Obs.*, except in phrases; as, left to his own *devices*. **4.** Act or power of devising; invention.

Syn. Design, project, expedient, shift; tool, instrument, adjunct. — DEVICE, CONTRIVANCE, APPLIANCE. DEVICE im-

plies ingenuity or cleverness of invention; CONTRIVANCE, rather skill in adapting means to end; APPLIANCE, utility for a given purpose. *Device* and (less often) *contrivance* may be used in a bad sense.

dev'il (dĕv'l), *n.* [AS. *déofol*, *déoful*, fr. L. *diabolus*, Gr. διάβολος, lit., slanderer, fr. διαβάλλειν to slander, orig., to throw across; διά across + βάλλειν to throw.] **1.** [*cap. or l. c.*] In Jewish and Christian theology, the personal supreme spirit of evil and unrighteousness. **2.** A lesser evil or malignant spirit; malignant fiend; demon. **3.** A malignantly wicked person; a human fiend. **4.** Jocosely or familiarly, a dashing, reckless person. **5.** A wretched fellow; — usually with *poor*. **6.** Used as an oath, imprecation, or expletive. **7.** A dish broiled and very highly seasoned. **8.** Any of various machines, as one for tearing or grinding something, as stock for paper. **9.** A moving column of dust or sand. *India.* — *v. t.*; -IL'ED (-'ld) or -ILLED; -IL-ING (-'l-lĭng) or -IL-LING. **1.** To season highly in cooking. **2.** To treat in a devil, as rags in making shoddy.

dev'il-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (see PLURAL.) **1.** Any of several large rays of warm seas. **2.** An octopus.



Devilfish, 1.

dev'il-ish, *a.* Resembling, characteristic of, or pert. to, the Devil; diabolical. — **Syn.** Infernal, hellish, satanic, wicked, malicious, detestable. See FIENDISH. — *adv.* Excessively; extremely. *Colloq.* —**dev'il-ish-ly,***adv.*—**dev'il-ish-ness,***n.*

dev'il-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Devilish action; devilry.

dev'il-ry (rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Devilish magic or action; reckless or wicked conduct; mischief.

devil's darning needle. *Zoöl.* A dragon fly.

dev'il-try (dĕv'l-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). Devilry.

de'vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *devius*; *de* + *via* way.] **1.** Out of a straight line; winding; sinuous. **2.** Going out of the right or common course; going astray; wandering. — **de'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **de'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

de-vis'a-ble (dē-vīz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t. & i.*; -VISED' (-vīzd'); -VIS'ING (-vīz'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *divisus* divided, distributed, p. p. of *dividere* to divide.] **1.** To divide or distribute. *Obs.* **2.** To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, etc.; contrive; invent; scheme. **3.** *Law.* To give by will; — now esp. of real estate. — **Syn.** Discover, imagine, plan. — *n.* **1.** Act of disposing of property by will; — now esp. of real property; also, a will or clause of a will making such disposal. **2.** Property devised. — **de-vis'er** (-vīz'ẽr), *n.*

dev'i-see' (dĕv'ĭ-zē'; dē-vīz'ē'), *n. Law.* See -EE.

de-vi'sor (dē-vī'zŏr; -zẽr), *n.* One who devises property.

de-vi'tal-ize (dē-vī'tăl-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of vitality.

de-void' (dē-void'), *a.* [fr. OF. *desvoidier* to empty out. See DE-; VOID.] Destitute; not in possession; — with *of*. **Syn.** DEVOID, VOID, DESTITUTE agree in the idea of entire want or lack. VOID and DEVOID differ chiefly in that *void* may be used absolutely, in the sense of *empty*, whereas *devoid* is followed by *of* with its object. *Devoid* is often, DESTITUTE rarely, used of the lack of evil qualities or attributes; as, *devoid* (not *destitute*) of malice; *devoid* (or *destitute*) of charity. *Destitute* is stronger than *devoid*; it often implies utter privation or (as it were) bareness.

de-voir' (dē-vwär'; -vwôr'; dĕv'wŏr), *n.* [F.] Duty; hence, due act of civility or respect; — now in *pl.*

dev'o-lu'tion (dĕv'ŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* Transference from one to another; a passing to, or devolving on, a successor.

de-volve' (dē-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.*; -VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); -VOLV'ING. [L. *devolvere*, *-lutum*, to roll down; *de* + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To roll on or down. **2.** To transfer or pass from one person to another, as by transmission or succession; hand down.

de-vote' (dē-vōt'), *v. t.*; -VOT'ED (-vōt'ĕd); -VOT'ING. [L. *devotus*, p. p. of *devovere*; *de* + *vovere* to vow.] **1.** To appropriate or dedicate by a vow; consecrate; also, to doom. **2.** To give up wholly; addict; attach. — **Syn.** Destine; resign; apply. See DEDICATE. — *a.* Devoted. *Obs.*

de-vot'ed (-vōt'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Consecrated to a purpose; strongly attached. **2.** Dedicated; also, doomed. — **Syn.** See ADDICTED. — **de-vot'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **de-vot'ed-ness,** *n.*

dev'o-tee' (dĕv'ŏ-tē'), *n.* One zealously devoted, esp. to religious duties and ceremonies; also, a religious fanatic.

de-vo'tion (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being devoted; zeal; esp., feelings toward God expressed in worship; devoutness. **2.** An act evincing devotedness; act of worship; prayer. **3.** Act of devoting; consecration; dedication. — **Syn.** Religiousness, piety; attachment, devotedness, ardor, earnestness. — **de-vo'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **de-vo'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

de-vour' (-vour'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *devorare*; *de* + *vorare* to eat greedily.] **1.** To eat up greedily or ravenously; to prey upon. **2.** To seize and destroy, or appropriate greedily or wantonly; consume; waste; annihilate. **3.** To appropriate or take in eagerly by the senses. —**de-vour'er,** *n.*

de-vout' (-vout'), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *devotus* devoted, p. p. See DEVOTE, *v. t.*] **1.** Devoted to religion or religious feelings, duties, or exercises; pious; religious. **2.** Expressing devotion or piety. **3.** Warmly devoted; sincere. — **de-vout'ly,** *adv.* — **de-vout'ness,** *n.*

Syn. DEVOUT, PIOUS. DEVOUT suggests esp. a solemn or reverent attitude toward religious observances; PIOUS, a faithful and dutiful performance of religious obligations.

dew (dū), *n.* [AS. *déaw*.] **1.** Often in *pl.* Moisture condensed on the surfaces of cool bodies, esp. at night. **2.** Fig., something which falls lightly or refreshingly. **3.** An emblem or characteristic of morning, or fresh vigor. **4.** Any moisture that appears in small drops, as tears, sweat, etc. — *v. t.* To wet with or as with dew; bedew.

dew'ber-ry (dū'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of certain species of blackberry.

dew'claw' (-klô'), *n.* A short rudimentary digit on the foot of a quadruped, or a claw or hoof terminating such a digit, as the so-called *false hoof* of the deer, etc.

dew'drop' (dū'drŏp'), *n.* A drop of dew.

dew'lap' (-lăp'), *n.* The hanging fold of skin under the neck of various animals, esp. bovines. — **dew'lapped'** (-lăpt'), *a.*

dew point. The temperature at which dew begins to form.

dew'y (dū'ĭ), *a.*; DEW'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), I-EST. Of or pert. to dew; hence: suggestive of, consisting of, or moist with, dew.

dex'ter (dĕks'tẽr), *a.* [L.] **1.** Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; — opp. to *sinister*. **2** *Her.* Pert. to the side of a shield, or escutcheon, at the right of the person wearing it. See ESCUTCHEON, *Illust.* **3.** Appearing, or observed, on the right side; hence, auspicious; fortunate.

dex-te'ri-ous-ly. Obs. var. of DEXTEROUSLY.

dex-ter'i-ty (dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Readiness and grace in physical or in mental activity; adroitness. — **Syn.** Nimbleness, expertness, skill, cleverness, art, ability, address, tact, facility, aptness, aptitude, faculty.

dex'ter-ous (dĕks'tẽr-ŭs), **dex'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Skillful and active physically or mentally; ready. **2.** Done with dexterity; skillful; artful. — **dex'ter-ous-ly, dex'trous-ly,** *adv.* — **dex'ter-ous-ness, dex'trous-ness,** *n.*

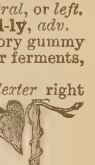
Syn. Adept, expert, apt, quick.—DEXTEROUS, ADROIT, DEFT, CLEVER. DEXTEROUS implies sureness and lightness in manipulation or contrivance, without especially suggesting resistance to be overcome; ADROIT implies skill and address in handling a situation, esp. in difficulty or danger. *Dexterous* connotes expertness; *adroit*, rather nicety of perception or tact. DEFT adds to *dexterous* the implication of neatness, esp. in manipulation. While *deft* is rarely figurative, CLEVER has almost wholly transferred its sense of readiness, quickness, from the hand to the head, but often suggests absence of the higher organizing or creative powers.

dex'tral (-trăl), *a.* **1.** Right, as opposed to *sinistral*, or *left*. **2.** Of omens, favorable; auspicious. — **dex'tral-ly,** *adv.*

dex'trin (-trĭn), *n.* Also **-trine.** A dextrorotatory gummy substance formed from starch by heat, acids, or ferments, used as a substitute for gums, for sizing, etc.

dex'tro-glu'cose (-trō-glōō'kōs; 86), *n.* [L. *dexter* right + *glucose*.] *Chem.* Ordinary glucose.

dex'tro-ro'ta-to-ry (-trō-rō'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dexter* right + E. *rotatory*.] Turning to the right, or clockwise; esp., turning the plane of polarization of luminous rays to the right.



Dextrorse Stem of Morning-glory.

dex'trorse' (dĕks'trôrs'; dĕks-trôrs'), *a.* [fr. L., fr. *dexter* right + *versus*, p. p., turned.] Twining in a spiral from left to right, as the stem of the morning-glory. — **dex-tror'sal** (dĕks-trôr'săl), *a.* — **dex'trorse'ly,** *adv.*

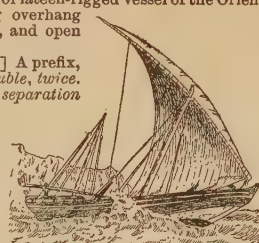
dex'trose (dĕks'trōs), *n.* Dextroglucose.

dex'trous (-trŭs), *a.*, **dex'trous-ly,** *adv.*, **dex'trous-ness,** *n.* = DEXTEROUS, etc.

dey (dā), *n.* [Turk. *dāi*, orig., a maternal uncle.] **1.** The governor of Algiers (before the French conquest in 1830). **2.** A ruler or pasha of Tunis or Tripoli, as in the 16th century.

dhole (dōl), *n.* A wild dog of India, which hunts in packs.

dhow (dou), *n.* A form of lateen-rigged vessel of the Orient. It usually has a long overhang forward, a high poop, and open waist.


Dhow.

di- (dī-). [Gr. δίς twice.] A prefix, signifying *twofold, double, twice.*

di-. A prefix denoting *separation* or *reversal.* See DIS-.

di'a- (dī'ă-), **di-.** [Gr. διά through ; orig., dividing into two parts.] A prefix denoting *through ;* also, *between, apart, asunder, across.*

di'a-be'tes (-bē'tēz ; *colloq.* -tĭs), *n.* [Gr. διαβήτης, fr. διαβαίνειν to pass through.] A disease attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine. — **di'a-bet'ic** (-bĕt'ĭk ; -bē'tĭk), *a. & n.*

di-a'ble-rie (dĭ-ä'blē-rĭ ; *F.* dyà/blē-rē'), *n.* Also **di-ab'ler-y** (dĭ-ăb'lēr-ĭ). [F.] Sorcery ; diabolical deeds ; mischief ; also, lore of devils.

di'a-bol'ic (dī'ă-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. διαβολικός.
di'a-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } See DEVIL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Devil or devils. **2.** Appropriate to devils ; devilish. — **Syn.** See FIENDISH. — **di'a-bol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-ac'o-nal (dī-ăk'ō-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to a deacon.

di-ac'o-nate (-nāt), *n.* Office of a deacon ; a body of deacons.

di'a-cous'tics (dī'ă-kōōs'tĭks ; -kous'tĭks), *n.* [*di-, dia-* + *acoustics.*] Science treating of sound as affected by different mediums. — **di'a-cous'tic**, *a.*

di'a-crit'ic (-krĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. διακριτικός, fr. διακρίνειν to distinguish ; διά + κρίνειν to separate.] Diacritical. — *n.* A diacritical mark or point.

di'a-crit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Serving to separate or distinguish, as a point or sign applied to a letter to distinguish it in form or sound. — **di'a-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

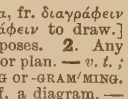
di'a-dem (dī'ă-dĕm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. διάδημα, fr. διαδεῖν to bind round ; διά through, across + δεῖν to bind.] **1.** A crown ; specifically, an ornamental headband or fillet worn by Eastern monarchs. **2.** Regal power or dignity.

di-ær'e-sis, di-er'e-sis (dī-ĕr'ē-sĭs, *or, esp. in British usage,* dī-ē'rē-sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -ESES (-sēz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. διαίρεσις, fr. διαιρεῖν to divide ; διά + αἱρεῖν to take.] **1.** *Gram.* The resolution of one syllable into two, esp. by separating a diphthong into its component vowels. **2.** A mark, consisting of two dots [¨], placed over a vowel to indicate its pronunciation in a separate syllable, as in *zoölogy.*

di'ag-nose' (dī'ăg-nōs' ; -nōz'), *v. t. & i. ;* -NOSED' (-nōst' ; -nōzd') ; -NOS'ING. To ascertain by, or to make, a diagnosis.

di'ag-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -NOSES (-sēz). [Gr. διάγνωσις, fr. διαγιγνώσκειν to distinguish ; διά + γιγνώσκειν to know.] **1.** Art or act of recognizing disease from its symptoms. **2.** Scientific determination ; critical scrutiny, or judgment based on it. — **di'ag-nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk), *a. & n.*

di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-năl), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. διαγώνιος from angle to angle; διά through + γωνία angle.] **1.** *Geom.* Joining two not adjacent vertices of a rectilinear or polyhedral figure ; running across from corner to corner. **2.** Having an oblique direction or extension. **3.** Having diagonal parts or markings. — *n.* **1.** A diagonal right line or plane. **2.** A diagonal direction, row, or arrangement, or a part of a structure placed diagonally. — **di-ag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*


a Diagonal, 1.

di'a-gram (dī'ă-grăm), *n.* [Gr. διάγραμμα, fr. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines ; διά through + γράφειν to draw.] **1.** A line drawing, as for scientific purposes. **2.** Any graphic representation ; a scheme, chart, or plan. — *v. t. ;* -GRAMED (-grămd) or -GRAMMED ; -GRAM'ING or -GRAM'MING. To represent by, or put into the form of, a diagram. — **di'a-gram-mat'ic** (-gră-măt'ĭk), **-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

di'al (dī'ăl), *n.* [LL. *dialis* daily, L. *dies* day.] **1.** An instrument for showing the time of day by the shadow of a style, or gnomon; esp., a sundial. **2.** Any timepiece. *Obs.* **3.** The graduated face of a timepiece. **4.** A plate or face having a pointer or pointers for indicating something ; as, the *dial* of a steam gauge. — *v. t. ;* DI'ALED (-ăld) or DI'ALLED ; -AL-ING or -AL-LING. To measure with a dial.

di'a-lect (dī'ă-lĕkt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. διάλεκτος, fr. διαλέγεσθαι to converse. See DIALOGUE.] **1.** Language ; tongue ; phraseology. **2.** A form of speech marked by local peculiarities; esp., a local form of a language differing from the standard, or literary, form. **3.** The cant or jargon of a class, profession, trade, or the like. — **Syn.** Idiom, patois, vernacular; speech. — **di'a-lec'tal** (dī'ă-lĕk'tăl), *a.*—**di'a-lec'tal-ly**, *adv.*

di'a-lec'tic (-lĕk'tĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pert. to dialectics ; logical.
di'a-lec'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } **2.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dialect. — **di'a-lec'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di'a-lec-ti'cian (-lĕk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in dialectics.

di'a-lec'tics (-lĕk'tĭks), *n.* That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; systematic analysis of conceptions to develop what is implied in them.

di'al-ing, di'al-ling (dī'ăl-ĭng), *n.* Art of constructing dials ; science treating of measuring time by dials.

di-al'o-gist (dī-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.* **1.** One who participates in a dialogue. **2.** A writer of dialogues.

di'a-logue (dī'ă-lŏg), *n.* Also, *Ref. Sp.*, **di'a-log**. [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. διάλογος, fr. διαλέγεσθαι to converse ; διά + λέγειν to speak.] **1.** A written composition representing two or more persons as conversing or reasoning; as, Plato's *Dialogues.* **2.** A colloquy or conversation between two or more.

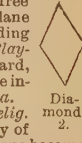
di-al'y-sis (dī-ăl'ĭ-sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., separation, deriv. of Gr. διά through + λύειν to loose.] Dissolution; separation. — **di'a-lyt'ic** (dī'ă-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

di'a-mag-net'ic (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a. Physics.* Possessing, or pert. to, the property of being repelled by a magnet and of tending to take a position at right angles to the lines of force in a magnetic field, as is the case with bismuth. — *n.* A diamagnetic substance. — **di'a-mag'net-ism**, *n.*

di-am'e-ter (dī-ăm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. διάμετρος; διά + μέτρον measure.] **1.** *Geom.* Any chord passing through the center of a figure or body. **2.** The length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side ; width ; thickness. — **di-am'e-tral** (-trăl), *a.*

di'a-met'ric (dī'ă-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or being, a diameter. **2.** As remote as possible ; opposite ; adverse. — **di'a-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **di'a-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di'a-mond (dī'ă-mŭnd), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *adamas* steel, diamond, Gr. ἀδάμας.] **1.** Native crystallized carbon, highly valued as a precious stone when transparent and free from flaws ; also, a piece of this material. **2.** A plane figure formed by four equal straight lines bounding two acute and two obtuse angles; a lozenge. **3.** *Playing Cards.* A red lozenge stamped on a card ; a card, or (in *pl.*) the suit, so marked. **4.** *Baseball.* The infield. **5.** *Print.* See TYPE. — **di'a-mond-ed**, *a.*


Diamond, 2.

Di-an'a (dī-ăn'ă ; *L.* dī-ä'nä), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess worshiped as a deity of the wood and as helper of women in childbirth. Diana became identified with Artemis, and like her was represented as a huntress, and associated with the moon. — **Diana of Ephesus,** the tutelary goddess of ancient Ephesus, primarily a fertility goddess, but identified with the Roman Diana.

di'a-pa'son (dī'ă-pā'zŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαπασῶν ; διά through + πασῶν, gen. pl. of πᾶς all.] *Music.* **a** A part sounding the consonance of the octave ; concord ; harmony. **b** The entire compass of tones. **c** Either of the two chief foundation stops in the organ, — the *open diapason* and the *stopped diapason.*

di'a-per (dī'ă-pĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *diasprus.*] **1.** A fabric of linen, cotton, or the like, usually white and of simple pattern ; also, the pattern of this fabric, consisting of the repetition of one or more units of design. **2.** **a** A towel or napkin for wiping the hands, etc. *Archaic.* **b** A cloth for an infant's breech. — *v. t.* To ornament with figures, etc., in the diaper pattern, as cloth in weaving.

di-aph'a-nous (dī-ăf'ă-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. διαφανής, deriv. of διά + φαίνειν to show.] Translucent or transparent. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **di'a-pha-ne'i-ty** (dī'ă-fă-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

di'a-pho-re'sis (dī'ă-fō-rē'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαφόρησις ; διά + φορεῖν to carry.] Perspiration, esp. when artificial and profuse. — **di'a-pho-ret'ic** (-rĕt'ĭk), *a. & n.*

di'a-phragm (dī'ă-frăm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. διάφραγμα, fr. διαφραγνύναι to fence by a partition wall ; διά through + φραγνύναι, φράσσειν, to fence.] **1.** A dividing membrane or thin partition. **2.** *Anat.* The muscular tendinous partition separating the chest from the abdomen. **3.** A vibrating disk or membrane, as in a telephone. **4.** In an optical instrument, a perforated plate to regulate the amount of light received, or reduce the field of view. — **di'a-phrag-mat'ic** (-frăg-măt'ĭk), *a.*

di'ar-rhe'a } (dī'ə-rē'ə), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. διάρροια, deriv.
di'ar-rhœ'a } of διά + ῥεῖν to flow.] *Med.* A morbid purging or looseness of the bowels.— **di'ar-rhe'al**, **-rhœ'al** (-ăl), **-rhe'ic**, **-rhœ'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* — **-rhet'ic**, **-rhœt'ic** (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.*

di'a-ry (dī'ə-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [L. *diarium*, fr. *dies* day.] A daily record; esp., a book of personal notes or memoranda. — **di'a-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

di'a-stase (-stās), *n.* [Gr. διάστασις separation, deriv. of διά through, apart + ἱστάναι to set.] An enzyme, occurring in germinating seeds, in leaves, and in saliva and the pancreatic juice, capable of converting starch and glycogen into sugar (chiefly maltose) and dextrins.

di-as'to-le (dī-ăs'tŏ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. διαστολή, deriv. of διά apart + στέλλειν to set.] **1.** The rhythmical expansion or dilatation of the heart and arteries. **2.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A figure by which a syllable regularly short is made long, esp. before a pause or at the ictus.

di'a-ther'ma-cy (dī'ə-thûr'mə-sĭ), *n.* Diathermancy.

di'a-ther'man-cy (-măn-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. διαθερμαίνειν to warm through.] The property of transmitting radiant heat. — **di'a-ther'ma-nous** (-mə-nŭs), **di'a-ther'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

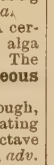
di-ath'e-sis (dī-ăth'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. διάθεσις, deriv. of διά + τιθέναι to place.] *Med.* Bodily condition predisposing to a particular disease. — **di'a-thet'ic** (dī'ə-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

di'a-tom (dī'ə-tŏm), *n.* [Gr. διάτομος cut in two.] A certain microscopic unicellular marine or fresh-water alga found on submerged objects, as wood, stones, etc. The siliceous skeletons form kieselguhr. — **di'a-to-ma'ceous** (-tō-mā'shŭs), *a.* — **di'a-tom'ic** (-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

di'a-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., deriv. of Gr. διά through, out + τείνειν to stretch.] *Music.* Pert. to or designating a standard major or minor scale of 8 tones to the octave without chromatic modification. — **di'a-ton'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di'a-tribe (dī'ə-trīb), *n.* [L. *diatriba* a learned discussion, Gr. διατριβή, prop., a wearing away of time, deriv. of διά through + τρίβειν to rub.] A prolonged discussion; esp., an acrimonious harangue.

di-bas'ic (dī-bās'ĭk), *a.* Of acids, having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms, or radicals, in forming salts.


Dibble.

dib'ble (dĭb''l), *n.* A pointed implement to make holes in the ground, esp. for plants or seeds. — *v. t.;* **-BLED** (-'ld); **-BLING** (-lĭng). To plant, or make holes in (soil), with or as with a dibble.

dice (dīs), *n.; pl.* of DIE. Small cubes marked, usually, with spots from one to six, used in gaming; also, gaming with dice. — *v. i.;* **DICED** (dīst); **DIC'ING** (dīs'ĭng). To play games with dice. — **dic'er** (dis'ĕr), *n.*

Dice.

di-chot'o-my (dī-kŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.; pl.* **-MIES** (-mĭz). [Gr. διχοτομία; δίχα in two + τέμνειν to cut.] Division into two subordinate parts; hence, a cutting in two; a division. — **di-chot'o-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* — **di-chot'o-mous-ly**, *adv.*

di'chro-ism (dī'krō-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. δίχροος two-colored; δι- = δίς twice + χρόα color.] *Crystallography.* The property of presenting different colors in two different directions by transmitted light. — **di-chro'ic** (dī-krō'ĭk), *a.*

di'chro-mat'ic (dī'krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Having two colors.

dic'ing (dĭs'ĭng), *n.* Playing or gambling with dice.

dick'ens (dĭk'ĕnz ; 24), *n. or interj.* The devil; the deuce; — a euphemism.

dick'er (-ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To barter. *U. S.* — *n.* A chaffering, barter, or exchange, of small wares. *U. S.*

dick'ey } (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-EYS**, **-IES** (-ĭz). **1.** Any of various articles of clothing, as a false shirt front or a shirt collar. **2.** Any of various animals, as a donkey or a small bird. **3.** In a carriage: **a** A seat for the driver. **b** A seat at the back for servants.

di-cot'y-le'don (dī-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* A plant with two cotyledons.— **di-cot'y-le'don-ous** (-lē'dŭn-ŭs ; -lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.*

dic'tate (dĭk'tāt ; dĭk-tāt'), *v. t.;* **-TAT-ED** (-tāt-ĕd ; -tāt'-ĕd) ; **-TAT-ING.** [L. *dictatus*, p. p. of *dictare*, freq. of *dicere* to say.] **1.** To tell or utter so that another may write down. **2.** To utter authoritatively; deliver (a command) to a subordinate; declare with authority; impose. — **Syn.** Prescribe, enjoin, command. — *v. i.* To practice dictation. — (dĭk'tāt), *n.* A statement delivered with authority; an authoritative rule or principle; a command.

Syn. DICTATE, DICTUM. A DICTATE is an authoritative rule, prescription, or injunction; as, the *dictate* of utility; the *dictates* of conscience. A DICTUM is a brief remark expressing a judgment or opinion dogmatically; the word often suggests a casual judgment or a mere opinion.

dic-ta'tion (dĭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dictating. **2.** That which is dictated.

dic-ta'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One exercising absolute authority in government, esp. in a republic. **2.** Hence, one vested with supreme authority in any line. — **dic-ta'tor-ship**, *n.*

dic'ta-to'ri-al (dĭk'tə-tō'rĭ-ăl ; 57), *a.* Pert. or suited to, or characteristic of, a dictator. — **dic'ta-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Autocratic, peremptory, domineering; positive, categorical, pragmatic.—DICTATORIAL, DOGMATIC, OPINIONATED. DICTATORIAL suggests a tendency to imperiousness; as, a *dictatorial* manner or tone. One is DOGMATIC who is unduly, often offensively, positive in expression of opinion; one is OPINIONATED who is obstinately tenacious of one's own views; as, *dogmatic* assertions; an *opinionated* bore.

dic'tion (dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dictio* saying, word, fr. *dicere*, *dictum*, to say.] Choice of words for expression of ideas; mode of verbal expression; as, Milton's flawless *diction*.

Syn. DICTION, PHRASEOLOGY, STYLE. DICTION applies to words, esp. as selected to express ideas. PHRASEOLOGY applies to words in their grouping or arrangement, or (within narrower limits than *style*) to a peculiar or particular manner of expression. STYLE applies to expression as individual or characteristic, or as having high artistic distinction.

dic'tion-a-ry (-shŭ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [LL. *dictionarium*. See DICTION.] A book containing the words of a language, or of any system or province of knowledge, usually arranged alphabetically, with their meanings; a lexicon.

dic'to-graph (dĭk'tō-grăf), *n.* [*dictation* + *-graph.*] A telephonic instrument in which a sound-magnifying device replaces the ordinary mouthpiece. *A trade name.*

dic'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. **-TA** (-tə), E. **-TUMS** (-tŭmz). [L., neuter of *dictus*, p. p., said.] An authoritative statement; dogmatic saying; *Law*, a judicial opinion on a point immaterial to the matter being decided. — **Syn.** See DICTATE.

did (dĭd), *pret.* of DO.

di-dac'tic } (dĭ-dăk'tĭk ; dī-) } *a.* [Gr. διδακτικός, fr. διδά-
di-dac'ti-cal (-dăk'tĭ-kăl) } σκειν to teach.] Fitted or intended to teach; instructive. — **di-dac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-dac'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Didactic method or system.

di-dac'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (see -ICS.) Art or science of teaching.

did'dle (dĭd''l), *v. t. & i.;* **-DLED** (-'ld) ; **-DLING** (-lĭng). *Colloq. or Dial.* **1.** To cheat; swindle. **2.** To waste (time).

Di'do (dī'dō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Διδώ.] *Class. Myth.* A Tyrian princess, reputed founder and queen of Carthage. In Vergil's Æneid, she entertains Æneas and his followers, falls in love with him, and on his desertion kills herself.

didst (dĭdst). The 2d pers. sing. pret. of DO.

di-dym'i-um (dī-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm ; dĭ-), *n.* [Gr. δίδυμος twin.] A rare substance, formerly supposed to be an element, composed of neodymium and praseodymium.

Did'y-mus (dĭd'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* In the Bible, a surname of the apostle Thomas. See *John* xi. 16, xx. 24, xxi. 2.

die (dī), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* **DIED** (dīd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **DY'ING** (dī'ĭng). [ME. *deyen*, *dien*, of Scand. origin.] **1.** To suffer a total and irreparable loss of action of the vital functions; become dead; perish; — said of any living organism. **2.** To suffer death; undergo the process of dying. **3.** To suffer the pains of or as of death. **4.** To pass out of existence; cease; **5.** To sink, faint, or pine away; languish. — **Syn.** Expire, decease, depart, vanish.

die (dī), *n. pl.*, in senses 1 and (usually) 2 and (rarely) 3, **DICE** (dīs) ; in 4 & 5, **DIES** (dīz). [F. *dé*, fr. L. *datus* given, thrown, p. p. of *dare* to give, throw.] **1.** One of the small cubes used in gaming. **2.** Any small cubical body. **3.** That which is, or might be, determined by a throw of the die; chance. **4.** *Arch.* A dado of a pedestal. **5.** *Mech.* A metal block or plate (often one of a pair) so shaped as to give a certain desired form or shape to an object by pressure or a blow, as in forging, coining, etc.

di-e'cious, di-er'e-sis. Vars. of DIŒCIOUS, DIÆRESIS.

‖ **di'es** (dī'ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] Day.

Di'es I'ræ (ī'rē) [L., day of wrath], a famous Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment. It is sung in Masses for the dead.— **dies non** (nŏn) *or, rarely, in full,* **di'es non ju-rī'di-cus** (jōō-rĭd'ĭ-kŭs) [L.], *Law*, a day on which the business of courts cannot be lawfully carried on.

die'sink'er (dī'sĭŋk'ĕr), *n.* An engraver of dies.

di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *diaeta*, fr. Gr. δίαιτα manner of living.] **1.** Course of living or nourishment; also, what is eaten and drunk habitually; fare. **2.** A course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health; prescribed regimen. — *v. t. & i.* To cause to eat and drink, or to eat and drink, sparingly or by prescribed rules.

di′et (dī′ĕt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *dieta, diaeta*, assembly, day's journey; the same word as *diet* course of living, but with the sense changed by L. *dies* day.] **1.** A day set, as for a meeting or appearance; also, a session or sitting. *Scot.* **2.** A formal public assembly; — used specif. as the English name for various national or local assemblies, as for that of the kingdom of Prussia, for the great formal assembly of counselors of the Holy Roman Empire, etc.

di′et-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules of diet. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A rule of, or a treatise on, diet; also, a fixed allowance of food, as in a workhouse.

di′et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who diets.

di′e-tet′ic (dī′ē-tĕt′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to diet; diet-
di′e-tet′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ary. — **di′e-tet′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di′e-tet′ics (-ĭks), *n.* Medical or hygienic art relating to diet.

dif′fer (dĭf′ẽr), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *differre* to carry apart, postpone, be different; *dif- = dis- + ferre* to bear, carry.] **1.** To be or stand apart; disagree; be unlike. **2.** To be of unlike or opposite opinion; disagree.

Syn. DIFFER WITH, DIFFER FROM. To express divergence of opinion, either *differ with* or *differ from* may be used. To express unlikeness, *differ from* alone is used.

dif′fer-ence (-ĕns), *n.* **1.** State, quality, or measure of being different or unlike; dissimilarity or unlikeness, or an instance of such. **2.** Mental discrimination; distinction, as in preference. **3.** Disagreement in opinion; dissension; hence, cause of dissension; matter in controversy. **4.** Distinguishing peculiarity; mark of distinction. *Obs. or R.* — *v. t.;* DIF′FER-ENCED (-ĕnst); DIF′FER-ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). To cause to differ; discriminate; distinguish.

Syn. DIFFERENCE, DISTINCTION. DIFFERENCE (the objective term) denotes an unlikeness or dissimilarity in point of fact; DISTINCTION (the subjective term), a difference as constituted or perceived.

dif′fer-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; dissimilar. **2.** Distinct; separate; other. — **dif′fer-ent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Unlike, variant, divergent; diversified, variegated, manifold, several, divers, sundry, many. — DIFFERENT, DIVERSE, DISPARATE, VARIOUS. DIFFERENT (*from;* in England, also *to*) may denote unlikeness of whatever sort. DIVERSE (cf. DIVERS, which now expresses little more than plurality; as, on *divers* occasions) is stronger, and implies marked difference, or even divergence; as, at *different* times; *diverse* interests, pronunciations. DISPARATE implies absolute or essential difference, often as between incongruous or incompatible things or ideas; as, *divergent*, but not necessarily *disparate*, views. VARIOUS commonly lays more stress than *different* on the number of kinds; often suggests diversified character rather than absolute diversity; as, this mineral occurs in *various* forms. *Various*, like *divers* (also *sundry, several*), is sometimes attenuated to a mere indefinite expression of number.

dif′fer-en′ti-a (-ĕn′shĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* -TIÆ (-ē). The distinguishing attribute of a species; specific difference.

dif′fer-en′tial (-shăl), *a.* Relating to or indicating difference; discriminating. — *n.* **1.** *Math.* An infinitesimal or arbitrarily small change assigned to a variable. **2.** A small difference, esp. one between the rates, as of a railroad, over two routes between the same points.

dif′fer-en′ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. **1.** To mark by a specific difference; develop differential characteristics in. **2.** To ascertain or express the specific difference of; discriminate. — *v. i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. — **dif′fer-en′ti-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

dif′fi-cile′ (dĭf′ĭ-sēl′; *formerly* dĭ-fĭs′ĭl *or* dĭf′ĭ-sĭl). *a.* [L. *difficilis:* cf. F. *difficile.*] Difficult; hard, as of accomplishment or management; stubborn. *Obs. or R.*

dif′fi-cult (dĭf′ĭ-kŭlt), *a.* [fr. DIFFICULTY.] **1.** Hard to do or to make; beset with difficulty; also, hard to understand; obscure. **2.** Hard to manage or to please; exacting. — **Syn.** Arduous, painful, crabbed, laborious, unaccommodating, troublesome. See HARD. — **dif′fi-cult-ly**, *adv.*

dif′fi-cul-ty (-kŭl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *difficultas*, fr. *difficilis* difficult; *dif- = dis- + facilis* easy.] **1.** Quality or state of being difficult. **2.** A thing hard to do or to understand; a hard enterprise. **3.** Show of reluctance; feeling of objection; demur. **4.** Embarrassment of affairs.

Syn. Bar, barrier, check, clog, stumbling block. — DIFFICULTY, HINDRANCE, OBSTACLE, OBSTRUCTION, IMPEDIMENT. DIFFICULTY is the widest term for that which requires effort or skill to do or overcome. HINDRANCE is the general term for that which checks or holds back from movement or progress. OBSTACLE and OBSTRUCTION designate respectively that which stands, and that which is put, in the way — *obstacle* (often fig.) implying more of fixedness, *obstruction* (rarely fig.) of impassability. An IMPEDIMENT effectually retards action or progress.

dif′fi-dence (dĭf′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* State or quality of being diffident. — **Syn.** Humility, bashfulness; distrust, suspicion, doubt, fear, timidity, apprehension, hesitation.

dif′fi-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *diffidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *diffidere; dif- = dis- + fidere* to trust.] Wanting confidence, esp. in one's self; not self-reliant; timid; modest. — **Syn.** Reserved, retiring, shrinking, bashful. See SHY. — **dif′fi-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **dif′fi-dent-ness**, *n.*

dif-fract′ (dĭ-frăkt′), *v. t.* [L. *diffractus*, p. p. of *diffringere* to break in pieces; *dif- = dis- + frangere* to break.] To cause to undergo diffraction.

dif-frac′tion (-frăk′shŭn), *n.* A modification which light undergoes, as in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, in which the rays appear to be deflected, producing fringes of parallel light and dark or colored bands; also, the analogous phenomenon in the case of sound, electricity, etc. — **dif-frac′tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

dif-fuse′ (-fūz′), *v. t. & i.;* -FUSED′ (-fūzd′); -FUS′ING (-fūz′ĭng). [L. *diffusus*, p. p. of *diffundere* to pour out; *dif- = dis- + fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour out and spread, as a fluid; spread; disseminate. **2.** *Physics.* To subject to, or admit of, diffusion. — **Syn.** Expand, disperse; disseminate.

dif-fuse′ (-fūs′), *a.* Poured out; widespread; esp., of style, verbose; prolix. — **dif-fuse′ly**, *adv.*

dif-fuse′ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being diffuse. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

dif-fus′i-ble (-fūz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of diffusing, or of being diffused. — **dif-fus′i-bil′i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dif-fu′sion (-fū′zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of diffusing; state of being diffused. **2.** Diffuseness; prolixity; — of speech or writing. **3.** *Physics.* The spontaneous intermingling of the particles of substances forming a solution, as when two gases or two miscible liquids are brought into contact. — **Syn.** Spread, propagation, dissemination, dispersion, expansion.

dif-fu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to diffuse, or marked by diffusion; diffuse. — **dif-fu′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dif-fu′sive-ness**, *n.*

dig (dĭg), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* DUG (dŭg) or DIGGED (dĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIG′GING (dĭg′ĭng). **1.** To turn up, or delve in (earth), with a spade, hoe, etc.; pierce, open, or loosen, as if with a spade. **2.** To bring to the surface or get by digging; exhume. **3.** To form or hollow out by or as by digging. — *v. i.* **1.** To dig anything; delve. **2.** To work hard; drudge *Colloq.* — *n.* A thrust; poke. *Colloq.*

di-gam′ma (dī-găm′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. δίγαμμα; δι- = δίς twice + γάμμα the letter Γ; — from resemblance to two *gammas* one above the other.] A letter (Ϝ, ϝ) of the original Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse. Its sound was probably like that of the English *w*.

di-gest′ (dĭ-jĕst′; dī-), *v. t.* [L. *digestus*, p. p. of *digerere* to separate, arrange, dissolve, digest; *di- = dis- + gerere* to bear, carry, wear.] **1.** To distribute methodically; classify; as, to *digest* laws. **2.** To arrange methodically in the mind; consider carefully; comprehend. **3.** To convert (food) into an absorbable form. **4.** To take in or assimilate mentally. **5.** To bear comfortably or patiently; brook. — *v. i.* **1.** To digest food. **2.** To undergo digestion. — **di-gest′er**, *n.*

di′gest (dī′jĕst), *n.* A body of information or written matter that is digested, or classified.

di-gest′i-ble (dĭ-jĕs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being digested. — **di-gest′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **di-gest′i-bly** (-tĭ-blĭ), *adv.*

di-ges′tion (-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* Act or process of digesting; also, power or faculty of digesting food.

di-ges′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to digestion; having the power to cause or promote digestion. — **di-ges′tive**, *n.*

dig′ger (dĭg′ẽr), *n.* One that digs.

dight (dīt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* DIGHT or DIGHT′ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIGHT′ING. [AS. *dihtan* to dictate, command, dispose, fr. L. *dictare* to say often, dictate, order.] To furnish out or equip; deck; dress. *Archaic.*

dig′it (dĭj′ĭt), *n.* [L. *digitus* finger.] **1.** A finger. *Humorous.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A finger or toe. **3.** *Math.* Any of the ten figures or symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers may be expressed. Many authorities do not include 0 with the digits. — **dig′it-al** (-ĭ-tăl), *a. & n.*

dig′i-ta′lis (-tā′lĭs), *n.* [fr. NL. *Digitalis*, name of the genus, from the finger-shaped corolla of the foxglove (see DIGIT).] The leaves of the purple foxglove (genus *Digitalis*), an important drug.

dig′i-tate (dĭj′ĭ-tāt), *a.* **1.** Having fingers, or digits. **2.** Re-

sembling a finger or fingers, as the leaves of some plants. — **dig'i-tat'ed** (dĭj'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *a.* — **dig'i-tate-ly**, *adv.*

Digitate Leaf.

dig'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* State of being digitate; a fingerlike process.

dig'i-ti-grade' (dĭj'ĭ-tĭ-grād'), *a.* [L. *digitus* finger + *gradi* to step, walk.] Walking on the digits; designating animals in which the digits only bear on the ground, as cattle and many other mammals; — opposed to *plantigrade*. — *n.* A digitigrade animal.

dig'ni-fied (dĭg'nĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Marked with dignity; stately.

dig'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. OF., fr. LL. *dignificare*; L. *dignus* worthy + *-ficare* (in comp.), *facere*, to make.] **1.** To invest with dignity; honor. **2.** To give a semblance of dignity to, as by a name.

dig'ni-ta-ry (-tā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having, a dignity, esp. ecclesiastical. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One of exalted rank or holding a position of dignity or honor.

dig'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *dignitas*, fr. *dignus* worthy.] **1.** State, character, or quality of being worthy or honorable; worth; nobleness. **2.** Elevated rank; high office; also, an office, rank, or title of honor. **3.** Nobleness of manner, aspect, or style; stateliness. **4.** A dignitary; a body of dignitaries. — **Syn.** See DECORUM.

di'graph (dī'grăf), *n.* [*di-* + *-graph*.] A group of two letters representing a single simple speech sound, as *ea* in *head* (hĕd), or *th* in *bath*.

di-gress' (dĭ-grĕs'; dī-), *v. i.* [L. *digressus*, p. p. of *digredi* to deviate; *di-* = *dis-* + *gradi* to step, walk.] To turn aside; deviate, esp. from the main subject of discourse.

di-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of digressing, or an instance or exemplification of digressing, as a part of a discourse deviating from its main subject. — **di-gres'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **di-gres'sive** (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* — **-sive-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. DIGRESSION, EPISODE, EXCURSUS are often confused. A DIGRESSION is a deviation, often at the expense of unity of effect, from the main subject of a discourse; an EPISODE is an incidental narrative which, though separable from the main subject, arises naturally from it, and often forms a necessary and integral part of its development; an EXCURSUS is an avowed and usually formal *digression* (often as an appendix) elucidating at some length an incidental point.

di-he'dral (dī-hē'drăl), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. ἕδρα a seat, base.] Having, or formed by, two plane faces; as, a *dihedral* angle.

dike (dīk), *n.* Also **dyke**. [AS. *dīc*.] **1.** A ditch; channel dug for water. **2.** A bank of earth thrown up from a ditch; hence, a causeway. **3.** A bank, as of earth, thrown up to form a barrier, line of demarcation, or the like; esp., a levee. — *v. t.*; DIKED (dīkt); DIK'ING (dīk'ĭng). Also **dyke**. **1.** To surround with a dike or dikes. **2.** To drain by a dike or ditch. — **dik'er** (dīk'ĕr), *n.* Also **dyk'er**.

di-lap'i-date (dĭ-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [L. *dilapidare* to scatter like stones; *di-* = *dis-* + *lapidare* to throw stones, *lapis* stone.] To bring (a building), or to fall, into decay or partial ruin by neglect or misuse; hence, to waste; squander. — **di-lap'i-da'tion**, *n.*

di-lap'i-dat'ed (-dāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Fallen into partial ruin; decayed. — **Syn.** See RUINED.

di-lat'a-ble (dĭ-lāt'ă-b'l; dī-), *a.* Capable of dilation.

dil'a-ta'tion (dĭl'ă-tā'shŭn; dī'lă-), *n.* Fact or state of being dilated; also, a dilated part or formation.

di-late' (dĭ-lāt'; dī-), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *dilatare*.] **1.** To enlarge upon; relate at large. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To enlarge or extend in bulk or size; expand. — *v. i.* **1.** To dwell in narration; expatiate. **2.** To expand. **Syn.** DILATE, EXPAND, DISTEND, INFLATE. To DILATE (opposed to *contract*) is to widen or enlarge, esp. in diameter; as, to *dilate* the eyes. To EXPAND is to spread or open out; as, the bud is *expanding* into a flower. That is DISTENDED which is (lit. or fig.) stretched out by pressure from within; as, a *distended* bladder. That is INFLATED which is distended with air or gas, or which is (fig.) puffed up or turgid; as, an *inflated* balloon; an *inflated* style. See EXPATIATE.

di-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dilating; state of being dilated; dilatation. — **di-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.*

dil'a-to-ry (dĭl'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dilatorius*, fr. *dilator* delayer, fr. *dilatus*, used as p. p. of *differre* to defer, delay.] **1.** Designed to cause delay; delaying. **2.** Characterized by, or given to, procrastination; tardy; slow. — **Syn.** Sluggish, inactive, behindhand, procrastinating. See SLOW. — **dil'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **dil'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

dil'do (dĭl'dō), *n.*; *pl.* DILDOS (-dōz). A word used meaninglessly in the refrains of popular songs. *Obs.*

di-lem'ma (dĭ-lĕm'ă; dī-), *n.* [fr. L., deriv. of Gr. δι- = δίς twice + λαμβάνειν to take.] **1.** *Logic.* An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives (or "horns"), but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. **2.** A vexatious predicament; difficult choice or position. — **Syn.** See PREDICAMENT.

dil'et-tan'te (dĭl'ĕ-tăn'tē; *It.* dē'lĕt-tän'tā), *n.*; *pl.* It. -TANTI (-tē), E. -TANTES (-tēz). [It., prop. p. pr. of *dilettare* to take delight in.] A lover of the fine arts; esp., one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge desultorily, or for amusement only. — **Syn.** See AMATEUR. — **dil'et-tan'te-ism** (-ĭz'm), **dil'et-tant'ism**, *n.*

dil'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jĕns; *F.* dē'lē'zhänsʹ), *n.* [F.] A public stagecoach; — now only of Continental stagecoaches.

dil'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being diligent; careful attention. **2.** Persevering effort; assiduity.

dil'i-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *diligens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *diligere*, *dilectum*, to esteem highly; *di-* = *dis-* + *legere* to choose.] **1.** Assiduous; industrious. **2.** Prosecuted with careful attention and effort; not careless or negligent. — **Syn.** Active, sedulous, laborious; constant, persevering, attentive. See BUSY. — **dil'i-gent-ly**, *adv.*

dill (dĭl), *n.* [AS. *dile*.] A European herb, the anise of Scripture. Its seeds are used for flavoring pickles, etc.

dil'ly (dĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [contr. fr. *diligence*.] Any of various vehicles, as a light wagon, truck, etc. *Obs.*

dil'ly-dal'ly (-dăl'ĭ), *v. i.* To loiter or trifle.

dil'u-ent (-ū-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *diluens*, p. pr. See DILUTE.] **1.** Diluting. **2.** That dissolves; solvent. — *n.* A diluent agent.

di-lute' (dĭ-lūt'; dī-), *v. t.*; -LUT'ED (-lūt'ĕd); -LUT'ING. [L. *dilutus*, p. p. of *diluere* to wash away, dilute; *di-* = *dis-* + *luere* to wash.] To make thinner by admixture; to weaken by mixing, esp. with water. — *v. i.* To become diluted. — *a.* Diluted; weak. — **di-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.*

di-lu'vi-al (dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăl), **di-lu'vi-an** (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a flood or deluge, esp. the Deluge.

di-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -VIA (-ă). [L. *diluvium*. See DILUTE, DELUGE.] *Geol.* Drift; also, any deposit produced by aqueous agencies of more than ordinary power; — distinguished from *alluvium*.

dim (dĭm), *a.*; DIM'MER (-ĕr); DIM'MEST. [AS. *dim*.] **1.** Not bright or distinct; dusky; faint; dull. **2.** Of obscure vision; hence, dull of apprehension; obtuse. — **Syn.** Obscure, indistinct; dark, mysterious. See DARK. — *v. t.* & *i.*; DIMMED (dĭmd); DIM'MING. **1.** To render or become dim; dull; obscure. **2.** To deprive of, or to lose, distinct vision.

dime (dīm), *n.* [F. *dîme* tithe, L. *decima*, fr. *decimus* tenth, *decem* ten.] A United States silver coin, worth ten cents.

di-men'sion (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *dimensio*, fr. p. p. of *dimetiri* to measure out; *di-* = *dis-* + *metiri* to measure.] **1.** Measure in a single line; usually, in *pl.*, measure in length and breadth, or in length, breadth, and thickness; size. **2.** *pl.* Extent; importance. — **di-men'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

dim'e-ter (dĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *a.* [L., fr. Gr. δίμετρος; δι- twice + μέτρον measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of two measures, whether feet or dipodies. — *n.* A verse of two measures.

di-mid'i-ate (dĭ-mĭd'ĭ-āt; dī-), *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*, p. p. of *dimidiare* to halve.] Divided into halves; halved.

di-min'ish (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [*di-* (L. *dis-*) + *minish*.] **1.** To make smaller or less; reduce; lessen. **2.** To lessen the authority or dignity of; degrade; weaken. — **Syn.** Decrease, abate, lower, contract, curtail, impair. See DECREASE.

di-min'u-en'do (dĭ-mĭn'ū-ĕn'dō; *It.* dē-mē-nwĕn'-), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* With gradually diminishing volume; — a direction noted by *Dim.*, or *Dimin.*, or the sign, ——>.

dim'i-nu'tion (dĭm'ĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *diminutio*.] Act of diminishing; state of being diminished. — **Syn.** Reduction, decrease, decrement; degradation, abasement.

di-min'u-tive (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Expressing diminution, as a word. **2.** Below the average size; very small; little. — **Syn.** See SMALL. — *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A derivative denoting something small or young of the kind denoted by the primitive; as, *gosling*, *eaglet*, *lambkin*. **2.** A diminutive form or variety; also, formerly, something very small. — **di-min'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **di-min'u-tive-ness**, *n.*

dim'is-so-ry (dĭm'ĭ-sō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *dimissorius*.] Dismissing; — used chiefly of a letter given by an ecclesiastical superior authorizing withdrawal, either permanent or for a special purpose, from his own jurisdiction.

dim'i-ty (dĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. LL., fr. Gr. δί-μιτος of double thread, dimity; δι- twice + μίτος warp thread.] A kind of cotton fabric with raised stripes.

dim'ly, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.

dim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dim.

di-mor'phism (dī-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** In biology, difference of form, color, or structure between members of the same species. **2.** Crystallization in two independent forms of the same chemical compound.

di-mor'phous (-fŭs), *a.* Also **di-mor'phic** (-fĭk). [Gr. δί-μορφος two-formed; δις twice + μορφή form.] Characterized by dimorphism; occurring under two distinct forms.

dim'ple (dĭm'p'l), *n.* A slight natural indentation in the body, esp. in the cheek or chin. — *v. i. & t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To form, or mark with, dimples.

din (dĭn), *n.* [AS. *dyne*, *dyn.*] Loud, confused, or clanging noise; clamor. — *v. t.*; DINNED (dĭnd); DIN'NING. To assail, or to utter, with a din. — *v. i.* To make a din; resound.

di-nar' (dē-när'), *n.* [fr. Ar., fr. Gr., fr. L. *denarius*. See DENIER.] **1.** Any of various old Oriental coins, esp. Arab gold coins. **2.** A Servian silver coin, equivalent to the franc.

dine (dīn), *v. i.*; DINED (dīnd); DIN'ING (dīn'ĭng). [F. *dîner*, LL. *disnare*, deriv. of L. *dis-* + L. *jejunare* to fast, *jejunus* fasting.] To take dinner. — *v. t.* To give a dinner to; feed.

din'er (dīn'ẽr), *n.* One who dines; a guest at dinner.

ding (dĭng), *v. t. Archaic or Dial.* **1.** To throw violently; dash. **2.** To excel; beat.

ding, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To sound, as a bell; ring. **2.** To talk, urge, or impress with vehemence, importunity, or reiteration. *Collog. or Dial.* — *n.* The noise of dinging.

ding'dong' (dĭng'dŏng'), *n.* The sound of or as of repeated strokes on a metallic body, as a bell.

din'ghy, din'gey (dĭn'gĭ), *n.*; *pls.* -GHIES, -GEYS (-gĭz). [Bengali *ḍingi*.] A small boat, of various kinds.

din'gle (-g'l), *n.* A narrow dale or dell, esp. a small one.

din'gle, *v. t. & i.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To ring.

din'go (-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). A wild dog of Australia.

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din'gy (dĭn'jĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ẽr); GI-EST. Dark; dusky; grimy; soiled. — **din'gi-ly** (-jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-gi-ness**, *n.*

dink (dĭŋk), *a.* Trim; tidy. — *v. t.* To deck. *Both Scot.*

din'ner (dĭn'ẽr), *n.* [F. *dîner*, fr. *dîner* to dine.] The chief meal of the day, or a formal repast or feast answering to this, as one in honor of some person or event.

di'no-saur (dī'nō-sôr), *n.* [Gr. δεινός terrible + σαῦρος lizard.] Any of a subclass (*Dinosauria*) of extinct reptiles. Dinosaurs varied in size from 2 feet long to 70 feet long, the largest being the largest known land animals.

dint (dĭnt), *n.* [AS. *dynt* a blow.] **1.** A blow; stroke. *Obs.* **2.** Force; power; — esp. in *by dint of*. **3.** A dent.

Syn. DINT, DENT, INDENTATION, NICK, NOTCH. *Dint* and *dent* apply chiefly to surfaces; *indentation*, *nick*, and *notch* more to edges. DINT and DENT refer to a depression made by a blow. An INDENTATION is a toothlike or angular recess or incision. NICK and NOTCH are less formal than *indentation*; *nick* usually suggests a slighter cut or hollow (often accidental) than *notch* (commonly intentional). — *v. t.* To dent; also, to press or imprint, as a dent.

di-oc'e-san (dī-ŏs'ē-săn; dī'ō-sē'săn), *a.* Of or pertaining to or governing a diocese. — *n.* **1.** One in charge of a diocese. **2.** One of the clergy or the people of a diocese.

di'o-cese (dī'ō-sēs; -sēs), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. διοίκησις housekeeping, province, diocese, deriv. of διά through + οἰκεῖν to manage a household, οἶκος house.] The district in which a bishop has authority.

di-œ'cious, di-e'cious (dī-ē'shŭs), *a.* [*di-* + Gr. οἶκος house.] Having the male reproductive organs in one individual, the female in another; specif.: *Bot.* **a** Having the sex organs on separate gametophytes, as in some of the fern allies; — in this sense more often written **di-oi'cous** (-oi'kŭs). **b** In seed plants, having staminate and pistillate flowers borne on different individuals, as in the willows. — **di-œ'cious-ly, di-e'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

Di'o-med (dī'ō-mĕd), *or* **Di'o-me'des** (-mē'dēz), *n.* [L. *Diomedes*, fr. Gr. Διομήδης.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** One of the Greek warriors before Troy, who helped Ulysses steal the horses of Rhesus and the Palladium. **b** A Thracian king who possessed man-eating mares, the carrying off of which was one of the "labors" of Hercules.

Di-o'ne (dī-ō'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Διώνη.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titaness, according to Homer, mother by Zeus of Aphrodite.

Di'o-ny'si-a (dī'ō-nĭsh'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Διονύσια.] *Gr. Relig.* Any of the festivals of Dionysus, specif. that of Attica, in connection with which Greek drama developed.

Di'o-ny'sus (-nī'sŭs), **Di'o-ny'sos** (-sŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Διόνυσος.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Semele, originally a god of vegetation; later, the god and giver of the grape and its wine, in which character he was worshiped with orgiastic rites. In art he is figured as a bearded man; later, as youthful and somewhat effeminate. The thyrsus, ivy, panther, and vine, are his commonest attributes. Cf. BACCHUS.

di-op'ter (dī-ŏp'tẽr), *n.* [see DIOPTRICS.] *Optics.* A unit of refractive power equal to that of a glass whose principal focal distance is one meter.

di-op'trics (-trĭks), *n.* [Gr. τὰ διοπτρικά, fr. δίοπτρα an instrument for taking altitudes.] Optics treating of the refraction of light, esp. by lenses. — **di-op'tric** (-ŏp'trĭk), *a.*

di'o-ra'ma (dī'ō-rä'mă), *n.* [Gr. διορᾶν to see through; διά through + ὁρᾶν to see.] A scenic representation in which a painting, partly translucent, is seen through an opening with diversity of scenic effect. — **di'o-ram'ic** (-răm'ĭk), *a.*

di'o-rite (dī'ō-rīt), *n. Petrog.* A granular, crystalline, igneous rock, commonly of soda-lime feldspar and hornblende. — **di'o-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

Di'os-cu'ri (-kū'rī), **Di'os-cu'roi** (-roi), *n. pl.* [Gr. Διόσκουροι; Ζεύς, gen. Διός, Zeus + κοῦρος, κόρος, boy, son.] *Class. Myth.* The twins Castor and Pollux (or Polydeuces). Castor was mortal; Pollux, immortal. See LEDA.

di-ox'ide (dī-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** An oxide having two atoms of oxygen in each molecule.

dip (dĭp), *v. t.*; DIPPED (dĭpt) or DIPT; DIP'PING. [AS. *dyppan.*] **1.** To plunge or immerse, esp. temporarily into a liquid. **2.** To baptize by immersion. **3.** To wet by or as if by immersing; moisten. *Poetic.* **4.** To take out as by lading. **5.** To lower and raise quickly, as a flag. — *v. i.* **1.** To immerse one's self, as in a liquid, and quickly emerge. **2.** To drop down, as if immersing one's self in water; to sink. **3.** To plunge a ladle or the like into a liquid or a soft substance and remove a part. **4.** To go rather deeply; penetrate (*in* or *into*). **5.** To enter slightly or cursorily (*in* or *into*). **6.** To incline downward; slope. — *n.* **1.** Act of dipping or immersing. **2.** Inclination downward; pitch. **3.** A candle made by repeated dipping of a wick in a fat or wax. *Colloq.* **4.** Any liquid preparation into which objects may be dipped, as for cleansing, coloring, etc.

diph-the'ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. διφθέρα leather.] A febrile infectious disease in which the air passages, esp. the throat, become coated with a false membrane. It is caused by a specific bacillus. — **diph-the'ri-al** (-ăl), **diph'the-rit'ic** (dĭf'thẽ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

diph'thong (dĭf'thŏng), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. δι- = δίς twice + φθόγγος voice, sound.] **1.** A union of two vowels forming a compound sound pronounced in one syllable, as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *oil*; — often called a *proper diphthong*. **2.** A vowel digraph; — often called an *improper diphthong*. **3.** Popularly, either of the ligatures æ, œ, which now represent simple sounds. — **diph-thon'gal** (dĭf-thŏŋ'găl), *a.* — **diph-thon'gal-ly**, *adv.* — **diph-thong'ic** (-thŏng'ĭk), *a.*

di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mă), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-măz), L. -MATA (-mă-tă). [L., fr. Gr. δίπλωμα, fr. διπλοῦν to double, διπλόος twofold.] **1.** A writing conferring some privilege, honor, or power; esp., a document bearing record of a degree conferred by a literary society or educational institution. **2.** A historical or state writing or document.

di-plo'ma-cy (-mă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Art of conducting negotiations between nations, as in arranging treaties. **2.** Dexterity in securing advantages; tact.

dip'lo-mat (dĭp'lō-măt), *n.* One employed or skilled in international diplomacy; a diplomatist.

dip'lo-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to international diplomacy, or the foreign ministers (diplomatic body) at a court or capital. **2.** Characterized by, or skilled in, diplomacy; tactful; artful. — **dip'lo-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-plo'ma-tist (dĭ-plō'mă-tĭst), *n.* **1.** A diplomat. **2.** One tactful or crafty in affairs, esp. in managing others.

dip'o-dy (dĭp'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. διποδία, fr. δίπους two-footed; δι- = δίς twice + πούς, ποδός, foot.] *Pros.* Two metrical feet taken together, or in one measure.

dip'per (dĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dips; esp., a ladle for water or other liquid. **2.** Any of various diving birds. **3.** [*cap.*] The seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; — from their arrangement.

dip'sey, dip'sie, dip'sy (-sĭ), *a.* Deep-sea. *Sailor's Cant.*

dip'so-ma'ni-a (-sō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *δίψα* thirst + *μανία* mania.] A morbid uncontrollable craving for drink, esp. for alcoholic liquors. — **dip'so-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

Dip'ter-a (dĭp'tẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *δίπτερος* with two wings; *δι-* = *δίς* twice + *πτερόν* feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* The order of insects comprising the true or winged flies (as the house fly), the mosquitoes, gnats, etc. — **dip'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Dir'ce (dûr'sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Δίρκη*.] *Gr. Myth.* A queen of Thebes who, for maltreating Antiope, was tied by the latter's sons to the horns of a wild bull.

dir'dum (dûr'dŭm; dĭr'-), *n.* Blame; punishment. *Scot.*

diro (dīr), *a.*; DIR'ER (-ẽr); DIR'EST (dīr'ĕst). [L. *dirus*.] **1.** Ill-boding; fearful. **2.** Dreadful; horrible.

di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *directus*, p. p. of *dirigere* to direct.] **1.** Straight; leading by the shortest way to a point or end. **2.** Straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness. **3.** Express; plain; unambiguous. **4.** In the line of descent; lineally related, not collaterally. — direct current, *Elec.*, a current flowing in one direction only; — distinguished from alternating current.

Syn. DIRECT, IMMEDIATE, as applied to relations, though often used with little distinction, are apt to retain their etymological connotations. DIRECT suggests unbroken connection or a bearing straight upon the object; IMMEDIATE, the absence of any intervening medium or influence; as, *direct* descent, a *direct* reference, a *direct* tax; *immediate* contact, proximity, an *immediate* inference.

— *adv.* Directly. — *v. t.* **1.** To address; impart. *Archaic.* **2.** To put a direction or address on, as on a letter. **3.** To arrange in a direct or straight line, as toward a mark; point; aim. **4.** To show to (any one), as the right way; guide, as by pointing out the way. **5.** To determine the course of; guide; govern. **6.** To instruct as a superior; order. — **Syn.** Lead, dispose, manage, regulate; order. See COMMAND, CONDUCT, GUIDE. — *v. i.* To give direction; point out a course. — **di-rect'er,** *n.*

di-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of directing; guidance; management. **2.** Instruction; order; command. **3.** The superscription or address, as of a letter. **4.** The line on which anything is moving or aimed to move, or in which anything is lying or pointing; direct line or course. — **Syn.** Administration, guidance, management, superintendence, oversight, government. — **di-rec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

di-rect'ly (-rĕkt'lĭ), *adv.* In a direct manner or line.

Syn. Forthwith, straightway, promptly; soon, presently, by and by. — DIRECTLY, IMMEDIATELY, INSTANTLY, INSTANTANEOUSLY (with reference to time). DIRECTLY, like IMMEDIATELY, implies absence of intervening time. Now, however, *directly* (and, to a less degree, *immediately*) has acquired the sense of "soon, before long" (cf. the similar development of *presently, by and by*). INSTANTLY retains the implication of absolutely immediate sequence. INSTANTANEOUSLY implies an imperceptible interval of time between the beginning and end of an action or process.

di-rect'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being direct.

di-rec'tor (-rĕk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that directs; a manager. **2.** One of a body appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation. — **di-rec'tor-ship,** *n.*

di-rec'to-rate (-tō-rāt), *n.* **1.** Office of director; a body of directors. **2.** Management by a director or directors.

di-rec-to'ri-al (dĭ-rĕk-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a director; directive.

di-rec'to-ry (dĭ-rĕk'tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to direct; directive. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which directs; esp., a body of directions or rules; also, a body of directors. **2.** A book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of them.

dire'ful (dīr'fo͝ol), *a.* Dire; terrible. — **dire'ful-ly,** *adv.*

dire'ly, *adv.* In a dire manner.

dire'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dire. See -NESS.

dirge (dûrj), *n.* [contr. of L. *dirige* (direct thou), beginning the opening antiphon in Latin.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The Office for the Dead; also, a psalm sung for a departed soul, or a requiem Mass. **2.** A piece of music, esp. a mournful song, to accompany funeral or memorial rites.

dir'i-gi-ble (dĭr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be directed; steerable, as a balloon. — *n.* A dirigible balloon or torpedo.

dirk (dûrk), *n.* A kind of dagger. — *v. t.* To stab with a dirk.

dirt (dûrt), *n.* [ME. *drit.*] **1.** Any foul substance, as mud, dust, etc. **2.** Loose earth or soil. *Colloq.* **3.** Meanness; sordidness. **4.** Dirtiness in condition, action, or speech.

dirt'i-ly (dûr'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of DIRTY. See -LY.

dirt'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

dirt'y (-tĭ), *a.*; DIRT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Defiled with dirt, or serving to defile. **2.** Of color, sullied; clouded. **3.** Base; sordid. **4.** Muddy; foggy; stormy.

Syn. DIRTY, FOUL, FILTHY, NASTY, SQUALID. DIRTY (opposed to *clean*) is the general term for what is sullied or defiled with dirt of any kind. FOUL commonly conveys an implication of offensiveness or disgust. FILTHY applies to what is besmeared or polluted with dirt or filth. NASTY applies to what is grossly or revoltingly offensive, esp. to touch or smell. In British colloquial usage it has been softened to a mere synonym for "objectionable, disagreeable;" in the U. S. it has commonly been tabooed in polite speech, but is now somewhat affected in its British sense. SQUALID adds to the idea of dirtiness that of extreme slovenliness or neglect. In their ethical senses, esp. as applied to language, the first four words connote indecency or obscenity.

— *v. t.*; DIRT'IED (-tĭd); DIRT'Y-ING. **1.** To foul; soil. **2.** To tarnish; sully, as a reputation.

dis- (dĭs-). [L. *dis-*, sometimes through OF. *des-*.] A prefix used: **1.** To denote *away, apart, asunder, between*, in words derived from French or Latin.

Examples: *dis*miss, to send *away*; *dis*suade, *dis*cern.

2. To denote *undoing, reversal, privation*, or *negation*. Specifically: **a** To form verbs denoting to *undo, destroy, reverse*, or *do the reverse of*. Derivative or analogous nouns, adjectives, etc., are similarly formed.

Examples: *dis*electrify, *to undo* or *destroy* the electrification of; *dis*edify, *to do the reverse* of edifying; *dis*connect, *to undo* or *destroy* the connection of; *dis*connection.

b To form verbs (also analogous or derivative nouns, adjectives, etc.) denoting *to strip* or *divest of* something (designated by the noun to which *dis-* is prefixed); and, hence, *to expel from; to divest of the character, rank*, or *status of*; also, *to free from*, or *relieve of*.

Examples: *dis*robe, *to strip of* a robe; *dis*frock, *to divest of* a frock (priestly character or privilege); *dis*brother, *to deprive of the character* or *status of* brother; *dis*bar, *to expel from* the bar; *dis*burden, *to free from*, or *relieve of*, a burden.

c To form nouns denoting *the opposite of; the absence of*.

Examples: *dis*belief, *the absence* or *the opposite of* belief.

d To form adjectives, in which *dis-* has the sense of *not, non-, in-, un-*.

Examples: *dis*consonant, *not* consonant, *in*consonant.

e As a simple intensive, with the force of *entirely, completely*, or the like, when the part to which *dis-* is prefixed implies separation, reversal, or negation.

Examples: *dis*annul, to annul *entirely* or *completely*.

☞ In words from the Latin, *dis-* appears as *di-* before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v*, and sometimes *j*; as *dif-* before *f*; as *dis-* before vowels, although sometimes *dir-*. As a living prefix in English, *dis-* is the invariable form.

Dis, *n., or* **Dis pa'ter** (dĭs pā'tẽr). [L.] *Roman Relig.* An underworld god, identical with the Greek *Pluto*.

dis'a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being disabled; absence of competent power, means, fitness, capacity, qualification, or the like; also, that the existence of which constitutes such a state. — **Syn.** Weakness, impotence; incompetence, incompetency, incapacity, disqualification. See INABILITY.

dis-a'ble (dĭs-ā'b'l), *v. t.*; -A'BLED (-b'ld); -A'BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To render unable or incapable; destroy the force, vigor, or power of action of. **2.** *Law.* To disqualify. **3.** To disparage; undervalue. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Weaken, unfit, incapacitate. — **dis-a'ble-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-a'bled (-ā'b'ld), *p. a.* Incapable; crippled.

dis'a-buse' (dĭs'ȧ-būz'), *v. t.* To undeceive; set right.

dis'ad-van'tage (-ăd-vän'tăj), *n.* **1.** That which hinders success, or causes loss or injury. **2.** Loss; detriment; prejudice to fame, profit, or other good. — **Syn.** Detriment, injury, hurt, loss, damage. — *v. t.* To injure the interest of. — **dis-ad'van-ta'geous** (dĭs-ăd'vȧn-tā'jŭs), *a.* — **dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-ad'van-ta'geous-ness,** *n.*

dis'af-fect' (-ă-fĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To diminish the affection of; to fill with discontent. **2.** To disorder.

dis'af-fect'ed (-fĕk'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* Alienated in feeling or allegiance; estranged.

dis'af-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being disaffected; unfriendliness; disloyalty. **2.** Physical disorder; disease. — **Syn.** Dislike, discontent, alienation, hostility.

dis'af-for'est (dĭs'ă-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* To exempt from forest laws. **2.** To deforest.

dis'a-gree' (-ă-grē'), *v. i.* **1.** To fail to agree; be unlike. **2.** To differ in opinion; quarrel. **3.** To be unsuited.

dis'a-gree'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Exciting repugnance; offensive; unpleasant in temper or mood. — **dis'a-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis'a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*

dis'a-gree'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or state of disagreeing. — **Syn.** Difference, diversity, unlikeness, variance; misunderstanding, dissension; dispute, difference, discord.

dis'al-low' (-ă-lou'), *v. t.* To refuse to allow; deny the force or validity of. — **Syn.** Disapprove, prohibit, censure, reject. — **dis'al-low'ance** (-ăns), *n.*

dis-an'i-mate (dĭs-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To deprive of life. *Rare.*

dis'an-nul' (dĭs'ă-nŭl'), *v. t.* To annul completely.

dis'a-noint' (dĭs'ă-noint'), *v. t.* To invalidate the consecration of; as, to *disanoint* a king.

dis'ap-pear' (-ă-pēr'), *v. i.* **1.** To cease to appear or to be perceived; pass from view; vanish. **2.** To cease to be or exist; be lost. — **dis'ap-pear'ance** (-ăns), *n.*

dis'ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *apointier* to appoint.] **1.** To defeat of expectation or hope; balk. **2.** To frustrate; foil; defeat. — **Syn.** Fail, delude.

dis'ap-point'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Defeated of expectation or hope; balked. **2.** Unequipped; unfurnished. *Obs.*

dis'ap-point'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of disappointing; state or emotion of being disappointed; frustration. **2.** That which disappoints.

dis-ap'pro-ba'tion (dĭs-ăp'rō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act, state, or fact of disapproving; state of being disapproved.

dis'ap-prove' (dĭs'ă-prōōv'), *v. t.* **1.** To pass unfavorable judgment on; regard as wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient; censure. **2.** To refuse official approbation to; decline to sanction. — *v. i.* To feel or express disapprobation (of). — **dis'-ap-prov'al** (-prōōv'ăl), *n.* — **dis'ap-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-arm' (dĭs-ärm'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *armer* to arm.] **1.** To deprive of arms or weapons. **2.** To deprive of means or disposition to harm; render harmless.

dis-ar'ma-ment (-är'mă-mĕnt), *n.* Reduction of a military establishment approximately to a peace footing.

dis'ar-range' (dĭs'ă-rānj'), *v. t.* To disturb the arrangement of; disorder. — **dis'ar-range'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'ar-ray' (-ă-rā'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw into disorder. **2.** To unrobe; despoil; strip. — *n.* **1.** Disorder. **2.** Confused or incomplete attire; undress.

dis-as'ter (dĭz-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *désastre*; *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *astre* star, L. *astrum.*] **1.** A baleful aspect of a planet or star; hence, an ill portent. *Obs.* **2.** An unfortunate event; esp., a sudden extraordinary misfortune; calamity.

Syn. Mishap, mischance, misadventure; ruin, extremity, reverse, blow, stroke. — DISASTER, CALAMITY, CATASTROPHE. A DISASTER is an unforeseen and ruinous mischance or misadventure which happens, often suddenly, either through culpable lack of foresight or through adverse external agency; a CALAMITY is a grievous misfortune, particularly one which produces great or far-reaching personal or (esp.) public loss. CATASTROPHE (properly, any dénouement) is here compared in the sense of a disastrous conclusion; it emphasizes the idea of finality.

— *v. t.* To bring harm upon; ruin. *Obs.*

dis-as'trous (-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of unpropitious stellar influences; ill-boding. *Obs.* **2.** Attended with disaster; calamitous. — **dis-as'trous-ly**, *adv.*

dis'a-vow' (dĭs'ă-vou'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. *dés-* (L. *dis-*) + *avouer* to avow.] To refuse to own or acknowledge; disclaim; disown. — **dis'a-vow'al** (-ăl), *n.*

dis-band' (dĭs-bănd'), *v. t.* To break up the organization of, as of an army. — *v. i.* To disperse; esp., to quit military service by breaking up organization. — **dis-band'ment**, *n.*

dis-bar' (-bär'), *v. t.* *Law.* To deprive of the status and privileges of a member of the bar. — **dis-bar'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'be-lief' (dĭs'bē-lēf'), *n.* Act or state of disbelieving; refusal of assent, credit, or credence. — **Syn.** See UNBELIEF.

dis'be-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. t. & i.* To refuse credence to.

dis-branch' (dĭs-brănch'), *v. t.* To tear off, as a branch.

dis-broth'er (-brŭth'ẽr), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 b.

dis-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* **1.** To rid of a burden; disencumber. **2.** To put off (a burden); discharge. — **Syn.** Unload, unburden, free. — *v. i.* To relieve one's self of a burden. — **dis-bur'den-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-burse' (-bûrs'), *v. t.*; -BURSED' (-bûrst'); -BURS'ING. [OF. *desbourser*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *bourse* purse.] To pay out; expend. — **dis-burs'a-ble**, *a.* — **dis-burse'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-bur'then (dĭs-bûr'th'n), *v. t.* = DISBURDEN. *Archaic.*

disc (dĭsk), *n.* Var. of DISK.

dis-card' (dĭs-kärd'), *v. t.* **1.** *Card Playing.* **a** To reject from the hand (a card or cards) as superfluous. **b** To play (a card, not a trump, of a different suit from the card led). **2.** To cast off as useless; turn away; reject.

Syn. Throw aside, lay aside, cast off; refuse, decline, repel. — DISCARD, REJECT. TO DISCARD is to put or throw aside or away, esp. as useless or outworn; as, *discarded* clothing; to REJECT is more commonly to repel, or refuse to receive or to employ, something offered; as, to *reject* an offer.

dis-card' (dĭs-kärd', dĭs'kärd), *n.* *Card Playing.* Act of discarding, or the card or cards discarded.

dis-case' (dĭs-kās'), *v. t.* To remove the case or sheath of.

dis-cern' (dĭ-zûrn'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *discernere*, *-cretum*; *dis-* + *cernere* to distinguish.] **1.** To see and identify by noting differences; discriminate; distinguish. **2.** To see by the eye or by the understanding; perceive and recognize. — **Syn.** Discover, espy, descry, detect. See PERCEIVE.

— *v. i.* To make distinction; distinguish. — **dis-cern'er**, *n.*

dis-cern'i-ble (-zûr'nĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discerned. — **dis-cern'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **dis-cern'i-bly**, *adv.*

dis-cern'ing, *p. a.* Acute; shrewd. — **dis-cern'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-cern'ment (-zûrn'mĕnt), *n.* Act or faculty of discerning.

Syn. Discrimination, acuteness, astuteness, perspicacity, sagacity, shrewdness, sharpness. — DISCERNMENT, PERCEPTION, PENETRATION, INSIGHT, ACUMEN, DIVINATION. DISCERNMENT implies keenness and discriminating accuracy; PERCEPTION, the direct or immediate exercise of mental vision. PENETRATION emphasizes acuteness and subtlety; INSIGHT, depth, or understanding sympathy, of discernment. ACUMEN suggests astuteness of intellect and nicety of discrimination; DIVINATION, instinctive or intuitive insight.

dis-charge' (dĭs-chärj'), *v. t.*; -CHARGED' (-chärjd'); -CHARG'ING (-chär'jĭng). [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *charger* to charge.] **1.** To relieve of a charge, or burden; unload. **2.** To free of the missile with which anything is charged; fire off. **3.** To relieve, as of a debt, responsibility, accusation, etc.; absolve; clear. **4.** To send away from service; dismiss. **5.** To release legally from confinement, as a prisoner. **6.** To put forth or remove, as a charge or burden. **7.** To let fly; shoot. **8.** To throw off the obligation of, esp. by performance; hence, to perform; execute; pay. **9.** To give forth; emit. — **Syn.** See RELEASE, EFFECT.

— *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden. — *n.* **1.** Act of discharging; unloading, as of a cargo. **2.** Firing off, as of artillery. **3.** Act of relieving, or state of being relieved, of an obligation or other burden; acquittance. **4.** Act of getting rid of an obligation, liability, etc.; fulfillment, as by payment. **5.** Release or dismissal, as from office. **6.** Legal release from confinement. **7.** A flowing or issuing out or a rate of flow; emission. **8.** That which is discharged or emitted.

dis-charg'er (-chär'jẽr), *n.* One that discharges.

dis-ci'ple (dĭ-sī'p'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *discipulus*, fr. *discere* to learn.] A pupil or scholar; now esp., a follower who has learned to believe in the doctrine of his teacher.

Syn. DISCIPLE, PUPIL, SCHOLAR, STUDENT. DISCIPLE, through the influence of its Biblical sense, has ceased to be an exact synonym for *pupil* or *scholar*; it always implies personal adherence to the views of one's master or teacher. PUPIL suggests more of the teacher's personal care than SCHOLAR, which emphasizes the idea of instruction or tuition. STUDENT is the general term for those in attendance at a higher institution of learning. See FOLLOWER.

— *v. t.* To teach; train. *Obs.* — **dis-ci'ple-ship**, *n.*

dis'ci-plin-a'ri-an (dĭs'ĭ-plĭn-ā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to discipline. — *n.* One who disciplines; one who excels or is rigorous in training, esp. as to order and obedience.

dis'ci-plin-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

dis'ci-pline (-plĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *disciplina*, fr. *discipulus* disciple.] **1.** The treatment suited to a disciple or learner; education; training; drill. **2.** Subjection to rule; control; habit of obedience. **3.** Correction; chastisement by way of correction and training; hence, training through suffering. — **Syn.** See EDUCATION. — *v. t.*; -PLINED (-plĭnd); -PLIN-ING. **1.** To develop by instruction and exercise; train. **2.** To accustom to regular and systematic action; drill. **3.** To improve by corrective and penal methods; chastise. — **Syn.** Form, teach, instruct, chasten, punish.

dis-claim' (dĭs-klām'), *v. i.* [AF. *desclamer*. See DIS-; CLAIM.] **1.** To disavow or renounce all part (*in*). *Obs.* **2.** To cry out; — with *against*. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To disavow any connection with; repudiate; disown.

dis-claim'er (dĭs-klām'ẽr), *n.* [AF. *desclamer*, inf. used as n.] Act of disclaiming; a denial or disavowal of claim.

dis'cla-ma'tion (dĭs'klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* Disclaimer.

dis-close' (dĭs-klōz'), *n.* Disclosure. *Obs.* — *v. t.;* -CLOSED' (-klōzd'); -CLOS'ING (-klōz'ĭng). [fr. OF. *desclos*, p. p., opened, deriv. of *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *clore* to shut, fr. L. *claudere*.] **1.** To uncover. **2.** To lay open or expose to view; reveal; expose; divulge. — **Syn.** See REVEAL.

dis-clo'sure (-klō'zhŭr; 87), *n.* Act of disclosing, uncovering, or revealing; exposure; thing disclosed.

dis'coid (dĭs'koid), *a.* [fr. Gr., fr. δίσκος a round plate + εἶδος form.] Like a disk; flat and circular.—**dis-col'dal**, *a.*

dis-col'or, dis-col'our (dĭs-kŭl'ẽr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *dis-* + *colorare* to color.] To alter the natural color of, esp. for the worse; stain. — **dis-col'or-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

dis-com'fit (-kŭm'fĭt), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *dis-* + *conficere* to make ready.] **1.** To put to rout; defeat. *Archaic.* **2.** To balk; disconcert. — **Syn.** Overthrow, conquer, baffle, confuse. See EMBARRASS. — *n.* Discomfiture. *Obs.*

dis-com'fi-ture (-fĭ-tūr), *n.* Act of discomfiting; state of being discomfited; rout; overthrow; frustration.

dis-com'fort (-fẽrt), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *comforter* to comfort.] **1.** To discourage; deject. *Obs.* **2.** To disturb the comfort of; make uneasy; pain. — *n.* **1.** Want of comfort; uncomfortable condition; pain; distress; sorrow. **2.** That which causes distress.

dis-com'fort-a-ble (-fẽr-tă-b'l), *a.* Not affording comfort; uncomfortable; comfortless.

dis'com-mode' (dĭs'kŏ-mōd'), *v. t.* To incommode.

dis'com-pose' (-kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* To throw into disorder; agitate; perturb; disarrange; disorder. — **Syn.** Derange, unsettle, disturb, ruffle, fret.

dis'com-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* State of being discomposed.

dis'con-cert' (-kŏn-sûrt'), *v. t.* To throw into disorder or confusion; discompose; confuse. — **Syn.** Disturb, unbalance, defeat; frustrate, thwart. See EMBARRASS.

dis'con-nect' (-kŏ-nĕkt'), *v. t.* To undo the connection of; disunite.— **dis'con-nec'tion, con-nex'ion** (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.*

dis'con-nect'ed (-nĕk'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* Disjoined; not connected. — **Syn.** Rambling, desultory, disjointed, broken, scattered. — **dis'con-nect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **-nect'ed-ness**, *n.*

dis-con'so-late (dĭs-kŏn'sŏ-lāt), *a.* [fr LL., fr. L. *dis-* + *consolatus*, p. p. of *consolari* to console.] **1.** Destitute of consolation; deeply dejected; sad. **2.** Inspiring dejection; cheerless. — **Syn.** Forlorn, melancholy, sorrowful, desolate, woeful, hopeless. — **dis-con'so-late-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-con'so-late-ness, dis-con'so-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

dis'con-tent' (dĭs'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* Not content; dissatisfied. — *n.* **1.** Want of content; uneasiness; dissatisfaction. **2.** A malcontent. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See DISSATISFACTION. — *v. t.* To dissatisfy; displease.

dis'con-tent'ed (-tĕn'tĕd; 24), *p. a.* Dissatisfied; uneasy in mind. — **dis'con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **-tent'ed-ness**, *n.*

dis'con-tent'ing, *p. a.* Discontented. *Obs.*

dis'con-tent'ment (-tĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* State, fact, or feeling of discontent.

dis'con-tin'u-ance (-tĭn'ū-ăns), *n.* A discontinuing; state of being discontinued; interruption. — **Syn.** Cessation, intermission, separation, disjunction, disruption, break.

dis'con-tin'u-a'tion (-ă'shŭn), *n.* Discontinuance.

dis'con-tin'ue (-tĭn'ū), *v. t. & i.;* -TIN'UED (-ūd); -TIN'U-ING. To interrupt the continuance of; break off; stop; leave off. — **dis'con-tin'u-ous** (-ŭ-ŭs), *a.* — **dis'con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-con'ti-nu'i-ty** (dĭs-kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dis-cord' (dĭs-kôrd'), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *discordare*, fr. *discors*, *-cordis*, discordant; *dis-* + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] To disagree; clash.

dis'cord (dĭs'kôrd), *n.* **1.** Want of concord or agreement; disagreement. **2.** A combination of musical sounds which strikes the ear harshly owing to incommensurability of their vibrations. **3.** A harsh or confused noise; uproar. — **Syn.** Variance, difference, opposition, clashing, dissension, contention, strife, dissonance.

dis-cord'ance (dĭs-kôr'dăns), **dis-cord'an-cy** (-dăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -ANCES (-dăn-sĕz), -ANCIES (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being discordant; disagreement. **2.** A discord of sounds.

dis-cord'ant (-dănt), *a.* Characterized by discord. — **Syn.** Disagreeing, incongruous, contradictory, opposing, repugnant, opposite, contrary, inconsistent, harsh, jarring, irreconcilable. See DISSONANT. — **dis-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

dis'count (dĭs'kount; dĭs-kount'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *conter*. See COUNT.] **1.** To deduct from an account, debt, charge, or the like. **2.** To lend money or deducting in advance the discount, or allowance for interest. **3.** To take into consideration beforehand; diminish by anticipation. **4.** To make allowance for exaggeration in (a tale, etc.). — (dĭs'kount), *n.* **1.** Act of discounting; esp.: **a** A deduction from a gross sum on an account. **b** A deduction for interest in advancing money on or purchasing a bill or note not due. **2.** The rate of interest charged in discounting. — **dis-count'a-ble** (dĭs-koun'tă-b'l), *a.*

dis-coun'te-nance (dĭs-koun'tẽ-năns), *v. t.;* -NANCED (-nănst); -NANC-ING (-năn-sĭng). **1.** To put out of countenance; abash. **2.** To refuse to countenance, or approve. — *n.* Unfavorable aspect or act; disapprobation.

dis-cour'age (dĭs-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.;* -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To lessen the courage of; dishearten; deject. **2.** To dishearten one with respect to; deter one from. — **Syn.** Dispirit, depress; dissuade, disfavor.

dis-cour'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of discouraging; state of being discouraged; depression. **2.** That which discourages; a deterrent.

dis-course' (dĭs-kōrs'; 57), *n.* [L. *discursus*, lit., a running to and fro, fr. *discurrere*, *-cursum*, lit., to run to and fro; *dis-* + *currere* to run.] **1.** Conversation; talk. **2.** Art and manner of speaking. **3.** Consecutive speech; treatise; dissertation. — *v. i.;* -COURSED' (-kōrst'); -COURS'ING (-kōr'sĭng). To express one's self in discourse, speak; converse. — *v. t.* **1.** To narrate; tell; discuss. *Archaic.* **2.** To utter or give forth. — **dis-cours'er**, *n.*

dis-cour'te-ous (-kûr'tẽ-ŭs; -kōrt'yŭs), *a.* Uncivil; wanting in courtesy. — **dis-cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*

dis-cour'te-sy (-kûr'tẽ-sĭ), *n.* Lack of courtesy; incivility.

dis-cov'er (-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *couvrir* to cover.] **1.** To lay open to view; reveal; make known. *Archaic.* **2.** To obtain sight or knowledge of, for the first time, as of a thing already existing, but hitherto not perceived or known; detect; descry. — **dis-cov'er-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* — **dis-cov'er-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Syn. Find out, detect; contrive, devise, originate. — DISCOVER, INVENT. One DISCOVERS what existed before, but had remained unknown; one INVENTS by forming combinations either entirely new, or attaining their end by means unknown before; as, Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; Galileo *invented* the telescope. See REVEAL.

dis-cov'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of discovering. **2.** That which is discovered. — **Syn.** Disclosure.

dis-cred'it (dĭs-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* **1.** Lack of credit or reputation; disesteem. **2.** Lack of belief or confidence; disbelief. **3.** Lack of commercial credit. — **Syn.** Disrepute, dishonor, disgrace, ignominy, scandal, distrust. — *v. t.* **1.** To refuse credence to; disbelieve. **2.** To deprive of credit or good repute; bring reproach upon. — **dis-cred'it-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* — **dis-cred'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-creet' (-krēt'), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *discretus* separated, p. p. of *discernere* to discern.] Possessed of discernment, esp. in avoiding error or evil; circumspect; prudent. — **Syn.** See CAREFUL. — **dis-creet'ly**, *adv.* — **dis-creet'ness**, *n.*

dis-crep'an-cy (-krĕp'ăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also **dis-crep'ance** (dĭs-krĕp'ăns; dĭs'krẽ-păns), *n.* State or quality of being discrepant or an instance of this.

dis-crep'ant (dĭs-krĕp'ănt; dĭs'krẽ-pănt), *a.* [L. *discrepans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *discrepare* to sound discordantly; *dis-* + *crepare* to rattle, creak.] Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; contrary; different.

dis-crete' (dĭs-krēt'; dĭs'krēt), *a.* [L. *discretus*. See DISCREET.] **1.** Separate; distinct; disjunct. **2.** Composed of distinct parts; discontinuous.

dis-cre'tion (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or faculty of discerning; discernment; decision. **2.** Freedom to decide or act; unrestrained exercise of choice or will. **3.** Quality of being discreet, esp. as to matters of propriety and self-control; prudence; circumspection. — **dis-cre'tion-al** (-ăl), **dis-cre'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* — **dis-cre'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

dis-crim'i-nate (-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *discriminatus*, p. p. of *discriminare* to divide, deriv. of *discernere* to discern.] **1.** Distinguished by certain tokens; distinct. **2.** Marked by or showing discrimination. — (-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. **1.** To mark as different; differentiate. **2.** To separate by discerning differences; distinguish. — **Syn.** See DISTINGUISH. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a difference or distinction; distinguish. **2.** To make a difference in treatment or favor (of one as compared with others). — **dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-crim'i-nat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-crim′i-na′tion (dĭs-krĭm′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of discriminating; state of being discriminated. **2.** Quality of being discriminating; acute discernment. — **Syn.** Penetration, clearness, acuteness, acumen, judgment, distinction.— **dis-crim′i-na-tive** (-krĭm′ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.*

dis-crown′ (-kroun′), *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

dis-cur′sive (-kûr′sĭv), *a.* Passing from one thing to another; digressive; desultory. — **Syn.** See CURSORY. — **dis-cur′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-cur′sive-ness**, *n.*

dis′cus (dĭs′kŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -CUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -CI (dĭs′ī). [L. See DISH.] A heavy circular plate, or quoit, to be thrown or hurled as a trial of strength and skill; also, the exercise or game of throwing the discus.

dis-cuss′ (dĭs-kŭs′), *v. t.* [L. *discussus*, p. p. of *discutere* to strike asunder; *dis-* + *quatere* to strike.] **1.** To drive away, as a tumor. *Obs.* **2.** To declare. *Obs.* **3.** To examine in detail or by disputation; debate; investigate. **4.** To try the quality of by eating or drinking. *Colloq.*

Syn. DISCUSS, ARGUE, DEBATE. To DISCUSS is to sift or examine by presenting considerations pro and con; as, Elizabeth could *discuss* poetry with Spenser or euphuism with Lyly. To ARGUE (the stronger term) is to adduce arguments or reasons in support of one's cause or position; as, he tried to *argue* himself out of his despondency. To DEBATE is to argue formally or publicly or (sometimes) to deliberate with one's self; as, the measure was *debated* at length.

dis-cus′sion (-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* Act of discussing; debate.

dis-dain′ (-dān′), *n.* [OF. *desdain*, *desdaing*, fr. the verb.] **1.** A feeling of contempt and aversion; scorn. **2.** An object of disdain; contemptible character. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Haughtiness, scorn, contempt, arrogance, pride. — *v. t.* [OF. *desdeignier*, *desdaignier*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *deignier* to deign, fr. L. *dignari* to deem worthy.] **1.** To think unworthy; deem unsuitable or unbecoming. **2.** To reject as not deserving one's notice; scorn. — **Syn.** See DESPISE.

dis-dained′ (-dānd′), *a.* Disdainful. *Obs.*

dis-dain′ful (-dān′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of or expressing disdain; scornful; contemptuous. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTUOUS. — **dis-dain′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-dain′ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-ease′ (dĭ-zēz′), *n.* [OF. *desaise*; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *aise* ease.] **1.** Lack of ease; discomfort. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* Any departure from health presenting marked symptoms; malady; illness; disorder. — *v. t.*; -EASED′ (-zēzd′); -EAS′ING (-zēz′ĭng). **1.** To disquiet; distress. *Obs.* **2.** To afflict with disease or sickness; disorder.

dis-edge′ (dĭs-ĕj′), *v. t.* To deprive of an edge; dull. *Rare.*

dis′e-lec′tri-fy (dĭs′ē-lĕk′trĭ-fī), *v. t.* See DIS-, 2 **a**. — **dis′e-lec′tri-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

dis′em-bark′ (-ĕm-bärk′), *v. t. & i.* To remove or go ashore from on board a vessel; land. — **dis-em′bar-ka′tion**, *n.*

dis′em-bar′rass (dĭs′ĕm-băr′ăs), *v. t.* To free from embarrassment; clear; disentangle. — **Syn.** See DISENGAGE.

dis′em-bod′y (-ĕm-bŏd′ĭ), *v. t.* To divest of the body or corporeal existence. — **dis′em-bod′i-ment** (-ĭ-mĕnt), *n.*

dis′em-bogue′ (-bōg′), *v. t. & i.*; -BOGUED′ (-bōgd′); -BO′GUING (-bō′gĭng). [fr. Sp., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *embocar* to put into the mouth, fr. *en* (L. *in*) + *boca* mouth, L. *bucca* cheek.] To discharge at the mouth, as a stream; vent.

dis′em-bow′el (-bou′ĕl), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -ELING or -EL-LING. To take or let out the bowels of; eviscerate.

dis′en-a′ble (dĭs′ĕn-ā′b'l), *v. t.* To render unable; disable.

dis′en-chant′ (-chȧnt′), *v. t.* To free from enchantment, fascination, or delusion. — **dis′en-chant′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis′en-cum′ber (-kŭm′bẽr), *v. t.* To free from encumbrance; disburden. — **Syn.** See DISENGAGE. — **dis′en-cum′brance** (-brăns), *n.*

dis′en-gage′ (-gāj′), *v. t.* To release from that with which anything is engaged, engrossed, involved, or entangled; extricate; clear. — **dis′en-gage′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

Syn. DISENGAGE, DISENTANGLE, DISEMBARRASS, DISENCUMBER, EXTRICATE, all imply release or detachment; DISENGAGE, from that by which one is held, or in which one is involved; DISENTANGLE, from more intricate complications; DISEMBARRASS, from that which hampers or restrains; DISENCUMBER, from that which burdens or clogs. EXTRICATE implies more definitely effort or exercise of force.

dis′en-tan′gle (-tăŋ′g'l), *v. t.* To free from entanglement; free from embarrassing connection or intermixture; set free. — **Syn.** See DISENGAGE. — **dis′en-tan′gle-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis′en-throne′ (-thrōn′), *v. t.* To dethrone; depose.

dis′en-tomb′ (-to͞om′), *v. t.* To disinter.

dis′en-twine′ (-twīn′), *v. t. & i.* To untwine.

dis′es-tab′lish (-ĕs-tăb′lĭsh), *v. t.* To break up (anything established). — **dis′es-tab′lish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis′es-teem′ (dĭs′ĕs-tēm′), *n.* Want of esteem; disfavor. — *v. t.* To hold in disesteem; to slight.

dis-fa′vor } **dis-fa′vour** } (-fā′vẽr), *n.* **1.** Want of favor or favorable regard; disesteem. **2.** State of not being in favor. **3.** An unkind or disobliging act. — *v. t.* To withhold or withdraw favor from; regard with disesteem.

dis-fig′ure (-fĭg′ūr), *v. t.*; -URED (-ūrd); -URING. [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *figurer* to fashion, shape, fr. L. *figurare*, fr. *figura* figure.] To mar the figure or appearance of. — **Syn.** See DEFACE. — **dis-fig′ure-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-fran′chise (-frăn′chīz; -chĭz), *v. t.* To deprive of a franchise, as suffrage. — **dis-fran′chise-ment** (-chĭz-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-fur′nish (-fûr′nĭsh), *v. t.* To deprive of that with which anything is furnished; strip; divest.

dis-gorge′ (-gôrj′), *v. t. & i.*; -GORGED′ (-gôrjd′); -GORG′ING (-gôr′jĭng). [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *gorge* gorge.] **1.** To discharge by the throat and mouth; vomit. **2.** To give up unwillingly something wrongfully appropriated.

dis-grace′ (-grās′), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. *dis-* (L. *dis-*) + *grazia* grace, L. *gratia*.] **1.** Condition of being out of favor. **2.** State of being dishonored; shame; ignominy. **3.** Cause of dishonor or shame. — **Syn.** Disfavor, disesteem, discredit, infamy, humiliation. See DISHONOR. — *v. t.*; -GRACED′ (-grāst′); -GRAC′ING (-grās′ĭng). **1.** To put out of favor; dismiss with dishonor. **2.** To bring reproach or shame on; dishonor. — **Syn.** Degrade, humble, humiliate; abase, debase. — **dis-grace′ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **dis-grace′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-grace′ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-grun′tle (-grŭn′t'l), *v. t.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). To put in bad humor; render dissatisfied.

dis-guise′ (-gīz′), *v. t.*; -GUISED′ (-gīzd′); -GUIS′ING (-gīz′ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *guise* guise.] **1.** To change the appearance of so as to conceal or mislead, esp. by an unusual dress. **2.** To hide or obscure by a counterfeit appearance; cloak; conceal; mask. — **Syn.** Dissimulate, feign, pretend. See DISSEMBLE. — *n.* **1.** A dress put on for concealment or deception. **2.** Artificial language or manner assumed for deception. **3.** Any concealment of real by ostensible character; also, that which serves to disguise. — **dis-guis′er** (-gīz′ẽr), *n.*

dis-gust′ (-gŭst′), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *goust* taste, L. *gustus*.] **1.** To provoke disgust or strong distaste in; esp., to offend the taste, reason, or sensibilities of. **2.** To inspire with a disgust (*of*, *from*, or *against* anything). — *n.* Aversion or repugnance produced by something loathsome; loathing. — **Syn.** Nausea, abomination, abhorrence; distaste, dislike. See ANTIPATHY. — **dis-gust′ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **dis-gust′ing**, *p. a.* — **dis-gust′ing-ly**, *adv.*

dish (dĭsh), *n.* [AS. *disc*, L. *discus*, fr. Gr. δίσκος quoit, δικεῖν to throw.] **1.** A vessel, as a platter, used for serving food at table. **2.** Something like a dish, as a shallow concave vessel, or a natural hollow. **3.** The food served in a dish; hence, any particular food. **4.** The contents or capacity of a dish; a dishful. — *v. t.* **1.** To put into a dish or dishes. **2.** To make concave like a dish.

dis′ha-bille′ (dĭs′ȧ-bēl′; -bĭl′), **des′ha-bille′** (dĕz′ȧ-bēl′), *n.* [F. *déshabillé*, prop., undressed.] A loose, negligent garment; state of being dressed in a loose or careless style.

dish′cloth′ (dĭsh′klŏth′; 62), *n.* A cloth for washing dishes.

dish′clout′ (-klout′), *n.* A dishcloth. *Archaic or Dial.*

dis-heart′en (dĭs-här′t'n), *v. t.* To discourage; dispirit.

di-shev′el (dĭ-shĕv′ĕl), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. *dis-* + L. *capillus* hair of the head.] To permit or cause (the hair) to hang loosely or disorderly; hence, to spread or throw (one's costume, etc.) in disorder or disarray; to ruffle; tousle.

dish′ful (dĭsh′fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). See -FUL.

dis-hon′est (dĭs-ŏn′ĕst; 24), *a.* **1.** Wanting in honesty or integrity; not trustworthy. **2.** Characterized by fraud; knavish; unjust. — **dis-hon′est-ly**, *adv.*

dis-hon′es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Want of honesty, probity, or integrity. **2.** A dishonest act; violation of trust or of justice.

dis-hon′or } **dis-hon′our** } (-ŏn′ẽr), *n.* The reverse of honor; as: **a** Disgrace; shame; ignominy. **b** Indignity; insult.

Syn. Indignity, opprobrium, disparagement; shame, obloquy, reproach. — DISHONOR, DISGRACE, IGNOMINY, INFAMY express loss of good fame. DISHONOR retains, to a greater degree than *disgrace*, a negative force, and expresses deprivation or violation of honor, reputation, or dignity. DISGRACE expresses positive shame or reproach. IGNOMINY connotes public, INFAMY notorious, disgrace or dishonor.

— *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of honor; disgrace; bring reproach

or shame on. **2.** To refuse to accept or pay (a draft, check, etc.).—**Syn.** Shame, humble, humiliate, degrade; debauch.

dis-hon'or-a-ble } (dĭs-ŏn'ẽr-*ă*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Wanting in hon-
dis-hen'our-a-ble } or ; disgraceful; base. **2.** Wanting in honor or esteem; disesteemed. — **dis-hon'or-a-ble-ness,** *or* **dis-hon'our-,** *n.* — **dis-hon'or-a-bly,** *or* **-hon'our-,** *adv.*

dis'il-lu'sion (dĭs'Ĭ-lū'zhŭn), **dis'il-lu'sion-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To free from illusion. — **dis'il-lu'sion,** *n.*

dis'im-pas'sioned (-Ĭm-păsh'ŭnd), *a.* Free from warmth of passion or feeling.

dis-in'cli-na'tion (dĭs-Ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* State of being disinclined. — **Syn.** Unwillingness, disaffection, alienation, dislike, indisposition, distaste, aversion, repugnance.

dis'in-cline' (dĭs'Ĭn-klīn'), *v. t. ;* **-CLINED'** (-klīnd'); **-CLIN'ING** (-klīn'Ĭng). To incline away the affections of ; alienate. — *v. i.* To be unwilling (to do something).

dis'in-fect' (-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To free from infection; treat with a disinfectant. — **dis'in-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.*

dis'in-fect'ant (-fĕk'tănt), *n.* A substance for destroying that which causes the infectiousness of anything.

dis'in-gen'u-ous (-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not ingenuous; artful. — **dis'in-gen'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **dis'in-gen'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

dis'in-her'it (-hĕr'Ĭt), *v. t.* To cut off from, or deprive of, an inheritance. — **dis'in-her'it-ance** (-Ĭ-tănns), *n.*

dis-in'te-grate (dĭs-Ĭn'tẽ-grāt), *v. t. & i. ;* **-GRAT'ED** (-grāt'-ĕd) ; **-GRAT'ING.** [L. *dis-* + *integratus,* p. p. of *integrare* to repair, *integer* entire.] To separate into integrant parts ; reduce to fragments or powder. — **dis-in'te-gra'tion,** *n.*

dis'in-ter' (dĭs'Ĭn-tûr'), *v. t. ;* **-TERRED'** (-tûrd'); **-TER'RING.** **1.** To take out of the grave or tomb ; exhume. **2.** To bring out from obscurity. — **dis'in-ter'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-in'ter-est-ed (dĭs-ĭn'tẽr-ĕs-tĕd ; 24), *a.* Not influenced by self-interest; free from selfish motive. — **Syn.** See FAIR. — **dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness,** *n.*

dis-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *disjungere; dis-* + *jungere* to join.] To dissolve or prevent the joining of; separate; sunder. — **Syn.** Disunite, detach, sever, dissever, dissociate, disconnect.

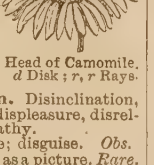
dis-joint' (-joint'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To separate the joints of ; separate at the joints. **2.** To break the natural order and relations of ; make incoherent.

dis-joint'ly, *adv.* In a disjointed state ; separately.

dis-junct' (-jŭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *disjunctus,* p. p. of *disjungere.* See DISJOIN.] Characterized by disjunction.

dis-junc'tion (-jŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Act of disjoining ; state of being disjoined ; disunion ; separation. — **dis-junc'tive** (-tĭv), *a. & n.* — **dis-junc'tive-ly,** *adv.*

disk (dĭsk), *n.* Also **disc.** [L. *discus.* See DISH.] **1.** A flat circular plate. **2.** *Astron.* The seemingly flat figure of a celestial body. **3.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Any of various disk-shaped structures, as the central portion of the head in daisies, asters, and similar composite plants.



Head of Camomile. *d* Disk ; *r, r* Rays.

dis-like' (dĭs-līk'), *v. t.;* **-LIKED'** (-līkt'); **-LIK'ING** (-līk'Ĭng). To regard with dislike; disapprove. — *n.* A feeling of aversion to something uncongenial or offensive; repugnance; distaste. — **Syn.** Disinclination, disapprobation, disfavor, disaffection, displeasure, disrelish, aversion, reluctance, disgust, antipathy.

dis-lik'en (-līk'n), *v. t.* To make unlike; disguise. *Obs.*

dis-limn' (-lĭm'), *v. t. & i.* To efface; fade, as a picture. *Rare.*

dis'lo-cate (dĭs'lō-kāt), *v. t. ;* **-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ĕd) ; **-CAT'ING.** [LL. *dislocatus,* p. p. of *dislocare;* L. *dis-* + *locare* to place, *locus* place.] **1.** To displace (esp. a bone from its natural connections); disjoint. **2.** To disarrange, as plans. — **dis'lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

dis-lodge' (dĭs-lŏj'), *v. t. & i. ;* **-LODGED'** (-lŏjd'); **-LOD'GING.** To drive from or leave a lodge or place of rest ; hence, to drive from a place of hiding or defense. — **dis-lodg'ment,** *n.*

dis-loy'al (-loi'ăl), *a.* Not loyal ; false where allegiance is due; faithless.—**dis-loy'al-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-loy'al-ty** (-tĭ),*n.* **Syn.** Untrue, recreant ; deceitful, insidious, perjured, inconstant, forsworn. — DISLOYAL, TRAITOROUS, TREACHEROUS, PERFIDIOUS. One is DISLOYAL who is untrue (it may be only passively) to one's allegiance; one is TRAITOROUS who is guilty of actual treason. Of persons, TREACHEROUS implies readiness to betray trust ; of things, aptness to allure to peril or disaster by false or delusive appearances. PERFIDIOUS implies base and deliberate treachery.

dis'mal (dĭz'măl), *a.* [prob. fr. OF., and lit. meaning, evil days.] **1.** Unlucky; ill-omened. *Obs.* **2.** Disastrous or calamitous ; dreadful. **3.** Gloomy to the eye or ear; cheerless ; dreary. — **Syn.** Lonesome, gloomy, dark, ominous, fatal, doleful, lugubrious, funereal, dolorous, sorrowful, sad, joyless, melancholy, unhappy. — **dis'mal-ly,** *adv.*

dis-man'tle (dĭs-măn't'l), *v. t. ;* **-TLED** (-t'ld); **-TLING** (-tlĭng). **1.** To strip of dress or covering; divest; uncloak. **2.** To strip of furniture and equipments, guns, etc., as a house, a fort. —**dis-man'tle-ment,** *n.*

dis-mask' (-măsk'), *v. t.* To unmask. *Obs.*

dis-mast' (-măst'), *v. t.* To deprive of a mast or masts.

dis-may' (-mā'), *v. t.* [OF. *esmaier ; es-* (L. *ex*) + OHG. *magan* to be strong or able.] To disable with alarm ; depress the spirits of ; daunt ; appall ; terrify.

Syn. Alarm, fright, affright, frighten, scare, intimidate, shock, horrify.— DISMAY, DAUNT, APPALL. To DISMAY is to deprive of spirit, courage, or initiative, esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect ; to DAUNT is to cow or intimidate, esp. by that which awes or subdues ; to APPALL is to overwhelm or confound with sudden fear or horror.

— *n.* Loss of spirit through fear. — **Syn.** See FEAR.

dis-mem'ber (-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *membre* limb.] To tear limb from limb; hence, to tear or cut in pieces; mangle; mutilate. — **Syn.** Disjoint, dislocate, divide. — **dis-mem'ber-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-miss' (-mĭs'), *v. t.* [L. *dis-* + *missus,* p. p. of *mittere* to send.] **1** To send away; cause or permit to go. **2.** To send or remove from office, service, or employment; discharge. **3.** To put away; esp., to put out of consideration.

dis-miss'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of dismissing; state or fact of being dismissed.

dis-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Dismissal.

dis-mount' (-mount'), *v. i.* To alight from a horse, camel, or the like (also, formerly, from a vehicle). — *v. t.* **1.** To throw or remove from the carriage, or mount ; — said esp. of artillery. **2.** To unhorse. **3.** To remove from a mounting, or setting, as a jewel.

dis'o-be'di-ence (dĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey ; violation of a command or prohibition.

dis'o-be'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey ; refractory. — **dis'o-be'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

dis'o-bey' (-ō-bā'), *v. t. & i.* To refuse or neglect to obey.

dis'o-blige' (dĭs'ō-blīj'), *v. t. ;* **-BLIGED'** (-blījd') ; **-BLIG'ING** (-blīj'Ĭng). To refuse to oblige; be unaccommodating to.—**dis'o-blig'ing** (-blīj'Ĭng), *p. a.* — **dis'o-blig'ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-or'der (dĭs-ôr'dẽr), *n.* **1.** Want of order ; confusion ; disarray. **2.** Neglect of order or system; irregularity. **3.** Breach of public order ; tumult. **4.** Disturbance of the functions of the animal economy or of the soul. — **Syn.** Disarrangement, bustle, commotion, disturbance; disease, illness, indisposition, sickness, ailment, malady, distemper.—*v. t.* **1.** To disturb the order of; disarrange; confuse. **2.** To disturb the regular and natural functions of (either body or mind); derange.

dis-or'der-ly (-lĭ'), *a.* Characterized by, or contributing to, disorder.—**Syn.** Disarranged, immethodical, irregular, unruly, lawless, tumultuous, confused. — *adv.* In a disorderly manner ; confusedly. — **dis-or'der-li-ness** (-lĭ'-nĕs), *n.*

dis-or'gan-ize (-găn-īz), *v. t.* To destroy the organic structure or regular system of; throw into disorder; disarrange. — **dis-or'gan-i-za'tion** (-Ĭ-zā'shŭn) ; **-i-zā'shŭn),** *n.*

dis-own' (-ōn'), *v. t.* To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to or concerning one's self; repudiate; disavow. — **Syn.** Disclaim, deny, renounce.

dis-par'age (-păr'ăj), *v. t. ;* **-AGED** (-ăjd); **-AG-ING** (-ă-jĭng). [OF. *desparagier* to marry unequally ; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *parage* extraction, lineage, L. *par* equal.] To dishonor by bringing discredit or reproach upon; speak slightingly of; depreciate. — **Syn.** Cheapen, vilify, degrade, debase. See DECRY. — **dis-par'ag-ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-par'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* See -MENT.— **Syn.** Indignity, derogation, detraction, reproach ; debasement, disgrace.

dis'pa-rate (dĭs'pă-rāt), *a.* [L. *disparatus,* p. p. of *disparare* to part ; *dis-* + *parare* to prepare.] Unequal ; dissimilar ; distinct in quality or ultimate character. — **Syn.** See DIFFERENT. — **dis'pa-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **-rate-ness,** *n.*

dis-par'i-ty (dĭs-păr'Ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Inequality ; difference in age, rank, condition, excellence, etc.

Syn. DISPARITY, INEQUALITY. DISPARITY adds to INEQUALITY the implication of unlikeness or incongruity.

dis-park' (-pärk'), *v. t.* To throw open (a park or inclosure) ; to treat (a private park) as a common.

dis-part' (-pärt'), *v. t. & i.* To part asunder; separate.

dis-pas'sion (-păsh'ŭn), *n.* Freedom from passion.

dis-pas'sion-ate (dĭs-păsh'ŭn-āt), *a.* Free from passion; not warped, prejudiced, swerved, or carried away by passion. — **Syn.** Calm, cool, collected, composed, serene, unruffled; temperate, moderate, impartial, fair; sober, grave. — **dis-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

dis-patch' (-păch'), *v. t.* [Sp. *despachar.*] **1.** To send off or away, as a message or messenger. **2.** To send out of the world; put to death. **3.** To dispose of speedily, as business; execute quickly; finish. — **Syn.** Expedite, hasten, speed, accelerate; conclude; slay. See KILL. — *v. i.* To make haste; conclude an affair. — *n.* **1.** A dispatching; esp., the sending of a message or messenger. **2.** Prompt disposal; esp., the speedy finishing up of a business; hence, diligence; haste. **3.** A message dispatched or sent with speed; esp., an important official letter or a telegram.— **Syn.** Promptness, celerity, speed, hurry. See HASTE. — **dis-patch'er**, *n.*

dis-patch'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Expeditious; quick. *Obs.*

dis-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.*; -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. [L. *dispellere; dis-* + *pellere* to drive.] To drive away by scattering; clear away; banish; dissipate.

Syn. DISPEL, DISSIPATE, DISPERSE, SCATTER. To DISPEL (used only of vague or intangible objects) is to drive away, usually without violence; as, the incident *dispelled* his fears. DISSIPATE suggests more definitely the idea of vanishing, or of complete disintegration or dissolution; as, to *dissipate* mists, clouds, darkness. DISPERSE, the more formal, and SCATTER, the more vivid, stress the idea of separation, or of driving in different directions; as, to *disperse* a crowd; the wind *scattered* the leaves.

dis-pen'sa-ble (-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being dispensed with. **2.** Allowable; excusable. *Archaic.*

dis-pen'sa-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place where medicines are dispensed, esp. gratuitously or at a nominal price.

dis'pen-sa'tion (dĭs'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dispensing; distribution; hence, esp., distribution of good and evil by God to man. **2.** That which is dispensed or appointed; esp., *Theol.*, a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered; as, the Christian *dispensation.* **3.** A specific arrangement; provision. **4.** A dispensing with, or doing without, something; exemption, as from an ecclesiastical law or an obligation.

dis-pen'sa-to-ry (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A book of systematic descriptions of drugs. **2.** A dispensary.

dis-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* Dispensation. *Obs.*

dis-pense', *v. t.*; -PENSED' (-pĕnst'); -PEN'SING. [fr. F., fr. L. *dispensare*, intens. of *dispendere* to weigh out, dispense; *dis-* + *pendere* to weigh.] **1.** To deal out in portions; distribute. **2.** To apply, as laws; administer. **3.** To exempt; absolve;—with *from.* — *v. i.* To grant dispensation; make exemption or exception. — **to dispense with**, to permit the neglect or omission of, as a form; hence, to give up or do without, as services, etc.; forego. — **dis-pens'er**, *n.*

dis-peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To depopulate.

dis-perse' (-pûrs'), *v. t.*; -PERSED' (-pûrst'); -PERS'ING. [L. *dispersus*, p. p. of *dispergere* to disperse; *dis-* + *spargere* to strew.] **1.** To cause to break apart and go different ways; scatter; distribute. **2.** To distribute from a fixed or constant source; dispense; disseminate. — **Syn.** See DISPEL. — *v. i.* To separate; hence, be dissipated; vanish.

dis-per'sion (-pûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dispersing; state of being dispersed. **2.** *Physics.* Separation of complex light, as by a prism, into its different-colored rays.

dis-per'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to disperse.

dis-pir'it (-pĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To deprive of cheerful spirits; dishearten; discourage. — **Syn.** Damp, depress, cast down, intimidate, daunt, cow. — **dis-pir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.*

dis-place' (-plās'), *v. t.* **1.** To remove from the usual or proper place. **2.** To crowd out; take the place of. **3.** To remove from a state, office, dignity, or the like; discharge.

Syn. DISPLACE, MISPLACE, MISLAY. To DISPLACE is to put out of the usual or proper place, often by putting (or in order to put) something else in it; to MISPLACE, to put in a wrong place, or (often) to set or fix on an unworthy object; to MISLAY, to put in a place which one cannot recollect.

dis-place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of displacing; state of being displaced. **2.** The volume or weight of a fluid, as water, displaced by a floating body.

dis-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.* To displace; dislodge. *Obs.*

dis-play' (-plā'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *pleier* to fold, L. *plicare.*] **1.** To unfold; spread out; expand. **2.** To spread before the view; manifest. — **Syn.** Show, parade, flaunt. See EXHIBIT. — *v. i.* To act as one making a display. — *n.* **1.** An unfolding; exhibition; manifestation. **2.** Ostentatious show; parade. — **Syn.** See PARADE.

dis-please' (dĭs-plēz'), *v. t.* To incur the disapproval of; excite unpleasant feelings in; be offensive to. — **Syn.** Offend, disgust, vex, annoy, dissatisfy, chafe, anger, provoke, affront. — *v. i.* To give displeasure or offense.

dis-pleas'ure (-plĕzh'ûr), *n.* **1.** The feeling of one displeased. **2.** That which displeases; offense; injury. — **Syn.** Disapprobation, distaste, hate, aversion, indignation.

dis-plode' (-plōd'), *v. t. & i.*; -PLOD'ED (-plōd'ĕd); -PLOD'ING. To explode. — **dis-plo'sion** (-plō'zhŭn), *n. Both Obs.*

dis-plume' (-plo͞om'; 86), *v. t.* To strip of or as of plumes.

dis-pone' (-pōn'), *v. t. & i.*; -PONED' (-pōnd'); -PON'ING (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *disponere.* See DISPOSITION.] To dispose of; to make disposition. *Obs. or Scot.*

dis-port' (-pōrt'; 57), *n.* [OF., fr. *desporter*, v. t.] Play, sport, or diversion. — *v. t.* [OF. *desporter; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *porter* to carry, orig. to carry away from work.] To divert or amuse; make merry. — *v. i.* To indulge in gayety; esp., to wanton; sport.

dis-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to disposal.

dis-pos'al (-ăl), *n.* **1.** A disposing; arrangement. **2.** Ordering; management. **3.** Transfer or conveyance of anything, as of property. **4.** Power or authority to dispose of; command; control; — esp. in *at*, or *in*, the *disposal* of.

Syn. DISPOSAL, DISPOSITION. DISPOSAL more commonly emphasizes the idea of disposing of, dealing with, settling (with special reference to the power of so doing); DISPOSITION, that of arranging or ordering (with emphasis on the action, esp. regarded as the fulfillment of a plan); as, the *disposal* of one's books (their bestowal or assignment); my books are at your *disposal* (to use as you see fit); the *disposition* of one's library (the ordering of its distribution or destination); my library is at your *disposition* (subject to your direction or arrangement).

dis-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *disposer; dis-* + *poser* to place.] **1.** To arrange. **2.** To regulate; determine. **3.** To deal out; bestow for an object or purpose; employ; dispose of. **4.** To give a tendency to; incline the mind of. — **Syn.** Set, order, distribute, adjust, adapt, fit; incline; bestow; give. — *n. Obs. or Archaic.* **1.** Act of disposing. **2.** Disposition; behavior; demeanor. — *v. i.* To arrange or settle matters finally; make disposition. — **to dispose of.** **a** To determine the fate, condition, or use of. **b** To get rid of; put out of the way. — **dis-pos'er** (-pōz'ẽr), *n.*

dis'po-si'tion (dĭs'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *dispositio*, fr. *disponere* to dispose; *dis-* + *ponere* to place.] **1.** Act or power of disposing; state of being disposed. **2.** Tendency, resulting from natural constitution; aptitude. **3.** Natural or prevailing spirit, or temper of mind.

Syn. Humor, bent, turn, bias; idiosyncrasy, constitution, organization, nature.—DISPOSITION, TEMPERAMENT, TEMPER, CHARACTER. DISPOSITION is the predominating bent or constitutional habit of one's mind; as, a cheerful *disposition.* TEMPERAMENT is disposition regarded from the point of view of physical organization; as, a nervous, or a bilious, *temperament.* TEMPER (esp. as applied to nations or periods) often adds the suggestion of mental or moral fiber; as, Elizabeth knew the national *temper.* More commonly *temper* suggests irascibility; as, a display of *temper.* CHARACTER is individual disposition, esp. in its ethical aspects, regarded as fixed or modified by training or the exercise of the will; as, *character* is largely determined by habits. See DISPOSAL.

dis'pos-sess' (-pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.* To put out of possession, esp. of land; eject; oust. — **dis'pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.*

dis-po'sure (dĭs-pō'zhûr; 87), *n.* Disposal. *Now Rare.*

dis-praise' (-prāz'), *v. t.* To notice with disapprobation or blame; disparage; depreciate. — *n.* Act of dispraising; detraction; disparagement. — **dis-prais'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.* To fail to prize; undervalue.

dis-proof' (-pro͞of'), *n.* A proving to be other than is maintained; confutation; refutation.

dis'pro-por'tion (dĭs'prŏ-pōr'shŭn; 57), *n.* Want of proportion; lack of symmetry or of due relation. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable in quantity, form, or fitness; mismatch. — **dis'-pro-por'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **dis'pro-por'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

dis'pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *a.* Not proportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value, or extent. — **dis'-pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**dis'pro-por'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*

dis-prove' (dĭs-pro͞ov'), *v. t.* To prove to be false.

dis-punge' (-pŭnj'), *v. t.* To sprinkle as with water from a sponge; also, to expunge. *Archaic.*

dis'pu-ta-ble (dĭs'pū-tȧ-b'l; dĭs-pū't'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be disputed, controverted, or contested.

dis'pu-tant (dĭs'pū-tănt), *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.— *n.* One who disputes; a controversialist.

dis′pu-ta′tion (dĭs′pū-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of disputing; controversy; debate. **2.** Conversation. *Obs.*

dis′pu-ta′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Inclined to dispute.

dis-put′a-tive (dĭs-pūt′ə-tĭv), *a.* Disputatious.

dis-pute′ (dĭs-pūt′), *v. i.;* -PUT′ED (-pūt′ĕd); -PUT′ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *disputare, -latum; dis-* + *putare* to clear up, reckon, think.] To contend in argument; discuss; debate; often, to argue irritably; wrangle.—*v. t.* **1.** To make (something) a subject of disputation; discuss. **2.** To oppose by argument or assertion; controvert. **3.** To contend about; contest. — **Syn.** Gainsay, doubt, question; impugn. — *n.* Verbal controversy; controversial discussion; debate.

Syn. DISPUTE, QUARREL, ALTERCATION, WRANGLE, SQUABBLE, BICKER, BRAWL, BROIL. A DISPUTE is commonly a heated verbal contention; a CONTROVERSY, a contention carried on in writing, or at some length. A QUARREL is an angry or violent dispute, often resulting in strained or severed relations; an ALTERCATION, a quarrelsome bandying of words. A WRANGLE is an undignified, confused, and noisy, a SQUABBLE, a childish, unseemly, and petty, altercation; a BICKER, a petulant interchange of sharp words on trivial provocation. A BRAWL is a turbulent quarrel, esp. in a public place; a BROIL is a more general disturbance than a *brawl.*

dis-qual′i-fy (dĭs-kwŏl′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. **1.** To deprive of the qualities necessary for any purpose; render unfit; incapacitate. **2.** To deprive of some power, right, or privilege, as by positive restriction; disable legally. — **dis-qual′i-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

dis-quan′ti-ty (-kwŏn′tĭ-tĭ), *v. t.* To diminish. *Obs.*

dis-qui′et (-kwī′ĕt), *v. t.* To render unquiet; disturb. — *a.* Disquieted. *Rare.* — *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness. — **dis-qui′et-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-qui′e-tude** (-ē-tūd), *n.*

dis′qui-si′tion (dĭs′kwĭ-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *disquisitio*, fr. *disquirere* to inquire diligently; *dis-* + *quaerere* to seek.] A formal inquiry or discussion; an elaborate dissertation.

dis′re-gard′ (dĭs′rē-gärd′), *v. t.* Not to regard, notice, or observe; hence, to slight as unworthy of regard. — **Syn.** See NEGLECT. — *n.* A disregarding; state of being disregarded; esp., intentional neglect; slight. — **dis′re-gard′ful**, *a.*

dis-rel′ish (dĭs-rĕl′ĭsh), *n.* Want of relish; distaste. — *v. t.* Not to relish; to feel disgust at.

dis′re-pair′ (dĭs′rē-pâr′), *n.* State of being in need of repair.

dis-rep′u-ta-ble (dĭs-rĕp′ū-tə-b'l), *a.* Not reputable; dishonorable; low; shameful. — **dis-rep′u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

dis′re-pute′ (dĭs′rē-pūt′), *n.* Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.

dis′re-spect′ (-spĕkt′), *n.* Want of respect; incivility. — **dis′re-spect′ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **dis′re-spect′ful-ly**, *adv.*

dis-robe′ (dĭs-rōb′), *v. t. & i.* To divest of a robe; undress.

dis-root′ (-ro͝ot′), *v. t.* To uproot.

dis-rupt′ (-rŭpt′), *a.* [L. *disruptus, diruptus*, p. p. of *disrumpere, dirumpere*, to break asunder; *dis-* + *rumpere* to break, burst.] Broken or burst asunder; disrupted. — *v. t. & i.* To break asunder; rend. — **dis-rup′tion** (-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* — **dis-rup′tive** (-rŭp′tĭv), *a.*

dis-sat′is-fac′tion (dĭs-săt′ĭs-făk′shŭn), *n.* State of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented.

Syn. DISSATISFACTION, DISCONTENT. DISSATISFACTION has usually a specific cause, and is often temporary; DISCONTENT is commonly more general and deep-rooted; as, *dissatisfaction* with one's position, one's meals; a feverish restlessness and *discontent;* a fixed *discontent.*

dis-sat′is-fac′to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Causing dissatisfaction.

dis-sat′is-fy (-săt′ĭs-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. To render unsatisfied; displease by lack of something.

dis-seat′ (-sēt′), *v. t.* To unseat. *Rare.*

dis-sect′ (dĭ-sĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *dissectus*, p. p. of *dissecare; dis-* + *secare* to cut.] **1.** To divide into separate parts, as an animal or a plant, esp. for examination; anatomize. **2.** To analyze, for purposes of science or criticism. — **dis-sec′tion** (-sĕk′shŭn), *n.* — **dis-sec′tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

dis-sect′ed, *p. a.* Cut into several parts; specifically: **a** *Bot.* Cut deeply into many fine lobes or divisions. **b** *Phys. Geog.* Divided into lobes or ridges by narrow streams, valleys, or gorges; as, a *dissected* plateau.

dis-seize′, dis-seise′ (-sēz′), *v. t.;* -SEIZED′ or -SEISED′ (-sēzd′); -SEIZ′ING or -SEIS′ING. [F. *dessaisir; des-* (L. *dis-*) + *saisir* to seize, put in possession.] To deprive of seizin, or possession; usually, to oust wrongfully.

dis-sei′zin, dis-sei′sin (-sē′zĭn), *n.* Act of disseizing; state of being disseized.

dis-sem′ble (-sĕm′b'l), *v. t.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [*dis-* (L. *dis-*) + (prob.) *resemble.*] **1.** To hide under a false semblance; disguise; mask. **2.** To simulate; feign. **3.** To pass as if unnoticed; ignore; as, to *dissemble* wrongs.

Syn. Hide, conceal, mask, counterfeit, cover.—DISSEMBLE, DISGUISE, CLOAK agree in the idea of simulation in order to conceal. DISSEMBLE implies an assumed or artfully feigned semblance or pretense; DISGUISE, a more unequivocal counterfeiting or change of outward appearance. CLOAK stresses the idea of hiding or concealment.

— *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, intention, or sentiments by pretense; act the hypocrite.— **dis-sem′bler** (-blẽr), *n.*

dis-sem′bly (dĭ-sĕm′blĭ), *n.* Assembly; — perverted nonce form.

dis-sem′i-nate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [L. *disseminatus*, p. p. of *disseminare* to disseminate; *dis-* + *seminare* to sow, *semen* seed.] To sow broadcast or as seed; spread abroad; diffuse. — **Syn.** Propagate, circulate, disperse, scatter. — **dis-sem′i-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* — **dis-sem′i-na′tor** (-nā′tẽr), *n.*

dis-sen′sion (-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* Disagreement in opinion; esp., partisan and contentious division; discord; quarrel.

dis-sent′ (-sĕnt′), *v. i.* [L. *dissentire, dissensum; dis-* + *sentire* to feel, think.] **1.** To differ in opinion; disagree; — with *from.* **2.** *Eccl.* To differ from an established church as to doctrines, rites, or government. — *n.* **1.** Act of dissenting; disagreement. **2.** *Eccl.* Separation from an established church, esp. that of England; nonconformity. — **Syn.** Difference, nonconcurrence. — **dis-sent′er**, *n.*

dis-sen′tient (-sĕn′shĕnt), *a.* Declaring dissent; dissenting. — *n.* One who dissents.

dis-sen′tious (-shŭs), *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

dis-sert′ (-sûrt′), *v. i. & t.* [L. *dissertus*, p. p. of *disserere; dis-* + *serere* to join.] To discourse; dispute; discuss. *R.*

dis′ser-tate (dĭs′ẽr-tāt), *v. i.;* -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING. [L. *dissertatus*, p. p. of *dissertare* to discuss, freq. fr. *disserere.* See DISSERT.] To discourse. *Rare.*

dis′ser-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* A formal or elaborate argumentative discourse; a disquisition.

dis-serve′ (dĭs-sûrv′), *v. t.* To serve badly; injure. — **dis-serv′ice** (-sûr′vĭs), *n.*

dis-sev′er (dĭ-sĕv′ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To sever thoroughly; disunite. — **dis-sev′er-ance** (-ăns), **dis-sev′er-ment**, *n.*

dis′si-dence (dĭs′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* Disagreement; dissent.

dis′si-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *dissidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dissidere* to sit apart, to disagree; *dis-* + *sedere* to sit.] Not agreeing; different. — *n.* One who dissents; a dissenter.

dis-sim′i-lar (dĭ-sĭm′ĭ-lẽr), *a.* Not similar; unlike. — **dis-sim′i-lar′i-ty** (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **dis-sim′i-lar-ly**, *adv.*—**dis′si-mil′i-tude** (dĭs′ĭ-mĭl′ĭ-tūd), *n.*

dis-sim′u-la′tion (dĭ-sĭm′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of dissembling; hypocrisy. — **Syn.** See SIMULATION. — **dis-sim′u-la-tive** (-sĭm′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* — **dis-sim′u-la′tor**, *n.*

dis′si-pate (dĭs′ĭ-pāt), *v. t.;* -PAT′ED (-pāt′ĕd); -PAT′ING. [L. *dissipatus*, p. p. of *dissipare; dis-* + *sipare, supare*, to throw.] **1.** To break up and drive off; disperse; scatter; dispel. **2.** To scatter aimlessly or foolishly. — **Syn.** Spend, expend, squander, waste, lavish. See DISPEL. — *v. i.* **1.** To separate into parts and disappear; scatter; vanish. **2.** To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in pursuit of pleasure.

dis′si-pat′ed (-pāt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Scattered; esp., wasted. **2.** Wasteful in pursuit of pleasure; dissolute; intemperate.

dis′si-pa′tion (-pā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dissipating; state of being dissipated; dispersion; diffusion; also, wasteful expenditure. **2.** Diversion or distraction, esp. in frivolity. **3.** A dissolute course of life; dissoluteness.

dis-so′cia-ble (dĭ-sō′shə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not well associated; incongruous. **2.** Unsociable. **3.** Separable.

dis-so′cial (-shăl), *a.* Unfriendly to society; unsocial.

dis-so′ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *dissociatus*, p. p. of *dissociare; dis-* + *sociare* to associate, *socius* companion.] **1.** To separate; disunite; disjoin. **2.** *Chem.* To subject to, or undergo, dissociation.

dis-so′ci-a′tion (-shĭ-ā′shŭn; -sĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dissociating; state of being dissociated; separation; disunion. **2.** *Chem.* The process by which a compound body breaks up into constituents; — said esp. of the action of heat, etc., on gaseous or volatile substances, and of solvents on certain substances. — **dis-so′ci-a-tive** (-shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.*

dis′so-lu-ble (dĭs′ŏ-lū-b'l; dĭ-sŏl′ū-b'l), *a.* Dissolvable.

dis′so-lute (dĭs′ŏ-lūt), *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, p. p. of *dissolvere* to loosen, dissolve.] Loosed from restraint; esp., loose in morals and conduct; profligate. — **Syn.** Uncurbed, unbridled, unrestrained, wild; vicious, licentious, rakish. See ABANDONED.— **dis′so-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **dis′so-lute-ness**, *n.*

dis′so-lu′tion (dĭs′ȯ-lū′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dissolving or breaking up; disorganization; disintegration; death.

dis-solv′a-ble (dĭ-zŏl′vȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

dis-solve′ (-zŏlv′), *v. t. & i.;* -SOLVED′ (-zŏlvd′); -SOLV′ING. [L. *dissolvere, -solutum; dis-* + *solvere* to loose, free.] **1.** To separate into component parts; break up; disintegrate; hence, to destroy. **2.** To break the continuity of; disunite; sunder. **3.** To cause to pass, or to pass, into solution. **4.** To bring or come to an end by dispersal, as an assembly. **5.** To solve; clear up. — **Syn.** See ADJOURN.

dis-solv′ent (-zŏl′vĕnt), *a.* Solvent. — *n.* A solvent.

dis′so-nance (dĭs′ȯ-năns), *n.* **1.** A mingling of discordant sounds; discord. **2.** Want of agreement; incongruity.

dis′so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *dissonans, -antis,* p. pr. of *dissonare* to disagree in sound, be discordant; *dis-* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** Marked by dissonance; discordant. **2.** Disagreeing; incongruous; discrepant. — **dis′so-nant-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. Harsh, jarring, grating, jangling, unmelodious, inharmonious, out of tune; inconsistent, contradictory. — DISSONANT, DISCORDANT. As applied to sounds, DISSONANT more often emphasizes the harshness or unmelodiousness of the sound considered in itself; DISCORDANT, its jarring quality with reference to one's sense of harmony or accord. In their general application, *dissonant* is more commonly used of the disagreement of one thing with another; *discordant,* of mutual variance or incongruity.

dis-suade′ (dĭ-swād′), *v. t.;* -SUAD′ED (-swād′ĕd); -SUAD′ING. [L. *dissuadere, -suasum; dis-* + *suadere* to advise.] **1.** To advise or exhort against (a course or enterprise). *Obsoles.* **2.** To divert by persuasion; turn from a purpose. — **dis-sua′sion** (-swā′zhŭn), *n.* — **dis-sua′sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

dis-syl′la-ble (dĭ-sĭl′ȧ-b'l), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. δισύλλαβος; δι- = δίς twice + συλλαβή syllable.] A word of two syllables, as *paper.* — **dis′syl-lab′ic** (dĭs′ĭ-lăb′ĭk), *a.*

dis-sym′me-try (dĭs-sĭm′ĭ-trĭ), *n.* Absence or defect of symmetry. — **dis′sym-met′ri-cal** (dĭs′sĭ-mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.*

dis′taff (dĭs′tȧf), *n.; pl.* -TAFFS (-tȧfs), *rarely* -TAVES (-tȧvz). [AS. *distæf.*] **1.** The staff for holding the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning. **2.** Woman's work, authority, or domain; also, a woman or women collectively.

dis-tain′ (dĭs-tān′), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *des-* (L. *dis-*) + F. *teindre* to tinge, L. *tingere.*] To stain; discolor. *Archaic.*

dis′tal (dĭs′tăl), *a.* [from DISTANT.] Remote from the point of attachment or origin; — opposed to *proximal.*

dis′tance (-tăns), *n.* **1.** Discord; quarrel. *Obs.* **2.** The space between two objects; measure of separation in place; hence, length or interval of time. **3.** Quality or condition of being distant; remoteness. — *v. t.;* -TANCED (-tănst); -TANC-ING (-tăn-sĭng). **1.** To place or keep at a distance. **2.** To outstrip; leave far behind; hence, to surpass greatly.

dis′tant (-tănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *distans, -antis,* p. pr. of *distare* to stand apart, be distant; *dis-* + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Separated; away. **2.** Far off; not near; remote. **3.** Different in kind; discrepant. **4.** Reserved or repelling in manners; not cordial. **5.** Indistinct; obscure, as from distance. **6.** At, from, or into, a distance. — **dis′tant-ly,** *adv.*
Syn. DISTANT, FAR, REMOTE. DISTANT is opposed to *close;* it implies separation in space or time. FAR (the native word) is opposed to *near,* and ordinarily applies to what is a long way off. REMOTE applies to what is far removed, esp. from something regarded as a center or vantage ground. Fig., *distant* implies slightness of connection (so also, esp. in negative phrases, *remote*) or aloofness of manner.

dis-taste′ (dĭs-tāst′), *v. t.* **1.** To dislike the taste of; disrelish. **2.** To cause distaste in; displease. — *n.* **1.** Dislike of food or drink; disrelish. **2.** Discomfort; uneasiness. *Obs.* **3.** Aversion; dislike; repugnance. — **Syn.** Disinclination, displeasure; dissatisfaction, disgust.

dis-taste′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Unpleasant to the taste. **2.** Displeasing to the feelings; disagreeable. — **Syn.** Nauseous, unsavory, unpalatable, offensive, displeasing. — **dis-taste′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-taste′ful-ness,** *n.*

dis-tem′per (-tĕm′pẽr), *n.* **1.** An undue or unnatural temper, as showing loss of balance; disaffection. **2.** A morbid state of the animal system; malady; esp., any of various infectious diseases of brutes. — *v. t.* To derange the bodily, mental, or spiritual functions of; disorder; disease.

dis-tem′per, *v. t.* [OF. *destemprer, destremper,* to mix, soak; *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *temprer, tremper,* to temper, L. *temperare* to mingle in due proportion.] **1.** To dilute, soak, or the like. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Paint.* **a** To mix (colors) in the way of distemper. **b** To paint in distemper. — *n.* Painting in which the pigments are mixed, or tempered, with size, the white of egg, or the like, as a vehicle, usually for scene painting or mural decoration. Also, the paint or the prepared ground so used, or a painting done in it.

dis-tem′per-a-ture (dĭs-tĕm′pẽr-ȧ-t̬ūr), *n.* A disordered condition; distemper; derangement. *Obs. or Archaic.*

dis-tend′ (-tĕnd′), *v. t. & i.* [L. *distendere, -tentum, -tensum; dis-* + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To extend; stretch. **2.** To stretch out in all directions; enlarge; swell. — **Syn.** Expand, inflate. See DILATE. — **dis-ten′si-ble** (-tĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* — **dis-ten′tion, dis-ten′sion** (-tĕn′shŭn), *n.*

dis′tich (dĭs′tĭk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. δίστιχον; δι- twice + στίχος row, verse.] *Pros.* A strophic group of two lines.

dis′tich-ous (-tĭ-kŭs), *a.* [Gr. δίστιχος.] Disposed in two vertical rows.

dis-till′, dis-til′ (dĭs-tĭl′), *v. i.;* -TILLED′ (-tĭld′); TILL′ING. [L. *distillare; de* + *stillare* to drop, *stilla* drop.] To drop; trickle. — *v. t.* **1.** To let fall in drops; let fall (drops). **2.** To obtain by or as by distillation; as, to *distill* brandy from wine. **3.** To subject to distillation; as, to *distill* barley.

dis-till′ate (dĭs-tĭl′āt; dĭs′tĭ-lāt), *n.* *Chem.* The product of distillation.

dis′til-la′tion (dĭs′tĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of distilling; that which is formed by distilling. **2.** Operation of driving off gas or vapor from liquids or solids, as by heat, in a retort and condensing the products in a receiver. **3.** The abstract or essence of anything.

dis-till′er (-tĭl′ẽr), *n.* One that distills.

dis-till′er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Distillation. *Obs.* **2.** The works where distilling is carried on.

dis-till′ment, dis-til′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* See -MENT.

dis-tinct′ (-tĭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *distinctus,* p. p. of *distinguere.* See DISTINGUISH.] **1.** Distinguished by nature or station; individual; different in quality; unlike others; distinctive. **2.** That may be clearly seen or discerned; clear.

dis-tinc′tion (-tĭŋk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Division; also, a section. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Act of distinguishing a difference or differences; discrimination; also, the object or result of distinguishing; a difference. **3.** State or quality of being distinguishable or distinct. **4.** A distinguishing quality or mark. **5.** Act of giving special recognition, or the mark of such recognition; state of being so recognized; eminence; honor. — **Syn.** See DIFFERENCE, REPUTATION.

dis-tinc′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Marking or expressing distinction; distinguishing. — **dis-tinc′tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*
Syn. DISTINCTIVE, CHARACTERISTIC. DISTINCTIVE refers primarily to that which marks or distinguishes one thing regarded in its relation to other things; CHARACTERISTIC, to that which constitutes or expresses the character or quality of the thing itself, without necessary reference to other things; as, they have *distinctive* traits of their own; he spoke with *characteristic* courtesy.

dis-tinct′ly (-tĭŋkt′lĭ), *adv.* With distinctness; clearly.
Syn. DISTINCTLY, CLEARLY. DISTINCTLY suggests sharpness of definition or freedom from confusion; CLEARLY, absence of dimness, obscurity, or obstructing influence.

dis-tinct′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being distinct. — **Syn.** Plainness, clearness, precision, perspicuity.

‖ **dis-tin′gué** (-tăɴ′gā), *a.; fem.* -GUÉE (-gā). [F.] Distinguished; of superior manner or bearing.

dis-tin′guish (-tĭŋ′gwĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *distinguere, -tinctum; di-* = *dis-* + *stinguere* to extinguish.] **1.** To set apart by visible marks; mark off. **2.** To recognize or discriminate (one thing among or from others) by marks, signs, or characteristics. **3.** To perceive clearly; discern, esp. by physical sense. **4.** To make eminent; confer distinction upon.
Syn. DISTINGUISH, DISCRIMINATE come into comparison in the sense of drawing or recognizing distinctions. DISTINGUISH is the more general; DISCRIMINATE often implies greater precision or nicer discernment.
— *v. i.* To make distinctions; exercise discrimination; — commonly with *between.* — **dis-tin′guish-a-ble,** *a.* — **dis-tin′guish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis-tin′guished (-gwĭsht), *p. a.* Marked; notable. — **Syn.** Noted, famous, celebrated, illustrious. See EMINENT.

dis-tin′guish-ing, *p. a.* Distinctive; characteristic.

dis-tort′ (-tôrt′), *v. t.* [L. *distortus,* p. p. of *distorquere* to twist, distort; *dis-* + *torquere* to twist.] **1.** To twist out of natural or regular shape physically; deform; hence, to twist aside mentally or morally. **2.** To pervert in meaning.

dis-tor′tion (-tôr′shŭn), *n.* Act of distorting; state or degree of being distorted.

dis-tract′ (-trăkt′), *a.* [L. *distractus,* p. p. of *distrahere* to draw asunder; *dis-* + *trahere* to draw.] Distracted or distraught; hence, mad; insane. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* **1.** To draw (the sight, mind, or attention) to a different object or

in different directions; divert. **2.** To agitate by conflicting passions, harass. **3.** To unsettle the reason of; craze. — Syn. See PUZZLE. — **dis-tract'ed-ly** (dĭs-trăk'tĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

dis-trac'tion (dĭs-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distracting; state of being distracted; esp., confusion; disorder; perturbation; violent agitation of feeling; hence, mental derangement. **2.** That which diverts attention; a diversion. — Syn. Perplexity, disturbance, dissension, tumult, madness, raving. — **dis-trac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

dis-train' (-trān'), *v. t.* [OF. *destreindre* to oppress, force, L. *distringere, -trictum*, to draw asunder, molest; *di-* = *dis-* + *stringere* to press together.] *Law.* To seize as security, as for rent due. — *v. i.* To levy a distress. — **dis-train'a-ble**, *a.* — **dis-train'er** (-ĕr), **dis-train'or** (-ĕr; -ôr), *n.*

dis-traint' (-trānt'), *n. Law.* Act of distraining.

‖ **dis'trait'** (dĕs'trā'), *a.* [F.] Absent-minded; abstracted.

dis-traught' (dĭs-trôt'), *p. a.* [for *distract.*] Distracted.

dis-tress' (-trĕs'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *districtus*, p. p. See DISTRAIN.] **1.** Oppressed or distressed state; suffering; anguish. **2.** That which occasions suffering; misfortune; misery. **3.** A state of danger or necessity. **4.** *Law.* Seizure and detention of the goods of another as a security.

Syn. Affliction, sorrow, grief; pain, torture, torment, pang, throe. — DISTRESS, ANGUISH, AGONY. DISTRESS implies severe physical or mental strain or oppression; ANGUISH, excruciating or torturing distress; AGONY, intense or acute anguish, under which one writhes or struggles. *Anguish* is now almost restricted to mental suffering.

— *v. t.* **1.** To affect with distress; pain, afflict; harass. **2.** To compel by pain or suffering. — Syn. Pain, harass, trouble, perplex, afflict, worry, annoy.

dis-tress'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of distress; causing, indicating, or attended with, distress. — **dis-tress'ful-ly**, *adv.*

dis-trib'ute (-trĭb'ût), *v.t.*; -UT-ED (-ŭ-tĕd); -UT-ING (-ŭ-tĭng). [L. *distributus*, p. p. of *distribuere* to distribute; *dis-* + *tribuere* to allot.] **1.** To divide among several or many; apportion; allot. **2.** To dispense; administer, as justice. **3.** To spread out. **4.** To divide or separate; classify. — **dis-trib'ut-a-ble** (-ŭ-tə-b'l), *a.* — **dis-trib'ut-er**, *n.*

dis'tri-bu'tion (dĭs'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distributing; state of being distributed. **2.** That which is distributed. **3.** Mode or manner in which things are distributed. — Syn. Apportionment, allotment, division, dispensation, disposal, dispersion, classification, arrangement.

dis-trib'u-tive (dĭs-trĭb'ŭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to distribute. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing separation among or into individuals or individual groups. — *n.* A distributive word. — **dis-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.*

dis-trib'u-tor (-ŭ-tĕr), *n.* One that distributes.

dis'trict (dĭs'trĭkt), *n.* [LL. *districtus* district, fr. L. *districtus*, p. p. See DISTRAIN.] **1.** A defined portion of a state, city, etc., made for administrative or other purposes. **2.** Any portion of territory of undefined extent; region. — Syn. Circuit, quarter, province, tract, country.

dis-trust' (dĭs-trŭst'), *v. t.* To feel a lack or the absence of trust in; mistrust.

Syn. DISTRUST, MISTRUST. TO DISTRUST is to have no trust or confidence in a person or thing. In this more positive sense it has almost displaced MISTRUST.

— *n.* Lack of trust, as in one's sincerity. — Syn. See DOUBT. — **dis-trust'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **dis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.*

dis-turb' (-tûrb'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *disturbare, -turbatum; dis-* + *turbare* to disturb, *turba* disorder, crowd.] **1.** To throw into disorder or confusion; to interrupt the peace or quiet of; derange; unsettle. **2.** To agitate the mind of; disquiet. **3.** To turn from a regular or designed course; to cause to shift, stop, or go awry.

Syn. Upset, discompose, agitate. — DISTURB, PERTURB. TO DISTURB is to throw into either physical or mental confusion or disorder; as, do not *disturb* my papers; a piece of *disturbing* intelligence; PERTURB implies stronger agitation or disquietude than *disturb* and is confined to mental disturbance; as, she was *perturbed* by his violence.

dis-turb'ance (-tûr'băns), *n.* Act of disturbing; state or fact of being disturbed. — Syn. Tumult, brawl, turmoil, uproar, hubbub; confusion, agitation, perturbation.

dis-turb'er (-bĕr), *n.* One that disturbs; a troubler.

dis-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Termination of union; separation; disjunction. **2.** Dissension. — **dis-un'ion-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

dis'u-nite' (dĭs'ŭ-nīt'), *v. t.* **1.** To destroy the union or unity of; divide. **2.** To alienate. — *v. i.* To part; fall asunder.

dis-use' (dĭs-ūs'), *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; desuetude. — **dis-use'** (-ūz'), *v. t.*; -USED' (-ūzd'); -US'ING (-ūz'ĭng). To cease to use; discontinue the practice of.

dis-val'ue (dĭs-văl'ū), *v. t.* To undervalue; depreciate.

ditch (dĭch), *n.* [orig. same word as *dike.*] A trench dug in the earth, as for drainage. — *v. t.* **1.** To dig a ditch or ditches in or around, as for drainage or defense. **2.** To throw into a ditch. *U. S.* — **ditch'er**, *n.*

dith'y-ramb (dĭth'ĭ-rămb; -răm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *διθύραμβος* dithyramb (in sense 1).] **1.** A kind of lyric poetry in honor of Dionysus. **2.** A poem in a wild irregular strain. — **dith'y-ram'bic** (-răm'bĭk), *a.*

dit'ta-ny (dĭt'*a*-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *δίκταμνον, -νος*, a plant abundant on Mount *Dicte* in Crete.] Any of various herbs of the mint or the rue family.

dit'tay (-ā; -ĭ), *n. Scots Law.* An indictment.

dit'tied (-ĭd), *p. a.* Set, sung, or composed as a ditty.

dit'to (-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [It. *detto, ditto*, fr. L. *dictum* dictum.] The aforesaid thing; the same (as before); — often contracted to *do.*, or represented by two "turned commas" (‟), or small marks. Used in bills, tables, etc., to save repetition. — *adv.* As aforesaid; in the same way, place, etc.

dit'ty (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [OF. *ditié*, fr. L. *dictatum*, p. p. neut. of *dictare* to compose. See DICTATE, *v. t.*] **1.** A saying; esp., a short and often repeated utterance; a theme. *Obs.* **2.** A song; a little simple poem, intended to be sung.

di'u-ret'ic (dī'ū-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., deriv. of Gr. *διά* through + *οὐρεῖν* to urinate, *οὖρον* urine.] Tending to increase secretion and discharge of urine. — *n.* A diuretic medicine.

di-ur'nal (dī-ûr'năl), *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, fr. *dies* day.] **1.** Daily; recurring every day. **2.** Relating to the daytime; — opp. to *nocturnal.* — Syn. See DAILY. — *n.* A daybook; journal; also, a newspaper *Archaic.* — **di-ur'nal-ly**, *adv.*

di'va-gate (dī'vă-gāt), *v. i.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd),; -GAT'ING. [L. *divagari*; *di-* = *dis-* + *vagari* to stroll about.] To wander about; stray. — **di'va-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

di-van' (dĭ-văn'; *in sense* 3, *commonly* dī'văn), *n.* [Per. *dīwān* a book of many leaves, a senate, council.] **1.** In Turkey and other Oriental countries: A council of state; a royal court. **2.** A saloon or hall where a divan, or council, is held. **3.** A cushioned seat, or a large, low sofa or couch,

di-var'i-cate (dī-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *divaricatus*, p. p. of *divaricare* to stretch apart; *di-* = *dis-* + *varicare* to straddle, *varicus* straddling, *varus* stretched outwards.] To part into two branches; fork. — *a.* Forking widely. — **di-var'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

dive (dīv), *v. i.*; DIVED (dīvd) ; DIV'ING (dīv'ĭng); *Collog. pret., chiefly U. S.*, DOVE (dōv). [AS. *dȳfan.*] **1.** To plunge into water, esp. headforemost. **2.** To penetrate into anything with the body or hand, esp. hastily or suddenly. **3.** To plunge deeply into any subject, business, etc. — *n.* **1.** Act of one who dives. **2.** A place of low resort. *Chiefly U. S.*

div'er (dīv'ĕr), *n.* One that dives.

di-verge' (dĭ-vûrj'), *v. i.*; -VERGED' (-vûrjd'); -VERG'ING (-vûr'jĭng). [*di-* = *dis-* + L. *vergere* to bend, incline.] **1.** To extend from a common point in different directions; deviate (as from a given direction); — opp. to *converge.* **2.** To differ from a typical form; dissent from a position, opinion, etc.

di-ver'gence (dĭ-vûr'jĕns) ‖ *n.*; *pl.* -GENCES (-jĕn-sĕz; 24), **di-ver'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ) ‖ -GENCIES (-sĭz). Act of diverging; state of being divergent; disagreement; deviation.

di-ver'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* **1.** That diverges; diverging. **2.** Relating to, or characterized by, divergence or disagreement.

di'vers (dī'vĕrz), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *diversus* turned in different directions, different, p. p. See DIVERT.] Several; sundry; various; — only in *pl.* — Syn. See DIFFERENT.

di-verse' (dĭ-vûrs'; dī'vĕrs), *a.* [same word as *divers.*] **1.** Different; unlike; separate. **2.** Capable of various forms; multiform. — Syn. See DIFFERENT. — **di-verse'ly**, *adv.*

di-ver'si-fy (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). To make diverse, or various, in form or quality; variegate. — **di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

di-ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of diverting. **2.** That which diverts, or relaxes and amuses; pastime. — Syn. Amusement, entertainment, recreation, sport, game, play.

di-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A state of difference. **2.** Difference; variety. — Syn. See VARIETY.

di-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *divertere, -versum*, to go different ways, turn aside; *di-* = *dis-* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To turn aside (from or to); deflect. **2.** To turn away from any occupation, business, or study; amuse; entertain. — Syn. Entertain, recreate, delight. See AMUSE.

‖ **di'ver'tisse'ment'** (dē'vĕr'tēs'mäN'), *n.* [F.] An entertainment; diversion; amusement.

Di'ves (dī'vēz), *n.*; *pl.* -VESES (-ĕz). [L., rich.] The rich

man in the parable of "the rich man and Lazarus" (*Luke* xvi. 19–31); — from the use of the Latin adj. *dives* in this passage in the Vulgate. Hence, a rich man; rich worldling.

di-vest′ (dĭ-vĕst′), *v. t.* [LL. *divestire; di- = dis- +* L. *vestire* to dress.] **1.** To unclothe; strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage. **2.** Fig.: To deprive; dispossess, as of rights.

di-vest′i-ture (-vĕs′tĭ-ṯūr), *n.* Act of divesting (a person or thing); state of being divested.

di-vide′ (-vīd′), *v. t.;* -VID′ED (-vīd′ĕd); -VID′ING. [L. *dividere, divisum.*] **1.** To part asunder (a whole); sever. **2.** To cause to be separate; keep apart by a partition, imaginary line, or limit. **3.** To make partition of among a number; apportion. **4.** To disunite; set at variance. — *v. i.* **1.** To be separated; branch. **2.** To have a share; partake. — *n.* A dividing ridge between two drainage areas; a watershed.

di-vid′ed (dĭ-vīd′ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Parted; disunited; distributed; as: *Bot.* Cut into distinct parts by incisions extending to the base or to the midrib; — said of a leaf.

div′i-dend (dĭv′ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* [L. *dividendum* thing to be divided.] **1.** A sum of money or quantity of commodities to be divided and distributed, or the share that falls to each individual; a distributive sum, share, or percentage. **2.** *Math.* A number or quantity that is to be divided.

di-vid′er (dĭ-vīd′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that divides. **2.** Usually in *pl.* An instrument for dividing lines, etc.; compasses.

di-vid′u-al (-vĭd′ū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Separate; distinct. **2.** Divided, shared, or participated in. *Rare.* — **di-vid′u-al-ly**, *adv.*

div′i-na′tion (dĭv′ĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *divinatio*, fr. *divinare, -natum*, to foresee, foretell, *divinus* divine.] **1.** Act of divining; a foreseeing or foretelling of future events or discovering of hidden knowledge. **2.** Augury; conjectural presage; omen. — **Syn.** See DISCERNMENT.

di-vine′ (dĭ-vīn′), *a.;* -VIN′ER (-vīn′ẽr); -VIN′EST. [fr. OF., fr. L. *divinus* divine, divinely inspired, *divus, dius*, of a deity.] **1.** Of or pertaining to God. **2.** Appropriated to God; religious. **3.** Pertaining to a deity; of the nature of a god or gods. **4.** Godlike; heavenly; apparently superhuman. **5.** Foreboding. *Obs.* **6.** Relating to divinity or theology. — **Syn.** Supernatural, celestial; pious, holy, sacred. — *n.* **1.** A priest; clergyman. **2.** One skilled in divinity; a theologian. — *v. t.;* -VINED′ (-vīnd′); -VIN′ING (-vīn′ĭng). **1.** To perceive through reasoning, sympathy, or intuition; detect. **2.** To foretell; presage; portend. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** Guess, conjecture, surmise; predict, prophesy, prognosticate, forebode. — *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice divination; prophesy. **2.** To feel a foreboding. **3.** To conjecture. — **di-vine′ly**, *adv.* — **di-vine′ness**, *n.* — **di-vin′er** (-vīn′ẽr), *n.*

di-vin′i-ty (-vĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being divine; deity; godhead. **2.** A deity; a god; [*cap.*], usually with *the:* the Deity; God. **3.** Divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue. **4.** Theology.

di-vis′i-ble (-vĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being divided. — **di-vis′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **di-vis′i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

di-vi′sion (-vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of dividing; state of being divided; separation; partition. **2.** That which divides or keeps apart; a partition. **3.** The portion separated by dividing. **4.** Disunion; dissension; discord. **5.** *Math.* Process of, or rule for, finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another. **6.** *Mil.* Two or more brigades under a general officer. — **Syn.** Compartment, section, allotment; distribution; disjunction, disconnection; difference, variance. See PART. — **di-vi′sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

di-vi′sive (-vī′sĭv), *a.* Indicating, creating, or tending to create, division.

di-vi′sor (-zẽr), *n.* *Math.* The number by which the dividend is divided.

di-vorce′ (-vōrs′; 57), *n.* [F., fr. L. *divortium*, fr. *divortere, divertere.* See DIVERT.] **1.** A legal dissolution of the marriage relation. **2.** Separation; disunion. — *v. t.;* -VORCED′ (-vōrst′); -VORC′ING (-vōr′sĭng). **1.** To put away or separate by divorce. **2.** To disunite; sunder.

‖ **di′vor′cé′** (dē′vôr′sā′), *n. masc.*, ‖ **di′vor′cée′** (-sā′), *n. fem.* [F.] A divorcee.

di-vor′cee′ (dĭ-vōr′sē′), *n.* A person divorced.

di-vorce′ment (dĭ-vōrs′mĕnt), *n.* Divorce; separation.

div′ot (dĭv′ŭt), *n.* A thin oblong or square turf. *Scot.*

di-vulge′ (dĭ-vŭlj′), *v. t.;* -VULGED′ (-vŭljd′); -VULG′ING (-vŭl′jĭng). [L. *divulgare; di- = dis- + vulgare* to spread among the people, *vulgus* the populace.] **1.** To indicate publicly; proclaim. *Rare.* **2.** To make public; reveal; disclose. — **Syn.** Discover, uncover, communicate, impart, tell. See REVEAL. — *v. i.* To become publicly known. *Rare.*

Dix′ie (dĭk′sĭ), *n., or* **Dix′ie's Land** (-sĭz). **1.** The Southern States of the United States, collectively. **2.** Any of various songs, esp. one composed in 1859 by D. D. Emmett, which became a popular Confederate war song.

diz′en (dĭz′'n; dī′z'n), *v. t.* To bedizen; deck out.

diz′zy (-ĭ), *a.;* -ZI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -ZI-EST. [AS. *dysig.*] **1.** Giddy; hence, mentally confused or unsteady. **2.** Causing, or tending to cause, giddiness or vertigo. — *v. t.;* -ZIED (-ĭd); -ZY-ING. To make dizzy. — **diz′zi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **diz′zi-ness**, *n.*

do (dō), *n.* *Music.* The first of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the first tone of the diatonic scale.

do (dōō), *v. t.* or *auxiliary; pret.* DID (dĭd), *p. p.* DONE (dŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DO′ING (dōō′ĭng). [AS. *dōn.*] **1.** To bring about; produce, as an effect or result; render; pay; as, to *do* him reverence. **2.** To perform, as an action; execute; transact; administer. **3.** To bring to an end by action; finish; — used in the p. p.; as, I have *done* weeping. **4.** To put forth; exert; as, to *do* one's best. **5.** To treat or deal with; as, to *do* one's hair, a room, a poem, a mile, etc. **6.** To serve; suit; suffice. *Colloq.* **7.** To put or bring into a form or state; — esp. in: *to do to death*, to put to death; *to do away* (often *do away with*), to put away; etc.

☞ *Do* with the simple infinitive is often used to add emphasis in affirmative and imperative sentences (as, but I *do* see; *do* help me) and is the normal form in inverted construction (as, rarely *did* he sleep), and in negative sentences with *not* (as, we *do* not see), and in interrogative sentences (as, *did* he go?). *Do* is often substituted for verbs, to save repetition; as: "when beauty lived and died as flowers *do* now."

— *v. i.* **1.** To act or behave; conduct one's self. **2.** To fare; prosper; as, how do you *do?* **3.** To act; work; achieve. **4.** To suffice; avail; answer the purpose; serve. — *n.* **1.** Ado; bustle. *Obs.* **2.** Deed; act; feat. *Rare.* **3.** A cheat; swindle. *Slang, Eng.* — **do′a-ble** (dōō′ȧ-b'l), *a.*

dob′bin (dŏb′ĭn), *n.* [for *Robin, Robert.*] A farm horse; a gentle family horse; sometimes, a worn-out horse.

dob′by, dob′bie (dŏb′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). An imaginary spirit similar to a brownie, but often malicious. *Scot.*

doc′i-ble (dŏs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *docibilis.*] Teachable. *Rare.*

doc′ile (dŏs′ĭl; *in British usage commonly* dō′sīl), *a.* [L. *docilis*, fr. *docere* to teach.] Disposed to be taught or trained; tractable; easily managed. — **doc′ile-ly**, *adv.* — **do-cil′i-ty** (dô-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dock (dŏk), *n.* [AS. *docce.*] Any of various plants of the buckwheat family, usually a weed with long taproots.

dock, *n.* **1.** An artificial basin to receive vessels, having gates to keep in, or shut out, the water. **2.** A slip or waterway, as between two piers, for the reception of ships, sometimes including the piers themselves. — *v. t.* To haul (a ship) into a dock. — *v. i.* To come or go into dock.

Floating Dock, supporting a ship. *A A A* Tanks filled with air; *B B B* Tanks filled with water when the Dock is submerged to allow the ship to float in or out.

dock, *n.* The place in court where a prisoner is placed.

dock, *n.* The solid part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair; the part of a tail left after clipping or cutting. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut off, as the end of a thing; clip. **2.** To shorten; deduct from.

dock′age (-ȧj), *n.* **1.** A charge for use of a dock. **2.** Docking facilities. **3.** The docking of vessels.

dock′et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** *Law.* An abridged entry of a proceeding in an action, or a register of such entries. **2.** A calendar of matters for action in an assembly. *U. S.* **3.** A bill tied to goods, containing some direction; a label; ticket; a memorandum, in a document, of its contents. — *v. t.* **1.** To indorse with an abstract, as a letter. **2.** *Law.* To enter in a docket.

dock′yard′ (-yärd′), *n.* A storage place for naval stores and timber, with facilities for repairing ships.

doc′tor (dŏk′tẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., teacher, fr. *docere* to teach.] **1.** A teacher; a learned man. *Archaic.* **2.** One who has received the highest degree conferred by a university or college; orig., one competent to teach; — an academical title. **3.** One licensed to practice medicine; a physician or surgeon. — *v. t.* **1.** To treat as a physician does; apply remedies to. *Colloq.* **2.** To tamper with and arrange for one's own purposes; falsify. *Slang.*

doc'tor-ate (dŏk'tĕr-āt), *n.* The degree, title, or rank, of a doctor.

doc'tri-naire' (-trĭ-nâr'), *n.* [F.] One who would apply to practical concerns abstract doctrines or theories without enough regard for actual conditions ; a dogmatic theorist.

doc'tri-nal (dŏk'trĭ-năl), *a.* Pert. to or containing doctrine.

doc'trine (-trĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *doctrina*, fr. *doctor*. See DOCTOR.] **1.** That which is taught ; a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge ; tenet ; dogma. **2.** Learning ; knowledge. *Obs.*

Syn. Teaching, opinion, article, maxim, rule. — DOCTRINE, DOGMA, TENET, PRECEPT. DOCTRINE applies to any speculative truth or working principle, esp. as taught or recommended to others ; a DOGMA is a doctrine laid down with authority ; as, the *doctrines* of Pythagoras ; the Monroe *Doctrine* ; theological *dogmas*. In their ecclesiastical usage, it is usual to distinguish between *doctrine*, any teaching, and *dogma*, such teaching as is part of the confession of a church ; as, the *doctrines* of the New Testament ; the *dogma* of the Trinity. *Dogma* often suggests an arrogant insistence on authority. TENET stresses the idea of maintaining as true. A PRECEPT is a rule (esp. of conduct) laid down to be obeyed ; as, observe the *precepts* of your parents.

doc'u-ment (-ū-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *documentum*, fr. L. *docere* to teach.] **1.** Precept. *Obs.* **2.** An example or warning ; also, evidence ; proof. *Obs.* **3.** An original or official paper relied on as a basis or support ; any writing conveying information. — *v. t.* **1.** To teach. *Obs.* **2.** To furnish with documents, as a ship. — **doc'u-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

doc'u-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or of the nature of, documents ; contained or certified in writing.

dod'der (dŏd'ĕr), *n.* A kind of leafless parasitic plant with yellow or whitish threadlike stem.

dod'der, *v. i.* To shake ; tremble ; totter ; potter.

dod'dered (-ĕrd), *a.* Deprived of branches through age or decay, as an oak ; hence, shattered ; infirm.

do-dec'a-gon (dō-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [fr. Gr., fr. δώδεκα twelve + γωνία angle.] *Geometry.* A polygon of twelve angles and therefore twelve sides.

do'dec-a-he'dron (dō'dĕk-ă-hē'drŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* **E. -DRONS** (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drā). [fr. Gr., fr. δώδεκα twelve + ἕδρα seat, base.] A solid having twelve plane faces. — **do'dec-a-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

Rhombic Dodecahedron.

dodge (dŏj), *v. i.* & *t.* ; DODGED (dŏjd) ; DODG'ING. **1.** To start suddenly aside, or evade by so doing. **2.** To evade, as a duty, by low craft ; to use tricky devices ; quibble. — *n.* Act of dodging ; also, an artful device to evade, deceive, or cheat. — **dodg'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

do'do (dō'dō), *n.* ; *pl.* -DOES OR -DOS (-dōz). [Pg. *doudo* silly.] A very large, flightless bird now extinct, found in Mauritius.

Do'do-næ'an, Do'do-ne'an (dō'dō-nē'ăn), *a.* [L., fr. Gr.] Of or pert. to Dodona, in Epirus, the seat of a famous oracle of Zeus, where the responses were read in the rustlings of the leaves of a sacred oak and the bubbling of a brook.

doe (dō), *n.* [AS. *dā*.] The female of various animals, esp. of the deer, antelope, hare, and rabbit.

do'er (dōō'ĕr), *n.* One who does ; actor ; agent.

does (dŭz), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of DO.

doe'skin' (dō'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of the doe, or a leather made of it. **2.** A kind of soft, firm woolen cloth.

doff (dŏf), *v. t.* [*do* + *off*.] To put off, as dress ; remove or lift (the headgear) ; fig., to put away ; rid one's self of.

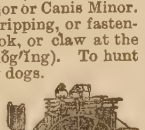
dog (dŏg ; 62), *n.* [AS. *docga*.] **1.** A carnivorous domesticated mammal, the type of a family (*Canidæ*) including also the wolves, jackals, and foxes ; also, any member of the family. **2.** A male dog. **3.** A mean, worthless fellow. **4.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* Either Canis Major or Canis Minor. **5.** Any of various devices for holding, gripping, or fastening something, as a bar with a ring, hook, or claw at the end. — *v. t.* ; DOGGED (dŏgd) ; DOG'GING (dŏg'ĭng). To hunt or track like a hound ; to worry as if by dogs.

dog ape. A baboon, or allied ape.

dog'bane' (dŏg'bān' 62), *n.* A kind of perennial flowering herb with poisonous milky juice.

dog'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of the European dogwood.

Dog'ber-ry, *n.* An absurd, self-satisfied, and loquacious constable in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."


Dogcart.

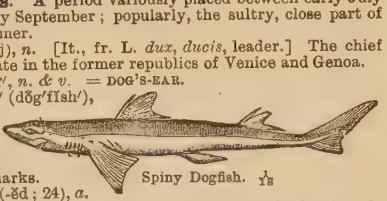
dog'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats set back to back.

dog days. A period variously placed between early July and early September ; popularly, the sultry, close part of the summer.

doge (dōj), *n.* [It., fr. L. *dux*, *ducis*, leader.] The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa.

dog'-ear', *n.* & *v.* = DOG'S-EAR.

dog'fish' (dŏg'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various species of small sharks.


Spiny Dogfish. 1/8

dog'ged (-ĕd ; 24), *a.* **1.** Having a characteristic of a dog. *Obs.* **2.** Obstinately persistent. — **Syn.** See OBSTINATE. — **dog'ged-ly**, *adv.*

dog'ger (-ĕr), *n.* A broad-bowed, two-masted fishing vessel, used in the North Sea.

dog'ger-el (-ĕl), *a.* Also **dog'grel** (-rĕl). Of verse, low in style and often irregular in measure ; trivial. — *n.* A sort of loose or irregular verse, esp. burlesque or comic.

dog'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a dog ; esp., currish ; snarling.

dog'-heart'ed, *a.* Unfeeling. *Obs.*

dog Latin. Barbarous Latin ; a jargon in imitation of Latin.

dog'ma (dŏg'mă ; 62), *n.* ; *pl.* E.-MAS (-măz), L. -MATA (-mă-tă). [L., fr. Gr. δόγμα, *pl.* -ματα, fr. δοκεῖν to think.] **1.** That which is held as an opinion ; tenet ; doctrine. **2.** A doctrine formally stated and authoritatively proclaimed or laid down, as by a church. — **Syn.** See DOCTRINE.

dog-mat'ic (dŏg-măt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to dogma.
dog-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } **2.** Characterized by, or given to the use of, dogmatism ; hence, positive, often unduly positive, in manner or utterance. — **Syn.** Magisterial, opinionated. See DICTATORIAL. — **dog-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dog'ma-tism (dŏg'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* Positiveness in assertion in matters of opinion ; derogatorily, such positiveness when unwarranted or arrogant. — **dog'ma-tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

dog'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. i.* ; -TIZED (-tīzd) ; -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To speak or write dogmatically. — **dog'ma-tiz'er** (-tīz'ĕr), *n.*

dog'-rose', *n.* A common European wild rose.

dog's'-ear' (dŏgz'-), *n.* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down. — *v. t.* To disfigure, as a book, by turning down a leaf or leaves at the corner.

Dog Star. Sirius, the brightest star in Canis Major.

dog'tooth' vi'o-let. Also **dog's'-tooth' vi'o-let.** A European bulbous herb of the lily family, or any of several related American species, bearing a nodding yellow or white flower.

Dogtooth Violet. (1/2)

dog'trot', *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

dog'watch' (dŏg'wŏch'), *n.* A watch of two hours on shipboard. There are two, from 4 to 6 P. M. and from 6 to 8 P. M.

dog'-wea'ry, *a.* Extremely weary.

dog'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus (*Cornus*) including the European cornel and the flowering cornel of the United States. **2.** Any of various other plants resembling the dogwood.

doi'ly (doi'lĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A small napkin, or ornamental piece of linen, lace, or the like, for a table.

do'ing (dōō'ĭng), *n.* Usually in *pl.* Anything done ; a deed ; hence, conduct.

doit (doit), *n.* [D. *duit*, Icel. *þveit*, prop., piece cut off.] A Dutch coin of little value.

dol'drums (dŏl'drŭmz), *n.* **1.** Dullness ; depression. **2.** *Naut.* A part of the ocean, near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light, baffling winds.

dole (dōl), *n.* [OF. *dol*, fr. *doloir* to suffer, L. *dolere*.] Grief ; lamentation. *Archaic.*

dole, *n.* [L. *dolus* artifice, guile, deceit.] **1.** Guile ; deceit. *Rare.* **2.** *Scots Law.* Criminal intent.

dole, *n.* [AS. *dāl* portion ; same word as *dǣl*. See DEAL.] **1.** A part ; share ; lot ; hence, a fate or destiny. **2.** A distribution, esp. of gifts of charity ; also, that which is distributed. — *v. t.* ; DOLED (dōld) ; DOL'ING (dōl'ĭng). To deal out in small portions ; distribute, as a dole.

dole'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of dole, or grief ; sad ; gloomy. — **dole'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dole'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Dolorous, dreary, dismal, melancholy. — DOLEFUL, LUGUBRIOUS, RUEFUL have all weakened from their original meaning, and are often used with a half-humorous conno-

tation. DOLEFUL and LUGUBRIOUS are often applied to what is exaggeratedly dismal or dreary. RUEFUL often implies somewhat quizzical self-pity or regret.

dol'er-ite (dŏl'ĕr-īt), *n.* [Gr. δολερος deceptive.] A kind of dark, igneous rock.

dole'some (dōl'sŭm), *a.* Doleful.

doll (dŏl), *n.*! [for *Dorothy*, the proper name.] A child's puppet; a toy baby for a child.

dol'lar (dŏl'ĕr), *n.* [fr. LG. or OD., fr. G. *thaler*, for *Joachimsthaler*, i. e., a piece of money first coined, about 1518, in the valley (G. *thal*) of St. *Joachim*, in Bohemia.] **1.** The Spanish peso, or piece of eight (= 8 reals) or the modern Spanish peso. **2.** **a** A United States silver coin of the legal value of 100 cents; also, a gold coin (no longer issued) worth 100 cents. **b** A bank note, treasury note, or the like, of the legal value of 100 cents. **3.** Any of various other coins, as the Mexican peso. **4.** The value of a dollar. Symbol, $.

dol'lar-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A small edible marine fish with a laterally compressed body; — called also *butterfish*.

doll'y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DOLLIES (-ĭz). A doll; — a child's name.

dol'man (dŏl'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS. [Turk. *dōlāmān*.] A woman's cloak with capelike pieces instead of sleeves.

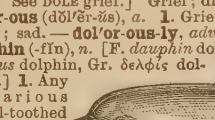
dol'men (-mĕn), *n.* [F.] *Archæol.* A monument of several huge stones forming a chamber, usually regarded as a tomb.

dol'o-mite (-ō-mīt), *n.* [after the French geologist *Dolomieu*.] *Min.* A carbonate of calcium and magnesium, including much of the common white marble.

do'lor, do'lour (dō'lĕr), *n.* [OF. *dolor*, fr. L. *dolor*, fr. *dolere*. See DOLE grief.] Grief; distress; anguish. *Poetic.*

dol'or-ous (dŏl'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Grievous; painful. **2.** Full of grief; sad. — **dol'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

dol'phin (-fĭn), *n.* [F. *dauphin* dolphin, dauphin, fr. L. *delphinus* dolphin, Gr. δελφίς dolphin.] **1.** Any of various small-toothed cetaceans, some being commonly called *porpoises*. **2.** Either of two pelagic fishes noted for the brilliant and changing colors assumed when out of the water and dying. **3.** A mooring spar, buoy, or post.


Dolphin, 1/45

dolt (dōlt), *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow. — **dolt'ish**, *a.*

-dom (-dŭm). [AS. *-dōm*; from same root as *doom* judgment.] A suffix used to form nouns signifying: **1.** *Dignity, office, dominion, realm, world, jurisdiction, of.*

Examples: earl*dom*, the *dignity*, *dominion*, or *jurisdiction of* an earl; Yankee*dom*, *the realm of* Yankees; doll*dom*, *the realm* or *world of* dolls, etc.

2. *State, condition*, or *fact of being.*

Examples: martyr*dom*, *state of being* a martyr; serf*dom*, *state* or *fact of being* a serf.

3. Collectively, *those having the office* or *character of*, or *those in the state of.*

Examples: official*dom*, officials collectively; scoundrel*dom*, scoundrels collectively; belle*dom*, belles collectively.

do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* [F. *domaine*, L. *dominicus* of a lord or master, fr. *dominus* master, owner.] **1.** An estate held in possession; landed estate; demesne of a lord. **2.** The territory over which dominion is exerted; hence, fig., sphere of action, thought, influence, or the like; scope.

dome (dōm), *n.* [L. *domus* a house.] **1.** A building; mansion. **2.** *Arch.* [fr. F., fr. Pr., fr. L. *doma* a roof, house, Gr. δωμα.] A cupola, esp. one on a large scale. **3.** Any erection or natural formation resembling the cupola of a building, — *v. t.*; DOMED (dōmd); DOM'ING (dōm'ĭng). To cover with or as with a dome. — *v. i.* To swell like a dome.

do-mes'tic (dō-mĕs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *domesticus*, fr. *domus* house.] **1.** Of or pert. to one's house, home, or family. **2.** Of or pert. to, or made in, a nation considered as a family or home, or one's own country; native. **3.** Remaining much at, or devoted to, home. **4.** Living in association with man; domesticated; not wild. — *n.* A hired household assistant.

do-mes'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. To make or become domestic. — **do-mes'ti-ca'tion**, *n.*

do'mes-tic'i-ty (dō'mĕs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or character of being domestic.

dom'i-cile (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl), **dom'i-cil**, *n.* [L. *domicilium*; *domus* house + (perh.) root of *celare* to conceal.] A dwelling place; residence. — **Syn.** See HABITATION. — *v. t. & i.*; -CILED (-sĭld); -CIL-ING. To establish in a domicile. — **dom'i-cil'i-a-ry** (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ; -ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* — **dom'i-cil'i-ate** (-āt), *v. t. & i.*

dom'i-nance (dŏm'ĭ-năns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
dom'i-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ) } dominant.

dom'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *dominans*, *-antis*, p. pr. See DOMINATE.] **1.** Ruling; prevailing; controlling. **2.** *Music.* Based on, related to, or in the key of, the dominant.

Syn. Ascendant, governing; superior, principal, preëminent, chief; preponderant, overbalancing, outweighing. — DOMINANT, PREDOMINANT, PARAMOUNT, PREPONDERATING. That is DOMINANT which is thought of as (esp. fig.) ruling or commanding; as, beauty is the *dominant* idea of his work. PREDOMINANT emphasizes ascendancy or prevailing influence; as, various subjects of which no one is *predominant*. PARAMOUNT implies rather preëminence or supremacy in order, rank, or jurisdiction; as, the influence of Napoleon became *paramount*. PREPONDERATING applies to that which outweighs or overbalances; as, the *preponderating* tendency.

dom'i-nant, *n.* *Music.* The fifth note of the scale.

dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *dominatus*, p. p. of *dominari* to dominate, *dominus* master, lord.] To predominate, or have controlling power, over; rule; govern. — *v. i.* To control; predominate.

dom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dominating; supremacy; often, arbitrary or insolent sway. **2.** *pl.* A high order of angels. — **dom'i-na-tive** (dŏm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.*

dom'i-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who dominates.

dom'i-ne (dŏm'ĭ-nē; dŏ'mĭ-), *n.* [see DOMINIE.] **1.** A clergyman; minister; specif., a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church. *Obs.*, except in U. S. **2.** = DOMINIE, 1.

dom'i-neer' (dŏm'ĭ-nēr'), *v. i. & t.* [OD. *domineren* to feast luxuriously, fr. F. *dominer*, L. *dominari*. See DOMINATE, *v. t.*] To rule insolently or arbitrarily; tyrannize; swagger.

dom'i-neer'ing, *p. a.* That domineers; tyrannical. — **Syn.** See MASTERFUL. — **dom'i-neer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

do-min'i-cal (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *dominicalis*, L. *dominicus* of a master or lord, *dominus* master, lord.] **1.** Of or pert. to Jesus Christ as Lord. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, the Lord's Day, or Sunday. — **dominical letter**, the letter, in almanacs, denoting Sunday. — *n.* A dominical letter.

Do-min'i-can (-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Dominic (Domingo de Guzmán, 1170–1221), or the religious communities named after him. — *n. R. C. Ch.* One of an order of mendicant preaching friars, founded by St. Dominic.

Dominican Friar.

dom'i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ; dŏ'mĭ-nĭ), *n.* [L. *domine*, vocative of *dominus* master.] **1.** A schoolmaster. **2.** = DOMINE, 1.

do-min'ion (dō-mĭn'yŭn), *n.* [LL. *dominio*, equiv. to L. *dominium*.] **1.** Supreme authority; sovereignty; supremacy. **2.** That which is subject to sovereignty or control; territory governed. **3.** *pl.* = DOMINATION, 2. — **Syn.** Control, rule, jurisdiction.

dom'i-no (dŏm'ĭ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS or (esp. the pieces for a game) -NOES (-nōz). [fr. F., It., or Sp., fr. L. *dominus* master. The *domino* was orig. a hood worn by cathedral canons.] **1.** A masquerade costume consisting of a robe, with adjustable hood, and a light half mask. **2.** A kind of mask, esp. a half mask. **3.** *pl.* A well-known game played with, usually, flat, oblong pieces, or men, dotted on one side after the manner of dice. Also, *sing.*, one of these pieces, or men.

don (dŏn), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *dominus* master.] **1.** [*cap.*] Sir; Mr.; — a title in Spain, now common to all classes. **2.** A Spanish nobleman or gentleman. **3.** A grand personage; esp., *Eng. Univ. Cant.* a college head or university fellow.

don, *v. t.*; DONNED (dŏnd); DON'NING. [*do* + *on*; — opposed to *doff*.] To put on; dress in.

‖ **Do'ña** (dō'nyä), ‖ **Do'na** (dō'nä), *n.* [Sp. *doña*, Pg. *dona*.] **1.** Lady; — prefixed to the Christian name of a lady in Spain and Portugal respectively. **2.** [*l. c.*] A Spanish or Portuguese lady.

do'nate (dō'nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING. [L. *donatus*, p. p. of *donare* to donate, *donum* gift, *dare* to give.] To make a donation of. *Chiefly U. S.* The use of *donate* in a general sense as equivalent to *give* is vulgar.

do-na'tion (dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of giving, or that which is given, as a present; a grant; gift. — **Syn.** See PRESENT.

don'a-tive (dŏn'ā-tĭv), *n.* [L. *donativum*.] A gift; largess; present. — *a.* Of the nature of, or subject to, donation.

done (dŭn), *p. p.* of DO.

do-nee' (dō-nē'), *n.* One to whom a gift is made.

don'jon (dŭn'jŭn; dŏn'jŏn), *n.* [see DUNGEON.] A massive chief tower in medieval castles. See CASTLE, *Illust.*

Don Ju'an (dŏn jū'ăn ; *Sp.* dōn hwän'). In Spanish legend, a profligate nobleman of Seville who kills in a duel the father of a lady whom he has wronged. Don Juan afterward mockingly invites to supper the statue erected over the grave of the slain man. The invitation is accepted, and the statue finally carries Don Juan to hell.

don'key (dŏŋ'kĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). **1.** The ass. **2.** A stupid or obstinate fellow; an ass.

Don'na (dŏn'ä ; *It.* dôn'nä), *n.* [It., fr. L. *domina*. See DAME.] A lady ; — title given to an Italian lady, or, loosely, to a Spanish or Portuguese lady (instead of *Doña* or *Dona*).

do'nor (dō'nŏr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *donator*, fr. *donare* to give.] One who gives, or donates.

Don Quix'ote (dŏn kwĭk'sŏt ; *Sp.* dōn kē-hō'tā), *n.* [Sp.] The hero of a Spanish romance (1605 and 1615) by Cervantes parodying the romances of chivalry. He is a gaunt country gentleman, honorable, gentle, and lovable, but so crazed by reading books of chivalry that he goes forth to do deeds of knight-errantry.

don't (dōnt). Colloq. contr. of *do not*. Sometimes used incorrectly instead of *does n't*, contr. of *does not*.

doom (dōōm), *n.* [AS. *dōm.*] **1.** A statute ; law ; decree. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** Judgment ; sentence. **3.** That to which one is doomed ; destiny or fate, esp. unhappy destiny ; hence, ruin ; death. **4.** The final judgment, at the end of the world ; — now chiefly in *crack of doom* and *day of doom*. — **Syn.** Fate, lot ; ruin, destruction. See DESTINY. — *v. t.* **1.** To pronounce judgment upon ; condemn. **2.** To destine ; fix ; appoint, as by decree or by fate ; ordain.

dooms'day' (dōōmz'dā'), *n.* [AS. *dōmes dæg.*] **1.** The day of the final judgment of mankind. **2.** A day of judgment.

door (dōr ; 57), *n.* [AS. *duru.*] **1.** The movable hinged or sliding frame or barrier by which an opening for access, as into a house, may be closed. **2** A doorway. **3.** Passage ; means of approach.

door'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who keeps or guards a door.

door'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* A large-headed nail ; — now chiefly in various phrases, as "as dead as a *doornail*," etc.

door'way' (-wā'), *n.* A passageway such as a door closes.

dope (dōp), *n.* [D. *doop* a dipping, *doopen* to dip.] **1.** Any thick liquid or pasty preparation, as of opium. **2.** An absorbent material, as that mixed with some high explosives to render them less dangerous to transport. — *v. t.* ; DOPED (dōpt) ; DOP'ING (dōp'ĭng). To treat or affect with dope.

dor (dôr), *n.* A trick or deception ; mockery.

dor, *n.*, *or* **dor'bee'tle** (dôr'bē'tl), *n.* A kind of beetle, esp. one that makes a buzzing noise when flying.

dor bug. A dor, as the June beetle. *U. S.*

Dor'cas (dôr'kăs), *n.* [Gr. *δορκάς* gazelle.] In the Bible, a Christian woman who made "coats and garments" for the poor. See *Acts* ix. 36–41.

Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-ăn ; 57), *a.* Pert. to the Dorians ; Doric. — *n.* One of a race that invaded Greece, about the 10th century B. C., establishing themselves in Doris, Laconia, etc.

Dor'ic (dôr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pert. to Doris, in ancient Greece, or to the Dorians. **2.** Pert. to, or designating, the oldest and simplest of the Greek architectural orders. — *n.* The Doric dialect of Greek.

Dormer Window.

dor'man-cy (dôr'măn-sĭ), *n.* Dormant state.

dor'mant (-mănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *dormir* to sleep, L. *dormire*.] Sleeping ; asleep, or as if asleep ; hence, inactive ; quiescent ; in abeyance. — **Syn.** See LATENT.

dor'mer (-mĕr), *n.* [lit., the window of a sleeping apartment, OF. *dormeor*.] A dormer window, or window vertical in a roof ; also, the projecting part in which it is contained.

Dormouse.

dor'mi-to-ry (-mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *dormitorium*, fr. *dormitorius* of or for sleeping, *dormire* to sleep.] A sleeping room, or a building containing sleeping rooms.

dor'mouse' (-mous'), *n.* ; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). Any of several small Old World rodents somewhat resembling small squirrels in appearance and habits.

dorp (dôrp), *n.* [LG. & D. *dorp*.] A hamlet.

dor'sal (dôr'săl), *a.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *dorsum* back.] **1.** Pertaining to, or situated near or on, the back, or dorsum, of an animal or of one of its parts ; — opposed to *ventral*. **2.** *Bot.* Designating, or pertaining to, the surface turned away from the axis, as the under or outer side of a leaf.

dor'sum (-sŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -SA (-sä). [L.] The back of an animal or of a part of an animal.

do'ry (dō'rĭ ; 57), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A kind of flat-bottomed boat.

Dories.

do'ry, *n.* [from its color, F. *dorée*, lit., gilded.] A john dory or an allied fish.

dose (dōs), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *δόσις* a giving, dose, fr. *διδόναι* to give.] **1.** The measured quantity of a medicine to be taken at one time or in a given period of time. **2.** A definite quantity of anything regarded as having a beneficial influence. **3.** Anything nauseous that one is obliged to take — *v. t.* ; DOSED (dōst) ; DOS'ING (dōs'ĭng). **1.** To give doses or medicine to. **2.** To give anything nauseous to.

dos'sal (dŏs'ăl), **dos'sel**, *n.* [OF. *dossel.*] A cloth put over the back of a seat or altar as a cover.

dos'sil (-ĭl), *n.* [fr. OF., spigot, deriv. of L. *dux* leader.] **1.** A spigot. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A pledget of lint, for a sore, wound, etc. ; a tent.

dost (dŭst), 2*d pers. sing. pres.* of DO.

dot (dŏt), *n.* **1.** A small point or spot made with a pointed instrument. **2.** Anything small, a speck. — *v. t.* ; DOT'TED ; DOT'TING. To mark with or as with dots or small spots. — *v. i.* To make a dot or dots.

dot, *n.* [F., fr. L. *dos, dotis*, dowry.] *Civil Law.* A woman's marriage portion, or dowry. — **do'tal** (dō'tăl), *a.*

dot'age (dōt'ăj), *n.* [from DOTE, *v. i.*] **1.** Feebleness of mind, esp. in old age ; senility. **2.** Excessive fondness ; weak and foolish affection.

do'tard (dō'tärd), *n.* [from DOTE, *v. i.*] A foolish or imbecile person ; esp., one whose mind is impaired by age.

dote (dōt), *v. i.* ; DOT'ED (dōt'ĕd) ; DOT'ING. **1.** To be weak-minded, esp. from age. **2.** To be foolishly fond ; love to excess ; — with *on* or *upon*. — **dot'er**, *n.* — **dot'ing-ly**, *adv.*

doth (dŭth), 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of DO. *Archaic.*

dot'ter-el (dŏt'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [from DOTE, *v. i.*] **1.** A kind of plover. **2.** A silly fellow ; dupe.

dot'tle, dot'tel (-'l), *n.* A wad of half-smoked tobacco left in a pipe. *Brit.*

Dotterel.

dou'ble (dŭb''l), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *duplus*, fr. root of *duo* two.] **1.** Twofold ; made or being twice as great, as large, as much, as many, as strong, as valuable, etc. **2.** Being in pairs ; coupled. **3.** Twofold in relation or character ; as, a *double* meaning. **4.** Folded ; doubled. **5.** Acting in two ways, or deceitfully ; insincere. **6.** *Bot.* Having the floral leaves considerably increased beyond the natural number, usually by cultivation. — *n.* **1.** Twice as much ; twice the number, quantity, value, or the like. **2.** The counterpart of another ; duplicate. **3.** Thing doubled over or together ; plait ; fold. **4.** A turn in running to escape ; hence, a trick ; shift. — *adv.* Doubly ; in a pair. — *v. t.* ; -BLED (-'ld) ; -BLING (dŭb'lĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *duplare*, fr. *duplus*. See DOUBLE, *a.*] **1.** To multiply by two ; make twice as great. **2.** To make of two thicknesses by bending together ; fold. **3.** To be the double of. **4.** To pass around or by ; as, to *double* the cape. **5.** To avoid by doubling. — *v. i.* **1.** To be doubled. **2.** To return on one's track.

dou'ble-banked' (-băŋkt'), *a.* Having two banks of rowers.

dou'ble-deal'ing, *n.*, *or* **double dealing.** Duplicity. — **dou'ble-deal'er**, *n.*, *or* **double dealer.**

‖ **dou'ble-en'ten'dre** (dōō'bl'-äŋ'täŋ'dr'), *n.* [F., but usually *double entente* ambiguity.] A word or expression admitting of two interpretations, one often indelicate.

dou'ble-faced' (dŭb''l-fāst' ; 109), *a.* Hypocritical.

dou'ble-ness (dŭb''l-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being double or doubled ; specifically, duplicity ; insincerity.

dou'ble-quick', *a.* Of, or performed in, the fastest time or step in marching, next to a run. — *n.* Double-quick time, step, or march.

dou'blet (dŭb'lĕt ; 24), *n.* [F., dim. of *double* double.] **1.** A

close-fitting body garment for men, worn in western Europe from about the 15th to the 17th century. **2.** One of a pair; specif., one of two words in the same language derived from the same original; as, *yard* and *garden*. **3.** A pair.

dou·bloon' (dŭb-lōōn'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Sp. *doblón*, fr. *doble* double.] A Spanish gold coin orig. worth about $16, but in 1853 reduced to $5. It is no longer issued.

dou'bly (dŭb'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. **2.** Deceitfully. *Archaic.* **3.** In a twofold manner; twice; in two degrees.

doubt (dout), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *dubitare* to doubt.] To waver in opinion; hesitate in belief; be undecided. — *v. t.* **1.** To question or hold questionable; be inclined not to believe; distrust. **2.** To be apprehensive of; fear; also, to suspect. — *n.* **1.** A fluctuation of mind arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; hesitation. **2.** Uncertainty of condition. **3.** A difficulty expressed or urged for solution; an uncertain matter. — **doubt'er**, *n.*

Syn. Uncertainty, mistrust, misgiving. — DOUBT, DISTRUST, SUSPICION. DOUBT implies lack of certainty; DISTRUST, want of confidence; SUSPICION is more or less hostile distrust, esp. on insufficient evidence; as, his mind was full of *doubt*; they were offended by his *distrust*; he was uneasy because of his *suspicion* that they *doubted* his loyalty.

doubt'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain. **2.** Characterized by ambiguity; dubious. **3.** Not settled in opinion; undetermined. **4.** Of uncertain issue or event. — **doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **doubt'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Wavering, vacillating, hesitating, distrustful, uncertain; problematical, questionable; equivocal, ambiguous. — DOUBTFUL, DUBIOUS. DOUBTFUL is commonly the more positive; DUBIOUS conveys an implication of vagueness, ambiguity, vacillation, or suspicion; as, a *doubtful* expression; *dubious* prospects, actions.

doubt'less, *a.* **1.** Free from doubt. **2.** Free from fear. *Obs.* — *adv.* Undoubtedly. — **doubt'less-ly**, *adv.*

douce (do͝os), *a.* [F. *doux*, masc., *douce*, fem., sweet, L. *dulcis*.] Sober; prudent. *Obs. or Scot.*

dou'cet (do͝o'sĕt), *n.* [F., sweet, dim. of *doux*.] **1.** A custard. *Obs.* **2.** *pl.* The testicles of a deer.

‖ **dou'ceur'** (do͝o'sûr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Gentleness of manner. *Obs., except as French.* **2.** A gratuity; tip; bribe.

douche (do͝osh), *n.* [F., fr. It. *doccia*, fr. *docciare* to flow, pour, fr. L. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead, conduct (water).] A jet of water or vapor directed upon or into a part of the body; also, a bath taken by means of a douche.

dough (dō), *n.* [AS. *dāh*.] **1.** Paste of bread, pie, or the like. **2.** Anything of the consistency of such paste.

dough'boy' (-boi'), *n.* **1.** A flour dumpling. *Colloq.* **2.** *Mil.* An infantryman. *Slang, U. S.*

dough'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* A small cake usually sweetened, often made with yeast, fried brown in deep fat.

dough'ty (dou'tĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. [AS. *dohtig*.] Able; strong; valiant. *Now Archaic, or somewhat Humorous.* — **dough'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **dough'ti-ness**, *n.*

dough'y (dō'ĭ), *a.*; DOUGH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Like dough; soft and heavy; pasty; flabby and pale.

dour (do͝or), *a.* Hard; fierce; bold; sour in aspect. — **dour'ly**, *adv.* — **dour'ness**, *n. All Scot.*

douse, dowse (dous), *v. t. & i.*; DOUSED, DOWSED (doust); DOUS'ING, DOWS'ING. To duck; immerse.

douse, dowse, *v. t.* **1.** *Naut.* To lower in haste, as a sail; to close, as a port. **2.** To take off; doff. *Colloq.* **3.** To extinguish. *Slang or Cant.* — *n.* A blow; stroke. *Rare.*

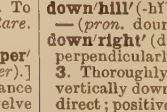
dout (do͝ot; dout), *v. t.* To extinguish. *Obs.*

dou'ze-pers' (do͝o'zĕ-pârz'), *n. pl.; sing.* **dou'ze-per'** (-pâr'). Also **dou'se-peers'**. [F. *les douze pairs* (OF. *per*).] A body of twelve peers or companions in French romance and history. In the Charlemagne stories they are twelve paladins, or great warriors, who form his guard of honor.

dove (dŭv), *n.* [fr. AS.] **1.** A pigeon; any of numerous birds of the pigeon family. **2.** One regarded as pure and gentle, as a woman or child. **3.** In Christian symbolism, the emblem of the Holy Spirit; [*cap.*] the Holy Spirit.

dove'cot' (dŭv'kŏt') }
dove'cote' (-kōt'; -kŏt') } *n.* An elevated box, with compartments, for doves to breed in.

dove'house' (-hous'), *n.* A dovecot.



Dovetails.

dove'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Something shaped like a dove's tail; in carpentry, a flaring tenon or a mortise making an interlocking joint. — *v. t.* **1.** *Carp.* **a** To cut to a dovetail. **b** To join by dovetails. **2.** To fit in or connect strongly or nicely.

dow (dou; dō), *v. i.* [AS. *dugan*.] To be able. *Scot.*

dow (dou), *v. t.* [F. *douer*. See DOWER.] To endow. *Now Rare.*

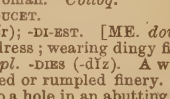
dow'a-ble, *a.* That may be endowed; entitled to dower.

dow'a-ger (dou'ä-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *douagiere*, fr. *douage* dower. See DOWER.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* A widow in the enjoyment of some property, esp. a title, coming from her deceased husband. **2.** A dignified elderly woman. *Colloq.*

dow'cet (-sĕt). Obs. var. of DOUCET.

dow'dy (-dĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. [ME. *doude* a slovenly woman.] Untidy in dress; wearing dingy finery. — **Syn.** See SLOVENLY. — *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A woman dressed untidily, esp. with soiled or rumpled finery.

dow'el (-ĕl), *n.* A pin fitting into a hole in an abutting piece to prevent motion or slipping. — *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To fasten by, or furnish with, dowels.



Dowels.

dow'er (-ẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *dos* dower.] **1.** *Law.* That portion of, or interest in, the real estate of a deceased husband which the law gives for life to his widow. **2.** Dowry. **3.** Endowment. — *v. t.* To supply with a dower or dowry; endow. — **dow'er-less**, *a.*

dow'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Var. of DOWER.

dowf (douf), *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dow'las (dou'lăs), *n.* [from *Daoulas*, in Brittany.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

down (doun), *n.* [Icel. *dūnn*.] **1.** Soft fluffy feathers, as of young birds or under the ordinary feathers of adult birds. **2.** A soft hairy outgrowth, as on the face or on a plant; pubescence. **3.** Something made of down, as a pillow.

down, *n.* [AS. *dūn*.] **1.** A hill; esp., a hillock of sand cast up by the wind along the shore; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A tract of open upland; — usually in *pl.*; esp., *pl.*, treeless chalk uplands along the south coast of England. **3.** [*cap.*] *pl.* A roadstead in the North Sea, near Deal.

down, *adv.* [For older *adown*, AS. *adūn*, *adūne*, *of dune*; prop., from or off the hill.] **1.** In the direction of gravity; toward or in a lower place or position, or one regarded as lower; below; — opposite of *up*. **2.** From a past or remote time or period. **3.** From a greater to a less bulk, amount, or strength, or from a thinner to a thicker consistence. — *prep.* In a descending direction along; from a higher to a lower place, or to a place regarded as lower, on or within. — *v. t.* To cause to go down; put or bring down; overthrow. *Archaic or Colloq.* — *a.* Downward; descending; sloping. — *n.* **1.** The refrain of a song. *Obs.* **2.** A descent; a reverse of fortune; low state.

down'cast' (-kăst'), *a.* **1.** Cast down; dejected. **2.** Of looks, cast downward, as from bashfulness or guilt. — *n.* A casting down or downward.

down'come' (-kŭm'), *n.* A coming down; downfall.

down'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* **1.** A sudden fall or descent; hence, ruin. **2.** A body falling. — **down'fall'en** (-fôl'n), *a.*

down'gyved' (-jīvd'), *a.* Hanging down like gyves. *Obs.*

down'heart'ed (-här'tĕd; 109), *a.* Dejected; low-spirited. — **down'heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **down'heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

down'hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Down the slope of a hill; downward. — (*pron.* doun'hĭl'), *n.* Declivity; slope. — *a.* Sloping.

down'right' (doun'rīt'; doun'rīt'), *adv.* **1.** Straight down; perpendicularly. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** In plain terms. **3.** Thoroughly; completely. — (doun'rit'), *a.* **1.** Directed vertically downwards; descending straight down. **2.** Plain; direct; positive. **3.** Absolute; thorough. — **down'right'ly**, *adv.* — **down'right'ness**, *n.*

down'stairs' (-stârz'), *adv.* Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor. — (*pron.* doun'stârz'), *a.* Below stairs.

down'trod' (doun'trŏd') }
down'trod'den (-trŏd'n) } *a.* Trodden down; abused by superior power.

down'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Also **-wards** (-wẽrdz). **1.** From a higher to a lower place, condition, etc.; in a descending course. **2.** From an earlier time; from an ancestor or predecessor. — *a.* **1.** Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place. **2.** Descending from a head or source. **3.** Tending to a lower state; dejected. — **down'ward-ly**, *adv.*

down'y (doun'ĭ), *a.*; DOWN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Covered with down. **2.** Made of, or resembling, down. Hence: Soft; quiet.

dow'ry (dou'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [contr. from *dowery*. See DOWER.] **1.** A widow's dower. **2.** The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; dot. **3.** A gift of property by a man to or for his bride; dower. **4.** Gift of nature; talent.

dowse (dous). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of DOUSE.

dox-ol'o-gy (dŏk-sŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [fr. LL., deriv. of Gr. δοξα opinion, glory, praise + λέγειν to speak.] A kind of hymn or formula expressing praise to God.

dox'y (dŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DOXIES (-sĭz). A loose wench.

doze (dōz), *v. i.*; DOZED (dōzd); DOZ'ING (dōz'ĭng). To sleep lightly; be drowsy or dull. — *n.* A light sleep; drowse. — **doz'er** (dōz'ẽr), *n.*

doz'en (dŭz'n), *n.*; *pl.* DOZEN (before another noun), DOZENS (-nz). [fr. OF., fr. *douze* twelve, fr. L. *duodecim*; *duo* two + *decem* ten.] A collection of twelve objects.

doz'y (dōz'ĭ), *a.*; DOZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); DOZ'I-EST. Drowsy.

drab (drăb), *n.* [AS. *drabbe* dregs, lees.] **1.** A slatternly woman. **2.** A strumpet. — *v. i.*; DRABBED (drăbd); DRAB'BING. To associate with drabs.

drab, *n.* [F. *drap* cloth, LL. *drappus*.] A dull brownish yellow or yellowish gray. — *a.* Of the color of drab.

drab'ble (drăb'l), *v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING. To draggle.

drachm (drăm), *n.* **1.** A drachma. **2.** = DRAM.

drach'ma (drăk'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), L. -MÆ (-mē). [L., fr. Gr. δραχμή. See DRAM.] **1. a** A small ancient Greek weight of various values. **b** Any of several modern weights; esp., a dram. **2.** An ancient Greek silver coin weighing a drachma. **3.** A gold monetary unit of modern Greece worth 19.3 cents; also, a silver coin of this value.

Dra-co'ni-an (drȧ-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Dra-con'ic** (-kŏn'ĭk). Of or pertaining to Draco, an Athenian archon reputed to have framed (about 621 B. C.) a reformed code of laws which later seemed so severe that they were said to be written in blood. Hence, barbarously severe; harsh; cruel.

dra-con'ic (-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *draco*, *-onis*, dragon, Gr. δράκων.] Pertaining to or like a dragon.

draff (drȧf), *n.* Refuse; lees; dregs.

draft, draught (drȧft), *n.* [AS. *dragan* to draw.] **1.** Act of drawing, or hauling; the thing or quantity drawn; a load. **2.** Act of drinking or inhaling, as liquor, smoke, etc. **3.** A current of any sort; current of air. **4.** Act of drawing a mark or stroke; the mark or stroke so made; hence, a representation, as a map or sketch; esp., a preliminary sketch or outline, whether in words or lines. **5.** Act of drawing out, or stretching, or that which is drawn out, as a thread. **6.** A drawing of money from a fund or stock; an order directing the payment of money. **7.** A demand; claim. **8.** The detaching or selecting of any persons, animals, or things, from a mass, or those so detached or selected. **9.** Depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, esp. when laden. **10.** *pl.* See DRAUGHTS. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw the preliminary sketch or plan of. **2.** To draw by selection for a particular purpose; detach for service; select. **3.** To draw away or off.

drafts'man, draughts'man (drȧfts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. **1.** One who draws pleadings or other writings. **2.** One who makes mechanical plans or sketches, or other drawings.

draft'y, draught'y (drȧf'tĭ), *a.*; -I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Pertaining to, or exposed to, a draft, or current of air.

drag (drăg), *v. t.*; DRAGGED (drăgd); DRAG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** To draw slowly or heavily; haul. **2.** To dredge or search by means of a drag, grapnel, or the like. **3.** To draw along, as something burdensome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty; to continue tediously; — usually with *on* or *out*. **4.** To catch with a dragnet or trawl. — **Syn.** See DRAW. — *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn along on the ground; trail. **2.** To move onward heavily or slowly. **3.** To hang or lag behind. — *n.* **1.** Act of dragging; anything dragged. **2.** A kind of heavy harrow, for breaking up ground. **3.** A device for dragging along the bottom under water, for dredging, etc. **4.** A kind of sledge. **5.** A kind of heavy coach with seats on top. **6.** Anything that retards; a clog.

drag'gle (drăg''l), *v. t.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (drăg'lĭng). [freq. of *drag*.] To wet and soil by dragging on the ground or in the wet; drabble; trail. — *v. i.* **1.** To be draggled. **2.** To follow slowly; straggle.

drag'net' (-nĕt'), *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a body of water or along the ground to catch something.

drag'o-man (drăg'ŏ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-măn*z*). [deriv. of LGr. δραγούμανος, Ar. *tarjumān*.] An interpreter; — so called in the East.

drag'on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *draco*, fr. Gr. δράκων.] **1.** A huge serpent; python. **2.** A fabulous animal, generally a monstrous, crested, winged, scaly serpent, lizard, or saurian. **3.** A violent or very strict person, esp. such a woman; a duenna. **4.** [*cap.*] A northern constellation, near the pole. **5.** Any of several plants, of the arum family, popularly associated with dragons. **6.** Used in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament to translate several Hebrew forms, some of which are translated by *jackal* or *serpent* in the Revised Version.

drag'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A little dragon. **2.** A small British marine fish.

Dragon Fly. ½

dragon fly. Any of several large harmless insects that feed on gnats, mosquitoes, etc.

drag'on-nade' (drăg'ŏ-nād'), *n.* Usually in *pl.* [F., fr. *dragon* dragoon.] The persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV., usually by dragoons; hence, persecution by troops.

drag'on's blood (drăg'ŭnz). Any of several resinous substances, mostly dark red.

dra-goon' (drȧ-gōōn'), *n.* [F. *dragon* dragon, dragoon, fr. L. *draco* dragon, also, a cohort's standard (with a dragon on it).] Formerly, a mounted infantryman; now, a cavalryman, usually heavily equipped. — *v. t.* **1.** To harass by dragoons; persecute with troops. **2.** To harass; persecute.

drain (drān), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *drēhnigean*, *dréahnian*.] **1.** To draw or flow off by degrees; draw off utterly; exhaust. **2.** To make or become gradually dry or empty. — *n.* **1.** Act or process of draining. **2.** That by means of which anything is drained; a channel, trench, or the like.

drain'age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or mode of draining; also, that which is drained off. **2.** A system of drains.

drake (drāk), *n.* The male of the duck; a male duck.

dram (drăm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *drachma*, drachm, drachma, Gr. δραχμή, prop., a handful, δράσσεσθαι to grasp.] **1. a** A weight; in *apothecaries' weight*, 1-8th of an ounce, or 60 grains (3.888 grams); in *avoirdupois weight*, 1-16th of an ounce, or 27.34 grains (1.77 grams). **b** Short for FLUID DRAM. **2.** A small drink or draft. **3.** A little; mite; bit.

dra'ma (drä'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δρᾶμα, fr δρᾶν to do, act.] **1.** A composition intended to portray life or character, esp. one designed to be performed on the stage. **2.** Dramatic art, literature, or affairs. **3.** A series of real events having dramatic unity and interest. — **dra-mat'ic** (drȧ-măt'ĭk), **dra-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **dra-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. DRAMATIC, THEATRICAL, MELODRAMATIC. That is DRAMATIC which is appropriate to the drama, esp. as suggesting vividly expressive action or gesture, unexpected conjunctions, or a striking dénouement; as, the *dramatic* struggle between Hildebrand and Henry IV. That is THEATRICAL which is exaggerated, artificial, or tawdry in its dramatic effect; as, a *theatrical* display of grief. That is MELODRAMATIC which is sensationally dramatic.

dra-mat'ics, *n. pl.* Dramatic writings or performances.

‖**dra'ma-tis per-so'næ** (drăm'ȧ-tĭs pĕr-sō'nē). [L.] The characters or actors in a drama or play.

dram'a-tist (drăm'ȧ-tĭst), *n.* A playwright.

dram'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). **1.** To relate in the form of the drama; make into a drama. **2.** To represent dramatically. — **dram'a-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

dram'mach (drăm'ȧk), **dram'mock** (-ŭk), **drum'mock** (drŭm'-), *n.* A mixture of meal and water. *Scot.*

dram'shop' (drăm'shŏp'), *n.* A barroom.

drank (drăngk), *pret.* of DRINK.

drape (drāp), *v. t.*; DRAPED (drāpt); DRAP'ING (drāp'ĭng). [F. *draper*, fr. *drap* cloth.] **1.** To cover or adorn with or as with drapery. **2.** To arrange in folds; hang.

dra'per (drā'pẽr), *n.* [F. *drapier*.] Formerly, a maker of cloth; now, a dealer in cloths.

dra'per-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Cloth, or woolen stuffs in general. **2.** The occupation of a draper. **3.** A textile fabric for decorative purposes, esp. for hangings or loose vestments; hence, hangings or loose coverings. **4.** The disposition of hangings, garments, etc., as in painting.

dras'tic (drăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. δραστικός, fr. δρᾶν to do, act.] Acting rapidly and violently; extreme in effect.

draught (drȧft), *n.* Act of drawing, that which is drawn, etc. See DRAFT, *n.* — *v. t.* To draw, etc. See DRAFT.

draughts (drȧfts), *n. pl.* Checkers, the game (which see).

drave (drāv). Archaic or dial. pret. of DRIVE.

Dra-vid'i-an (drȧ-vĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Dravidians, or their languages. — *n.* **1.** An individual of the oldest of the known races of India. Dravidians constitute the bulk of the population of southern Hindustan, except on the west coast. **2.** The group of related tongues forming the speech of the Dravidians.

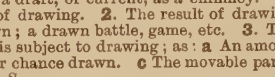
draw (drô), *v. t.; pret.* DREW (drōō) ; *p. p.* DRAWN (drôn) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAW'ING. [AS. *dragan.*] **1.** To pull so as to cause to follow ; haul ; drag. **2.** To remove ; withdraw. **3.** To call toward itself ; attract; allure ; induce. **4.** To inhale ; also, to utter or produce with inhalation ; heave ; as, to *draw* breath or a sigh. **5.** To cause to come out ; extract ; bring forth ; take out ; elicit ; as, to *draw* water, lots, a card, (fig.) oaths from a person, etc. **6.** To derive, deduce, or take, as from premises, a source, a fund, etc. **7.** To conduct, convey, bring, take, divert, etc. as if by pulling ; hence, to bring about or bring on. **8.** To disembowel ; eviscerate ; as, hanged and *drawn.* **9.** To lengthen, protract, or stretch. **10.** To produce by or as by tracing a pen or pencil over a surface ; hence, to represent by words ; depict ; describe. **11.** To write in due form ; as, to *draw* a deed. **12.** To formulate ; as, to *draw* comparisons. **13.** To require (so great a depth) for floating; sink so deep ; — of a vessel. **14.** To leave (a contest) undecided.

Syn. DRAW, DRAG, HAUL. DRAW is the general term for traction of any sort. TO DRAG is to *draw* with toil, difficulty, or violence, esp. against resistance ; as, to *drag* a coach through the mire. TO HAUL is to pull or tug, or (esp.) to transport by drawing ; as, to *haul* down the sails, to *haul* in a net, to *haul* a load of wood.

— *v. i.* **1.** To move ; come or go ; literally, to draw one's self ; — with prepositions and adverbs. **2.** Of a hound, to track game by scent ; also, to approach the game cautiously after pointing. **3.** To pull ; move something by pulling. **4.** To contract ; shrink. **5.** To attract; entice. **6.** To act as a blistering agent ; — said of a plaster, poultice, etc. **7.** To be drawn or pulled ; admit of being drawn. **8.** To delineate ; sketch ; practice drawing. **9.** To make a written demand for payment of money deposited or due. Also fig. **10.** To get information, supplies, etc. **11.** To sink (to a certain depth) in water when floating. **12.** To produce, or admit of, a draft, or current, as a chimney. — *n.* **1.** Act or process of drawing. **2.** The result of drawing ; state of being drawn ; a drawn battle, game, etc. **3.** That which is drawn or is subject to drawing ; as : **a** An amount drawn. **b** A lot or chance drawn. **c** The movable part of a drawbridge. *U. S.*

draw'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** Money paid back or remitted after collection. **2.** Loss; hindrance; objectionable feature.

draw'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge of which all or part is made to be raised, drawn, or moved aside, to admit or hinder passage.



Swing Drawbridge.

draw-ee' (drô-ē'), *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn ; — correlative of *drawer.*

draw'er (drô'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that draws; as : **a** One who draws liquor. **b** A draftsman. **c** One who issues an order or bill of exchange; — correlative of *drawee.* **2.** A boxlike receptacle as in a table or stand, arranged to be drawn out. **3.** *pl.* An undergarment for the legs and lower body.

draw'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that draws. **2.** A picture or representation made by lines or, loosely, by shading or color ; sketch.

draw'ing-room', *n.* [abbr. fr. *withdrawing room.*] **1.** A room for the reception of company ; the room to which the ladies withdraw from the dining room. **2.** The company assembled, or a reception of company, in such a room.

drawl (drôl), *v. t. & i.* To speak in a slow, lengthened tone. — *n.* A drawling utterance. — **drawl'er**, *n.*

dray (drā), *n.* [deriv. of AS. *dragan* to draw.] A strong low cart or wagon, without fixed sides. — **dray'man** (-măn), *n.*

One form of Dray.

dray'age (drā'ăj), *n.* **1.** Use of a dray. **2.** Charge, or sum paid, for the use of a dray.

dread (drĕd), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *drǣdan,* in comp.] **1.** To fear greatly; also, to regard, or look forward to, with great apprehension. **2.** To stand in awe of. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** Great fear, esp. of impending evil. **2.** Reverential or respectful fear ; awe. **3.** An object of dread, fear, or reverence. — **Syn.** See FEAR. — *a.* **1.** Exciting great fear; dreadful. **2.** Inspiring with reverential fear ; venerable.

dread'-bolt'ed, *a.* Armed with dreaded bolts.

dread'ful (drĕd'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Fearful; inspiring dread ; terrible. **2.** Awful. — **Syn.** Frightful, terrific, terrible, horrible, horrid ; formidable, tremendous, awful, venerable. See FEARFUL. — **dread'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dread'ful-ness**, *n.*

dread'less, *a.* Free from dread; fearless.

dread'naught', **dread'nought'** (-nôt'), *n.* **1.** A fearless person ; also, an outer garment of very thick cloth, or the cloth itself. **2.** [In this sense dreadnought.] A battleship having its main battery entirely of big guns all of one caliber.

dream (drēm), *n.* **1.** A series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep ; any seeming of reality occurring to one sleeping. **2.** Any experience of waking life suggestive of a dream (sense 1) ; esp., a visionary creation of the imagination ; state of mind marked by abstraction or confusion of the sense of reality ; reverie.

Syn. DREAM, VISION, REVERIE. DREAM is the general term for the ideas or images present to the mind in sleep ; a VISION is an appearance (commonly thought of as supernatural, mysterious, or symbolic) presenting itself to the inner (or sometimes the bodily) eye, either in sleep or in an exalted waking mood. Fig., *dream* suggests vague or idle, commonly happy, anticipation ; *vision,* more definite or elaborate pictures conjured up by the fancy. REVERIE is a waking dream.

— *v. i.;* DREAMED (drēmd) or DREAMT (drĕmt); DREAM'ING. **1.** To have a dream or dreams. **2.** To indulge in day dreams or reverie. **3.** To conceive or think (of), esp. as a plan or possibility. — *v. t.* **1.** To have a dream of. **2.** To fancy or think of as if in a dream. — **dream'er**, *n.*

dream'land' (-lănd'), *n.* An unreal, delightful country such as is sometimes pictured in dreams; fairyland.

dream'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a dream ; vague ; unreal.

dreamt (drĕmt), *pret. & p. p.* of DREAM.

dream'y (-ĭ), *a.;* DREAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Abounding in dreams or given to dreaming ; causing dreams. **2.** Like a dream ; soft ; languid. — **dream'i-ly**, *adv.* — **i-ness**, *n.*

drear (drēr), *a.* [see DREARY.] Melancholy ; gloomy.

drear'y (-ĭ), *a.;* DREAR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. [AS. *drēorig* sad.] **1.** Sad ; doleful. *Archaic.* **2.** Comfortless ; dismal; gloomy. — **drear'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **drear'i-ness**, *n.*

dredge (drĕj), *n.* **1.** A dredging machine. **2.** An oblong iron frame, with a net attached, for dragging over the sea bottom, as to gather shellfish. — *v. t.;* DREDGED (drĕjd) ; DREDG'ING (drĕj'ĭng). To gather with a dredge; to excavate or deepen with a dredging machine.—**dredg'er** (drĕj'ẽr),*n.*

dredge, *v. t.* To sprinkle (as a roast) with flour, etc.; also, to sift or sprinkle (flour, etc.).

dredg'er, *n.* A box with perforated lid to sprinkle flour, etc.

dredg'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DREDGE. — **dredging machine**, a machine for scooping up or removing earth.

dree (drē), *v. t.;* DREED (drēd); DREE'ING. [AS. *drēogan.*] To undergo ; endure ; suffer. *Scot. or Archaic.* — *a.* Tedious ; dreary ; doleful. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

dreg (drĕg), *n.* **1.** Corrupt matter in or from a liquid ; grounds; lees ; hence, the most worthless part of anything ; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Residue. — **dreg'gy** (-ĭ), *a.*

‖ **Dreï'bund'** (drī'bo͝ont'), *n.* [G. ; *drei* three + *bund* league.] A triple alliance ; specifically, the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed in 1882.

drench (drĕnch), *v. t.* [AS. *drencan* to give to drink, to drench.] **1.** To cause to drink ; esp., to dose by force. **2.** To wet through and through ; soak. — **Syn.** See SATURATE. — *n.* **1.** A draft; often, one forced down the throat; also, a potion that causes purging. **2.** Act of drenching. **3.** Something that drenches. — **drench'er**, *n.*

dress (drĕs), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *dirigere, directum,* to direct ; *dis-* + *regere* to rule.] **1.** To arrange in exact line, as soldiers ; align. **2.** To make ready ; prepare (food, lumber, stone, etc.) for use, for the market, etc. **3.** To till, prune, or the like, as land, trees, etc. **4.** To curry (as a horse) ; comb and brush (the hair); do up. **5.** To array ; deck. **6.** To clothe ; specif., to clothe in formal dress. **7.** To treat with remedies, bandages, etc., as a wound. **8.** To rebuke ; scold ; beat ; — often with *down.* — **Syn.** Attire, apparel, accouter, robe, trim, embellish. — *v. i.*

1. *Mil.* To form alignment. **2.** To make ready; arrange; specif., to clothe one's self. — *n.* **1.** Act of dressing. **2.** Attire; clothes; garments; esp., fine or distinctive apparel. **3.** A lady's gown. **4.** Attention to, or skill in, dress. — **Syn.** Clothing, vesture, raiment, garb, costume.

dress coat. A man's coat with open front and skirts behind only, worn in the evening.

dress'er (drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One that dresses.

dress'er, *n.* [F. *dressoir.*] **1.** A bench on which meat, etc., is dressed. **2.** A cupboard for dishes and cooking utensils. **3.** A chest of drawers, or bureau, with a mirror. *U. S.*

dress'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that dresses. **2.** That which is used to dress anything, as an application to a sore, manure for land, a condiment or sauce for food. **3.** Castigation; scolding; — often with *down.*

dress'mak'er (drĕs'māk'ẽr), *n.* A maker of dresses.

dress'y (-ĭ), *a.*; DRESS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Attentive to dress. **2.** Of garments, etc., stylish. *Colloq.*

drew (drōō), *pret.* of DRAW.

drib (drĭb), *v. t.*; DRIBBED (drĭbd); DRIB'BING. [a modification of DRIP.] To do, take, drop, etc., little by little. *Obs.*

drib'ble (drĭb'l), *v. i. & t.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (drĭb'lĭng). [freq. of DRIB.] **1.** To fall or let fall in drops; trickle. **2.** To slaver; drivel. — *n.* A trickling stream.

drib'let, drib'blet (-lĕt; 24), *n.* A small piece or part; a small quantity or sum.

dried (drīd), *pret. & p. p.* of DRY.

driegh (drēk). Var. of DREE, *a.*

dri'er, dry'er (drī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dries. **2.** A substance mixed with the oil for paints, varnishes, etc., to make it dry more quickly.

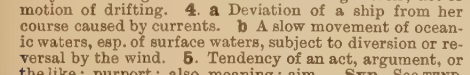
dri'er, *compar.*, **dri'est,** *superl.*, of DRY, *a.*

drift (drĭft), *n.* [from *drive.*] **1.** Act of driving; propulsion; controlling influence. **2.** That which is forced, or urged along, esp. by wind, water, or ice; specif., *Geol.*, material moved from one place and deposited in another, as by a river or glacier. **3.** State of being driven; act or motion of drifting. **4. a** Deviation of a ship from her course caused by currents. **b** A slow movement of oceanic waters, esp. of surface waters, subject to diversion or reversal by the wind. **5.** Tendency of an act, argument, or the like; purport; also, meaning; aim. — **Syn.** See TENDENCY. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To float or drive along by or as by water or air. **2.** To heap up by the force of wind.

drift'age (-ăj), *n.* Anything that drifts or has drifted.

drift'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Wood drifted by water; fig., whatever is drifting or floating as on water.

drill (drĭl), *n.* [see DRILL to bore.] **1.** An instrument for boring holes in hard substances. **2.** A certain marine mol-



1 Flat Drill; 2 Flute; 3 Single-twist; 4 Two-groove.

lusk, destructive of oysters. **3.** Act or exercise of training soldiers, as in the manual of arms, etc.; hence, art of drilling in anything. **4.** Any exercise, physical or mental, enforced with regularity. — *v. t. & i.* [D. *drillen* to bore, drill (soldiers).] **1.** To pierce or bore with or as with a drill. **2.** To train in the military art, as soldiers. **3.** To instruct or practice thoroughly in any art or branch of knowledge; discipline; hence, to impart (ideas) in this way.

drill, *n.* A West African baboon, smaller than the mandrill.

drill, *v. t.* **1.** To sow, as seeds, by dribbling them along. **2.** To sow (ground) in drills.

drill, *n.* **1.** A rill. *Obs.* **2.** *Agric.* **a** An implement for making holes or furrows into which it sows seeds. **b** A light furrow into which seed is sown, or the row of sown seed.

drill, *n.* Abbr. of DRILLING, a cloth.

drill, *v. t.* To entice. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

drill'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that drills.

drill'ing, *n.* [G. *drillich*, fr. L. *trilix* having three threads, fr. root of *tres* three + *licium* warp thread.] A heavy twilled linen or cotton fabric.

drill'ing, *n.* Action of one that drills.

drill'mas'ter (-măs'tẽr), *n.* One who teaches drill or teaches by drilling; esp., one who directs military drill.

dri'ly (drī'lĭ). Var. of DRYLY.

drink (drĭŋk), *v. t.*; *pret.* DRANK (drăŋk), formerly DRUNK (drŭŋk); *p. p.* DRUNK and (chiefly used as an adjective) DRUNK'EN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRINK'ING. [AS. *drincan.*] **1.** To swallow (a liquid); imbibe. **2.** To take in (a liquid) in any manner; to absorb; imbibe. **3.** To take in through the senses; inhale, hear, see, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To swallow anything liquid; imbibe; to partake of something as if in satisfaction of thirst or the taking of a potion. **2.** To drink alcoholic liquors, esp. to excess; tipple. — *n.* **1.** Liquid to be swallowed; beverage. **2.** Intoxicating liquor. **3.** Excessive drinking. **4.** A potion; draft.

drink'a-ble (drĭŋk'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — *n.* A beverage.

drink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who drinks, esp. habitually of intoxicants.

drip (drĭp), *v. t.*; DRIPPED (drĭpt) or DRIPT; DRIP'PING. To let fall in drops. — *v. i.* **1.** To let fall drops of moisture or liquid. **2.** To fall in drops. — *n.* Act of dripping; that which drips.

drip'ping, *vb. n.* **1.** A falling in drops, or the sound so made. **2.** That which falls in drops. — **dripping pan,** a pan for catching the dripping from roasting meat.

drive (drīv), *v. t.*; *pret.* DROVE (drōv), formerly DRAVE (drāv); *p. p.* DRIV'EN (drĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIV'ING (drīv'ĭng). [AS. *drīfan.*] **1.** To impel away from, or along before, the impelling force; to urge or push onward. **2.** To urge on and direct the motions of, as horses; hence, also, to convey in a vehicle. **3.** To advance by excavation or the like, as a tunnel. **4.** To carry on or through energetically, as a trade. **5.** To urge, press, or bring to a point or state; as, to *drive* one mad. **6.** To urge to effort; overtask. — *v. i.* **1.** To rush and press with violence. **2.** To be forced along; be driven. **3.** To go by, or pass in, a vehicle whose course is wholly or partly under one's direction. **4.** To aim, or tend, to a point; — usually with *at.* — **Syn.** See RIDE. — *n.* **1.** Act of driving; esp., a trip in a vehicle wholly or partly under one's control. **2.** A road prepared esp. for driving. **3.** Violent or rapid motion; esp., a hurried dispatch of business. **4.** A collection of objects driven, as of animals or floating logs.

driv'el (drĭv'l), *v. i.*; -ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -ELLING. [AS. *dreftian.*] **1.** To slaver or slobber like a child or an idiot. **2.** To flow from the mouth like spittle. **3.** To be silly in speech. — *n.* **1.** Slaver or slobber. **2.** Foolish talk; twaddle. — **driv'el-er, driv'el-ler,** *n.*

driv'en (drĭv'n), *p. p.* of DRIVE.

driv'er (drīv'ẽr), *n.* One that drives, as a coachman, an [overseer, etc.]

drive'way' (drīv'wā'), *n.* A passage or way along which vehicles or animals are driven.

driz'zle (drĭz'l), *v. i.*; -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (drĭz'lĭng). To rain in minute drops. — *v. t.* **1.** To shed in minute drops. **2.** To wet with minute drops. — *n.* Fine rain like mist. — **driz'zly** (-lĭ), *a.*

droll (drōl), *a.* [F. *drôle.*] Queer, and fitted to provoke laughter; ludicrous from oddity. — **Syn.** Comic, comical, diverting, humorous, ridiculous, odd, facetious. See LAUGHABLE. — *n.* One who raises mirth by odd tricks; buffoon. — *v. i.* To play the buffoon. — *v. t.* To make a jest of.

droll'er-y (drōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A droll thing; as: **a** A comic picture. *Obs. or R.* **b** A comic entertainment, as a puppet show; also, a puppet. *Obs.* **c** A jest. **2.** Jesting; buffoonery. **3.** Quality of being droll; humor.

-drome (-drōm). [Gr. δρόμος a running, fr. δραμεῖν to run.] A suffix signifying *a running, course;* as in hippo*drome*, aëro*drome.*

drom'e-da-ry (drŭm'ẽ-dă-rĭ; drŏm'-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. F., fr. LL. *dromedarius*, fr. L. *dromas* (sc. *camelus*), fr. Gr. δρομάς running.] Orig., a fleet camel bred esp. for riding; now, more often, the Arabian or one-humped camel.

Dro'mi-o of Eph'e-sus, Dro'mi-o of Syr'a-cuse' (drō'mĭ-ō). See ANTIPHOLUS OF EPHESUS.

drom'ond (drŏm'ŭnd; drŭm'-), *or* **drom'on** (-ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. δρόμων light vessel.] A large, fast galley or cutter. *Hist.*

-dromous. [see -DROME.] A suffix signifying *running.*

drone (drōn), *n.* [AS. *drān.*] **1.** The male of bees, esp. of the honeybee, which has no sting and gathers no honey. **2.** A sluggard. — *v. i.* To move sluggishly; live in idleness. — *v. t.* To spend in sluggish idleness.

drone, *v. i. & t.*; DRONED (drōnd); DRON'ING (drōn'ĭng). To make, or sound with, a low, dull, monotonous, murmuring sound; to speak monotonously. — *n.* **1.** A bagpipe or similar instrument; also, one of the lowest tubes of a bagpipe, or its tone. **2.** One who speaks monotonously, as with a drawl. **3.** A humming or deep murmuring sound; a deep sustained monotone. — **dron'ish** (drōn'ĭsh), *a.*

drool (drōōl), *v. i.* [contr. fr. DRIVEL.] To drivel.

droop (drōōp), *v. i.* [Icel. *drūpa.*] **1.** To sink or hang down, as from exhaustion. **2.** To be dispirited or depressed; languish. **3.** To decline to its end or close, as the day. — *v. t.* To let droop or sink. — *n.* A drooping.

drop (drŏp), *n.* [AS. *dropa.*] **1.** The quantity of fluid that falls in one spherical mass; liquid globule. **2.** **a** A modicum of drink. **b** *pl.* Any medicine measured by drops. **c** A minute quantity. **3.** That which resembles a liquid drop, as an earring, a sugarplum, etc. **4.** A sudden fall; descent. **5.** Whatever is arranged to drop or fall from an elevated position; also, a contrivance for lowering something; as: **a** A trapdoor. **b** A curtain which drops in front of a stage. **c** A kind of press or hammer. **6.** Depth to which, or distance through which, one drops. **7.** An abrupt fall in level. — *v. t.;* DROPPED (drŏpt) or DROPT; DROP'PING. **1.** To let fall in or like a drop or drops; to release to a downward motion. **2.** To cover with or as with drops. **3.** To let go; dismiss; also, to quit. **4.** To omit (as a letter) in writing or speaking. **5.** To fell or bring down, as by a blow. **6.** To lower, as one's eyes, voice, etc. **7.** *Naut.* To leave behind. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall in drops. **2.** To fall, or fall away; sink. **3.** To lower, as the voice. **4.** To come unexpectedly or casually; as, my friend *dropped* in. **5.** To cease, as a quarrel. **6.** **a** To move (easily) down a river or out to sea; — usually with *down.* **b** To fall to the rear; — with *behind, astern,* or the like. — **drop'per** (-ẽr), *n.*

drop'sy (drŏp'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ὑδρωψ,* fr. *ὕδωρ* water.] An unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in the body. — **drop'si-cal** (-sĭ'kăl), *a.* — **drop'si-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **drop'sied** (-sĭd), *a.*

drosh'ky (drŏsh'kĭ), **dros'ky** (drŏs'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). [Russ. *drozhki.*] A low, four-wheeled, open carriage, used in Russia, in which the passengers ride as on a saddle.

dross (drŏs; 62), *n.* [AS. *drōs* filth, lees.] **1.** The scum or refuse matter thrown off from molten ore or metal. **2.** Waste matter; leavings; refuse. — **dross'y** (-ĭ), *a.;* DROSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. — **dross'i-ness,** *n.*

drought (drout), **drouth** (drouth), *n.* [AS. *drūgað,* fr. *drūgian* to dry.] **1.** Dryness; want of rain or water. **2.** Parched or desert land. *Rare.* **3.** Thirst. **4.** Lack. — **drought'y** (drout'ĭ), **drouth'y** (drouth'ĭ), *a.*

drove (drōv), *n.* [AS. *drāf,* fr. *drīfan* to drive.] **1.** A collection of cattle driven or collected for driving. **2.** Any collection of animals or a crowd of people moving along together. — **Syn.** See FLOCK.

drove, *pret.* of DRIVE.

dro'ver (drō'vẽr), *n.* One who drives domestic animals to market; hence, a dealer in cattle.

drow (drou), *n.* A drizzle or heavy mist. *Scot.*

drown (droun), *v. i.* To be suffocated or perish in water or other liquid. — *v. t.* **1.** To immerse in water or other liquid, or to kill by so doing. **2.** To overwhelm.

drowse (drouz), *v. i. & t.;* DROWSED (drouzd); DROWS'ING. [AS. *drūsian, drūsan,* to sink, become inactive.] **1.** To be or make heavy with sleepiness; doze. **2.** To pass (time) as in drowsing. — *n.* A doze.

drow'sy (-zĭ), *a.;* -SI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); -SI-EST. **1.** Inclined to drowse. **2.** Disposing to sleep; soporific. — **drow'si-ly** (-zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **drow'si-ness,** *n.* — **Syn.** See SLEEPY.

drub (drŭb), *v. t.;* DRUBBED (drŭbd); DRUB'BING. **1.** To beat, as with a stick; thrash; cudgel. **2.** To stamp (the feet). — *v. i.* To tap or stamp; drum. — *n.* A blow with a cudgel; thump. — **drub'ber** (drŭb'ẽr), *n.*

drudge (drŭj), *v. i.;* DRUDGED (drŭjd); DRUDG'ING. To perform drudgery. — *n.* One who drudges; servant; hack.

drudg'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Work or toil that is mean, irksome, or distasteful. — **Syn.** See WORK.

drug (drŭg), *n.* [F. *drogue.*] **1.** Any substance used medicinally, or, formerly, in dyeing, chemistry, or the arts. **2.** A commodity of slow sale, or in no demand; as, a *drug* on the market. — *v. t.;* DRUGGED (drŭgd); DRUG'GING (drŭg'ĭng). To affect with drugs; esp., to stupefy by a narcotic.

drug'get (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *droguet.*] **1.** A coarse woolen felt or woven cloth. **2.** Anything, as a floor covering, of drugget.

drug'gist (-ĭst), *n.* One who deals in drugs; an apothecary.

dru'id (drōō'ĭd), *n.* [L. *Druides, Druidae,* pl.] One of a religious order among the ancient Celts. — **dru'id-ess,** *n. fem.* — **dru-id'ic** (drōō-ĭd'ĭk), **dru-id'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **dru'id-ism** (drōō'ĭd-ĭz'm), *n.*

drum (drŭm), *n.* **1.** A musical instrument having a stretched skin or vellum head or heads, beaten with a stick or pair of sticks in playing. **2.** The sound of this instrument. **3.** Anything suggestive of a drum, as the tympanum of the ear, a cylindrical part of a machine, etc. **4.** A noisy, tumultuous assembly of fashionable people at a private house; a rout. *Obs. or Hist.* — *v. i.;* DRUMMED (drŭmd); DRUM'MING. **1.** To beat or play on a drum. **2.** To beat with the fingers as with drumsticks; make a noise like that of a beaten drum. — *v. t.* **1.** To assemble by or as by beat of drum; to collect; — with *up.* **2.** To expel ignominiously, with beat of drum; — with *out, down,* etc. **3.** To drive or force by reiteration. **4.** To strike or thump as in beating a drum. — **drum'beat'** (-bēt'), *n.*

drum'ble (drŭm'b'l; -'l), *v. i. Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To be sluggish or lazy; be confused. **2.** To mumble in speech.

drum'lin (-lĭn), *n.* [Gael. *druim* the ridge of a hill.] *Geol.* An elongate or oval hill of glacial drift.

drum'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Turbid; also, troubled. *Scot.*

drum major. The marching leader of a band or drum corps.

drum'mer (drŭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who beats or plays the drum, as in a band. **2.** A commercial traveler. *Chiefly U. S.*

drum'mock (-ŭk). Var. of DRAMMACK.

drum'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** A stick for beating a drum. **2.** The segment of a fowl's leg between thigh and tarsus.

drunk (drŭnk), *p. p.* of DRINK. Hence: *a.* **1.** Intoxicated with or as with strong drink. **2.** Drenched.

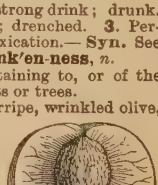
Syn. DRUNK, DRUNKEN, INTOXICATED, INEBRIATED. DRUNK is the plain-spoken, direct, and inclusive term; INTOXICATED may be exactly synonymous with *drunk,* but is often applied more or less euphemistically to one but slightly under the influence of liquor; INEBRIATED, in common parlance, is chiefly euphemistic; as, (colloq.) *drunk* as a fiddler, dead *drunk;* he was slightly *intoxicated. Drunk* and DRUNKEN differ in that *drunk* is commonly used predicatively, while *drunken* is chiefly attributive. *Drunken* often suggests habitual inebriation; it also applies to whatever pertains to, or proceeds from, intoxication; as, an idle, *drunken* loafer; a *drunken* sleep.

drunk'ard (-ẽrd), *n.* [*drunk* + *-ard.*] One who habitually drinks strong liquors to excess.

drunk'en (-'n), *a.* **1.** Overcome by strong drink; drunk. **2.** Saturated with liquid or moisture; drenched. **3.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, intoxication. — **Syn.** See DRUNK. — **drunk'en-ly,** *adv.* — **drunk'en-ness,** *n.*

dru-pa'ceous (drōō-pā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, or bearing, drupes, as fruits or trees.

drupe (drōōp), *n.* [L. *drupa* an overripe, wrinkled olive, Gr. *δρύπτα.*] A fruit consisting of a pulpy, leatherlike, or fibrous outer covering and a woody or bony inner shell, or stone, inclosing a single seed, as in the plum, cherry, and peach.



Drupe of Peach.

drupe'let (-lĕt), *n.* [dim. of DRUPE.] A small drupe, as one of the pulpy grains of the blackberry.

dry (drī), *a.;* DRI'ER (drī'ẽr); DRI'EST. [AS. *drȳge.*] **1.** Free from moisture; not wet or moist. **2.** Designating, pertaining to, or characterized by, absence, dissipation, etc., of moisture; as: **a** Of animals, not giving milk. **b** Thirsty; needing drink. **c** Not shedding, or accompanied by, tears. **d** Of commodities, solid, as opposed to liquid. **e** In or on which the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited; as, a *dry* town. *Slang, U. S.* **3.** Characterized by a quality somewhat severe, grave, or hard; hence, sharp; shrewd; quaint; as, *dry* wit. **4.** Lacking sweetness; — said esp. of wines.

Syn. Uninteresting, insipid, vapid, jejune, sterile, dull, pointless, tiresome, fruitless, unprofitable. — DRY, ARID. DRY is the general term for what is destitute of moisture; ARID suggests definitely a parched or dried-up condition, esp. with reference to regions or tracts of land; as, *dry* grass, eyes; a *dry* season; an *arid* waste, region, desert.

dry goods, textile fabrics, — in distinction from *groceries. Chiefly U. S.* — **d. measure,** a system of measures of volume for dry or coarse articles, esp. the system in which 2 pints = 1 quart, 8 quarts = 1 peck, 4 pecks = 1 bushel. — **d. nurse,** a nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand.

— *v. t. & i.;* DRIED (drīd); DRY'ING. To make or become dry. — *n.; pl.* DRIES (drīz). Dry state or condition.

dry'ad (-ăd), *n.* [L. *dryas,* pl. *-ades,* Gr. *δρυάς,* fr. *δρῦς* oak, tree.] *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph; a nymph whose life is bound up with that of her tree. — **dry-ad'ic** (drī-ăd'ĭk), *a.*

dry'-beat', *v. t.* To beat severely. *Obs.*

dry'er. Var. of DRIER.

dry'foot', *adv.* By the scent of the foot. *Obs.*

dry'ly (drī'lĭ), *adv.*, **dry'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

dry'salt'er (drī'sôl'tĕr), *n.* A dealer in products that are salted or dried, or, also, in drugs, dyes, resins, etc. *Eng.*

du'ad (dū'ăd), *n.* [see DYAD.] A union of two ; a pair.

du'al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *dualis*, fr. *duo* two.] **1.** Pertaining to two; as, the *dual* number. **2.** Twofold ; double. — *n.* The dual number, as in Greek.

du'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being dual, or twofold ; any system founded on a dual principle, or a twofold distinction. — **du'al-ist**, *n.* — **du'al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

du-al'i-ty (dū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being dual.

dub (dŭb), *v. t.* ; DUBBED (dŭbd) ; DUB'BING. [AS. *dubban* to dub a knight, fr. OF.] **1.** To confer knighthood on. See ACCOLADE. **2.** To invest with any dignity or new character ; call ; style. **3.** To strike, rub, or dress smooth, as a timber.

dub, *v. t. & i.* To thrust or make a thrust ; poke. — *n.* A drumbeat or like sound.

du-bi'e-ty (dū-bī'ĕ-tĭ), **du'bi-os'i-ty** (dū'bĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Dubiousness or an instance of it.

du'bi-ous (dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *dubiosus*, *dubius*, fr. *duo* two.] **1.** Occasioning doubt. **2.** Doubtful, or not settled in opinion. **3.** Of uncertain event or issue ; as, in *dubious* battle. **4.** Of questionable character ; as, a *dubious* transaction. — **Syn.** Doubting, undetermined ; equivocal. See DOUBTFUL. — **du'bi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **du'bi-ous-ness**, *n.*

du'bi-ta-ble (-tā-b'l), *a.* Liable to be doubted ; uncertain.

du'bi-tate (dū'bĭ-tāt), *v. i.* ; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd), -TAT'ING. [L. *dubitatus*, p. p. of *dubitare*. See DOUBT.] To doubt. *Rare.* — **du'bi-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **du'bi-ta-tive** (dū'bĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* — **du'bi-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

du'cal (-kăl), *a.* [F.] Of or pert. to a duke or dukedom.

duc'at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. LL., fr. L. *dux* leader.] **1.** A former gold coin worth about $2.28, first coined in Venice in 1284. **2.** An old Venetian money of account. *Obs.*

duch'ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* [F. *duchesse*, fr. *duc* duke.] The wife or widow of a duke ; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

duch'y (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* DUCHIES (-ĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *dux* leader.] The territory of a duke or duchess; a dukedom.

duck (dŭk), *n.* [D. *doek* cloth, canvas.] **1.** A linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric, finer and lighter than canvas. **2.** *pl.* Light clothes, esp. trousers of duck. *Colloq.*

duck, *n.* [AS. *dūce.*] **1.** Any of numerous flat-billed swimming birds of the family including the geese, swans, and mergansers. **2.** A female duck as distinguished from a male, or drake. **3.** A pet ; darling. *Colloq.* **4.** A disabled person or thing ; esp. in the phrase, *a lame duck.*

duck, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *duken*, *douken*, to dive.] **1.** To thrust or plunge under water or other liquid and suddenly withdraw. **2.** To bow; to bob down, as one's head. **3.** To cringe or to avoid, as a blow, by ducking. *Colloq.* — *n.* A sudden inclination, as of the head ; a dip or quick plunge.

duck'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A small aquatic monotreme of Australia and Tasmania, having a bill resembling that of a duck.

duck'ling, *n.* A young or little duck.

duct (dŭkt), *n.* [L. *ductus* a conducting, conduit, fr. *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead through.] **1.** *Anatomy.* A tube or vessel. **2.** Any tube or canal by which a fluid flows.

duc'tile (dŭk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *ductilis*, fr. *ducere* to lead.] **1.** Capable of being permanently drawn out or hammered thin; — said esp. of metals, as gold. **2.** Easily led; tractable. — **Syn.** Pliant, pliable, flexible ; compliant, docile, facile, manageable. — **duc-til'i-ty** (dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

dud (dŭd), *n.* **1.** A garment or article of clothing ; usually in *pl.*, clothes; esp., old or cast-off clothes. *Colloq. or Slang.* **2.** *pl.* Things in general ; "traps ;" belongings.

dude (dūd), *n.* A dandy or exquisite ; a fop. *Colloq.*

du-deen' (dōō-dēn'), *n.* [Ir. *duidin.*] A short tobacco pipe.

dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* Anger; ill humor; as, in *dudgeon*, in *high dudgeon*, etc. — **Syn.** See RESENTMENT.

dudg'eon, *n.* A haft or handle of a dagger, made of a certain wood ; also, a dagger with such a handle. *Obs. or Archaic.*

due (dū), *v. t.* To endue ; endow. *Obs.*

due (dū), *a.* [OF. *deü*, p. p. of *devoir* to owe, L. *debere.*] **1.** Owed or owing as a debt, necessity, or right ; as, money *due ;* death is *due* to mortals. **2.** Capable of satisfying an obligation ; sufficient ; as, in *due* time ; also, appointed ; regular ; as, *due* process of law. **3.** Owing or attributable (*to* something) ; as, death *due* to pneumonia. **4.** Appointed to arrive (at a given time). — *n.* **1.** That which is due. **2.** Right ; just claim. *Obs.* — *adv.* **1.** Duly. *Archaic.* **2.** Directly ; as, *due* east.

due'bill' (dū'bĭl'), *n.* *Com.* A written acknowledgment of a debt, not made payable to order like a promissory note.

du'el (dū'ĕl), *n.* [It. *duello*, fr. L. *duellum*, orig., a contest between two, *duo* two.] A combat between two persons fought with deadly weapons by agreement, usually before witnesses (*seconds*) on each side. — *v. i. & t.* ; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED ; -EL-ING or EL-LING. To fight or kill in a duel. — **du'el-ing, du'el-ling**, *n.* — **du'el-ist, du'el-list**, *n.*

du-el'lo (dōō-ĕl'ō), *n.* ; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [It.] **1.** A duel. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The rules of dueling.

du-en'na (dū-ĕn'ă), *n.* [Sp. *dueña*, fr. L. *domina.* See DAME.] **1.** An elderly lady in charge of the younger ladies in a Spanish family. **2.** A governess ; chaperon.

du-et' (-ĕt'), *n.* [It. *duetto*, dim. of *duo* duet, It. & L. *duo* two.] *Music.* A composition for two performers.

duff (dŭf), *n.* [same word as *dough.*] A stiff flour pudding, boiled in a bag ; as, plum *duff.*

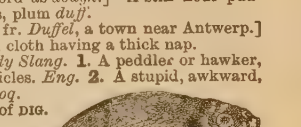
duf'fel (dŭf'ĕl), *n.* [D., fr. *Duffel*, a town near Antwerp.] A kind of coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap.

duff'er (dŭf'ĕr), *n.* *Chiefly Slang.* **1.** A peddler or hawker, esp. of cheap, flashy articles. *Eng.* **2.** A stupid, awkward, inefficient person. *Colloq.*

dug (dŭg), *pret. & p. p.* of DIG.

dug, *n.* A teat, pap.

du'gong (dōō'gŏng), *n.* [fr. Malay. or Jav.] An aquatic mammal allied to the manatee, inhabiting the Red Sea, Indian Ocean, etc.



Dugong. ($\frac{1}{20}$)

dug'out' (dŭg'out'), *n.* **1.** A boat made by hollowing out a log. *Chiefly U. S.* **2.** A rude shelter, as one dug in a hillside. *U. S.*

duke (dūk), *n.* [F. *duc*, fr. L. *dux*, *ducis*, leader, commander, *ducere* to lead.] **1.** In some European countries, a sovereign prince, ruler of a duchy. **2.** In Great Britain and some other countries, a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank after that of prince. — *v. i.* To play the duke.

duke'dom (-dŭm), *n.* A duchy or the title of a duke.

dul'cet (dŭl'sĕt), *a.* [OF. *doucet*, dim. of *douz* sweet, L. *dulcis.*] **1.** Sweet to the taste. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Sweet to the eye, feeling, or usually to the ear ; melodious.

dul'ci-fy (-sĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [L. *dulcis* sweet + *-fy.*] To sweeten, as to the taste, or in temper.

dul'ci-mer (-mĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *dulcis* sweet + *melos* song, Gr. μέλος.] A musical instrument having metallic strings, played with two light hammers.

Dulcimer.

Dul-cin'e-a (dŭl-sĭn'ē-ă ; dŭl'sĭ-nē'ă), *n.* **1.** Short for **Dul-cin'e-a del To-bo'so** (dĕl tō-bō'sō ; *Sp.* dōōl'thē-nā'ă dĕl tō-bō'sō), a name given by Don Quixote to his ladylove, Aldonza Lorenzo, a peasant girl of Toboso. **2.** A mistress ; sweetheart.

dull (dŭl), *a.* **1.** Slow of understanding ; stupid. **2.** Slow in perception or sensibility ; hence, unfeeling ; insensible ; as, the *dull* clods. **3.** Slow in action ; sluggish ; as, *dull* trade ; hence, heavy ; listless ; inert. **4.** Furnishing little delight, spirit, or variety ; uninteresting ; gloomy. **5.** Not keen or sharp in edge or point. **6.** Not bright or clear to the eye ; obscure ; dim. **7.** Muffled ; not clear, as sounds. — **Syn.** Lifeless, inanimate, dead ; gross, obtuse ; sleepy, drowsy ; tedious, irksome ; clouded, tarnished. See BLUNT. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become dull. — **dull'ish**, *a.* — **dul'ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **dull'ness, dul'ness**, *n.*

dull'ard (dŭl'ărd), *n.* A stupid person ; a dunce.

dulse (dŭls), *n.* [Gael. *duileasg.*] Any of several coarse red seaweeds used as food, as in Scotland and Iceland.

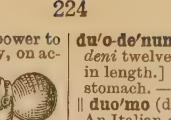
du'ly (dū'lĭ), *adv.* In a due, fit, or becoming manner.

du'ma (dōō'mă), *n.* In Russia, a council ; specif., [*cap.*], the Russian parliament, created by imperial ukase in 1905.

dumb (dŭm), *a.* [AS. *dumb.*] **1.** Destitute of the power of speech. **2.** Not willing to speak ; mute ; silent.

Syn. Silent, still, quiet. — DUMB, MUTE, SPEECHLESS, INARTICULATE. DUMB and MUTE are often used interchangeably ; as, deaf and *dumb*, deaf *mutes*. *Dumb*, oftener than *mute*, implies lack of the power or ability to speak, esp. as in the case of brute animals and inanimate objects ; *mute* emphasizes the fact of silence, from whatever cause ; as, *dumb* brutes, idols, stones ; he stood *mute* before his accusers. SPEECHLESS commonly implies deprivation of the power of

speech. INARTICULATE implies either lack of the power to speak at all, or (esp.) inability to speak intelligibly, on account of powerful emotion.


Dumb-Bell.

—*v. t. & i.* To make or become dumb. *Rare.*—**dumb'ly**, *adv.*—**dumb'ness**, *n.*

dumb'-bell', *n.* A kind of weight used (esp. in pairs) in gymnastic exercise.

dumb'found', **dumb'found'er**. Vars. of DUMFOUND, DUMFOUNDER.

dumb'-wait'er, *n.* **1.** A portable serving table or stand. **2.** A kind of lift or elevator for dishes, etc.

dum'dum (dŭm'dŭm), *n., or* **dumdum bullet**. [fr. *Dum-dum*, India.] A kind of expanding bullet.

dum'found', **dumb'found'** (dŭm'found'), *v. t.* [*dumb* + *confound.*] To strike dumb, as with astonishment.

dum'found'er, **dumb'found'er**, *v. t.* = DUMFOUND.

dum'my (dŭm'ĭ), *a.* [fr. *dumb.*] Fictitious or sham; feigned. —*n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). **1.** One dumb; hence, one habitually silent and inactive. **2.** In various four-handed card games, as bridge, an exposed hand played by the opposite player. **3.** A dolt. *Colloq.* **4.** One ostensibly acting for himself, but really acting for another. **5.** An imitation or copy of something, to be used as a substitute; a sham; hence, a model or lay figure on which clothing is exhibited.

dump (dŭmp), *n.* **1.** A dull, gloomy state of the mind; low spirits; —now only in *pl.* and often humorous. **2.** A melancholy strain or tune in music; a tune. *Obs.*

dump, *n.* A thick, ill-shaped piece, as a clumsy leaden counter used by boys in games, or a globular confection.

dump, *v. t.* To drop or throw down; hence, to unload, as coal from a cart by tilting it. —*n.* A place for dumping anything, as rubbish or refuse; also, that which is dumped. *Both Chiefly U. S.* —**dump'er**, *n.*

dump'ish (dŭmp'ĭsh), *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy.

dump'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*dump* an ill-shaped piece + 1st *-ling.*] **1.** A roundish mass of dough boiled in soup, or as a sort of pudding. **2.** A dumpy person or animal. *Colloq.*

dump'y (dŭm'pĭ), *a.*; DUMP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Short and thick; of proportionately low stature.

dun (dŭn), *v. t. & i.*; DUNNED (dŭnd); DUN'NING. To ask or beset for payment; urge importunately. —*n.* **1.** One who duns. **2.** An urgent request or demand of payment.

dun, *a.* [AS. *dunn.*] Yellowish or grayish brown.

dunce (dŭns), *n.* [from Joannes *Duns* Scotus, a Schoolman called the *Subtle Doctor*, who died in 1308.] One backward in book learning; a dullard; dolt; —alluding to the fact that the followers of Duns Scotus were violently opposed to the new studies in the Renaissance.

dun'der-head' (dŭn'dẽr-hĕd'), **dun'der-pate'** (-pāt'), *n.* A dunce; numskull. —**dun'der-head'ed**, *a.* [the wind.]

dune (dūn), *n.* [F.] A hill or ridge of sand piled up by

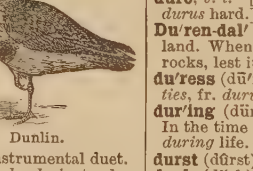
dung (dŭng), *n.* [AS. *dung.*] Manure; feces.

dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* [F. *donjon*, fr. LL. *domnio*, *dominio*, for L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus* lord.] **1.** A donjon. **2.** A close, dark prison or vault, commonly underground.

dung'hill' (dŭng'hĭl'), *n.* **1.** A heap of dung. **2.** Any mean situation, condition, or thing; a vile abode.

dung'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of dung; filthy; vile.

dun'i-was'sal, **dun'ni-was'sal** (dōōn'ĭ-wŏs'ăl), *n.* [Gael. *duine uasal*; *duine* man + *uasal* noble.] A gentleman, esp. one of secondary rank. *Scot.*


Dunlin.

dun'lin (dŭn'lĭn), *n.* A species of sandpiper.

dun'nage (dŭn'ăj), *n. Naut.* **1.** Loose stuff used under or around the cargo to prevent injury. **2.** Baggage or personal effects; —so called esp. by sailors.

dunt (dŭnt; dōōnt), *n.* A dull-sounding blow; also, a wound from such a blow. *Scot. & Dial.*

‖ **du'o** (dōō'ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. DUI (-ē), E. DUOS (-ōz). [It.] A duet, esp. an instrumental duet.

du'o-dec'i-mal (dū'ō-dĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *duodecim* twelve. See DOZEN.] Proceeding by, or expressed in the scale of, twelves. —*n.* **1.** A twelfth part. **2.** *pl. Arith.* A system of numbers whose denominations rise in a scale of twelves.

du'o-dec'i-mo (-mō), *a.* [L. *in duodecimo* in twelfth.] Having 12 leaves to a sheet, as a book. —*n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A size (commonly about 5×7½ inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting from folding each sheet into 12 leaves; also, a book of such size; —often written 12mo or 12°.

du'o-de'num (dū'ō-dē'nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [L. *duodeni* twelve each; —because about twelve fingers' breadth in length.] The part of the small intestine next below the stomach. —**du'o-de'nal** (-năl), *a.*

‖ **duo'mo** (dwō'mō; *It.* dwō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MI (-mē). [It.] An Italian cathedral.

dup (dŭp), *v. t.* [contr. fr. *do up*, that is, to lift up the latch.] To open; as, to *dup* the door. *Obs. or Dial.*

dupe (dūp), *n.* [F., OF. *duppe*, equiv. to F. *huppe* hoopoe, a foolish bird, easily caught.] One who has been deceived or is easily deceived; a gull. —*v. t.*; DUPED (dūpt), DUP'ING (dūp'ĭng). To deceive; trick; gull. —**Syn.** See CHEAT.

du'ple (dū'p'l), *a.* [L. *duplus.*] Double.

du'plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L.; *duo* two + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** Double; twofold. **2.** *Machinery.* Having two parts that operate at the same time or in the same way, where the simpler form has but one.

du'pli-cate (-plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, p. p. of *duplicare* to double, fr. *duplex*. See DUPLEX.] Double; twofold; also, duplex. —*n.* That which exactly resembles or corresponds to something else; hence, a copy; counterpart.

Syn. DUPLICATE, COPY, TRANSCRIPT, FACSIMILE, REPLICA. DUPLICATE may be used of that which exactly corresponds to, or is the counterpart of, any object; as, a *duplicate* key, book, bill. A COPY is a reproduction of something else, often without exact correspondence; as, he made a rough *copy* of the design. TRANSCRIPT is commonly confined to the copy of a writing. A FACSIMILE is an exact reproduction; it differs from *duplicate*, in implying that the one object is an imitation of the other; as, two First Folio Shakespeares may be *duplicates*, and two *facsimiles* of the First Folio may be *duplicates*, but the *facsimiles* are not *duplicates* of the original. A REPLICA is a copy of a work of art, (properly) by the maker of the original.

—(-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To double; render double. **2.** To make a duplicate of (something). —**du'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

du'pli-ca-ture (-kȧ-tūr), *n.* A fold, as of a membrane.

du-plic'i-ty (dū-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *duplicitas*, fr. *duplex*. See DUPLEX.] Doubleness; esp., deception by pretending to entertain one set of feelings and acting under the influence of another; double-dealing. —**Syn.** Dissimulation, guile, deception, falsehood. See DECEIT.

du'ra-ble (dū'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *durabilis*, fr. *durare* to last. See DURE.] Able to endure; lasting; enduring. —**Syn.** Permanent, firm, stable, continuing, constant, persistent. See LASTING. —**du'ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **du'ra-ble-ness**, *n.* —**du'ra-bly**, *adv.*

du'ra ma'ter (dū'rȧ mā'tẽr). Often called simply **du'ra**. [L., lit., hard mother; it was formerly thought to give rise to every membrane of the body.] The tough, fibrous outermost membrane of the brain and spinal cord.

du-ra'men (dū-rā'mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *durare* to harden.] *Bot.* The hard, tough heartwood of dicotyledonous trees, consisting of compacted dead tissues, rendered darker by development of tannins and coloring matter. The duramen is surrounded by the living sapwood, or alburnum.

dur'ance (dūr'ăns), *n.* [OF., duration, fr. L. *durans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *durare* to last. See DURE.] **1.** Duration. *Archaic.* **2.** Imprisonment; duress.

du-ra'tion (dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of lasting; continuance.

dure (dūr), *a.* [L. *durus.*] Hard; severe; rough. *Archaic.*

dure, *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *durare* to harden, endure, last, *durus* hard.] To endure; last. *Archaic.*

Du'ren-dal' (dū'rĕn-dăl'), *n.* The marvelous sword of Roland. When dying, the hero tried in vain to break it on the rocks, lest it should fall into craven or infidel hands.

dur'ess (dū'rĕs; dū-rĕs'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *duritia*, *durities*, fr. *durus* hard.] Imprisonment; also, constraint.

dur'ing (dūr'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DURE. Hence: *prep.* In the time of; as long as the action or existence of; as, *during* life. —**Syn.** See PENDING.

durst (dûrst), *pret.* of DARE.

dusk (dŭsk), *a.* Tending to darkness; moderately dark; dusky. —*n.* **1.** The darker part of twilight or dawn. **2.** Quality of being, or that which is, dusk; dusk color or shade; gloom; duskiness. —*v. i.* To grow or appear dusk. —*v. t.* To make dusk; darken. *Archaic.*

dusk'y (-kĭ), *a.*; DUSK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Somewhat dark, as in color or from lack of light. **2.** Gloomy; sad. —**dusk'i-ly** (-kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* —**dusk'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. DUSKY, SWARTHY, TAWNY. DUSKY applies to what is

somewhat dark in light or color. SWARTHY and TAWNY apply to hue or color only; *swarthy*, to a shade verging on blackness; *tawny*, to a yellowish brown or tan color. *Swarthy* is commonly restricted to the human complexion.

dust (dŭst), *n.* [AS. *dūst.*] **1.** Fine, dry, powdery particles of earth; hence, any fine powder. **2.** The earthy remains of bodies once alive, esp. of human bodies. **3.** Fig., something worthless, or a low or mean condition; as, to raise him from the *dust*. **4.** A cloud of dust in the air; as, to raise a *dust*. **5.** Gold dust; hence, *Slang*, cash. — *v. t.* **1.** To make dusty; soil with dust. **2.** To free from dust or the like. **3.** To strew or sprinkle as, or in the form of, dust.

dust'er (dŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dusts. **2.** A light overgarment to protect clothing from dust.

dust'y (dŭs'tĭ), *a.*; DUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Filled, abounding, or covered, with dust; clouded with dust. **2.** Like dust; dust-colored. **3.** Powdery; of the nature of dust. — **dust'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **dust'i-ness**, *n.*

Dutch (dŭch), *a.* [D. *duitsch* German; or G. *deutsch*, orig., popular, national, OHG. *diutisk*, fr. *diot*, *diota*, a people, nation.] **1.** German; Germanic; Teutonic. *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Netherlands, esp. Holland, or their inhabitants. **3.** Characteristic of the Dutch. — *n.* **1.** The language of the Dutch. **2.** Collective *pl.* Dutch people; — usually with *the*.

Dutch'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A Dutch person. **2.** *Naut.* A Dutch vessel.

Dutch'man's-breech'es (-mănz-), *n.* A delicate spring-flowering herb of the poppy family, of the eastern U. S.

du'te-ous (dū'tē-ŭs), *a.* Fulfilling duty; dutiful; obedient. — **du'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **du'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

du'ti-a-ble (-tĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Subject to a duty, as imports.

du'ti-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Performing, or ready to perform, duties; obedient, as to parents. **2.** Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty. — **Syn.** Duteous, submissive, docile, respectful. — **du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **du'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

du'ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [from DUE.] **1.** Conduct due to parents or superiors, as shown in obedience or submission; respect or an act of respect. **2.** That which is required by one's station or occupation; any assigned service or business; as, the *duties* of a soldier. **3.** That which a person is morally obliged to do or forbear. **4.** Any payment, service, or other render, esp. to the government, imposed and recoverable by law, as a tax on imports.

Syn. DUTY, OBLIGATION, in ordinary usage, differ chiefly in that OBLIGATION commonly implies a more immediate constraint or more specific reference than DUTY; as, a sense of *duty* (regarding what one in general ought to do), a sense of *obligation* (regarding what one feels bound to do for some particular reason or in some particular case).

du-um'vir (dū-ŭm'vẽr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIRS (-vẽrz), L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī). [L.; *duum* of two + *vir* man.] *Roman Antiq.* Either member of a commission or board of two men.

du-um'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* The union of two men in the same office; also, office or government of two men so associated.

dwarf (dwôrf), *n.* [fr. AS.] An animal (esp. a human being) or plant much below the normal size of its kind.

Syn. DWARF, PYGMY. DWARF often (though not necessarily) suggests stunted growth; PYGMY commonly implies merely diminutive size or insignificance.

— *v. t. & i.* To hinder from, or fail in, growing to the natural size; stunt; hence, to diminish in real or apparent size, scope, importance, etc. — *a.* Of less than the usual or normal size; stunted; puny. — **dwarf'ish** (dwôr'fĭsh), *a.*

dwell (dwĕl), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* DWELT (dwĕlt), now less usually DWELLED (dwĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWELL'ING. [AS. *dwellan*, *dwelian*, to deceive, hinder, delay, err.] **1.** To delay; linger; to pause or tarry. **2.** To abide; continue. *Archaic.* **3.** To abide as a resident; live; reside. — **Syn.** Inhabit, sojourn, stay, rest. See RESIDE. — **dwell'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

dwell'ing, *n.* Habitation; abode. — **Syn.** See HABITATION.

dwelt (dwĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of DWELL.

dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). [AS. *dwīnan* to languish.] To diminish; become less; waste away or consume. — **Syn.** See DECREASE.

dwine (dwīn), *v. i. & i.*; DWINED (dwīnd); DWIN'ING (dwīn'ĭng). [see DWINDLE.] To waste away. *Archaic or Scot.*

dy'ad (dī'ăd), *n.* [L. *dyas*, *dyadis*, the number two, Gr. δυάς.] Two units treated as one; a couple; a pair.

dye (dī), *n.* [AS. *déah.*] **1.** Color produced by dyeing. **2.** Material for dyeing; dyestuff. — *v. t.*; DYED (dīd); DYE'ING. **1.** To stain; color, esp. with dyestuffs. **2.** To impart (a given color) by dyeing. — *v. i.* To take or impart color in dyeing. — **dye'ing** (dī'ĭng), *n.* — **dy'er** (dī'ẽr), *n.*

dye'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* A dye or a material that yields a dye.

dy'ing (dī'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** In the act of dying; moribund; mortal. **2.** Of or pertaining to dying or death.

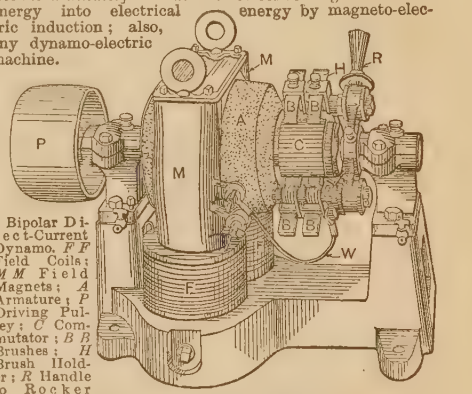
dyke (dīk). Var. of DIKE.

dy-nam'ic (dī-năm'ĭk; dĭ-) } *a.* [Gr. δυναμικός powerful,
dy-nam'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } δύναμις power, δύνασθαι to be able.] **1.** *Physics.* **a** Of or pertaining to physical forces or energy. **b** Of or pert. to dynamics; active; — opposed to *static* or *potential*. **2.** Belonging to or having energy or effective action. **3.** Pert. to change or process (regarded as manifesting energy or agency). — **dy-nam'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) **1.** Mechanics treating of the motion of bodies (*kinematics*) and of the action of forces in producing or changing their motion (*kinetics*). Some hold that dynamics includes statics and not kinematics. **2.** Moving forces of any kind, or the laws relating to them.

dy'na-mite (dī'nă-mīt; dĭn'ă-), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power.] An explosive consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed in a porous material. — *v. t.*; -MIT'ED (-mīt'ĕd); -MIT'ING. To shatter with dynamite. — **dy'na-mit'er** (-mīt'ẽr), *n.*

dy'na-mo (dī'nă-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). [for *dynamo-electric machine.*] A machine for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy by magneto-electric induction; also, any dynamo-electric machine.



Bipolar Direct-Current Dynamo. *F F* Field Coils; *M M* Field Magnets; *A* Armature; *P* Driving Pulley; *C* Commutator; *B B* Brushes; *H* Brush Holder; *R* Handle to Rocker Arm; *W* Wire conveying current to Field Coils.

dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to con-
dy'na-mo-e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } version, by induction, of mechanical energy into electrical energy, or vice versa.

dy'na-mom'e-ter (dī'nă-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr; dĭn'ă-), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power + *-meter.*] An apparatus for measuring force.

dy'nast (dī'năst; dĭn'ăst), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. δυνάστης, fr. δύνασθαι to be able.] A ruler; prince.

dy'nas-ty (dī'năs-tĭ; dĭn'ăs-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A race or succession of kings of the same line or family, or their continued lordship. — **dy-nas'tic** (dī-năs'tĭk; dĭ-), **dy-nas'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

dyne (dīn), *n.* [Gr. δύναμις power: cf. F. *dyne.*] *Physics.* A unit of force; the force which, acting on a gram for a second, imparts to it a velocity of a centimeter per second, or, approximately, that exerted by a milligram weight under the influence of gravity.

dys'en-ter-y (dĭs'ĕn-tẽr-ĭ), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. δυσεντερία; δυς- ill, bad + ἔντερον, pl. ἔντερα, intestines.] *Med.* A specific febrile and inflammatory disease of the bowels. — **dys'en-ter'ic** (-tẽr'ĭk), **dys'en-ter'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

dys-pep'si-a (dĭs-pĕp'sĭ-ă; -shă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. δυσπεψία; δυς- hard + πέπτειν to digest.] Indigestion.

dys-pep'sy (-sĭ), *n.* Dyspepsia. *Obsolete.*

dys-pep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Also **dys-pep'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). Pertaining to dyspepsia; having dyspepsia. — *n.* A person having dyspepsia. — **dys-pep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dys-pro'si-um (dĭs-prō'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. δυσπρόσιτος hard to get at.] *Chem.* An element of the rare-earth group. Symbol, *Dy*; at. wt., 162.5.

E

E (ē) ; *pl.* **EES, E'S,** or **ES** (ēz). The fifth letter of the English alphabet.

e-. [L. *e* out, from.] A form of *ex-*. See EX-.

each (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* [AS. *ǣlc ; ā* always + *gelīc* like.] Every (individual of two or more) considered separately.

ea'ger (ē'gẽr), *a.* [F. *aigre*, fr. L. *acer* sharp, sour, zealous.] **1.** Sharp; keen; — applied esp. to sensible things. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Spirited or strenuous. **3.** Keenly desirous to pursue, perform, or obtain ; ardent. — **Syn.** Earnest, vehement, hot, impetuous, fervent, intense, zealous.

ea'ger-ly, *adv.* In an eager manner.

ea'ger-ness, *n.* State of being eager ; ardor.

ea'gle (ē'g'l), *n.* [F. *aigle*, fr. L. *aquila*.] **1.** Any of various large diurnal birds of prey of the falcon family. See BALD EAGLE, *Illust.* **2.** A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars; — from the eagle on the reverse. **3.** An eagle-shaped object or figure, esp. as an emblem ; the seal or standard of any nation having an eagle as emblem, esp. that of the ancient Romans.

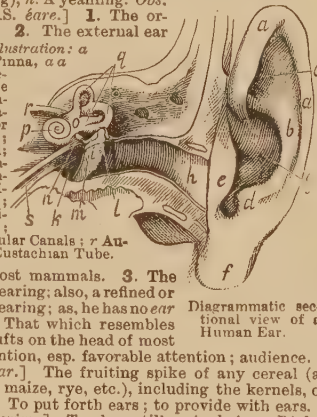
ea'gle-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

ea'glet (ē'glĕt), *n.* A young eagle.

ea'gre (ē'gẽr ; ā'gẽr), *n.* See 2d BORE (a tidal flood).

ean'ling (ēn'lĭng), *n.* A yeanling. *Obs.*

ear (ēr), *n.* [AS. *ēare.*] **1.** The organ of hearing. **2.** The external ear



Description of Illustration: a to q Parts of the Pinna, *a a* Helix ; *b* Antihelix ; *c* Fossa of the Antihelix ; *d* Antitragus ; *e* Tragus ; *f* Lobule or Lobe ; *g* Concha ; *h* Auditory Canal; *i* Tympanic Membrane ; *k* Tympanum ; *l* Malleus ; *m* Incus ; *n* Stapes ; *o* Vestibule ; *p* Cochlea ; *q* Three semicircular Canals ; *r* Auditory Nerve; *s* Eustachian Tube.

Diagrammatic sectional view of a Human Ear.

of man and most mammals. **3.** The sense or act of hearing; also, a refined or acute sense of hearing; as, he has no *ear* for music. **4.** That which resembles an ear, as the tufts on the head of most owls. **5.** Attention, esp. favorable attention ; audience.

ear, *n.* [AS. *ēar.*] The fruiting spike of any cereal (as Indian corn, or maize, rye, etc.), including the kernels, or grains. — *v. i.* To put forth ears ; to provide with ears.

ear, *v. t.* [AS. *erian.*] To plow ; till. *Archaic or Dial.*

ear'drop' (ēr'drŏp'), *n.* A pendant for the ear.

ear'drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* The drum of the ear.

earl (ûrl), *n.* [AS. *eorl* man, noble.] In Great Britain, a nobleman next below a marquis. — **earl'dom** (-dŭm), *n.*

ear'ly (ûr'lĭ), *adv. ;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; -LI-EST. [AS. *ǣrlīce ; ǣr* sooner + *līce* -ly.] In a time or position near the beginning of a period or a series ; in good season ; betimes.

Syn. EARLY, SOON, BETIMES. That which happens EARLY precedes, that which happens SOON follows, the point of time referred to ; as, come *early* (in advance of a set time) ; come *soon* (shortly after the present time). In its more general use, *early* applies to that which so far precedes the end of any division or period of time as to be near the beginning. BETIMES (now somewhat bookish) has less specific reference to a given point of time.

— *a.* Coming early; specifically, occurring in, or belonging to, remote past time. — **ear'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

ear'mark' (ēr'märk'), *n.* A mark of identification on the ear; any mark of identification. — *v. t.* To put an earmark on.

earn (ûrn), *v. t.* [AS. *earnian.*] To merit, or to acquire, by labor or performance, as wages. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN.

earn, *v. i. & t.* To yearn. *Obs.*

ear'nest (ûr'nĕst ; 24), *n.* **1.** Something of value given by a buyer to a seller, to bind the bargain ; as, *earnest* money. **2.** Something given beforehand as a pledge; handsel.

Syn. EARNEST, PLEDGE (in their fig. uses). An EARNEST gives assurance, or establishes a strong probability, of something more to come, usually of the same kind; a PLEDGE (the stronger term) affords security, often for something quite different ; as, a rebuke may be an *earnest* of future punishment ; a ring is a *pledge* of affection.

ear'nest (ûr'nĕst; 24), *n.* [AS. *eornost, earnest.*] An aroused and intent mental state ; — chiefly in the phrase *in earnest.* — *a.* **1.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, an intense and serious state of mind. **2.** Important, not trivial. — **ear'nest-ly**, *adv.* — **ear'nest-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Eager, zealous, ardent, sincere, hearty ; staid, sedate, thoughtful. — EARNEST, SERIOUS, SOBER, GRAVE, SOLEMN. EARNEST implies tempered or restrained eagerness ; it always connotes sincerity ; as, an *earnest* preacher, *earnest* prayers. SERIOUS (opposed to *jocose, sportive*) implies an appearance of (sometimes troubled) thought or reflection ; SOBER (opposed to *gay, volatile*), staidness, or the absence of exhilaration ; GRAVE (opposed to *vivacious, hilarious*), sobriety or austerity, as if from weighty interests ; SOLEMN suggests extreme or impressive gravity.

earn'ing (ûr'nĭng), *n.* Act or process of earning, or what is earned ; esp., *pl.*, money earned.

ear'ring' (ēr'rĭng'), *n.* A ring through the lobe of the ear, with or without a pendant ; loosely, an eardrop or the like.

ear'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* Hearing distance.

earth (ûrth), *n.* [AS. *eorðe.*] **1.** The globe or planet which we inhabit. **2.** The world as the home of man, in distinction from heaven and hell. **3.** The land, as a mere solid surface, in distinction from the air or water. **4.** The softer part of the land, in distinction from rock ; soil or dirt. **5.** A part of this globe ; a country. *Obs. or R.* **6.** Worldly things, as opposed to spiritual. **7.** The people on the globe. **8.** The hole of a burrowing animal. **9.** *Chem.* Any of several difficultly reducible metallic oxides, as alumina.

Syn. EARTH, WORLD. EARTH commonly refers to the globe in its planetary relations, or as contrasted with heaven or hell ; WORLD usually suggests the sum of human concerns. — *v. t. & i.* To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth.

earth'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Springing originally from the earth. **2.** Born on the earth ; human. **3.** Relating to, or occasioned by, earthly objects.

earth'-bound', *a.* Bound by earth or earthly interests.

earth'en (ûr'th'n), *a.* Made of earth, as earthenware.

earth'en-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Vessels, ornaments, etc., made of baked clay, esp. the coarser and less artistic kinds.

earth'i-ness (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being earthy.

earth'ling (ûrth'lĭng), *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

earth'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [AS. *eorþlīc.*] **1.** Of, like, or pertaining to, the earth, or to man's existence on the earth; not heavenly or spiritual. **2.** Possible ; conceivable ; as, of what *earthly* use is it ? — **earth'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. EARTHLY, TERRESTRIAL, MUNDANE, WORLDLY, SECULAR, TEMPORAL. EARTHLY (opposed to *heavenly*) is the more homely and general, TERRESTRIAL (opposed to *celestial*), the more formal and sonorous, term ; as, *earthly* dignities, to talk of *earthly* things ; the *terrestrial* sphere. MUNDANE often connotes the transitoriness, WORLDLY (under the influence of the New Testament sense of "world"), the pomp and vanity, of earthly things ; as, *mundane* affairs; *worldly* amusements. SECULAR is opposed to *sacred, ecclesiastical;* TEMPORAL, to *eternal, spiritual.*

earth'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **1.** Any of various roots, tubers, or subterranean pods. **2.** A truffle.

earth'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* A trembling of the earth's surface, due chiefly to faulting of rocks and volcanic explosions.

earth'ward (-wẽrd) } *adv.* Toward the earth ; — opposed
earth'wards (-wẽrdz) } to *heavenward* or *skyward.*

earth'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* Any construction chiefly of earth. **2.** In engineering, the operations connected with excavations and embankments of earth.

Earwig. Enlarged.

earth'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous hermaphroditic worms found in damp soil. **2.** A mean, sordid person.

earth'y (ûr'thĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, earth ; earthlike. **2.** Of or pertaining to the earth ; terrestrial ; esp., worldly. **3.** Gross ; unrefined.

ear'wax' (ēr'wăks'), *n* The waxlike secretion of the glands of the external ear.

ear'wig' (ēr'wĭg'), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. *ēare* ear + *wicga* beetle, worm.] Any of numerous harmless beetle-like insects, popularly sup-

posed to creep into the human ear. — *v. t. ;* **-WIGGED'** (-wĭgd'); **-WIG'GING** (-wĭg'ĭng). To influence, or attempt to influence, by insinuations or private talk.

ease (ēz), *n.* [F. *aise*, OF. also, free space about one, elbow-room, LL. *aicis*, *aisce*.] **1.** State of being comfortable; freedom from pain, effort, trouble, or the like; as, *ease* of body. **2.** Freedom from constraint, formality, difficulty, etc.; facility; liberty; naturalness, as of manner.
Syn. Rest, repose, quiet, satisfaction, content, enjoyment. — EASE, COMFORT. EASE implies freedom or relaxation from toil or strain; COMFORT, such positive well-being as results in quiet enjoyment or content.
— *v. t. & i.;* **EASED** (ēzd); **EAS'ING** (ēz'ĭng). **1.** To free from anything that pains, disquiets, or oppresses; relieve. **2.** To render less painful or oppressive; alleviate. **3.** To lessen the pressure or tension of, as by slackening, lifting, or shifting; as, to *ease* a bolt. — **Syn.** Disburden, quiet, calm, tranquilize, assuage, allay, mitigate, pacify, soothe.

ease'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of ease; comfortable; restful.

ea'sel (ē'zĕl), *n.* [D. *ezel* ass, donkey, hence, easel; fr. L. *asinus* ass. See ASS.] A frame to hold a painter's canvas upright, or on which to stand a picture or object of art.

ease'ment (ēz'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That which gives ease. **2.** *Law.* Any of several rights which one person may have in the land of another.

eas'i-ly (ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an easy manner; readily.

eas'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or condition of being easy.

east (ēst), *n.* [AS. *éast*, adv.] **1.** The direction of sunrise; accurately, that point where the center of the sun is seen to rise at the equinox; the direction to the right of one facing north. **2.** [*cap.*] Regions, countries, or peoples, lying to the east; specif., the countries of Asia and of the Asiatic archipelagoes; the Orient; — so called as being east of Europe. — *a.* Toward or at the east; also, from the east, as a wind. — *adv.* Eastward.

East'er (ēs'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *éaster*, *éastron*, pl., paschal feast, Easter, fr. *Éastre* a goddess for whom a festival was celebrated in April.] An annual church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on the Sunday following Good Friday; also, the festival day.

east'er-ling (ēs'tẽr-lĭng), *n.* A native of a country or region eastward of another. *Obs. or Hist.*

east'er-ly, *a. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the east; also, of winds, blowing from the east.

east'ern (ēs'tẽrn), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pert. to, or characteristic of, the East; Oriental. **2.** East or easterly, as a wind. — **Eastern Church,** the Christian church, prevailing in Russia, Greece, Servia, Roumania and the Near East, which separated from the Roman Catholic Church in 1054.

east'ern-er (-tẽr-nẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the east, esp. [*cap.*] of the eastern part of the United States.

East'er-tide' (ēs'tẽr-tīd'), *n.* The period from Easter to Ascension Day (40 days), or, sometimes, to Whitsunday (50 days), or to Trinity Sunday (57 days).

east'ward (ēst'wẽrd), *adv.* Also **east'wards** (-wẽrdz). Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place. — *a.* Moving or looking toward the east, or situated in an eastern part. — **east'ward-ly,** *adv. & a.*

eas'y (ēz'ĭ), *a. ;* **EAS'I-ER** (-ĭ-ẽr); **-I-EST.** [OF. *aisié*, prop. p. p. of *aisier* to ease.] **1.** At ease; free from trouble, care, anxiety, constraint, etc. **2.** Causing, or attended with, little difficulty or discomfort. **3.** Of persons, moods, etc.: **a** Not difficult to influence; tractable. **b** Not harsh or exacting; lenient. **4.** Supportable with ease; not burdensome or oppressive. **5.** Giving ease, freedom from care, or comfort; as, *easy* circumstances. **6.** Given to ease or to idleness. — **Syn.** Comfortable, quiet, tranquil, calm, unconcerned; yielding, complying, compliant, complaisant, manageable; facile; unconstrained, smooth; mild, moderate.

eat (ēt), *v. t. ; pret.* **ATE** (āt; *in England, commonly* ĕt), *Obsoles. & Colloq.* **EAT** (ĕt; ēt); *p. p.* **EAT'EN** (ēt'n), *Obs. or Colloq.* **EAT** (ĕt; ēt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **EAT'ING.** [AS. *etan.*] **1.** To take in through the mouth as food; ordinarily, to chew and swallow, as solid food. **2.** To devour; consume; destroy, as by eating; hence, to ravage. **3.** To consume gradually; waste away; corrode. **4.** To gnaw, perforate, or bore into. — *v. i.* **1.** To take food or a meal; hence, to board. **2.** To admit of being eaten. **3.** To wear or waste away; corrode; rust. — **eat'er,** *n.*

eat'a-ble (ēt'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be, or is fit to be, eaten; edible. — *n.* Something fit to be eaten; — chiefly in *pl.*

eath (ēth; ōth), *a. & adv.* [AS. *éaðe*.] Easy; easily. — **eath'ly,** *adv. Both Obs. or Scot.*

‖ **eau** (ō), *n.; pl.* **EAUX** (ōz). [F.] Water.

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [AS. *efes* eaves, brim, **brink.**] **The** projecting lower edges of a roof.

eaves'drop' (-drŏp'), *v. i.* To stand under, or as if under, the eaves of a house, to listen; hence, to listen secretly. — **eaves'drop'per** (-ẽr), *n.* — **eaves'drop'ping,** *n.*

ebb (ĕb), *n.* [AS. *ebba*.] **1** Reflux, or flowing back, of the tide toward the sea; — opposed to *flood.* **2.** State or time of passing away; low state; decline; decay. — *v. i.* **1.** To flow back; return, as of a tide toward the ocean; — opposed to *flow.* **2.** To fall back to a worse state; decline; sink; as, his *ebbing* fortunes. — **Syn.** Recede, retire, subside, withdraw, decrease, wane, sink, lower.

eb'en-e'zer (ĕb'ĕn-ē'zẽr), *n.* [Heb. *Eben-hā-ezer* stone of the help.] *Eccl.* **a** A memorial stone (1 *Sam.* vii. 12); also, any commemoration of divine assistance. **b** Among dissenters, often, a house of worship. *England.*

eb'on (ĕb'ŭn), *a.* Consisting of or like ebony; esp., black; dark. — *n.* Ebony. *Now Poetic.*

eb'on-ite (-īt), *n.* A black variety of hard rubber.

eb'on-ize (-īz), *v. t. ;* **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ĭng). To make black, or stain black, in imitation of ebony.

eb'on-y (-ĭ), *n. ; pl.* **-ONIES** (-ĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ébενος*.] A hard, heavy, durable wood, the most highly prized being black, yielded by various trees of tropical Asia and Africa; also, any tree yielding this wood.

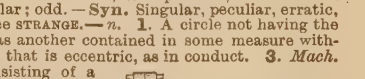
e-bul'lient (ē-bŭl'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *ebulliens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *ebullire* to boil up; *e* out + *bullire* to boil.] Boiling up, or causing such action; hence, manifesting excitement. — **e-bul'lience** (-yĕns), **e-bul'lien-cy** (-yĕn-sĭ), *n.*

eb'ul-li'tion (ĕb'ŭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act, process, or state of boiling or bubbling up; hence, agitation or excitement.

é'car'té' (ā'kär'tā'), *n.* [F.] A certain game at cards for two persons.

‖ **ec'ce ho'mo** (ĕk'sē hō'mō). [L.] Behold the man; — Pilate's words in presenting Christ wearing the crown of thorns to the Jews (*John* xix. 5); a representation of this.

ec-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. *ἔκκεντρος*; *ἐκ* out of + *κέντρον* center.] **1.** Not having the same center; opposed to *concentric.* **2.** Deviating from the center, or from the line of a circle, as an orbit. **3.** Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms; irregular; odd. — **Syn.** Singular, peculiar, erratic, whimsical. See STRANGE. — *n.* **1.** A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within it. **2.** One that is eccentric, as in conduct. **3.** *Mach.* A device consisting of a disk through which a shaft is keyed eccentrically so that the disk gives a crank motion to an encircling strap that gives a reciprocating motion to an attached rod. — **ec-cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*



Eccentric, 3. *a* Eccentric; *b* Strap; *c* Rod.

ec'cen-tric'i-ty (ĕk'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES.** State of being eccentric; esp., deviation from customary conduct; oddity. **Syn.** Peculiarity, oddity, aberration, idiocrasy. — ECCENTRICITY, IDIOSYNCRASY. ECCENTRICITY emphasizes divergence from the usual or customary; IDIOSYNCRASY (properly one's own peculiar temperament or bent), that of the personal, characteristic, and individual, esp. in trait, trick, or habit.

Ec-cle'si-as'tes (ĕ-klē'zĭ-ăs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής* a preacher.] A certain book of the Old Testament.

ec-cle'si-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, fr. *ἐκκλησία* assembly of citizens called out by the crier, also, the church, deriv. of *ἐκ* out + *καλεῖν* to call.] Ecclesiastical. — *n.* A clergyman; priest.

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the church or its organization or government; not secular.

e-chid'na (ē-kĭd'nă), *n.* [L., a viper; Gr. *ἐχιδνα*.] A toothless monotreme of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea, having spines mingled with the hair; the porcupine anteater.

ech'i-nate (ĕk'ĭ-nāt) } *a.* [L. *echinatus.* See ECHINUS.]
ech'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } Prickly, like a hedgehog; bristled.

e-chi'no-derm (ē-kī'nō-dûrm; ĕk'ĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχῖνος* hedgehog + *δέρμα*, *-ατος*, skin.] Any of a phylum (*Echinodermata*) of marine animals including the starfishes and sea urchins.

e-chi'nus (ē-kī'nŭs), *n.; pl.* **-NI** (-nī). [L., a hedgehog, sea urchin, Gr. *ἐχῖνος*.] A sea urchin.

ech'o (ĕk'ō), *n. ; pl.* **-OES** (-ōz). [L. *echo*, Gr. *ἠχώ* echo, sound.] **1.** Repetition of a sound due to the reflection of the sound waves. **2.** [*cap.*] The personification of echo; esp., *Gr. Myth.*, a nymph, daughter of Air and Earth, who,

for love of Narcissus, pined away until nothing was left of her but her voice. **3.** Any repetition, as of the style or thought of another; also, one who imitates or repeats another's words, ideas, or acts. —*v. t.* **1.** To send back or repeat (a sound). **2.** To repeat or imitate, as words or thoughts. —*v. i.* To give an echo; resound. — **ech'o-less,** *a.*

é'clair' (ā'klâr'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A small oblong cake, containing flavored cream and glazed or, often, frosted.

‖ **é'clair-cisse'ment** (ā'klâr-sēs'mäN), *n.* [F., fr. *éclaircir* to explain.] An explanation or clearing up.

é'clat' (ā'klä'), *n.* [F. *éclat*, lit., fragment, explosion.] **1.** Ostentation. **2.** Brilliancy of success or effort; glory.

ec-lec'tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, fr. ἐκλέγειν to pick out, choose out.] **1.** Selecting; choosing from various sources or systems. **2.** Consisting of what is selected; as, an *eclectic* magazine. — *n.* One who follows a selective method; esp., an eclectic philosopher, physician, or painter. — **ec-lec'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ec-lec'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

e-clipse' (ē-klĭps'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἔκλειψις, prop., a forsaking, deriv. of ἐκ out + λείπειν to leave.] **1.** *Astron.* The interposition of a dark celestial body between a luminous one and the eye, or the passing of a luminous body into the shadow of another body. **2.** An ob-

Diagram of Eclipses, showing the Sun, *S*, Earth, *E*, and Moon, the latter being at *M* in a Solar, and at *M'* in a Lunar, Eclipse.

scuration; esp., a temporary obliteration; as, an *eclipse* of one's powers. —*v. t.;* E-CLIPSED' (ē-klĭpst'); E-CLIPS'ING. To cause obscuration of; darken.—*v.i.* To suffer an eclipse.

e-clip'tic (ē-klĭp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *ecliptícus* of an eclipse, Gr. ἐκλειπτικός.] Pert. to an eclipse or the ecliptic.—*n. Astron.* That great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent path of the sun or of the earth as seen from the sun.

ec'logue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐκλογή a selection, choice extracts, ἐκλέγειν to select.] A poem in which shepherds are introduced conversing; bucolic; idyl.

e-col'o-gy (ē-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ'), *n.* [Gr. οἶκος house + *-logy.*] Biology dealing with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment; bionomics. — **ec'o-log'ic** (ĕk'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e-col'o-gist,** *n.*

e'co-nom'ic (ē'kŏ-nŏm'ĭk; ĕk'ŏ-), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. οἰκονομικός economical. See ECONOMY.] Of or pertaining to economy (in any sense) or the science of economics.

e'co-nom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, economy; avoiding waste; frugal; thrifty. — **Syn.** See FRUGAL. — **e'co-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e'co-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, or the material means of satisfying human desires; political economy.

e-con'o-mist (ē-kŏn'ŏ-mĭst), *n.* **1.** A manager, esp. a frugal one; one who economizes money, time, labor, etc. **2.** One conversant with, or a student of, economics.

e-con'o-mize (-miz), *v. t.;* -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'-Ĭng). To manage with economy; use prudently, frugally, or the like.—*v. i.* To expend prudently; be frugal and saving.

e-con'o-my (-mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *oeconomia* household management, Gr. οἰκονομία, fr. οἰκονόμος one managing a household; οἶκος house + a derivative of νέμειν to manage.] **1.** The management of domestic affairs, esp. as to disbursement. **2.** Management of the affairs of a community, estate, or establishment, directly concerned with its maintenance or productiveness. **3.** Thrifty administration; also, an economizing act, move, or means; economizing disposition or faculty. **4.** The system by which anything is managed; system of operation; organization; as, the *economy* of nature.

‖ **é'cru** (ā'krōō; ĕk'rōō; *F.* ā'krü'), *a.* [F.] Having the nature, appearance, or pale brown color of raw or unbleached stuff, as of raw silk, linen, or the like.

ec'sta-sy (ĕk'stá-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἔκστασις, fr. ἐξίστάναι to put out of place, derange; ἐξ = ἐκ out + ἱστάναι to set, stand.] **1.** State of being beside one's self, or beyond all reason and self-control, as when given over to an engrossing emotion. **2.** Hence: **a** A mystic, prophetic, or poetic trance. **b** State of overmastering feeling, esp. joy; rapture. **c** Insanity; madness. *Obs.* **Syn.** ECSTASY, RAPTURE, TRANSPORT imply intense, sometimes excessive or extreme, mental exaltation. ECSTASY applies commonly to engrossing or entrancing joy, occasionally to other overmastering and violent emotion; RAPTURE, to bliss or to its enthusiastic expression, only; TRANSPORT, to any vehement emotion that carries one out of one's self; as, an *ecstasy* of terror, grief, joy; he heard with speech-less *rapture;* a *transport* of enthusiasm.

ec-stat'ic (ĕk-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, ecstasy; of the nature, or in a state, of ecstasy. — **ec-stat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ec-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ec'to-derm (ĕk'tŏ-dûrm), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτός outside + δέρμα skin.] *Zoöl.* The investing membrane of a multicellular animal. — **ec'to-der'mal** (-dûr'măl), **-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

ec'u-men'ic, œc'u-men'ic (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭk) } *a.* [fr. L., fr. **ec'u-men'i-cal, œc'u-men'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } Gr. οἰκουμενικός, fr. οἰκουμένη (sc. γῆ) the inhabited world, οἰκεῖν to inhabit, οἶκος dwelling.] General; usually, *Eccl.*, pertaining to, or representing, the whole church.

ec'ze-ma (ĕk'zē-mă), *n.* [Gr. ἔκζεμα; ἐκ out + ζεῖν to boil.] An inflammatory itching disease of the skin. — **ec-zem'a-tous** (ĕk-zĕm'ă-tŭs), *a.*

-ed. [AS. *-ede, -ode, -ade.*] The ending of the preterit tense of regular, or weak, verbs in English. Some regular verbs ending in a surd (except *t*) and some others are often spelt with *-t* for *-ed* in both preterit and past participle.

-ed. [AS. *-ed, -ad, -od.*] A suffix forming: **a** The past participle of regular, or weak, verbs (see 1st -ED). **b** Analogous adjectives from nouns, having the sense of *possessed of, provided* or *furnished with, characterized by;* as, cultured, moneyed, balconied, etc.; sometimes also, *having the characteristics of;* as, bigoted, wretched.

e-da'cious (ē-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *edax, edacis,* fr. *edere* to eat.] Pert. to eating; devouring. — **e-dac'i-ty** (ē-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Ed'da (ĕd'ä), *n.* Either of two works in Old Norse, or Icelandic, the *Elder,* or *Poetic, Edda,* and *Younger,* or *Prose, Edda.*

ed'dy (ĕd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). A current of air or water running contrary to the main current, esp. one moving circularly; a whirlpool. — *v. i. & t.;* -DIED (-ĭd); -DY-ING. To move as an eddy, or as in an eddy.

e'del-weiss (ā'dĕl-vīs), *n.* [G., fr. *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] A small Alpine perennial plant of the aster family.

e-de'ma (ē-dē'mä). Var. of ŒDEMA.

E'den (ē'd'n), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *'éden* delight, a place of pleasure, Eden.] The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; Paradise; hence, a place or state of bliss. See *Gen.* ii. 8.

e-den'tate (ē-dĕn'tāt), *a.* [deriv. fr. L. *e* out + *dens, dentis,* tooth.] **1.** Destitute of teeth. **2.** *Zoöl.* Belonging to the edentates. — *n.* A member of an order (*Edentata*) of placental mammals, some toothless, consisting of the sloths, armadillos, and anteaters.

One of the Edentates. The two-toed Ant-eater. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

edge (ĕj), *n.* [AS. *ecg.*] **1.** The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument. **2.** Sharpness; hence, keenness, as of passion or language; penetrating force. **3.** Extreme verge, brink, crest, or the like, as of a cliff. **4.** Any sharp terminating border or the part adjacent; margin; as, the water's *edge.* — **Syn.** Rim, brim. See BORDER.—*v. t. & i.;* EDGED (ĕjd); EDG'-ING (ĕj'Ĭng). **1.** To furnish with an edge. **2.** To move by little and little or as by pressing forward edgeways.

edge'ways' (-wāz') } *adv.* With the **edge'wise'** (-wīz') } edge towards or foremost; on, by, or with, the edge.

edg'ing (ĕj'Ĭng), *n.* That which forms an edge or border; lace or embroidery used for edge trimming.

ed'i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *edibilis,* fr. *edere* to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent. — *n.* Anything edible.

e'dict (ē'dĭkt), *n.* [L. *edictum,* fr. *edicere, edictum,* to declare, proclaim; *e* out + *dicere* to say.] A public notice issued by official or state authority; the proclamation of a law or rule of conduct made by competent authority. — **Syn.** Law, ordinance, order, manifesto, command.

ed'i-fi-ca'tion (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of edifying; state of being edified.

ed'i-fice (ĕd'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F. *édifice,* fr. L. *aedificium.* See

EDIFY.] **A building; structure; esp., a large or elegant building.** — **Syn.** See BUILDING.

ed'i-fy (ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *aedificare; aedes* a building, house, orig., a fireplace + *-ficare* to make.] **1.** To build; construct; hence, to organize; establish. *Archaic.* **2.** To instruct and improve, esp. morally, spiritually, or religiously; teach.

e'dile (ē'dīl). Var. of ÆDILE.

ed'it (ĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *editus*, p. p. of *edere* to give out, publish; *e* out + *dare* to give.] To superintend or direct the publication of; revise for publication.

e-di'tion (ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *editio.*] **1.** The form in which a literary work or group of works is published. **2.** The whole number of copies of a work published at one time.

ed'i-tor (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who edits, as a text, book, etc.

ed'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to, or sanctioned by, an editor. — *n.* An article in a newspaper or magazine giving the views of the editor; a leading article.

ed'u-cate (ĕd'ŭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *educatus*, p. p. of *educare* to bring up a child, educate, fr. *educere.* See EDUCE.] To develop and cultivate mentally or morally; fit for a calling by systematic instruction; train; instruct. — **Syn.** Teach, inform, enlighten.

ed'u-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of educating; the impartation or acquisition of knowledge, skill, or development of character, as by study or discipline. **2.** The sum of the qualities acquired through individual instruction and social training. **3.** Pedagogics. — **ed'u-ca'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ed'u-ca'tion-ist**, *n.* — **ed'u-ca-tive** (ĕd'ŭ-kā-tĭv), *a.*

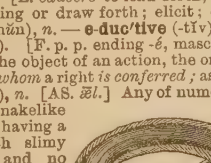
Syn. EDUCATION, TRAINING, DISCIPLINE, BREEDING. EDUCATION is the general and formal word for schooling, esp. in an institution of learning; TRAINING suggests exercise or practice to gain skill, endurance, or facility; DISCIPLINE, severe and systematic training, esp. with a view to right conduct or prompt and effective action; BREEDING, training in the amenities and courtesies of life (esp. through habitual intercourse with those who practice them).

ed'u-ca'tor (ĕd'ŭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who educates.

e-duce' (ē-dūs'), *v. t.;* E-DUCED' (-dūst'); E-DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *educere* to lead forth; *e* out + *ducere* to lead.] To bring or draw forth; elicit; evolve. — **e-duc'tion** (ē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* — **e-duc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

-ee (-ē). [F. p. p. ending *-é*, masc.] A suffix used to indicate the object of an action, the one *to whom* an act *is done* or *on whom* a right *is conferred;* as in assignee, grantee, etc.

eel (ēl), *n.* [AS. *ēl.*] Any of numerous voracious, elongated, snakelike fishes having a smooth slimy skin and no pelvic fins.



Common Eel. (⅛)

eel'grass' (ēl'-grăs'), *-n.* A submerged plant with very long narrow leaves, abundant in shallow bays along the North Atlantic coast. *U. S.*

eel'pout' (-pout'), *n.* [AS. *ēlepute.*] Any of certain marine fishes having, usually, the body laterally compressed and tapering behind.

e'en (ēn), *adv.* Even; — a contraction.

e'er (âr; ār; 3), *adv.* Ever; — a contraction.

ee'rie } (ē'rĭ), *a.* [Scot., fr. AS. *earh* timid.] **1.** Affected
ee'ry } with fear, as of ghosts; timid. **2.** Serving to inspire fear, as of ghosts; weird; uncanny. — **Syn.** See WEIRD. — **ee'ri-ly** (ē'rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ee'ri-ness**, *n.*

ef'fa-ble (ĕf'ă-bl), *a.* [L. *effabilis; ex* out + *fari* to speak.] Capable of being expressed. *Rare.*

ef-face' (ĕ-fās'), *v. t.;* -FACED' (-fāst'); -FAC'ING (-fās'ĭng). [F. *effacer; es-* (L. *ex*) + *face* face; prop., to deface.] To rub out, strike out, or erase (anything impressed or inscribed on or as on a surface). — **Syn.** Blot out, expunge, obliterate. See ERASE. — **ef-face'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ef-fect' (-fĕkt'), *n.* [L. *effectus*, fr. *efficere, -ectum*, to effect; *ex* + *facere* to make.] **1.** That which is produced by an agent or cause; immediate result. **2.** Purport; intent; as, to this *effect.* **3.** Manifestation; expression. *Obs. or R.* **4.** State or fact of being operative or realized; execution; performance; as, to give *effect to*, to take *effect*, etc. **5.** Reality; fact. **6.** A distinctive impression produced, as by a work of art, by conduct, etc.; as, to act for *effect.* **7.** *pl.* Goods; personal estate. — **Syn.** Consequence. — *v. t.* **1.** To produce; do; make. **2.** To bring about or to pass; execute; accomplish. **Syn.** Realize, consummate, compass, fulfill. — EFFECT, EXECUTE, PERFORM, DISCHARGE, ACCOMPLISH, ACHIEVE agree in the idea of carrying out to a proposed end. TO EFFECT is to bring about, often in the face of resistance or obstacles; as, the passage was *effected* by force. TO EXECUTE is to carry into effect, often formally; as, to *execute* a decree. TO PERFORM (sometimes merely a formal synonym for *do*) often implies protracted or regular activity; as, to *perform* our duties well. DISCHARGE implies an obligation; as, he *discharged* his duty as judge fairly. TO ACCOMPLISH is to complete, often by perseverance or skill. ACHIEVE commonly suggests an enterprise or undertaking of difficulty or importance.

ef-fec'tive (ĕ-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Able to produce an effect; efficient; operative. — **ef-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.* — *n.* One, esp. a soldier, fit for active service or duty.

Syn. Active, operative, capable, competent, adequate. — EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL, EFFICIENT, EFFICACIOUS. EFFECTIVE emphasizes the actual production of an effect, whose continuance it often suggests; as, the law becomes *effective* at once, *effective* capital. EFFECTUAL also refers to a present result, but regards it more as adequately fulfilling a purpose, and so often becomes synonymous with "decisive" or "final," and looks backward rather than forward; as, an *effectual* measure, retort. EFFICIENT applies to what is actively operative through the exercise of energy, so that it often is synonymous with "capable" or "competent;" as, an *efficient* cause, workman. EFFICACIOUS emphasizes the possession of such quality as renders effective; as, an *efficacious* remedy. *Efficacious* and *efficient* refer the result to some inherent power or quality; an object may be *effective* or *effectual* through some agency outside itself.

ef-fec'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* Producing, or able to produce, an intended effect. — **Syn.** See EFFECTIVE. — **ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fec'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To effect.

ef-feir' (ĕ-fēr'), *n.* Cause; appearance. *Obs. Scot.*

ef-fem'i-na-cy (-fĕm'ĭ-nă-sĭ), *n.; pl.*-CIES (-sĭz). Womanish quality, as softness or weakness, unbecoming a man.

ef-fem'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, p. p. of *effeminare* to make a woman of; *ex* out + *femina* woman.] **1.** Having womanlike traits to an inappropriate degree; wanting in manliness. **2.** Womanlike; womanly; tender. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See FEMALE. — **ef-fem'i-nate-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fen'di (ĕ-fĕn'dĭ), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, deriv. of Gr. *αὐθέντης* a chief.] Master; sir; — a Turkish title of respect.

ef'fer-ent (ĕf'ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *efferens, -entis*, p. pr., bearing out.] **1.** Bearing out or away, or discharging, as certain blood vessels. **2.** Conveyed outward, as a nerve impulse.

ef'fer-vesce' (-vĕs'), *v. i.;* -VESCED' (-vĕst'); -VESC'ING. [L. *effervescere; ex* + *fervescere* to begin boiling, *fervere* to boil.] **1.** To bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors. **2.** To exhibit liveliness or exhilaration; be gay, merry, etc.

ef'fer-ves'cence (-vĕs'ĕns), **ef'fer-ves'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* Action or state of effervescing.

ef'fer-ves'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Effervescing.

ef-fete' (ĕ-fēt'), *a.* [L. *effetus* that has brought forth, exhausted; *ex* + *fetus* that has brought forth.] No longer capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth; hence, worn out, as with age; exhausted of energy.

ef'fi-ca'cious (ĕf'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *efficax, -acis*, fr. *efficere.* See EFFECT, *n.*] Productive of, or powerful to produce, the effect intended. — **Syn.** See EFFECTIVE — **ef-fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ef'fi-ca'cious-ness**, *n.*

ef'fi-ca-cy (ĕf'ĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.* Power to produce effects; efficient action. — **Syn.** Virtue, potency, force, efficiency.

ef-fi'cience (ĕ-fĭsh'ĕns) } *n.* Quality or degree of being ef-
ef-fi'cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } ficient; efficient power or action.

ef-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *efficiens, -entis*, p. pr. of *efficere.* See EFFECT, *n.*] **1.** Serving as, or characteristic of, the working or moving cause; causative; operant. **2.** Characterized by energetic and useful activity; as, an *efficient* officer. — **Syn.** See EFFECTIVE. — **ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **ef-fi'gi-es** (ĕ-fĭj'ĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] An effigy.

ef'fi-gy (ĕf'ĭ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *effigies*, fr. *effingere* to form; *ex* + *fingere* to form.] An image or representation, esp. of a person. — **Syn.** See IMAGE.

ef'flo-resce' (ĕf'lō-rĕs'), *v. i.;* -RESCED' (-rĕst'); -RESC'ING. [L. *efflorescere* to bloom; *ex* + *florescere*, deriv. of *flos* flower.] **1.** To flower. **2.** *Chem.* **a** To change, as on the surface, to a powdery form from loss of water of crystallization. **b** To form, or become covered with, a powdery crust, as a saline solution by evaporation. — **ef'flo-res'cence** (-rĕs'-ĕns), **-cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **ef'flo-res'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

ef'flu-ence (ĕf'lōō-ĕns; 86), *n.* Outflow; emanation; efflux.

ef'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *effluens, -entis*, p. pr., deriv. of *ex* + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing out. — *n.* Outflow; efflux.

ef-flu′vi-um (ĕ-flōō′vĭ-ŭm; 86), *n.; pl.* -VIA (-ȧ). [L., a flowing out.] A subtle or invisible emanation, esp. a noxious one, as from a putrid body. — **ef-flu′vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ef′flux (ĕf′lŭks), *n.* Outflow; effusion; emanation.

ef′fort (ĕf′ôrt; -ẽrt), *n.* [F., deriv. of LL. *exfortiare*, fr. L. *ex* + *fortis* strong.] **1.** Exertion of power, physical or mental. **2.** A production, as of art or oratory.

Syn. Endeavor, attempt, essay, trial; struggle, strain; labor, toil. — EXERTION, EFFORT, APPLICATION, PAINS, TROUBLE. EXERTION is in general the active (often vigorous or laborious) exercise of any power or faculty; EFFORT commonly suggests a single action (often with a definite object in view) rather than continued activity; as, to be wearied by *exertion*, to make a supreme *effort*. APPLICATION is assiduous exertion; as, intense *application*. PAINS is toilsome or solicitous effort; TROUBLE implies exertion that inconveniences or incommodes; as, the dumb may, by sufficient *pains*, be taught to speak; it was no *trouble* to do so.

ef-front′er-y (ĕ-frŭn′tẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *effronterie*, fr. *effronté* shameless, fr. L. *effrons, -ontis*, barefaced, shameless.] Impudent transgression of the bounds of duty or decorum; shameless boldness. — **Syn.** See AUDACITY.

ef-fulge′ (ĕ-fŭlj′), *v. t. & i.* [L. *effulgere; ex* + *fulgere* to shine.] To shine forth; beam. *Rare.*

ef-ful′gence (ĕ-fŭl′jĕns), *n.* Effulgent quality or state.

ef-ful′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* Diffusing a flood of light; shining; splendid; radiant. — **ef-ful′gent-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fuse′ (ĕ-fūs′), *a.* [L. *effusus*, p. p. of *effundere* to pour out; *ex* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** Profuse. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Bot.* **a** Diffuse; loosely spreading. **b** Spread out flat without definite form. — (ĕ-fūz′), *v. t.;* -FUSED′ (-fūzd′); -FUS′ING (-fūz′ĭng). To pour out or forth, as a liquid; hence, to disseminate.

ef-fu′sion (ĕ-fū′zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of effusing, or pouring out. **2** That which is effused; esp., an unrestrained utterance.

ef-fu′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Unduly emotional or demonstrative. — **ef-fu′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ef-fu′sive-ness**, *n.*

eft (ĕft), *n.* [AS. *efete* lizard.] A newt.

eft, *adv.* [AS.] Again; afterwards. *Archaic.*

eft′est, *a.* Easiest; deftest; — doubtful use by Shakespeare.

eft-soon′ (-sōōn′) } *adv.* [ME. *eftsone, eftsones;* AS. *eft*
eft-soons′ (-sōōnz′) } + *sōna* soon.] Again; afterwards; also, forthwith; at once. *Archaic.*

e′gal, e′gall (ē′găl), *a.* [F. *égal.*] Equal. *Obs.*

egg (ĕg), *v. t.* [Icel. *eggja*, fr. *egg* edge.] To urge (on).

egg, *n.* [Icel. *egg.*] **1. a** The reproductive body of birds and many reptiles; esp., in common usage, that of the domestic hen. **b** *Biol.* A female germ cell. **2.** Something egglike, as in form.

Hen's Egg (Diagrammatic Section). *a* Tread; *b* White Yolk; *c* Yolk Membrane; *d* Yellow Yolk; *e* Shell; *f* Albumen or White; *gg* Chalazæ; *i* Air Space.

egg′nog′ (ĕg′nŏg′), *n.* A drink of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and wine or spirits.

egg′plant′ (-plănt′), *n.* A plant allied to the potato, producing a large ovoid fruit; also, the fruit, esteemed as a vegetable.

e′gis (ē′jĭs), *n.* Var. of ÆGIS.

eg′lan-tine (ĕg′lȧn-tīn), *n.* [F. *églantine.*] **1.** Also, *Archaic*, **eg′la-tere′** (ĕg′lȧ-tẽr′). Sweetbrier. **2.** In Milton's "L'Allegro," perh., the honeysuckle.

e′go-ism (ē′gō-ĭz'm; ĕg′ō-), *n.* [F. *égoïsme*, fr. L. *ego* I.] Excessive love and thought of self; living for self-interest; also, the ethical theory that self-interest or self-development is the end of moral action; — opposed to *altruism.* — **e′go-ist**, *n.* — **e′go-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), **-is′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

Syn. EGOISM, EGOTISM agree in implying intense concentration on one's self. But *egoism* (often opp. to *altruism*) is less likely than *egotism* to suggest offensive self-conceit.

e′go-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *ego* I + *-tism* for *-ism.*] **1.** The practice of too often using the word *I;* hence, self-exultation; self-praise. **2.** Egoism. — **Syn.** See EGOISM. — **e′go-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* — **e′go-tis′tic** (-tĭs′tĭk), **-tis′ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-gre′gious (ē-grē′jŭs; -jĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *egregius*, lit., chosen from the herd; *e* out + *grex, gregis*, herd.] **1.** Prominent; distinguished. *Obs.* **2.** Remarkable for bad quality; flagrant; gross. — **e-gre′gious-ly**, *adv.* — **e-gre′gious-ness**, *n.*

e′gress (ē′grĕs), *n.* [L. *egressus*, fr. *egredi* to go out; *e* out + *gradi* to go.] **1.** Act of going out, or leaving; power to leave; departure; exit. **2.** A way of exit; outlet.

e′gret (ē′grĕt; ĕg′rĕt), *n.* [F. *aigret.*] **1.** Any of various herons which during the breeding season bear long plumes (the aigrettes of commerce). **2.** An aigrette.

E-gyp′tian (ē-jĭp′shăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Egypt or the Egyptians. **2.** Gypsy. *Hist.* — *n.* **1.** A native of Egypt. **2** The language of the ancient Egyptians. **3.** A gypsy.

eh (ā; ĕ), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

ei′der (ī′dẽr), *n.*, *or* **eider duck.** Any of several large sea ducks of northern Europe, Asia, and America. The female lines the nest with very soft down plucked from her body.

ei-do′lon (ī-dō′lŏn), *n.; pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [Gr. εἴδωλον image. See IDOL.] An image; form; phantom.

eight (āt), *a.* [AS. *eahta.*] Seven plus one; being one more than seven. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seven. **2.** A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii. **3.** Something having as an essential feature eight units or members, as a playing card marked with eight pips.

eight′een′ (ā′tēn′; ā′tēn′), *a.* Eight plus ten. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seventeen. **2.** A symbol denoting eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

eight′eenth′ (ā′tēnth′; ā′tēnth′), *a.* Next in order after the seventeenth; also, constituting one of eighteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eighteen; an eighteenth part. **2.** An eighteenth unit or object.

eighth (ātth), *a.* Next in order after the seventh; also, constituting one of eight equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eight; an eighth part. **2.** An eighth unit or object.

eight′i-eth (ā′tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* Next in order after the seventy-ninth; constituting one of eighty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eighty; an eightieth part. **2.** An eightieth unit or object.

eight′y (ā′tĭ), *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore. — *n.* **1.** The number equal to the sum of eight tens. **2.** A symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx.

ei′kon (ī′kŏn). Var. of ICON.

ei′ther (ē′thẽr; ī′thẽr), *a. & pron.* [AS. *ǣgðer, ǣghwæðer*, each; *ā* always + *gehwæðer* each.] **1.** Each of two; the one and the other. **2.** One of two; the one or the other. — *conj.* A disjunctive connective, used: **a** Before two or more words or phrases indicated as coördinate alternatives, and joined by the correlative *or;* as, *either* he is busy *or* he is away. **b** After an alternative to emphasize an expressed or implied negation; as, nor you, *either.*

e-jac′u-late (ē-jăk′ū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [L. *ejaculatus*, p. p. of *ejaculari* to throw out; *e* out + *jaculari* to throw, *jaculum* dart, *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To eject suddenly or swiftly. *Archaic or Technical.* **2.** To throw out, as an exclamation; utter by a brief, sudden impulse.

e-jac′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* An ejaculating; an ejaculated utterance, as of exclamation. — **e-jac′u-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

e-ject′ (ē-jĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *ejectus*, p. p. of *eicere; e* out + *jacere* to throw.] To throw, thrust, or drive out; expel.

e-jec′tion (-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of ejecting; state of being ejected. **2.** Ejected matter, as lava. — **e-jec′tive** (-tĭv), *a.* — **e-ject′ment** (ē-jĕkt′mĕnt), *n.* — **e-jec′tor** (ē-jĕk′tẽr), *n.*

eke (ēk), *v. t.;* EKED (ēkt); EK′ING (ēk′ĭng). [AS. *ēcan, ȳcan.*] **1.** To increase; enlarge. *Archaic.* **2.** To add to, or piece out, by a laborious, inferior, or scanty addition; — with *out;* as, to *eke* out a scanty supply.

eke (ēk), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *éac.*] Also; too. *Archaic.*

e-lab′o-rate (ē-lăb′ō-rāt), *a.* [L. *elaboratus*, p. p. of *elaborare* to work out; *e* out + *laborare* to labor, *labor* labor.] Wrought out with great care or detail; studied; complicated; perfected. — (-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING. **1.** To produce with labor. **2.** To work out in detail; perfect with painstaking care. — **e-lab′o-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **-rate-ness**, *n.* — **e-lab′o-ra-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* — **e-lab′o-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.*

E-laine′ (ē-lān′), *n.* Any of several ladies in Arthurian romance; esp., "the lily maid of Astolat," the story of whose unrequited love for Lancelot is told by Tennyson.

‖ **é′lan′** (ā′läN′), *n.* [F.] Ardor; dash; outburst.

e′land (ē′lănd), *n.* [D., elk.] The largest of the South African antelopes, now practically exterminated.

e-lapse (ē-lăps′), *v. i.;* E-LAPSED′ (-lăpst′); E-LAPS′ING. [L. *elapsus*, p. p. of *elabi* to glide away; *e* out + *labi* to fall, slide.] To glide or pass away, as time.

e-las′tic (ē-lăs′tĭk), *a.* [formed fr. Gr. ἐλαύνειν to drive.] **1.** Springing back; springy; of solids, capable of recovering size and shape after deformation; of gases, indefinitely expansive. **2.** Of temperaments, etc., able to recover quickly, after being depressed or overtaxed; buoyant.

Syn. ELASTIC, BUOYANT (in their fig. senses). ELASTIC sug-

gests, more strongly than *buoyant*, recovery from depression, and implies swift response to removal of pressure; as, a boy of *elastic* spirits. BUOYANT implies such lightness or vivacity of heart as is incapable of depression or else readily shakes it off; as, his *buoyant* hope cheered him in adversity. — *n.* Fabric rendered elastic by the use of India rubber; also, India rubber in cords, strings, or bands, or a piece of it in such form. — **e-las/ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e/las-tic/i-ty (ē/lăs-tĭs/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Elastic quality or state.

e-late' (ē-lāt'), *a.* [L. *elatus* elevated, fig., elated, proud; *e* out + *latus* (used as p. p. of *ferre* to bear).] Elated; exultant. — **Syn.** See ELATED. — *v. t.*; E-LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); E-LAT'ING. To exalt the spirit of; elevate or flush with success.

e-lat'ed (-ĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* of ELATE. — **e-lat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. ELATED, ELATE, EXULTANT. ELATED commonly suggests excitement or exultation of spirit following upon success or good fortune; it often connotes undue self-satisfaction; EXULTANT emphasizes rather the outward expression of triumph or joy; as, *elated* by success; his voice was *exultant* with victory. ELATE is poetical or elevated.

e-la'tion (ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* A lifting up of the mind or mood by success, or hope of success; exaltation.

el'bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* [AS. *elboga, elnboga; eln* ell (orig., forearm) + *boga* a bending.] **1.** The joint or bend of the arm; the outer curve in the bent arm. **2.** Any bend like that of the elbow. — *v. t.* To hit, jostle, or force with or as with the elbow or elbows. — *v. i.* To elbow one's way.

el'bow-room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; ample room; free scope.

eld (ĕld), *n.* [AS. *yldu, yldo, eldo*, old age, fr. *ald, eald*, old.] *Obs. or Poetic.* **1.** Age; esp., old age. **2.** Antiquity.

eld'er (ĕl'dĕr), *a.* **1.** Older; born, made, or having come into being, before another. **2.** Prior or above in rank, validity, etc., esp. as of longer standing; senior; as, an *elder* title. **3.** Earlier or early; former; ancient. — **Syn.** See OLD. — *n.* **1.** One who lived at an earlier period; esp., an ancestor. **2.** A senior. **3.** An aged person. **4.** One who by reason of his age is a chief, ruler, or judge; hence, one holding an office, esp. a church office, appropriate to the experience and dignity which age confers. — **eld'er-ship**, *n.*

el'der (ĕl'dĕr), *n.* [AS. *ellen, ellærn.*] A shrub, the honeysuckle family, having pinnate leaves, broad clusters of white or pink flowers, and black or red drupes, or berries.

el'der-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. The berry of the elder.

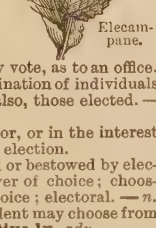
eld'er-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; also, of or pertaining to later life.

eld'est (-dĕst; 24), *a.* Oldest.

El Do-ra'do (ĕl dō-rä'dō); *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp., lit., the gilded.] An imaginary place abounding in gold, located by the 16th-century Spaniards in South America.

el'dritch (ĕl'drĭch), *a.* Weird; eerie; uncanny.

el'e-cam-pane' (ĕl'ē-kăm-pān'), *n.* [L. *inula* elecampane + LL. *campana* (perh.) a bell.] A large, coarse herb of the aster family, with yellow-rayed heads of flowers.


Elecampane.

e-lect' (ē-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *electus*, p. p. of *eligere* to elect; *e* out + *legere* to choose.] **1.** Chosen; picked. **2.** Chosen to an office, but not inducted. **3.** *Theol.* Chosen by election. — **Syn.** See SELECT. — *n.* One chosen or set apart. — *v. t.* **1.** To choose; select. **2.** To select for an office by vote.

e-lec'tion (ē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of choosing; selection; choice, as between alternatives. **2.** A choosing by vote, as to an office. **3.** *Theol.* Divine choice; esp., predestination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation; also, those elected. — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE.

e-lec'tion-eer' (-ēr'), *v. i.* To work for, or in the interest of, a person, ticket, or the like, in an election.

e-lec'tive (ē-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Appointed or bestowed by election, as an office. **2.** Exerting a power of choice; choosing. **3.** Pert. to, or consisting in, choice; electoral. — *n.* A study or course of study which a student may choose from several alternatives. *U. S.* — **e-lec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

e-lec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who elects, or has the right to elect. **2.** In the Holy Roman Empire, a prince entitled to vote for the emperor. **3.** One of the persons chosen, by popular vote, to a body (the "electoral college") which elects the president and vice president. *U. S.* — **e-lec'to-ral** (-tō-răl), *a.*

e-lec'to-rate (-tō-rāt), *n.* **1.** The jurisdiction or dignity of an elector of the Holy Roman Empire. **2.** The whole body of persons entitled to vote in an election, or any distinct class or division of them; also, an electoral district.

E-lec'tra (ē-lĕk'trä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ηλεκτρα.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A daughter of Agamemnon. She urges Orestes to avenge the murder of Agamemnon. **b** One of the Pleiades.

e-lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk) } *a.* [L. *electrum* amber, Gr. ἤλεκ-
e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } τρον; from the production of electricity by rubbing amber.] **1.** Pert. to electricity; consisting of, containing, producing, or produced or operated by, electricity. **2.** Specif., designating any of several fishes capable of giving an electric shock; as, the *electric* eel (not a true eel), the ray, etc. — **e-lec'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e-lec'tric (-trĭk), *n.* **1.** A nonconductor of electricity used to excite or store electricity. **2.** An electric vehicle.

e-lec-tri'cian (ē-lĕk-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** One versed in the science or practice of electricity. **2.** One who makes, repairs, or sets up, electric instruments, machinery, etc.

e-lec-tric'i-ty (ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The agency or force to which are due numerous phenomena in physics formerly ascribed to the action of certain hypothetical media, or "fluids," but now regarded as arising from strains or displacements in the luminiferous ether. **2.** Electrical science.

e-lec'tri-fy (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (fīd); -FY'ING. [*electric* + *-fy.*] **1.** To charge or shock with electricity. **2.** To equip for using electric power. **3.** To excite suddenly and violently; thrill. — **e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

e-lec'tro- (ē-lĕk'trō-). Combining form for *electric, electrical*; as in *electro*negative, *electro*meter, etc.

e-lec'tro-cute (ē-lĕk'trō-kūt), *v. t.*; -CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); -CUT'ING. [*electro-* + *-cute* as in *execute.*] To execute (a criminal) by electricity. — **e-lec'tro-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.*

☞ *Electrocute* is a hybrid, and is considered inelegant by many, but it is widely used and has no accepted equivalent.

e-lec'trode (-trōd), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. ὁδός way, path.] Either terminal of an electric source; esp., either conductor by which the current enters or leaves an electrolyte.

e-lec'tro-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* The dynamics of electricity; the science of the action of electric currents on themselves and on one another, and of the interaction of currents and magnets. — **e-lec'tro-dy-nam'ic** (-năm'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec-trol'y-sis (ē-lĕk-trŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*electro-* + *-lysis.*] Chemical decomposition by the action of the electric current; subjection to such decomposition.

e-lec'tro-lyte (ē-lĕk'trō-līt), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. λυτός dissoluble.] A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

e-lec'tro-lyt'ic (-lĭt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis or
e-lec'tro-lyt'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } an electrolyte.

e-lec'tro-lyze (ē-lĕk'trō-līz), *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To subject to electrolysis.

e-lec'tro-mag'net (-măg'nĕt; 24), *n.* A core of magnetic material, in practice soft iron, surrounded by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize it by induction. — **e-lec'tro-mag-net'ic** (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-Iz'ĭm), *n.* **1.** Magnetism developed by a current of electricity. **2.** Science of the physical relations between electricity and magnetism.

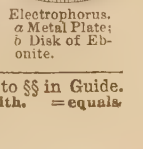
e-lec-trom'e-ter (ē-lĕk-trŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*electro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring differences of electric potential; also, sometimes, an electroscope.

e-lec'tro-mo'tive (ē-lĕk'trō-mō'tĭv), *a.* Producing, or tending to produce, electricity or an electric current.

e-lec'tro-mo'tor (-mō'tĕr), *n.* **1.** An exciter of electricity; apparatus for generating electricity. **2.** An electric motor.

e-lec'tron (ē-lĕk'trŏn), *n.* **1.** = ELECTRUM, 1 & 2. **2.** *Physics & Chem.* One of those particles (having about one thousandth of the mass of a hydrogen atom) projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube as the cathode rays and from radioactive substances as the beta rays. See ATOM.

e-lec'tro-neg'a-tive (-trō-nĕg'ă-tĭv), *a.* *Physics & Chem.* **a** Charged with negative electricity; tending to pass to the anode in electrolysis; hence, acid, not basic. **b** Capable of acting as the negative element of a voltaic cell.


Electrophorus. *a* Metal Plate; *b* Disk of Ebonite.

e-lec-troph'o-rus (ē-lĕk-trŏf'ŏ-rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TROPHORI (-rī). [see ELECTRO-; -PHORUS.] *Physics.* An instrument for the induction of electric charges, consisting of a disk of shellac, ebonite, or the like, and a metal plate.

e-lec'tro-plate' (ē-lĕk'trō-plāt'), *v. t.* To plate, as with silver, by electrolysis.

e-lec'tro-pos'i-tive (ĕ-lĕk'trō-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Charged with positive electricity; tending to pass to the cathode in electrolysis; *Chem.*, basic. **2.** Capable of acting as the positive element of a voltaic cell.

e-lec'tro-scope (ĕ-lĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*electro-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for detecting electricity, or the species of electricity present, or changes in electric state, by electric attraction and repulsion. — **e-lec'tro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of statical electricity. — **e-lec'tro-stat'ic** (stăt'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec'tro-type (ĕ-lĕk'trō-tīp), *n.* [*electro-* + *-type.*] **1.** A facsimile plate for printing made by electroplating a wax impression; also, a print from such a plate. **2.** Electrotypy. — *v. t.* To make facsimile plates of by electrotypy. — **e-lec'tro-typ'er** (-tīp'ẽr), *n.* — **e-lec'tro-typ'ing,** *n.*

e-lec'tro-typ'y (-tīp'ĭ), *n.* The process of producing electrotype plates.

e-lec'trum (-trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἤλεκτρον. See ELECTRIC.] **1.** Amber. *Obs.* **2.** An ancient alloy of gold and silver.

e-lec'tu-a-ry (-tū̆-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *electuarium.*] A medicine incorporated with honey or sirup so as to form a doughy or pasty mass.

el'ee-mos'y-na-ry (ĕl'ê-mŏs'ĭ-nā-rĭ ; ĕl'ê-ê-mŏs'-), *a.* [fr. LL., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη. See ALMS.] **1.** Relating or devoted to charity, alms, or almsgiving. **2.** Given in charity or alms. **3.** Supported by charity.

el'e-gance (ĕl'ê-găns) } *n.*; *pl.* -GANCES (-găn-sĕz), -GANCIES
el'e-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ) } (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being elegant. **2.** That which is elegant.

el'e-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *elegans, -antis.*] **1.** Marked by niceties of manner, dress, or the like ; as, *elegant* society. **2.** Characterized by grace, propriety, and refinement ; as, an *elegant* vase. **3.** Neat or simple and apt; as, an *elegant* analysis. **4.** Keenly appreciative of what is elegant. — **Syn.** Tasteful, polished, refined, handsome. — **el'e-gant-ly,** *adv.*

e-le'gi-ac (ĕ-lē'jĭ-ăk ; ĕl'ê-jī'ăk), *a.* **1.** Designating Greek poetry in a certain meter used chiefly in elegies. **2.** Pert. to, or written in, elegy or elegiacs ; mournful. **3.** Used in, or suited to, elegies. — *n.* Elegiac verse : **a** The second line of the elegiac distich, which is a dactylic hexameter and (so-called) pentameter. **b** *pl.* A series of, or a poem or poems in, such distichs. — **el'e-gi'a-cal** (ĕl'ê-jī'ă-kăl), *a.*

e-le'gi-ast (ĕ-lē'jĭ-ăst), *n.* A composer of elegies.

el'e-gize (ĕl'ê-jīz), *v. i. & t.* ; -GIZED (-jīzd) ; -GIZ'ING (-jīz'-ĭng). To lament or celebrate in elegy.

el'e-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐλεγεία, fr. ἐλεγειος elegiac, ἔλεγος a song of mourning.] A mournful or plaintive poem ; a funeral song.

el'e-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *élément*, L. *elementum.*] **1.** One of the simple substances (generally earth, air, fire, and water) which, according to early natural philosophers, compose the physical universe. **2.** **a** One of the four elements in its natural form; as, the watery *element*, or water. **b** *pl.* Conditions of weather viewed as activities of the elements, now usually implying violent weather. **c** One of the four elements viewed as a natural habitat ; as, water is the *element* of fishes; hence, the sphere suited to any person or thing. **3.** *Chem.* A substance not separable into substances different from itself, at least by ordinary chemical processes. Every material substance consists of one or more elements. **4.** One of the celestial spheres ; one of the heavenly bodies. *Obs.* **5.** One of the constituent parts or principles of anything. **6.** *pl.* **a** The fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments. **b** The bread and wine used in the Eucharist. — **Syn.** See COMPONENT.

el'e-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the elements (see ELEMENT, 1, 2) or to one of them ; hence, simple ; pure ; ruling or animating the elements or an element ; pertaining to the phenomena of physical nature in general. **2.** *Chem.* Elementary. **3.** Pertaining to rudiments, or first principles ; elementary. **4.** Forming a constituent part. — **Syn.** See ELEMENTARY. — **el'e-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

el'e-men'ta-ry (ĕl'ê-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** = ELEMENTAL, 1. **2.** *Chem.* Of or pert. to an element or elements (see ELEMENT, 3); consisting of a single element. **3.** Pert. to, or treating of, the first principles of anything ; introductory.

Syn. ELEMENTARY, ELEMENTAL. That is ELEMENTARY which pertains to rudiments, or first principles ; that is ELEMENTAL which pertains to ultimate constituents or forces ; as, an *elementary* treatise ; *elemental* passions.

el'e-phant (ĕl'ê-fănt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐλέφας, -αντος.] Any of various well-known mammals, of Africa and India, having the snout prolonged into a prehensile proboscis. They are the largest existing land animals.

Fore part of Indian Elephant.

el'e-phan-ti'a-sis (ĕl'ê-făn-tī'ă-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις, fr. ἐλέφας elephant.] A disease of the skin, in which it becomes very thick and fissured.

el'e-phan'tine (-făn'tĭn ; -tīn), *a.* Like an elephant ; hence, huge ; heavy.

El'eu-sin'i-an (-ū-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *n.* pl. [L., fr. Gr. Ἐλευσίνια.] *Gr. Antiq.* A festival, with games, kept at Eleusis in honor of Demeter and Persephone; also, this festival with the Eleusinian mysteries.

El'eu-sin'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Eleusis in Attica. — **Eleusinian mysteries,** certain religious mysteries which originated at Eleusis and became part of the Athenian state religion.

el'e-vate (ĕl'ê-vāt), *a.* [L. *elevatus*, p. p. of *elevare ; e* out + *levare* to lift up.] Elevated. *Obs. or Poetic.* — *v. t.* ; -VAT'ED (-vā'tĕd) ; -VAT'ING. **1.** To lift up ; raise. **2.** To raise in rank or station ; exalt ; ennoble. **3.** To raise (the voice). **4.** To elate ; exhilarate. — **Syn.** Dignify, heighten; erect; hoist; cheer, flush, animate. See RAISE.

el'e-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of elevating; state of being elevated ; height ; exaltation. **2.** An elevated place. **3.** *Astronomy.* Altitude. **4.** Height above sea level. **5.** *Drawing.* A geometrical projection on a vertical plane. — **Syn.** See HEIGHT.

el'e-va'tor (ĕl'ê-vā'tẽr), *n.* One that raises anything ; as : **a** A contrivance, as an endless chain with buckets, for raising grain to a loft. **b** A cage or platform for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different levels ; a lift. **c** A building for elevating, storing, and discharging grain.

el-lev'en (ĕ-lĕv'n), *a.* [AS. *endleofan, endlufon.*] One more than ten ; — a cardinal numeral used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun ; as, *eleven* men ; *eleven* were present. — *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and one. **2.** A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi. **3.** *Sports.* Eleven players forming a team or side, as in cricket or football.

e-lev'enth (-'nth), *a.* **1.** Next after the tenth. **2.** Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eleven ; an eleventh part. **2.** An eleventh unit or object.

elf (ĕlf), *n.* ; *pl.* ELVES (ĕlvz) ; *Rare*, ELFS (ĕlfs). [AS. *ælf, ylf.*] **1.** A mythical being, commonly, a sprite; fairy. Fairies and pixies, mermen, mermaids, and nixes are elves. **2.** An elf-like human being. — *v. t.* To entangle mischievously. *Rare.*

elf'in (ĕl'fĭn), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling elves ; produced or ruled by elves. — *n.* An elf.

elf'ish (-fĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the elves; mischievous; impish ; weird. — **elf'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **elf'ish-ness,** *n.*

elf'lock' (ĕlf'lŏk'), *n.* Hair matted, or twisted into a knot.

E'li (ē'lī), *n.* [Heb. *Ēlī.*] In the Bible, a high priest of Israel, in whose care Samuel was trained. See 1 *Sam.* i. 25.

e-lic'it (ê-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *elicitus*, p. p. of *elicere* to elicit ; *e* out + *lacere* to entice.] To draw out or forth ; educe ; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion ; to draw or entice forth ; evoke; as, to *elicit* a reply. — **e-lic'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.*

Syn. Deduce, induce ; wrest, wring. — ELICIT, EXTRACT, EXACT, EXTORT. ELICIT and EXTRACT have in common the idea of drawing out ; *elicit* applying, without suggestion of force, to what is latent or implicit ; *extract* implying (lit. or fig.) pressure, urgency, etc.; as, you may *elicit* interest by a show of earnestness; the cross-examination failed to *extract* a single admission. To EXACT is rigorously to enforce a demand, esp. as for a thing due; to EXTORT is to wring or wrest, esp. from one reluctant or resisting ; as, a tyrant *exacts* submission ; his courage *extorted* admiration from his enemies.

e-lide' (ê-līd'), *v. t.* ; E-LID'ED (-līd'ĕd) ; E-LID'ING. [L. *elidere* to strike out or off ; *e* out + *laedere* to hurt by striking.] **1.** To strike out; nullify. *Rare*, exc. in Scots Law. **2.** *Gram.* To cut off, as a syllable, usually the final one.

el'i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [F. *éligible*, fr. L. *eligere.* See ELECT.] Fitted or qualified to be chosen. — *n.* One that is eligible. — **el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **el'i-gi-bly,** *adv.*

E-li'jah (ê-lī'jă), *n.* [Heb. *Ēliyāh.*] In the Bible, a great prophet of the 6th century B. C. See 1 & 2 *Kings.*

e-lim'i-nate (ê-lĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* ; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING. [L. *eliminatus*, p. p. of *eliminare ; e* out + *limen* threshold.] **1.** To expel; exclude. **2.** To set aside as unimportant or inapplicable; ignore. **3.** *Physiol.* To expel from

the system; excrete. **4.** To cause (an unknown quantity) to disappear from an equation. — **Syn.** See EXCLUDE. — **e-lim'i-na'tion**(-nā'shŭn),*n.*— **e-lim'i-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv),*a.*

E-lis'a-beth (ē-lĭz'ā-bĕth), *n.* [L. *Elisabeth*, or Gr. 'Ελεισάβεθ, fr. Heb. *Elīshebā'*.] In the Bible, the wife of Zacharias and mother of John the Baptist. See *Luke* i.

E-li'sha (-lī'shā), *n.* [Heb. *Elīshā'*.] In the Bible, a great prophet, disciple and successor of Elijah. 1 & 2 *Kings*.

e-li'sion (ē-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *elisio*, fr. *elidere*, *elisum*, to strike out. See ELIDE.] A cutting off or suppression, esp. of a vowel or syllable, for meter or euphony; in poetry, the dropping of a final vowel before an initial vowel.

‖ **é'lite'** (ā'lēt'), *n.* [F., fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere*. See ELECT.] A choice or select body; the flower.

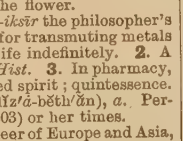
e-lix'ir (ē-lĭk'sẽr), *n.* [LL., fr. Ar. *el-iksīr* the philosopher's stone.] **1.** *Alchemy.* A substance for transmuting metals into gold; also, one for prolonging life indefinitely. **2.** A strong extract or tincture. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** In pharmacy, a compound tincture. **4.** The refined spirit; quintessence.

E-liz'a-be'than (ē-lĭz'ā-bē'thăn; ē-lĭz'ā-bēth'ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth (1533–1603) or her times.

elk (ĕlk), *n.* **1.** The largest existing deer of Europe and Asia, having broad palmate antlers. **2.** In America, the wapiti.

ell (ĕl), *n.* [AS. *eln.*] A measure, chiefly for cloth, now little used, varying, in different countries, from 27 to 48 inches.

el-lipse' (ē-lĭps'), *n.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις defect.] *Geom.* A plane curve which is the path of a point the sum of whose distances from two fixed points (foci) is constant.



Ellipse. F F′ Foci; P P′ P″ any point in bounding curve. FP + PF′ = FP″ + P″F′ = FP′ + P′F′.

el-lip'sis (ē-lĭp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LIPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἔλλειψις a leaving, defect, ἐλλείπειν to leave in, fall short; ἐν in + λείπειν to leave.] *Gram.* Omission of a word or words obviously understood.

el-lip'soid (-soid),*n.* [*ellipse* + *-oid.*] A surface all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.—**el-lip'soid,** *a.* —**el'lip-soi'dal** (ĕl'lĭp-soi'dăl), *a.*

el-lip'tic (ē-lĭp'tĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or having the form
el-lip'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } of, an ellipse. **2.** *Gram.* Pert. to ellipsis; having a part omitted. — **el-lip'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

el'lip-tic'i-ty (ĕl'lĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere.

elm (ĕlm), *n.* [AS. *elm.*] **1.** Any of various well-known shade trees. **2.** The hard, tough wood of the elm.

el'o-cu'tion (ĕl-ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elocutio*, fr. *eloqui*. See ELOQUENT.] **1.** Utterance by speech, now usually with reference to the graces of intonation, gesture, etc.; style or manner of speaking or reading in public. **2.** Impressive writing or style. *Obs.* — **el'o-cu'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.*

Syn. ELOCUTION, ORATORY, ELOQUENCE. ELOCUTION emphasizes external graces of delivery, esp. of voice, sometimes also of gesture; ORATORY suggests persuasive or elaborate rhetoric in public speech; ELOQUENCE is lofty, noble, or impassioned utterance, oral or written; it implies complete fusion of thought or feeling with verbal expression.

el'o-cu'tion-ist, *n.* One versed in elocution; esp., a professional reciter or reader.

E-lo'him (ē-lō'hĭm; -hēm), *n.* [Heb. *elōhīm.*] God, or the gods; — a term used in the Hebrew Scriptures.

e-lon'gate (ē-lŏn'gāt; ē'lŏn-gāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); -GAT-ING. [L. *elongatus*, p. p. of *elongare* to prolong, remove; *e* out + L. *longus* long, *longe* far off.] To lengthen; extend; stretch out. — (ē-lŏn'gāt), *a.* Elongated.

e'lon-ga'tion (ē'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of elongating; protraction. **2.** That which lengthens out; continuation.

e-lope' (ē-lōp'), *v. i.*; E-LOPED' (-lōpt'); E-LOP'ING (-lōp'ĭng). [AF. *aloper.*] **1.** To run away from one's spouse or home with a lover. **2.** To run away from one's place or duty. — **e-lope'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **e-lop'er** (-lōp'ẽr), *n.*

el'o-quence (ĕl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* Discourse characterized by force, art, and persuasiveness; also, the art or power of employing such discourse. — **Syn.** See ELOCUTION.

el'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *eloquens*, p. pr. of *eloqui* to declaim; *e* out + *loqui* to speak.] Expressing or able to express one's self eloquently; marked by eloquence.

El'sa (ĕl'sä), *n.* See LOHENGRIN.

else (ĕls), *a.*, *pron.* [AS. *elles* otherwise.] Other; other one. When used with *anybody*, *everybody*, *some one*, etc., in the possessive, *else* usually takes the '*s*; as in, somebody *else's*; no one *else's*. — *adv.* **1.** In a different manner, place, time, or respect. **2.** In another or a contrary case; otherwise.

else'where' (ĕls'hwār'), *adv.* In or to some other place.

e-lu'ci-date (ē-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [LL. *elucidatus*, p. p. of *elucidare*; *e* out + *lucidus* full of light.] To make clear or manifest; illustrate. — **Syn.** See EXPLAIN. — **e-lu'ci-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* — **e-lu'ci-da-tive** (ē-lū'sĭ-dā-tĭv), *a.* — **e-lu'ci-da'tor** (-dā'tẽr), *n.*

e-lude' (ē-lūd'), *v. t.*; E-LUD'ED (-lūd'ĕd); E-LUD'ING. [L. *eludere*, *elusum*; *e* out + *ludere* to play.] **1.** To avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity. **2.** To evade, or baffle, by reason of being recondite, inconspicuous, or the like. — **Syn.** Escape, flee, mock, baffle, frustrate, foil. See EVADE.

e-lu'sion (ē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of eluding; evasion.

e-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to elude; adroitly evading; of ideas, etc., not easily understood or defined; baffling.—**e-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.*—**e-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*—**e-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rĭ), *a.*

elves (ĕlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of ELF.

elv'ish (ĕl'vĭsh), *a.* **1.** Elfin. **2.** Elfish; esp., mischievous.

E-ly'si-um (ē-lĭzh'ĭ-ŭm; ē-lĭz'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. ELYSIA (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. 'Ηλύσιον (πεδίον) Elysian field.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The dwelling place of happy souls after death. **2.** A paradise.—**E-ly'sian** (ē-lĭzh'ăn; ē-lĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.*

el'y-trum (ĕl'ĭ-trŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRA (-trä). [Gr. ἔλυτρον, fr. ἐλύειν to roll round.] *Zoöl.* One of the anterior pair of wings in some insects, protecting the posterior pair.

em (ĕm), *n.* [L. *em*, the letter.] **1.** The letter *m*. **2.** The portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter *m*, then a square type, used as a unit to measure printed matter.

'em (ĕm). Obs. or colloq. contr. of *hem*, them.

em-. An assimilated form of *en-*. See EN-. As a form of 1st *en-* (L. *in* in) it is a living English prefix, as in *embody*.

e-ma'ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *emaciatus*, p. p. of *emaciare*; *e* out + *maciare* to make lean, fr. *macies* leanness.] To cause to lose flesh so as to become very lean. — **e-ma'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

em'a-nate (ĕm'ä-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *emanare*, *-natum*; *e* out + *manare* to flow.] To issue forth from a source.— Syn. Flow, arise, proceed, originate.

em'a-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of emanating. **2.** That which emanates; efflux. — **em'a-na-tive** (ĕm'ä-nā-tĭv), *a.*

e-man'ci-pate (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); -PAT'ING. [L. *emancipatus*, p. p. of *emancipare*; *e* out + *mancipare* to transfer ownership in, *manceps* purchaser; *manus* hand + *capere* to take.] **1.** *Roman Law.* To free (a child) from paternal power. **2.** To free from control, esp. from bondage; liberate.—**e-man'ci-pa'tor** (-pā'tẽr), *n.*

e-man'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of freeing; liberation. — **Syn.** Release, freedom, manumission.

e-mar'gi-nate (ē-mär'jĭ-nāt) } *a.* *Bot.* Notched at the
e-mar'gi-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } apex, as a leaf or petal.

e-mas'cu-late (ē-măs'kū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *emasculare*; *e* out + *masculus* male.] **1.** To deprive of virility; castrate. **2.** To deprive of masculine vigor or spirit; weaken. — (-lāt), *a.* Deprived of virility. — **e-mas'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

em-balm' (ĕm-bäm'), *v. t.* [F. *embaumer*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *baume* balm.] **1.** To treat (a dead body), as with aromatic oils, etc., to prevent decay. **2.** To perfume. **3.** To preserve as if with balm; keep in remembrance. — **em-balm'er,** *n.*

em-bank' (-bănk'), *v. t.* To protect or confine by a bank.

em-bank'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of embanking. **2.** A structure of earth, gravel, etc., raised to retain or hold back water, to carry a roadway, etc.

em'bar-ca'tion. Var. of EMBARKATION.

em-bar'go (-bär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Sp., fr. *embargar* to restrain; *em-* (L. *in*) + *barra* bar.] **1.** An edict of a government prohibiting the departure or entry of ships of commerce at a port or ports. **2.** Any prohibition imposed by law on commerce. **3.** Stoppage; impediment; prohibition. — *v. t.* To lay an embargo on, as on ships.

em-bark' (-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *embarquer*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *barque* bark.] **1.** To put or go on shipboard for a voyage. **2.** To engage, enlist, or invest (as persons, money, etc.) in any affair. — **em'bar-ka'tion** (ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.*

em-bar'rass (ĕm-băr'ăs), *v. t.* [F. *embarrasser*; *em-* (L. *in*) + LL. *barra* bar.] **1.** To perplex; disconcert; nonplus. **2.** To impede; complicate. **3.** To involve in financial difficulties. — **em-bar'rass-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

Syn. Mortify, shame; discompose, upset. — EMBARRASS, ABASH, DISCONCERT, DISCOMFIT, CONFUSE, CONFOUND imply a derangement, usually sudden, of one's mental processes. EMBARRASS implies some influence which impedes freedom, causing uneasiness or constraint; as, to be *embarrassed* be-

fore strangers. ABASH implies also utter loss of self-possession, often from a sudden sense of inferiority or shame; as, he was *abashed* in the king's presence. DISCONCERT suggests such loss of presence of mind or disturbance of poise as leaves one for the moment nonplused; as, a *disconcerting* question. DISCOMFIT regards as permanent the state which *disconcert* describes as momentary. CONFUSE and CONFOUND imply temporary (and in the case of *confound*, complete) suspension of one's powers (esp. speech), often from some overwhelming revelation; as, he was *confused* by contradictory signals; the accused was *confounded* by the evidence. *Abash* and *confound* are somewhat bookish.

em-bas′sa-dor (ĕm-băs′ȧ-dẽr). Var. of AMBASSADOR.

em′bas-sage (ĕm′bȧ-sāj), *n.* Embassy (defs. 1 & 2). *Archaic.*

em′bas-sy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [fr. OF., fr. LL. *ambasciata*, fr. *ambactiare* to go on a mission, L. *ambactus* vassal, dependent.] **1.** The function or position of an ambassador; the sending of ambassadors. **2.** The business intrusted to an ambassador. **3.** The ambassador and his suite; envoys. **4.** The residence or office of an ambassador.

em-bat′tle (ĕm-băt′'l), *v. t.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [fr. OF.] To arrange in order of battle; to prepare for battle.

em-bat′tle, *v. t.* To furnish with battlements.

em-bay′ (-bā′), *v. t.* To shut in or shelter as in a bay.

em-bed′ (-bĕd′), *v.t.* To lay or inclose in surrounding matter.

em-bel′lish (-bĕl′ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *embellir; em-* (L. *in*) + *bel*, *beau*, beautiful.] **1.** To make beautiful or elegant, as by ornaments; decorate; adorn. **2.** Hence, derogatorily, to set out with fanciful enlargements, as a story. — **Syn.** See ADORN. — **em-bel′lish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

em′ber (ĕm′bẽr), *n.* [AS. *ǣmerge.*] A lighted coal smoldering in ashes; *pl.*, smoldering ashes.

em′ber, *a.* [AS. *ymbren*, *ymbryne*, prop., running around.] *R. C. & Eng. Ch.* Designating, or pert. to, days (**ember days**) set apart for fasting and prayer in each season.

em-bez′zle (ĕm-bĕz′'l), *v. t.;* -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). [AF. *embeseiller* to destroy.] **1.** To make away with; squander; dissipate. *Obs.* **2.** To appropriate (property) fraudulently to one's own use. — **Syn.** See STEAL. — **em-bez′zle-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **em-bez′zler** (-lẽr), *n.*

em-bit′ter (-bĭt′ẽr), *v. t.* To make bitter or more bitter.

em-blaze′ (-blāz′), *v. t.* To cause to blaze; kindle.

em-blaze′ (-blāz′), *v. t.;* -BLAZED′ (-blāzd′); -BLAZ′ING. [*em-* (L. *in*) + *blaze* to make public.] To set forth in, or adorn with, heraldic devices; hence, to embellish.

em-bla′zon (-blā′z'n), *v. t.* **1.** To depict (heraldic bearings). **2.** To deck in bright colors; display sumptuously; also, to extol. — **em-bla′zon-er**, *n.* — **em-bla′zon-ment**, *n.*

em-bla′zon-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act or art of emblazoning; brilliant decoration, as figures on standards, etc.

em′blem (ĕm′blĕm), *n.* [L. *emblema*, *-atis*, thing put in, inlaid work, Gr. ἔμβλημα a thing put in, deriv. of ἐν in + βάλλειν to throw.] **1.** Inlaid work. *Obs.* **2.** A visible sign of an idea; symbol. **3.** A picture with a motto, a set of verses, or the like, intended as a moral lesson or meditation.

Syn. Device, badge, figure, image, prototype. — EMBLEM, SYMBOL, TYPE, TOKEN imply a significant representation. An EMBLEM is a visible object representing another by a natural suggestion, or by a habitual or recognized association; as, the dove is an *emblem* of peace. A SYMBOL may be entirely arbitrary or conventional (as in algebra, astronomy, etc.); as a synonym for *emblem*, *symbol* often suggests profounder or more recondite significance; as, the universe is a *symbol* of God. TYPE stresses the idea of representative character, and often implies prefigurement. A TOKEN is a symbol which serves esp. as a memorial or a guarantee; as, my gift is sent as a *token* of my respect.
— *v. t.* To represent by an emblem; image.

em′blem-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk) / **em′blem-at′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Pert. to an emblem; symbolic. — **em′blem-at′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

em-blem′a-tize (ĕm-blĕm′ȧ-tīz), *v. t.;* -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ′ING (-tīz′ĭng). To represent by or as by an emblem.

em-bod′i-ment (-bŏd′ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* An embodying; state of being embodied; thing embodying or embodied; incarnation.

em-bod′y (-ĭ), *v. t.;* -BOD′IED (-ĭd); -BOD′Y-ING. **1.** To give a body to, as a spirit; incarnate. **2.** Hence: **a** To render corporeal. *Rare.* **b** To render concrete and definite; as, to *embody* ideas in words. **3.** To cause to become a body or part of a body; incorporate; as, to *embody* a treaty in a law.

em-bold′en (-bōl′d'n), *v. t.* To make bold or courageous.

em′bo-lism (ĕm′bō-lĭz'm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. ἐμβάλλειν to put in.] **1.** Intercalation, as of a day in the year. **2.** *Med.* Occlusion of a blood vessel by a clot or obstacle.

‖ **em′bon′point′** (äɴ′bôɴ′pwăɴ′), *n.* [F., fr. *en bon point* in good condition.] Plumpness of person; stoutness.

em-bor′der (ĕm-bôr′dẽr), *v. t.* To inclose with a border. *Obs.*

em-bos′om (ĕm-bo͝oz′ŭm), *v. t.* **1.** To take into the bosom; cherish; foster. **2.** To inclose; shelter closely.

em-boss′ (-bŏs′), *v. t.* [Cf. OF. *bos*, *bois*, wood, forest.] **1.** To hide in a thicket. *Obs.* **2.** To exhaust (a hunted animal) by the chase; also, to make frothy, as the mouth of a hunted beast. *Obs. or Poetic.*

em-boss′, *v. t.* [*em-* (L. *in*) + *boss.*] **1.** To cover with protuberances; ornament with bosses or raised work. **2.** To raise in relief from a surface. **3.** To adorn with rich ornamentation. — **em-boss′er**, *n.* — **em-boss′ment**, *n.*

em′bou′chure′ (äɴ′bo͞o′shür′), *n.* [F., fr. *emboucher* to put to the mouth; *em-* (L. *in*) + *bouche* mouth.] **1.** The mouth of a river; also, mouth of a cannon, or the like. **2.** *Music.* The mouthpiece of a wind instrument.

em-bow′el (-bou′ĕl), *v. t.;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [Cf. OF. *emboulé*, prob. an error for *esboelé.*] **1.** To disembowel. *Rare.* **2.** To embed; bury.

em-bow′er (-bou′ẽr), **im-bow′er** (ĭm-), *v. t. & i.* To shelter, lodge, or seclude, as in a bower.

em-brace′ (-brās′), *v. t.;* -BRACED′ (-brāst′); -BRAC′ING. [fr. OF., fr. *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *bras* arm, L. *brachium.*] **1.** To clasp in the arms. **2.** To encircle; inclose. **3.** To undertake. *Obs.* **4.** To take up; adopt. **5.** To accept; receive; welcome; avail one's self of, as an opportunity. **6.** To include as parts of a whole; comprehend. — **Syn.** Hug; encompass; include, comprise, involve; espouse. See CONTAIN. — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* An encircling with the arms; clasp; hug. — **em-brace′ment**, *n.*

em-brace′, *v. t.* [see 2d EMBRACER.] *Law.* To attempt, or act so as, to influence corruptly, as a jury or court.

em-brac′er (-brās′ẽr), *n.* One who embraces, clasps, etc.

em-brac′er / **em-brace′or** (-ŏr) } *n.* [fr. OF.] *Law.* One who attempts, or acts so as, to influence a court, jury, etc., corruptly. — **em-brac′er-y** (-brās′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*

em-bra′sure (-brā′zhŭr; 87), *n.* [F., fr. *embraser* to widen an opening.] **1.** A splay of a door or window. **2.** *Fort.* An opening in a wall for cannon, with sides flaring outward.

em′bro-cate (ĕm′brō-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING. [fr. LL., fr. Gr. ἐμβροχή lotion.] To moisten and rub with a lotion. — **em′bro-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

em-broid′er (ĕm-broid′ẽr), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To ornament or make with the needle. **2.** To ornament; to embellish, as a story; hence, to exaggerate. — **em-broid′er-er**, *n.*

em-broid′er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Needlework to enrich fabrics, etc.; art of embroidering. **2.** Diversified ornamentation, esp. by contrasted figures and colors.

em-broil′ (-broil′), *v. t.* [fr. F. See 1st -EN; BROIL strife.] **1.** To confuse or stir up by discord; involve in difficulties by strife. **2.** To implicate in confusion; complicate. — **Syn.** Perplex, disorder, trouble. — **em-broil′ment**, *n.*

em-brown′ (-broun′), *v. t.* To brown; imbrown.

em-brue′ (-bro͞o′). Var. of IMBRUE.

em′bry-o (ĕm′brĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* -OS (-ōz). [Gr. ἔμβρυον.] **1.** *Biol.* An organism in the early stages of development, as before hatching from an egg. **2.** *Bot.* In seed plants, the young sporophyte. **3.** A beginning or undeveloped stage of anything. — *a.* Incipient; undeveloped.

em′bry-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*embryo* + *-logy.*] Biology dealing with the embryo. — **em′bry-o-log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **em′bry-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

em′bry-on′ic (-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an embryo.

e-meer′ (ē-mēr′). Var. of EMIR.

e-mend′ (ē-mĕnd′), *v. t.* [L. *emendare; e* out + *menda*, *-dum*, fault.] To free from faults; specif., to correct (a literary work). — **Syn.** Amend, improve, rectify. See MEND.

e′men-date (ē′mĕn-dāt), *v. t.* To rectify (a text) by removing errors, etc. — **e′men-da′tor** (ē′mĕn-dā′tẽr; ĕm′ĕn-), *n.*

e′men-da′tion (ē′mĕn-dā′shŭn; ĕm′ĕn-), *n.* Act of mending; correction; specifically, critical correction, as of a literary text. — **e-mend′a-to-ry** (ē-mĕn′dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

em′er-ald (ĕm′ẽr-ăld), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *smaragdus*, Gr. σμάραγδος.] **1.** *Min.* A gem: **a** A variety of beryl, of various shades of green. **b** The Oriental emerald, a green variety of transparent corundum. **2.** *Printing.* See TYPE. — *a.* Of a rich green color, like that of the emerald.

e-merge′ (ē-mûrj′), *v. i.;* E-MERGED′ (-mûrjd′); E-MERG′ING (-mûr′jĭng). [L. *emergere*, *emersum; e* out + *mergere* to dip.] To rise from or as from an enveloping fluid; come out into view, as from concealment.

e-mer′gence (ē-mûr′jĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of emerging. **2.** An emergency. *Rare.*

e-mer'gen-cy (ē-mûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** An emerging. **2.** An unforeseen occurrence or condition calling for immediate action; exigency. — **Syn.** Crisis, strait. See JUNCTURE.

e-mer'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* **1.** Rising or emerging out of a fluid or out of anything that covers or conceals. **2.** Arising unexpectedly; calling for prompt action; urgent.

e-mer'i-tus (ē-mĕr'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L., having served out his time, p. p. See E-; MERIT.] Retired without change of rank from active duty because of age, infirmity, or long faithful service; — esp. of a clergyman or college professor.

em'er-ods (ĕm'ĕr-ŏdz) } *n. pl.* [OF. *emmeroides*. See HEM-
em'er-oids (-oidz) } ORRHOIDS.] Hemorrhoids. *Archaic.*

e-mer'sion (ē-mûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of emerging; emergence.

em'er-y (ĕm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. Gr. σμῆρις.] A dark granular variety of corundum, used as an abrasive.

e-met'ic (ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐμετικός, fr. ἐμεῖν to vomit.] Inducing to vomit. — *n.* An emetic agent.

e'meu (ē'mū). Var. of EMU.

em'i-grant (ĕm'ĭ-grănt), *a.* Removing from one country to another; emigrating. — *n.* One who emigrates.

Syn. EMIGRANT, IMMIGRANT. EMIGRANT is used with reference to the country *from* which, IMMIGRANT with reference to the country *into* which migration is made.

em'i-grate (-grāt), *v. i.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING. [L. *emigratus*, p. p. of *emigrare* to remove; *e* out + *migrare* to migrate.] To remove from one country or state to another. — **em'i-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.*

em'i-nence (ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1.** That which is eminent; a height; also, a projection. **2.** An elevated station; high rank; distinction. **3.** Respect due to eminence. *Nonce Use.* **4.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A title of honor, esp. applied to a cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church.

em'i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* [see EMINENCE.] State of being eminent; eminence; elevation; distinction; superiority.

em'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *eminens, -entis*, p. pr. of *eminere* to stand out; *e* out + *minere* (in comp.) to project.] **1.** Lofty; prominent. **2.** Being above others by birth, talent, or virtue; distinguished. **3.** Evident. — **em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Noted, famous, renowned, marked, conspicuous, prominent, signal. — EMINENT, DISTINGUISHED, CELEBRATED, ILLUSTRIOUS. One is EMINENT who stands high as compared with others, esp. in his own calling; DISTINGUISHED, who has received conspicuous public recognition; CELEBRATED, who is widely and favorably spoken of (implying less discriminating judgment than *distinguished*); ILLUSTRIOUS, who has achieved high prestige.

eminent domain, the sovereign power to take property for a necessary public use, with reasonable compensation.

e-mir' (ĕ-mēr'; ē'mĕr), **e-meer'** (ĕ-mēr'), *n.* [Ar. *emīr, amīr*, commander.] An Arabian chieftain or ruler; also, a title given to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; also, a Turkish title of certain officials.

em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *emissarius*, fr. *emittere* to send out. See EMIT.] An agent employed to further certain interests or to gain information; esp., a secret agent. — *a.* Pert. to, or acting as, an emissary.

e-mis'sion (ē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of emitting. **2.** That which is emitted; discharge; emanation.

e-mit' (ē-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *emittere* to send out; *e* out + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To throw or give out or off. **2.** To issue, as an order; to print and send into circulation. — **e-mit'ter**, *n.* — **e-mis'sive** (ē-mĭs'ĭv), *a.*

em'met (ĕm'ĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *æmete*.] An ant. *Archaic.*

em-mew'. Var. of IMMEW.

e-mol'lient (ē-mŏl'yĕnt; -ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *emolliens, -entis*, p. pr., deriv. of *e* out + *mollire* to soften.] Softening; making supple. — *n.* An application to allay soreness, etc.

e-mol'u-ment (-ū-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *emolumentum* exertion, profit.] **1.** Profit from office, employment, or labor; perquisites, fees, or salary. **2.** Advantage. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See WAGES.

e-mo'tion (ē-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *emovere, emotum*, to remove, shake, stir up; *e* out + *movere* to move.] **1.** Agitation; disturbance. *Obs.* **2.** A feeling of joy, grief, fear, hate, love, awe, etc. — **Syn.** See FEELING. — **e-mo'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **e-mo'tion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **e-mo'tion-al-ist**, *n.*

em-pale', **em-pan'el**, etc. Vars. of IMPALE, IMPANEL, etc.

em'per-or (ĕm'pĕr-ĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *imperator*, fr. *imperare* to command; *in* in + *parare* to order.] The sovereign or monarch of an empire. — **em'per-or-shĭp'**, *n.*

em'per-y (ĕm'pĕr-ĭ), *n.* [L. *imperium*.] State or dominion of an emperor; hence, sovereignty; empire.

em'pha-sis (ĕm'fă-sĭs). *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἔμφασις significance, fr. ἐμφαίνειν to indicate; ἐν in + φαίνειν to show.] **1.** In reading or speaking, a stress or force of utterance given to important words or syllables. **2.** Special impressiveness of expression or weight of thought.

em'pha-size (ĕm'fă-sīz), *v. t.*; -SIZED (-sīzd); -SIZ'ING (-sīz'-ĭng). To give emphasis to; stress.

em-phat'ic (ĕm-făt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Uttered with emphasis; impressive; strong. **2.** Attracting special attention; striking. **3.** Emphatic in speech or action. — **Syn.** Forcible, earnest; important. — **em-phat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

em'phy-se'ma (ĕm'fĭ-sē'mă), *n.* [deriv. of Gr. ἐν in + φυσᾶν to blow.] *Med.* **a** A swelling produced by gas in the cellular tissue. **b** *Veter.* Heaves.

em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imperium* sovereignty, empire.] **1. a** A group of nations or states under a single sovereign power; as, the British *Empire*. **b** A state including broad territories and various peoples; as, the Russian *Empire*; or having its ruler styled *emperor*; as, the (former) French *Empire*. **2.** Imperial organization, rule, or domain; hence, dominion. — **Syn.** Sway, rule, control, reign, realm.

em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk), *n.* [L. *empiricus*, Gr. ἐμπειρικός experienced; ἐν in + πεῖρα experiment.] **1.** One who follows an empirical method or relies on practical experience. **2.** In medicine, a quack; charlatan.

em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or founded on,
em-pir'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } experiment or experience. **2.** Depending on observation alone, without due regard to science and theory; as, *empiric* remedies. — **em-pir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

em-pir'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Method or practice of an empiric, esp. in medicine; hence, quackery. — **i-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

em-place'ment (-plās'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A putting in, or assigning to, a definite place; localization. **2. a** Space in a fortification assigned to a gun or group of guns. **b** The gun platform, parapet, and accessories.

em-ploy' (-ploĭ'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *implicare* to infold, involve, engage; *in* + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To make use of; use. **2.** To occupy; devote; as, to *employ* time advantageously. **3.** To give employment or work to.

Syn. EMPLOY, HIRE. EMPLOY is specifically used to emphasize the idea of service to be rendered; HIRE, of wages to be paid. See USE.

— *n.* State of being employed; employment.

em-ploy-ee' (ĕm-ploĭ-ē'), **em'ploy'é'** (*F.* än'plwà'yā'; *E.* ĕm-ploĭ-ā'), *n.* [F. *employé*, p. p. of *employer*.] One employed by another, as a clerk, workman, etc.

em-ploy'er (ĕm-ploĭ'ĕr), *n.* One who employs another.

em-ploy'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of employing; state of being employed. **2.** That which engages or occupies; occupation. — **Syn.** Work, business, vocation, calling, office, service, trade, profession. See OCCUPATION.

em-poi'son (-poĭ'z'n), *v. t.* To poison (*Archaic*); taint.

em-po'ri-um (-pō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. ἐμπόριον, fr. ἔμπορος of commerce, ἔμπορος traveler, trader; ἐν in + πόρος way.] A place of trade; market place; commercial center.

em-pow'er (-pou'ĕr), *v. t.* To give power to. — **Syn.** See ENABLE.

em'press (ĕm'prĕs), *n.* [fr. OF.] The consort of an emperor; a female sovereign of an empire; fig., a sovereign mistress.

em-prise', **em-prize'** (ĕm-prīz'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *emprendre* to undertake; *em-* (L. *in*) + F. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere, prendere*.] *Archaic.* **1.** Enterprise; adventure. **2.** Chivalric devotion or prowess. — **Syn.** See ENTERPRISE.

emp'ti-ly (ĕmp'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of EMPTY. See -LY.

emp'ti-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS; EMPTY.

emp'ty (-tĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. [AS. *ēmtig* empty, idle, *ēmta, ēmetta*, quiet, leisure, rest.] **1.** Containing nothing. **2.** Hungry. *Colloq.* **3.** Having nothing to carry; unburdened. **4.** Destitute or devoid (of); hence, devoid of substance, effect, fruit, sense, feeling, sincerity, etc.; as, *empty* pleasure, dreams, words, brains, etc.

Syn. Unoccupied, unfilled, void. — EMPTY, VACANT, BLANK. That is EMPTY (opposed to *full*) which has nothing in it; that is VACANT (opposed to *occupied*) which has been, or is intended to be, occupied; as, an *empty* (never *vacant*) bucket, stomach; *empty*-handed; a *vacant* (it may be, also, *empty*) lot, house; cf. an *empty* room (without furniture), a *vacant* room (without inmates). That (esp. a surface) is BLANK which is free from writing or marks of any kind, or which has vacant spaces that are left to be filled in.

— *v. t. & i.*; -TIED (-tĭd); -TY-ING. To make or become empty; of a river, or the like, to discharge (itself).

emp'ty-ing, *n.* A making empty, or that which is emptied.

emp'ty-ings (ĕmp'tĭ-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Yeast. *U. S.*

em-pur'ple (ĕm-pûr'p'l), *v. t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To tinge with or color purple.

em-pyr'e-al (ĕm-pīr'ē-ăl; ĕm'pĭ-rē'ăl), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐμπύριος*, *ἐμπυρος*, in fire, fiery; *ἐν* in + *πῦρ* fire.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or designating, the empyrean. **2.** Composed of or resembling a pure or sublimated fire.

em'py-re'an (ĕm'pĭ-rē'ăn), *n.* The highest heaven, anciently supposed to be composed of a kind of sublimated fire. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the empyrean; empyreal.

1/50

Emu with young.

e'mu, e'meu (ē'mū), *n.* An Australian bird with rudimentary wings, the largest existing bird after the ostrich, to which it is closely related.

em'u-late (ĕm'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *aemulatus*, p. p. of *aemulari*, fr. *aemulus* emulous.] Emulous. *Obs.* — (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To strive to equal or excel (another); vie with; rival.

Syn. EMULATE, VIE WITH. EMULATE emphasizes conscious effort to equal or surpass; VIE WITH is also used often, in a fig. sense, of things.

em'u-la'tion (ĕm'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Endeavor to equal or excel; rivalry. **2.** Jealous rivalry. *Obs.* — Syn. Contest, contention, strife. See COMPETITION.—

em'u-la-tive (ĕm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.*

em'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *aemulator.*] One who emulates.

em'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *aemulus.*] **1.** Ambitious to equal or excel another. **2.** Jealously rivaling; envious. *Obs.* — **em'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

e-mul'si-fy (ē-mŭl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To convert into an emulsion; form an emulsion with.

e-mul'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [from L. *emulgere*, *emulsum*, to milk out; *e* out + *mulgere* to milk.] A liquid preparation of the color and consistency of milk, or one in which minute particles, esp. of a liquid, remain in suspension as the fat globules do in milk. — **e-mul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

e-munc'to-ry (ē-mŭnk'tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *emunctorium* a pair of snuffers, fr. *emungere*, *emunctum*, to blow the nose, hence, to cleanse; *e* out + *mungere* to blow the nose.] Any organ or part of the body (as the kidneys, skin, etc.) which carries off waste. — *a.* Excretory.

en-. [F. *en-*, L. *in.*] A prefix signifying *in*, *into*, or sometimes a mere intensive; — generally *em-* before *p*, *b*, and *m*.

en- (ĕn-). A prefix from Greek *ἐν*, *in*, meaning *in*.

-en(-ĕn; -n). [AS. *-an.*] A suffix forming the plural of nouns, as in *oxen*, and in many words now obsolete or dialectic.

-en. [AS. *-en.*] The past-participle ending of many strong verbs; as in *broken*, *sunken*, *spoken*.

-en. [AS. *-en*; akin to Goth. *-eins*, L. *-inus*, Gr. *-ινος*.] An adjective suffix meaning *made of*.

-en. [AS. *-nian.*] A suffix meaning *to make*, *to render*.

en-a'ble (ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To make able; give (one) power, strength, or competency (to be or do something). **2.** To make possible.

Syn. ENABLE, EMPOWER. TO ENABLE is to provide with means or opportunity; to EMPOWER, to delegate power, or authority, to do something; as, his income *enabled* him to live in elegance; the letter *empowered* him to sell the horse.

en-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To make into an act or law; decree. **2.** To act; do. *Obs.* **3.** To act the part of; represent.

en-act'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enacting; state of being enacted. **2.** Thing enacted; law; decree; requirement.

en-ac'ture (-ăk'tŭr), *n.* Enactment; resolution. *Obs.*

en-al'la-ge (-ăl'ā-jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἐναλλαγή* exchange, deriv. of *ἐν* in + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] *Grammar.* A substitution, as of one part of speech for another, or of one gender, number, tense, etc., of the same word for another.

en-am'el (-ăm'ĕl), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [1st *en-* + OF. *esmaillier* to enamel, *esmail* enamel.] **1.** To lay enamel on; decorate with enamel. **2.** To variegate with colors as if with enamel. **3.** To form a glossy surface like enamel on. — *n.* **1.** A glassy composition, usually opaque, for coating the surface of metal, glass, or pottery. **2.** Any of various enamel-like varnishes, etc. **3.** Enameled ware. **4.** The very hard calcareous outer layer of the teeth. — **en-am'el-er, en-am'el-ler**, *n.*

en-am'or, en-am'our (-ăm'ẽr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *en-* (L. *in*) + *amour* love, L. *amor.*] To inflame with love; charm.

en-am'ored, en-am'oured (ĕn-ăm'ẽrd), *p. a.* Much in love; charmed. — Syn. See FOND.

en-cage' (-kāj'). Var. of INCAGE.

en-camp' (-kămp'), *v. t. & t.* To form, or form into, camp.

en-camp'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of encamping; state of being encamped. **2.** A camp.

en-car'nal-ize (-kär'năl-īz), *v. t.* To sensualize.

en-case' (-kās'). Var. of INCASE.

en-caus'tic (-kôs'tĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, deriv. of *ἐν* in + *καίειν* to burn.] *Fine Arts.* Prepared by heat; burned in; done by burning in. — *n.* The method of painting in heated wax or in any way in which heat is used to fix the colors; also, material so made.

en-cave' (-kāv'), *v. t.*; -CAVED' (-kāvd'); -CAV'ING (-kāv'-ĭng). To inclose in or as in a cave.

-ence. See -ANCE.

‖ **en'ceinte'** (ăN'sĂNt'; än-sānt'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *in* not + *cinctus*, p. p. of *cingere* to gird about.] Pregnant; with child.

‖ **en'ceinte'**, *n.* [F., fr. *enceindre* to gird about, L. *incingere*; *in* (intens.) + *cingere* to gird.] The line of works inclosing a fortified place; also, the place inclosed.

En-cel'a-dus (ĕn-sĕl'ā-dŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐγκέλαδος*.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the hundred-armed giants who fought the gods. Zeus killed him and buried him under Mt. Etna.

en-ceph'a-lon (ĕn-sĕf'ā-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*; *ἐν* in + *κεφαλή* head.] The brain. — **en'ce-phal'ic** (ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.*

en-chafe' (-chāf'), *v. t.* To chafe; excite. *Obs.*

en-chain' (-chān'), *v. t.* **1.** To bind with, or hold in, chains; fetter. **2.** To hold fast; confine. — **en-chain'ment.** *n.*

en-chant' (-chănt'), *v. t.* [F. *enchanter*, L. *incantare* to chant a magic formula against one, bewitch; *in* against + *cantare* to sing.] **1.** To act on by charms or sorcery; esp., to lay under a spell; bewitch. **2.** To delude; spellbind. *Obs.* **3.** To delight greatly; charm. — Syn. See CAPTIVATE. — **en-chant'er**, *n.* — **en-chant'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-chant'ress**, *n.*

en-chant'ment (-chănt'mĕnt), *n.* Act of enchanting; state of being enchanted; that which enchants. — Syn. Incantation, necromancy, magic, sorcery, witchcraft; spell, charm, fascination, witchery.

en-chase' (-chās'), *v. t.*; -CHASED' (-chāst'); -CHAS'ING (-chās'ĭng). [F. *enchâsser*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *châsse* frame, case, L. *capsa* box, case.] **1.** To surround with an ornamental casing, as a gem with gold; give a setting to. **2.** To ornament by embossing, inlaying, or engraving; chase. **3.** To incase; inclose.

en-cir'cle (-sûr'k'l), *v. t.*; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng) To circle, or form a circle, about; surround; move completely around.

en-clit'ic (-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός*, fr. *ἐγκλίνειν* to incline; *ἐν* in + *κλίνειν* to bend.] *Grammar.* Leaning or dependent (with reference to accent); — used of a word which, losing its own accent, is attached in pronunciation to a preceding word, as *que* in Lat. *hominesque*, *thee* in English *prithee*, etc. — *n.* An enclitic word or particle.

en-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [F. *enclos*, p. p. of *enclore* to enclose.] To incose. — **en-clo'sure** (-klō'zhŭr), *n.*

en-co'mi-ast (-kō'mĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστής*. See ENCOMIUM.] One who praises; a panegyrist; eulogist. — **en-co'mi-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), **en-co'mi-as'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

en-co'mi-um (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκώμιον* (a song) chanted in a Bacchic festival in praise of the god; *ἐν* in + *κῶμος* a revel.] Warm or high praise.

Syn. ENCOMIUM, EULOGY, PANEGYRIC imply more or less formal expression of praise. ENCOMIUM may apply to either persons or things; EULOGY implies warmer praise and (often) more studied form, esp. of persons. A PANEGYRIC is an elaborate public eulogy (often extravagant).

en-com'pass (-kŭm'păs), *v.t.* **1.** To encircle; surround. **2.** To circuit. *Rare.* **3.** To inclose; contain. **4.** To outwit. *Obs.* — Syn. Include, environ, invest. — **en-com'pass-ment**, *n.*

en'core' (ăn'kōr'; ăŋ-kōr'), *adv. & interj.* [F.] Once more; again; — used as a call for a repetition of a part of a play, concert, etc. — (*pron.* ĂN'kōr'; ăŋ'kōr), *n.* The demand for repetition, as by applause; also, the repetition.

en-core' (ăŋ-kōr'; ăŋ'kōr), *v. t.*; -CORED' (-kōrd'; ăŋ'-); -COR'ING. To call for a repetition of or from.

en-coun'ter (ĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *encontrer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *contre* against, L. *contra.*] To meet, esp. in opposition or with hostile intent. — *n.* **1.** A meeting face to face, esp. with hostile purpose; hence, a combat; battle. **2.** Behavior on meeting; address. *Obs.* — Syn. Rencounter, contest, conflict, fight, engagement, onset, attack.

en-cour'age (ĕn-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; — opposed to *discourage*. **2.** To give help or patronage to, as an industry; foster. — **Syn.** Embolden, inspirit, animate, hearten, incite, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate, instigate, countenance, promote, advance, forward, strengthen.

en-cour'age-ment (-ăj-n ĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of encouraging; state of being encouraged. **2.** That which encourages.

en-cour'ag-ing (-ă-jĭng), *p. a.* Giving hope; inspiriting; favoring. — **en-cour'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-crim'son (-krĭm'z'n), *v. t.* To make or dye crimson.

en-croach' (-krōch'), *v. i.* [OF. *encrochier* to seize; *en-* in + source of F. *croc* hook.] **1.** To enter gradually or by stealth into the rights of another; trespass; intrude. **2.** To advance beyond desirable or normal limits. — **Syn.** See TRESPASS. — **en-croach'er**, *n.* — **en-croach'ment**, *n.*

en-crust' (-krŭst'), *v. t.* To incrust.

en-cum'ber (-kŭm'bĕr), **in-cum'ber** (-ĭn-), *v. t.* **1.** To impede the motion or action of; embarrass. **2.** To render awkward, obstructive, or disagreeable, by superfluous parts, etc. **3.** To place a burden on, as a debt. — **Syn.** Load, oppress, overload, burden; embarrass, hinder, obstruct.

en-cum'brance (-brăns), **in-cum'brance** (ĭn-), *n.* **1.** That which encumbers. **2.** A dependent person; specif., a child. **3.** *Law.* A claim or lien on an estate.

-ency. See -ANCE.

en-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk) } *a.* [L. *encyclios* of a cir-
en-cyc'li-cal (-sĭk'lĭ-kăl; -sī'klĭ-) } cle, general, Gr. ἐγκύκλιος; ἐν in + κύκλος circle.] Sent to many places or persons; general. —*n.* An encyclical letter, esp. from the Pope.

en-cy'clo-pe'di-a } (-sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαι-
en-cy'clo-pæ'di-a } δεία, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, instruction in the circle of arts and sciences. See CYCLOPEDIA.] The circle of arts and sciences; a summary of knowledge; esp., a work in which the branches of learning are treated in separate articles. — **en-cy'clo-pe'dic, -pæ'dic** (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dĭk; -pĕd'ĭk), **en-cy'clo-pe'di-cal, -pæ'di-cal** (-pē'dĭ-kăl; -pĕd'ĭ-), *a.* — **en-cy'clo-pe'dist, -pæ'dist** (-pē'dĭst), *n.*

en-cyst' (-sĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To form, or inclose or become inclosed in, a cyst, or capsule. — **en-cyst'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

end (ĕnd), *v. t.* To put (corn, hay, etc.) into a barn, stack, or the like. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

end, *n.* [AS. *ende.*] **1.** A limit or boundary; esp., a limiting or extreme region or part. **2.** Extreme or last point or part; conclusion; termination; hence, issue; result; also, ultimate state. **3.** Death. **4.** The object aimed at in any effort; purpose; aim. **5.** That which is left; remnant; scrap. — **Syn.** See INTENTION. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bring or come to an end; finish. **2.** To form or be at the end of. **3.** To destroy; die. — **Syn.** See CLOSE.

end'–all', *n.* That which ends all.

en-dam'age (ĕn-dăm'ăj), *v. t.* To damage; harm; injure.

en-dan'ger (-dān'jĕr), *v. t.* To bring into danger; imperil.

en-dear' (-dēr'), *v. t.* **1.** To make dear in cost, value, etc. *Obs.* **2.** To make or hold dear, or beloved. **3.** To win the affection of. *Obs.* — **en-dear'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-dear'ment**, *n.*

en-deav'or } (-dĕv'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [fr. *en-* + F. *devoir* duty.]
en-deav'our } To strive to achieve or reach; try; attempt. —**Syn.** Strive, struggle, essay. See TRY. — *n.* A systematic or continuous attempt; an effort; a trial. — **Syn.** Essay, attempt; exertion. — **en-deav'or-er, -our-er**, *n.*

en-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* Also **en-dem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [fr. Gr., fr. ἐν in + δῆμος the people.] Peculiar to a district or particular locality, or class of persons; as, an *endemic* disease. — *n.* That which is endemic; endemic occurrence.

end'er, *n.* One that ends.

end'ing (ĕn'dĭng), *n.* [AS. *endung.*] **1.** Termination; conclusion; also, death. **2.** *Gram.* The final syllable or letter of a word, esp. when inflectional. — **Syn.** See TERMINATION.

en'dive (ĕn'dĭv; -dīv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *intibus* endive.] An herb related to chicory. Its leaves are used for salads.

end'less (ĕnd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without end or ends; boundless; of time, eternal; of space, infinite. **2.** Specif.: Continuous by reason of the ends being united; as, an *endless* chain. — **Syn.** Everlasting, interminable, perpetual, continual, unending, unlimited, undying, imperishable. See ETERNAL. — **end'less-ly**, *adv.* — **end'less-ness**, *n.*

end'long' (-lŏng'; 62), *adv.* **1.** Lengthwise. **2.** On end.

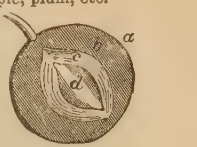
end'most (-mōst), *a.* Farthest; remotest.

en'do-. A combining form from Greek *ἔνδον within*, fr. *ἐν* in.

en'do-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. *καρδία* heart.] A serous membrane lining the heart cavities.

en'do-carp (ĕn'dō-kärp), *n.* [*endo-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] The inner layer of the pericarp, as in the apple, plum, etc.

en'do-derm (-dûrm), *n.* [*endo-* + *-derm.*] *Zoöl.* Membrane lining the greater part of the digestive tract. — **en'do-der'mal** (-dûr'măl), **en'do-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*



Section of a Plum. *a* Epicarp; *b* Sarcocarp; *c* Endocarp, or Stone; *d* Seed.

en'do-gen (ĕn'dō-jĕn), *n.* [*endo-* + *-gen.*] *Bot.* A plant of an obsolete class (*Endogenæ*) of seed plants including the monocotyledons, and so named on the incorrect supposition that the growth of the stem proceeds from within.

en-dog'e-nous (ĕn-dŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Biology.* **a** Developed internally; growing from within. **b** Designating formation of new cells or spores within the wall of the parent cell.

end'–or'gan, *n. Physiol.* An organ forming the terminus of a path of conduction for nervous excitations, esp. a peripheral terminus; as, the eye is the *end-organ* of sight.

en-dorse' (ĕn-dôrs'), *v. t.*; -DORSED' (-dôrst'); -DORS'ING. [fr. F. *endosser*, lit., to put on the back; *en-* (L. *in*) + *dos* back, L. *dorsum.*] To write on the back of; sanction, etc. See INDORSE. — **en-dors'a-ble, en-dorse'ment**, etc.

en'do-sperm (ĕn'dō-spûrm), *n.* [*endo-* + *-sperm.*] *Bot.* The nutritive tissue formed within the embryo sac in seed plants; — formerly called *albumen.*

en-dow' (ĕn-dou'), *v. t.* [OF. *endouer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *douer* to endow, L. *dotare.*] **1.** To furnish with a permanent fund or source of income for support. **2.** To furnish with a dower or dowry. **3.** To enrich or furnish with anything of the nature of a gift, as a quality or faculty. **Syn.** Invest, clothe. — ENDOW, ENDUE are often interchangeable. But ENDOW emphasizes the idea of that which is bestowed on one (often permanently) as a gift; ENDUE, the implication of something with which one is invested as a quality; as, a mind richly *endowed* by nature; work *endues* us with strength for enduring hardships.

en-dow'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of endowing. **2.** That which is settled on a person or an institution; property permanently devoted to any object. **3.** Natural capacity; talents; gifts; — usually in *pl.* — **Syn.** See GIFT.

en-due' (ĕn-dū'), *v. t*; -DUED' (-dūd'); -DU'ING. [See INDUE.] To invest; endow; indue. — **Syn.** See ENDOW.

en-dur'a-ble (-dūr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endured.

en-dur'ance (-ăns), *n.* State, quality, or act of enduring; as: **a** Lasting; continuance. **b** Sufferance of hardship or distress without being overcome.

en-dure' (-dūr'), *v. i.*; -DURED' (-dūrd'); -DUR'ING (-dūr'-ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *indurare* to harden; *in* + *durare* to harden, endure.] **1.** To continue in the same state without perishing; last. **2.** To remain firm, as under trial; to suffer or bear up patiently. — *v. t.* **1.** To remain firm under; sustain. **2.** To put up with; tolerate. **3.** To be compatible with; allow. — **Syn.** Abide, stand, brook, tolerate, suffer. See BEAR. — **en-dur'ing-ly**, *adv.*

end'ways' (ĕnd'wāz'), **end'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* **1.** On end; upright. **2.** With the end forward. **3.** Lengthwise.

En-dym'i-on (ĕn-dĭm'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐνδυμίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by the moon goddess, Selene, by whom he was thrown into a sleep that he might not know of her caresses. One story makes him a shepherd or hunter who was given eternal youth and unbroken slumber by Zeus, and to whom Selene descended nightly.

en'e-ma (ĕn'ē-mă; ē-nē'mă), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-măz), L. ENEMATA (ē-nĕm'ă-tă). [L., fr. Gr. ἔνεμα, fr. ἐνιέναι to send in.] *Med.* A liquid injected into the rectum.

en'e-my (ĕn'ē-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [OF. *enemi*, fr. L. *inimicus*; *in-* (negative) + *amicus* friend.] **1.** One hostile to another. **2.** A military foe.
Syn. Adversary, antagonist, opponent. — ENEMY, FOE imply hostility (often personal), and are now practically synonymous, *foe* being chiefly poetical or rhetorical.

en'er-get'ic (-ẽr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [see ENERGY.] **1.** Having energy or energies; active. **2.** Exhibiting energy; forcible; efficacious. — **Syn.** Potent, effective, strenuous. See VIGOROUS. — **en'er-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

en'er-gize (ĕn'ẽr-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'-ĭng). To put forth energy. — *v. t.* To impart energy to

en'er-gu'men (ĕn'ẽr-gū'mĕn), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐνεργούμενος possessed by an evil spirit.] A demoniac.

en'er-gy (ĕn'ẽr-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐνέργεια, fr. ἐνεργός active; *ἐν* in + *ἔργον* work.] **1.** Strength or vigor of expression. **2.** Internal or inherent power, as

of the mind; capacity of acting, or producing an effect. **3.** Power forcibly exerted; force of action. **4.** *Physics.* Capacity for performing work. — **Syn.** See POWER.

en'er-vate (ĕn'ĕr-vāt; ē-nûr'vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd; -vāt-ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *enervatus*, p. p. of *enervare*, fr. *enervis* nerveless, weak; *e* out + *nervus* nerve.] To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage. — **Syn.** Weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. See UNNERVE. — **en'er-va'tion** (ĕn'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* — **en'er-va'tor** (ĕn'ĕr-vā'tĕr), *n.*

e-ner'vate (ē-nûr'vāt), *a.* Enervated.

en-fee'ble (ĕn-fē'b'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To make feeble; weaken. — **en-fee'ble-ment**, *n.*

en-feoff' (-fĕf'), *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To invest with a fief or fee; invest with a freehold by feoffment **2.** To give in, or subject to, vassalage. — **en-feoff'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-fet'ter (-fĕt'ĕr), *v. t.* To bind in fetters; enchain.

en'fi-lade' (ĕn'fĭ-lād'), *n.* [F., fr. *enfiler* to thread, rake with shot; *en-* (L. *in*) + *fil* thread.] A firing along a trench, a line of troops, etc.; a raking fire. — *v. t.*; -LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); -LAD'ING. To rake, or be in a position to rake, with gun fire.

en-fold' (ĕn-fōld'), *v. t.* To enwrap; envelop. = INFOLD.

en-fold'en (ĕn-fōl'd'n), *p. a.* Enfolded. *Poetic.*

en-force' (-fōrs'; 57), *v. t.*; -FORCED' (-fōrst'); -FORC'ING (-fōr'sĭng). **1.** To force; compel. **2.** To make or gain by force. **3.** To drive by force. *Obs.* **4.** To give force to. **5.** To put in force or effect, as a law. **6.** To urge; ply hard. — **Syn.** See EXECUTE. — *n.* Force; power. *Obs.* — **en-force'a-ble**, *a.* — **en-force'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-fran'chise (-frăn'chīz; -chĭz), *v. t.*; -CHISED (-chīzd; -chĭzd); -CHIS-ING. [OF. *enfranchir*. See EN-, FRANCHISE.] **1.** To set free. **2.** To endow with a franchise; admit to citizenship. — **en-fran'chise-ment** (-chĭz-mĕnt), *n.*

en-free'dom (-frē'dŭm), *v. t.* To free. *Obs.*

en-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t.*; -GAGED' (-gājd'); -GAG'ING (-gāj'ĭng). [F. *engager*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *gage* pledge, pawn. See GAGE.] **1.** To deliver as a pledge. *Obs.* **2.** To put under pledge; pledge, as by a promise **3.** To betroth. **4.** To secure or bespeak (services, etc.). **5.** To win and attach; draw. **6.** To employ the attention and efforts of; as, to *engage* one in conversation. **7.** To entangle; involve. *Archaic.* **8.** To enter into contest with; also, to join or interlock (weapons). **9.** *Machinery.* To come into gear with; interlock with. — *v. i.* **1.** To promise or pledge one's self; warrant. **2.** To embark in a business; involve one's self. **3.** To enter into conflict. **4.** *Machinery.* To interlock and interact. — **Syn.** See PROMISE.

en-gaged' (ĕn-gājd'), *p. a.* **1.** Occupied; employed. **2.** Pledged; esp., betrothed. **3.** Involved, esp., in a hostile encounter. **4.** *Arch.* Partly embedded or bonded in, as a column in a wall.

en-gage'ment (-gāj'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of engaging; state of being engaged; as: **a** Betrothal. **b** Hostile encounter. **c** *Machinery.* State of being in gear. **2.** That which engages, as an occupation, obligation, enterprise, etc. **3.** A promise to be present at a specified time and place; appointment. **4.** *pl.* Pecuniary liabilities. **5.** Employment, esp. for a stated time. — **Syn.** See BATTLE.

en-gag'ing (-gāj'ĭng), *p. a.* Tending to draw the attention or affections; attractive. — **en-gag'ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-gen'der (-jĕn'dĕr), *v. t.* [F. *engendrer*, L. *ingenerare*; *in* + *generare* to beget.] **1.** To beget. **2.** To bear; bring forth. — **Syn.** Breed, generate, procreate, propagate; occasion, cause, excite. — *v. i.* To assume form; be produced.

en-gild' (-gĭld'), *v. t.* To gild; to make splendent.

en'gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* [F. *engin* skill, machine, engine, L. *ingenium* natural capacity, invention; *in* + root of *gignere* to produce.] **1.** (*In this sense pronounced* ĕn-jīn'.) Natural capacity; ability. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Any device, agent, means, or method. *Archaic.* **3.** Any mechanical instrument; specif., an instrument of war (esp. a piece of artillery) or of torture. **4.** Any of numerous machines for converting a physical force, as heat, into mechanical power. **5.** Specif., a locomotive engine, as used on railroads.

en'gi-neer' (-jĭ-nēr'), *n.* **1.** One skilled in engineering. **2.** One who manages a stationary or locomotive engine. **3.** One of a corps of men in the army or navy who perform engineering work, as in building forts, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To lay out or manage as an engineer. **2.** To guide the course of; manage. — *v. i.* To do the work of an engineer.

en'gi-neer'ing, *n.* The art of managing engines; now usually, the art and science by which the mechanical properties of matter are utilized in structures and machines.

en'gine-ry (ĕn'jĭn-rĭ), *n.* Engines or machines in general.

en'gin-er. Obs. var. of ENGINEER.

en-gird' (ĕn-gûrd'), *v. t.* To gird; encompass.

Eng'land-er (ĭŋ'glăn-dĕr), *n.* An Englishman.

Eng'lish (ĭŋ'glĭsh), *a.* [AS. *Englisc*, fr. *Engle, Angle*, Engles, Angles, a tribe of Germans from the southeast of Schleswig, in Germany, who settled in Britain and gave it the name of *England*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, England or its inhabitants or citizens. **2.** In, or belonging to, the English language. — *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of England. **2.** The language of the English, and of the people of the United States and most of the British colonies. It is commonly divided by periods into *Anglo-Saxon*, or *Old English* (about 450–1150), *Middle English* (about 1150–1550), and *Modern English* (from about 1550). **3.** *Printing.* See TYPE. — *v. t.* To translate into English; hence, formerly, to interpret or set forth plainly.

Eng'lish-er (-ĕr), *n.* An Englishman.

Eng'lish-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native-born or a naturalized citizen of England.

en-glut' (ĕn-glŭt'), *v. t.* [F. *engloutir*, L. *ingluttire*. See 1st EN-; 1st GLUT.] To swallow or gulp down. *Archaic.*

en-gorge' (-gôrj'), *v. t.*; -GORGED' (-gôrjd'); GORG'ING (-gôr'jĭng). [F. *engorger* to cram, OF. also to devour, gorge. See GORGE, *n.*] **1.** To gorge; glut. **2.** To swallow greedily; devour. **3.** To congest. — *v. i.* To feed voraciously.

en-gorge'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of glutting. **2.** An overfullness of bodily vessels; congestion.

en-graft' (-grăft'), *v. t.* To graft; ingraft.

en-grail' (-grāl'), *v. t.* [F. *engrêler*.] To ornament, esp. with a pattern indented on the edge.

en-grain' (-grān'), *v. t.* [ME. *engreynen* to dye scarlet, OF. *en graine*, fr. *graine* seed, kermes; confused with E. *grain* texture.] **1.** To dye in grain. = INGRAIN. **2.** To incorporate with the grain, or texture (of); infuse deeply.

en-grave' (-grāv'), *v. t.*; -GRAVED' (-grāvd'); -GRAV'ING (-grāv'ĭng); also, *p. p.* -GRAV'EN (-grāv'n). [1st *en-* + *grave* to carve.] **1.** To carve figures, letters, or devices on; mark with incisions. **2.** To form by incisions, as on wood, stone, or metal, esp. for printing. **3.** To impress deeply; infix, as if with a graver. — **en-grav'er** (-grāv'ĕr), *n.*

en-grav'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or art of producing on hard material incised or raised figures, esp. on metal or wood. **2.** An engraved plate or block. **3.** An impression from an engraving, as an engraved plate; a print.

en-gross' (-grōs'), *v. t.* [F. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gros* gross, *grosse*, n., an engrossed document, writing in large letters. See GROSS.] **1.** To copy or write in a large hand; to write a fair copy of, as of a decree. **2.** To buy up (commodities) so as to control the market. **3.** Hence, to concentrate in one's possession; take the whole of; absorb; monopolize. — **en-gross'er**, *n.* — **en-gross'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-gulf' (-gŭlf'), *v. t.* To swallow up as in a gulf; plunge into or as into a gulf. — **Syn.** Engross, absorb.

en-hance' (-hăns'), *v. t. & i.*; -HANCED' (-hânst'); -HANC'ING (-hăn'sĭng). [fr. AF., fr. OF. *enhalcier, enhaucier*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *haucier* to lift, L. *altus* high.] To advance, augment, or elevate; heighten; intensify. — **Syn.** See RAISE. — **en-hance'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

E'nid (ē'nĭd), *n.* The unjustly suspected but faithful and patient wife of Geraint, a knight of the Round Table.

e-nig'ma (ē-nĭg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. αἴνιγμα, fr. *αἰνίσσεσθαι* to speak darkly, αἶνος tale, fable.] **1.** An obscure or inexplicable saying; riddle. **2.** Anything inexplicable; puzzle. — **e'nig-mat'ic** (ē'nĭg-măt'ĭk; ĕn'ĭg-), **e'nig-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **e'nig-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. ENIGMA, RIDDLE, CONUNDRUM. An ENIGMA hides its meaning under obscure or ambiguous allusions; a RIDDLE commonly involves paradoxical or contradictory statements, and is definitely proposed to be guessed; a CONUNDRUM is properly a riddle depending on a play on words. Fig., *enigma* suggests something inexplicable; *riddle*, something which mystifies or puzzles, esp. by its contradictions; *conundrum*, (often) a puzzle scarcely worth the guessing; as, Emerson is sometimes *enigmatical*; "Man . . . the . . . *riddle* of the world;" metaphysical *conundrums*.

en-join' (ĕn-join'), *v. t.* [F. *enjoindre*, L. *injungere* to join into, charge; *in* in, on + *jungere* to join.] **1.** To command; charge. **2.** To forbid; prohibit. — **Syn.** See COMMAND.

en-joy' (-joi'), *v. t.* [OF. *enjoir* to enjoy; *en-* (L. *in*) + *joir* to enjoy, L. *gaudere*.] **1.** To take pleasure in; feel or perceive with pleasure. **2.** To have and use with satisfaction. — **en-joy'a-ble**, *a.* — **en-joy'a-bly**, *adv.* — **en-joy'er**, *n.*

en-joy'ment (ĕn-joi'mĕnt), *n.* Act or state of enjoying anything; that which gives pleasure. — **Syn.** Satisfaction, gratification, fruition, happiness, felicity, delight. See PLEASURE.

en-kin'dle (-kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle.

en-lace' (-lās'), *v. t.* **1.** To bind, encircle, or cover, with lace; lace; encircle; enfold. **2.** To entangle; entwine.

en-large' (-lärj'), *v. t. & i.*; -LARGED' (-lärjd'); -LARG'ING (-lär'jĭng). [OF. *enlargier*; *en-* (L. *in*) + F. *large* wide. See LARGE.] To increase in quantity, capacity, dimensions, or extent; extend in limits of space or time; dilate; expand. — **Syn.** Expand, spread, magnify. See INCREASE.

en-large'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of enlarging; state of being enlarged; esp., increase in material extent or expansion of mental powers. **2.** That which enlarges or is enlarged; *Photog.*, an enlarged photograph.

en-light'en (-līt'n), *v. t.* **1.** To supply with light; light. *Archaic.* **2.** To shed the light of truth and knowledge upon; to instruct; also, to supply with spiritual light; to give insight to. — **en-light'en-er**, *n.* — **en-light'en-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-link' (-lĭngk'), *v. t.* To chain or link together.

en-list' (-lĭst'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To enter on a list; enroll. **2.** To engage for military or naval service. **3.** To support and aid, as if enrolled to do so. — **en-list'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-liv'en (-līv'n), *v. t.* [1st *en-* + *live*, a., or *life*, n.] **1.** To give life, action, or motion to; excite; quicken. **2.** To give spirit or vivacity to; animate. — **Syn.** Rouse, inspire, cheer, exhilarate, inspirit, invigorate. — **en-liv'en-er**, *n.*

en-mesh' (-mĕsh'), *v. t.* To entangle in or as in meshes.

en'mi-ty (ĕn'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *enemistié*, *enemisté*. See ENEMY.] Quality or state of being hostile; hatred; ill will; animosity. — **Syn.** See HOSTILITY.

en-no'ble (ĕ-nō'b'l; ĕn-nō'-), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To make noble; elevate; dignify. **2.** To raise to the nobility. — **Syn.** Raise, exalt. — **en-no'ble-ment**, *n.*

en'nui' (än'nwē'; än-nwē'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *in odio* in hatred.] A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction arising from satiety; tedium. — (än-nwē'), *v. t.*; -NUIED' (-nwēd'); -NUY'ING (-nwē'ĭng). To afflict with ennui; bore.

E'noch (ē'nŭk), *n.* [Heb. *Khanōk*, through L. *Henoch*, or Gr. Ἐνώχ.] In the Bible: **1.** A patriarch said to have "walked with God." See *Gen.* v. 24. **2.** A son of Cain.

e-nor'mi-ty (ĕ-nôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *enormitas*, fr. *enormis* enormous. See ENORMOUS.] **1.** State or quality of exceeding a measure or rule, or of being immoderate or outrageous; monstrousness. **2.** That which is enormous; esp., an atrocious offense or crime.

Syn. ENORMITY, ENORMOUSNESS. ENORMITY applies to abnormal or monstrous wickedness; ENORMOUSNESS, to vast or excessive size or amount.

e-nor'mous (-mŭs), *a.* [L. *enormis*; *e* out + *norma* rule.] **1.** Exceeding the usual rule, norm, or measure; monstrous. **2.** Greatly exceeding the usual size, number, or degree; immense. — **e-nor'mous-ly**, *adv.* — **e-nor'mous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Prodigious, stupendous, gigantic, colossal, excessive. — ENORMOUS, IMMENSE, HUGE, VAST. That is ENORMOUS which is excessive, abnormal, or inordinate in size or degree; that is IMMENSE which exceeds ordinary measurements or standards; as, *enormous* strength, wickedness; *immense* height, sea. HUGE commonly suggests bulk; VAST, extent.

E'nos (ē'nŭs), *n.* [Heb. *Enōsh*, through L. *Enos* or Gr. Ἐνώς.] In the Bible, the son of Seth, said to have lived 905 years. See *Gen.* v. 9.

e-nough' (ĕ-nŭf'), *a.* [AS. *genōh*, *genōg*, a. & adv.] Satisfying desire; giving content; adequate; sufficient. — **Syn.** Satisfactory, ample. See ADEQUATE. — *adv.* In a degree or quantity that satisfies; sufficiently; hence, tolerably. — *interj.* Short for *it is enough*, denoting sufficiency. — *n.* A sufficiency; an adequate quantity.

e-nounce' (ĕ-nouns'), *v. t.*; E-NOUNCED' (-nounst'); E-NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [F. *énoncer*, L. *enuntiare*; *e* out + *nuntiare* to announce, *nuntius* messenger.] **1.** To set forth, as an argument; state formally. **2.** To utter; pronounce.

e-now' (ĕ-nou'), *a. & adv.* Enough. *Archaic or Poetic.*

en-quire' (ĕn-kwīr'), **en-quir'y**, etc. Vars. of INQUIRE, etc.

en-rage' (-rāj'), *v. t.*; -RAGED' (-rājd'); RAG'ING (-rāj'ĭng). To fill with rage; infuriate; madden.

en-rapt' (-răpt'), *p. a.* Thrown into ecstasy; rapt.

en-rap'ture (-răp'tūr), *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING. To transport or delight beyond measure; enravish.

en-rav'ish (-răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* To enrapture.

en-reg'is-ter (-rĕj'ĭs-tĕr), *v. t.* To register; enroll.

en-rich' (ĕn-rĭch'), *v. t.* **1.** To make rich or richer. **2.** To ornament; adorn. **3.** To fertilize. — **en-rich'ment**, *n.*

en-ridge' (-rĭj'), *v. t.* To form into ridges.

en-ring' (-rĭng'), *v. t.* To encircle.

en-robe' (-rōb'), *v. t.* To invest or adorn with a robe; attire.

en-roll', en-rol' (-rōl'), *v. t.*; -ROLLED' (-rōld'); -ROLL'ING. **1.** To insert in a roll, list, or catalogue; hence, to record; also, reflexively, to enlist. **2.** To engross (a document, etc.).

en-roll'ment, en-rol'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enrolling; registration. **2.** A writing in which anything is enrolled.

en-root' (-rōōt'), *v. t.* To fix by the root; implant deep.

‖ **en' route'** (än' rōōt'). [F.] On the way or road.

en-sam'ple (ĕn-săm'p'l), *n.* [OF. *ensample*, for *essample*. See EXAMPLE.] An example; pattern. *Archaic.*

en-san'guine (-săn'gwĭn), *v. t.*; -GUINED (-gwĭnd); -GUIN-ING. To stain or cover with blood.

en-sconce' (-skŏns'), *v. t.*; -SCONCED' (-skŏnst'); -SCONC'-ING (-skŏn'sĭng). **1.** To shelter, as with a fort; conceal. **2.** To establish or settle snugly.

en-seal' (-sēl'), *v. t.* To seal up.

en-seam' (-sēm'), *v. t.* [OF. *ensaïmer*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *saïm*, *saim*, grease.] To cover with grease. *Obs.*

‖ **en'sem'ble** (än'sän'b'l), *n.* [F.] The whole; all the parts taken together, as in music; also, the total or general effect, as of a musical performance.

en-shel'ter (ĕn-shĕl'tĕr), *v. t.* To shelter. *Obs.*

en-shield' (-shēld'), *a.* Shielded. *Obs. & R.*

en-shrine' (-shrīn'), *v. t.*; -SHRINED' (-shrīnd'); -SHRIN'ING (-shrīn'ĭng). To inclose in a shrine; hence, to preserve or cherish as sacred. — **en-shrine'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-shroud' (-shroud'), *v. t.* To shroud.

en'si-form (ĕn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ensis* sword + *-form*.] Sword-shaped, as a leaf.

en'sign (-sĭn), *n.* [F. *enseigne*, L. *insignia*, neut. pl. of *insignis* distinguished; *in* + *signum* mark, sign.] **1.** A flag; banner; esp., the national flag, or a banner indicating nationality. **2.** A signal displayed like a standard, to give notice. **3.** Sign; badge of office, rank, or power. **4.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** In the British army, prior to 1871, the standard bearer of a company or regiment. **b** A commissioned officer in the United States navy, corresponding to second lieutenant in the army. See NAVY. — **en'sign-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* — **en'sign-ship**, *n.*

Ensiform equitant Leaves of Iris.

en'si-lage (-sĭ-lāj), *n.* [F.] Preservation of green fodder (as cornstalks) by compressing it in a silo; fodder thus preserved; silage.

en-sile' (ĕn-sīl'; ĕn'sĭl), *v. t.*; -SILED' (-sīld'; ĕn'-); -SIL'ING (-sĭl'ĭng; ĕn'-). [F. *ensiler*. See SILO.] To store (green fodder) in a silo.

en-sky' (ĕn-skī'), *v. t.* To place in the sky. *R.*

en-slave' (ĕn-slāv'), *v. t.*; -SLAVED' (-slāvd'); -SLAV'ING. To make a slave or slaves of. — **en-slave'ment**, *n.*

en-snare' (-snâr'), *v. t.* To catch in a snare. See INSNARE.

en-sor'cell, en-sor'cel (-sôr'sĕl), *v. t.* [F. *ensorceler*. See SORCERY.] To bewitch; enchant. *Archaic.*

en-sphere' (-sfēr'), *v. t.* To place in a sphere; encircle.

en-steep' (-stēp'), *v. t.* To immerse. *Obs.*

en-sue' (-sū'), *v. t. & i.*; -SUED' (-sūd'); -SU'ING. [OF. *ensivre*, L. *insequi*; *in* in, on + *sequi* to pursue.] To follow; pursue; come as a consequence. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW.

en-sure' (-shōōr'), *v. t.* [AF. *ensurer*.] = INSURE.

en-swathe' (-swāth'), **in-swathe'** (In-), *v. t.* To swathe.

en-tab'la-ture (ĕn-tăb'lă-tūr), *n.* [OF., deriv. fr. L. *in* in + *tabula* board.] *Arch.* The wall resting on the capitals of the columns and consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice; the analogous part in post-and-lintel construction.

en-tail' (-tāl'), *v. t.* [1st *en-* + *tail* limitation.] **1.** To settle, as lands, inalienably on a person and his descendants. **2.** To impose or carry as a necessary accompaniment or result. — *n.* An entailing; something, as an estate, entailed; also, the rule by which the descent is fixed.

en-tame' (-tām'), *v. t.* To make tame.

en-tan'gle (-tăng'g'l), *v. t.* **1.** To tangle. **2.** To involve; insnare; hence, to perplex; bewilder. — **en-tan'gle-ment**, *n.*

en'ter (ĕn'tĕr), *v. i.* [F. *entrer*, fr. L. *intrare*.] **1.** To go or come in, to a place or a condition; make or effect an entrance. **2.** To penetrate mentally; consider attentively; treat fully, as in discussion; — with *into*. **3.** To make a beginning; engage; start; as, to *enter* into business; also, to get admission or to be admitted; as, to *enter* into

society. **4.** To make one's self a party; — with *into;* as, to *enter* into a treaty. **5.** To form a constituent part; become a part or partaker. — *v. t.* **1.** To come or go into; penetrate; of time, to pass within the limits of; as, to *enter* a new era. **2.** To make a beginning in; take up; begin. **3.** To become a member of; join. **4.** To cause to go (into), or to be received (into) or admitted; put in; insert. **5.** To inscribe; enroll; record. **6.** *Law.* To place in regular form before the court, usually in writing. **7.** To make report of (a vessel or her cargo) at the customhouse.

en-ter'ic (ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντερικός.*] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the alimentary canal; intestinal.

en'ter-prise (ĕn'tẽr-prīz), *n.* [F. *entreprise,* fr. *entreprendre* to undertake; *entre* between (L. *inter*) + *prendre* to take.] **1.** That which is, or is to be, undertaken; project; esp., a bold or arduous attempt. **2.** Willingness or eagerness to engage in what requires boldness, energy, etc. Syn. Undertaking, venture, essay. ENTERPRISE, EMPRISE. ENTERPRISE is the general term; EMPRISE is poetical or elevated, and suggests high or chivalrous essay or adventure. — *v. t. & i.* To undertake; venture. *Obs.*

en'ter-pris'ing (-prīz'ĭng), *p. a.* Having a disposition for enterprise; characterized by enterprise.

en'ter-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *entretenir; entre* between (L. *inter*) + *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.*] **1.** To keep up, as a correspondence. *Archaic.* **2.** To take or keep in one's service; harbor. *Obs.* **3.** To give hospitable reception or maintenance to. **4.** To receive. *Obs.* **5.** To receive and take into consideration; admit, as a proposal. **6.** To keep in the mind; harbor, as a grudge. **7.** To occupy or engage. *Obs.* **8.** To engage the attention of agreeably; amuse. — Syn. See AMUSE. — *v. i.* To receive, or provide entertainment for, guests. — **en'ter-tain'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

en'ter-tain'ing, *p. a.* Affording entertainment; amusing; pleasing. — **en'ter-tain'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en'ter-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of entertaining; reception; esp., act of receiving as host; hospitable reception or provision for wants. **2.** State of being entertained; esp., *Obs.,* state of being in service; also, maintenance in service; pay. **3.** That which entertains, or diverts, or that with which one is entertained. — Syn. Amusement, diversion, recreation, pastime, sport; feast, banquet, repast.

en-thrall', en-thral' (ĕn-thrôl'), *v. t.;* -THRALLED' (-thrôld'); -THRALL'ING. **1.** To hold in thrall, or reduce to thralldom; enslave. **2.** To charm; hold spellbound. — **en-thrall'ment, en-thral'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* To seat on or as on a throne; to invest with sovereignty. — **en-throne'ment** (-mĕnt), *n*

en-thu'si-asm (-thū'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός,* fr. *ἐνθουσιάζειν* to be inspired by the god, *ἐνθεος, ἔνθους,* inspired. See 2d EN-, THEISM.] **1.** Divine possession or inspiration. **2.** Impassioned emotion; exaltation of soul. **3.** Strong excitement on behalf of a cause or a subject; fervor. — **en-thu'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), **en-thu'si-as'ti-cal** (-ăs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.* [siasm.]

en-thu'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* One moved or actuated by enthu-

Syn. ENTHUSIAST, FANATIC, ZEALOT, BIGOT. An ENTHUSIAST is a person of keen and ardent interests; the term sometimes implies a subordination of judgment to enthusiasm; as, the dreams of an *enthusiast.* A FANATIC is an extreme or unreasonable enthusiast, esp. in matters of religious belief or opinion; as, he is a *fanatic* in his zeal. A ZEALOT is a fanatical devotee or partisan. A BIGOT is obstinately, often blindly, devoted to his own (esp. religious) beliefs or opinions; as compared with *fanatic* and *zealot, bigot* implies dogged intolerance rather than misguided zeal.

en-tice' (-tīs'), *v. t.;* -TICED' (-tĭst'); -TIC'ING (-tĭs'ĭng). [OF. *enticier; en-* (L. *in*) + L. *titio* firebrand.] To draw on by exciting hope or desire; lure; allure. — Syn. Coax, decoy, inveigle. See ALLURE. — **en-tic'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-tice'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enticing; state of being enticed. **2.** That which entices. — Syn. Allurement, attraction, temptation, seduction, inveiglement.

en-tire' (-tīr'), *a.* [F. *entier,* L. *integer* entire, lit., untouched.] **1.** Complete in all parts; whole; full and perfect. **2.** Complete in one piece; continuous; one and undivided; having a margin not broken by teeth or serration. *Now Chiefly Bot.* **3.** Without mixture or alloy; unqualified. — Syn. Total, perfect. See WHOLE. — *n.* Entirety; the whole. — **en-tire'ly,** *adv.* — **en-tire'ness,** *n.*

en-tire'ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being entire; completeness; also, that which is entire; the whole.

en-ti'tle (ĕn-tī'tl), *v. t.;* -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). **1.** To give a title to; hence, to dignify by an honorary designation; style; call. **2.** To give a right or title to; qualify for; as, an officer's knowledge *entitles* him to command. — Syn. Name, designate; empower, enable.

en'ti-ty (ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *entitas,* fr. *ens, entis,* thing, prop., p. pr. of *esse* to be.] A real being, whether in thought or in fact; essence; existence.

en-toil' (ĕn-toil'), *v. t.* To bring into toils; insnare.

en-tomb' (-tōōm'), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb; bury.

en'to-mol'o-gy (ĕn'tŏ-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *ἔντομον* insect (because nearly cut in two, *ἔντομος* cut in; *ἐν* in + *τέμνειν* to cut) + *-logy.*] Zoölogy that treats of insects. — **en'to-mo-log'ic** (-mŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **en'to-mo-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **en'to-mol'o-gist** (-mŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

‖ **en'tou'rage'** (ăn'tōō'rȧzh'), *n.* [F.] Surroundings; esp., collectively, one's attendants or associates.

en'to-zo'a (ĕn'tŏ-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* EN'TO-ZO'ŌN (-ŏn). Internal parasites collectively; esp., the intestinal worms.

‖ **en'tr'acte'** (ăn'trȧkt'), *n.* [F.] The interval, or a dance, piece of music, or interlude, between two acts of a play.

en'trails (ĕn'trālz), *n. pl.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *interaneum* intestine, *interaneus* inward, *inter* within.] Viscera; intestines.

en'trance (-trăns), *n.* [OF., fr. *entrer* to enter. See ENTER.] **1.** Act of entering; ingress; hence, accession, initiation, or début. **2.** Beginning. **3.** Means or place for entering, as a door. **4.** Power or permission to enter; entrée.

en-trance' (ĕn-trȧns'), *v. t.;* -TRANCED' (-trȧnst'); -TRANC'ING (-trȧn'sĭng). **1.** To put into a trance. **2.** To ravish with delight or wonder; enrapture. — **en-tranc'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en'trant (ĕn'trănt), *n.* One that enters; beginner.

en-trap' (ĕn-trăp'), *v. t.* To catch in or as in a trap; insnare. — Syn. Inveigle, tangle, decoy, entangle.

en-treas'ure (-trĕzh'ūr), *v. t.* To store in a treasury.

en-treat' (-trēt'), *v. t.* [OF. *entraitier* to treat of; *en-* (L. *in*) + *traitier* to treat.] **1.** To treat; deal with; use. *Obs.* **2.** To ask earnestly; beseech. **3.** To prevail on by solicitation. *Obs.* — Syn. See BEG. — *v. i.* To make entreaty; plead. — **en-treat'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **en-treat'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-treat'y (-trēt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TREATIES (-ĭz). Act of entreating; urgent prayer or request; earnest petition. — Syn. Suit, supplication, importunity.

en'trée' (ăn'trā'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Entrance. **2.** *Cookery.* In English usage, a side dish, served with a joint or between courses.

en-trench' (ĕn-trĕnch'). Var. of INTRENCH.

‖ **en'tre-pôt'** (ăn'tr'-pō'), *n.* [F.] A warehouse; also, a mart or place where merchandise is deposited.

en-trust' (ĕn-trŭst'). Var. of INTRUST.

en'try (ĕn'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *entrée,* fr. *entrer* to enter. See ENTER.] **1.** Act of entering; entrance; beginning or first attempt. **2.** Act of making or entering a record, or an item entered. **3.** That by which entrance is made; a vestibule, adit, hallway, or the like. **4.** *Law.* The actual taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on them. **5.** The exhibition or depositing by a ship's officer of the required papers, at the customhouse, to procure license to land goods.

en-twine' (ĕn-twīn'), **in-twine'** (ĭn-), *v. t. & i.;* -TWINED' (-twīnd'); -TWIN'ING. To twine together or round.

en-twist' (ĕn-twĭst'), **in-twist'** (ĭn-), *v. t.* To entwine.

e-nu'cle-ate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *enucleatus,* p. p. of *enucleare* to enucleate; *e* out + *nucleus* kernel.] **1.** To bring or peel out, as a kernel, from an enveloping cover. **2.** To bring to light; explain.

e-nu'mer-ate (-mĕr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *enumeratus,* p. p. of *enumerare* to enumerate; *e* out + *numerare* to count.] To tell by numbers; number; count; hence, to mention one by one; name over. — Syn. Reckon, compute, calculate, estimate; recount, relate, rehearse, recapitulate; detail. — **e-nu'mer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **e-nu'mer-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* — **e-nu'mer-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

e-nun'ci-ate (ē-nŭn'shĭ-āt; -sĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *enuntiatus, -ciatus,* p. p. of *enuntiare, -ciare.* See ENOUNCE.] **1.** To make a formal statement of; announce; declare. **2.** To utter articulately; pronounce. — **e-nun'ci-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* — **e-nun'ci-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*

e-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-), *n.* **1.** Act or mode of enunciating. **2.** Thing enunciated; announcement.

en-vei'gle (ĕn-vē'g'l). Obs. var. of INVEIGLE.

en-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *en-* (L. *in*) + *voloper, voleper,* envelop, wrap.] To put a covering about; wrap up or in.

en've-lope (ĕn'vĕ-lōp ; än'vĕ-lōp) } *n.* [F. *enveloppe.*] That
en-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp ; ĕn'vĕ-lōp) } which envelops, surrounds, or wraps ; a wrapper ; cover ; esp., the wrapper of a document, as of a letter.

en-vel'op-ment (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enveloping ; state of being enveloped ; also, an envelope.

en-ven'om (-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* To taint with venom ; poison.

en'vi-a-ble (ĕn'vĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite envy.

en'vi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Spiteful. *Obs.* **2.** Feeling, or actuated by, envy; maliciously grudging ; — with *of*, *at*, or *against*. **3**† Emulous. *Obs. or Poetic.* — **en'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Suspicious, distrustful. — ENVIOUS, JEALOUS. One is ENVIOUS who discontentedly desires or covets the good fortune or attainments of others ; one is JEALOUS who suspects and resents the diversion to another (esp. to one regarded as a rival) of what one loves or prizes as one's own.

en-vi'ron (ĕn-vī'rŭn), *v. t.* [F. *environner*, fr. *environ* about; *en-* (L. *in*) + OF. *viron* circuit.] To form the environment of ; surround; encompass ; encircle ; involve ; envelop.

en-vi'ron-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of environing. **2.** That which environs ; the surrounding conditions, influences, or forces. — **en-vi'ron-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

en-vi'rons (ĕn-vī'rŭnz ; ĕn'vĭ-rŏnz), *n. pl.* [F.] The parts or places which surround another place ; suburbs.

en-vis'age (ĕn-vĭz'ăj), *v. t.* ; -AGED (-ăjd) ; -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [F. *envisager*. See 1st EN-; VISAGE.] **1.** To confront; face. **2.** To apprehend ; contemplate ; see mentally ; visualize.

en'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* [F. *envoyé* envoy, fr. *envoyer* to send; *en-* (L. *in*) + *voie* way, L. *via*.] **1.** One dispatched on an errand or mission; a messenger. **2.** [F. *envoi*.] A postscript to a poem, essay, or book ; esp., a short stanza concluding certain fixed metrical forms, as to point a moral.

en'vy (ĕn'vĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [F. *envie*, L. *invidia*, fr. *invidus* envious ; *in* against + *videre* to see.] **1.** Malice ; spite. *Obs.* **2.** Chagrin or discontent at another's excellence or good fortune ; malicious grudging. **3.** An object of envious notice or feeling. — *v. t.* ; -VIED (-vĭd) ; -VY-ING. **1.** To feel envy at or towards ; be envious of. **2.** To feel envy on account of ; begrudge. **3.** To long after ; covet. **Syn.** ENVY, COVET, GRUDGE. To ENVY is to be discontented at another's possessing what one would like for one's self ; to COVET is to long inordinately to have as one's own what belongs to another ; to GRUDGE is to grant unwillingly or to acquiesce in reluctantly.
— *v. i.* **1.** To be filled with envious feelings. **2.** To show malice or ill will ; rail. *Obs.* — **en'vy-ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-wheel' (ĕn-hwēl'), *v. t.* To encircle. *Obs.*

en-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind about; encircle.

en-womb' (-wōōm'), *v. t.* **1.** To make pregnant. *Obs.* **2.** To bury, hide, or contain, as in a womb.

en-wrap' (-răp'). Var. of INWRAP.

E-ny'o (ē-nī'ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐνυώ.] See GRÆÆ.

en'zyme (ĕn'zīm), *n.* [LGr. ἔνζυμος leavened ; Gr. ἐν in + ζύμη leaven.] Any of a number of complex organic substances as diastase, pepsin, etc., capable of transforming by catalytic action some other compound ; a soluble ferment.

E'o-cene (ē'ō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. ἠώς dawn + καινός recent.] Pertaining to or designating the earliest principal subdivision of the Tertiary period or system in geology.

E-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-ăn). Var. of ÆOLIAN.

e'on (ē'ŏn), **æ'on** (ē'ŏn), *n.* [see ÆON.] A period of existence ; age ; esp., an immeasurable space of time ; eternity.

E'os (ē'ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἠώς.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of dawn, corresponding to the Roman *Aurora*.

e'pact (ē'păkt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. ἐπακτός added, ἐπάγειν to bring in.] In chronology, the period which must be added to harmonize the lunar with the solar calendar.

ep'au-let } (ĕp'ô-lĕt), *n.* [F. *épaulette*,
ep'au-lette } dim. of *épaule* shoulder, fr. L. *spatula*. See SPATULA.] A shoulder ornament worn on uniforms, chiefly by military and naval officers.

Epaulet.

‖ **é'pau'lière'** (ā'pō'lyâr'), *n.* [F.] *Armor.* A shoulder piece. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

e-pergne' (ē-pûrn' ; ā'pĕrn'), *n.* [F. *épargne* a saving, a treasury.] A centerpiece, usually of several dishes, for table ornament.

e'phah, e'pha (ē'fä), *n.* [Heb. *ēphāh.*] A Hebrew dry measure equal to a little more than a bushel.

e-phem'er-a (ē-fĕm'ĕr-ä), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -ERÆ (-ē), E. -ERAS (-äz). [Gr. ἐφήμερον a day fly, ἐφήμερος daily ; ἐπί over + ἡμέρα day.] Any of various very short-lived, delicate insects (family *Ephemeridæ*) ; hence, anything very short-lived.

e-phem'er-al (ē-fĕm'ĕr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Beginning and ending in a day ; diurnal. **2.** Short-lived ; continuing for a short time only. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — **e-phem'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

e-phem'er-is (-ĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES (ĕf'ē-mĕr'ĭ-dēz). [L., a diary, Gr. ἐφημερίς, also, a calendar, fr. ἐφήμερος. See EPHEMERA.] **1.** A diary ; also, an almanac. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** *Astron.* **a** An astronomical almanac. **b** A tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body.

e-phem'er-on (ē-fĕm'ĕr-ŏn), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -ERA (-ä), E. -ERONS (-ŏnz). Anything ephemeral or short-lived.

E-phe'sian (ē-fē'zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Ephesus, in Asia Minor. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Ephesus. **2.** A jolly companion. *Obs.* **3.** *pl.* The Epistle to the Ephesians, in the New Testament.

eph'od (ĕf'ŏd), *n.* [Heb. *ēphōd*, fr. *āphad* to put on.] In Jewish antiquity, an official garment for the high priest.

E'phra-im (ē'frā-ĭm), *n.* [Heb. *Ephrayim.*] In the Bible : **1.** The younger son of Joseph. **2.** The tribe which Ephraim founded. **3.** The Kingdom of Israel.

ep'i- (ĕp'ĭ-). [Gr. ἐπί on, upon, to.] A prefix meaning *upon, beside, among, on the outside, above, over.*

ep'ic (ĕp'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐπικός, fr. ἔπος speech, tale, song.] Designating, pert. to, or characteristic of, narrative poetry treating a theme of action in heroic style. — *n.* An epic poem or an epiclike composition or subject.

ep'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Epic ; proper to or like epic poetry.

ep'i-ca'lyx (ĕp'ĭ-kā'lĭks ; ĕp'ĭ-kăl'ĭks), *n.* [*epi-* + *calyx.*] *Bot.* An involucre which resembles an exterior calyx.

ep'i-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ä.) [*epi-* + Gr. καρδία heart.] *Anat.* The visceral part of the pericardium which closely invests the heart.

ep'i-carp (ĕp'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [*epi-* + Gr. καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* The outermost layer of the pericarp of a fruit.

ep'i-cene (-sēn), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐπίκοινος ; ἐπί in + κοινός common.] **1.** Common to both sexes; specif., *Gram.*, having but one form to indicate both masculine and feminine genders. **2.** Having characteristics of, or adapted to, both sexes ; hence, neither one thing nor the other.

ep'i-cure (-kūr), *n.* [from *Epicurus*, a famous Greek philosopher, who has been regarded, but erroneously, as teaching a doctrine of refined voluptuousness.] One devoted to luxurious sensual enjoyments, esp. of the table.

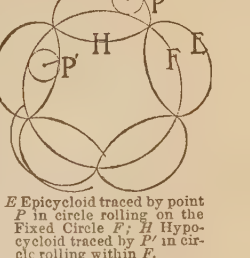
Syn. EPICURE, GOURMET, GOURMAND, GLUTTON. AN EPICURE is one who is choice and dainty, while at the same time voluptuous, in enjoyment (esp.) of food and drink ; a GOURMET is a connoisseur in delicate viands. A GOURMAND is less fastidious than a *gourmet*, less voracious than a GLUTTON.

ep'i-cu-re'an (-kū-rē'ăn), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to Epicurus, or to his philosophy. **2.** Given or adapted to luxurious sensual enjoyments ; esp., pertaining to good eating. — *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A follower of Epicurus. **2.** One given to epicurean indulgence. — **Ep'i-cu-re'an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ep'i-cur-ism (ĕp'ĭ-kūr-ĭz'm ; *in sense* 1, ĕp'ĭ-kū'rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Epicureanism. **2.** Epicurean habits or tastes.

ep'i-cy'cle (ĕp'ĭ-sī'k'l), *n.* [see EPI- ; CYCLE.] **1.** A circle whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle. **2.** *Geom.* A circle which generates an epicycloid. — **ep'i-cyc'lic** (-sĭk'lĭk ; -sī'klĭk), **ep'i-cyc'li-cal**, *a.*

ep'i-cy'cloid (-sī'kloid), *n.* [*epicycle* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* A curve traced by a point of a circle that rolls on the outside of a fixed circle. — **ep'i-cy-cloi'dal** (-sī-kloi'dăl), *a.*



E Epicycloid traced by point *P* in circle rolling on the Fixed Circle *F*; *H* Hypocycloid traced by *P'* in circle rolling within *F*.

ep'i-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐπίδημος, ἐπιδήμιος; ἐπί in + δῆμος people.] Common to, or affecting at the same time, many in a community ; general.—*n.* **1.** An epidemic disease. **2.** A similarly general attack of anything, as of fear. — **ep'i-dem'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-dem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ep'i-der'mis (-dûr'mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐπιδερμίς; ἐπί on + δέρμα skin.] **1.** The outer layer of an animal's skin. **2.** Any of various other integuments; esp., the outer covering of the shells of many mollusks. **3.** The cells forming the outer integument in seed plants and ferns. — **ep'i-der'mal** (-măl), **ep'i-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.* — **ep'i-der'moid** (-moid), *a.*

ep'i-dote (ĕp'ĭ-dōt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. ἐπιδιδόναι to give

besides; from the *enlargement* of the base in some crystal forms.] *Min.* A complex silicate of calcium, aluminium, and iron, commonly of a yellowish green (pistachio) color.

ep′i-gas′tric (ĕp′ĭ-găs′trĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιγάστριος* over the belly; *ἐπί* on + *γαστήρ* belly.] Lying upon or over the stomach; pertaining to the anterior walls of the abdomen.

ep′i-gas′tri-um (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγάστριον.*] The epigastric region.

ep′i-glot′tis (-glŏt′ĭs), *n.* [fr. Gr., fr. *ἐπί* on + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A thin plate of yellow elastic cartilage in front of the glottis, which folds back over and protects the glottis during swallowing.

Ep-ig′o-nus (ĕp-ĭg′ō-nŭs), *n.;* usually in *pl.*, -NI (-nī). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπίγονος*, lit., born after.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the sons of the seven heroes who were defeated before Thebes (see SEVEN AGAINST THEBES). Thirty years after their fathers' defeat they conquered and destroyed the city.

ep′i-gram (ĕp′ĭ-grăm), *n.* [L. *epigramma*, fr. Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα* inscription, epigram, deriv. of *ἐπί* on + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** A short poem treating concisely and pointedly of a single thought or event, now usually ending with a witticism, and often satirical. **2.** A witty thought tersely expressed; also, concise and pointed expression. — **ep′i-gram-mat′ic** (-gră-măt′ĭk), **ep′i-gram-mat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ep′i-gram′ma-tist** (-grăm′ȧ-tĭst), *n.*

ep′i-graph (ĕp′ĭ-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγραφή.* See EPIGRAM.] **1.** An inscription, esp. one on a building, a statue, etc. **2.** A motto placed at the beginning of a book, chapter, etc.

e-pig′ra-phy (ē-pĭg′rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Epigraphs or inscriptions collectively; also, the study or science of inscriptions.

e-pig′y-nous (ē-pĭj′ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *γυνή* woman, female.] *Bot.* Adnate to the surface of the ovary, so as to seem inserted on the top of it, as stamens, petals, etc. — **e-pig′y-ny** (-nĭ), *n.*

Section of Epigynous Flower

ep′i-lep′sy (ĕp′ĭ-lĕp′sĭ), *n.* [L. *epilepsia*, Gr. *ἐπιληψία*, deriv. of *ἐπί* on, besides + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] A chronic functional disease characterized by paroxysms or fits, occurring at intervals.

ep′i-lep′tic (-lĕp′tĭk), *n.* One having epilepsy. — *a.* Pert. to, having, or of the nature of, epilepsy.

ep′i-logue (ĕp′ĭ-lŏg), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐπίλογος* conclusion, deriv. of *ἐπί* on, besides + *λέγειν* to say.] **1.** *Rhetoric.* The conclusion of a discourse. **2.** *Drama.* A speech or short poem recited by an actor after a play.

Ep′i-me′theus (-mē′thūs; -thē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἐπιμηθεύς*, lit., afterthought.] See PANDORA.

E-piph′a-ny (ē-pĭf′ȧ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιφάνια*, for *ἐπιφάνεια* appearance, deriv. of *ἐπί* to + *φαίνειν* to show.] A church festival celebrated January 6th, commemorating the coming of the Magi to Jesus at Bethlehem; Twelfthtide.

ep′i-phyte (ĕp′ĭ-fīt), *n.* [*epi-* + *-phyte.*] A plant, as a moss, lichen, etc., growing on other plants but deriving the moisture for its development from the air; air plant.

e-pis′co-pa-cy (ē-pĭs′kō-pȧ-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Government of the church by bishops, priests, and deacons. **2.** State of being a bishop; episcopal rank. **3.** = EPISCOPATE, 2 & 3.

e-pis′co-pal (-păl), *a.* [L. *episcopalis*, fr. *episcopus.* See BISHOP.] **1.** Of or pert. to bishops; governed by bishops. **2.** [*cap.*] Episcopalian. — **e-pis′co-pal-ly**, *adv.*

e-pis′co-pa′li-an (-pā′lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal; specif. [*cap.*], of or pert. to the Protestant Episcopal Church. — *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to episcopal church government; *U. S.* [*cap.*], a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — **E-pis′co-pa′li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

e-pis′co-pate (-pāt), *n.* **1.** A bishopric. **2.** The collective body of bishops. **3.** Term of a bishop's office.

ep′i-sode (ĕp′ĭ-sōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον*, neut. of *ἐπεισόδιος* coming in besides; *ἐπί* on + *εἴσοδος* a coming in; *εἰς* in + *ὁδός* way.] **1.** *Gr. Drama.* The part of a tragedy between two choric songs. **2.** A separate incident in narration; a digression naturally arising. **3.** A prominent occurrence or incidental experience; as, an *episode* in history. — **Syn.** See DIGRESSION. — **ep′i-sod′ic** (-sŏd′ĭk), **-i-cal**, *a.*

e-pis′tle (ē-pĭs′'l), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιστολή* message, letter, *ἐπιστέλλειν* to send to; *ἐπί* to + *στέλλειν* to send.] **1.** A writing directed or sent to a person; a letter. **2.** [Usually *cap.*] One of the Apostles' letters in the New Testament. **3.** [Usually *cap.*] *Eccl.* A selection appointed to be read or sung in the Communion service of liturgical churches between the collect and the Gospel.

e-pis′to-la-ry (ē-pĭs′tō-lā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining or suitable to letters. **2.** Contained in, or carried on by, letters.

ep′i-taph (ĕp′ĭ-táf), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *epitaphium* a funeral oration, fr. Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, orig. an adj., at a tomb; *ἐπί* on + *τάφος* tomb.] **1.** An inscription on or at a tomb or grave in memory of the one buried there. **2.** A brief writing of the nature of such inscriptions.

ep′i-tha-la′mi-um (-thȧ-lā′mĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -MIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -MIA (-ȧ). Also **-mi-on** (-ŏn). [L., fr. Gr., fr. *ἐπί* at + *θάλαμος* bride chamber.] A nuptial song or poem in honor of the bride and bridegroom.

ep′i-the′li-um (-thē′lĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -LIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LIA (-ȧ). [*epi-* + Gr. *θηλή* nipple.] A cellular tissue or membrane covering a free surface or lining a tube or cavity. — **ep′i-the′li-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ep′i-thet (ĕp′ĭ-thĕt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, deriv. of *ἐπίθετος* added, *ἐπί* on, to + *τιθέναι* to put.] **1.** An adjective expressing some quality or relation appropriate to a person or thing; as, a *just* man. **2.** An appellative. **3.** An expression. *Obs.* — **-thet′ic** (-thĕt′ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Syn. EPITHET, ADJECTIVE are often used interchangeably. More properly an *epithet* is an *adjective* regarded as fitly or aptly describing or characterizing its noun.

ep-ith′e-ton (ĕp-ĭth′ē-tŏn), *n.* [L.] An epithet. *Rare.*

e-pit′o-me (ē-pĭt′ō-mē), *n.; pl.* -OMES (-mēz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἐπιτομή* incision, also, an abridgment, deriv. of *ἐπί* upon + *τέμνειν* to cut.] **1.** A brief statement of the contents of a topic or a work; an abstract. **2.** A compact representation of anything. — **Syn.** Synopsis, syllabus, brief. See COMPENDIUM. — **e-pit′o-mist** (ē-pĭt′ō-mĭst), *n.*

e-pit′o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.;* -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ′ING (-mīz′ĭng). To make an epitome of; abridge; summarize.

ep′i-zo-öt′ic (ĕp′ĭ-zō-ŏt′ĭk), *a.* [*epi-* + Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] Of the nature of a disease which attacks many animals at the same time; — corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases of man. — *n.* Also **ep′i-zo′ö-ty** (-zō′ō-tĭ). An epizoötic disease; esp., an influenza among horses.

ep′och (ĕp′ŏk; ē′pŏk), *n.* [LL. *epocha*, Gr. *ἐποχή* stop, epoch, *ἐπέχειν* to hold on, check; *ἐπί* on + *ἔχειν* to hold.] **1.** Any event or time of an event marking the beginning of a period in reckoning or, usually, of relatively new development. **2.** A period characterized by a distinctive development or by memorable events. — **ep′och-al** (ĕp′ŏk-ăl), *a.*

Syn. EPOCH, ERA, AGE. An EPOCH is properly the starting point of a new period, esp. as marked by striking events; an ERA is a period extending from an *epoch* and characterized esp. by a new order of things. But *epoch* and *era* are often used with little distinction. AGE is commonly more specific and definite than *era;* it is often used of a period dominated by some central figure or clearly marked feature.

ep′ode (ĕp′ōd), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐπῳδός* singing to, sung or said after.] *Ancient Prosody.* **a** A species of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one. **b** The part of a lyric ode following the strophe and antistrophe.

ep′o-nym (ĕp′ō-nĭm), *n.* The person from whom a family, race, city, or nation takes its name; also, such person's name.

ep-on′y-mous (ĕp-ŏn′ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*; *ἐπί* upon, to + *ὄνυμα* name.] Giving name to a people, country, etc.

ep′o-pee′ (ĕp′ō-pē′; ĕp′ō-pē′), **ep′o-pœ′ia** (ĕp′ō-pē′yȧ) } *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. *ἐποποιΐα*; *ἔπος* song + *ποιεῖν* to make.] An epic poem.

ep′os (ĕp′ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἔπος.*] An epic.

ep′si-lon (ĕp′sĭ-lŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ἒ ψιλόν* a mere *e.*] The fifth letter (Ε, ε) of the Greek alphabet.

Ep′som salts *or* **salt** (ĕp′sŭm). [fr. *Epsom*, Eng.] A hydrated magnesium sulphate, having cathartic qualities.

e′qua-ble (ē′kwȧ-b'l; ĕk′wȧ-), *a.* [L. *aequabilis*, fr. *aequare* to make level or equal, *aequus* even, equal.] Uniform; even; not varying; as, an *equable* style; tranquil; as, an *equable*, or even, temper. — **e′qua-ble-ness**, *n.* — **e′qua-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **e′qua-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

Syn. EQUABLE, EVEN, UNIFORM, STEADY. EQUABLE and EVEN are often interchangeable. But *equable* frequently suggests an inherent quality, where *even* merely states a fact; as, an *equable* disposition; *equable* movement; an *even* voice, gait. UNIFORM emphasizes absence of variation of any sort, esp. with reference to an implied standard; STEADY, regularity and lack of deviation, esp. in movement.

e′qual (ē′kwăl), *a.* [L. *aequalis*, fr. *aequus* even, equal.] **1.** Exactly the same or equivalent in measure, amount, number, degree, value, quality, etc. **2.** Characterized by justice; impartial. *Archaic.* **3.** Uniform; equable; as, an *equal* motion. **4.** Evenly balanced or proportioned; as, an *equal* battle. **5.** Of just or sufficient proportion; adequate;

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin;

hence, having competent power or means; as, *equal* to the task. — **Syn.** Even; proportionate, commensurate; fair, just, equitable. See IDENTICAL. — *n.* One having the same or a similar age, station, talents, or other quality or condition; an equal quantity. — *v. t.;* E'QUALED (ē'kwŏld) or E'QUALLED; E'QUAL-ING or E'QUAL-LING. **1.** To make equal; equalize; hence, to regard as equals; put on equality. *Archaic.* **2.** To have the same quantity, value, degree, rank, or the like, with. **3.** To recompense fully.

e-qual'i-ty (ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Character or condition of being equal.

e'qual-ize (ē'kwăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make equal. **2.** To make uniform; as, to *equalize* motion. — **e'qual-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

e'qual-ly (ē'kwăl-ĭ), *adv.* In an equal manner or degree.

e'qua-nim'i-ty (ē'kwȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *aequanimitas*, fr. *aequanimus; acquus* equal + *animus* mind.] Evenness of mind; composure.

Syn. Evenness, equability, calmness, serenity, tranquillity, self-possession. EQUANIMITY, COMPOSURE. EQUANIMITY is a settled and equable temper of the mind; COMPOSURE commonly implies the conquest of mental agitation or disturbance; as, his placidity of demeanor arises from true *equanimity; composure* in an angry man is impressive.

e-quate' (ē-kwāt'), *v. t.;* E-QUAT'ED (-kwāt'ĕd); E-QUAT'ING. [L. *aequatus*, p. p. of *aequare* to make equal, *aequus* equal.] **1.** To make equal, or to represent as equal or equivalent, as two propositions. **2.** To correct so as to reduce to a common standard of comparison or to a mean.

e-qua'tion (ē-kwā'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making, or state of being, equal; equilibrium. **2.** In mathematics, an expression of equality between two magnitudes or operations, the sign = being put between them.

e-qua'tor (-tŏr), *n.* [L. *aequator* one who equalizes.] **1.** An imaginary great circle on the earth, everywhere equally distant from the poles. **2.** *Astron.* The great circle of the celestial sphere, in the same plane as the earth's equator.

e'qua-to'ri-al (ē'kwȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or near, the equator. — *n.* A telescope so mounted as to have two axes of motion at right angles, one parallel to the earth's axis.

eq'uer-ry (ĕk'wĕr-ĭ; ē-kwĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [F. *écurie* stable, deriv. of LL. *scutarius*. See ESQUIRE.] An officer of princes or nobles, charged with the care of their horses.

e-ques'tri-an (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *equester*, fr. *eques* horseman, fr. *equus* horse.] **1.** Of or pertaining to horses or horsemen, or horsemanship. **2.** Being or riding on horseback; mounted. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or composed of, knights. — *n.* One who rides on horseback; a rider.

e-ques'tri-enne' (-ĕn'), *n.* [after analogy of the French language.] A female equestrian.

e'qui- (ē'kwĭ-). [L. *aequus* equal.] A prefix meaning *equal*.

e'qui-an'gu-lar (-ăn'gū-lär), *a.* Having equal angles.

e'qui-dis'tant (-dĭs'tănt), *a.* Equally distant.

e'qui-lat'er-al (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [fr. L. fr. *aequus* equal + *latus, lateris*, side.] Having all the sides equal. — *n.* An equilateral figure, or one of its sides. — **e'qui-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

e'qui-li'brate (ē'kwĭ-lī'brāt), *v. t.;* -BRAT-ED (-brāt-ĕd); -BRAT-ING. [L. *aequilibratus* in equilibrium; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance.] **1.** To balance, as two scales. **2.** To be balanced with; counterbalance. — **e'qui-li-bra'tion** (-lĭ-brā'shŭn), *n.* — **e'qui-li'bra-tor** (-lī'brā-tĕr), *n.*

e'qui-lib'ri-um (-lĭb'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L. *aequilibrium*, fr. *aequilibris* in equilibrium, level; *aequus* equal + *libra* balance.] Balance between opposing forces, influences, actions, etc.

Equilibrium. 1 Stable; 2 Unstable; 3 Neutral; *g* Center of Gravity.

e'quine (ē'kwīn), *a.* [L. *equinus*, fr. *equus* horse.] Of, pert. to, or resembling, a horse.

e'qui-noc'tial (ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the equinoxes, or to a state or the time of equal day and night. **2.** Pert. to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line; in or near that line. **3.** Pert. to the time when the sun's position coincides with either equinoctial point. — **equinoctial line**, the celestial equator (= EQUATOR, 2). When the sun is on it night and day are equal all over the world. — **e. points**, the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic cross. — *n.* **1.** The equinoctial line. **2.** An equinoctial storm.

e'qui-nox (ē'kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* [L. *aequinoctium; aequus* equal + *nox, noctis*, night.] The time when the sun's center crosses the celestial equator, that is, about March 21 or September 22. See EQUINOCTIAL POINTS.

e-quip' (ē-kwĭp'), *v. t.;* E-QUIPPED' (-kwĭpt'); E-QUIP'PING. [F. *équiper* to supply, fit out.] **1.** To furnish for service; fit out. **2.** To dress; array. — **Syn.** See FURNISH.

eq'ui-page (ĕk'wĭ-pāj), *n.* **1.** Furniture or outfit, as of a vessel, an army, or a single soldier; equipments; accouterments. **2.** A set of small toilet or table articles, or the like; also, a case to hold such articles. **3.** A carriage of state or of pleasure with its horses, liveried servants, etc.

e-quip'ment (ē-kwĭp'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of equipping; state of being equipped. **2.** Anything used in equipping.

e'qui-poise (ē'kwĭ-poiz), *n.* [*equi-* + *poise.*] **1.** Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium. **2.** Counterpoise.

e'qui-pol'lent (-pŏl'ĕnt), *a.* [fr. L., fr. *aequus* equal + *pollens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pollere* to be strong, able.] Equal in force, signification, etc.; equivalent. — *n.* An equivalent. — **e'qui-pol'lence** (-ĕns), **e'qui-pol'len-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

e'qui-pon'der-ant (-pŏn'dĕr-ănt), *a.* Being of the same weight; — with *to* or *with*. — **e'qui-pon'der-ance** (-ăns), *n.*

eq'ui-se'tum (ĕk'wĭ-sē'tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭms), L. -TA (-tȧ). [L. *equisaetum, -setum*, the horsetail; *equus* horse + *saeta, seta*, bristle.] *Bot.* Any of various perennial pteridophytic herbs (genus *Equisetum*), the horsetails, or scouring rushes, with hollow, grooved, and jointed stems.

eq'ui-ta-ble (ĕk'wĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Possessing or exhibiting equity; fair; just. — **Syn.** Reasonable, right, honest, upright. — **eq'ui-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **eq'ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

eq'ui-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *equitans, -antis*, p. pr. of *equitare* to ride.] *Bot.* Overlapping each other; — said of leaves whose bases overlap and bestride the leaves within or above them, as in the iris. See ENSIFORM, *Illust.*

eq'ui-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *equitatio*, fr. *equitare* to ride, fr. *equus* horse.] Horsemanship.

eq'ui-tes (ĕk'wĭ-tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *eques* a horseman.] *Roman Hist.* Members of a military order serving as cavalry and vested with special privileges and emoluments.

eq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *équité*, L. *aequitas*, fr. *aequus* even, equal.] **1.** State or quality of being equal or fair; fairness; impartiality. **2.** That which is equitable or fair. **3.** Equality of rights; natural justice or right. **4.** *Law.* In England (and Ireland) and the United States, a system of law which originated in the extraordinary justice formerly administered by the king's chancellor, and was developed into a body of rules supplementary to, but now often incorporated with, the common and statute law. **5.** Hence, any body of laws similarly developed. **6.** *Law.* An equitable claim or right. — **Syn.** See JUSTICE.

e-quiv'a-lence (ē-kwĭv'ȧ-lĕns), **e-quiv'a-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Condition or fact of being equivalent. **2.** Equal power, force, or amount.

e-quiv'a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *aequivalens, -entis*, p. pr., deriv. of *aequus* equal + *valere* to be strong, be worth.] **1.** Equal in worth, power, effect, import, etc. **2.** *Geom.* Equal in measure but not superposable. — **Syn.** See IDENTICAL. — *n.* Something equivalent. — **e-quiv'a-lent-ly**, *adv.*

e-quiv'o-cal (-ō-kăl), *a.* [L. *aequivocus; aequus* equal + *vocare* to call.] **1.** Having two or more significations equally applicable; ambiguous; as, *equivocal* words; hence, suspicious; dubious; as, *equivocal* actions. **2.** Uncertain as an indication or sign; doubtful. — **e-quiv'o-cal-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Indeterminate, uncertain, puzzling, perplexing, problematic, enigmatic. — EQUIVOCAL, AMBIGUOUS. That is AMBIGUOUS which admits of more than one interpretation; that is EQUIVOCAL which conveys (often with intent to deceive), along with a given idea, another quite different one with equal clearness and propriety; the responses of the Delphic oracle were often both *ambiguous* and *equivocal*.

e-quiv'o-cate (-kāt), *v. i.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [fr. LL., deriv. of L. *aequivocus*.] To use equivocal language: be willfully misleading by double meanings. **Syn.** EQUIVOCATE, PREVARICATE. To EQUIVOCATE is properly to say one thing and mean another; to PREVARICATE is to evade the truth, esp. by shuffling or quibbling.

e-quiv'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Use of equivocal expressions, esp. so as to mislead; prevarication; quibbling.

e-quiv'o-ca'tor (ē-kwĭv'ō-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who equivocates.

eq'ui-voque } (ĕk'wĭ-vōk; ē'kwĭ-), *n.* [L. *aequivocus* équiv-
eq'ui-voke } ocal.] **1.** Double meaning; ambiguity; also, a case of this; an equivocation. **2.** An equivocal term.

-er (-ĕr). **1.** [AS. *-ere.*] A suffix forming nouns, and denoting: **a** *One who has to do with* (something indicated) *by way of occupation, trade*, or the like.

Examples: Tinner, *one who has to do with* tin *by way of occupation* or *trade;* hatter; slater, potter, etc.

b *A thing related* (arbitrarily) *to* (a thing indicated).
Examples: fiver, a five-dollar bill; pounder, a thing that weighs a pound.
c *A resident* or *inhabitant of* (some place referred to).
Examples: southerner, *a resident* or *inhabitant of* the south; Londoner, *a resident* or *inhabitant of* London.
d *One who, one that* (does what is implied by the part of the word to which *-er* is affixed); *one who; an implement that; a device that; a machine that*, etc.
Examples: doer, *one who* does; binder, *one who*, or *an implement, device, or machine, that*, binds, etc.
☞ In words in *-er* naming implements the implement is often one used for doing what is implied by the first part of the word; as in poker, *an implement for use in* poking, as well as *one who*, or *an implement that*, pokes.
2. [AF. *-er*, OF. *-ier*, L. *-arius, -arium.*] A suffix forming nouns denoting a *person* (*-arius*) or *thing* (*-arium*) *connected with;* as in mariner, officer. **3.** [AS. *-ra* (in adjectives; *-or* in adverbs).] A suffix forming the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs; as, warmer, sooner.

e'ra (ē'rä), *n.* [LL. *aera* an era, in L., the items of an account, counters, pl. of *aes, aeris*, brass, money.] **1.** A point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; epoch. **2.** A chronological order or system of notation computed from a given date as a basis; as, the Christian *Era*. **3.** A period of time reckoned from some particular date, epoch, or event; as, the *era* of Alexander. **4.** A period of time in which a new order of things prevails. — **Syn.** See EPOCH.

e-rad'i-ca-ble (ē-răd'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be eradicated.

e-rad'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *eradicatus*, p. p. of *eradicare* to eradicate: *e* out + *radix, radicis*, root.] To pluck up by the roots; hence, to destroy utterly; extirpate. — **Syn.** See EXTERMINATE. — **e-rad'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **e-rad'i-ca-tive** (-kā-tĭv), *a. & n.*

e-rase' (ē-rās'), *v. t.*; E-RASED' (-rāst'); E-RAS'ING (-rās'ĭng). [L. *erasus*, p. p. of *eradere* to erase; *e* out + *radere* to scrape.] To rub or scrape out, as written or engraved characters; efface. — **e-ras'a-ble** (-rās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **e-ras'er**, *n.* **Syn.** Blot out, rub out, wipe out, cross out, strike out, delete. — ERASE, EXPUNGE, CANCEL, EFFACE, OBLITERATE imply removal or deletion. To ERASE is to rub or scratch out. To EXPUNGE is to strike or blot out something wholly, so that it becomes as if it had never existed. To CANCEL is, lit., to cross out by lines. To EFFACE is to make indistinct or illegible. OBLITERATE is a stronger synonym for *efface*.

e-ra'sure (ē-rā'zhŭr), *n.* Act, or an instance, of erasing.

Er'a-to (ĕr'ȧ-tō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρατώ, fr. ἐράσθαι to love.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

er'bi-um (ûr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [from Ytterby, in Sweden.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element. Symbol, *Er;* at. wt., 167.4.

ere (âr), *prep. & conj.* [AS. *ǣr*, prep., adv., & conj., prop. adv. in the comparative.] **1.** As a preposition: Before. **2.** As a conjunction: **a** Before. **b** Sooner than; rather than.

Er'e-bus (ĕr'ē-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἔρεβος.] *Gr. Myth.* The gloomy space through which the souls pass to Hades. Personified, Erebus was a son of Chaos and brother of Nox, and father by Nox of Æther (the pure air) and Day.

e-rect' (ē-rĕkt'), *a.* [L. *erectus*, p. p. of *erigere* to erect; *e* out + *regere* to lead straight.] **1.** Upright, or having a vertical position; not leaning, bent, or prone. **2.** Directed upward; uplifted. **3.** Free from depression; also, watchful; alert. — *v. t.* **1.** To raise and place in an upright or perpendicular position. **2.** To raise, as a building; construct. Hence, *Machinery*, to put together for use; set up. **3.** To elevate; exalt. **4.** To raise, as one's spirits. *Obs.* **5.** To set up or establish; found; institute. — **e-rec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* — **e-rect'ly**, *adv.* — **e-rect'ness**, *n.* — **e-rec'tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

e-rec'tile (ē-rĕk'tĭl), *a.* Susceptible of being erected.

e-rec'tion (ē-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of erecting; state of being erected. **2.** Anything erected.

ere'long' (âr'lŏng'; 62), *adv.* Before long; soon.

er'e-mite (ĕr'ē-mīt), *n.* [L. *eremita*. See HERMIT.] A hermit; religious recluse. — **er'e-mit'ic** (-mĭt'ĭk), **-i-cal**, *a.*

ere'now' (âr'nou'), *adv.* Ere now; heretofore.

ere'while' (âr'hwīl'), **ere'whiles'** (-hwīlz'), *adv.* Some time ago; a little while before; heretofore. *Archaic.*

erg (ûrg), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work.] *Physics.* A theoretical unit of work or energy, being the work done by a dyne working through a distance of one centimeter.

‖ **er'go** (ûr'gō), *coni. & adv.* [L.] Therefore; hence.

er'got (ûr'gŏt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *argot*, lit., a spur.] **1.** A fungous disease of rye and other cereals. **2.** One of the growths due to this disease, used medicinally. — **er'got-ed**, *a.*

er'i-ca'ceous (ĕr'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [fr. L. *erice* heath, Gr. ἐρείκη.] *Bot.* Belonging to a family (*Ericaceæ*), the heath family, of herbs, shrubs, or trees, including the rhododendron, azalea, huckleberries, and wintergreens.

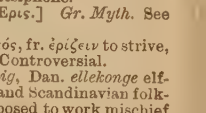
E'rin (ē'rĭn; ĕr'ĭn), *n.* Ireland. *Now Poetic.*

E-rin'ys (ē-rĭn'ĭs; ē-rī'nĭs; ĕr-), *n.*; *pl.* ERINYES (ē-rĭn'ĭ-ēz). [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρινύς.] *Gr. Religion.* One of the avenging spirits, snaky-haired women who pursue evildoers and inflict madness. At first indefinite in number, they were finally three, Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone.

E'ris (ē'rĭs; ĕr'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἔρις.] *Gr. Myth.* See APPLE OF DISCORD.

er-is'tic (ĕr-ĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ἐριστικός, fr. ἐρίζειν to strive,
er-is'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ἔρις strife.] Controversial.

erl'king' (ûrl'kĭng'), *n.* [G. *erlkönig*, Dan. *ellekonge* elf-king.] A personification, in German and Scandinavian folklore, of a spirit or natural power supposed to work mischief and ruin, esp. to children.


Ermine in Winter Pelage. (½)

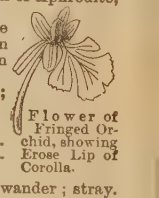
er'mine (ûr'mĭn), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Any of several species of weasels of the northern parts of both hemispheres which assume a pure white coat in winter, except for the black tip of the tail; also, the fur when white. **2.** The office or functions of a judge, whose state robe, lined with ermine, is emblematic of purity. — **er'mined** (-mĭnd), *a.*

ern, erne (ûrn), *n.* [AS. *earn* eagle.] A sea eagle.

e-rode' (ē-rōd'), *v. t.*; E-ROD'ED (-rōd'ĕd); E-ROD'ING. [L. *erodere, erosum*; *e* out + *rodere* to gnaw.] To eat into or away; destroy by slow disintegration; corrode; specif., *Geol.*, to wear away, as land by the action of water; to form by such action.

E'ros (ē'rŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἔρως love, Ἔρως Eros.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of love; — by Hesiod represented as the first of the gods, by later writers as the son of Aphrodite, equivalent to the Latin god *Cupid*.

e-rose' (ē-rōs'), *a.* [L. *erosus*, p. p. See ERODE.] **1.** Irregular or uneven as if eaten or worn away. **2.** *Bot.* Having the margin irregularly notched as if nibbled out.


Flower of Fringed Orchid, showing Erose Lip of Corolla.

e-ro'sion (ē-rō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of eroding; state of being eroded.

e-ro'sive (-sĭv), *a.* That erodes; eroding.

e-rot'ic (ē-rŏt'ĭk; ĕr-ŏt'-) *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτικός. See EROS.] Of or pert. to sexual love; amatory. — **e-rot'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

err (ûr), *v. i.* [F. *errer*, L. *errare.*] **1.** To wander; stray. *Archaic.* **2.** To deviate from the true course or from the right moral way. **3.** To miss intellectual truth; mistake. — *v. t.* To miss; mistake. *Obs.*

er'rand (ĕr'ănd), *n.* [AS. *ǣrende.*] **1.** A special business intrusted to a messenger; a commission; also, one's purpose in going anywhere. **2.** A trip to carry a message or do some special business.

er'rant (-ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr., fr. OF. *errer* to travel, LL. *iterare*, fr. L. *iter* journey.] **1.** Wandering, or given to wandering, esp. for adventure or on missions of chivalry; as, a knight-*errant;* hence, adventurous; chivalric; as, *errant* deeds. **2.** Deviating from what is true or correct; as, *errant* conceptions. **3.** Thorough; arrant. *Obs.*

er'rant-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Errant character, condition, or deed; conduct characteristic of knights-errant.

er-ra'ta (ĕ-rā'tȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of ERRATUM.

er-rat'ic (ĕ-răt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *erraticus*, fr. *errare* to wander.] **1.** Having no certain course; wandering; — hence, applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars. **2.** Deviating from a wise or common course in opinion or conduct; eccentric; queer. — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — **er-rat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

er-ra'tum (ĕ-rā'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tȧ). [L., p. p. neut. of *errare* to err.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

er-ro'ne-ous (ē-rō'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *erroneus.*] Containing error; incorrect. — **er-ro'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

er'ror (ĕr'ẽr), *n.* [OF. & L., fr. *errare* to err.] **1.** Belief in what is untrue, state of holding such belief, or an instance of it. **2.** A moral offense, fault. **3.** An act involving a departure from truth or accuracy; a mistake.

Syn. ERROR, MISTAKE, BLUNDER. An ERROR is a deviation from that which is right or correct; as, a typographical *error*, an *error* of judgment. MISTAKE implies misunderstanding or inadvertence; it expresses less severe judg-

ment than *error;* as, he made a *mistake* in suspecting the judge. BLUNDER is harsher than *mistake* or *error;* it commonly implies ignorance or stupidity, sometimes blame; as, the wreck was due to the *blunder* of a switchman.

Erse (ûrs), *n.* [a var. of *Irish.*] The language of the Scottish Highlanders; Gaelic; also, Irish.—*a.* Of or pert. to the Celts in the Highlands of Scotland or their language; also, Irish.

erst (ûrst), *adv.* [orig. superlative of *ere;* AS. *ǣrest.*] *Archaic.* **1.** First; in the first place. **2.** Erstwhile.

erst'while' (ûrst'hwīl'; ûrst/hwīl'), *adv.* At a time past; formerly; previously; heretofore. *Archaic.*

er'u-bes'cent (ĕr'ōō-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *erubescens,* p. pr. of *erubescere* to grow red; *e* out + *rubescere.* See RUBESCENT.] Red, or reddish; blushing. — **er'u-bes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

e-ruct' (ē-rŭkt'), **e-ruc'tate** (ē-rŭk'tāt), *v. t. & i.* [L. *eructare; e* out + *ructare* to belch.] To eject, as wind, from the stomach; belch, as a volcano. [which is eructated.

e/ruc-ta'tion (ē/rŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of eructating; that

er'u-dite (ĕr'ōō-dīt), *a.* [L. *eruditus,* p. p. of *erudire* to free from rudeness, polish, instruct; *e* out + *rudis* rude.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; learned; scholarly. — **er'u-dite'ly,** *adv.* — **er'u-dite'ness,** *n.*

er'u-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The result of thorough instruction; state of being erudite. — **Syn.** See LEARNING.

e-rupt' (ē-rŭpt'), *v. i.* [L. *eruptus,* p. p. of *erumpere* to break out; *e* out + *rumpere* to break.] To burst forth; break out. — *v. t.* To cause to burst forth, as lava.

e-rup'tion (ē-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of bursting out or forth; as: **a** Ejection of lava, etc., from a volcano. **b** A violent commotion; outbreak; also, *Now Rare,* a sudden hostile sallying forth of armed men. **2.** That which bursts forth. **3.** A rash breaking out on the skin or mucous membrane.

e-rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Attended by, or inclined to, eruption.

-er-y (-ĕr-ĭ). [ME. *-erie,* F. *-erie,* fr. *-ier* (L. *-arius*) + *-ie* (L. *-ia*).] A suffix forming nouns, and signifying: **1.** *Characteristics* or *qualities of, collectively; characteristic manners, conduct, practices, principles,* or the like, *of.*

Examples: grotesquery, grotesque *qualities, manners,* or *practices;* prudery, *qualities* or *conduct of* a prude; demagoguery, *practices* or *principles of* a demagogue.

2. *Art, trade, occupation,* or the like, *of; exercise* or *practice of as an art, trade, occupation,* or the like.

Examples: archery, *art* or *practice of* an archer; pottery, *art, trade,* or *occupation of* a potter.

3. *Place of business of; working place of;* hence, *breeding, growing,* or *gathering place, of; place where* (something) *is kept.*

Examples: pottery, printery, *place of business,* or *working place, of* a potter, printer; rookery, *breeding place of* rooks; piggery, *place where* pigs *are kept.*

4. *Products* or *wares of, collectively; a number of* (things of an indicated kind), *collectively.*

Examples: pottery, *products* or *wares of* a potter, *collectively;* soldiery, *a number of* soldiers, *collectively.*

5. *State* or *condition of.*

Examples: slavery, *state of* a slave; savagery, savage *state.*

Er'y-man'thi-an (ĕr'ĭ-măn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Erymanthius,* fr. *Erymanthus,* Gr. Ἐρύμανθος.] *Gr. Myth.* Designating a devastating boar which wandered about Mount Erymanthus in Arcadia. Its capture was one of the labors of Hercules.

er'y-sip'e-las (ĕr'ĭ-sĭp'ē-lăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐρυσίπελας.] An acute, febrile, infectious disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes. — **er'y-si-pel'a-tous** (-sĭ-pĕl'ă-tŭs), *a.* [IDES.

Er'y-the'a (-thē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρύθεια.] See HESPER-

E'sau (ē'sô), *n.* [Heb. *'Ēsāv.*] In the Bible, the elder son of Isaac and Rebekah, who sold his birthright to his brother Jacob. See *Gen.* XXV. 25-34.

es'ca-drille' (ĕs'kă-drĭl'), *n.* [F.] In the French army, a division of the flying corps comprising a personnel of aviators, mechanics, etc., with equipment, for maintaining six aëroplanes in active service.

es'ca-lade' (ĕs'kă-lād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp., deriv. of LL. *scalare* to scale, fr. L. *scala* ladder.] A mounting by ladders; esp., an attack on a fortified place with ladders.

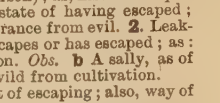
es'ca-la'tor (ĕs'kă-lā'tẽr), *n.* A stairway or incline arranged like an endless belt so that the steps or treads ascend or descend continuously; —a trade term.

es-cal'op, es-cal'lop (ĕs-kŏl'ŭp; ĕs-kăl'-), *n.* [OF. *escalope* shell. See SCALLOP.] The scallop or its shell.

es'ca-pade' (ĕs'kă-pād'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act of escaping from confinement or control. **2.** A prankish adventure; prank.

es-cape' (ĕs-kāp'), *v. i.;* **-CAPED'** (-kāpt'); **-CAP'ING.** [fr. OF., fr. LL. *ex cappa* out of one's cape or cloak; hence, to slip out of one's cape and escape.] **1.** To get away, as by flight. **2.** To issue from confinement or inclosure of any sort; as, gas *escapes.* **3.** To avoid a threatened ill; to pass safely through peril. — *v. t.* **1.** To issue from (one) involuntarily; as, a sigh *escaped* him. **2.** To get or be out of the way of; avoid; elude. **3.** To fail of (notice); fail of being noticed or recalled by (a person); as, his hint *escaped* me. — *n.* **1.** Act of escaping; state of having escaped; evasion of harm or notice; deliverance from evil. **2.** Leakage; outflow. **3.** That which escapes or has escaped; as: **a** An oversight; also, transgression. *Obs.* **b** A sally, as of wit. *Obs.* **c** *Bot.* A plant run wild from cultivation.

es-cape'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of escaping; also, way of escape; vent. *Rare.* **2.** The contrivance in a timepiece through which the wheels impart the impulse to the pendulum or balance.



Escapements. *A* Anchor; *B* Cylinder.

es-carp' (ĕs-kärp'), *n.* [F. *escarpe.*] *Fort.* The scarp.

es-carp'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A steep slope, esp. if wide; ground about a fortified place, cut away nearly vertically to prevent approach.

esch'a-lot' (ĕsh'ă-lŏt'), *n.* Shallot. See SHALLOT.

es'char (ĕs'kär), *n. Geol.* = ESKER.

es'char (ĕs'kär), *n.* [L. *eschara,* Gr. ἐσχάρα hearth, scab.] *Med.* A dry slough, crust, or scab.

es-cheat' (ĕs-chēt'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *escheoir* to fall to, fall to the lot of; *es-* (L. *ex*) + *cheoir* to fall, L. *cadere.*] *Law.* **1.** In the English feudal law, the reversion of lands to the lord of the fee on failure of heirs heritable under the original grant. **2.** Hence, reversion of land to the crown, or to the state in the United States, by failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. **3.** Property falling to the lord, king, or state, by escheat. — *v. i. Law.* To revert, lapse, or pass by escheat.—*v. t.* To cause to escheat.

es-chew' (-chōō'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. OHG. *sciuhen.*] To avoid, as something wrong or distasteful; shun.

es'cort (ĕs'kôrt), *n.* [F. *escorte,* It. *scorta* guard, guide, fr. *scorgere* to discern, lead, L. *ex* out, quite + *corrigere* to correct.] **1.** A body of persons, originally of armed men, or an individual accompanying or attending another or others for protection or as a mark of honor or courtesy. **2.** Protection, care, or safeguard on a journey.

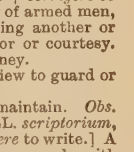
es-cort' (ĕs-kôrt'), *v. t.* To attend with a view to guard or to show civility. — **Syn.** See ACCOMPANY.

es-cot' (-kŏt'), *v. t.* To pay for; support; maintain. *Obs.*

es'cri-toire' (ĕs'krĭ-twär'), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *scriptorium,* fr. L. *scriptorius* belonging to writing, *scribere* to write.] A piece of furniture used as a writing table, commonly with drawers, pigeonholes, etc.; a secretary or writing desk.

es'cu-lent (ĕs'kū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *esculentus,* fr. *esca* food, *edere* to eat.] Suitable for use by man as food; edible.

es-cutch'eon (ĕs-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *escu* shield, L. *scutum.*] *Her.* The surface, usually a shield, on which armorial bearings are depicted, marshaled, and displayed.



Escutcheon, *Her. A B C* dexter middle, and sinister, chief points, respectively; *D* honor, or color, point; *E* fess, or heart, point; *F* nombril, or navel; *G H I* dexter, middle, and sinister base points, respectively.

-ese (-ēz; -ēs). [OF. *-eis,* fr. L. *-ensis.*] A suffix signifying *of, pertaining to,* or *originating in* (a certain place or country); hence, *having the* (*peculiar*) *literary style or diction* (of a certain person); also, *a native* or *an inhabitant,* or *the natives* or *inhabitants* or *the language of* (a certain place or country).

Examples: Cantonese, *of or pertaining to,* or *originating in,* Canton; also, (*n. sing. & pl.*) *a native or inhabitant,* or *the natives* or *inhabitants of* Canton. Johnsonese, *having the literary style or character peculiar to* (Samuel) Johnson.

es'ker (ĕs'kẽr), *n.* [Ir. *eascra.*] Also *es-kar. Geol.* A narrow ridge of gravelly and sandy drift deposited by a stream in association with glacier ice.

Es'ki-mo (ĕs'kĭ-mō), *n.; pl.* **-MOS** (-mōz). [originally applied by Algonquins to Northern Indians, and meaning *eaters of raw flesh.*] One of a race whose main habitat is the Arctic coasts of America. Eskimos have short to medium stature, yellow complexion, straight eyes, and prom-

inent cheek bones. — **Eskimo dog**, one of a breed of large dogs used by the Eskimos to draw sledges.

Eskimo Dog.

e-soph′a-gus, **œ-soph′a-gus** (ė-sŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *n.* [Gr. οἰσοφάγος.] The tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach; gullet. — **e′so-phag′e-al**, **œ′so-phag′e-al** (ē′sō-făj′ē-ăl), *a.*

es′o-ter′ic (ĕs′ō-tĕr′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. ἐσωτερικός, fr. ἐσώτερος inner.] **1**. Designed for, and understood by, the initiated only. **2**. Secret; private. — **Syn.** See RECONDITE.

es-pal′ier (ĕs-păl′yẽr), *n.* [F., deriv. of It. *spalla* shoulder.] *Hort.* **a** A trellis on which fruit trees or shrubs are trained flat. **b** A tree or row of trees so trained.

es-par′to (-pär′tō), *n.*, *or* **esparto grass**. [Sp.] A Spanish grass used in making cordage, shoes, paper, etc.

es-pe′cial (-pĕsh′ăl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *specialis*, fr. *species*. See SPECIES.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind; special; particular. — **Syn.** Peculiar, particular, uncommon, chief. — **es-pe′cial-ly**, *adv.*

es′pe-rance (ĕs′pē-răns), *n.* [F. *espérance*, fr. L. *sperans*, p. pr. of *sperare* to hope.] Hope; expectation. *Obs.*

Es′pe-ran′to (ĕs′pĕ-rän′tō), *n.* [fr. the pseudonym, Dr. *Esperanto*, of Dr. Zamenhof, a Russian who invented it about 1887.] An artificial language, intended to be universal.

es-pi′al (ĕs-pī′ăl), *n.* **1**. Act of espying; notice; discovery. **2**. One who spies; a spy. *Obs.*

es′pi-o-nage (ĕs′pĭ-ō-nȧj; ĕs-pī′-), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *espionner* to spy, *espion* spy, fr. It. *spione*, augm. of *spia* spy.] The practice of spying on others, or the employment of spies.

es′pla-nade′ (ĕs′plȧ-nād′), *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. *explanar* to level, L. *explanare* to flatten or spread out. See EXPLAIN.] Any clear, level space, esp. one for public walks or drives.

es-pous′al (ĕs-pouz′ăl), *n.* [OF. *espousailles*, pl., L. *sponsalia*, fr. *sponsalis* of espousal, fr. *sponsare*. See ESPOUSE.] **1**. Act of espousing; esp., in *pl.*, plighting of the troths; a wedding; also, a betrothal ceremony. **2**. Act of espousing, or taking up as a supporter; adoption.

es-pouse′ (-pouz′), *v. t.*; -POUSED′ (-pouzd′); -POUS′ING. [fr. OF., L. *sponsare* to betroth, fr. *sponsus* betrothed, p. p. of *spondere* to promise solemnly.] **1**. To betroth. **2**. To marry. **3**. To take to one's self with a view to maintain; adopt, as a cause. — **Syn.** Embrace, support, defend.

‖**es-prit′** (ĕs′prē′), *n.* [F.] Spirit; sprightly wit; bright intelligence. — **es′prit′ de corps** (dẽ kôr′) [F.], the spirit of sympathy, enthusiasm, etc., pervading a corps of persons.

es-py′ (ĕs-pī′), *v. t.*; -PIED′ (-pīd′); -PY′ING. [OF. *espier*, fr. OHG. *spehōn* to watch, spy.] To catch sight of; perceive with the eyes; to descry; spy. — **Syn.** Discern, discover, detect. — *v. i.* To look or search narrowly; watch; spy.

-esque (-ĕsk). [F., fr. It. *-esco*.] A suffix forming adjectives, and denoting: *After the manner* or *style of; like; having the characteristics of; appropriate to.*

Examples: Dant*esque*, *after the manner* or *style of* Dante; *like* or *having the characteristics of* Dante (or his work); pictur*esque*, *appropriate to* a picture.

Es′qui-line (ĕs′kwĭ-līn), *n.* [L. *Esquilinus*, a.] One of the seven hills of Rome. — **Es′qui-line**, *a.*

es-quire′ (ĕs-kwīr′), *n.* [fr. OF. fr. LL. *scutarius* shield bearer, L. *scutum* shield.] **1**. Orig., a shield bearer; esp., in chivalry, a candidate for knighthood attendant on a knight. **2**. A man of the English rank of gentry next below a knight. **3**. A landed proprietor; a "country squire." *Archaic.* **4**. [*cap.*] A title of courtesy, now written after the surname (usually in form *Esq.*) with no title, as *Mr.*, *Dr.*, prefixed. **5**. A gentleman publicly escorting a lady.

-ess (-ĕs). [OF. *-esse*, LL. *-issa*, Gr. *-ισσα*.] A suffix forming feminine nouns corresponding to nouns in *-er* or *-or*, and denoting *a female*; as in: author*ess*, *a female* author; hunt*ress*, *a female* hunter; lion*ess*, *a female* lion.

es′say (ĕs′ā; *formerly often* ĕ-sā′), *n.* [F. *essai*, fr. L. *exagium* a weighing, weight, balance; *ex* out + *agere* to drive, do.] **1**. An effort to do anything; trial; attempt. **2**. A literary composition, analytical or interpretative, dealing with its subject from a more or less limited or personal standpoint. **3**. A trial specimen, as of a coin. — **Syn.** Endeavor, effort; tract, dissertation, disquisition.

es-say′ (ĕ-sā′), *v. t.* To exert one's power or faculties on; attempt; endeavor; test. — **Syn.** See TRY.

es′say-ist (ĕs′ā-ĭst), *n.* A writer of essays.

es′sence (-ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *essentia*, formed as fr. *esse* to be.] **1**. That by which a thing is what it is. **2**. Substance; a necessary constituent; element. **3**. An existent being or entity. **4**. Fundamental or intrinsic being; prime or ultimate nature. **5**. A substance having in a high degree the qualities or virtues of a plant, drug, or the like, from which it is extracted; as, *essence* of mint. **6**. Perfume, or the volatile matter constituting perfume. — *v. t.*; -SENCED (-ĕnst); -SENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). To perfume.

es-sen′tial (ĕ-sĕn′shăl), *a.* **1**. Having the character of an essence; as: **a** Being what it is in the most perfect degree; as, *essential* bliss of angels. **b** Existent. **2**. Forming, or of or relating to, the inner or constituent character of anything; as, an *essential* right. **3**. Most important; indispensable. **4**. Containing, or of the nature of, an essence; as, an *essential* oil. — **Syn.** See INTRINSIC, NEEDFUL. — *n.* That which is essential; first or constituent principle. — **es-sen′tial-ly**, *adv.* — **es-sen′tial-ness**, *n.* — **es-sen′ti-al′i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

-est (-ĕst). [AS. *-ost*, *-est*.] A suffix used to form the superlative of adjectives and adverbs. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3.

es-tab′lish (ĕs-tăb′lĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *establir*, fr. L. *stabilire*, fr. *stabilis* stable.] **1**. To make stable, or firm; fix firmly; settle. **2**. To appoint or constitute for permanence, as officers, laws, etc.; enact; ordain. **3**. To found; institute, as a colony, institution, etc. **4**. To put on a firm basis; prove and cause to be accepted as true. **5**. To place advantageously in a fixed condition; — reflexive. **6**. To make a national or state institution of (a church). — **Syn.** See FIX.

es-tab′lish-ment (-lĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of establishing; state or fact of being established. Esp.: **a** Permanent arrangement or constitution; organization. **b** Regular means of support or subsistence. **2**. That which is established; as: **a** A settled arrangement or order, esp. a law or code of laws. **b** A form of government; esp., an established ecclesiastical system or church. **c** A permanent civil, military, or commercial force or organization. **d** Permanent place of residence or business.

es-tate′ (-tāt′), *n.* [OF. *estat*, L. *status*, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1**. State or condition of being; as, of man's *estate*. **2**. Social standing or rank, esp. of a high order; quality. **3**. Pomp; state. *Archaic.* **4**. A social or political class; specif., one of the great classes (called **estates of the realm**) vested with distinct political powers. In England, historically, there are three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and commons, but practically only two, the lords and commons. **5**. *Law.* The degree, quality, nature, and extent of one's interest in land or other tenements. **6**. A person's property in lands or tenements or both; loosely, fortune; possessions. — *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING. *Archaic.* **1**. To establish in, or endow with, an estate. **2**. To settle as a fortune.

es-teem′ (-tēm′), *v. t.* [F. *estimer*, L. *aestimare* to value, estimate.] **1**. To set a value on; appraise; hold. **2**. To set a high value on; prize. **3**. To deem; think.

Syn. Appreciate, value, honor, revere, venerate, reverence. — ESTEEM, RESPECT, REGARD apply commonly to persons or personal qualities. To ESTEEM is to value or prize, esp. for real or intrinsic worth; it commonly implies some warmth of feeling or attachment; as, a noble generosity is an object of general *esteem*. RESPECT implies honor and deference, but less warmth than *esteem*; as, no one *respects* what is sensual. REGARD (often somewhat formal or conventional) implies perception or recognition of what is estimable or admirable; as, I *regard* him highly.

— *v. i.* To form an estimate; consider. *Obs.* — *n.* **1**. Estimate; appraisal. *Obs.* **2**. Opinion of merit or value; estimation. **3**. High estimation; great regard.

es′ter (ĕs′tẽr), *n.* [invented by L. Gmelin, a German chemist.] *Chem.* A compound which may be regarded as formed by replacement of the acid hydrogen of an acid by a hydrocarbon radical. When the radical is not specified, *ethyl* is often understood; as, acetic *ester*, or ethyl acetate.

Es′ther (ĕs′tẽr), *n.* [fr. OF. or LL., fr. L. *Esther*, Heb. *Estēr*.] In the Bible, a Jewess in the Old Testament book of this name, who delivered her people. See MORDECAI.

es-thete′, **es-thet′ic**, etc. Vars. of ÆSTHETE, etc.

es′ti-ma-ble (ĕs′tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. That may be estimated. **2**. Valuable. *Rare.* **3**. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving good opinion. — **es′ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

es′ti-mate (-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); -MAT′ING. [L. *aestimatus*, p. p. of *aestimare*.] **1**. To form an opinion of;

gauge; judge. **2.** To fix the worth, size, etc., of, esp. roughly; appraise. **3.** To calculate approximately some particulars of, as the cost of work, space to be filled, etc.

Syn. Regard, rate, prize. — ESTIMATE, VALUE, APPRECIATE. To ESTIMATE is to place an (indeterminate) value on; to VALUE is to prize or estimate highly; to APPRECIATE is to exercise a nice perception of worth or value; as, you *estimate* his worth too highly; he *values* the vase chiefly for its associations, though he *appreciates* its excellence.

—(-māt), *n.* **1.** A valuing or rating, esp. from incomplete data. **2.** A statement of the amount for which certain work will be done by one who wishes to do it. **3.** A judgment or opinion, usually implying careful consideration.

es'ti-ma'tion (ĕs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of estimating. **2.** Result of estimating; a rough judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything. **3.** Favorable opinion based on a recognition of value or worth; esteem; honor.—**Syn.** Calculation, computation, appraisement; esteem, honor, regard.

es'ti-va'tion. Var. of ÆSTIVATION.

es-top' (ĕs-tŏp'), *v. t.*; -TOPPED' (-tŏpt'); -TOP'PING. [OF. *estoper* to stop, plug, LL. *stuppare* to close with tow, fr. L. *stuppa* tow, oakum.] **1.** To plug up; bar; stop. *Archaic.* **2.** *Law.* To impede or bar by estoppel.

es-top'pel (-tŏp'ĕl), *n. Law.* A bar to one's alleging or denying a fact because of one's own previous action by which the contrary has been admitted, implied, or determined.

es-trange' (-trānj'), *v. t.*; -TRANGED' (-trānjd'); -TRANG'ING (-trān'jĭng). [OF. *estrangier* to remove, L. *extraneare* to treat as a stranger, *extraneus* strange.] **1.** To cause to be strange; to withdraw; withhold. **2.** To divert from a given use, purpose, or possession; alienate. **3.** To alienate the affections or confidence of. — **es-trange'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

es-tray' (-trā'), *v. i.* To wander; stray. — *n.* **1.** *Law.* Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner; a stray. **2.** Anything that has gone out of its usual place.

es'tridge (ĕs'trĭj), *n.* Ostrich. *Obs.*

es'tu-a-ry (-tū-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *aestuarium*, fr. *aestus* swell of the sea, tide.] A passage where the tide meets a river current; more commonly, a narrow arm of the sea at the lower end of a river; a frith.

e-su'ri-ent (ē-sū'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *esuriens*, p. pr. of *esurire*, fr. *edere* to eat.] Inclined to eat; hungry; greedy. — **e-su'ri-ence** (-ĕns), **e-su'ri-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

-et (-ĕt; -ĭt). [OF. *-et, -ete*, F. *-et, -ette.*] A noun suffix, occurring in diminutives from the French.

et cet'er-a, *or* **et cæt'er-a** (ĕt sĕt'ĕr-ȧ). [L. *et* and + *cetera* other things.] Others of the like kind; and so on; and so forth; — sometimes written as one word; usually abbreviated into *etc.* or &c.

etch (ĕch), *v. t.* [D. *etsen*, MHG. *etzen* causative of *ezzen* to eat.] **1.** To produce, as designs, on metal, glass, etc., by lines eaten in by a corrosive, as nitric acid. **2.** To subject to etching, as a plate. — *v. i.* To practice etching.

etch'ing, *vb. n.* The art or process by which designs or pictures are etched, or a picture or design so produced, or an impression taken in ink from an etched plate.

E-te'o-cles (ē-tē'ō-klēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ετεοκλῆς.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES. Cf. ANTIGONE.

E-te'o-clus (-klŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ετέοκλος.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

e-ter'nal (ē-tûr'năl), *a.* [F. *éternel*, L. *aeternalis*, fr. *aeternus.* See ETERNE.] **1.** Of infinite duration; everlasting. **2.** Continuous; perpetual. **3.** Valid or existing at all times; immutable. **4.** Used as a strong intensive, and implying tediousness, monotony, abhorrence, or the like.

Syn. Ceaseless, unceasing, incessant, never-ending, uninterrupted, uninterrmitted, interminable, boundless; immortal, imperishable, enduring. — ETERNAL, EVERLASTING, ENDLESS. ETERNAL, as used of duration, strictly implies absence of either beginning or end, commonly as the result of inherent quality; EVERLASTING, though often interchangeable with *eternal*, more often applies to future duration alone, and is less often thought of as implying essential quality; as, the *eternal* God; *everlasting* punishment. ENDLESS applies to length as well as duration, and conveys least implication of inherent quality: as, an *endless* succession of waves. — *n.* [*cap.*] (With *the*) God. — **e-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

e-terne' (ē-tûrn'), *a.* [OF. *eterne*, L. *aeternus*, for *aeviternus*, fr. *aevum* age.] Eternal. *Poetic.*

e-ter'ni-ty (ē-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *éternité*, L. *aeternitas*, fr. *aeternus.* See ETERNE.] **1.** Character or quality of being eternal; infinite duration. **2.** Condition which begins at death; immortality. **3.** Seeming endlessness; an age or indefinite expanse of time.

e-ter'nize (ē-tûr'nīz; *formerly often, and still occas.*, ē'tĕr-nīz) *v. t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ-ING (-nīz-ĭng). **1.** To make eternal; prolong indefinitely. **2.** To immortalize in fame.

e-te'sian (ē-tē'zhăn), *a.* [L. *etesiae*, pl., periodic winds, Gr. *ἐτησίαι*, fr. *ἔτος* year.] [*often cap.*] Periodical; annual; — applied to certain Mediterranean winds.

-eth (-ĕth; 24). [AS. *-eð, -að*; *-ð.*] The Middle English ending of the present indicative third person singular. *Obs.*, except in archaic or poetical language.

eth'ane (ĕth'ān), *n.* [from ETHER.] *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon burning with a pale flame.

e'ther (ē'thĕr), *n.* [L. *æther*, Gr. *αἰθήρ.*] **1.** The upper regions of space or the rarefied element supposed to fill them; — often spelt *æther*. **2.** *Physics.* A medium supposed to fill all space, even that occupied by fluids and solids, and to transmit light waves, electric waves, etc. **3.** A volatile inflammable liquid, got by distilling alcohol with sulphuric acid, chiefly used as an anæsthetic.

e-the're-al (ē-thē'rē-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the ether (sense 1); celestial. **2.** Pert. to the earth's atmosphere. **3.** Formed of ether; hence, exceedingly light; tenuous; extremely delicate. **4.** Pert. to, or resembling, ether (sense 3). — **e-the're-al-ly,** *adv.* — **e-the're-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

e-the're-al-ize (ē-thē'rē-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render ethereal or spiritlike; spiritualize.

e'ther-ize (ē'thĕr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To convert into ether. **2.** To render insensible with ether. — **e'ther-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

eth'ic (ĕth'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *ethicus*, Gr. *ἠθικός*, fr. *ἦθος* usage,
eth'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } character.] Of or pert. to moral action, motive, or character; also, treating of moral feelings or conduct; moral. — **Syn.** See MORAL. — **eth'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eth'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (see -ICS.) **1.** A treatise on morals. **2.** Science of moral duty; broadly, science of the ideal human character. **3.** Moral principles, quality, or practice.

E'thi-op (ē'thĭ-ŏp), *n.* [fr. L., Gr. *Αἰθίοψ.*] An Ethiopian.

E'thi-o'pi-an (-ō'pĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ethiopia, or its inhabitants. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or designating, a negro or blackamoor. — *n.* **1.** A native of Ethiopia. **2.** A negro; blackamoor.

E'thi-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Ethiopian. **2.** Designating, or relating to, Ethiopic. — *n.* The language of the Semitic conquerors of Abyssinia.

eth'moid (ĕth'moid), *a.* [Gr. *ἠθμοειδής* like a sieve; *ἠθμός* sieve + *εἶδος* form.] Designating one or more bones forming a part of the walls and septum of the nasal cavity. — *n.* An ethmoid bone. — **eth-moi'dal** (ĕth-moi'dăl), *a.*

eth'nic (ĕth'nĭk) } *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐθνικός*; fr. *ἔθνος*
eth'ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl) } nation, *τά ἔθνη* the nations, heathens, gentiles.] **1.** Heathen; pagan. **2.** Pertaining or peculiar to race; relating to community of traits in races, or designating groups of mankind discriminated by common customs and characters. — **eth'ni-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eth-nog'ra-phy (ĕth-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*ethnic* + *-graphy.*] Descriptive anthropology; sometimes, loosely, ethnology. — **eth-nog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **eth'no-graph'ic** (ĕth'nō-grăf'ĭk), **eth'no-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

eth-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ethnic* + *-logy.*] The science which treats of races and peoples, their origin, distribution, relations, and peculiarities. — **eth'no-log'i-cal** (ĕth'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **eth-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* [carbon radical.]

eth'yl (ĕth'ĭl), *n.* [*ether* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* A univalent hydro-

eth'yl-ene (-ĭ-lēn), *n. Chem.* A colorless, gaseous, unsaturated hydrocarbon, an ingredient of illuminating gas.

e'ti-o-log'i-cal, e'ti-ol'o-gy. See ÆTIOLOGICAL, ÆTIOLOGY.

et'i-quette (ĕt'ĭ-kĕt), *n.* [F., prop., a label, ticket, OF. *estiquete.*] Conventional forms required by good breeding, or to be observed in official or social life.

E-tru'ri-an (ē-trōō'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Etruscan.

E-trus'can (ē-trŭs'kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Etruria or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Etruria; also, the language of the Etruscans.

Et'tarre' (ĕ'tär'), *n.* See PELLEAS, SIR.

-ette (-ĕt). [F. *-ette*, fem of *-et.*] A diminutive suffix, mostly in nouns of recent borrowing from the French.

et'tle (ĕt''l), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING. [Icel. *ætla.*] To intend, plan, or design. — *v. i.* To take aim (*at*). — *n.* An attempt; aim; intent. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

‖ é'tude' (ā'tūd'), *n.* [F.] A study; *Music*, a piece for practice of some special point of technique.

e-tui', *or* **et-wee'** (ā-twē'; ĕt-wē'), *n.* [F. *étui.*] A case for small articles, as toilet articles.

et'y-mol'o-gy (ĕt'ĭ-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἐτυμολογία*. See ETYMON; -LOGY.] **1.** The origin or derivation of a word as shown by its analysis or by referring it to an earlier form or word; also, an account of such origin or derivation. **2.** The branch of philology concerned with etymologies. — **et'y-mo-log'i-cal** (ĕt'ĭ-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **et'y-mo-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **et'y-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

et'y-mon (ĕt'ĭ-mŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MONS, L. -MA. [L., fr. Gr. *ἔτυμον* the etymological sense of a word, an etymon, fr. *ἔτυμος* true, real, *ἐτεός* true, real.] A primitive, or root word.

Et'zel (ĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a wise king representing the historical Attila. See KRIEMHILD.

eu- (ū-). [Gr. *εὐ* well, orig. neut. of *εὐς* good.] A prefix meaning *well, good, advantageous;* — the opposite of *dys-*.

eu'ca-lypt (ū'kă-lĭpt), *n.* A eucalyptus.

eu'ca-lyp'tus (-lĭp'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tī). [*eu-* + Gr. *καλυπτός* covered, alluding to the covering of the buds.] Any of various trees of a genus (*Eucalyptus*) of the myrtle family, including the most important timber trees of Australia.

Eu'cha-rist (ū'kă-rĭst), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, deriv. of *εὖ* well + *χαρίζεσθαι* to show favor, *χάρις* favor.] *Eccl.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Communion; also, the consecrated elements, esp. the bread. — **eu'cha-ris'tic** (-rĭs'tĭk), **eu'cha-ris'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

eu'chre (ū'kẽr), *n.* **1.** A certain game at cards. **2.** Failure to take three tricks in a hand at euchre by a player who made the trump. — *v. t.*; -CHRED (-kẽrd); -CHRING (-krĭng). To defeat in a hand at euchre (an opponent who named the trump); hence, *Slang*, to defeat by scheming.

eu-dæ'mon-ism, eu-de'mon-ism (ū-dē'mŏn-ĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονισμός* a thinking happy.] That system of ethics which defines and enforces moral obligation by its relation to happiness or personal well-being.

eu-gen'ics (ū-jĕn'ĭks), *n.* (see -ICS.) [*eu-* + *genic*.] The science of improving offspring, esp. that of the human race.

eu'lo-gist (ū'lō-jĭst), *n.* One who eulogizes; a panegyrist.

eu'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, eulogy; laudatory.
eu'lo-gis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) }

eu'lo-gi-um (ū-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.*; E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -GIA (-ă). [LL. See EULOGY.] A eulogy; also, eulogy.

eu'lo-gize (ū'lō-jīz), *v. t.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To speak or write in strong commendation of; praise.

eu'lo-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *εὐλογία*, fr. *εὔλογος* well speaking; *εὖ* well + *λέγειν* to speak.] A composition, esp. a set oration, in commendation of something, as of the character of a deceased person; also, expression characteristic of eulogies; praise. — **Syn.** See ENCOMIUM.

Eu-men'i-des (ū-mĕn'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐμενίδες*.] *Gr. Relig.* Lit., gracious ones; — euphemistic for Erinyes.

eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, prop., guarding the couch; *εὐνή* couch + *ἔχειν* to keep.] A castrated male person, orig. one in charge of a harem or employed in a palace as chamberlain; hence, formerly, a chamberlain.

eu-pep'si-a (ū-pĕp'sĭ-ă; -shă) } *n.* [Gr. *εὐπεψία*. See
eu-pep'sy (ū-pĕp'sĭ; ū'pĕp-sĭ) } EU-; DYSPEPSIA.] Good digestion;—opp. to *dyspepsia*. — **eu-pep'tic** (ū-pĕp'tĭk), *a.*

eu'phe-mism (ū'fĕ-mĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, fr. *εὐφημίζειν* to use words of a good omen; *εὖ* well + *φάναι* to speak.] A rhetorical figure in which an inoffensive word or expression is substituted for one unpleasant; as, "passing away" for "dying." — **eu'phe-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* — **eu'phe-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), **eu'phe-mis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

eu-phon'ic (ū-fŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consonant
eu-phon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } with, euphony.

eu-pho'ni-ous (ū-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pleasing or sweet in sound; smooth-sounding. — **eu-pho'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

eu'pho-ny (ū'fō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *εὐφωνία*, fr. *εὔφωνος* sweet-voiced; *εὖ* well + *φωνή* sound, voice.] A pleasing or sweet sound; the acoustic effect produced by words uttered so as to please the ear.

eu-phor'bi-a (ū-fôr'bĭ-ă), *n.* [L. *euphorbea* an African plant.] Any of the spurges, constituting an immense genus (*Euphorbia*) of herbs or shrubs of wide distribution.

Eu-phros'y-ne (ū-frŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐφροσύνη*.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the three Graces; — lit. mirth or joy.

eu'phu-ism (ū'fū-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Properly, the affected style of conversation and writing fashionable in the time of Elizabeth, imitating that of Lyly's "Euphues," and characterized by antithesis, alliteration, similes drawn from fabulous natural history, and a pervading effort after elegance. **2.** Hence, any similar affectation of speech; high-flown diction. — **eu'phu-ist**, *n.* — **eu'phu-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Eur-a'sian (ūr-ā'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Eurasia (Europe and Asia taken together) or Eurasians. — *n.* A person of mixed European and Asiatic descent.

eu-re'ka (ū-rē'kă), *interj* [Gr. *εὕρηκα*.] "I have found (it);" — an exclamation attributed to Archimedes on finding a method of determining (by specific gravity) the purity of the gold in Hiero's crown. It is the motto of California.

Eu-roc'ly-don (ū-rŏk'lĭ-dŏn), *n.* A tempestuous northeast wind of the Mediterranean.

Eu-ro'pa (ū-rō'pă), *n.* [L., fr Gr. *Εὐρώπη*.] *Class. Myth.* A Phœnician princess, whom Zeus, in the form of a white bull, carried off, swimming with her to Crete, where she became mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon.

Eu'ro-pe'an (ū'rō-pē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Europe or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe.

eu-ro'pi-um (ū-rō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. *Europe*.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element. Symbol, *Eu*; at. wt., 152.0.

Eu-ry'a-le (ū-rī'ă-lē), *n.* [Gr. *Εὐρυάλη*.] See GORGON.

Eu-ryd'i-ce (ū-rĭd'ĭ-sē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐρυδίκη*.] See ORPHEUS.

Eu-rys'theus (ū-rĭs'thūs; -thē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐρυσθεύς*.] *Gr. Myth.* A Mycenæan king to whose service Hercules was bound. See HERCULES.

Eu-sta'chi-an (ū-stā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* [fr. *Eustachio*, an Italian physician (d. 1574).] Discovered by Eustachio; relating to the **Eustachian tube**, *Anat.*, a tube between the ear and the pharynx. See EAR, *Illust.*

Eu-ter'pe (ū-tûr'pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Εὐτέρπη*.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of music.

eu'tha-na'si-a (ū'thă-nā'zhĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *εὐθανασία*; *εὖ* well + *θάνατος* death.] An easy death or mode of dying.

e-vac'u-ant (ē-văk'ū-ănt), *a.* *Med.* Emetic, diuretic, or cathartic. — *n.* An evacuant agent, esp. a cathartic.

e-vac'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *evacuatus*, p. p. of *evacuare* to empty, nullify; *e* out + *vacuus* empty.] **1.** To empty. **2.** To free or clear (a place), as of inhabitants. *Obs.* **3.** To discharge, as excrement; void. **4.** To withdraw from; quit. — **e-vac'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

e-vade' (ē-vād'), *v. i.*; E-VAD'ED (-vād'ĕd); E-VAD'ING. [L. *evadere, evasum*; *e* out + *vadere* to go, walk.] **1.** To escape; slip away. *Rare.* **2.** To attempt to escape; practice artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding. — *v. t.* To get away from by artifice; escape from cleverly.

Syn. Avoid, escape, shun; baffle, foil. — EVADE, ELUDE. To EVADE is to escape or avoid, often by skill, dexterity, or contrivance; to ELUDE (implying less of volition), to slip away from or baffle, often slyly, cunningly, or adroitly; as, I *evaded* a direct answer; the right word *eludes* me.

ev'a-nesce' (ĕv'ă-nĕs'), *v. i.*; -NESCED' (-nĕst'); -NESC'ING (-nĕs'ĭng). [L. *evanescere*; *e* out + *vanescere* to vanish, *vanus* empty, vain.] To vanish; dissipate and disappear.

ev'a-nes'cence (-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* Action of evanescing.

ev'a-nes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Tending to evanesce; vanishing. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — **ev'a-nes'cent-ly**, *adv.*

e-van'gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον* glad tidings, gospel, fr. *εὐάγγελος* bringing good news; *εὖ* well + *ἀγγέλλειν* to bear a message.] **1.** The message of the Christian dispensation and redemption; hence [*cap.*], any one of the four Gospels. **2.** Good news; glad tidings.

e'van-gel'ic (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭk; ĕv'ăn-), *a.* Evangelical.

e'van-gel'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels. **2.** Belonging to, agreeable to, or contained in, the gospel, or the truth taught in the New Testament. **3.** Attached to that interpretation of Christianity which emphasizes man's fallen condition, the atonement of Christ, election, necessity of new birth, and redemption through faith. — *n.* One holding evangelical principles. — **e'van-gel'i-cal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **e'van-gel'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e-van'gel-ism (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Preaching or promulgation of the gospel.

e-van'gel-ist (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭst), *n.* A bringer of the gospel; specifically: **a** [*cap.*] A writer of any of the four Gospels. **b** A preacher of the gospel: (1) In the primitive church, a traveling missionary or teacher. (2) One who converts, as a nation, to Christianity. (3) In modern times, an occasional preacher having no fixed charge; esp., a revivalist, either minister or layman. — **e-van'gel-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

e-van'gel-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To instruct in the gospel; convert to Christianity. — **e-van'gel-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

e-van'ish (ē-văn'ĭsh), *v. i.* To vanish; cease to be.

e-vap'o-rate (ē-văp'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING.

[L. *evaporatus*, p. p. of *evaporare ; e* out + *vapor* steam or vapor.] **1.** To pass off in, or change to, vapor, as a fluid; hence, to pass off without effect; be dissipated. **2.** To give forth vapor. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to evaporate. **2.** To expel moisture from, as by heat, leaving the solid portion ; as, to *evaporate* fruit. — **-ra-tive** (-rā′tĭv), *a.* — **-ra′tor** (-rā′tẽr), *n.*

e-vap′o-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, change, or process of evaporating. **2.** The product or result of evaporating.

e-va′sion (ē-vā′zhŭn), *n.* Act of evading; as, *evasion* of an argument or question; also, a subterfuge.

e-va′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to, or marked by, evasion ; elusive. — **e-va′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **e-va′sive-ness**, *n.*

eve (ēv), *n.* **1.** Evening. *Poetic.* **2.** The evening before a holiday, a saint's day, or any important day ; as, Christmas *Eve ;* also, the period preceding some important event.

Eve (ēv), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. L. or Gr., fr. Heb. *Khavvāh.*] In the Bible, the wife of Adam, and the mother of mankind.

e′ven (ē′v'n), *n.* [AS. *æfen.*] **1.** Evening. *Poetic.* **2.** = EVE, *n.*, 2. *Obs. or Dial.*

e′ven, *a.* [AS. *efen, efn.*] **1.** Without elevation or depression; level. **2.** Free from inequality, irregularity, or fluctuation ; uniform ; as, *even* motion; specif., equable; as, an *even* temper. **3.** Hence: **a** Fair; equitable; impartial. **b** Straightforward ; direct. **c** Equal in quality or station. *Obs.* **4.** Equal in size, number, or quantity; as, *even* shares. **5.** Exact; precise ; as, an *even* mile. **6.** In the same plane, or in line (*with*) ; as, snow *even* with the eaves. **7.** Of numbers, not odd ; divisible by two without a remainder. — **Syn.** See EQUABLE, LEVEL. — *adv.* [AS. *efne.*] **1.** In an even manner ; evenly. **2.** In or to such (indicated) degree or kind; as : **a** Precisely ; just ; as, *even* so. **b** Fully; quite ; as, faithful *even* to the end. **c** Of time : just; at the very time; as, *even* now. **3.** As an intensive particle; as, I have debated *even* in my soul. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make, be, or become, even ; level. **2.** To equal or make equal ; specif., *Obs.*, to make even, or quits, with. *Now Rare.*

e′ven-fall′ (-fôl′), *n.* Beginning of evening.

e′ven-hand′ed (-hăn′dĕd ; 109), *a.* Fair or impartial.

eve′ning (ēv′nĭng), *n.* [AS. *æfnung*, fr. *æfnian* to grow towards evening, *æfen* evening.] The latter part and close of the day and early part of darkness or night.

e′ven-ly (ē′v'n-lĭ), *adv.* In an even manner, spirit, etc. — **Syn.** Equally, uniformly, justly, serenely, equably.

e′ven-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being even.

e′ven-song′ (-sŏng′ ; 62), *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* Vespers. **2.** The time of evensong. **3.** A song at evening.

e-vent′ (ē-vĕnt′), *n.* [L. *eventus*, fr. *evenire* to happen, come out ; *e* out + *venire* to come.] **1.** The fact of taking place or occurring ; occurrence. **2.** That which comes, arrives, or happens ; any incident, esp. one of importance or note. **3.** An affair in hand ; enterprise. *Obs.* **4.** The consequence of anything ; issue ; conclusion.

Syn. Incident, adventure; result, termination. — EVENT, OCCURRENCE, INCIDENT, CIRCUMSTANCE. OCCURRENCE is the general term for that which takes place ; it implies no particular relation to other happenings ; an EVENT is a more or less important or noteworthy *occurrence ;* as, the day's *occurrences ;* " the course of human *events*." An INCIDENT is commonly an occurrence of secondary importance ; but an *incident* is often thought of as a detached event ; as, the *incidents* of a journey, a mere *incident* in his career. A CIRCUMSTANCE is esp. an incident or occurrence regarded as a detail ; the word is often used as a synonym for *event* in its more general sense; as, curious *circumstances* in his history, an unforeseen *circumstance* intervened.

e-vent′ful (ē-vĕnt′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of events; also, momentous. — **e-vent′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **e-vent′ful-ness**, *n.*

e′ven-tide′ (ē′v'n-tīd′), *n.* Evening. *Archaic or Poet.*

e-ven′tu-al (ē-vĕn′tū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or determined by, the outcome or issue; ultimate. **2.** Dependent on events ; contingent. — **Syn.** See LAST.

e-ven′tu-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The coming as a consequence ; a contingency.

e-ven′tu-al-ly, *adv.* In the event ; finally.

e-ven′tu-ate (ē-vĕn′tū-āt), *v. i. ;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; -AT′ING. To come out finally ; result. — **e-ven′tu-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

ev′er (ĕv′ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *æfre.*] **1.** At all times ; always. **2.** At any time ; as, seldom if *ever*. **3.** In any case ; at all.

ev′er-glade (ĕv′ẽr-glād), *n.* A low tract of swampy land.

ev′er-green′ (-grēn′), *a.* *Bot.* Remaining verdant through the winter, or retaining leaves unwithered until the next season. — *n.* **1.** An evergreen plant. **2.** *pl.* Twigs and branches of evergreen plants used for decoration.

ev′er-last′ing (ĕv′ẽr-lăs′tĭng), *a.* **1.** Lasting forever. **2.** Continuing long or indefinitely ; hence, wearisome from repetition. — **Syn.** Endless, unceasing, continual, incessant. See ETERNAL. — *n.* **1.** Eternal duration ; eternity. **2.** [*cap.*] (With *the*) God. **3.** Any of various plants the flowers of which dry without losing form or color. **4.** A stout material for wear ; lasting. — **ev′er-las′ting-ly**, *adv.*

ev′er-more′ (-mōr′ ; *sometimes* ĕv′ẽr-mōr′), *adv.* Forever.

e-vert′ (ē-vûrt′), *v. t.* [L. *evertere, eversum ; e* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn outward. — **e-ver′sion** (ē-vûr′shŭn), *n.*

ev′er-y (ĕv′ẽr-ĭ ; ĕv′rĭ), *a. & a. pron.* [AS. *æfre* ever + *ælc* each.] **1.** Each (one), without exception, of a group ; as, his *every* word. **2.** All, taken severally ; as, *every* of the said sums of money. *Obs.* or *Legal.*

ev′er-y-bod′y (-bŏd′ĭ), *n.* Every person.

ev′er-y-day′ (-dā′ ; -dā′), *a.* Used or fit for, or coming, every day ; usual ; routine ; as, *everyday* affairs.

ev′er-y-thing′ (-thĭng′), *n.* All that pertains to the subject under consideration ; all things.

ev′er-y-where′ (-hwâr′), *adv.* In every place; in all places; hence, in every part ; thoroughly.

e-vict′ (ē-vĭkt′), *v. t.* [L. *evictus*, p. p. of *evincere* to overcome completely, recover one's property by judicial decision. See EVINCE.] *Law.* To put out (a person) by legal process, or by virtue of a paramount right ; eject ; — with *of, from, out of.* — **e-vic′tion** (ē-vĭk′shŭn), *n.*

ev′i-dence (ĕv′ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** State of being evident; clearness. **2.** That which makes evident, or tends to prove or disprove something ; proof. See PROOF, *n.* **3.** One who bears witness. *Rare.* — *v. t. ;* -DENCED (-dĕnst) ; -DENC-ING (-dĕn-sĭng). To render evident or clear.

ev′i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *evidens, -entis ; e* out + *videns*, p. pr. of *videre* to see.] Clear to the vision or understanding, and satisfactory to the judgment. — **Syn.** Plain, obvious, manifest, visible, apparent, conclusive, indubitable, palpable, notorious. — **ev′i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

ev′i-den′tial (-dĕn′shăl), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or affording, evidence ; also, relying on evidence.

e′vil (ē′v'l), *a.* [AS. *yfel.*] **1.** Injurious or mischievous ; not good. **2.** Bad morally ; wicked ; vicious. **3.** Producing or threatening pain, injury, or calamity ; calamitous. **4.** Arising from bad character, actual or imputed. — **Syn.** Pernicious, injurious, hurtful, destructive; sinful, corrupt ; perverse. See BAD. — *n.* **1.** Anything impairing happiness or welfare ; affliction ; misfortune ; — opposed to *good.* **2.** Moral badness or offense ; wickedness ; sin. **3.** A malady or disease, esp. scrofula, called *king's evil.* — *adv.* In an evil manner ; badly. — **e′vil-ly**, *adv.*

e-vince′ (ē-vĭns′), *v. t.*; E-VINCED′ (-vĭnst′); E-VINC′ING (-vĭn′-sĭng). [L. *evincere* to vanquish completely, prevail, prove ; *e* out, quite + *vincere* to vanquish.] **1.** To conquer. *Obs.* **2.** To show clearly ; make evident. — **Syn.** See EXHIBIT.

e-vis′cer-ate (ē-vĭs′ẽr-āt), *v. t. ;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd) ; -AT′ING. [L. *evisceratus*, p. p. of *eviscerare* to eviscerate ; *e* out + *viscera* bowels.] To disembowel. — **e-vis′cer-a′tion**, *n.*

ev′i-tate (ĕv′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *evitare* avoid.] To avoid. *Obs.*

e-vite′ (ē-vīt′), *v. t.* [L. *evitare.*] To avoid. *Archaic.*

e-voke′ (ē-vōk′), *v. t. ;* E-VOKED′ (-vōkt′) ; E-VOK′ING. [L. *evocare ; e* out + *vocare* to call, *vox, vocis*, voice.] To call out ; summon forth, as from the grave. — **ev′o-ca′tion** (ĕv′ō-kā′shŭn), *n.*

ev′o-lu′tion (ĕv′ō-lū′shŭn; *in England now often* ē′vō-), *n.* [L. *evolutio* an unrolling. See EVOLVE.] **1.** An unfolding; hence, a process of developing something contained or implied ; a development, esp. as leading up to a definite end or result. **2.** A thing evolved. **3.** A prescribed movement, or one of a series ; as, the *evolutions* of troops, of a machine. **4.** A process of "rolling out" or disengaging so as to expose or free ; also, the product of such a process ; as, the *evolution* of gas from limestone. **5.** In biology, the development of a race, species, or other group ; in general, the history of the steps by which any living organism or group of organisms has acquired its distinguishing characters ; hence, the theory that the various types of animals and plants have developed from other preëxisting types, as opp. to the theory of separate creation of each species. — **ev′o-lu′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **-tion-a-ry** (-shŭ-rĭ), *a.* — **ev′o-lu′tion-ist**, *n.*

e-volve′ (ē-vŏlv′), *v. t. ;* E-VOLVED′ (-vŏlvd′) ; E-VOLV′ING. [L. *evolvere, evolutum ; e* out + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To exhibit or produce by evolution ; develop ; deduce. **2.** To throw out ; emit ; as, to *evolve* odors. — *v. i.* To become open, disclosed, or developed. — **e-volve′ment**, *n.*

ewe (ū), *n.* [AS. *eowu*, *ewe*.] The female of the sheep.

ew'er (ū'ĕr), *n.* [AF. *ewer*, L. *aquaria*, fem. of *aquarius* relating to water, *aqua* water.] A kind of wide-mouthed pitcher or jug, esp. one to hold water for the toilet.

ex (ĕks), *prep.* [L.] Out; from; without; — used in commercial phrases; as, *ex* dividend, without the dividend.

ex-, *prefix.* (*for pron. see note below.*) A prefix: **1**. [L. *ex* out of, from.] Denoting: **a** *Out of*, as in exhale. **b** *Off*, *from*, as in exclude. **c** *Beyond;* as in exceed, excel. **d** *Away from, out of;* as in expatriate, exonerate. **e** *Thoroughly, completely;* as in excruciate, exasperate. **f** As annexed (with a hyphen) to a name implying office or condition: *Formerly holding or in, but now out of*, the office, condition, class, or the like; *formerly, but not now;* as in *ex*-president; *ex*-convict.

☞ *Ex-* regularly appears as *e-* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v*, and as *ef-* before *f;* as in edict, erode, event, effect. **2**. [Gr. ἐξ out of.] In words from the Greek: *out of;* as, exarch, exodus, exorcise.

☞ Under accent, primary or secondary, *ex-* is usually pron'd ĕks-; also when unaccented before a consonant other than silent *h*, as in *exclaim'*; when unaccented and preceding an accented (stressed) vowel, the usual pron. is ĕgz-.

ex-ac'er-bate (ĕg-zăs'ĕr-bāt), *v. t.;* -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd); -BAT'ING. [L. *exacerbatus*, p. p. of *exacerbare;* *ex* out (intens.) + *acerbare* to irritate.] To render more violent or bitter; irritate. — **ex-ac'er-ba'tion** (-bā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-act' (ĕg-zăkt'), *a.* [L. *exactus* precise, p. p. of *exigere* to drive out, demand, enforce, finish, determine, measure; *ex* out + *agere* to drive.] **1**. Strict; undeviating; rigorous. **2**. Marked by agreement with fact, the truth, or a standard; precise or correct. **3**. Capable of great nicety; as, *exact* instruments. — **Syn.** Methodical, careful. See CORRECT. — *v. t.* **1**. To require authoritatively or peremptorily; compel to yield or furnish; hence, to extort. **2**. To call for; require. — **Syn.** See ELICIT. — *v. i.* To practice exaction. *Obs.* — **ex-act'ly**, *adv.* — **ex-act'ness**, *n.*

ex-ac'tion (-zăk'shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act or process of exacting; hence, extortion. **2**. That which is exacted.

ex-act'i-tude (-zăk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of being exact.

ex-ac'tor (-zăk'tĕr), *n.* One who exacts, esp. by authority.

ex-ag'ger-ate (-zăj'ĕr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *exaggeratus*, p. p. of *exaggerare* to heap up; *ex* out + *aggerare* to heap up, *agger* heap.] **1**. To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth; overstate. **2**. To enlarge beyond the normal. — **ex-ag'ger-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-ag'ger-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* — **ex-ag'ger-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

ex-alt' (ĕg-zôlt'), *v. t.* [L. *exaltare;* *ex* out (intens.) + *altus* high.] **1**. To raise high; elevate. **2**. To elevate in rank, power, character, or the like; dignify; promote. **3**. To elevate by praise or estimation; extol. **4**. To lift up with joy, pride, or success; elate. — **ex-alt'er**, *n.* — **Syn.** See RAISE. — **ex'al-ta'tion** (ĕg'zôl-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-alt'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-alt'ed-ness**, *n.*

ex-am'i-na'tion (ĕg-zăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of examining; state of being examined; investigation.

Syn. Test, trial, interrogation; discussion, debate, consideration.— EXAMINATION, INQUIRY, INQUISITION, INVESTIGATION, INSPECTION, SCRUTINY, RESEARCH. EXAMINATION is the general term for testing or searching; an INQUIRY is a search for truth or information conducted by (or as by) questioning; an INQUISITION is (usually) a judicial inquiry, and often suggests severity or even hostility; as, the *examination* of a witness, an entrance *examination*. An INVESTIGATION is a searching inquiry often to determine a given point; an INSPECTION, an official examination; as, an *investigation* of a bankrupt's accounts; an *inspection* of troops. SCRUTINY suggests minute and critical inspection; RESEARCH, laborious and (esp.) learned investigation; as, his conduct will not bear close *scrutiny;* scientific *research*.

ex-am'ine (ĕg-zăm'ĭn), *v. t.;* -INED (-ĭnd); -IN-ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *examinare*, *examinatum*, fr. *examen*, *examinis*, the tongue of a balance, examination.] **1**. To test by any appropriate method; inquire or search into; investigate; scrutinize; test. **2**. To interrogate closely, as in a judicial proceeding; try or test, as by question, as a student. — **Syn.** Search into, explore, inspect; discuss, debate, consider. — **ex-am'in-a-ble**, *a.* — **ex-am'in-er** (-ĭn-ĕr), *n.*

ex-am'ple (-zăm'p'l; -zăm'p'l), *n.* [for *ensample*, fr. OF., fr. L. *exemplum*, orig., what is taken out, as a *sample*, fr. *eximere* to take out. See EXEMPT.] **1**. One or a portion taken to show the quality of all; a sample; specimen. **2**. Something to be followed; pattern. **3**. A precedent, model, or parallel case. **4**. A warning case, esp. of punishment. **5**. An instance illustrating a rule or precept; esp., a problem to be solved, as in algebra.

Syn. Illustration, exemplification, case.—EXAMPLE, SAMPLE, SPECIMEN, INSTANCE. An EXAMPLE is a typical, representative, or illustrative case; a SAMPLE is a part of a thing designed to show the quality of the whole. Kant's work is an *example* of abstract reasoning; *samples* of butter. A SPECIMEN is commonly representative of a class of things rather than of an individual object; but *sample* and *specimen* are often used without distinction; as, *specimens* of gold ore. INSTANCE applies only to illustrative facts, cases, or occurrences, never to objects as such; as, the plot to murder Cæsar is a notable *instance* of conspiracy.

— *v. t.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To set, or act as, an example for.

ex'arch (ĕk'särk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., deriv. fr. ἐκ, ἐξ, out + ἄρχειν to rule.] **1**. A viceroy (of a Byzantine emperor). **2**. *Eastern Ch.* Orig., the head of a chief see; later, a bishop of high rank; now, a deputy of a patriarch, usually a bishop. — **ex'arch-ate** (ĕk'sär-kāt; ĕk-särk'āt), *n.*

ex-as'per-ate (ĕg-zăs'pĕr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *exasperatus*, p. p. of *exasperare;* *ex* out (intens.) + *asperare* to roughen, *asper* rough.] **1**. To excite the anger of; irritate; nettle. **2**. To aggravate.— **Syn.** See IRRITATE. **ex-as'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exasperating; state of being exasperated; keen anger; great irritation.

Ex-cal'i-bur (ĕks-kăl'ĭ-bŭr), *n.* [OF. *Escalibor*, of Celtic origin.] The name of two famous swords of King Arthur.

‖ **ex ca-the'dra** (ĕks kȧ-thē'drȧ; kăth'ē-drȧ: *see* CATHEDRA). [L., from the chair.] By virtue of, or in the exercise of, one's office; with authority. — **ex-ca-the'dra**, *a.*

ex'ca-vate (ĕks'kȧ-vāt), *v. t.;* -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *excavatus*, p. p. of *excavare* to excavate; *ex* out + *cavare* to hollow, *cavus* hollow.] **1**. To hollow out by cutting or digging. **2**. To form by hollowing, as a cellar. **3**. To cut or dig out, as earth. **4**. To expose by digging; as, to *excavate* a buried city. — **ex'ca-va'tor** (-vā'tĕr), *n.*

ex'ca-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excavating; a cavity formed by excavating.

ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *excedere*, *excessum*, to go beyond; *ex* out + *cedere* to go.] **1**. To go or be beyond the limit or measure of; overdo; as, to *exceed* one's authority. **2**. To be greater than or superior to; surpass. **Syn.** EXCEED, EXCEL, SURPASS, TRANSCEND, OUTDO. EXCEED commonly suggests a going beyond in quantity or extent; EXCEL implies superiority in quality or action; as, his cruelties *exceed* belief; woman *excels* in beauty, man in strength. SURPASS applies oftener to quality than quantity; it implies comparison with a definite object; as, they *surpass* us in dexterity. TO TRANSCEND is greatly to surpass or go beyond. TO OUTDO is to surpass (esp.) in performance.

ex-ceed'ing, *a.* Extraordinary. — *adv.* In a very great degree. *Archaic.* — **ex-ceed'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. t. & i.;* -CELLED' (-sĕld'); -CEL'LING. [L. *excellere*, *-celsum;* *ex* out + root of *culmen* top.] To go beyond or surpass, esp. in good qualities. — **Syn.** See EXCEED.

ex'cel-lence (ĕk'sĕ-lĕns), *n.* **1**. Quality of being excellent; exalted merit. **2**. An excellent quality; a virtue. **3**. [*usually cap.*] Excellency (sense 2). — **Syn.** Superiority, preëminence, worth, value, goodness, purity, greatness.

ex'cel-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1**. Excellence; virtue; worth. **2**. [*usually cap.*] A title of honor given to certain high dignitaries, as viceroys and ambassadors.

ex'cel-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* **1**. Excelling; superior. *Archaic.* **2**. Very good of its kind; first-class; hence, of great worth; eminently good. — **Syn.** Worthy, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite, transcendent, admirable, first-rate. — *adv.* Excellently; eminently. *Archaic.* — **ex'cel-lent-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cel'si-or (ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ôr), *a.* [L., compar. of *excelsus* elevated, lofty, p. p. of *excellere*. See EXCEL, *v. t.*] More lofty; still higher; ever upward; — motto of the State of New York. — *n.* A material of curled shreds of wood used for stuffing, packing, etc.

ex-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [L. *exceptus*, p. p. of *excipere* to take or draw out, except; *ex* out + *capere* to take.] To take or leave out (anything) from a number or a whole as not belonging to it; exclude; omit. — *v. i.* To take exception; object. — *prep.* With exclusion of; excepting.

Syn. EXCEPT, EXCEPTING, BUT, SAVE. EXCEPT (less often EXCEPTING) marks exclusion more pointedly than BUT; SAVE is chiefly poetical; as, I have finished all the letters *except* one (or, more casually, *but* one).

— *conj.* Unless; if it be not so that.

ex-cept'ing, *prep. & conj.* With rejection or exception of; excluding; except. — **Syn.** See EXCEPT.

ex-cep'tion (ĕk-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of excepting; exclusion. **2.** That which is excepted, or taken out, from others. **3.** Objection; hence, cavil, complaint.

ex-cep'tion-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to exception. — **Syn.** See EXCEPTIONAL. — **ex-cep'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

ex-cep'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Forming an exception; rare; hence, superior. — **ex-cep'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. EXCEPTIONAL, EXCEPTIONABLE are often confused. That is EXCEPTIONAL which is an exception, or out of the ordinary; that is EXCEPTIONABLE to which exception may be taken, and which is therefore objectionable.

ex-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to exception.

ex-cep'tor (-tŏr; -tēr), *n.* One who excepts.

ex-cerpt' (-sûrpt'), *v. t.* [L. *excerptus*, p. p. of *excerpere*; *ex* out + *carpere* to pick.] To select, as a literary passage; extract; quote. — (ĕk'sûrpt; ĕk-sûrpt'), **n.** An extract; a selected or copied passage.

ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *excessus* a going out, loss of self-possession, fr. *excedere*. See EXCEED.] **1.** State of surpassing limits, or what is usual or proper; immoderateness; superabundance. **2.** Undue indulgence, esp. in gratifying carnal appetites; intemperance. **3.** The amount or degree by which one thing or number exceeds another.

Syn. Extravagance, exuberance. — EXCESS, SUPERFLUITY, REDUNDANCY. EXCESS is that which passes limits; it usually (but not always) conveys a derogatory implication; SUPERFLUITY is more than is needed or desired; REDUNDANCY is superabundance without necessary implication (as commonly in the case of *superfluity*) of waste or uselessness; as, the medium between sufficiency and *excess*; verbiage consists in using a *superfluity* of words; in the tropics there is a *redundancy* of vegetation.

— *a.* More than or above the usual or specified amount.

ex-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Characterized by, or exhibiting, excess; exceptional; very great. — **ex-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Extreme, intemperate, unreasonable. — EXCESSIVE, EXORBITANT, INORDINATE, EXTRAVAGANT, IMMODERATE. EXCESSIVE is the general term for what goes beyond just measure or amount. EXORBITANT applies to that (esp. price, charges, etc.) which is grossly excessive; INORDINATE often retains the implication of that which exceeds prescribed rules or limits; as, an *exorbitant* charge; *inordinate* desires. That is EXTRAVAGANT which passes the bounds of use or propriety, or which is prodigal in expenditure; as, to call Cowper a great poet is *extravagant* praise. IMMODERATE often implies lack of restraint, esp. in the feelings or their expression; as, *immoderate* zeal, laughter.

ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *eschangier* to exchange; *es-* (L. *ex* out) + F. *changer*. See CHANGE.] **1.** Act of giving or taking one thing in return for an equivalent. **2. a** The process of settling accounts by exchanging bills of exchange. **b** A bill of exchange. **c** The amount paid for the collection of a draft, check, etc. **d** Interchange or conversion of the money of two countries, or of current and uncurrent money, with allowance for difference in value. **3.** Act of substituting one thing for another; also, act of giving and receiving reciprocally. **4.** The thing given or received in return. **5.** A place where things or services are exchanged; esp., the place where brokers meet to do business.

— **Syn.** Barter, dealing, trade, traffic, interchange. — *v. t.*; -CHANGED' (-chānjd'); -CHANG'ING (-chān'jĭng). **1.** To part with, give, or transfer to another for an equivalent. **2.** To lay aside, quit, or resign (one thing for another).

Syn. EXCHANGE, INTERCHANGE. INTERCHANGE, as compared with EXCHANGE, emphasizes more strongly the mutual or reciprocal nature of the transaction.

— *v. i.* To make an exchange, or to pass in exchange. — **ex-change'a-ble**, *a.* — **ex-change'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ex-cheq'uer (-chĕk'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *eschekier*, *eschequier*, a chessboard.] **1.** [*cap.*] Formerly, in England, an office which managed the royal revenue and decided revenue cases. **2.** [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* Short for **Court of Exchequer**, a court arising from the Exchequer Office, now merged in the King's (Queen's) Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. **3.** [*often cap.*] In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the department of state in charge of the national revenue; hence, the national banking account or purse. **4.** A treasury, esp. of a nation. **5.** Pecuniary resources; purse; finances.

ex-cide' (ĕk-sīd'), *v. t.*; -CID'ED (-sīd'ĕd); -CID'ING. [L. *excidere*, *excisum*; *ex* out + *caedere* to cut.] To cut out; excise.

ex-cise' (-sīz'), *n.* [prob. under the influence of L. *excidere*, *-cisum* (see EXCIDE), fr. an OF. word.] **1.** An inland duty levied on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities within the country; also, a tax upon the pursuit of certain sports or occupations. **2.** That branch of the public service charged with the collection of excise taxes. *Eng.* — *v. t.*; -CISED' (-sīzd'); -CIS'ING (-sīz'ĭng). **1.** To impose an excise on. **2.** To impose on; overcharge. *Obs.*

ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *v. t.* [see EXCIDE.] To cut out or off.

ex-cise'man (-măn), *n.* An officer who collects excise taxes and enforces excise laws. *British.*

ex-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act or operation of excising, or cutting out or off; hence, extirpation; destruction.

ex-cit'a-ble (-sīt'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being excited. — **ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ex-cit'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

ex-cit'ant (-ănt), *a.* Tending to excite; exciting. — *n.* Something that excites.

ex'ci-ta'tion (ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exciting; state of being excited; excitement. — **ex-cit'a-tive** (ĕk-sīt'ā-tĭv), *a.*

ex-cite' (ĕk-sīt'), *v. t.*; -CIT'ED (-sīt'ĕd); -CIT'ING. [L. *excitare*; *ex* out + *citare* to move rapidly, rouse.] To call or stir to activity in any way; rouse. — **Syn.** Arouse, stir, stimulate, animate, kindle, inflame, provoke, impel, prompt, spur, instigate. — **ex-cit'ed-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cite'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of exciting; state of being excited; agitation. **2.** That which excites or rouses.

ex-cit'er (-sīt'ĕr), *n.* One that excites.

ex-claim' (-klām'), *v. i. & t.* [L. *exclamare*, *-matum*; *ex* out + *clamare* to cry out.] To cry out, utter, or speak, in strong or sudden emotion. — *n.* Outcry; clamor. *Archaic.*

ex'cla-ma'tion (ĕks'klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exclaiming; a sharp utterance of strong feeling. **2.** *Punctuation.* A sign [!] by which outcry is marked; called also **exclamation point.** — **ex-clam'a-to-ry** (ĕks-klăm'ā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

ex-clude' (ĕks-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.*; -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); -CLUD'ING. [L. *excludere*, *exclusum*; *ex* out + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To shut out; refuse enjoyment, consideration, or inclusion, to. **2.** To expel. — **ex-clud'er** (-klōōd'ĕr), *n.*

Syn. Debar, shut out; thrust out. — EXCLUDE, ELIMINATE. To EXCLUDE is to keep out what is already outside; to ELIMINATE is to get rid of or remove what is already in, esp. as a constituent element or part.

ex-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of excluding; state of being excluded; debarring; rejection.

ex-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Able to prevent entrance; enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, *exclusive* privileges or circles. **2.** Inclined to exclude outsiders; as, an *exclusive* clique. **3.** Not taking into the account; — opposed to *inclusive*. — **Syn.** See SELECT. — **ex-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-cog'i-tate (-kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [L. *excogitare*.] To think out; contrive. — **ex-cog'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

ex'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (ĕks'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Liable to, deserving of, or punishable by, excommunication.

ex'com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *excommunicatus*, p. p. of *excommunicare* to excommunicate. See EX-; COMMUNICATE.] Excommunicated. — *n.* One excommunicated. — (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. To cut off, or shut out, from communion with the church, by ecclesiastical sentence. — **ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.* — **-ca-to-ry** (-kă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

ex-co'ri-ate (ĕks-kō'rĭ-āt; 57), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *excoriare*; *ex* out + *corium* hide.] To flay; skin; abrade; gall. — **ex-co'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ex'cre-ment (ĕks'krē-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *excrementum*, fr. *excernere*. See EXCRETE.] Waste discharged from the body, esp. from the alimentary canal; fecal matter. — **ex'cre-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), **ex'cre-men-ti'tious** (-mĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.*

ex-cres'cence (ĕks-krĕs'ĕns), *n.*; *pl.* -CENCES (-sĕz; 24). **1.** A growing out; esp., abnormal increase; hence, excess. **2.** An outgrowth, specifically: **a** A natural appendage. **b** An abnormal outgrowth, as a wart.

ex-cres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excrescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *excrescere*, *excretum*, to grow out; *ex* out + *crescere* to grow.] Growing out or forming an outgrowth; esp., forming an abnormal or useless outgrowth; superfluous.

ex-crete' (-krēt'), *v. t.*; -CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd); -CRET'ING. [L. *excretus*, p. p. of *excernere* to sift out, discharge; *ex* out + *cernere* to sift.] To separate and eliminate or discharge (waste or harmful material) from the blood or tissues.

ex-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of excreting. **2.** That which is excreted. — **ex-cre'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* — **ex'cre-to-ry** (ĕks'krē-tŏ-rĭ; ĕks-krē'tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

ex-cru'ci-ate (ĕks-krōō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *excruciatus*, p. p. of *excruciare* to torture; *ex* out (intens.) + *cruciare* to crucify, *cruz* cross.] To inflict agonizing pain on; torture; rack. — **-at'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **-a'tion**, *n.*

ex-cul′pate (ĕks-kŭl′pāt; ĕks′kŭl-pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT-ED (-pāt-ĕd; -pāt′ĕd); -PAT-ING. [L. *ex* out + *culpatus*, p. p. of *culpare* to find fault with, blame, *culpa* fault.] To clear from alleged fault or guilt; relieve of blame.

Syn. Release, discharge, remit; excuse, pardon, forgive; vindicate, justify. — EXCULPATE, ABSOLVE, EXONERATE, ACQUIT agree in the idea of freeing from a charge or burden. EXCULPATE denotes simply a clearing from blame. ABSOLVE implies a setting free either from obligations or responsibilities that bind the conscience, or from the consequences of their violation; as, to *absolve* from allegiance, from blame. EXONERATE denotes relief, in a moral sense, from what is regarded as a burden; as, to *exonerate* from a charge of falsehood. ACQUIT implies a decision in one's favor, either by a jury or by disinterested persons, with reference to a specific charge; as, to *acquit* of murder.

ex′cul-pa′tion (ĕks′kŭl-pā′shŭn), *n.* Act of exculpating; that which exculpates; excuse.

ex-cul′pa-to-ry (ĕks-kŭl′pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Clearing, or tending to clear, from alleged fault or guilt; excusing.

ex-cur′rent (ĕks-kŭr′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *excurrens*, p. pr. of *excurrere*; *ex* out + *currere* to run.] *Bot.* **a** Having the axis prolonged, forming an undivided main stem, as in conifers. **b** Projecting beyond the apex, as the midrib of certain leaves.

ex-cur′sion (-kûr′shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A going forth; expedition; sally. **2.** A journey chiefly for recreation; pleasure trip. **3.** Deviation; hence, a digression. — **Syn.** Tour, ramble, jaunt, trip. See JOURNEY.

ex-cur′sion-ist, *n.* One who goes on an excursion.

ex-cur′sive (-sĭv), *a.* Digressive; wandering. — **ex-cur′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-cur′sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-cur′sus (-sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. EXCURSUSES (-ĕz; 24); L. (now less usual) EXCURSUS. [L., fr. *excurrere*, *excursum*. See EXCURRENT.] **1.** An appended dissertation. **2.** A digression. — **Syn.** See DIGRESSION.

ex-cus′a-ble (-kūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be excused.

ex-cus′a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Apologetic.

ex-cuse′ (-kūz′), *v. t.*; -CUSED′ (-kūzd′); -CUS′ING (-kūz′ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *excusare*; *ex* out, from + *causa* cause.] **1.** To offer excuse for; apologize for. **2.** To serve as excuse for; justify. **3.** To pardon (a fault); forgive; hence, to overlook. **4.** To seek or obtain exemption or release for or from. **5.** To free (from an obligation); also, to remit.

Syn. Exculpate, exonerate, absolve, acquit. — EXCUSE, PARDON, FORGIVE, CONDONE. One EXCUSES (either as a superior or as an equal) small faults, minor omissions, or neglects, esp. in social or conventional obligations; one PARDONS (as a superior, or by an act of mercy or generosity) serious faults, crimes, or grave offenses, esp. against law or morals; as, he readily *excused* my oversight. *Pardon* is often used as a conventional term of courtesy for *excuse*; as, *pardon* my interruption. FORGIVE applies to offenses against one's self, and emphasizes more strongly than *pardon* the element of personal feeling, often with the implication that resentment is extinguished; as, *forgive* your enemies. To CONDONE is to forgive tacitly or by implication, or to overlook foibles; as, to *condone* a falsehood.

ex-cuse′ (ĕks-kūs′), *n.* **1.** Act of excusing. **2.** Reason offered for being excused; apology. **3.** That which excuses. — **Syn.** See APOLOGY.

ex-cus′er (ĕks-kūz′ẽr), *n.* One who excuses.

ex′e-cra-ble (ĕk′sē-krȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deserving to be execrated; detestable. **2.** Bad; wretched. — **ex′e-cra-bly**, *adv.*

ex′e-crate (-krāt), *v. t.*; -CRAT′ED (-krāt′ĕd); -CRAT′ING. [L. *execratus*, *exsecratus*, p. p. of *execrare*, *exsecrare*, to execrate; *ex* out + *sacrare* to consecrate, curse, *sacer* sacred.] To denounce evil against; curse; hence, to detest utterly; abominate. — **ex′e-cra′tor** (-krā′tẽr), *n.*

ex′e-cra′tion (-krā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of execrating; also, a curse; imprecation. **2.** That which is execrated. — **Syn.** See CURSE. — **ex′e-cra-tive** (ĕk′sē-krā-tĭv), *a.*

ex-ec′u-tant (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tănt), *n.* One who executes, or performs; esp., a musical performer.

ex′e-cute (ĕk′sē-kūt), *v. t.*; -CUT′ED (-kūt′ĕd); -CUT′ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *executus*, *exsecutus*, p. p. of *exsequi* to follow to the end, pursue; *ex* out + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** To follow out or through to the end; complete; perform. **2.** To produce by carrying out a design; also, to perform, as music. **3** To give effect to; do what is provided or required by; as, to *execute* a decree. **4.** To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is necessary to make valid, as by signing. **5.** To put to death in conformity to a legal sentence.

Syn. Carry out, accomplish, effect, manage, conduct, direct. — EXECUTE, ADMINISTER, ENFORCE. To EXECUTE is to carry out or into effect; to ADMINISTER, to manage or direct the process of execution; to ENFORCE, to bring about the execution of something; as, to *execute* a warrant; to *administer* a charity; to *enforce* the laws. See EFFECT.

ex′e-cut′er (ĕk′sē-kūt′ẽr), *n.* One who executes.

ex′e-cu′tion (ĕk′sē-kū′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or mode of executing; as: a carrying into effect, production of a work of art, performance on a musical instrument, etc. **2.** Effective, esp. destructive, action. **3.** *Law.* A judicial writ directing the enforcement of a judgment. **4.** Formerly, any legal punishment; now, esp., capital punishment.

ex′e-cu′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An executer. *Rare.* **2.** One who puts to death, esp. in conformity to legal warrant.

ex-ec′u-tive (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tĭv; ĕk-sĕk′-), *a.* **1.** Active or skillful in execution. *Chiefly U. S.* **2.** Designed or fitted for, or pert. to, execution, or carrying into effect; esp., qualified for, or pert. to, the execution of the laws or the conduct of affairs. — *n.* **1.** The executive branch of a government, or those who administer the government. **2.** Any person or body charged with administrative or executive work.

ex-ec′u-tor (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tẽr; ĕk-sĕk′-; *in sense* 1, ĕk′sē-kū′-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who executes something; a doer, performer, etc. **2.** One appointed by a testator to execute his will.

ex-ec′u-to-ry (ĕg-zĕk′ū-tō-rĭ; ĕk-sĕk′-), *a.* **1.** Executive. **2.** *Law.* Designed, or of such a nature as, to take effect on a future contingency.

ex-ec′u-trix (-trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRICES (-trī′sēz), E. -TRIXES (-trĭk′sĕz; 24). [LL.] A woman executor.

ex′e-ge′sis (ĕk′sē-jē′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -GESES (-sēz). [Gr. ἐξήγησις, fr. ἐξηγεῖσθαι to interpret; ἐξ out + ἡγεῖσθαι to guide, lead.] Exposition; esp., critical explanation of Scripture. — **ex′e-get′ic** (-jĕt′ĭk), **ex′e-get′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ex′e-gete (ĕk′sē-jēt), *n.* One skilled in exegesis.

ex′e-get′ics (-jĕt′ĭks), *n.* (see -ICS.) Science of exegesis.

ex-em′plar (ĕg-zĕm′plȧr), *n.* [L. *exemplar*, fr. *exemplum*. See EXAMPLE.] **1.** One that serves as a model or pattern; esp., an ideal model. **2.** An instance or example; specimen. **3.** A copy of a book or writing. — **Syn.** See PATTERN.

ex′em-pla-ry (ĕg′zĕm-plā-rĭ; ĕg-zĕm′plȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Serving as a pattern; deserving imitation; commendable. **2.** Serving as a warning; monitory; as, *exemplary* damages. — **ex′em-pla-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ex′em-pla-ri-ness**, *n.*

ex-em′pli-fi-ca′tion (ĕg-zĕm′plĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exemplifying; that which exemplifies; an example. **2.** A copy legally attested.

ex-em′pli-fy (-zĕm′plĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [L. *exemplum* example + *-fy*.] **1.** To show or illustrate by example. **2.** To transcribe; make an attested copy of, under seal, as of a record.

ex-empt′ (-zĕmpt′), *a.* [L. *exemptus*, p. p. of *eximere* to take out, remove, free; *ex* out + *emere* to buy, take.] **1.** Cut off; excepted. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Free or released from some liability. — *v. t.* **1.** To set apart; except. *Obs.* **2.** To release or deliver from some liability; grant immunity to; release. — *n.* One exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.

ex-emp′tion (-zĕmp′shŭn), *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt; immunity; privilege.

Syn. EXEMPTION, IMMUNITY. EXEMPTION commonly suggests the act of freeing or releasing, esp. from some charge or obligation imposed by others; IMMUNITY emphasizes the state of freedom, esp. from some liability imposed by nature or general conditions; as, *exemption* from taxation; *immunity* from pain, disease, annoyance.

ex′e-qua′tur (ĕk′sē-kwā′tŭr), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, to perform, execute.] A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent by the government to which he is accredited.

ex′er-cise (-sẽr-sīz), *n.* [F. *exercice*, L. *exercitium*, fr. *exercere*, *exercitum*, to drive on, keep busy; *ex* out + *arcere* to shut up, inclose.] **1.** Act of exercising; a setting in action; exertion; use; habitual activity or practice. **2.** Exertion for the sake of training or improvement. **3.** Performance, as of an office, ceremony, or the like. **4.** That which is done for the sake of exercising, practicing, training, etc. **5.** That which gives practice; trial; test.

Syn. Effort, exertion, application; custom, usage, habit, manner. — EXERCISE, PRACTICE come into comparison in the sense of activity or exertion for the sake of improvement, in either strength or health (as in the case of EXERCISE) or in skill or dexterity (as implied in PRACTICE); as, *exercise* is good for the muscles; *practice* makes perfect. But the distinction does not always hold. As referring to the employment of a given power or faculty, *practice* implies more often than *exercise* regular or habitual performance.

ex′er-cise, *v. t.*; -ER-CISED (-sīzd); -ER-CIS′ING. **1.** To set in

action; train; exert repeatedly. **2.** To practice in order to develop. **3.** To occupy the attention and effort of; task; harass; worry. **4.** To put in practice; perform the duties of; use; practice. — *v. i.* **1.** To perform one's function. *Obs.* **2.** To drill; take exercise. — **ex'er-cis'er** (-sīz'ẽr), *n.*

ex-er'ci-ta'tion (ĕg-zûr'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *exercitatio*, deriv. fr. *exercere* to exercise.] Exercise.

ex-ert' (-zûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *exertus*, *exsertus*, p. p. of *exserere*, *exserere*, to thrust out; *ex* out + *serere* to join together.] **1.** To thrust forth; emit; reveal. *Obs.* **2.** To put forth, as strength, ability, etc.; put in vigorous action.

ex-er'tion (-zûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of exerting; exercise of any power; effort, esp. a perceptible effort. — **Syn.** See EFFORT.

‖ **ex'e-unt** (ĕk'sē-ŭnt). [L.] They go out. Cf. 1st EXIT.

ex-fo'li-ate (ĕks-fō'lĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *exfoliare* to strip of leaves; *ex* from + *folium* leaf.] To split into, or throw off in, scales or splinters; scale or flake off. — **ex-fo'li-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ex'ha-la'tion (ĕks'hȧ-lā'shŭn; ĕk'sȧ-), *n.* **1.** Act of exhaling; also, that which is exhaled; emanation. **2.** A vaporous or luminous body; esp., a meteor. *Obs.*

ex-hale' (ĕks-hāl'; ĕgz-), *v. t.*; -HALED' (-hāld'); -HAL'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *exhalare*; *ex* out + *halare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe out; emit, as vapor. **2.** To evaporate. — *v. i.* **1.** To rise or pass off as vapor. **2.** To emit breath or vapor.

ex-haust' (ĕg-zôst'), *v. t.* [L. *exhaustus*, p. p. of *exhaurire*; *ex* out + *haurire*, *haustum*, to draw, esp. water.] **1.** To draw or let out wholly; drain off completely. **2.** To empty by drawing out the contents; esp., create a vacuum in. **3.** To deprive wholly of strength or virtue; use up; wear out. **4.** To develop completely; discuss thoroughly. — **Syn.** See TIRE. — *n.* **1.** The escape of steam from an engine cylinder at the end of the stroke. **2.** Gaseous or other material exhausted, as from an engine. — **ex-haust'i-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* — **ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ex-haus'tion (-zôs'chŭn), *n.* Act or process of exhausting; state of being exhausted.

ex-haus'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust; hence, thorough. — **ex-haus'tive-ly**, *adv.*

ex-hib'it (ĕg-zĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *exhibitus*, p. p. of *exhibere* to hold forth, to tender, exhibit; *ex* out + *habere* to have.] **1.** *Med.* To administer as a remedy. **2.** To hold forth or present to view; show; display. **3.** *Law.* To submit or present officially or in legal form to a court.

Syn. Show, manifest, reveal, disclose. — EXHIBIT, DISPLAY, EXPOSE, EVINCE agree in the idea of presenting more or less prominently to view. To EXHIBIT is to show so as to invite notice; to DISPLAY is to exhibit conspicuously or ostentatiously; to EXPOSE is to display openly (esp.) something hitherto concealed. To EVINCE, as here compared, is to exhibit or reveal (esp.) the presence of some quality.

— *v. i.* To make a public exhibition. — *n.* **1.** An article, or articles exhibited; display. **2.** A document identified in court for use as evidence. — **Syn.** See EXHIBITION. — **ex-hib'it-er, -it-or** (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* — **ex-hib'i-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.*

ex'hi-bi'tion (ĕk'sĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exhibiting. **2.** That which is exhibited; also, any public show; a display, as of works of art, or of feats of skill, etc.

Syn. Manifestation, show, display. — EXHIBITION, EXHIBIT, EXPOSITION. An EXHIBITION is a public display, esp. of objects of art, commerce, etc. An EXHIBIT is an object or objects displayed in an *exhibition*. EXPOSITION is now often used for *exhibition*, esp. where the display is large.

ex-hil'a-rant (ĕg-zĭl'ȧ-rănt), *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure. — *n.* That which exhilarates.

ex-hil'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *exhilaratus*, p. p. of *exhilarare*; *ex* out + *hilarare* make merry, *hilaris* merry.] To make merry; enliven; cheer.

ex-hil'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exhilarating; state of being exhilarated; enlivenment; high spirits. — **Syn.** Animation, gayety, hilarity, merriment, jollity.

ex-hort' (ĕg-zôrt'; ĕgz-hôrt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *exhortari*; *ex* out + *hortari* to incite, encourage.] To incite by words or advice; urge strongly, as to a good deed; hence, to advise; warn; caution. — **ex-hort'er**, *n.*

ex-hor-ta'tion (ĕk'sôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of exhorting; incitement to that which is good. **2.** Language used in exhorting; advice; counsel. — **ex-hor'ta-tive** (ĕg-zôr'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* — **ex-hor'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.*

ex-hume' (ĕks-hūm'), *v. t.*; -HUMED' (-hūmd'); -HUM'ING (-hūm'ĭng). [LL. *exhumare*; L. *ex* out + *humus* ground.] To dig out of the ground; disinter. — **ex'hu-ma'tion**, *n.*

ex'i-gence (ĕk'sĭ-jĕns), *n.* Exigency.

ex'i-gen-cy (ĕk'sĭ-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being exigent; urgent want. **2.** Such need or necessity as belongs to the occasion; requirements. — **Syn.** Urgency, pressure, emergency. See JUNCTURE.

ex'i-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *exigens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *exigere* to drive out, exact. See EXACT.] **1.** Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing; critical. **2.** Requiring much; exacting.

ex-ig'u-ous (ĕg-zĭg'ū-ŭs; ĕk-sĭg'-), *a.* [L. *exiguus*.] Scanty; small; slender. — **ex'i-gu'i-ty** (ĕk'sĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ex'ile (ĕk'sīl), *n.* [L. *exilium*, *exsilium*.] **1.** Forced separation or expulsion from one's native country; banishment. **2.** One expelled from his country; also, one who separates himself from his home. — *v. t.*; -ILED (-īld); -IL'ING (-ĭl-ĭng). To banish or expel from one's own country or home; drive away. — **Syn.** See BANISH.

ex-ist' (ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *existere*, *exsistere*, to emerge, appear, exist; *ex* out + *sistere* to cause to stand, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** To have actual being. **2.** To have being in any specified condition or place. **3.** To continue to be.

ex-ist'ence (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1.** State of being actual; reality. **2.** Continuance in life; life. **3.** Continued or repeated manifestation; actual occurrence. **4.** That which exists.

ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Having being or existence.

‖ **ex'it** (ĕk'sĭt). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. of *exire* to go out. See EX-; ISSUE.] He (or she) goes out, or retires from the scene; as, *exit* Macbeth.

ex'it, *n.* [In some cases fr. L. *exitus* a going out.] **1.** Departure of a player from the stage. **2.** Any departure; death. **3.** A passage out; way of egress.

ex'o- (ĕk'sō-). [Gr. ἐξω out of, outside, ἐξ out.] Prefix signifying *out of*, *outside*; as in *exocarp*, *exogenous*.

ex'o-carp (-kärp), *n.* *Bot.* = EPICARP.

ex'o-dus (-dŭs), *n.* [L., the book of Exodus, Gr. ἔξοδος a going out; ἐξ out + ὁδός way.] **1.** A going out; esp. (the Exodus), the journey of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; hence, any large migration. **2.** [*cap.*] The second book of the Old Testament.

‖ **ex of-fi'ci-o** (ĕks ō-fish'ĭ-ō); *pl.* EX OFFICIIS (-ĭs). [L.] From office; by virtue or because of an office; officially.

ex'o-gen (ĕk'sō-jĕn), *n.* A plant of the **Ex-og'e-næ** (ĕk-sŏj'ē-nē), an obsolete class of seed plants, including the dicotyledons. The stem grows by annual outside rings.

ex-og'e-nous (ĕk-sŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [*exo-* + *-genous*.] *Biology.* Growing from or on the outside; growing by addition to the exterior; also, of or pertaining to exogens.

ex-on'er-ate (ĕg-zŏn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *exoneratus*, p. p. of *exonerare* to free from a burden; *ex* out, from + *onerare* to load, *onus* load.] **1.** To relieve, as of a charge; clear. **2.** To free from blame; exculpate. — **Syn.** Absolve, acquit. See EXCULPATE. — **ex-on'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-on'er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.*

ex'o-ra-ble (ĕk'sō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *exorabilis*, fr. *exorare* to persuade by entreaty; *ex* out, from + *orare* to pray.] Capable of being moved by entreaty.

ex-or'bi-tance (ĕg-zôr'bĭ-tăns) ‖ *n.*; *pl.* -TANCES (-sĕz), -CIES
ex-or'bi-tan-cy (-bĭ-tăn-sĭ) ‖ (-sĭz). **1.** An exorbitant action, procedure, state, quality. **2.** Tendency to be exorbitant; greed.

ex-or'bi-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *exorbitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *exorbitare* to go out of the track; *ex* out + *orbita* track.] Going beyond established limits of right or propriety; inordinate. — **Syn.** See EXCESSIVE. — **ex-or'bi-tant-ly**, *adv.*

ex'or-cise, -cize (ĕk'sôr-sīz; ĕg-zôr'sīz), *v. t.*; -CISED (-sīzd) or -CIZED; -CIS'ING (-sīz'ĭng) or -CIZ'ING. [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐξορκίζειν; ἐξ out + ὁρκίζειν to bind by an oath, ὅρκος oath.] **1.** To drive off (an evil spirit) by adjuration; hence, to deliver from an evil spirit. **2.** To address, conjure, or conjure up, as an evil spirit. *R.* — **ex'or-cis'er, -ciz'er**, *n.*

ex'or-cism (ĕk'sôr-sĭz'm; ĕg-zôr'-), *n.* Act or process of exorcising; also, a formula used in exorcising.

ex'or-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One who exorcises.

ex-or'di-um (ĕg-zôr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *exordiri* to begin a web, begin; *ex* out + *ordiri* to begin a web, begin.] A beginning; introduction, esp., of a discourse, treatise, etc. — **ex-or'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ex'o-ter'ic (ĕk'sō-tẽr'ĭk) ‖ *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐξωτερικός,
ex'o-ter'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) ‖ fr. ἐξω outside, ἐξ out.] External; public; easily comprehended; — opposed to *esoteric*.

ex-ot'ic (ĕg-zŏt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἐξωτικός, fr. ἐξω outside.] Introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign. — *n.* An exotic thing, as a plant or a word.

ex-pand' (ĕks-pănd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *expandere*, *expansum*;

ex out + *pandere* to spread out, open.] **1**. To lay open by extending; open wide. **2**. To make to occupy more space; dilate; distend; — opposed to *contract*. **3**. To express in greater detail; develop, as an argument.— **Syn.** See DILATE.

ex-panse′ (ĕks-păns′), *n*. That which is expanded or its extent; spread; a wide extent; esp., with *the*, the firmament.

ex-pan′si-ble (-păn′sĭ-b'l), *a*. Capable of being expanded.

ex-pan′sile (-sĭl), *a*. Expansible.

ex-pan′sion (-shŭn), *n*. **1**. Act or process of expanding; state of being expanded; dilatation. **2**. That which is expanded; expanse. **3**. Extent of expansion; also, pure space.

ex-pan′sive (-sĭv), *a*. Having a capacity or tendency to expand; also, of wide expanse; wide-extending; hence, of persons, feelings, etc., effusive; comprehensive, esp. in sympathies. — **ex-pan′sive-ly**, *adv*. — **ex-pan′sive-ness**, *n*.

‖ **ex par′te** (ĕks pär′tē). [L. See EX-; PART.] Upon, from, or in the interest of, one side only.

ex-pa′ti-ate (ĕks-pā′shĭ-āt), *v. i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *expatiatus*, p. p. of *expatiari* to expatiate; *ex* out + *spatiari* to walk about, *spatium* space.] **1**. To range at large, or without restraint. **2**. To enlarge in discourse; descant.

Syn. EXPATIATE, DILATE, DESCANT. To EXPATIATE is to wander at will over, or discourse copiously upon, a subject; to DILATE is to enlarge, to DESCANT, to comment freely, upon it.

— *v. t.* To expand; spread. — **ex-pa′ti-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n*.

ex-pa′tri-ate (-trĭ-āt), *a*. Expatriated. — *n*. An exile.

ex-pa′tri-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [LL. *expatriatus*, p. p. of *expatriare*; L. *ex* out + *patria* fatherland, *pater* father.] To exile. — **ex-pa′tri-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n*.

ex-pect′ (-pĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *expectare*, *exspectare*, *-tatum*, to look out for, await, expect; *ex* out + *spectare* to look at.] **1**. To wait for; await. *Obs.* **2**. To look for (mentally); look forward to; to look for with some confidence.

Syn. EXPECT, ANTICIPATE, HOPE regard some future event as about to take place. EXPECT is the strongest, and implies some ground or reason in the mind for considering the event as likely to happen; as, when we throw a stone, we *expect* it will fall. To ANTICIPATE is to look forward to, esp. in such fashion as to realize to one's self what is to come; as, he already *anticipates* the pleasure of coming. In a weaker sense, to *anticipate* is merely to look for, and implies less definite grounds than *expect*; as, I *anticipate* a pleasant time; but this use is less approved. HOPE adds to expectation the implication of desire; as, the accused *hopes* for an acquittal.

— *v. i.* **1**. To wait; stay. *Obs.* **2**. To look expectantly.

ex-pect′ance (-pĕk′tăns) } *n*. **1**. Act or state of expecting;
ex-pect′an-cy (-tăn-sĭ) } expectation. **2**. That which is expected, or that from which something is expected. **3**. State of being expected or a subject of expectation.

ex-pect′ant (-tănt), *a*. Expecting; having expectations; prospective. — *n*. One who expects. — **ex-pect′ant-ly**, *adv*.

ex′pec-ta′tion (ĕks′pĕk-tā′shŭn), *n*. **1**. Act or state of expecting; anticipation. **2**. That which is expected. **3**. The prospect of the future; prospect of anything good to come, esp. of property or rank. **4**. State of being expected.

ex-pec′to-rant (ĕks-pĕk′tō-rănt), *a*. *Med.* Tending to facilitate expectoration or to promote discharges of mucus, etc., from the lungs or throat. — *n*. An expectorant medicine.

ex-pec′to-rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING. [L. *expectorare* to drive from the breast; *ex* out + *pectus*, *-toris*, breast.] To eject, or discharge matter, from the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm, by coughing, or hawking, and spitting. — **ex-pec′to-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n*.

Syn. EXPECTORATE, SPIT. The use of *expectorate* for *spit* is common among those who regard the latter word as indelicate, but is contrary to good usage.

ex-pe′di-ence (ĕks-pē′dĭ-ĕns) } *n*. **1**. Quality or condition
ex-pe′di-en-cy (-pē′dĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } of being expedient; fitness. **2**. Cultivation of, or adherence to, expedient methods; subordination of moral principle to what is politic or advantageous in order to facilitate an end. **3**. Haste. *Obs.* **4**. An enterprise; expedition. *Obs.*

ex-pe′di-ent (-ĕnt), *a*. [L. *expediens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *expedire* to be expedient, release, extricate. See EXPEDITE.] **1**. Apt and suitable to the end in view; practical and efficient. **2**. Of persons, guided by expediency rather than principle. **3**. Expeditious. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See WISE. — *n*. **1**. That which is expedient; suitable means for an end. **2**. Means devised in an exigency; shift. — **ex-pe′di-ent-ly**, *adv*. — **ex-pe′di-en′tial** (-ĕn′shăl), *a*.

Syn. EXPEDIENT, SHIFT. An EXPEDIENT is a device or contrivance which serves (often in lieu of something better) to accomplish a given end; a SHIFT is commonly more tentative or temporary than an *expedient*, and often implies evasiveness or trickery; as, his show of resentment was merely an *expedient* for disarming suspicion; he was put to awkward *shifts* to keep up appearances.

ex′pe-dite (ĕks′pē-dīt), *v. t.*; -DIT′ED (-dīt′ĕd); -DIT′ING. [L. *expeditus*, p. p. of *expedire* to free one caught by the foot, extricate, make ready; *ex* out + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] **1**. To accelerate the process or progress of; facilitate; quicken. **2**. To execute with dispatch. **3**. To send forth; issue officially. *Rare.* — *a*. *Obs.* Free of impediment; hence: **a** Free; easy. **b** Quick; prompt. **c** Handy; convenient.

ex′pe-di′tion (-dĭsh′ŭn), *n*. **1**. Act of expediting; state of being expedited; efficient promptness. **2**. A sending forth or setting forth for some object. **3**. An important journey or excursion; also, the body of persons making such an excursion. — **Syn.** See HASTE.

ex′pe-di′tious (-dĭsh′ŭs), *a*. Possessed of, or characterized by, efficiency and rapidity; speedy. — **Syn.** Ready, quick. See PROMPT. — **ex′pe-di′tious-ly**, *adv*. — **-tious-ness**, *n*.

ex-pel′ (ĕks-pĕl′), *v. t.*; -PELLED′ (-pĕld′); -PEL′LING. [L. *expellere*, *-pulsum*; *ex* out + *pellere* to drive.] **1**. To drive or force out or away; eject. **2**. To cut off from membership in, or from the privileges of, an institution or society. — **Syn.** Exile, banish. See BANISH.

ex-pend′ (-pĕnd′), *v. t.* [L. *expendere*, *-pensum*, to weigh out, pay out, lay out; *ex* out + *pendere* to weigh.] To lay out, put forth, or distribute so as to use up or consume; spend.

ex-pend′i-ture (-dĭ-tūr), *n*. **1**. Act of expending; disbursement. **2**. That which is expended or paid out; expense.

ex-pense′ (-pĕns′), *n*. [L. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), or *expensum*, fr. *expensus*, p. p. of *expendere*. See EXPEND.] **1**. Act of expending; disbursement; extravagance; hence, a using up. *Archaic.* **2**. That which is expended; outlay; hence, charge; cost. **3**. A source of expenditure. — **Syn.** See PRICE.

ex-pen′sive (-pĕn′sĭv), *a*. Occasioning expense; costly. — **Syn.** See COSTLY. — **ex-pen′sive-ly**, *adv*. — **-sive-ness**, *n*.

ex-pe′ri-ence (-pē′rĭ-ĕns), *n*. [fr. F., fr. L. *experientia*, fr. *experiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *experiri*, *-pertus*, to try; *ex* out + root of *peritus* experienced.] **1**. The actual living through an event or events; actual enjoyment or suffering; as, to know by *experience*. **2**. Skill or practical wisdom gained by personal knowledge, feeling, or action. **3**. Something experienced. — *v. t.*; -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). To have the lot or fortune of; undergo; feel.

ex-pe′ri-enced (-ĕnst), *p. a.* Having experience; esp., made skillful or wise by trials, use, or observation.

ex-pe′ri-en′tial (-ĕn′shăl), *a*. Derived from, or pertaining to, experience; empirical. — **ex-pe′ri-en′tial-ly**, *adv*.

ex-per′i-ment (-pĕr′ĭ-mĕnt), *n*. [L. *experimentum*, fr. *experiri* to try. See EXPERIENCE.] **1**. A trial made to confirm or disprove something doubtful; practical test; proof. **2**. The conducting of a test or of tests. **3**. Experience. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See TRIAL. — *v. i.* To make experiment. — **ex-per′i-ment-er** (ĕks-pĕr′ĭ-mĕn-tẽr), *n*.

ex-per′i-men′tal (-mĕn′tăl), *a*. **1**. Relating to, or based on, experience, esp. personal experience, as distinct from theory. **2**. Of the nature of, pert. to, or founded on, experiment; as, *experimental* science. — **ex-per′i-men′tal-ly**, *adv*.

ex-pert′ (-pûrt′), *a*. [L. *expertus*, p. p. of *experiri* to try. See EXPERIENCE.] Knowing and ready from much practice; clever. — **Syn.** Adroit, dexterous, proficient, facile, ready. See SKILLFUL. — **ex-pert′ly**, *adv*. — **ex-pert′ness**, *n*.

ex′pert (ĕks′pûrt), *n*. An expert or experienced person; hence, one having special skill in a subject; a specialist.

Syn. EXPERT, ADEPT agree in the idea of masterly proficiency. One is an EXPERT whose knowledge and experience make him an authoritative specialist. ADEPT retains associations derived from its older sense of one who has penetrated the secrets of his art.

ex′pi-a-ble (ĕks′pĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a*. Capable of being expiated.

ex′pi-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *expiatus*, p. p. of *expiare* to expiate; *ex* out + *piare* to seek to appease, purify with sacred rites, *pius* pious.] To atone for, as a sin. — **ex′pi-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n*.

ex′pi-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n*. **1**. Act of expiating. **2**. Means of atonement; expiatory sacrifice. — **Syn.** See PROPITIATION.

ex′pi-a-to-ry (ĕks′pĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a*. Having power or intended to make expiation; atoning.

ex′pi-ra′tion (ĕks′pĭ-rā′shŭn), *n*. **1**. Act of expiring; esp., the act or process of emitting air from the lungs; a breathing out. **2**. A coming to a close; cessation; end.

ex-pir′a-to-ry (ĕk-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a*. Pertaining to, or employed in, expiration of air from the lungs.

ex-pire' (ĕk-spīr'), *v. i.*; -PIRED' (-spīrd'); -PIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [L. *expirare, exspirare, -atum; ex* out + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe out; emit from the lungs. **2.** To give forth, as an odor; emit. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To emit the breath. **2.** To die. **3.** To come to an end; cease.

ex-pi'ry (ĕk-spī'rĭ; ĕks'pĭ-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Death; hence, extinction. *Archaic.* **2.** A coming to an end; termination.

ex-plain' (ĕks-plān'), *v. t.* [L. *explanare* to flatten, explain; *ex* out + *planare* to make level or plain, *planus* level or plain.] To make plain; clear of obscurity; expound.

Syn. Unfold, develop, clear up. — EXPLAIN, EXPOUND, INTERPRET, ELUCIDATE. To EXPLAIN, the most general term, is to make plain or intelligible; to EXPOUND is to set forth, esp. learnedly, elaborately, or dogmatically; to INTERPRET is to bring out the meaning of something, esp. by sympathetically entering into it; to ELUCIDATE is to throw light on, esp. by clear or luminous exposition or illustration.

— *v. i.* To give an explanation. — **ex-plain'a-ble,** *a.*

ex'pla-na'tion (ĕks'plȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of explaining. **2.** That which explains. — **Syn.** Definition, description, explication, exposition. — **ex-plan'a-to-ry** (ĕks-plăn'ȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* — **ex-plan'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *a.*

ex'ple-tive (ĕks'plē-tĭv), *a.* [L. *expletivus*, fr. *expletus*, p. p. of *explere* to fill up; *ex* out + *plere* to fill.] Filling up; hence, superfluous. — *n.* Something added merely as a filling, as a word, letter, or syllable; also, an oath.

ex'ple-to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Expletive.

ex'pli-ca-ble (-plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of explanation.

ex'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *explicatus*, p. p. of *explicare*. See EXPLOIT.] To unfold the sense of; explain.

ex'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Explanation. **2.** A detailed statement. — **ex'pli-ca-tive** (ĕks'plĭ-kȧ-tĭv), *a. & n.*

ex'pli-ca-to-ry (ĕks'plĭ-kȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Explicative.

ex-plic'it (ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *explicitus*, p. p. of *explicare* to unfold. See EXPLOIT.] **1.** Having no folds; smooth. *Obs.* **2.** Distinctly stated so as to leave nothing to be implied; express; unequivocal; as, an *explicit* reply. **3.** Clearly developed; with all its elements apparent. — **Syn.** Open, unambiguous, precise, exact; fixed, absolute, unconditional, positive. — **ex-plic'it-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-plic'it-ness,** *n.*

ex-plode' (ĕks-plōd'), *v. t.*; -PLOD'ED (-plōd'ĕd); -PLOD'ING. [L. *explodere, -plosum*, to drive out, as a player by clapping; *ex* out + *plaudere, plodere*, to clap, applaud.] **1.** To drive from the stage by noisy disapprobation, as an actor. *Obs.* **2.** To drive from notice and acceptance, as a theory. **3.** To cause to burst noisily; detonate, as powder. — *v. i.* To burst or burst forth violently and noisily. — **ex-plod'er** (-plōd'ĕr), *n.*

ex-ploit' (-ploit'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *explicitum*, prop. p. p. neut. of *explicare* to unfold, display; *ex* out + *plicare* to fold.] A deed or act; esp., a heroic act. — **Syn.** See FEAT. — *v. t.* **1.** To utilize; get the value out of; as, to *exploit* a mine. **2.** To draw an illegitimate profit from.

ex'ploi-ta'tion (ĕks'ploi-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exploiting; utilization. **2.** Selfish or unfair utilization.

ex'plo-ra'tion (ĕks'plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exploring, as unknown countries. — **ex-plor'a-tive** (ĕks-plōr'ȧ-tĭv; 57), *a.*

ex-plore' (-plōr'; 57), *v. t.*; -PLORED' (-plōrd'); -PLOR'ING (-plōr'ĭng). [L. *explorare* to explore; *ex* out + *plorare* to cry out.] **1.** To seek for or after. *Obs.* **2.** To search through or range over for discovery, as new countries or seas. — **ex-plor'a-to-ry** (ĕks-plōr'ȧ-tŏ-rĭ; ĕks-plōr'-), *a.* — **ex-plor'er** (-plōr'ĕr; 57), *n.*

ex-plo'sion (ĕks-plō'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exploding; a violent bursting or expansion, with noise. **2.** A violent outburst of feeling.

ex-plo'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, operated by, or suited to cause, explosion. **2.** *Phon.* Characterized in pronunciation by a slight explosion of breath; as, *p, b, t, d, k, g*, are *explosive* consonants. — *n.* **1.** An explosive agent, as gunpowder. **2.** An explosive consonant; a stop. — **ex-plo'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-plo'sive-ness,** *n.*

ex-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *n.* [L. *exponens, -entis*, p. pr. of *exponere* to set forth. See EXPOUND.] **1.** *Alg.* A symbol written above another symbol and on the right, denoting how many times the latter is taken as a factor; thus, a^2 means $a \times a$. **2.** An expounder; explainer. **3.** One that stands as an index or representative. — *a.* Giving exemplification; explaining. — **ex'po-nen'tial** (ĕks'pō-nĕn'shăl), *a.*

ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'; *often* ĕks'pōrt, *esp. as opposed to import*), *v. t.* [L. *exportare, -tatum; ex* out + *portare* to carry.] To carry or send abroad in the way of commerce; — the opposite of *import*. — **ex-port'a-ble,** *a.* — **ex-port'er,** *n.*

ex'port (ĕks'pōrt; 57), *n.* **1.** Act of exporting; exportation. **2.** That which is exported; — chiefly in *pl.*

ex'por-ta'tion (ĕks'pôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exporting.

ex-pos'al (ĕks-pōz'ăl), *n.* Exposure.

ex-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *exposer*; *ex-* (L. *ex* out) + *poser* to place. See POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To lay open, as to attack, danger, test; render accessible to something that may prove detrimental; hence, to submit or subject to any action or influence, as a sensitive photographic plate. **2.** To turn or cast out; abandon, as an infant. **3.** To lay open to, or set out for, inspection; disclose. — **Syn.** See EXHIBIT.

‖ **ex'po'sé'** (ĕks'pō'zā'), *n.* [F., p. p. of *exposer*.] An exposure of something discreditable. — **Syn.** See EXPOSITION.

ex'po-si'tion (ĕks'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A setting forth of the meaning or purpose of a writing, discourse, law, etc. **2.** Hence, presentation of a subject matter in detail, apart from criticism, argument, or development; elucidation. **3.** Act or practice of exposing; state of being exposed; exposure. **4.** A public exhibition; as, the Paris *Exposition*. — **ex-pos'i-tive** (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), **ex-pos'i-to-ry** (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

Syn. EXPOSITION, EXPOSURE, EXPOSÉ. An EXPOSITION is particularly a setting forth for purposes of explanation or display; an EXPOSURE is particularly a laying bare, esp. to detrimental or injurious influences, or to reprobation or contempt; an EXPOSÉ is a formal *exposure*. See EXHIBITION.

ex-pos'i-tor (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* One that expounds.

‖ **ex post fac'to,** *or* ‖ **ex post'fac'to** (ĕks pōst'făk'tō). [L. *ex postfacto* from what is done afterwards.] (*Adjectively*) Done or made after a thing but retroacting on it; retrospective; — used esp. in *ex post facto law*.

ex-pos'tu-late (ĕks-pŏs'tū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *expostulatus*, p. p. of *expostulare* to demand vehemently; *ex* out + *postulare* to ask, require.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; to remonstrate; — usually followed by *with*. — **Syn.** See REMONSTRATE. — **ex-pos'tu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-pos'tu-la-tive** (-lă-tĭv), *a.* — **ex-pos'tu-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry** (-lă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

ex-po'sure (-pō'zhŭr), *n.* **1.** Act of exposing; state of being exposed; exposition. **2.** Position as to points of compass, influences of climate, etc. — **Syn.** See EXPOSITION.

ex-pound' (-pound'), *v. t.* [fr. L. *exponere* to set out, expose, expound; *ex* out + *ponere* to put.] **1.** To set forth, as a theory. **2.** To lay open the meaning of; interpret. **3.** To give the motives of; as, to *expound* one's self. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See EXPLAIN. — **ex-pound'er,** *n.*

ex-press' (-prĕs'), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *expressus*, p. p. of *exprimere* to express; *ex* out + *premere* to press.] **1.** Directly and distinctly stated; stated so that nothing is left to be inferred; hence, definite; explicit. **2.** Specific; as, his *express* purpose. **3.** Sent on a particular errand, or with special speed. **4.** Of, pert. to, or controlling, an express; as, an *express* company. **5.** Exact, precise. — **Syn.** Clear, unambiguous, outspoken. — *adv.* Expressly; by express. — *n.* **1.** A messenger or a dispatch specially sent. **2.** A company or system for the transportation of parcels, money, or goods. — *v. t.* **1.** To press or press out, as fruit or its juice; hence, to extort. **2.** To make or offer a representation of; delineate; represent. **3.** To represent in words; hence, to make known; convey a true impression of; show. **4.** To make known the opinions or feelings of; — used reflexively. **5.** To represent by a sign or symbol; as, the sign = *expresses* equality. **6.** To send by express. — **Syn.** Declare, utter, signify, testify. — **ex-press'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.*

ex-press'age (-ăj), *n.* The carrying of parcels by express; also, the charge for such carrying.

ex-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or product of pressing out. **2.** Act or process of representing, esp. by language. **3.** A form, pose, phrase, token, or the like, which manifests or symbolizes a thought, feeling, or quality; as, a common *expression*. **4.** Mode, means, or use of significant representation or symbolism; esp., happy or vivid indication of mood or sentiment; as, to read with *expression*.

ex-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or marked by, expression. **2.** Serving to express, or represent; indicative. **3.** Full of expression; significant. — **Syn.** See SIGNIFICANT. — **ex-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*

ex-press'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an express manner; explicitly. **2.** For the express purpose; particularly.

ex-press′man (ĕks-prĕs′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One in the express business, esp. in charge of an express wagon.
ex-pro′pri-ate (-prō′prĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *ex* out, from + *proprius* one's own.] **1**. To deprive (a person) of property. **2**. To take or transfer the ownership of from one owner to another.
ex-pul′sion (-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* Act of expelling; state of being expelled; a driving or forcing out. — **ex-pul′sive** (-sĭv), *a.*
ex-punge′ (-pŭnj′), *v. t.*; -PUNGED′ (-pŭnjd′); -PUNG′ING (-pŭn′jĭng). [L. *expungere*, *-punctum*, to prick out, mark for erasure by dots; *ex* out + *pungere* to prick.] To blot out, as with a pen; rub out; obliterate; strike out. — **Syn.** Efface, cancel; destroy, annihilate. See ERASE.
ex′pur-gate (ĕks′pŭr-gāt; ĕks-pûr′gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′-ĕd; -gāt-ĕd); -GAT′ING. [L. *expurgatus*, p. p. of *expurgare* to purge, purify; *ex* out, from + *purgare* to cleanse.] To clear from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; cleanse; purge. — **ex′pur-ga′tion** (ĕks′pŭr-gā′shŭn), *n.* — **ex′pur-ga′tor** (ĕks′pŭr-gā′tẽr; ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tẽr), *n.* — **ex-pur′ga-to-ry** (ĕks-pûr′gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*
ex′qui-site (ĕks′kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *exquisitus*, p. p. of *exquirere* to search out; *ex* out + *quaerere* to search.] **1**. Select; choice. *Obs.* **2**. Exact in operation; accurate. *Archaic.* **3**. Carefully wrought; highly elaborated; hence, of surpassing quality. **4**. Highly accomplished; perfected; as, an *exquisite* gentleman. **5**. Keenly appreciative; delicate; as, *exquisite* taste. **6**. Pleasing by reason of beauty, delicacy, or excellence. **7**. Keen; intense; as, *exquisite* pain. — **Syn.** Nice, exact, refined, rare, consummate, perfect. See DAINTY. — *n.* One overnice in dress, etc.; a fop. — **ex′qui-site-ly**, *adv.* — **ex′qui-site-ness**, *n.*
ex-sert′ed (ĕk-sûr′tĕd), *a.* [See EXERT.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Projecting beyond some inclosing organ or part.
ex-stip′u-late (ĕks-stĭp′ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Without stipules.
ex-suf′fli-cate (ĕks-sŭf′lĭ-kāt), *a.* Empty; frivolous. *Obs.*
ex′tant (ĕks′tănt), *a.* [L. *ex(s)tans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *ex(s)tare*, to stand out; *ex* out + *stare* to stand.] **1**. Projecting; hence, visible; conspicuous. *Now Rare.* **2**. In existence or still existing; not destroyed, lost, or obsolete.
ex-tem′po-ral (ĕks-tĕm′pō-răl), *a.* [L. *extemporalis*, fr. *ex tempore.*] Extemporaneous. — **ex-tem′po-ral-ly**, *adv.*
ex-tem′po-ra′ne-ous (-rā′nē-ŭs), *a.* **1**. Unpremeditated; extemporary, as a speech. **2**. Made for the occasion, as a shelter. — **Syn.** See EXTEMPORE. — **ex-tem′po-ra′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tem′po-ra′ne-ous-ness**, *n.*
ex-tem′po-ra-ry (-rā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Composed, performed, or uttered on the spur of the moment; unpremeditated; impromptu, as a speech. **2**. Originated for or at the occasion; hence, sudden or unexpected. — **Syn.** See EXTEMPORE. — **ex-tem′po-ra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ex-tem′po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.*
ex-tem′po-re (-rē), *adv.* [L.; *ex* out + *tempore*, abl. of *tempus* time.] Without previous study or meditation; extemporaneously; as, to speak *extempore.* — *a.* Extemporary.

Syn. EXTEMPORE (EXTEMPORARY, EXTEMPORANEOUS), IMPROMPTU, UNPREMEDITATED. EXTEMPORE (still often interchangeable with *impromptu*) is now more often applied to that which is spoken without the use of a manuscript, if it has not been memorized; the word does not necessarily exclude preparation; IMPROMPTU applies to that which is composed or uttered on the spur of the moment. UNPREMEDITATED emphasizes less strongly than *extempore* and *impromptu* the immediate stimulus of an occasion; it often applies to action; as, *unpremeditated* murder.

ex-tem′po-rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). To do, make, speak or perform extempore, or offhand; improvise. — **ex-tem′po-ri-za′tion** (-rĭ-zā′shŭn; -rī-zā′shŭn), *n.* — **ex-tem′po-riz′er** (-rīz′ẽr), *n.*
ex-tend′ (ĕks-tĕnd′), *v. t.* [L. *extendere*, *extentum*, *extensum*; *ex* out + *tendere* to stretch.] **1**. To stretch or draw out; hence, to lengthen in space or time. **2**. To straighten out, as a limb; — opp. to *flex.* **3**. To enlarge; expand, as a surface, or as power, influence, etc. **4**. To hold out or reach forth; as, to *extend* the hand, sympathy, etc. — **Syn.** Increase, widen, diffuse. — *v. i.* To stretch or stretch out; reach. — **ex-tend′i-ble** (-tĕn′dĭ-b'l), *a.*
ex-ten′si-ble (-tĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being extended.
ex-ten′sile (-sĭl), *a.* Capable of being extended.
ex-ten′sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of extending; state of being extended. **2**. That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.
ex-ten′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1**. Of, pert. to, or characterized by extension. **2**. Having wide extent; wide; comprehensive. **3**. Designating, or pert. to, any system of land cultivation in which large areas are used, with relatively little expense of capital and labor; — opposed to *intensive.* — **ex-ten′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ten′sive-ness**, *n.*
ex-ten′sor (ĕks-tĕn′sŏr), *n.* A muscle which serves to extend or straighten a limb or part; — opposed to *flexor.*
ex-tent′ (-tĕnt′), *n.* [LL. *extenta*, fr. L. *extendere.* See EXTEND.] **1**. In Great Britain: Valuation or assessment, esp. of land. **2**. *Law.* In Great Britain, a certain writ to recover debts of record to the crown. **3**. An attack. *Obs.* **4**. Space or amount to which a thing is extended; hence, compass; size; length. **5**. Degree; measure.
ex-ten′u-ate (-tĕn′ū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *extenuatus*, p. p. of *extenuare* to make thin, weaken; *ex* out + *tenuare* to thin, *tenuis* thin.] **1**. To attenuate. *Rare.* **2**. To diminish; weaken. **3**. To underrate; *Obs.*, to disparage. **4**. Hence, to treat or represent (a fault, crime, or the like) as less than it appears; excuse. — **Syn.** See PALLIATE. — **ex-ten′u-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* — **ex-ten′u-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n.* — **ex-ten′u-a-to-ry** (-tĕn′ū-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*
ex-te′ri-or (-tē′rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L. *exterior*, compar. of *exter* or *exterus* on the outside, foreign, a compar. fr. *ex* out.] **1**. External; outward. **2**. Being or occurring without; extrinsic. **3**. Foreign. — See OUTER. — *n.* The outward surface or part of a thing; outside. — **ex-te′ri-or-ly**, *adv.*
ex-ter′mi-nate (-tûr′mĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [L. *exterminatus*, p. p. of *exterminare* to abolish, drive out; *ex* out + *terminus* limit.] To destroy utterly; annihilate. — **ex-ter′mi-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* — **ex-ter′mi-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv), *a.* — **ex-ter′mi-na′tor** (-nā′tẽr), *n.* — **ex-ter′mi-na-to-ry** (-nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

Syn. Abolish, root out, uproot.—EXTERMINATE, EXTIRPATE, ERADICATE. To EXTERMINATE is to destroy utterly; to EXTIRPATE implies a violent and intentional rooting out; ERADICATE implies a less violent uprooting than *extirpate.*

ex-ter′mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* To exterminate. *Obs.*
ex-tern′ (-tûrn′), *a.* External; outward. *Rare.* — *n.* **1**. Outward form. *Obs.* **2**. A person connected with an institution but not living or boarding in it.
ex-ter′nal (-tûr′năl), *a.* [L. *externus*, fr. *exter*, *exterus.* See EXTERIOR.] **1**. Outward; exterior. **2**. Outwardly perceptible; visible; corporeal, as distinguished from mental or spiritual. **3**. Not intrinsic or essential; superficial. **4**. Foreign; relating to foreign nations. — **Syn.** See OUTER. — *n.* Something external. — **ex-ter′nal-ly**, *adv.*
ex′ter-nal′i-ty (ĕks′tẽr-năl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being external. **2**. Regard for externals.
ex-ter′nal-ize (ĕks-tûr′năl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To make external or externally manifest.
ex-ter′ri-to′ri-al (-tĕr′ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [See EX-.] Beyond the territorial limits or jurisdiction.
ex-tinct′ (-tĭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *extinctus*, *exstinctus*, p. p. See EXTINGUISH.] **1**. Extinguished; quenched. **2**. No longer living or active; obsolete; as, an *extinct* species; also, without a qualified heritor; lapsed; as, an *extinct* title.
ex-tinc′tion (-tĭŋk′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished. **2**. Destruction; suppression.
ex-tinc′tive (-tĭŋk′tĭv), *a.* Serving to extinguish.
ex-tin′guish (-tĭŋ′gwĭsh), *v. t.* [L. *extinguere*, *exstinguere*, p. p. *-tinctus*; *ex* out + *stinguere* to quench.] **1**. To put out, as a light or fire; hence, to cause to die out; destroy. **2**. *Law.* To nullify legally. **3**. To obscure; eclipse, as by superior splendor. — **ex-tin′guish-a-ble**, *a.* — **ex-tin′guish-er**, *n.* — **ex-tin′guish-ment**, *n.*
ex-tirp′ (ĕks-tûrp′), *v. t.* To extirpate. *Obs.*
ex′tir-pate (ĕks′tẽr-pāt; ĕks-tûr′pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT′ED (-pāt′-ĕd; -pāt-ĕd); -PAT′ING. [L. *exstirpatus*, p. p. of *exstirpare*; *ex* out + *stirps* stem, root.] To pluck up by or as by the stem or root; eradicate. — See EXTERMINATE. — **ex′tir-pa′tion** (ĕks′tẽr-pā′shŭn), *n.* — **ex′tir-pa′tor** (ĕks′tẽr-pā′tẽr; ĕks-tûr′pā-tẽr), *n.*
ex-tol′ (ĕks-tŏl′; -tōl′), *v. t.*; -TOLLED′ (-tŏld′; -tōld′); -TOL′LING. [L. *extollere*; *ex* out + *tollere* to raise.] To elevate by praise; laud. — **Syn.** Praise, applaud, celebrate, glorify. — **ex-tol′ler** (-ẽr), *n.* — **ex-tol′ment**, **ex-toll′ment**, *n.*
ex-tort′ (-tôrt′), *v. t.* [L. *extortus*, p. p. of *extorquere* to twist out, extort; *ex* out + *torquere* to twist.] To wrest by force, duress, or any undue or illegal power or ingenuity; wring; exact. — **Syn.** See ELICIT. — **ex-tort′er**, *n.*
ex-tor′tion (-tôr′shŭn), *n.* Act of extorting. — **Syn.** Oppression, rapacity, exaction, overcharge. — **ex-tor′tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* — **ex-tor′tion-ate** (-āt), *a.*
ex-tor′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who practices extortion.

ex'tra (ĕks'trȧ), *a.* or *adv.* Beyond what is due, usual, or necessary; additional; hence, superior; better or larger than the ordinary. —*n.* **1.** Something in addition to what is due, expected, or usual. **2.** An edition of a newspaper other than a regular one.

ex'tra- (ĕks'trȧ-). [L., fr. *exter*, fr. *ex* out.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix to denote *beyond, outside of, outside the scope of;* as in *extra*legal, beyond the province of law.

ex-tract' (ĕks-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *extractus*, p. p. of *extrahere* to extract; *ex* + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw out or forth; hence, to derive as if by drawing out; deduce. **2.** To withdraw by expression, distillation, etc. **3.** To select; cite; quote, as a text. — **Syn.** See ELICIT. — **ex-tract'a-ble**, *a.*

ex'tract (ĕks'trăkt), *n.* **1.** Something extracted; esp., something prepared by expression, decoction, or the like. **2.** A selection from a writing or discourse; a quotation.

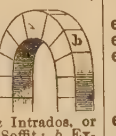
ex-trac'tion (ĕks-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of extracting, or drawing out. **2.** Derivation from a stock or family; lineage; birth. **3.** That which is extracted; extract; essence.

ex-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** That can be extracted. **2.** Tending or serving to extract. —*n.* A thing extracted; extract.

ex-trac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that extracts.

ex'tra-dite (ĕks'trȧ-dīt), *v. t.;* -DIT'ED (-dīt'ĕd); -DIT'ING. To make or procure extradition of. — **ex'tra-di'ta-ble** (ĕks'trȧ-dī'tȧ-b'l), *a.*

ex'tra-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *ex* out + *traditio* delivery.] Surrender of an alleged criminal by one state to another; surrender of a prisoner by one authority to another.



a Intrados, or Soffit; *b* Extrados.

ex-tra'dos (ĕks-trā'dŏs), *n.* [F., fr. *extra-* outside + *dos* (L. *dorsum*) back.] *Arch.* The exterior curve of an arch.

ex'tra-ju-di'cial (ĕks'trȧ-jōō-dĭsh'ăl; 86), *a.* Beyond the proper authority of a court or judge. — **ex'tra-ju-di'cial-ly**, *adv.*

ex'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* [L. *extra-mundanus.*] Beyond the material world.

ex-tra'ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *extraneus*, from *extra.* See STRANGE.] Not belonging to, or dependent on, a thing; not essential or intrinsic; foreign. — **Syn.** See EXTRINSIC. — **ex-tra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

ex-traor'di-na-ry (ĕks-trôr'dĭ-nȧ-rĭ; ĕks'trȧ-ôr'-), *a.* [fr. L., fr. *extra* + *ordinarius.* See ORDINARY.] **1.** Beyond, or out of, the common order or method; not ordinary. **2.** Exceeding the common degree, measure, or condition; uncommon; remarkable. **3.** Employed on a special service, as an ambassador. — **ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

ex'tra-red', *a. Physics.* Infra-red.

ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tĕr'ĭ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Exterritorial.

ex-trav'a-gance (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-găns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being extravagant; excess; esp., undue expenditure of money. **2.** An instance of prodigality or excess. — **Syn.** Prodigality, waste, lavishness.

ex-trav'a-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES. Extravagance.

ex-trav'a-gant (-gănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *extra* outside + *vagans, -antis*, p. pr. of *vagari* to wander, *vagus* wandering.] **1.** Straying; roving. *Obs.* **2.** Excessive; unrestrained. **3.** Profuse in expenditure; prodigal. **4.** Excessively high; exorbitant. — **Syn.** See EXCESSIVE. — **ex-trav'a-gant-ly**, *adv.*

ex-trav'a-gan'za (-găn'zȧ), *n.* [*extravagance* with an Italian ending: cf. It. *stravaganza.*] **1.** A wildly irregular musical or dramatic composition; esp., a musical caricature. **2.** Extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

ex-trav'a-gate (ĕks-trăv'ȧ-gāt), *v. i.;* -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. To rove; be extravagant.

ex-trav'a-sate (-sāt), *v. t. & i.;* -SAT'ED (-sāt'ĕd); -SAT'ING. [*extra-* + L. *vas* vessel.] To force, let, or pass by infiltration or effusion, out of the proper vessels or arteries, as blood. — **ex-trav'a-sa'tion** (-sā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-treme' (-trēm'), *a.;* -TREM'ER (-ẽr); -TREM'EST (-ĕst). [L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter, exterus.* See EXTERIOR.] **1.** At the utmost point or border; utmost; most remote. **2.** Last; final; as, *extreme* unction. **3.** Far toward the extreme. **4.** Existing in, or going to, the greatest degree; greatest. **5.** Very great; hence, excessive; immoderate. **6.** Radical; as, *extreme* opinions. — **Syn.** See LAST. —*n.* **1.** The utmost point; extremity. **2.** Utmost limit; furthest degree; undue departure from the mean; esp., *pl.*, things at an extreme distance from each other, etc.; as, *extremes* meet. **3.** An extreme condition; hence, danger, distress, etc. **4.** An excessive degree, measure, or expedient. **5.** *Math.* The first or the last term of a proportion or series. — **ex-treme'ly**, *adv.*

ex-trem'ist (ĕks-trēm'ĭst), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions.

ex-trem'i-ty (-trĕm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The utmost limit, point, or part. **2.** A limb of the body, or, esp., the end part of a limb; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** Highest degree; most intense form. **4.** Utmost degree of intensity, pain, or the like; greatest peril or need; also, dying.

ex'tri-ca-ble (ĕks'trĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be extricated.

ex'tri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *extricatus*, p. p. of *extricare; ex* out + *tricae* trifles, perplexities.] To free, as from difficulties; disentangle. — **Syn.** See DISENGAGE. — **ex'tri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-trin'sic (ĕks-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*, adv., on the outside; *exter* outside + *secus* otherwise, beside.] Not in or of a body; belonging to what is foreign to, or outside of, what is under consideration; external; unessential. — **ex-trin'si-cal** (-sĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ex-trin'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Outward, foreign. — EXTRINSIC, EXTRANEOUS. That is EXTRINSIC (opposed to *intrinsic*) which is not inherent or essential; that is EXTRANEOUS which is more definitely or concretely external or foreign; as, *extrinsic* advantages of birth; considerations *extraneous* to our subject.

ex-trorse' (-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *extrorsus* in an outward direction.] Facing or turned outwards; specif., *Bot.*, turned away from the axis of growth.

ex-trude' (-trōōd'), *v. t. & i.;* -TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); -TRUD'ING. [L. *extrudere, extrusum; ex* out + *trudere* to thrust.] To force, press, or push out; expel.

ex-tru'sion (-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of extruding.

ex-u'ber-an-cy (-bẽr-ăn-sĭ) } *n.* **1.** State or quality of
ex-u'ber-ance (-ăns) } being exuberant; copious supply. **2.** An instance of exuberant action, growth, or the like. — **Syn.** Abundance, plenty, copiousness, profusion, overflow, excess; rankness, wantonness, luxuriance.

ex-u'ber-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *exuberans, -antis*, p. pr. of *exuberare* to be abundant; *ex* out + *uberare* to be fruitful, *uber* fruitful.] Characterized by abundance or superabundance. — **Syn.** See PLENTIFUL. — **ex-u'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ude' (ĕks-ūd'; ĕgz-ūd'), *v. t. & i.;* -UD'ED (-ūd'ĕd); -UD'ING. [L. *exsudare, -atum*, to sweat out; *ex* + *sudare* to sweat.] To discharge from a body through pores or incisions, as sweat. — **ex'u-da'tion** (ĕks'ŭ-dā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-ult' (ĕg-zŭlt'), *v. i.* [L. *exsultare, -atum*, to leap vigorously, exult, intens. fr. *exsilire* to spring out; *ex* out + *salire* to leap.] **1.** To leap. *Obs.* **2.** To be in high spirits; rejoice exceedingly; triumph. — **ex-ult'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ult'ant (-zŭl'tănt), *a.* Characterized by or expressing exultation. — **Syn.** See ELATED. — **ex-ult'ance, ex-ult'an-cy** (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* — **ex-ult'ant-ly**, *adv.*

ex'ul-ta'tion (ĕk'sŭl-tā'shŭn; ĕg'zŭl-), *n.* Act of exulting.

ex-u'vi-æ (ĕgz-ū'vĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *exuere* to draw out or off.] Cast integuments of animals, as the skins of snakes.

ex-u'vi-ate (-vĭ-āt), *v. i. & t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To shed an old covering; molt. — **ex-u'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ey'as (ī'ȧs), *n.* [F. *niais* fresh from the nest, fr. L. *nidus* nest. E. *an eyas* stands for *a nias.*] A nestling.

eye (ī), *n.* [AS. *ége.*] **1.** The organ of sight or vision. **2.** Vision; often, trained vision; also, look; glance; close regard; hence, oversight; watch. **3.** Hence: Faculty of discrimination or perception; discernment; point of view; judgment; estimation. **4.** Fig., a seat of intellectual light. **5.** Something resembling, or suggestive of, the organ of sight in form, position, or appearance; as: a target's bull's-eye, a bud of a plant, the hole through a

Horizontal section of Right Human Eyeball, seen from above. Somewhat enlarged. *a b* Conjunctiva; *c* Cornea; *d* Sclerotic; *e* Choroid; *f* Ciliary Muscle; *g* Ciliary Process; *h* Iris; *i* Suspensory Ligament; *k* Posterior Aqueous Chamber between *h* and *i*; *l* Anterior Aqueous Chamber; *m* Crystalline Lens; *n* Vitreous Humor; *o* Retina; *p* Yellow Spot; *q* Center of Blind Spot; *r* Artery of Retina in the center of the Optic Nerve.

needle, the hole through the upper millstone, etc. **6.** That which resembles the eye in importance or beauty. — *v. t.* ; EYED (īd); EY'ING (ī'ĭng) or EYE'ING. To view; esp., to watch narrowly. — *v. i.* To appear; look. *Obs.*

eye'ball' (ī'bôl'), *n.* The ball, or globe, of the eye.

eye'bright' (ī'brīt'), *n.* A small European herb of the figwort family, formerly used for diseases of the eye.

eye'brow' (ī'brou'), *n.* The arch or ridge over the eye ; also, the hair growing on this ridge.

eye'glass' (ī'glăs'), *n.* **1.** A lens of glass or rock crystal used to correct defects of vision. **2.** Eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc. **3.** The lens of the eye. *Obs.*

eye'hole' (ī'hōl'), *n.* **1.** The orbit of the eye. **2.** A peephole.

eye'lash' (ī'lăsh'), *n.* The fringe of hair that edges the eyelid ; also, a single hair of this fringe.

eye'less (ī'lĕs), *a.* Without eyes; blind.

eye'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* [fr. OF. dim. of *œil* eye, L. *oculus.*] **1.** A small hole, to receive a cord. **2.** A metal ring, used to line an eyelet hole. **3.** A peephole or loophole.

eye'lid' (ī'lĭd'), *n.* The portion of movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure.

ey'en (ī'ĕn), *archaic or Scot. pl.* of EYE.

eye'piece' (ī'pēs'), *n.* The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of an optical instrument.

eye'serv'ant (ī'sûr'vănt), *n.* A servant who does his duty faithfully only when watched. — **eye'serv'ice** (-vĭs), *n.*

eye'shot' (ī'shŏt'), *n.* Range or reach of the eye ; view.

eye'sight' (ī'sīt'), *n.* Sight ; view ; observation.

eye'sore' (ī'sōr'), *n.* Something offensive to the sight.

eye'stone' (ī'stōn'), *n.* A small lenticular calcareous body, used to remove a foreign substance from the eye.

eye'strings' (ī'strĭngz'), *n. pl.* The muscles, tendons, or nerves of the eye, formerly thought to break at death or on loss of sight.

eye'tooth' (ī'tōōth'), *n.* An upper canine tooth.

eye'wa'ter (ī'wô'tẽr), *n.* A wash or lotion for the eyes.

eye'wink'er, *n.* An eyelash.

eye'wit'ness (ī'wĭt'nĕs ; ī'wĭt'nĕs), *n.* One who sees an object or act ; esp., one who testifies to what he has seen.

eyre (âr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *iter, itineris,* way, fr. root of *ire* to go.] A journey in circuit ; — used in **justices in eyre,** judges who, in the Middle Ages, rode circuit to hold courts.

ey'rie, ey'ry (ā'rĭ ; ĕ'rĭ). Vars. of AERIE.

E-ze'ki-el (ē-zē'kĭ-ĕl ; -zēk'yĕl), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Heb. *Yekhezqēl.*] **1.** A great Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B. C. **2.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

Ez'ra (ĕz'rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *'Ezrā.*] **1.** A great Hebrew prophet of the 5th c. B. C. **2.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

F

F (ĕf) ; *pl.* **F's** or **FS** (ĕfs). The sixth letter of the English alphabet.

fa (fä), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The fourth of the syllables used in solmization ; — applied to the fourth tone of the diatonic scale.

fa-ba'ceous (fȧ-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *faba* bean.] Belonging to an immense family of plants (*Fabaceæ,* or bean family), including herbs, shrubs, and trees, the fruit of which is a true pod, or legume.

Fa'bi-an (fā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* In the manner of the Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, called *Cunctator,* who avoided decisive contests ; cautious ; dilatory.

fa'ble (-b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fabula,* fr. *fari* to speak, say.] **1.** A fictitious narrative or statement ; specifically : **a** Untruth. **b** A story of supernatural or marvelous happenings. **c** A narration enforcing some useful truth, esp. one in which animals speak and act like human beings. **d** Talk ; common talk. **2.** The plot or story of an epic or dramatic poem. — *v. i.* ; -BLED (-b'ld) ; -BLING (-blĭng). To compose fables ; to write or speak fiction ; talk idly ; lie. — *v. t.* To feign ; invent ; tell of falsely. — **fa'bler** (fā'blẽr), *n.*

‖ **fa'bli'au'** (fä'blē'ō'), *n.* ; *pl.* -AUX (*E.* -ōz'). [F.] *F. Lit.* One of a kind of short metrical tales of the 12th–13th centuries.

fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* [L. *fabrica* fabric, workshop. See FORGE.] **1.** A structure. **2.** The structure of anything ; texture. **3.** Cloth woven or knit from fibers.

fab'ri-cant (-rĭ-kănt), *n.* One who fabricates; manufacturer.

fab'ri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* ; -CAT'ED (-kā'tĕd) ; -CAT'ING. [L. *fabricatus,* p. p. of *fabricari, -care,* to build, forge, fr. *fabrica.* See FABRIC.] **1.** To construct; manufacture. *Archaic.* **2.** To invent (a fiction, legend, etc.) ; devise falsely, as a lie. — **Syn.** See FASHION. — **fab'ri-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*

fab'ri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fabricating. **2.** That which is fabricated ; a falsehood. — **Syn.** See FICTION.

fab'u-list (făb'ū-lĭst), *n.* One who invents or writes fables.

fab'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *fabulosus.*] **1.** Feigned, as a fable ; fictitious ; legendary. **2.** Like a fable, esp. in exaggeration; astonishing. — **fab'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **fab'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. FABULOUS, MYTHICAL, APOCRYPHAL are here compared in their secondary senses. FABULOUS connotes that which is incredible or beyond sober reality; as, *fabulous* wealth. MYTHICAL is often euphemistic for what is feigned or nonexistent ; as, a *mythical* tale. APOCRYPHAL adds the implication of spuriousness or sham ; as, *apocryphal* letter, books.

fa-çade' (fȧ-sȧd'), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. L. *facies.* See FACE.] *Arch.* Front of a building ; esp., the principal front.

face (fās), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *facia,* L. *facies* form, shape, face.] **1.** The front part of the head ; of man, the part of the head including from forehead to chin. **2.** Expression ; look. **3.** Boldness; effrontery. **4.** Presence; view; sight. **5.** Outside appearance ; aspect; hence, pretense. **6.** The physical features of a country. **7.** The surface of anything ; esp., the front, upper, or outer part. **8.** The principal side, as the front of a building or the marked side of a playing card. **9.** Any bounding plane of a polyhedron. **10.** The exact amount expressed on a note, bond, etc.

Syn. FACE, COUNTENANCE, VISAGE, PHYSIOGNOMY. FACE is the simple and direct word ; COUNTENANCE is more elevated, and often retains the implication of looks or expression. VISAGE is now chiefly poetical ; it often emphasizes outward appearance. PHYSIOGNOMY denotes the face esp. as expressive of mind or disposition, or, fig., significant aspect. — *v. t.* ; FACED (fāst) ; FAC'ING (fās'ĭng). **1.** To confront impudently. **2.** To meet in front ; oppose firmly ; resist. **3.** To stand with the face toward. **4.** To cause to present a face, as in a certain direction. **5.** To cover with anything, as for ornament or protection ; put a face or facing on. — *v. i.* To present a face (in a certain direction).

face card. *Playing Cards.* A king, queen, or knave.

fac'et (făs'ĕt), *n.* [F. *facette.*] **1.** A little face ; esp., one of the small plane surfaces of a cut gem. **2.** *Zoöl.* The surface of one of the small eyes in a compound eye; also, one of the small eyes, or ocelli — *v. t.* To cut facets on.

fa-ce'ti-æ (fȧ-sē'shĭ-ē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *facetus* elegant, fine, facetious.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings.

fa-ce'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, pleasantry ; jocose; jocular. — **Syn.** See WITTY. — **fa-ce'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **fa-ce'tious-ness,** *n.*

fa'cial (fā'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the face. — **facial angle,** the angle made by the intersection of the axis of the face with the axis of the skull.

fac'ile (făs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *facilis,* prop., capable of being done ; hence, facile, fr. *facere* to do.] **1.** Easily done; not difficult. **2.** Easily surmounted, removed, or mastered. **3.** Approachable ; affable. **4.** Easily persuaded ; yielding ; pliant. **5.** Ready ; fluent. — **fac'ile-ly,** *adv.* — **fac'ile-ness,** *n.*

fa-cil'i-tate (fȧ-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* ; -TAT'ED (-tā'tĕd) ; -TAT'ING. To make easy or less difficult.—**fa-cil'i-ta'tion**(-tā'shŭn),*n.*

fa-cil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being easily done ; ease. **2.** Readiness from skill or practice ; dexterity ; address ; expertness. **3.** Easiness to be persuaded; complaisance ; — usually in a bad sense. **4.** That which facilitates any action; aid ; — usually in *pl.*

fac'i-ne'ri-ous (fās'ĭ-nē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *facinorosus,* fr. *facinus* bad deed, *facere* to do.] Very wicked. *Obs.*

fac'ing (fās'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A covering in front, for ornament or protection; exterior covering. **2.** A lining near the edge of a garment for ornament or protection. **3.** *pl. Mil.* The collar, cuffs, and trimmings of a military coat.

fac-sim'i-le (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* [L. *fac simile* make like.] An exact copy or likeness. — **Syn.** See DUPLICATE. — *v. t.* ; -LED (-lēd) ; -LE-ING. To make a facsimile of.

fact (făkt), *n.* [L. *factum,* fr. *facere* to do.] **1.** A thing done ; deed. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in "accessories after the *fact,*" etc. **2.** An event, occurrence, quality, or relation, manifestly real. **3.** The quality of being actual ; actuality ; as, a question of *fact.* **4.** The statement of a thing done or existing; loosely, the thing supposed to be done or to exist.

fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *factio* a doing, faction. See FACT.] **1.** A set or class of persons. **2.** A combination or clique (generally contentious or self-seeking) in a state, party, etc. **3.** Party in general; party tumult; dissension. — **Syn.** See COMBINATION. — **fac'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

fac'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Given to faction, or dissension; seditious. **2.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, faction. — **fac'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **fac'tious-ness**, *n.*

fac-ti'tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *facticius*, fr. *facere* to make.] **1.** Artificial; sham. **2.** Formed by, or adapted to, an artificial standard or rule; not natural; as, a *factitious* taste. — **fac-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. FACTITIOUS, UNNATURAL. That is UNNATURAL which departs in any way from a normal state; that is FACTITIOUS (see ARTIFICIAL) which is brought about or wrought up by labor and effort; as, a *factitious* demand (one "worked up"); *unnatural* excitement, *factitious* excitement.

fac'tor (făk'tĕr), *n.* [L. *factor* a doer.] **1.** One who does business for another; agent; esp., a commission merchant. **2.** A steward or bailiff of an estate. *Obs. or Scot.* **3.** *Math.* Any of the quantities which, multiplied together, form a product. **4.** One of the elements that contribute to produce a result; a constituent. — *v. t.* To resolve into factors.

fac'tor-age (-ăj), *n.* Agency or commission of a factor.

fac-to'ri-al (făk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Related to factors or factorials. — *n.* The product of an integer by all other smaller integers; as, *factorial* 4 (written 4| and 4 !) equals 4x3x2x1.

fac'to-ry (făk'tŭ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A trading station where factors, or agents, reside and transact business. **2.** A building, or collection of buildings, usually with equipment, for the manufacture of goods; manufactory.

fac-to'tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.* [L., do everything.] **1.** A busybody. *Obs.* **2.** One employed to do all kinds of work.

fac'ture (făk'tŭr), *n.* [L. *factura* a making.] Act or manner of making or doing anything, esp. an artistic production.

fac'u-la (-ŭ-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., dim. of *fax*, *facis*, a torch.] A spot or streak on the surface of the sun brighter than the surrounding regions of the photosphere.

fac'ul-ta-tive (-ŭl-tă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Involving, bestowing, or having more or less freedom of choice, action, or the like; hence, optional. **2.** Pert. to a faculty or faculties.

fac'ul-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *facultas*, fr. *facilis* easy, *facere* to make.] **1.** Ability to act or do. **2.** a That in which one is trained; trade; profession. *Archaic.* b Special endowment; knack. **3.** One of the powers of mind or sense; as, in possession of one's *faculties*. **4.** A department of learning or instruction in a university. **5.** The members of a profession or calling; as, the legal *faculty*. **6.** The president, professors, and tutors in a university or college. *Chiefly U. S.* **7.** Executive ability; efficiency. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Talent, aptitude; dexterity, cleverness, readiness. See GIFT.

fad (făd), *n.* A custom, amusement, etc., followed for a time with exaggerated zeal; hobby; craze. — **Syn.** See FASHION. — **fad'dist** (făd'ĭst), *n.*

fade (fād), *v. i.*; FAD'ED (fād'ĕd; 24); FAD'ING. [prob. fr. OF. *fader*, fr. *fade* feeble, pale.] **1.** To grow weak; decay; wither. **2.** To lose freshness or brightness; grow dim. **3.** To sink away; vanish. — *v. t.* To cause to fade.

fade'less, *a.* Unfading. — **fade'less-ly**, *adv.*

fadge (făj), *v. i.* To suit; succeed; thrive. *Obs.*

fad'ing, fad'ding (făd'ĭng), *n.* A kind of dance; — chiefly in *with a fading*, as in the burden of a song. *Obs.*

fad'om (făd'ŭm). Obs. or dial. var. of FATHOM.

fæ'cal, fæ'ces. Vars. of FECAL, FECES.

fa'ër-ie } (fā'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The world of fairies, esp. of such
fa'ër-y } as were first depicted by Spenser. *Archaic.* **2.** A fairy. *Obs.* — *a.* Of or like faëry. — **Syn.** See FAIRY.

Faf'nir (fāv'nēr), *n.* [Icel. *Fáfnir*.] *Icel. Myth.* A treasure-guarding giant who, in dragon's form, was slain by Sigurd.

fag (făg), *v. i.*; FAGGED (făgd); FAG'GING (făg'ĭng). **1.** To labor to weariness; drudge. **2.** To act as a fag. — *v. t.* **1.** To tire by labor; exhaust. **2.** To use or treat as a fag. — **Syn.** See TIRE. — *n.* **1.** Toil; drudgery. *Colloq., Eng.* **2.** In English schools, a boy who does service for another of a higher form; a drudge. — **fag'ger** (-ĕr), *n.*

fag'-end', *n.* The end of a web of cloth, of a rope, etc.; an end of poorer quality; remnant.

fag'ot, fag'got (făg'ŭt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A bundle of sticks or twigs, as for fuel or a fascine. **2.** *Mil.* One hired to take another's place at a muster; a dummy. *Obs., Eng.* — *v. t.* To make a fagot of; bind in a fagot, or bundle.

Fah'ren-heit (fä'rĕn-hīt), *a.* Designating, or conforming to, the scale used by G. D. Fahrenheit (1686–1736) in graduating his thermometer. — *n.* The Fahrenheit thermometer or scale, so graduated that the freezing point of water is at 32° above 0°, and the boiling point at 212° above.

‖ **fa'ïence'** (fä'yäns'), *n.* [F., fr. *Faenza*, a town in Italy.] Fine richly colored glazed earthenware.

fail (fāl), *v. i.* [F. *faillir*, fr. L. *fallere*, *falsum*, to deceive.] **1.** To be wanting; fall short; come to an end. **2.** To lose vigor, resources, etc.; become weaker. **3.** To perish; die; — of a person. *Obs.* **4.** To be found wanting or to come short, in an action, duty, result, etc. **5.** To err in judgment. **6.** To become bankrupt or insolvent. — *v. t.* **1.** To be wanting to; disappoint; desert. **2.** To miss of attaining; lack. *Rare.* — *n.* Failure. *Rare*, exc. in *without fail*.

fail'ing, *vb. n.* A falling short; failure. — **Syn.** See FAULT.

fail'ure (fāl'ŭr), *n.* **1.** A failing; default; deficiency. **2.** Omission to perform. **3.** Want of success; state of having failed. **4.** Deterioration; breaking down. **5.** A becoming insolvent or bankrupt. **6.** One that has failed.

fain (fān), *a.* [AS. *fægen*.] **1.** Well-pleased; glad. **2.** Relatively contented; constrained. **3.** Inclined; desirous. — *adv.* With joy; gladly; — now with *would*.

‖ **fai'né'ant'** (fā'nā'ăn'), *a.* [F., fr. *faire* to do + *néant* nothing.] Inactive; idle. — *n.* An idler; sluggard.

faint (fānt), *a.* [F. *feint*, p. p. of *feindre* to feign, in OF. also, to remain inactive.] **1.** Wanting in courage; timorous; depressed. **2.** Lacking strength; weak; languid. **3.** Lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; as, a *faint* color or sound. **4.** Performed weakly or feebly; slight; half-hearted. **5.** Producing a sensation of faintness; oppressive. — *n.* Act or state of fainting; swoon. — *v. i.* **1.** To sink into dejection; lose courage or spirit. **2.** To grow feeble. *Archaic.* **3.** To swoon; — often with *away*. **4.** To decay; grow dim. — **faint'ly**, *adv.* — **faint'ness**, *n.*

faint'-heart'ed (fānt'här'tĕd; 109), *a.* Cowardly; timorous.

fair (fâr), *a.* [AS. *fæger*.] **1.** Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. **2.** Elegant; desirable; favorable. **3.** Free from spots, specks, dirt, or imperfection; unblemished. **4.** Distinct; legible, as writing. **5.** Characterized by frankness, honesty, or impartiality; open; just. **6.** Open to legitimate pursuit; — chiefly in *fair game*. **7.** Light; blond; as, *fair* skin. **8.** Without marked merit or defect; average; middling. **9.** Not stormy; favorable; also, clear; cloudless; — said of the sky, weather, etc. **10.** Unobstructed; clear; as, a *fair* view. **11.** Promising; propitious.

Syn. Just, equitable, unprejudiced. — FAIR, IMPARTIAL, UNBIASED, DISINTERESTED imply freedom from undue influence. FAIR implies, negatively, absence of injustice or fraud; positively, the putting of all things on an equitable footing. IMPARTIAL implies absence of favor for one party more than the other. UNBIASED expresses even more strongly lack of prejudice or prepossession. DISINTERESTED denotes that freedom from bias due to absence of selfish interest.

— *adv.* In a fair manner. — **Syn.** Attractively, pleasantly, agreeably; equitably; promisingly. — *n.* **1.** A fair woman; sweetheart. **2.** That which is fair or fortunate.

fair, *n.* [OF. *feire*, fr. L. *feria* holiday, pl. *feriae* days of rest, holidays, festivals.] **1.** A gathering of buyers and sellers at a stated season. **2.** A festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for charity. **3.** A competitive exhibition of wares, products, etc.; as, an agricultural *fair*.

fair'-faced' (-fāst'; 109), *a.* **1.** Of a light complexion. **2.** Fair in appearance; specious.

fair'ĭ-ly (fâr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In the manner of a fairy.

fair'ing, *n.* A present, originally one from a fair.

fair'ly, *adv.* In a fair manner; justly, favorably, plainly, etc.

fair'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fair.

fair'-spo'ken (-spō'kĕn; 109), *a.* Using fair speech; uttered with fairness; courteous; plausible.

fair'way' (-wā'), *n.* The navigable and unobstructed part of a harbor, river, etc.

fair'y (fâr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FAIRIES (-ĭz). [OF. *faierie*, *faerie*, enchantment, fairy folk, fr. LL. *fata* one of the Fates, hence, fairy, fr. L. *fatum* fate. See FATE.] **1.** Faëry. *Obs.* **2.** An imaginary supernatural being, supposed to assume a human form (usually diminutive), and to meddle in human affairs; a fay. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, fairies.

Syn. FAIRY, FAËRY. Under the influence of the "*Faerie Queene*," the spelling FAËRY has come to connote (as contrasted with the more concrete and definite implications of FAIRY) such an unreal, romantic, and visionary world as one associates with Spenser's poem.

fair′y-land′ (fâr′ĭ-lănd′), *n.* Land or abode of fairies; faëry.

faith (fāth), *n.* [OF. *feid, feit, fei,* fr. L. *fides.*] **1**. Inward acceptance of a personality as real and trustworthy, of an idea as true and obligatory, or of a thing as beneficial. **2**. Recognition of spiritual realities and moral principles as supreme. **3**. That which is believed; esp., a system of religious beliefs. **4**. Quality or state of being faithful; fidelity; loyalty. — **Syn.** See BELIEF. — *interj.* By my faith; verily. — *v. t.* To believe. *Obs.*

faith′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Full of faith; disposed to believe, esp. in God. **2**. Firm in adherence to engagements. **3**. True in affection or allegiance. **4**. Worthy of confidence and belief; accurate, as a story. — **Syn.** Trusty, honest, upright; trustworthy, steadfast, constant. — **faith′ful-ly**, *adv.*

faith′ful-ness, *n.* See -NESS. — **Syn.** See CONSTANCY.

faith′less, *a.* **1**. Not believing, esp. in God or the Christian religion. **2**. False to promises; disloyal. **3**. False to duty or service. — **faith′less-ly**, *adv.* — **faith′less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Disloyal, treacherous, perfidious, false; changeable, changeful, variable, mutable, wavering, fluctuating, vacillating, unsteady, unstable, volatile, mercurial, veering, shifting. — FAITHLESS, INCONSTANT, FICKLE. FAITHLESS, the strongest term, commonly connotes deception or treachery. INCONSTANT implies changeableness and instability; FICKLE adds the implication of capriciousness.

fai′tour (fā′tẽr; -to͞or), *n.* [OF. *faitor* a doer, L. *factor.*] A cheat; impostor. *Obs.*

fake (fāk), *n.* *Naut.* A single turn or wind of a coiled rope, cable, etc. — *v. t.;* FAKED (fākt); FAK′ING. To coil in fakes.

fake, *v. t.* To do, make, or work upon in some way, esp. so as to invent fictitiously, falsify, or the like. — *v. i.* To practice faking anything. — *n.* Any person or thing not what it ostensibly is. *All Colloq. or Slang.*

fak′er (fāk′ẽr), *n.* Erroneously *fakir. Slang.* One who fakes; as: **a** A peddler at fairs, etc. **b** A fraud; petty swindler.

fa-kir′ (fȧ-kēr′; fā′kẽr), *n.* Also **fa-keer′** (fȧ-kēr′). [Ar. *faqīr* poor.] A dervish; a member of any of the religious orders of Islam; loosely, esp. in India, a beggar or itinerant wonder-worker of other religions.

fa la, *or* **fa–la** (fä lä), *n.* *Music.* **a** A refrain in old songs. **b** Hence, an old kind of part song with such a refrain.

fal′ba-la (făl′bȧ-lȧ), **fal′be-lo** (-bē-lō), *n.* A furbelow.

fal′cate (făl′kāt), *a.* [L. *falcatus,* fr. *falx, falcis,* sickle, scythe.] Hooked or curved like a sickle, as a claw.

fal′chion (fôl′chŭn; -shŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *falx, falcis,* sickle.] A broad-bladed, medieval sword, slightly curved; hence, chiefly *Poetic,* any sword.

fal′ci-form (făl′sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *falx, falcis,* sickle + *-form.*] Having the shape of a scythe or sickle.

fal′con (fô′k'n; fôl′-), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *falco.*] Formerly, any of various hawks, prop. a female, used in hawking, esp. a peregrine falcon; now, any of various long-winged hawks with a notch and tooth on the edge of the upper mandible.

fal′con-er (-ẽr), *n.* A breeder or trainer of hawks for hunting.

fal′con-ry (fô′k'n-rĭ), *n.* Art of training falcons to pursue game; also, the sport of hunting with falcons.

fal′de-ral′ (făl′dẽ-răl′; fäl′dẽ-räl′), **fal′de-rol′** (-rŏl′), **fol′-de-rol′** (fŏl′-), *n.* **1**. A meaningless word used as a refrain in old songs. **2**. A trifle; bit of finery; nonsense.

fald′stool′ (fôld′sto͞ol′), *n.* A movable folding stool or small desk at which worshipers kneel during devotions.

fall (fôl), *v. i.;* *pret.* FELL (fĕl); *p. p.* FALL′EN (fôl′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FALL′ING. [AS. *feallan.*] **1**. To pass downwards freely; drop; hence, to hang or depend freely; as, his cloak *falls* from his shoulders. **2**. Hence: **a** To lose dignity, character, or the like. **b** To come to pass as if by descending; as, night *falls.* **c** To be uttered, as words. **d** To be lowered, as the glance. **e** To sound less loud or high; to sound with lower pitch; as, his voice *fell.* **3**. To become prostrate. **4**. Hence: **a** To stumble; be entrapped; as, to *fall* into error. **b** To die, esp. by violence. **c** To be captured or destroyed. **5**. To move or extend downward. **6**. Hence: **a** To subside, abate, decline, as flame; to ebb, as the tide. **b** To decline in activity, strength, price, etc., as stocks. **c** To become or appear dejected; — said of the face. **7**. To strike; impinge; as, the shot *fell* near him. **8**. To pass somewhat suddenly into a new state; as, to *fall* asleep; hence, to begin; as, to *fall* to work. **9**. To happen; light. **10**. To come, pass, or be transferred, as by lot or inheritance. **11**. To be arranged or divisible (*into*). — *v. t.* **1**. To let fall. *Obs.* **2**. To fell, as a tree. *Dial.* — *n.* **1**. Act of falling; a dropping, esp. by gravity; descent. **2**. Downfall; ruin. **3**. A thing or quantity that falls or has fallen; as, a two-inch *fall* of snow. **4**. A dropping or shedding, as of leaves. **5**. Autumn. **6**. A sinking; subsidence, as of the tide. **7**. Descent of water; a cascade. **8**. A downward direction; declivity. **9**. Distance which anything falls. **10**. Decrease in price or value; depreciation. **11**. Lapse from goodness; spiritual ruin; esp., the act (**fall of man**) of Adam and Eve in eating of the forbidden fruit. **12**. Surrender of a besieged place; as, the *fall* of Troy. **13**. **a** Formerly, a kind of neck ruff or band. **b** A woman's veil. **14**. **a** That part of the rope of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting. **b** *pl. Naut.* The tackle used to lower or hoist a ship's boat.

fal-la′cious (fă-lā′shŭs), *a.* **1**. Embodying a fallacy; misleading. **2**. Disappointing; delusive; as, *fallacious* hopes. — **fal-la′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **fal-la′cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Dishonest, cheating, deceiving, guileful, crafty, wily. — FALLACIOUS, MISLEADING, DECEPTIVE, DECEITFUL, FRAUDULENT imply delusion. That is FALLACIOUS which deludes (esp.) by false appearance or false reasoning; that is MISLEADING which leads into error, esp. of judgment. DECEPTIVE applies only to objects, DECEITFUL, to either persons or things; the former does not always, the latter commonly does, imply intent to deceive. FRAUDULENT adds the implication of deliberate cheating or trickery.

fal′la-cy (făl′ȧ-sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [L. *fallacia,* fr. *fallax* deceitful, *fallere* to deceive.] **1**. False appearance; deception. **2**. A false reasoning or idea; also, fallaciousness.

Syn. FALLACY, SOPHISM, SOPHISTRY (in their nontechnical senses). A FALLACY is a misleading or illusory argument; a SOPHISM, a fallacy designed to deceive; SOPHISTRY is intentionally fallacious reasoning, commonly subtle or specious.

fal′–lal′ (făl′lăl′; făl′lăl′), *n.* A bit of finery; a falderal.

fall′en (fôl′'n), *p. a.* Dropped; prostrate; degraded; ruined; shrunken; decreased; dead; etc.

fal′li-ble (făl′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *fallere* to deceive.] **1**. Liable to err or to be deceived. **2**. Liable to be erroneous. — **fal′li-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **fal′li-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

fall′ing, *p. pr.* of FALL. — **falling evil** *or* **sickness**, epilepsy.

fal′low (făl′ō), *n.* [ME. *falow,* akin to AS. *fealh* a harrow, *fælging* fallow land.] **1**. Land, ordinarily used for crops, when allowed to lie idle during the growing season. **2**. The tilling of land without sowing it for a season. — *a.* Left untilled or unsowed after plowing; uncultivated. — *v. t.* To plow, harrow, and break up (land) without seeding.

fal′low, *a.* [AS. *fealu, fealo.*] Pale; pale yellow.

fallow deer [from its color], a European species of deer much smaller than the red deer. In summer it is spotted with white.

Fallow Deer (male).

false (fôls), *a.;* FALS′ER (fôl′sẽr); FALS′EST. [L. *falsus,* p. p. of *fallere* to deceive.] **1**. Uttering falsehood; untruthful; dishonest. **2**. Not faithful or loyal; untrue; treacherous. **3**. Not according with truth or reality; not true. **4**. Not genuine or real; counterfeit; artificial; feigned. **5**. Not well founded; erroneous; wrong. **6**. Not essential or permanent, as temporary or supplemental structures; as, a *false* deck, floor, etc. — *adv.* Falsely.

false′hood (fôls′ho͝od), *n.* **1**. Want of truth or accuracy; falsity. **2**. A lie; lying. **3**. Treachery. *Obs. or R.* **4**. A counterfeit; forgery. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See FALSITY.

false′ly, *adv.* In a false manner; erroneously; perfidiously.

false′ness, *n.* State or quality of being false; inaccuracy; deceitfulness; treachery. — **Syn.** See FALSITY.

fal-set′to (fôl-sĕt′ō), *n.;* *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [It.] **1**. A false or artificial voice; esp., that voice of a man which lies above his natural voice. **2**. A falsetto singer.

fal′si-fy (fôl′sĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [F. *falsifier,* LL. *falsificare.* See FALSE; -FY.] **1**. To make false; as: **a** To represent falsely. **b** To make false by change or addition. **2**. To prove false; disprove. — *v. i.* To lie. — **fal′si-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **fal′si-fi′er**, *n.*

fal′si-ty (-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. State or quality of being false, or untrue. **2**. That which is false; a falsehood.

Syn. FALSITY, FALSENESS, FALSEHOOD, LIE, UNTRUTH, MENDACITY. FALSITY and FALSENESS both express lack of con-

formity to truth; but *falsity* may or may not suggest blame, *falseness* (sometimes a synonym for *faithlessness*) commonly does. A FALSEHOOD is a false declaration designedly made; a LIE (a term of extreme opprobrium) is a gross falsehood; an UNTRUTH (sometimes euphemistic for *falsehood* or *lie*) may arise from ignorance or misconception; the word is sometimes used (like *falseness*) in the sense of *unfaithfulness*. MENDACITY is habitual lying.

Fal'staff, Sir John (fôl'stăf). In Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in his "Henry IV.," a fat, sensual, and cowardly soldier, of great wit and impudence.

fal'ter (fôl'tĕr), *v. i.* To move or act unsteadily or waveringly; hesitate; as, his step, tongue, courage *faltered*. — **Syn.** See HESITATE. — *v. t.* To utter hesitatingly or brokenly. — *n.* A broken sound; a quaver. — **fal'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

fame (fām), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *fama*, fr. *fari* to speak.] **1.** Public report; common talk. **2.** General opinion; reputation. **3.** Lofty reputation; renown. — **Syn.** Celebrity, notoriety. See REPUTATION. — *v. t.*; FAMED (fāmd); FAM'ING (fām'ĭng). *Rare*, exc. in *p. p.* **1.** To report currently, widely, or honorably. **2.** To make famous by speech and report.

fa-mil'iar (fȧ-mĭl'yȧr), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *familiaris*, fr. *familia* family. See FAMILY.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a family; domestic. *Archaic.* **2.** Closely acquainted; intimate. **3.** Like an intimate friend; hence, not formal; unconstrained. **4.** Well-known; common; frequent. — **Syn.** FAMILIAR, INTIMATE. FAMILIAR, as here compared, implies the informality and freedom of continued acquaintance or intercourse; it occasionally suggests the taking of undue liberties; INTIMATE denotes close and confidential relations; as, though *intimate* for many years, they seldom addressed each other in *familiar* terms. — *n.* **1.** An intimate; companion. **2.** A member of a family. *Obs.* **3.** For familiar spirit, a spirit or demon in intimate relation with, or subject to the call of, a person.

fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty (-ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ; -yăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being familiar; intimacy. **2.** Anything said or done in a familiar, or informal, manner; esp., *pl.*, such actions and words as propriety does not warrant; liberties. **3.** Close acquaintance with, or knowledge of, anything.

fa-mil'iar-ize (-mĭl'yȧr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make familiar, or intimate; habituate; accustom. **2.** To make well known, or familiar.

fa-mil'iar-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a familiar manner.

fam'i-ly (făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L. *familia*, fr. *famulus* servant.] **1.** The body of persons who live in one house, and under one head; a household. **2. a** Those descended from a common progenitor; a tribe, clan, or race; kindred. **b** Lineage; esp., honorable lineage; noble stock. **3.** A group comprising immediate kindred, esp. of parents and children. **4.** A group of kindred things; as, a *family* of languages. **5.** *Biol.* A group of related plants or animals ranking in classification above a genus and below an order.

fam'ine (-ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fames* hunger.] **1.** General scarcity of food; dearth; destitution. **2.** Extreme scarcity of something; as, a coal *famine*. **3.** Lack of food; starvation.

fam'ish (-ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To starve, destroy, or distress with hunger. **2.** To deprive (of something necessary). *Obs. & R.* — *v. i.* **1.** To die of hunger; starve. **2.** To suffer extreme hunger or deprivation. — **fam'ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *a.* [L. *famosus*, fr. *fama* fame. See FAME.] **1.** Celebrated in fame; renowned. **2.** Notorious. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **fa'mous-ly**, *adv.* — **fa'mous-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** FAMOUS, NOTORIOUS. FAMOUS is used in a good sense; NOTORIOUS, now almost always in a bad: as, a *famous* preacher; a *notorious* criminal.

fam'u-lus (făm'ū-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] A servant or attendant, as upon a scholar or a magician.

fan (făn), *n.* [AS. *fann*, fr. L. *vannus* fan, winnowing.] **1.** An instrument for producing currents of air by the motion of a broad surface. **2.** Something fan-shaped. — *v. t.*; FANNED (făndˊ); FAN'NING. **1.** To winnow. **2.** To move or impel with a fan. **3.** To direct a current of air upon with a fan, as upon a fire; hence, to stir to activity; stimulate.

fa-nat'ic (fȧ-năt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *fanaticus*, lit., inspired by divinity, fr. *fanum* fane.] Excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects. — *n.* A fanatic person; a visionary zealot. — **Syn.** See ENTHUSIAST. — **fa-nat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **fa-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fa-nat'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Excessive enthusiasm, unreasoning zeal, or extravagant notions, on any subject, esp. religion.

fan'ci-er (făn'sĭ-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One governed by fancy. **2.** One who fancies, or has a special interest in, something, as birds.

fan'ci-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, or guided by, or based on, fancy, rather than reason; whimsical. **2.** Curiously shaped or constructed. — **fan'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fan'ci-ful-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Imaginative, ideal, visionary, chimerical, odd, queer, strange, wild. — FANCIFUL, FANTASTIC, GROTESQUE, BIZARRE. FANCIFUL suggests such a license to one's conceits or fancies as subordinates taste and judgment to them. That is FANTASTIC which is excessively or extravagantly *fanciful*; GROTESQUE adds to the implication of violent incongruity or distortion; BIZARRE suggests rather oddness or eccentricity.

fan'cy (făn'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [contr. fr. *fantasy*, ir. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *φαντασια* appearance, imagination, *φαντάζειν* to make visible, *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** The faculty by which the mind forms an image of anything not present; imagination. **2.** An image formed in the mind; thought; idea. **3.** A caprice; whim; impression. **4.** Inclination; liking formed by caprice; also (*Obs.* exc. in *fancy*-free), love. **5.** Judgment or taste in art, dress, etc. **6.** Quality or condition of being fantastic; eccentricity. *Obs.*

Syn. FANCY, FANTASY, PHANTASY, originally the same word, have become differentiated in sense. FANCY (see IMAGINATION) denotes the faculty itself; FANTASY implies its capricious exercise. In its learned spelling, PHANTASY, the word sometimes suggests the image-forming power.

— *a.*; -CI-ER (-sĭ-ĕr); -CI-EST. **1.** Adapted to please the fancy; not plain; as, *fancy* goods. **2.** Above real value; as, a *fancy* price. **3.** Bred for special points, as an animal. **4.** Based on conceptions of the fancy; as, a *fancy* sketch. **5.** Dependent on fancy; whimsical. **6.** Superior; selected; — as fruits, etc. — *v. t.*; -CIED (-sĭd); -CY-ING. **1.** To form a conception of; imagine. **2.** To have a fancy for; like. **3.** To believe without being certain. — *v. i.* **1.** To imagine something without proof. **2.** To love. *Obs.*

fan'cy-free', *a.* Free from the power of fancy, or love.

fan-dan'go (făn-dăn'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance, or a tune with its rhythm.

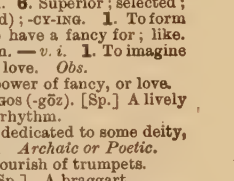
fane (fān), *n.* [L. *fanum* a place dedicated to some deity, a sanctuary.] A temple; church. *Archaic or Poetic.*

fan'fare' (făn'fâr'), *n.* [F.] A flourish of trumpets.

fan'fa-ron (*-fȧ-rŏn*), *n.* [F., fr. Sp.] A braggart.

fan'fa-ron-ade' (-rŏn-ād'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Sp., fr. *fanfarrón* braggart.] Brag; bluster; ostentation.

fang (făng), *v. t.* [AS. *fōn*.] To seize, as with the teeth. *Archaic or Dial.* — *n.* **1.** A long sharp tooth by which the prey of an animal is seized and held; any long pointed tooth; esp., one of the long, hollow or grooved, and usually erectile, teeth of venomous serpents. **2.** The root of a tooth; sharp projection. — **fanged** (făngd), *a.*



Fangs and part of head of Rattlesnake. *f* Fangs; *s* Poison Bag or Sac; *d* Its Duct; *m m'* Muscles.

fan'gle (făng'g'l), *n.* Something new or novel; a novelty.

fan'-tan' (făn'tăn'), *n.* [Chinese (of Canton), in *fan-tan-kun* gambling house.] A certain Chinese gambling game.

fan'ta-si'a (făn'tȧ-zē'ȧ; făn-tä'zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* A composition in which fancy is unrestricted by set form.

fan-tas'tic (făn-tăs'tĭk), *a.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. *φαντασττικός* able to represent, *φαντάζειν* to make visible.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, fantasy, or imagination. *Obs.* **2. a** Imaginary. **b** Grotesque; quaint; whimsical; fanciful. — **Syn.** See FANCIFUL. — *n.* One who indulges in fantastic ideas; one given to fantastic dress, manners, etc.

fan-tas'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = FANTASTIC, *a.*, 1. **2.** Marked by fantasy; given to fantasies. — **fan-tas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fan-tas'ti-co (făn-tăs'tĭ-kō), *n.* [It.] A fantastic. *Obs.*

fan'ta-sy (făn'tȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [see FANCY.] **1.** Imagination; fancy. **2.** A product of imagination, as: **a** A mental image; phantasm; hallucination. **b** An ingenious or fantastical design or invention. **3.** Whimsical or capricious mood. **4.** *Music.* = FANTASIA. — **Syn.** See FANCY. — *v. t.*; -SIED (-sĭd); -SY-ING (-sĭ-ĭng). To fancy; imagine.

fan'tom. Var. of PHANTOM.

fap (făp), *a.* Intoxicated; fuddled. *Obs.*

far (fär), *adv.* [AS. *feor*.] **1.** At or to a great extent or distance of space or time; widely; remotely. **2.** In or to a great degree. **3.** In a great proportion; by a great interval; greatly. **4.** To or at a definite distance, point, or degree; as, so *far* I will go. — *a.*; FAR'THER (fär'thĕr); FARTHEST (-thĕst). **1.** Distant; hence, remote or widely different in time, quality, or nature. **2.** Long; protracted. **3.** The more distant. **4.** Advanced, as in years. — **Syn.** See DISTANT.

far'ad (făr'ăd), *n.* [after Michael *Faraday*, English elec-

trician (1791-1867).] The practical unit of electrical capacity; the capacity of a condenser which, charged with one coulomb, gives a difference of potential of one volt.

fa-rad′ic (fă-răd′ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Faraday (see FARAD, *Ety.*); — applied esp. to induced currents of electricity, as produced by certain forms of inductive apparatus.

far′a-dism (făr′*ȧ*-dĭz'm), **far′a-di-za′tion** (-dĭ-zā′shŭn; -dī-zā′shŭn), *n.* *Med.* The application of faradic electricity.

far′-a-way′ (fär′*ȧ*-wā′), *a.* **1.** Distant in time, space, or kinship. **2.** Dreamy; abstracted; — said of a look or eyes.

farce (färs), *v. t.*; FARCED (färst); FARC′ING (fär′sĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *farcire.*] **1.** To stuff with forcemeat; stuff. *Obs.* **2.** To season, or "spice" (a book, speech, etc.).

farce, *n.* [F., fr. LL. *farsa*, fr. L. *farsus*, p. p. of *farcire* to farce.] **1.** A light dramatic composition of satirical or humorous cast. **2.** Ridiculous or empty show; mockery.

far′ci-cal (fär′sĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to farce; ludicrous; unreal. — **far′ci-cal′i-ty** (-kăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **far′ci-cal-ly,** *adv.*

far′cy (-sĭ), **far′cin** (-sĭn), *n.* [F. *farcin*, fr. L. *farciminum* a disease of horses.] A form of glanders.

fard (färd), *n.* [F.] Paint for use on the face. — *v. t.* To paint; gloss over. *Both Obs. or Archaic.*

far′del (fär′dĕl), *n.* [OF.] A bundle; burden. *Archaic.*

fare (fâr), *v. i.*; FARED (fârd); FAR′ING (fâr′ĭng). [AS. *faran* to travel, fare.] **1.** To go; pass; esp., to journey. **2.** To happen, well or ill; — used impersonally. **3.** To be in any state, or pass through any experience; as, to *fare* well, or ill. **4.** To be treated at table, or with bodily comforts; live. — *n.* **1. a** The price of transportation for a person. **b** The passenger or passengers hiring a public vehicle. **2.** State of things; fortune. *Archaic.* **3.** Food; provisions; as, coarse *fare.*

fare′well′ (fâr′wĕl′; *sometimes*, fâr′wĕl′), *interj.* [*fare* (thou, you) + *well.*] Go well; good-by; — often separated by the pronoun; as, *fare* you *well.* — *n.* **1.** A wish of welfare at parting; a good-by. **2.** Departure; leave-taking.

fare′well′ (fâr′wĕl′; fâr′wĕl′), *a.* Parting; final.

far′-fetched′ (fär′fĕcht′; fär′fĕcht′), *p. a.* **1.** Brought from afar. **2.** Not naturally deduced or introduced; forced.

fa-ri′na (f*ȧ*-rī′n*ȧ*; f*ȧ*-rē′n*ȧ*), *n.* [L., fr *far* spelt.] A fine flour or meal of starchy material, as cereals, nuts, etc.

far′i-na′ceous (făr′ĭ-nā′shŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting or made of, or yielding, meal or flour. **2.** Mealy.

farm (färm), *n.* [F. *ferme*, LL. *firma*, fr. L. *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] **1.** A fixed sum or due payable by way of rent, tax, or the like. *Hist.* **2.** A district leased (or farmed) out for collecting government revenues. **3.** Orig., a piece of land leased for cultivation; hence, any tract devoted to agricultural purposes. **4.** A piece of land devoted to the raising of domestic or other animals; as, a chicken *farm.* — *v. t.* **1.** To collect and take the fees or profits of (a business) on payment of a fixed sum. **2.** To give up to another, as an estate, the revenue, etc., for a fixed sum. **3.** To devote (land) to agriculture; to till, as a farm. — *v. i.* To till the soil; to manage a farm.

farm′er (fär′mẽr), *n.* One who farms; esp., one who tills the soil or manages a farm.

farm′house′ (-hous′), *n.* A dwelling house on a farm.

farm′ing, *p. a.* Devoted to, adapted to, or engaged in, farming, or agriculture. — *n.* Act or business of cultivating land.

farm′stead (färm′stĕd), *n.* A farm with its buildings.

far′o (fâr′ō; fā′rō), *n.* A gambling game at cards, in which all the other players oppose the dealer.

far′-off′ (fär′ŏf′; fär′ŏf′; 62), *a.* Remote; distant.

far-ra′go (fă-rā′gō), *n.* [L. *farrago, -aginis*, mixed fodder, medley, *far* spelt.] A medley; mixture.

far′ri-er (făr′ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *ferrarius* blacksmith, *ferrum* iron.] **1.** A horseshoer. **2.** A veterinarian. *Obsoles.*

far′ri-er-y (-ĭ), *n.* The farrier's art.

far′row (-ō), *n.* [AS. *fearh* a little pig.] A young pig; litter of pigs. — *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (young); — of swine.

far′row, *a.* Not bearing young in a given year; — of cows.

far′see′ing (fär′sē′ĭng; fär′sē′ĭng; 109), *a.* **1.** Able to see far; farsighted. **2.** Having foresight.

far′sight′ed (-sīt′ĕd; 109), *a.* **1.** Seeing to a great distance; sagacious. **2.** Hypermetropic. — **-sight′ed-ness,** *n.*

far′ther (-thẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of FAR. [for *farrer*, ME. *ferrer*, compar. of *far*; confused with *further.*] **1.** Tending to a greater distance; further. **2.** More distant or remote. — *adv.* **1.** At or to a greater distance in space or time; more remotely. **2.** More completely; to a greater degree. **3.** Moreover; in addition. See *note* under FURTHER.

far′ther-most (-mōst), *a.* Most remote; farthest.

far′thest (fär′thĕst; 24), *a.*, *superl.* of FAR. [see FARTHER.] **1** Most distant or remote. **2.** Longest. — *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

Farthingale.

far′thing (fär′thĭng), *n.* [AS. *féorðung*, fr. *féorða* fourth, *féor*, *féower*, four.] **1.** The fourth of a penny; a small British coin. **2.** A very small quantity or value. *Obs.*

far′thin-gale (-thĭŋ-gāl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. Sp. *verdugado*, being named from its hoops, fr. *verdugo* a young shoot of a tree, fr. *verde* green, fr. L. *viridis.* See VERDANT.] A hoop skirt or hoop petticoat, or a light hooped frame to extend the petticoat.

fas′ces (făs′ēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fascis* bundle.] *Roman Antiq.* A bundle of rods, having among them an ax with the blade projecting, borne before Roman magistrates as a badge of authority.

Fasces.

fas′ci-a (făsh′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.*; *pl.* -CIÆ (-ē). [L., a band.] **1.** *Arch.* A flat member of an order or building, like a flat band; esp., one of the three bands making up the architrave in the Ionic order. **2.** *Anat.* A sheet of connective tissue covering, supporting, or binding together internal parts of the body; also, tissue of this character. — **fas′ci-al** (-ăl), *a.*

fas′ci-ate (-āt), **fas′ci-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *a.* **1.** Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage. **2.** Fascicled; also, broadly banded with color.

fas′ci-cle (făs′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *fasciculus.*] A small bundle; cluster. — **fas-cic′u-lar** (fă-sĭk′ū-l*ȧ*r), *a.*

fas′ci-cled (-k'ld), *a.* Arranged in fascicles.

fas′ci-nate (făs′ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [L. *fascinare*, fr. *fascinum* a spell.] **1.** To bewitch; enchant. *Obs.* **2.** To influence by some powerful charm. **3.** To excite and allure powerfully; charm; captivate. — **Syn.** Charm, enrapture, attract. See CAPTIVATE. — **fas′ci-nat′ing-ly,** *adv.*

fas′ci-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fascinating; enchantment; unseen, inexplicable influence. **2.** Quality of fascinating; charm. **3.** State of being fascinated.

fas′ci-na′tor (făs′ĭ-nā′tẽr), *n.* One that fascinates.

fas-cine′ (fă-sēn′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fascina* a bundle of sticks.] A long fagot for raising batteries, filling ditches, etc.

fash (fȧsh), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *faschier.*] To vex; annoy. — *n.* Vexation; trouble. *All Scot.*

fash′ion (făsh′ŭn). Obs. or dial. var. of FARCIN, farcy.

fash′ion (făsh′ŭn), *n.* [F. *façon*, orig., a making, L. *factio* a making, *facere* to make.] **1.** Act or process of making; hence, craftsmanship. *Obs.* **2.** The make or form of anything. **3.** Mode of action; manner; way. **4.** The prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress. **5.** A pretense; mere form; show. *Obs.* **6.** Polite, fashionable, or genteel life or, collectively, persons. **7.** Something fashionable; a fad.

Syn. FASHION, MODE, STYLE, VOGUE, RAGE, CRAZE, FAD. FASHION is the general term for current or conventional usage, esp. in polite society; MODE emphasizes elegance (sometimes affected); STYLE suggests an approved fashion, and often connotes a certain distinction in one's manner of conforming to it. VOGUE suggests temporary prevalence or currency; RAGE, CRAZE, and FAD add the implication of extravagant and even more short-lived enthusiasm. See MANNER.

— *v. t.* **1.** To form; mold. **2.** To make; devise; contrive. *R.* **3.** To forge or counterfeit. *Obs.* — **fash′ion-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Syn. Shape, construct. — FASHION, FRAME, FABRICATE. FASHION emphasizes the idea of shaping or modeling; FRAME, that of constructing or contriving; to FABRICATE is now almost exclusively to forge or frame falsely.

fash′ion-a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Well-appearing. *Obs.* **2.** Conforming to the custom, fashion, or established mode. **3.** Of or pertaining to the world of fashion. — *n.* A fashionable person. — **fash′ion-a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

fash′ion-mon′ger (-mŭŋ′gẽr), *n.* One who affects the fashions; a fop. — **fash′ion-mon′ging** (-mŭŋ′gĭng), *n.* *Rare.*

fast (fȧst), *v. i.* [AS. *fæstan.*] To abstain from food, or to eat sparingly and only of certain kinds of food, as by way of religious discipline. — *n.* **1.** Abstinence from food, or from certain kinds of food. **2.** A time of fasting.

fast, *a.* [ME., firm, strong, not loose, AS. *fæst.* The sense *swift* comes from the idea of keeping close to what is pursued.] **1.** Firmly fixed; securely attached. **2.** Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful. **3.** Permanent; not liable

to fade, as a color. **4.** Not easily disturbed; sound, as a sleep. **5.** Moving, or capable of moving, rapidly; rapid; swift. **6.** Indicating the time of day as more advanced than it is; — said of a timepiece. **7.** Making quick action possible; as, a *fast* track. **8.** Occupying comparatively little time; as, a *fast* trip. **9.** Pleasure-seeking; dissipated. **Syn.** Firm, secure; durable, lasting; expeditious, brisk, nimble, lively, prompt, hurried. — FAST, RAPID, SWIFT, FLEET, QUICK, SPEEDY, HASTY. *Fast* and *rapid* are often used without distinction; but FAST often applies to the moving object, whereas RAPID is apt to characterize or suggest the movement itself. SWIFT suggests great rapidity, often with ease or facility of movement; FLEET (commonly poetical) connotes lightness or nimbleness. QUICK applies esp. to that which happens promptly or occupies but little time; it suggests celerity rather than velocity. SPEEDY is opposed to dilatory; HASTY suggests hurry rather than speed. — *adv.* [AS. *fæste* firmly, strongly.] **1.** In a fast or fixed manner. **2.** Near; close. *Obs.*, exc. in *fast by*; *fast beside*. **3.** Immediately. *Obs.* **4.** Rapidly; swiftly; also, extravagantly; dissipatedly. — *n.* *Naut.* A mooring rope.

fast day. A day appointed for fasting, humiliation, and religious offices, as a means of invoking the favor of God.

fas'ten (fȧs''n), *v. t.* [AS. *fæstnian.*] **1.** To fix firmly; secure, as by a knot, lock, etc. **2.** To cause to hold fast; attach or unite firmly. **3.** To thrust; impose; as, to *fasten* a quarrel on some one. **4.** To hold steadily and intently; as, to *fasten* the eyes on something. — **Syn.** Cement, stick, affix, annex. — *v. i.* **1.** To fix one's self; seize; cling; — with *on*. **2.** To become fast or fixed. **3.** To become firm; set, as plaster. **4.** To perform an act of fastening. — **fas'ten-er**, *n.*

fas'ten-ing, *n.* That which makes fast, as a lock, bolt, etc.

fas-tid'i-ous (fȧs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fastidiosus* disdainful, *fastidium* loathing, aversion.] Difficult to please; squeamish; overnice. — **Syn.** Dainty, finical, critical. See NICE. — **fas-tid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fas-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

fast'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being fast. **2.** A stronghold.

fat (fȧt), *n.* [AS. *fæt.*] A large vessel; vat; tub; cask. *Obs.*

fat, *a.*; FAT'TER (-ẽr); -TEST. [AS. *fætt.*] **1.** Abounding with fat; as: **a** Fleshy; plump. **b** Oily; unctuous; rich; — said of food. **2.** Coarse; heavy; dull; slow-witted. **3.** Characterized by some element of richness; as, *fat*, or resinous, wood, *fat* coal (rich in volatile matter), etc. **4.** Fertile; as, a *fat* soil. **5.** Profitable; as, a *fat* office. **6.** Abounding in riches; affluent. **7.** Well stocked; as, a *fat* larder. — *n.* **1.** Any animal tissue consisting chiefly of cells distended with greasy or oily matter, or the oily or greasy matter itself. **2.** The best or richest productions; best part. — *v. t. & i.*; FAT'TED; FAT'TING. To make or grow fat.

fa'tal (fā'tăl), *a.* [L. *fatalis*, fr. *fatum*. See FATE.] **1.** Fated; inevitable. *Rare.* **2.** Fateful. **3.** Prophetic; esp., ominous. *Obs.* **4.** Causing death; deadly; mortal. — **Syn.** See DEADLY.

fa'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that all things are subject to fate. **2.** Submission to fate. — **fa'tal-ist**, *n.* — **fa'tal-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

fa-tal'i-ty (fā-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being fatal; invincible necessity free of rational control. **2.** That which is decreed by fate; destiny. **3.** State or quality of being fatal, or destructive; fatal influence; mortality. **4.** A calamity; disaster, esp. one resulting in death.

fa'tal-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner proceeding from, or determined by, fate. **2.** In a manner issuing in death or ruin.

Fa'ta Mor-ga'na (fä'tä môr-gä'nä). [It.] A fairy celebrated in the tales of chivalry and in medieval romances.

fate (fāt), *n.* [L. *fatum* an oracle, what is ordained by the gods, fate, *fari* to speak.] **1.** The necessity, or compelling principle, of nature; destiny. **2.** Appointed lot, or a predetermined event; esp., a disastrous lot; ruin; death. **3.** Fortune as shaped by extraneous forces; as, his happy *fate*. **4.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* The or a goddess of fate, or destiny; esp., *pl.*, the three goddesses supposed to determine the course of human life. In Greek mythology they are called the Mœræ, their names being **Clotho** (Spinner), who spins the thread of life, **Lachesis** (Disposer of Lots), who determines its length, and **Atropos** (Inflexible One), who cuts it off. — **Syn.** See DESTINY. — *v. t.* To foreordain; destine.

fat'ed (fāt'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Decreed by fate; destined; doomed; also, controlled by fate. **2.** Fate-decreeing. *Rare.*

fate'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Fraught with fate; momentous in consequences. **2.** Significant of fate; ominous. **3.** Controlled by irresistible foreordained forces; as, the *fateful* Greek tragedies. — **fate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fate'ful-ness**, *n.*

fa'ther (fä'thẽr), *n.* [AS. *fæder.*] **1.** One who has begotten a child; a male parent. **2.** A forefather; esp., a first ancestor; *pl.*, ancestors. **3.** One that gives origin; a producer, author, or contriver. **4.** [*cap.*] The Supreme Being and Creator; God. **5.** As a title: **a** A dignitary of the church, as a bishop. **b** A confessor; — called also *father confessor*. **c** A priest. **6.** [*often cap.*] *Eccl.* Any early Christian writer accepted as an authentic source of the early history or teachings of the Church. **7.** One who acts as a parent or to whom filial affection and respect are due. — *v. t.* **1.** To beget. **2.** To bring into existence; originate. **3.** To take as one's own child; adopt; hence, to assume as one's own work. **4.** To treat as a father; care for. **5.** To provide with a father; — only in *p. p.* *Rare.*

fa'ther-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* State of being a father.

fa'ther-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* FATHERS-IN-LAW (fä'thẽrz-). The father of one's husband or wife.

fa'ther-land' (-lănd'), *n.* One's native land; the native land of one's fathers, or ancestors.

fa'ther-less, *a.* Destitute of a living father.

fa'ther-like, *a.* & *adv.* Fatherly.

fa'ther-ly, *a.* Like or pertaining to a father, as in affection, care, or demeanor; paternal. — *adv.* In the manner of a father. *Archaic.* — **fa'ther-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

fath'om (fȧth'ŭm), *n.* [AS. *fæðm* fathom.] **1.** A full stretch of the arms; hence, grasp; reach. *Obs.* **2.** A measure of length containing six feet (space to which a man can extend his arms), used chiefly to measure cables, cordage, and depth of water by soundings. **3.** Capacity; depth, as of intellect. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To measure by sounding; sound; get to the bottom of; comprehend. — *v. i.* To take soundings; search (into). — **fath'om-a-ble**, *a.* [hensible.

fath'om-less, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed; incompre-

fat'i-ga-ble (fȧt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *fatigabilis.*] Easily tired.

fa-tigue' (fȧ-tēg'), *n.* [F., fr. *fatiguer* to fatigue, L. *fatigare.*] Weariness from labor or exertion; also, a cause of weariness; labor. — *v. t.*; -TIGUED' (-tēgd'); -TI'GUING (-tē'gĭng). To weary; tire. — **Syn.** Jade, fag. See TIRE.

fatigue duty. *Mil.* Work (such as cleaning grounds, etc.) done by soldiers aside from strictly military duty.

Fat'i-ma (fȧt'ĭ-mȧ; fä'tē-mä), *n.* See BLUEBEARD.

fat'ling (fȧt'lĭng), *n.* [*fat* + 1st *-ling.*] A calf, lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter.

fat'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being fat; corpulency. **2.** Richness or fertility, or a cause of it. *Archaic.*

fat'ten (fȧt'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make fat; to fat. **2.** To enrich; fertilize. — *v. i.* To grow fat. — **fat'ten-er**, *n.*

fat'tish (fȧt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat fat or greasy.

fat'ty (fȧt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. Containing fat; having the qualities of fat. — **fat'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

fa-tu'i-ty (fȧ-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *fatuitas*, fr. *fatuus* foolish.] **1.** Stupidity; folly; self-complacent dullness. **2.** Imbecility; idiocy. *Rare.* — **fa-tu'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

fat'u-ous (fȧt'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fatuus.*] **1.** Silly; often, self-complacently stupid. **2.** Without reality; illusory. — **Syn.** See FOOLISH. — **fat'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fat'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

‖ **fau'bourg'** (fō'bo͞or'; *E.* fō'bo͞org), *n.* [F.] A suburb.

fau'ces (fô'sēz), *n. pl.* [L.] *Anat.* The narrow passage from mouth to pharynx. — **fau'cal** (-kăl), **fau'cial** (-shăl), *a.*

fau'cet (-sĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *fausset.*] A fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, or other vessel; a tap; cock. *U. S.*

faugh (fô), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, etc.

fault (fôlt), *n.* [F. *faute*, fr. L. *fallere* to deceive.] **1.** Defect; lack. *Archaic.* **2.** Anything that fails, is wanting, or impairs excellence; a failing; flaw. **3.** A moral failing less serious than a vice. **4.** A failure in doing or forbearing something; negligence; also, culpability; blame. **5.** *Geol. & Mining.* A dislocation caused by a slipping of rock masses along a plane of fracture or the resulting dislocated structure.

Syn. Error, blemish, defect, flaw, imperfection: weakness, frailty, infirmity; blunder, delinquency, indiscretion, slip, lapse. — FAULT, FAILING, FOIBLE, PECCADILLO. A FAULT is a defect or imperfection in character, disposition, or habits; FAILING is more negative, and implies shortcoming, often weakness; a FOIBLE is a harmless, and usually amiable, weakness or failing; a PECCADILLO is a petty or venial fault. — *v. t.* **1.** To blame. **2.** *Geol.* To produce a fault in. — *v. i.* To err; blunder. *Archaic.*

fault'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of faults. — **fault'ful-ly**, *adv.*

fault'less, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect. — **Syn.** Blameless, spotless, perfect. — **fault'less-ly**, *adv.* — **fault'less-ness**, *n.*

fault′y (fôl′tĭ), *a.*; FAULT′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1**. Of the nature of, or marked by, fault or faults; imperfect. **2**. Guilty of a fault; blamable. *R.* — **fault′i-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.*

faun (fôn), *n.* One of a class of rural Italian deities represented as of human shape, with pointed ears, small horns, and sometimes a goat's tail, or as half goat and half man.

fau′na (fô′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NAS (-nȧz), L. -NÆ (-nē). [L. *Fauna*, a sister of *Faunus*.] The animals of a given region or geological period or formation. — **fau′nal** (-năl), *a.*

Fau′nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* A rural deity, god of animal life and fruitfulness, patron of husbandry, hunting, and herding, and guardian of the secret lore of nature. He was identified with Pan. Hence, a faun.

fause (fôs), *a.* Scot. var. of FALSE.

Faust (foust), *n.* The hero of a drama by Goethe. Faust is an elderly student who, weary of seeking knowledge, deserts his studies, and sells his soul to the Devil (Mephistopheles), who agrees to fulfill all his wishes.

‖**fau′teuil′** (fō′tû′y'), *n.* [F.] An armchair.

‖**faux′ pas′** (fō′ pä′); *pl.* FAUX PAS. [F.] A false step; now, esp., an offense against social convention.

fa-vo′ni-an (fȧ-vō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Favonius* the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind; mild; favoring.

fa′vor, fa′vour (fā′vẽr), *n.* [OF. & L. *favor*, fr. L. *favere* to be favorable.] **1**. Kind regard; commendation. **2**. Act of countenancing; state of being countenanced; aid. **3**. A kind act; kindness. **4**. Mildness or mitigation of punishment; lenity. *Obs. or R.* **5**. One favored. *Obs.* **6**. Partiality. **7**. Beauty; charm. *Archaic.* **8**. Appearance; look. **9**. A gift or present; token, as of love, affection, or loyalty. **10**. *Commerce.* A letter; — so called in compliment.

Syn. Countenance, patronage; grace, benefit, benevolence. — FAVOR, GOOD WILL may often be used indistinguishably. But FAVOR is often the manifestation of *good will*, and suggests graciousness, or even condescension; GOOD WILL more commonly connotes heartiness or zeal; as, he was promoted by my *favor;* they owe us only *good will.*

— *v. t.* **1**. To regard with favor; countenance; show partiality to. **2**. To be advantageous to; facilitate. **3**. To tend to confirm or sustain; as, these facts *favor* his contention. **4**. To resemble in features. **5**. To oblige; show favor to.

fa′vor-a-ble, fa′vour-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Full of favor; favoring; propitious; approving. **2**. Advantageous; tending to promote or facilitate. — **fa′vor-a-ble-ness, fa′vour-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **fa′vor-a-bly, fa′vour-a-bly**, *adv.*

fa′vored, fa′voured (-vẽrd), *a.* **1**. Countenanced; aided. **2**. Of a (certain) favor, or appearance; as, ill-*favored.*

fa′vor-er, fa′vour-er (-vẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who favors, furthers, or promotes; a well-wisher; supporter.

fa′vor-ite, fa′vour-ite (-ĭt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. p. p. of It. *favorire* to favor.] **1**. One regarded with peculiar favor, or partiality. **2**. *Sporting.* The competitor judged most likely to win. — *a.* Regarded with particular affection.

fa′vor-it-ism, fa′vour-it-ism (-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. The disposition to favor one to the neglect of others; partiality. **2**. State of being a favorite.

fawn (fôn), *n.* [OF. *faon* young one of any beast, a fawn, fr. L. *fetus*. See FETUS.] **1**. A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year. **2**. A fawn color. — *a.* Of the color of a fawn; light yellowish brown.

fawn, *v. i.* [AS. *fagnian, fahnian*, to rejoice; var. of *fægnian*. See FAIN.] **1**. To show delight or fondness by crouching, wagging the tail, etc.; — said of dogs. **2**. To court favor by a cringing and servile demeanor. — *n.* A fawning; a cringe. *Obs.* — **fawn′er**, *n.* — **fawn′ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Creep, crawl, crouch, bow, stoop, truckle, sneak, curry favor. — FAWN, CRINGE, COWER (in their fig. senses). FAWN implies servile truckling or flattery, esp. in order to court favor; CRINGE adds to the idea of base humility or deference the implication of cowardly fear; COWER suggests a timorous shrinking from danger or crouching for shelter.

fay (fā), *n.* [OF. *fei*. See FAITH.] Faith. *Archaic or Scot.*

fay, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *fēgan* to join.] *Obs. or Dial., exc. in shipbuilding.* To fit; join or unite closely; as, to *fay* two planks to each other.

fay, *n.* [AF. *faie.*] A fairy; elf.

faze (fāz), *v. t.*; FAZED (fāzd); FAZ′ING (fāz′ĭng). [cf. FEEZE.] To disconcert; worry; daunt. *Colloq. or Dial.*

feal (fēl), *a.* [OF. *feeil*, L. *fidelis* faithful, fr. *fides* faith.] Faithful; loyal. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fe′al-ty (fē′ăl-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Fidelity to one's lord; the obligation or oath of a feudal tenant or vassal to be faithful to his lord. **2**. Fidelity; faithfulness. — **Syn.** See LOYALTY.

fear (fēr), *n.* [AS. *fǣr* danger.] **1**. The emotion characteristic of the apprehension of evil; apprehension; dread. **2**. Apprehension of incurring, or solicitude to avoid, the wrath or violence of someone, as of God; hence, the dread reverence felt toward God. **3**. That which causes, or is the object of, apprehension; danger. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in *no fear.*

Syn. FEAR, DREAD, FRIGHT, ALARM, DISMAY, CONSTERNATION, PANIC, TERROR, HORROR. FEAR is the most general term. DREAD emphasizes apprehension or anxiety; as, Dr. Johnson had an awful *dread* of death. FRIGHT implies the shock of sudden, startling, and commonly short-lived fear; as, he fled shuddering, and died of *fright.* ALARM suggests the surprise and agitation excited by imminent or unexpected danger; as, he shook with vague *alarms.* DISMAY implies deprivation of spirit, courage, or initiative, esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect; as, distracted with deep *dismay.* CONSTERNATION heightens the implication of prostration or confusion; as, dumb with *consternation.* PANIC is overmastering and unreasoning, often groundless, fear or fright; as, he was in a perpetual *panic* lest I should expose his ignorance. TERROR suggests the extremity of consternation or (often violent) dread; as, the *terror* by night. HORROR adds the implication of shuddering abhorrence or aversion; as, the *horror* of supernatural darkness.

— *v. t.* **1**. To affright; terrify. *Archaic.* **2**. *Reflexively.* To be afraid. *Archaic.* **3**. To be afraid of. **4**. To have a reverential awe of (God). — **Syn.** Apprehend, dread; reverence, venerate. — *v. i.* To be afraid. — **fear′er**, *n.*

fear′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Full of fear; afraid. **2**. Inclined to fear; timid. **3**. Full of reverence and awe. **4**. Indicating, or caused by, fear. **5**. Inspiring fear; dreadful. **6**. Extremely bad, etc. See *Syn.* — **fear′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Apprehensive, timid, timorous; horrible, shocking. — FEARFUL, DREADFUL, TERRIBLE, HORRIBLE, FRIGHTFUL, APPALLING, AWFUL, are often used colloquially with little distinction as terms of extravagant hyperbole. See AFRAID.

fear′less, *a.* Free from fear; betraying no fear. — **Syn.** Bold, daring, courageous, intrepid, valorous, brave, undaunted, dauntless. — **fear′less-ly**, *adv.* — **fear′less-ness**, *n.*

fear′naught′, -nought′ (-nôt′), *n.* A stout woolen cloth.

fear′some (-sŭm), *a.* Frightful; causing fear.

fea′si-ble (fē′zĭ-b'l), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. *faire* to make or do, L. *facere*. See FACT.] **1**. Capable of being done, or effected; practicable. **2**. Fit to be dealt with successfully; suitable. — **Syn.** See POSSIBLE. — **fea′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **fea′si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **fea′si-bly**, *adv.*

feast (fēst), *n.* [OF. *feste* festival, fr. L. *festum*, pl. *festa*, fr. *festus* joyful, festal.] **1**. A festival; esp., a religious festival, as opposed to a *fast.* **2**. Act or occasion of making an elaborate meal; banquet. **3**. A meal, or repast, of abundant and satisfying food; hence, any rich treat.

Syn. FEAST, BANQUET, FESTIVAL. FEAST suggests rich and abundant viands; BANQUET adds the implication of sumptuousness or ceremony; FESTIVAL commonly implies the celebration of an anniversary or occasion of special moment.

— *v. i.* To eat of a feast; — often fig. — *v. t.* **1**. To entertain with sumptuous or abundant provisions. **2**. *Fig.* To delight; gratify. — **feast′er** (fēs′tẽr), *n.*

feast′ful (fēst′fo͝ol), *a.* Festive; festal.

feat (fēt), *n.* [OF. *fet, fait*, fr. L. *factum*, prop., p. p. of *facere* to do.] **1**. An act; deed. *Obs.* **2**. A noble deed; exploit. **3**. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning.

Syn. FEAT, EXPLOIT, ACHIEVEMENT. FEAT commonly suggests an act of strength or dexterity; an EXPLOIT is an adventurous, heroic, or brilliant *feat;* ACHIEVEMENT emphasizes the idea of distinguished endeavor, commonly in the face of difficulty or opposition; as, *feats* of strength; the *exploits* of Achilles; the *achievements* of science.

feat, *a.* [F. *fait* made, shaped, fit, p. p. of *faire* to make or do. See FEAT, *n.*] Skillful; apt; graceful. *Archaic.*

feath′er (fĕth′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *feðer.*] **1**. One of the light, horny, epidermal outgrowths which make up the external covering, or plumage, of birds. **2**. Plumage; hence, attire. **3**. Kind; nature; — from the phrase, "Birds of a *feather*," that is, of the same species. **4**. A feathery tuft or fringe of hair. **5**. A projecting strip, rib, fin, or flange.

Feather, 1. *a* Shaft, from which part of the barbs have been cut away on the left; *b* Accessory shaft with the barbs cut away on the right; *c c c* Barb; *d* Quill.

6. Act of feathering an oar, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a feather or feathers, as an arrow. **2.** To clothe or deck, as with feathers. **3.** *Rowing.* To turn (an oar) after a stroke so that the blade is almost horizontal and carry it thus to the position for the next stroke. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow feathers; become feathered. **2.** To feather oars in rowing.

feath'ered (fĕth'ĕrd), *a.* **1.** Clothed, covered, or fitted with or as with feathers or wings. **2.** Winged; swift; fleet.

feath'er-edge' (-ĕr-ĕj'), *n.* A very thin edge easily broken or bent. — **feath'er-edged'** (-ĕjd'), *a.*

feath'er-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A frivolous or light-headed person. — **feath'er-head'ed**, *a.*

feath'er-weight' (-wāt'), *n.* **1.** A very light weight. **2.** A very small or insignificant thing or person.

feath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling feathers; covered with or as with feathers.

feat'ly (fēt'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Fitly. **2.** Neatly; nimbly. *Archaic.*

fea'ture (fē'tŭr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *factura* a making, fr. *facere*, *factum*, to make.] **1.** The make, form, or appearance of anything, esp. of a person; esp., good appearance. *Archaic.* **2.** The cast or appearance of the human face, esp. of a part of it; *pl.*, the face. **3.** Any marked characteristic. **4.** A form; shape; in contempt, a creature. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See CHARACTERISTIC. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). **1.** To resemble in features; favor. *Colloq.* **2.** To delineate the features of. **3.** To give prominence to. *Cant.*

fea'tured (-tŭrd), *a.* **1.** Shaped; fashioned. **2.** Having, formed into, or expressed by, features.

fea'ture-less, *a.* Having no distinct or distinctive features.

feb'ri-fuge (fĕb'rĭ-fūj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *febris* fever + *fugare* to put to flight.] A remedy serving to abate or remove fever. — **feb'ri-fuge, fe-brif'u-gal** (fē-brĭf'ū-găl; fĕb'rĭ-fū'-), *a.*

fe'brile (fē'brĭl; fĕb'rĭl), *a.* [F. *fébrile.*] Feverish.

Feb'ru-a-ry (fĕb'rōō-ă-rĭ), *n.* [L. *Februarius*, fr. *februa*, pl., the Roman lustral festival on Feb. 15.] The second month in the year, now having usually 28 days, in leap year, 29.

fe'ces, fæ'ces (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *faex*, pl. *faeces*, dregs.] **1.** Sediment; dregs. **2.** Excrement.—**fe'cal, fæ'cal** (-kăl), *a.*

feck (fĕk), *n.* [abbr. fr. *effect.*] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Efficacy; force; value. **2.** Amount; quantity.

feck'less, *a.* [*feck* + *-less.*] Spiritless; weak.

fec'u-lence (fĕk'ū-lĕns), *n.* State or quality of being feculent; muddiness; also, that which is feculent; dregs; feces.

fec'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *faeculentus*, fr. *faecula* dim. of *faex*. See FECES.] Foul; muddy; turbid; polluted.

fec'und (fĕk'ŭnd; fē'kŭnd), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *fecundus*, fr. root of *fetus*. See FETUS.] Fruitful; prolific; fertile.

fec'un-date (fĕk'ŭn-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [L. *fecundare*, fr. *fecundus*.] To make fruitful or prolific; fertilize. — **fec'un-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

fe-cun'di-ty (fē-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fruitfulness; fertility.

fed (fĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of FEED.

fed'er-al (fĕd'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *foedus* league, treaty, compact.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a compact, esp. one between states which by the compact surrender their individual sovereignty and consolidate into a new state; as, a *federal* union **2. a** Pertaining to a state consolidated of several states which retain limited residuary powers under the common sovereignty of the new state; as, a *federal* government. Hence: **b** Of or pertaining to, or involving the principle of, the government of such a state; as, *federal* officers. **3.** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* **a** Friendly to the principle of a federal government with strong centralized powers. **b** Of or pertaining to, or loyal to, the United States in the Civil War (1861–65); as, the *Federal* troops. — *n.* [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* A supporter of the United States in the Civil War.

Fed'er-al-ist, *n. U. S. Hist.* An advocate of a federal union between the colonies after the War of Independence (1775–83). — **Fed'er-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

fed'er-a-ry (fĕd'ĕr-ă-rĭ). Obs. var. of FEODARY.

fed'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *foederatus*, p. p. of *foederare* to establish by league, fr. *foedus*. See FEDERAL.] Confederate. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To unite in a league or federation; to organize under a federal government.

fed'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A confederation; esp., act of uniting to form a sovereign power so that each of the uniting states remains self-governing in local affairs. **2.** A confederacy, esp. of several states under a central government. — **fed'er-a-tive** (fĕd'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.*

fee (fē), *n.* [OF. *fé, fieu*, fief, payment.] **1.** *Feudal Law.* Any feudal benefice, or estate in land held of a feudal lord. **2.** *Common Law.* An estate of inheritance in land, being an absolute fee (**fee simple**) or a fee limited to a class of **heirs** (**fee tail**). **3.** A charge fixed by law for certain services or privileges; as, license *fees.* **4.** Reward for services, esp. professional services; pay. **5.** A payment for admission to a place of amusement or instruction, an association, etc. **6.** A gratuity; tip. — *v. t.*; FEED (fēd); FEE'ING. **1.** To give a fee to. **2.** To hire; employ. *Chiefly Scot.*

fee'ble (fē'b'l), *a.*; -BLER (-blĕr); -BLEST (-blĕst). [fr. OF., fr. L. *flebilis* lamentable, *flere* to weep.] **1.** Weak physically. **2.** Fragile; slight. **3.** Wanting force, vigor, or efficiency. — **Syn.** See WEAK. — **fee'ble-ness**, *n.* — **fee'bly**, *adv.*

fee'ble-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd; 24, 109), *a.* **1.** Wanting firmness; irresolute. **2.** Incapable of normal mental development, though not an idiot. — **fee'ble-mind'ed-ness**, *n.*

feed (fēd), *v. t.*; FED (fĕd); FEED'ING. [AS. *fēdan*, fr. *fōda* food.] **1.** To give food to. **2.** To gratify or minister to, as a sense, talent, or desire. **3.** To supply with that which is used or wanted; as, to *feed* a furnace. **4.** To nourish, in a general sense; to foster. **5.** To produce, or serve as, food for. **6.** To give for food; furnish for consumption. **7.** To supply (material to be operated on) to a machine. — *v. i.* **1.** To take food; eat. **2.** To feed one's self; prey; — with *on* or *upon.* **3.** To be nourished or satisfied, as if by food. **4.** To pasture, as cattle; graze. — *n.* **1.** Act of eating; hence, a meal. *Archaic or Colloq.* **2.** That which is eaten; esp., fodder. **3. a** The act of carrying forward the stuff to be operated on, as in a machine. **b** Material supplied, as coal to a furnace. **c** The mechanism for feeding, as in a machine. — **feed'er**, *n.*

fee'-faw'-fum' (fē'fô'fŭm'), *interj. & n.* Also **fee** (*or* **fe**), **fo, fum.** A nonsensical exclamation attributed to giants and ogres; hence, a bogy.

fee grief. A grief exclusive to one person. *Nonce Use.*

feel (fēl), *v. t.*; FELT (fĕlt); FEEL'ING. [AS. *fēlan.*] **1.** To perceive by touch. **2.** To examine by touching; to test. **3.** To be conscious of; experience, as pleasure, pain, etc. **4.** To be convinced of; believe; as, he *felt* the justice of it. — *v. i.* **1.** To have perception by touch. **2.** To have the sensibilities affected. **3.** To have a sense of being (in a certain state). **4.** To grope. **5.** To appear; seem; as, it *feels* cold. — *n.* **1.** Feeling. *Rare.* **2.** A sensation communicated by touch. **3.** Sense of touch; as, soft to the *feel.*

feel'er (fēl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that feels; esp., a tactile organ of an animal, as a tentacle. **2.** Anything, as a remark, etc., put forth to ascertain the views of others.

feel'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Sentient. **2.** Having or expressing great sensibility. — *n.* **1.** Act or condition of one that feels. **2.** That sense of which sensations of touch, temperature, pressure, etc., are characteristic; esp., touch. **3.** A sensation; perception; consciousness. **4.** Any emotional state; emotion; *pl.*, general susceptibility; as, to hurt one's *feelings.* **5.** Susceptibility to emotion, esp. refined emotion. **6.** Emotional attitude in a matter of opinion; sentiment. **7.** State or quality of that which causes or expresses feeling, conceived as embodying the feeling; objectified feeling; as, the *feeling* of a tomb, of a picture. — **feel'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. FEELING, EMOTION, SENTIMENT, PASSION. FEELING, the general term, suggests less of agitation or excitement than EMOTION; it is often sharply contrasted with *judgment*, and often implies little more than susceptibility to, or capacity for, sympathetic emotion; as, a *feeling* of sadness. SENTIMENT connotes a larger intellectual element; it often suggests refined, sometimes romantic, occasionally affected, feeling; as, opinions due to *sentiment* rather than belief. PASSION suggests powerful emotion; as, man's ruling *passion.*

fee simple, fee tail. See under 2d FEE, *n.*, 2.

feet (fēt), *n., pl.* of FOOT.

feeze (fēz; fāz), *v. t.* [AS. *fēsian, fȳsian.*] **1.** To drive; put to flight. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To frighten; worry; discomfit. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*

feign (fān), *v. t.* [F. *feindre* (p. pr. *feignant*), fr. L. *fingere* to touch, form, arrange.] **1.** To imagine; hence, to pretend; to form mentally and relate as if true. **2.** To sham. — *v. i.* To pretend; dissemble. — **Syn.** See ASSUME. — **feign'er**, *n.*

feint (fānt), *a.* [F., p. p. of *feindre* to feign.] Feigned; sham. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* [F. *feinte*, fr. *feindre.*] **1.** That which is feigned; pretense; stratagem. **2.** A mock attack on one part when another part is the real object of attack. — **Syn.** See PRETENSE. — *v. i.* To make a mock attack.

feld'spar' (fĕld'spär'), *or, now rare,* **feld'spath'** (fĕld'-spăth'), *n.* [G. *feldspath*; *feld* field + *spath* spar.] *Min.* Any of a group of crystalline minerals, all silicates of alu-

minium, with potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium.—**feld-spath′ic** (fĕld-spăth′ĭk), **feld-spath′ose** (-ōs), *a.*

fe-lic′i-tate (fē-lĭs′ĭ-tāt), *a.* [L. *felicitatus*, p. p. of *felicitare*, fr. *felix*, *-icis*, happy.] Made happy. *Archaic.* — *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING. **1**. To make happy. *Rare.* **2**. To congratulate. — **fe-lic′i-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.*
Syn. FELICITATE, CONGRATULATE. FELICITATE is the more formal term; CONGRATULATE commonly implies a heartier and more genuine expression of sympathetic joy.

fe-lic′i-tous (fē-lĭs′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Happily expressed; apt. — **fe-lic′i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **fe-lic′i-tous-ness**, *n.*

fe-lic′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *felicitas*, fr. *felix*, *-icis*, happy, fruitful.] **1**. State of being happy; blessedness. **2**. That which promotes happiness; blessing; prosperity. **3**. A pleasing faculty, esp. in art or language; aptness; grace. **4**. A happy achievement; an apt expression. — **Syn.** Bliss, beatitude, blissfulness. See HAPPINESS.

fe′line (fē′līn), *a.* [L. *felinus*, fr. *feles*, *felis* cat.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the cat family. **2**. Catlike; sly; stealthy; treacherous; as, a *feline* nature. — **fe′line-ly**, *adv.*

fell (fĕl), *pret.* of FALL.

fell, *n.* [AS. *fell.*] A skin or hide; pelt. — **Syn.** See SKIN.

fell, *n.* [Icel. *fjall.*] A moor; down. *Brit.*

fell, *v. t.* [AS. *fellan*, fr. *feallan* to fall.] **1**. To cut, beat, or knock, down. **2**. [perh. different word.] To sew or hem down in a certain way. See *Illust.* — *n.* **1**. Timber cut down in one season. **2**. A seam formed by felling. — **fell′er**, *n.*

Fell, 2. *a* Original Seam joining pieces *A* and *B*; *b* Hemmed-down Fold.

fell, *a.* [OF. *fel* cruel, fierce, perfidious, fr. LL. *felo*, *fello.*] **1**. Cruel; ruthless; inhuman; fierce; savage. **2**. Deadly; dire; piercing; destructive; very painful. *Poetic.* — **Syn.** See FEROCIOUS. — **fell′ness**, *n.*

fel′lah (fĕl′ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* Ar. FELLAHIN or -HEEN (fĕl′ȧ-hēn′), E. FELLAHS (fĕl′ȧz). [Ar. *fellāh.*] A peasant or cultivator in Egypt, Syria, and other Arabic-speaking countries.

fel′loe (fĕl′ō), *n.* Var. of FELLY.

fel′low (fĕl′ō), *n.* [ME. *felawe*, *felaghe*, Icel. *fēlagi.*] **1**. A sharer; partner. *Obs.* **2**. A companion; comrade; associate; contemporary. **3**. An equal in power, rank, character, etc. **4**. One of a pair, or of two things used together or suited to each other; a mate. *Obs. as to man and animals.* **5**. A person; individual; one. *Chiefly Colloq.* **6**. A man of low breeding or of little worth. **7**. In English universities, an incorporated member of a college, or a scholar holding a fellowship. **8**. In American universities and colleges, a member of the corporation; also, a graduate appointed to a fellowship. **9**. A member of an incorporated literary or scientific society. — *a.* Being a companion; associated. — *v. t.* To produce a fellow or equal to; match.

fellow feeling. Sympathy; a like feeling.

fel′low-ly, *a.* Companionable; sympathetic. *Obs.*

fel′low-ship (-shĭp), *n.* **1**. State or relation of being a fellow, or associate. **2**. Partnership; membership (in a society). **3**. Companionship; familiar intercourse; comradeship. **4**. An association; esp., a company of equals or friends. **5**. *Universities.* A foundation to maintain a scholar called a *fellow*; position and emoluments of a fellow.

fel′ly (fĕl′lĭ), *adv.* In a fell manner; cruelly; savagely.

fel′ly (fĕl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). Also **fel′loe**. [AS. *felg.*] The exterior wooden rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

‖ **fe′lo-de-se′** (fē′lō-dē-sē′), *n.*; *pl.* FELOS- (fē′lōz-). [LL. *felo* (E. *felon*) + *de* of + *se* self.] One who commits suicide.

fel′on (fĕl′ŭn), *n.* A kind of whitlow.

fel′on, *n.* [F. *félon* traitor, in OF., also, villain, fr. LL. *felo*, better *fello.*] **1**. One guilty of a felony. **2**. A wicked person; villain. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Criminal, convict, malefactor. — *a.* Characteristic of a felon; wicked; cruel.

fel′o-ny (fĕl′ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Any of various crimes more serious than those called *misdemeanors.* — **fe-lo′ni-ous** (fē-lō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **fe-lo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

fel′spar′ (fĕl′spär′), **fel′spath′** (-spăth′), etc. Vars. of FELDSPAR, FELDSPATH.

felt (fĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of FEEL.

felt, *n.* [AS. *felt.*] **1**. A stuff of matted wool, or wool and fur or hair, compacted by rolling and pressure. **2**. Any article of felt, esp. a hat. — *v. t.* **1**. To make into felt; to mat. **2**. To cover with or as with felt.

felt′ing, *n.* The material of felt; also, felted cloth or the process by which it is made.

fe-luc′ca (fē-lŭk′ȧ), *n.* [It. *feluca.*] A fast, lateen-rigged vessel, chiefly used in the Mediterranean.

Felucca.

fe′male (fē′māl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *femella*, dim. of *femina* woman.] **1**. A female human being; also, a female animal. **2**. *Bot.* A pistillate plant.
Syn. FEMALE, WOMAN, LADY. FEMALE (the correlative of *male*) emphasizes the idea of sex; it applies alike to human beings, animals, and plants. Its use as a synonym for *woman*, once frequent among good writers, is now commonly tabooed. As compared with WOMAN (the correlative of *man*), which emphasizes essential qualities, LADY (the correlative of *gentleman*) connotes rather the externals of social position or refinement. *Lady* is often used as a mere courteous synonym for *woman* (as, Please allow these *ladies* to pass); but its indiscriminate substitution for *woman* is vulgar.
— *a.* **1**. Of or pertaining to, or of the sex of, a woman, or an animal of corresponding sex. **2**. Characteristic of woman; feminine. **3**. Effeminate. *Obs.* **4**. *Bot.* **a** Pertaining to any reproductive organ or portion of a plant body in which large gametes requiring fertilization by smaller gametes are organized. **b** Pertaining to any plant organ or reproductive body which produces, or is concerned in the production of, fruit after fecundation. Of seed plants, loosely, pistillate. **5**. *Machinery.* Designating a hollow part, tool, etc., into which is inserted a corresponding, or male, part.
Syn. FEMALE, FEMININE, WOMANLY, WOMANLIKE, WOMANISH, EFFEMINATE, LADYLIKE. FEMALE (opposed to *male*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; FEMININE (opposed to *masculine*) denotes that which belongs to, or is characteristic of, women, and often suggests gender rather than sex; it has now practically displaced all except the more strictly physiological senses of *female*; as, the *female* bee; the *female* ivy; a *female* slave; *feminine*, maternal hands; *feminine* virtues. WOMANLY (often opposed to *girlish*) suggests esp. a woman's deeper, tenderer, more gracious qualities; as, a *womanly* grace. WOMANLIKE is more apt to suggest characteristically feminine faults or foibles; as, *womanlike*, she acted on impulse. WOMANISH (compare *mannish*, *childish*) is a term of contempt; as, your tears are *womanish*. EFFEMINATE emphasizes unmanly delicacy, luxuriousness, or enervation; as, an *effeminate* foppery. LADYLIKE is often used sarcastically to imply a dainty and finical affectation of the proprieties; as, fops of *ladylike* mien.

feme (fĕm), *n.* [OF. *feme*, F. *femme*, L. *femina.*] **1**. *Law.* Wife; — chiefly in *baron and feme.* **2**. A woman. *Obs.* — **feme covert** (kŭv′ẽrt) [OF. *coverte*, fem. of *covert* covered], *Law*, a married woman. — **f. sole** (sōl) [OF. *sole* alone], a single woman, whether spinster, widow, or a divorcée.

fem′i-ne′i-ty (fĕm′ĭ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *femineus* feminine, fr. *femina* woman.] Womanliness; femininity.

fem′i-nine (fĕm′ĭ-nĭn), *a.* [L. *femininus.*] **1**. Female; of the female sex. **2**. Of or pert. to a woman or women. **3**. *Gram.* Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily as denoting females. — **Syn.** See FEMALE, *a.* — *n.* *Gram.* A word or inflectional form or class of the feminine gender. — **fem′i-nine-ly**, *adv.*

fem′i-nin′i-ty (-nĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Also **fe-min′i-ty** (fē-mĭn′ĭ-tĭ). Quality or nature of the female sex; womanliness.

‖ **femme** (fȧm), *n.* [F.] A woman. — **femme de chambre** (dẽ shäN′br′), a lady's maid; chambermaid.

fe′mur (fē′mŭr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MURS (-mŭrz), L. FEMORA (fĕm′ō-rȧ). [L. *femur*, *femoris*, thigh.] The proximal bone of the hind limb; thigh bone. — **fem′o-ral** (fĕm′ō-răl), *a.*

fen (fĕn), *n.* [AS., marsh.] Low swampy or boggy land.

fence (fĕns), *n.* [Abbr. fr. *defence.*] **1**. Act of defending; a defense; protection. *Archaic.* **2**. Self-defense with the sword; fencing; hence, skill in debate and repartee. **3**. An inclosure; esp., an inclosing barrier, as about a field, to prevent intrusion or egress. **4**. A receiver of stolen goods, or a place where such goods are received. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; FENCED (fĕnst); FENC′ING (fĕn′sĭng). **1**. To fend off danger from; protect; guard. **2**. To keep out; repel. *Archaic.* **3**. To inclose with or as with a fence. — *v. i.* **1**. To guard; — with *against.* **2**. To practice fencing. **3**. To contest like fencers; esp., to baffle, or try to baffle, inquiry or argument by equivocation or evasion. — **fenc′er** (fĕn′sẽr), *n.*

fen′ci-ble (fĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of defending or defense. *Archaic.* — *n.* A soldier enlisted for home service. *Hist.*

feno'ing (fĕn'sĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Art or practice of attack and defense with the sword or foil. Hence, art or practice of evasive or equivocating argument or debate. **2.** **a** Materials for fences. *U. S.* **b** Fences collectively.

fend (fĕnd), *v. t.* [for *defend.*] **1.** To defend. *Archaic.* **2.** To keep or ward off. **3.** To maintain. *Scot.* — *v. i.* **1.** To act on the defensive; resist; parry. **2.** To strive; make shift. *Scot.*

fend'er (fĕn'dĕr), *n.* One that defends by warding off harm; as: **a** A cushion or pad to deaden a shock. **b** The device in front of locomotives, electric cars, etc., to throw off obstructions or lessen injury in case of collision.

fe-nes'trate (fē-nĕs'trāt), **fe-nes'trat-ed** (-trāt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *fenestratus*, p. p., furnished with openings and windows.] Having numerous openings; irregularly reticulated.

Fe'ni-an (fē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** In Gaelic legend, one of a band of heroes; — from their leader *Finn*, or *Finn mac Coul.* **2.** A member of a secret organization, mainly of Irishmen, having for its aim the overthrow of English rule in Ireland. — **Fe'ni-an**, *a.* — **Fe'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

fen'nec (fĕn'ĕk), *n.* [Ar. *fanek.*] *Zoöl.* A small African fox of a pale fawn color.

fen'nel (-ĕl), *n.* [AS. *fenol, finol*, fr. L. *feniculum, faeniculum*, dim. of *fenum, faenum*, hay.] A perennial plant of the celery family, with yellow flowers, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

Fennec.

fen'ny (-ĭ), *a.* [AS. *fennig.*] Of or pert. to a fen; boggy.

feod'a-ry (fūd'ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [see FEUDARY.] **1.** A feudal tenant; vassal. **2.** An accomplice. *Obs. or Hist.*

feoff (fĕf). Var. of FIEF.

feoff, *v. t.* [see FIEF.] *Law.* To enfeoff. — **feoff-ee'** (-ē'), *n.* — **feoff'ment** (fĕf'mĕnt), *n.* — **feof'for, feof'fer** (-ĕr), *n.*

fe'ral (fē'răl), *a.* [L. *fera* a wild animal, fr. *ferus* wild.] Untamed or uncultivated; wild; savage.

fer'-de-lance' (fâr'dē-lăns'), *n.* [F., the iron of a lance.] *Zoöl.* A large venomous serpent of tropical America.

fere (fēr), *n.* [fr. AS.] Mate; companion. *Archaic or Scot.*

fere, *a.* Strong; able; in health. *Obs. or Scot.*

fe'rine (fē'rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [L. *ferinus.*] Feral; wild.

fer'ment (fûr'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *fermentum.*] **1.** An agent capable of producing fermentation, as yeast. **2.** Tumult; agitation. **3.** Fermentation.

fer-ment' (fĕr-mĕnt'), *v. i.* **1.** To undergo fermentation; work. **2.** To be agitated or excited. — *v. t.* To cause fermentation in. — **fer-ment'a-ble** (-mĕn'tă-b'l), *a.*

fer'men-ta'tion (fûr'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A chemical change with effervescence, as that produced by yeast. **2.** Agitation; excitement. — **fer-ment'a-tive** (fĕr-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.*

fern (fûrn), *n.* [AS. *fearn.*] A kind of plant resembling seed plants in being differentiated into root, stem, and leaves (fronds) and in having vascular tissue, but differing in producing no seeds. Cf. FERN SEED. — **fern'y** (fûr'nĭ), *a.*

fern'er-y (fûr'nĕr-ĭ), *n.*; -ERIES (-ĭz). An artificial plantation or collection of ferns.

fern seed. The dustlike asexual spores of ferns, formerly taken for seeds, and reputed to render one invisible.

fe-ro'cious (fē-rō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *ferox, -ocis*, fierce.] Fierce; savage; cruel. — **fe-ro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **fe-ro'cious-ness**, *n.*

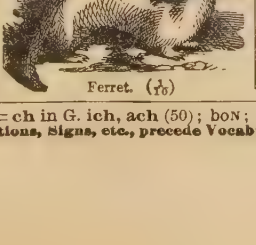
Syn. Barbarous, inhuman, brutal, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, remorseless, relentless, implacable, bloody, bloodthirsty, sanguinary, murderous, rapacious. — FEROCIOUS, FIERCE, SAVAGE, TRUCULENT, CRUEL, FELL. FEROCIOUS is always unfavorable in sense, and implies rapacity, wanton cruelty, or (often) formidable aspect; FIERCE suggests excessive vehemence, sometimes pitilessness, of temper or action; it may also express extreme eagerness; SAVAGE implies also barbarity or inhumanity. TRUCULENT often suggests ostentatious ferocity; CRUEL implies indifference to others' suffering, or even pleasure in it; FELL (now poetical or rhetorical) connotes dire or baleful cruelty.

fe-roc'i-ty (-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty.

-fer-ous (-fĕr-ŭs). [L. *-fer*, fr. *ferre* to bear.] A suffix signifying *bearing, producing, yielding.*

fer'ret (fĕr'ĕt; 24), *n.* [It. *fioretto*, dim. of *fiore* flower.] A kind of narrow tape; — called also *ferreting.*

fer'ret, *n.* [F. *furet*, OF. also *fuiret.*] An animal, of the weasel family, native of Africa, bred for hunting rabbits, etc. — *v. t.* To drive or hunt out of a lurking place; search out. — *v. i.* To hunt with ferrets; search about. — **fer'ret-er**, *n.* — **fer'ret-y**, *a.*



Ferret. ($\frac{1}{6}$)

fer'ri-age (fĕr'ĭ-ăj), *n.* The fare for passage over a ferry.

fer'ric (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, iron, esp., *Chem.*, in its higher valence.

fer'ro-con'crete (fĕr'ō-kŏn'krēt), *n.* Reënforced concrete.

fer'ro-type (-ō-tīp), *n.* A photograph taken on a thin iron plate by a collodion process; a tintype; also, the process.

fer'rous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ferrum* iron.] Pertaining to, or derived from, iron, esp., *Chem.*, in its lower valence.

fer-ru'gi-nous (fĕ-rōō'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ferruginus, -neus*, fr. *ferrugo, -ginis*, iron rust, *ferrum* iron.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or containing, iron. **2.** Resembling iron rust; brownish red.

fer'rule (fĕr'ōōl; -rĭl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., deriv. fr. L. *viriae*, pl., bracelets.] A metal ring or cap on a cane, tool handle, or the like, to strengthen it, or to prevent splitting.

fer'ry (fĕr'ĭ), *v. t.*; -RIED (-Id); -RY-ING. [AS. *ferian* to convey, fr. *fær* a journey.] To transport over a river, strait, etc., in a boat. — *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat or by a ferry. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where, or a vessel in which, persons or things are carried across a river, etc. **2.** A franchise or right to ferry passengers or goods, charging tolls. — **fer'ry-boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* — **fer'ry-man** (-măn), *n.*

fer'tile (fûr'tĭl; -tīl), *a.* [L. *fertilis*, fr. *ferre* to bear, produce.] **1.** Producing in abundance; fruitful; prolific; — chiefly of plants. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Capable of producing fruit; as, *fertile* flowers. **b** Containing pollen; — said of anthers. **c** Developing spore-bearing organs; as, a *fertile* frond. **3.** Produced in abundance. *Obs.* **4.** Causing fertility.

Syn. Teeming, exuberant, rich, productive. — FERTILE, FRUITFUL, PROLIFIC. That is FERTILE (esp. soil or plants) which has the inherent power of producing; that is FRUITFUL (esp. plants, trees, fields) which actually does produce; that is PROLIFIC (esp. animals) which produces abundantly.

fer'tile-fresh', *a.* Having thick foliage. *Obs. or R.*

fer-til'i-ty (fĕr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being fertile; fecundity; richness; fertile invention; readiness; also, a quality that renders fertile; productive power.

fer'ti-lize (fûr'tĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To make fertile or enrich; to make fruitful or productive. — **fer'ti-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

fer'ti-liz'er (-līz'ĕr), *n.* One that fertilizes; esp., a commercial manure for land, as guano, bone dust, etc.

fer'ule (fĕr'ōōl; -ŭl), *n.* [L. *ferula* giant fennel (its stalks were used for punishing schoolboys), rod, whip.] A piece of wood, as a ruler, for striking children, esp. on the hand, in punishment. — *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

fer'ven-cy (fûr'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being fervent; heat; ardor; eagerness.

fer'vent (-vĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *fervens, -entis*, p. pr. of *fervere* to be boiling hot, glow.] **1.** Hot; glowing; burning. **2.** Warm in feeling; zealous. — **fer'vent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Fiery, vehement, impassioned, passionate, intense, eager, keen, fierce. — FERVENT, FERVID, ARDENT. FERVENT suggests great warmth or earnestness of feeling (esp. as manifested in zeal, piety, etc.); FERVID is stronger, and expresses vehement, impassioned, or (often) overheated feeling (esp. with reference to imagination, eloquence, etc.); ARDENT connotes eagerness and fine enthusiasm; as, *fervent* prayers; *fervid* intensity of expression; *ardent* desires.

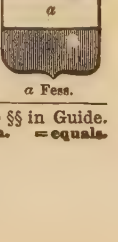
fer'vid (fûr'vĭd), *a.* [L. *fervidus*, fr. *fervere*. See FERVENT.] **1.** Very hot; burning; boiling. **2.** Ardent; fervent. — **Syn.** See FERVENT. — **fer'vid-ly**, *adv.* — **fer'vid-ness**, *n.*

fer'vor, fer'vour (-vẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *fervor*, fr. *fervere*. See FERVENT.] **1.** Heat; excessive warmth. **2.** Intensity of feeling or expression; glowing ardor.

Syn. FERVOR, ARDOR. FERVOR suggests glow or ebullition; ARDOR, fiery or burning heat. *Fervor* is often associated with zeal, devotion, piety, and connotes warmth rather than impetuosity; but *ardor* commonly suggests the eagerness and enthusiasm of high-minded impulses; as, exhorting with *fervor* to repentance; burning with *ardor* for the fight.

fes'cue (fĕs'kū), *n.* [OF. *festu*, fr. L. *festuca* stalk, straw.] **1.** A straw; twig; hence, a trifle. *Obs.* **2.** A straw, wire, stick, etc., used to point out letters to pupils. **3.** *Bot.* A kind of grass; — called also *fescue grass.*

fess (fĕs), *n.* Also **fesse.** [fr. OF., fr. L. *fascia* band.] *Her.* A broad horizontal band across the middle of an escutcheon.



a Fess.

fes'tal (fĕs'tăl), *a.* [L. *festum* holiday, feast.] Of or pertaining to a holiday or a feast; joyous; festive. — **fes'tal-ly**, *adv.*

fes′ter (fĕs′tẽr), *n.* [OF. *festre*, L. *fistula* a sort of ulcer.] **1.** A small suppurating sore; pustule. **2.** A festering or rankling. — *v. i.* **1.** To generate pus; suppurate. **2.** To cause increasing inflammation of surrounding parts; rankle. **3.** To putrefy; rot. — *v. t.* To cause to fester.

fes′ti-nate (-tĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To hasten. — *a.* Hasty.

fes′ti-val (-văl), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *festivum* festive jollity, *festivus* festive. See FESTIVE.] **1.** Of or pert. to a festival. **2.** Festive. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** A time of feasting or celebration. **2.** A periodical season of entertainment of a specific sort; as, a music *festival.* — **Syn.** See FEAST.

fes′tive (-tĭv), *a. Rare*, **fes′ti-vous**. [L. *festivus*, fr. *festum* feast.] Pert. to, or befitting, a feast: festal. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.*

fes-tiv′i-ty (fĕs-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being festive; gayety. **2.** A festive celebration.

fes-toon′ (-tōōn′), *n.* [F. *feston.*] A decorative garland hanging in a curve, or a carved or molded ornament representing one. — *v. t.* To form in, adorn with, or connect by, festoons.

fet (fĕt), *v. t.* [AS. *fetian.*] To fetch. *Obs.*

fe′tal, fœ′tal (fē′tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fetus.

fetch (fĕch), *v. t.* [AS. *feccan.*] **1.** To bring, or to go and bring; get. **2.** To cause to come; to bring down, or to a particular state. **3.** To bring to accomplishment; achieve; hence, to draw (a breath); heave (a sigh). **4.** To bring or get within reach by going; reach, as by sailing. **5.** To bring as price or equivalent; sell for. **6.** To interest; please. *Chiefly Colloq.* **7.** To derive; deduce. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See BRING. — *v. i.* **1.** To get and bring things. **2.** *Naut.* To go or come; make headway; hold a course. — *n.* **1.** Act of fetching or reaching after; also, the distance so spanned or the effort involved. **2.** A stratagem; trick; sophism.

fetch, *n.* Apparition of a living person; wraith; double.

fetch′er, *n.* One that fetches.

fetch′ing, *p. a.* Pleasing; attractive; fascinating.

‖ **fête** (fāt; *F.* fât), *n.* [F. See FEAST.] A festival; esp., an outdoor entertainment on a more or less lavish scale.

fête (fāt), *v. t.;* FÊT′ED (fāt′ĕd); FÊT′ING. To feast; to honor with a festival or fête.

fe′ti-a′les (fē′shĭ-ā′lēz) *n. pl.; sing.* -LIS (-lĭs). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A college of twenty priests, whose office was the formal sanctioning of treaties and the declaration of war.

fet′id (fĕt′ĭd; fē′tĭd), *a.* [L. *f(o)etidus*, fr. *f(o)etere*, to stink.] Having an offensive smell; stinking. — **fet′id-ly**, *adv.*

Eskimo Whale Fetish of Wood

fe′tish, fe′tich (fē′tĭsh; fĕt′ĭsh), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Pg. *feitiço*, adj., artificial, n., charm, L. *facticius* artificial.] **1.** An inanimate object, supposed to possess magic powers, as in preserving from injury, disease, etc. **2.** Any object of special or unreasoning devotion. — **fe′tish-ism, fe′tich-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

fet′lock (fĕt′lŏk), *n.* The tufted cushionlike projection above the hoof of the horse and similar animals; also, the tuft of hair or the joint at this point.

fe′tor, fœ′tor (fē′tŏr), *n.* [L. *fetor*, *foetor.*] A stench.

fet′ter (fĕt′ẽr), *n.* [fr. AS.] A chain or shackle for the feet; a shackle; — chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t.* To put fetters on; shackle; enchain. — **Syn.** See HAMPER.

fet′ter-lock (-lŏk), *n.* [for *fetlock.*] A fetlock. *Obsolescent.*

fet′tle (-'l), *v. t.* **1.** To put in order. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To beat. — *v. i.* To make preparations; fuss. *Dial. Eng.* — *n.* State of being fettled, or made ready; trim.

fe′tus, fœ′tus (fē′tŭs), *n.* [L., a bringing forth, offspring.] The young or embryo of an animal in the womb or egg.

feu (fū), *n.* [OF. *feu*, *fieu*, fief.] *Scots Law.* **a** A fee, or feudal benefice. **b** A tenure where the vassal makes a return in grain or money; also, a piece of land so held.

feud (fūd), *n.* [fr. OF., of G. origin.] A quarrel; esp., an inveterate strife between families, clans, or the like. — **Syn.** Affray, fray, broil, contest, dispute, strife; vendetta.

feud, *n.* [fr. LL.] *Law.* A fee; feudal benefice; fief.

feu′dal (fū′dăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, feuds, fiefs, or fees. **2.** Of or pert. to the feudal system. — **feudal system**, the system of polity in Europe, in the Middle Ages, based on the relation of lord to vassal, with the holding of land in feud; feudalism. — **feu′dal-ly**, *adv.*

feu′dal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The feudal system, or its principles, relations, or usages. — **feu′dal-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

feu-dal′i-ty (fū-dăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES. **1.** Quality or state of being feudal; feudal principles or practice. **2.** A fief.

feu′dal-ize (fū′dăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To conform to, or bring under, feudalism.

feu′da-to-ry (-dȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES. *Obs.*, **feu′da-ta-ry** (-dȧ-tā-rĭ). **1.** One holding lands by feudal tenure; a feudal vassal. **2.** A feud or fief; a feudatory state. — *a.* Standing in, or pert. to, the relation of a feudal vassal to his lord.

fe′ver (fē′vẽr), *n.* [AS. *fēfor*, fr. L. *febris.*] **1.** A disease or morbid condition marked by increased heat, accelerated pulse, and general derangement of the functions, usually with thirst and loss of appetite. **2.** Excessive excitement due to strong emotion. — *v. t.* To put into, or affect with, a fever.

fe′ver-few (-fū), *n.* [AS. *fēferfuge*, fr. L. *febrifugia.*] A perennial plant, of the aster family, having finely divided leaves and small white flowers.

fe′ver-ish, *a.* **1.** Having, indicating, pertaining to, or causing, fever. **2.** Disordered as by fever; excited; restless. — **fe′ver-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **fe′ver-ish-ness**, *n.*

fe′ver-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Feverish.

fe′ver-root′ (-rōōt′), *n.* An American herb, of the gentian family, with reddish flowers; — often called *horse gentian.*

fever sore. A carious ulcer or necrosis; also, a cold sore.

few (fū), *a.* [AS. *féawe*, pl.] Not many; of small number. — **Syn.** See LESS.

few′ness, *n.* State of being few; paucity.

Turkish Fez.

fey (fā), *a.* [AS. *fǣge.*] Fated to die; also, dying. *Archaic or Scot.*

fez (fĕz), *n.; pl.* FEZZES (fĕz′ĕz; 24). [F., fr. *Fez*, town in Morocco.] A form of cap, the national headdress of the Turks.

‖ **fi′an′cé′** (fē′äɴ′sā′), *n. masc.;* **-cée′** (-sā′), *n. fem.* [F.] A betrothed person.

fi′ar (fē′ȧr), *n.* *Scots Law.* One in whom a fee simple is vested.

fi-as′co (fē-ȧs′kō), *n.; pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It., orig., bottle.] A complete or ridiculous failure, as of a play.

fi′at (fī′ăt), *n.* [L., let it be done.] Originally, a sanction or indorsement consisting of or including the word *fiat;* hence, an authoritative sanction, order, or proclamation.

fiat money. Paper currency which is made legal tender by *fiat* or law, does not represent, or is not based upon, specie, and contains no promise of redemption. *U. S.*

fib (fĭb), *n.* A falsehood concerning a trivial matter. — *v. i.;* FIBBED (fĭbd); FIB′BING. To tell a fib. — **fib′ber**, *n.*

fi′ber, fi′bre (fī′bẽr), *n.* [F. *fibre*, L. *fibra.*] **1.** A thread or threadlike structure or object. **2.** *Bot.* **a** One of the elongated thick-walled cells forming the bast. **b** A slender threadlike root, as that of a grass. **3.** Any tough threadlike substance capable of being spun and woven; as, silk *fiber.* **4.** Fibrous structure; hence, texture.

fi′bril (-brĭl), *n.* A small fiber or thread.

fi′brin (-brĭn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A white insoluble fibrous proteid, formed esp. in the coagulation of blood. **b** Gluten; — called *plant* or *vegetable fibrin.* — **fi′brin-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

fi′broid (-broid), *a.* [*fibre* + *-oid.*] Resembling, or forming, fibrous tissue; made up of fibers; as, a *fibroid* tumor.

fi′brous (-brŭs), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or like, fibers.

fib′ster (fĭb′stẽr), *n.* One who fibs. *Jocular.*

fib′u-la (-ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., clasp.] The outer, usually smaller, of the two bones of the human leg or an animal's hind limb, below the knee. — **fib′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn). [L. *-ficatio*, *-onis*, fr. *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] A suffix denoting *a making, causing.*

fich′u (fĭsh′ōō; *F.* fē′shü′), *n.* [F., neckerchief.] A light three-cornered cape for women's wear.

fick′le (fĭk′'l), *a.* [AS. *ficol* cunning, tricky.] Not fixed or firm; of a changeable mind; inconstant. — **Syn.** Wavering, irresolute, unsettled, vacillating, unstable, unsteady, variable, mutable, changeful, capricious, veering, shifting. See FAITHLESS. — **fick′le-ness**, *n.*

fi′co (fē′kō), *n.; pl.* -COES (-kōz). [It., a fig, fr. L. *ficus.*] A fig; an insignificant trifle; snap of one's thumb; a sign of contempt made with the fingers. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fic′tile (fĭk′tĭl), *a.* [L. *fictilis.* See FICTION.] Molded, or moldable, into form by art; relating to pottery, etc.

fic′tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fictio*, fr. *fingere*, *fictum*, to form, invent, feign.] **1.** Act of fashioning; hence, a fabric; device. *Obs.* **2.** Deceit. *Obs.* **3.** A feigning or imagining. **4.** That which is feigned or imagined; esp., a feigned story. **5.** Fictitious literature; esp., novels and romances. **6.** *Law.* An assumption of a possible thing as a fact. **Syn.** Invention, fable, coinage, forgery, falsehood. —

FICTION, FIGMENT, FABRICATION (in their general sense of invention). FICTION generally suggests imaginative fashioning, whether with or without intent to deceive; it is opposed to *fact, truth, reality*; FIGMENT implies more irresponsible invention; it often suggests a somewhat transparent fiction, esp. to keep up appearances; FABRICATION commonly implies something made up to deceive.

fic-ti'tious (fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Feigned; pretended; false. **2.** Of, pert. to, or like, fiction. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICIAL. — **fic-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **fic-ti'tious-ness**, *n.*

fic'tive (fĭk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of, or pertaining to, imaginative creation. **2.** Imaginary; fictitious; sham.

fid (fĭd), *n.* **1.** A bar or pin to support or steady something, as, *Naut.*, the topmast. **2.** A pin of hard wood used to open rope strands in splicing, etc.

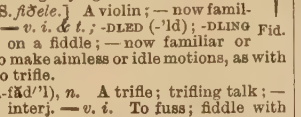
-fid. [L. *-fidus*, as in *bifidus* bifid, fr. root of *findere* to split.] *Bot.* A suffix signifying *lobed* or *cleft*.

fi'dle (fīd'l), *n.* [AS. *fiðele*.] A violin; — now familiar or contemptuous. — *v. i. & t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To play on a fiddle; — now familiar or contemptuous. **2.** To make aimless or idle motions, as with the fingers; hence, to trifle.

fid'dle-fad'dle (fĭd'l-făd'l), *n.* A trifle; trifling talk; — also used as adj. and interj. — *v. i.* To fuss; fiddle with trifles. *Both Collog.*

fid'dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who fiddles.

fiddler crab. A burrowing crab of the Atlantic coast.



Fiddler Crab. 1/3

fid'dle-stick' (fĭd'l-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** The bow used in playing the fiddle; — now familiar or contemptuous. **2.** A mere nothing; — used, esp. in *pl.*, as an interjection.

fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ; fī-), *n.* [L. *fidelitas*, fr. *fidelis* faithful.] Faithfulness; careful observance of duty or obligations: esp.: **a** Loyalty. **b** Adherence to the marriage contract. **c** Exactness; accuracy. — **Syn.** See CONSTANCY.

fidge (fĭj), *v. i. & i.*; FIDGED (fĭjd); FIDG'ING. To fidget.

fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt; 24), *v. i.* To move about uneasily, as if restless. — *v. t.* To cause to fidget; make nervous. — *n.* **1.** Uneasiness; restlessness. **2.** *pl.* A general nervous restlessness.

fidg'et-y (-ĭ), *a.* Restless; uneasy; inclined to fidget.

fi-du'cial (fĭ-dū'shăl), *a.* [L. *fiducia* trust, confidence.] **1.** Having faith or trust; confident. **2.** Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary, as a power.

fi-du'ci-a-ry (-shĭ-ā-rĭ; -shā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Holding, founded, or held, in trust. **2.** Of the nature of a trust; confidential. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One in a fiduciary relation to another.

fie (fī), *interj.* An exclamation denoting disgust, etc.

fief (fēf), *n.* [F.] *Law.* A feudal estate; a fee; feud.

field (fēld), *n.* [AS. *feld*.] **1.** Open country. *Archaic.* **2.** Cleared land; land suitable, and often inclosed, for tillage or pasture. **3.** A piece of land put to a special use or yielding particular products; as, gold *fields*. **4.** A place where a battle is fought; also, the battle. **5.** An outdoor inclosure for some sport, esp. the portion devoted to the players. **6.** Collectively, all competitors in a contest or all except one or more specified. **7.** A sphere or range of activity, influence, observation, or opportunity. **8.** An open space; extent; expanse. **9.** A surface or ground on which something is portrayed, as, *Her.*, the surface of an escutcheon. **10.** *Physics.* The region or space throughout which an exerted force is felt, as that exerted by a magnetic pole or electric current (magnetic force). — *v. t. & i. Baseball & Cricket.* To catch, stop, throw, etc. (the ball), as a fielder.

Fieldfare. 1/8

field day. **1.** A day when troops are exercised in field evolutions. **2.** Open-air athletic meeting. *U.S.*

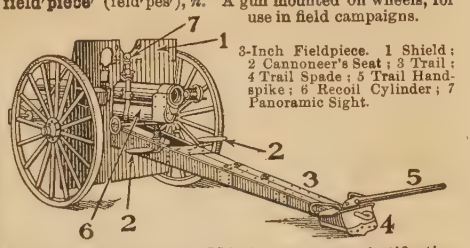
field'er (fēl'dẽr), *n.* *Baseball, etc.* A player stationed in the field.

field'fare' (fēld'fâr'), *n.* A medium-sized European thrush.

field glass. A compact binocular telescope.

field marshal. *Mil.* In some armies, an officer next in rank below the commander in chief.

field'piece' (fēld'pēs'), *n.* A gun mounted on wheels, for use in field campaigns.



3-Inch Fieldpiece. 1 Shield; 2 Cannoneer's Seat; 3 Trail; 4 Trail Spade; 5 Trail Handspike; 6 Recoil Cylinder; 7 Panoramic Sight.

field'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* *Mil.* Any temporary fortification thrown up by an army in the field; — commonly in the *pl.*

fiend (fēnd), *n.* [AS. *fēond*.] A malicious foe; one diabolically wicked; a monster; specif., the Devil; a demon.

fiend'ish, *a.* Like a fiend; diabolically wicked or cruel. — **fiend'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **fiend'ish-ness**, *n.*

Syn. FIENDISH, DEVILISH, DIABOLICAL, DEMONIAC, DEMONIC agree (except sometimes *demonic*) in the idea of superhumanly evil qualities. FIENDISH commonly implies excessive cruelty or malignity; as, *fiendish* tortures. *fiendish* glee. DEVILISH, which often suggests abnormal wickedness, is often loosely used as an intensive with a coarsely humorous connotation; as, a "*devilish* good dinner." DIABOLICAL often (and sometimes *devilish*) connotes colder and more calculating malevolence than *fiendish*; as, *diabolical* ingenuity, crimes. DEMONIACAL often suggests frenzy or excesses; as, *demoniacal* laughter; DEMONIC more often suggests the inexplicable or superhuman element in life or esp. genius; as, *demonic* power, *demonic* features.

fierce (fērs), *a.*; FIERC'ER (fēr'sẽr); FIERC'EST (-sĕst). [fr. OF., fr. L. *ferus* wild, savage, cruel.] **1.** Furious; violent; impetuous. **2.** Vehement in anger or cruelty; ferocious. **3.** Eager; furiously ardent. — **Syn.** Savage, cruel, fell. See FEROCIOUS. — **fierce'ly**, *adv.* — **fierce'ness**, *n.*

fi'er-y (fī'ẽr-ĭ; fīr'ĭ), *a*; FI'ER-I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Consisting of, containing, attended by, or resembling, fire. **2.** Vehement; ardent; impetuous. **3.** Heated by or as by fire; feverish; inflamed. **4.** Passionate; irritable. **5.** Inflammable. — **Syn.** See SPIRITED. — **fi'er-i-ness**, *n.*

‖ **fies'ta** (fyĕs'tä), *n.* [Sp. See FEAST, *n.*] A religious festival; a saint's day; also, any holiday or festivity.

fife (fīf), *n.* [F. *fifre*, OHG. *pfîfa* pipe, fr. LL., fr. L. *pīpare* to peep, chirp, as a chicken.] A small shrill musical pipe, resembling the piccolo flute. — *v. i. & t.*; FIFED (fīft); FIF'ING (fīf'ĭng). To play a fife. — **fif'er** (fīf'ẽr), *n.*

fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'; fĭf'tēn'), *a.* [AS. *fiftīene*, *fiftēne*.] Five and ten; — a cardinal number used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun, as, *fifteen* were present. — *n.* **1.** The sum of five and ten; fifteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15, or XV.

fif'teenth' (fĭf'tēnth'; fĭf'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fourteenth; — the ordinal of *fifteen*. **2.** Constituting one of fifteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by fifteen; a fifteenth part. **2.** A fifteenth unit or object.

fifth (fĭfth), *a.* [AS. *fifta*.] **1.** Next in order after the fourth; — the ordinal of *five*. **2.** Constituting one of five equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by five; a fifth part. **2.** A fifth unit or object. — **fifth'ly**, *adv.*

fif'ti-eth (fĭf'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the forty-ninth; — the ordinal of *fifty*. **2.** Constituting one of fifty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by fifty; a fiftieth part. **2.** A fiftieth unit or object.

Common Fig. Leaves and Fruit.

fif'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. *fiftig*.] Five times ten; — a cardinal number used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *fifty* were killed. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of five tens; fifty units. **2.** A symbol for fifty units, as 50, or L.

fig (fĭg), *n.* [fr. F. *figue*, fr. Pr., fr. L. *ficus* fig tree, fig.] **1.** An oblong or pear-shaped fruit, pulpy

when ripe, and eaten raw or preserved or dried with sugar; also, the tree which bears this fruit, native of southwestern Asia. **2.** The value of a fig, almost nothing; a fico. — *v. t.* To insult with a fico. *Obs.*

fig (fĭg), *n.* Dress; array. *Colloq.* — *v. t.;* FIGGED (fĭgd); FIG'GING (-ĭng). To dress; furbish; rig.

fight (fīt), *n.* [AS. *feoht.*] **1.** Act or method of fighting. *Archaic.* **2.** A battle; combat. **3.** Any contest. **4.** Strength or disposition for fighting; pugnacity. **5.** A screen for the combatants in ships. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Struggle, encounter, action. See CONTEST. — *v. i.;* FOUGHT (fôt); FIGHT'ING. [AS. *feohtan.*] **1.** To attempt to defeat or destroy an enemy, by either blows or weapons. **2.** To act in opposition to anything. — **Syn.** Battle, struggle, contend, strive. — *v. t.* **1.** To carry on or wage, as a conflict; sustain, win, or gain by fighting, as a cause or one's way. **2.** To contend with in battle; war against. **3.** To cause to fight; as, to *fight* cocks. — **fight'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

fig'ment (fĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *figmentum*, fr. *fingere* to form, invent, feign.] **1.** Something fashioned or molded. **2.** An invention; fiction. — **Syn.** See FICTION.

fi'go (fē'gō), *n.* Fico. *Obs.*

fig'u-line (fĭg'ū-lĭn; -līn), *n* [F., fr. L. *figulina* pottery, *figulus* potter, *fingere* to shape.] A piece of pottery.

fig'u-ra'tion (-ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *figuratio.* See FIGURE.] **1.** Act of giving figure, or definite form. **2.** Form; shape.

fig'ur-a-tive (fĭg'ûr-*ā*-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical. **2.** Metaphorical; not literal. **3.** Abounding in figures of speech; florid. **4.** Relating to the representation of form or figure by drawing, carving, etc. — **fig'ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **fig'ur-a-tive-ness**, *n.*

fig'ure (fĭg'ûr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *figura.*] **1.** A written symbol, esp. one representing a number; numeral; digit; as, **1**, **2**, **3**, etc. **2.** Value as expressed in numbers; price. *Colloq.* **3.** Form; shape; outline. **4** An object having shape or form. **5.** **a** Appearance or impression made by a person's conduct or career; as, a sorry *figure.* **b** Distinguished appearance; show. **c** A personage; character. **6.** An imagined form; phantasm. **7.** The representation of any form, esp. of the human body; a likeness. **8.** *Geom.* A drawing representing a magnitude or the relation of two or more magnitudes; an inclosed surface or space. **9.** An analogue or type; as, the olive branch is a *figure* of peace. **10.** *Rhet.* A mode of expressing abstract ideas by words which suggest pictures or images; pictorial language. **11.** A pattern or design, as in paper. **12.** *Dancing.* A set of evolutions in a dance. — **Syn.** See FORM. — *v. t.;* -URED (-ûrd); -UR-ING. **1.** To represent by a figure; specif., to form or mold. **2.** To embellish with figures, or designs. **3.** To indicate by numerals; also, to compute. **4.** To express by a metaphor; symbolize. **5.** To prefigure; foreshow. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To make a figure; be conspicuous; appear. **2.** To calculate; esp., to reckon in figures. *Colloq.* — **fig'ur-er**, *n.*

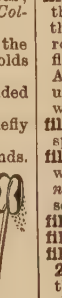
fig'ure-head' (-ûr-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The figure on the prow of a ship. **2.** A nominal head; esp., one who holds an office in an enterprise but exercises no power.

fig'u-rine' (fĭg'ū-rēn'), *n.* [F.] A small carved or molded figure; esp., a painted, ceramic statuette.

fig'wort' (fĭg'wûrt'), *n.* Any of various plants, chiefly coarse herbs with small flowers.

Fi'ji (fē'jē), *n.* One of the native race of the Fiji Islands.

fil'a-ment (fĭl'*ā*-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *filum* thread.] A thread or threadlike object; specif., *b*— *Bot.*, the anther-bearing stalk of a stamen. — **fil'a-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tā-rĭ), *a.* — **fil'a-men'tous** (-tŭs), *a.*


Stamen, showing *a* Filament; *b* Anther, discharging Pollen.

fi'lar (fī'lär), *a.* [L. *filum* a thread.] Of or pertaining to a thread or line.

fil'bert (fĭl'bĕrt), *n.* [fr. F.] Either of two European hazels or their sweet-flavored nut.

filch (fĭlch), *v. t.* To pilfer; steal. — **Syn.** See STEAL. — **filch'er**, *n.*

file (fīl), *n.* [F., row, fr. L. *filum* thread.] **1.** A line, wire, or other contrivance by means of which papers may be kept in order. **2.** An orderly collection of papers. **3.** A roll; list. *Obs.* **4.** *Mil.* **a** A row of soldiers ranged one behind another. **b** A small number of soldiers detailed as a detachment. **5.** A row of objects arranged one behind the other. — *v. t.;* FILED (fīld); FIL'ING (fīl'ĭng). To arrange, or lay away, as papers, methodically for preservation and reference; place on file. — *v. i.* To march in a file, as, soldiers, one after another.

file (fīl), *n.* [AS. *féol.*] **1.** A hardened steel instrument with cutting ridges, or teeth, on its surface, for abrading substances. **2.** Anything used to smooth, polish, or rasp. **3.** A shrewd or artful person. *Slang.* — *v. t.* **1.** To rub smooth, or cut, with a file. **2.** To remove with a file;—with *off*, *away.*

file, *v. t.* [AS. *fýlan*, fr. *fūl* foul.] To defile. *Rare or Scot.*

file'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of numerous fishes having roughly granulated, leathery skin.

fil'ial (fĭl'yăl; -ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *filialis*, fr. *filius* son, *filia* daughter.] **1.** Of or pert. to a son or daughter; as, *filial* obedience. **2.** In the relation of a child. *Rare.*—**fil'ial-ly**, *adv.*

fil'i-beg (fĭl'ĭ-bĕg), *n.* [Gael. *feileadhbeag*, i. e., little kilt; *feileadh* kilt + *beag* little, small.] A kilt. *Scot.*

fil'i-bus'ter (fĭl'ĭ-bŭs'tẽr), *n.* [fr. Sp., deriv. fr. D. *vrijbuiter.*] **1.** An irregular military adventurer, esp. one in quest of plunder; freebooter. **2.** A member of a legislative or deliberative body who filibusters. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To delay legislation by extreme dilatory tactics. — **fil'i-bus'ter-er** (-bŭs'tẽr-ẽr), *n. U. S.*

fil'i-form (fĭl'ĭ-fôrm; fī'lĭ-), *a.* [L. *filum* thread + *-form.*] Having the shape of a thread or filament.

fil'i-grain } (fĭl'ĭ-grān), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L. *filum*
fil'i-grane } thread + *granum* grain.] Filigree. *Archaic.*

fil'i-gree (-grē), *n.* [corrupted fr. *filigrane.*] Ornamental work of fine wire, used chiefly in decorating gold and silver. — *a.* Relating to, composed of, or like, filigree.

fil'ing (fī'lĭng), *n.* A fragment filed off; as, iron *filings.*

Fil'i-pi'no (fĭl'ĭ-pē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). *Fem.* **Fil'i-pi'na** (-nä'); *pl.* -NAS (-näz). [Sp.] A member of a native tribe, esp. of a Christianized tribe, of the Philippine Islands.

fill (fĭl), *n.* [see *thill.*] A thill of a vehicle. *Obs. or Dial.*

fill, *v. t.* [AS. *fyllan*, fr. *full* full.] **1.** To make full; to put or pour into, till no more can be received. **2.** **a** *Naut.* (1) To dilate; distend, as a sail. (2) To trim (a yard) to the wind. **b** To make an embankment in, or raise the level of (a low place), as with earth. **3.** To furnish an abundant supply to; to pervade; swarm in. **4.** To feed; satisfy; satiate. **5.** To stop up the crevices, pores, etc., of (cloth, wood, etc.) with a foreign substance. **6.** **a** To execute (a business order). **b** *Med.* To compound (a prescription). *U. S.* **7.** To have and perform the duties of; officiate in, as an incumbent; occupy. **8.** To supply with an incumbent, as an office. — *v. i.* **1.** To become full; be filled. **2.** To fill a cup or glass for drinking. — *n.* **1.** A full supply; as much as supplies a want or need. **2.** That which fills; filling; also, the place to be filled.

fill'er (fĭl'ẽr), *n.* One that fills; a filling; as: **a** The tobacco used for the inside of cigars. **b** A composition, as of silica and oil, to fill the pores of wood before applying paint.

fil'let (-ĕt), *n.* [F. *filet* thread, fillet of meat, dim. of *fil* thread, L. *filum.*] **1.** A little band, esp. one to encircle the hair. **2.** A thin, narrow strip of any material or a narrow, flat part or ornament, as a border in bookbinding, a flat molding separating other moldings, etc. **3.** *Cookery.* A piece of lean meat without bone; also, a long strip rolled up and tied. — *v. t.* To bind, furnish, or make, with or as with a fillet.

fill'ing (fĭl'ĭng), *vb. n.* That which is used to fill an empty space, or supply a deficiency.

fil'lip (-ĭp), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To strike or snap in a certain quick way with the finger. **2.** To snap; project as by a fillip. — *n.* **1.** A smart blow or tap with the finger. **2.** Something serving to rouse or excite.

fil'li-peen' (-ĭ-pēn'), *n.* See PHILOPENA.

fil'ly (fĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). A female foal or colt.

film (fĭlm), *n.* [AS. *fylmen*, fr. *fell* skin.] **1.** A thin skin. **2.** Any thin, slight covering or layer, as the layer holding the sensitized salts of photographic plates, or a flexible sheet on which this layer is mounted. — *v. t. & i.* To cover, or become covered, with or as with a film.

film'y (fĭl'mĭ), *a.*; FILM'I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Of, resembling, or covered with, a film. — **film'i-ness**, *n.*

fil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [LL. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, this being used for filters.] Anything porous through which liquid is passed to cleanse or strain it. — *v. t.* To subject to, or remove by, the action of a filter; strain. — *v. i.* To pass through or as through a filter; percolate.

filth (fĭlth), *n.* [AS. *fýlð*, fr. *fūl* foul.] **1.** Foul matter; repulsive dirt; nastiness. **2.** Moral defilement; corruption.

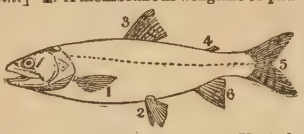
filth'y (fĭl'thĭ), *a.*; FILTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Defiled with

filth; foul; impure; obscene. — **Syn.** Unclean, squalid, nasty, gross, licentious. See DIRTY. — **filth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **filth'i-ness**, *n.*

fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *v. t. & i.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING (-trāt-ĭng). To filter. — *n.* The liquid which has been filtered. — **fil-tra'tion** (fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.*

fim'bri-ate (fĭm'brĭ-āt), *a.* Also **fim'bri-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd). [L. *fimbriatus* fibrous, fringed, *fimbria* fiber, fringe.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Fringed. — *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). To hem; fringe. — **fim'bri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

fin (fĭn), *n.* [AS. *finn.*] **1.** A membranous winglike or paddlelike process of an aquatic animal, used in propelling, balancing, or guiding the body. **2.** A finlike organ, attachment, or part.



Fins 1 Pectoral; 2 Pelvic or Ventral; 3 First Dorsal; 4 Second Dorsal; 5 Caudal; 6 Anal.

fin'a-ble, fine'a-ble (fīn'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to a fine.

fi'nal (fī'năl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *finalis*, fr. *finis* limit, end.] **1.** Pert. to, or occurring at, the end; last. **2.** Conclusive; decisive. **3.** Respecting, or constituted by, an end or object in view;—chiefly in *final cause.* — **Syn.** See LAST. — *n.* That which is final.

fi-na'le (fē-nä'lā), *n.* [It.] Termination; concluding part.

fi-nal'i-ty (fī-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being final, finished, or settled. **2.** That which is final; a final action or state. **3.** Relation of end to means; teleology.

fi'nal-ly (fī'năl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** At the end; ultimately. **2** Lastly; terminally. **3.** Conclusively; beyond recovery.

fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'; fī-), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *finer* to finish, furnish, come to terms, pay, *fin* end.] **1.** (Commonly in *pl.*) Pecuniary resources, esp. of a ruler or of a state. **2.** The management of money or conduct of monetary affairs. — *v. t.*; -NANCED' (-nănst'); -NANC'ING (-năn'sĭng). To conduct the finances of; provide the capital for.

fi-nan'cial (fĭ-năn'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to finance, or money matters. — **fi-nan'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. FINANCIAL, MONETARY, PECUNIARY. FINANCIAL is used of money matters in general, esp. as conducted on a large scale; MONETARY has more direct reference than *financial* to money as such; PECUNIARY suggests the application of money to practical ends.

fin'an-cier' (fĭn'ăn-sēr'; fī-năn'sĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F.] **1.** One having the administration of finance. **2.** One skilled in financial operations. — *v. i.* To conduct financial operations.

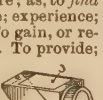
fin'back' (fĭn'băk'), *n.* Any of various whalebone whales having a prominent dorsal fin; a rorqual.

Finback Whale.

finch (fĭnch), *n.* [AS. *finc.*] Any of a numerous family of singing birds, including the sparrows, grosbeaks, crossbills, goldfinches, linnets, buntings, etc.

find (fīnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* FOUND (found); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIND'ING. [AS. *findan.*] **1.** To meet with, come upon, or light upon; as: **a** To discover by study or experiment; as, water is *found* to be a compound substance. **b** To gain, as the object of desire or effort; procure; as, to *find* time. **c** To attain to; arrive at; reach; as, to *find* one's level. **2.** To arrive at, as a conclusion; determine and declare; as, to *find* a verdict. **3.** To learn by experience; perceive; experience; feel; as, he *found* the argument absurd. **4.** To gain, or regain, the use of; as, to *find* one's tongue. **5.** To provide; supply; maintain; as, to *find* food for workmen, to *find* a person in money. — *n.* A finding, or something found.

find'er (fīn'dĕr), *n.* One that finds; specif., a camera attachment which shows in miniature the view thrown by the camera lens on the photographic plate.



Finder. 1 Lens; 2 Mirror; 3 Ground glass, or Viewing Lens.

‖ **fin de siè'cle** (făN dĕ syĕ'klˈ). [F.] Lit., end of the century; "up-to-date;" — in English used esp. of the late 19th century.

find'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** That which is found; esp., *pl.*, that which a journeyman artisan provides for himself, as tools, trimmings, etc. **2.** *Law.* The result of a judicial inquiry, esp. into some matter of fact.

fine (fīn), *a.*; FIN'ER (fīn'ĕr); FIN'EST (fīn'ĕst). [F. *fin*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Finished; refined; free from impurity; superior. **2.** Not coarse, gross, or heavy; as, *fine* sand; a *fine* thread; a *fine* edge; *fine* linen; etc. **3.** Of senses, emotions, etc.: subtle; sensitive; delicate; refined. **4.** Of marked excellence or great merit; as, a *fine* man, ship; a *fine* saying, view. — *v. t. & i.*; FINED (fīnd); FIN'ING (fīn'ĭng). To make or grow finer. *Obs. or R.*

fine, *n.* [OF. *fin* end, settlement, L. *finis* end, also in LL., a *final* agreement between a lord and vassal; money paid at the *end*, so as to *end* a proceeding.] **1.** End; conclusion. *Obs.*, except in: **in fine**, in conclusion or in short. **2.** A sum paid by way of composition, settlement, or punishment, as for an offense. **3.** *Law.* A compromise of a fictitious suit used as a form of conveyance of lands. — *v. t.* To set a fine on by judgment of a court; punish by fine.

fine'draw' (fīn'drô'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -DREW' (-drōō'); *p. p.* -DRAWN' (-drôn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -DRAW'ING. **1.** To draw or sew closely together two edges of (a fabric). **2.** To draw out finely, or tenuously. — **fine'drawn'** (fīn'drôn'), *p. a.*

fine'ly, *adv.* In a fine manner or degree.

fine'ness (fīn'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being fine. **2.** The proportion of pure silver or gold in jewelry, bullion, or coins, often expressed in parts per thousand.

fin'er-y (fīn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Ornament; decoration; esp., showy dress.

fine'spun' (fīn'spŭn'), *a.* Spun or drawn so as to be fine; attenuated; hence, unsubstantial; oversubtle.

fi-nesse' (fĭ-nĕs'), *n.* [F., fr *fin* fine. See FINE, *a.*] **1.** Delicate skill; refinement. **2.** Subtlety of contrivance; cunning; stratagem. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE. — *v. i.*; -NESSED' (-nĕst'); -NESS'ING. To use finesse, artifice, or stratagem.

fin'ger (fĭng'gĕr), *n.* [AS. *finger.*] **1.** One of the five terminal members of the hand, esp. one other than the thumb. **2.** Something that resembles, or does the work of, a finger, as a pointer, a pawl, etc. **3.** The breadth, or the length, of a finger, or nearly an inch, or about four and a half inches. **4.** A part of a glove into which a finger is inserted. — *v. t.* **1.** To touch with the fingers; handle. **2.** To pilfer. — *v. i.* **1.** *Music.* To use the fingers in playing. **2.** To touch or handle something with the fingers.

fin'i-al (fĭn'ĭ-ăl), *n.* [L. *finis* end.] *Arch.* The ornament terminating a Gothic pinnacle, canopy, gable, etc.

fin'i-cal (-kăl), *a.* [from FINE, *a.*] Affectedly fine; unduly fastidious. — **fin'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **fin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Fastidious, nice, dainty, effeminate, trim, smug, brisk, smart, alert. — FINICAL, SPRUCE, DAPPER, JAUNTY, FOPPISH (esp. with reference to costume or appearance). FINICAL (see NICE) suggests fussy or affected nicety of dress or manner. SPRUCE implies a somewhat vulgar neatness and smartness; DAPPER suggests a rather consequential trimness and briskness, esp. on the part of a small person. JAUNTY connotes airy and complacent sprightliness; FOPPISH, ostentatious and overnice finery of dress, etc.

fin'ick-ing (fĭn'ĭk-ĭng), **fin'ick-y** (-kĭ), **fin'i-kin** (-kĭn), *a.* Finical; unduly particular; mincing; trivial.

fi'nis (fī'nĭs), *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion.

fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *finir*, fr. L. *finire* to limit, finish, end, *finis* limit, end.] **1.** To arrive at the end of; end; terminate. **2.** To bestow the last required labor upon; complete; perfect; accomplish. **3.** To dispose of completely. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* — **Syn.** Conclude, accomplish. See CLOSE. — *v. i.* **1.** To come to an end; cease. **2.** To end; die. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** The conclusion; end. **2.** That which finishes, completes, or perfects. **3.** The condition resulting from completed labor; manner or style of finishing. — **fin'ish-er**, *n.*

fin'ished (-ĭsht), *p. a.* **1.** Concluded; perfected. **2.** Polished to the highest degree of excellence; perfect.

fi'nite (fī'nīt), *a.* [L. *finitus*, p. p. of *finire.* See FINISH.] **1.** Having definable limits. **2.** Having a character or being completely determinable either as an object of thought, or as an object susceptible of complete enumeration or of physical measurement. — **fi'nite-ly**, *adv.* — **fi'nite-ness**, *n.*

Finn (fĭn), *n.* A native of Finland; also, a member of any of various allied races or of races speaking tongues allied to the Finnish. — **Finn'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

fin'nan had'die *or* **had'dock** (fĭn'ăn). A smoked haddock; — from Findon or Findhorn, towns in Scotland.

fin'nick-ing, fin'nick-y. Vars. of FINICKING, FINICKY.

Finn'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Finland, the Finns, or their language. — *n.* Language of the Finns of Finland.

fin'ny (fĭn'ĭ), *a.* Having, abounding in, or resembling, fins; hence, pertaining to, or abounding in, fishes.

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* Also **fjord.** [Dan. & Norw. *fiord.*] A narrow inlet of the sea, between high banks.

fir (fûr), *n.* [Dan. *fyr*, *fyrr*, or Icel. *fyri-* (in comp.).] Any of various trees of the pine family, of graceful shape and often of large size; also, their wood.

Western Balsam Fir.

fire (fīr), *n.* [AS. *fȳr.*] **1.** The principle of combustion as manifested in light and heat, esp. flame, formerly regarded as one of the elements. **2.** Fuel in combustion, as on a hearth. **3.** A destructive burning, as of a house. **4.** Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Archaic.* **5.** An inflammable composition or a device for producing a fiery display; as, red *fire.* **6.** Torture by or as by burning; hence, severe trial; affliction. **7.** Fever; inflammation. **8. a** Liveliness of imagination or fancy. **b** Ardor of passion. **c** Ardor of spirit or temperament; fervor. **9.** Brilliancy; hence, a glowing object, as a star. **10.** The discharge of firearms; firing. — *v. t.;* FIRED (fīrd); FIR'ING (fīr'ĭng). **1.** To set on fire; kindle; ignite. **2.** Hence: **a** To subject to intense heat; bake, as pottery. **b** To tend the fire of; as, to *fire* a boiler. **3. a** To animate; give life to. **b** To inflame; irritate, as the passions. 4. To light up; illuminate. **5.** To expel by or as by fire. *Rare.* **6.** To explode, as a mine; discharge, as a gun; to project by discharging a gun, firearm, etc.; as, to *fire* a bullet. **7.** To project forcibly, as from a gun; hurl. *Colloq.* **8.** To eject; discharge from a position. *Slang.* — *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; hence, to glow; redden. **2.** To be inflamed with passion. **3.** To discharge artillery or firearms. **4.** To hurl. *Colloq.*

fire'arm' (-ärm'), *n.* Any weapon, esp. one that is portable, from which a shot is discharged by an explosive.

fire'brand' (-brănd'), *n.* **1.** A piece of burning wood. **2.** One who inflames factions or causes contention.

fire'cracker (fīr'krăk'ẽr), *n.* A paper cylinder containing an explosive, discharged to make a noise, esp. on festivals.

fire damp. A combustible gas formed esp. in coal mines; also, the explosive mixture formed by this gas with air.

fire'dog' (fīr'dôg'; 62), *n.* An andiron.

fire'drake' (-drāk'), **fire'drag'on** (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* A mythological fire-breathing drake or dragon. [some person.

fire eater. **1.** Juggler who pretends to eat fire. **2.** Quarrel-

fire engine. An apparatus for throwing a jet of water to extinguish fires, esp. a steam engine and pump on wheels.

fire escape. Any device for escape from a burning building.

fire'flaught' (fīr'flôt'; *Scot.* -flăkt'), *n.* [*fire* + *flaught* a flake, flash.] Lightning; a gleam; flash. *Chiefly Scot.*

fire'fly' (-flī'), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). Any nocturnal winged light-producing insect, as a certain small soft-bodied beetle.

fire'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man employed to extinguish fires. **2.** A man who tends fires; stoker.

fire'–new', *a.* Fresh from the forge; brand-new.

fire'place' (fīr'plās'), *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire, usually an open recess in a wall; a hearth.

fire'proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Proof against fire; relatively incombustible. — *v. t.* To render fireproof.

fir'er (fīr'ẽr), *n.* One that fires; specifically, an incendiary.

fire ship. A vessel carrying combustibles or explosives, sent among the enemy's ships or works to set them on fire.

fire'side' (-sīd'), *n.* Place near the fire or hearth; home.

fire'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Wood for fuel.

fire'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** (Usually in *pl.*) A device for producing a striking display of light or a figure or figures in fire. **2.** (Now only in *pl.*) A pyrotechnic exhibition.

firk (fûrk), *v. t.* To beat; strike. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To move quickly; hasten; also, to be lively. *Obs.*

fir'kin (fûr'kĭn), *n.* [prob. fr. D. *vierde* fourth + *-kin.*] **1.** A small wooden vessel or cask, for butter, lard, etc. **2.** A measure of capacity, usually one fourth of a barrel.

firm (fûrm), *a.* [F. *ferme*, fr. L. *firmus.*] **1.** Fixed; hence, closely compressed; solid; unyielding; as, *firm* flesh, wood. **2.** Not easily moved or disturbed; steady; established; loyal. **3.** Hence: **a** Secure in possession. *Obs.* **b** Certain; well-founded; as, a *firm* reason. *Obs.* **4.** Solid; — opposed to *fluid.* **5.** Indicating firmness; as, a *firm* voice. **6.** Steady; not fluctuating markedly; — of prices, etc.

Syn. Fixed, stable, steady, secure, immovable; impenetrable, rigid; resolute, constant, determined. — FIRM, HARD, SOLID. FIRM (opposed to *loose*, *flabby*) suggests steadiness or consistency under pressure; HARD (opposed to *soft*) implies impenetrability or relatively complete resistance to pressure; SOLID (opposed to *fluid*, *open*, *hollow*) implies fixity of form and density of mass; it suggests the negation of empty space. Fig., *firm* implies stability, fixedness, or resolution; *hard*, obduracy or lack of feeling; *solid*, substantial or genuine qualities.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make fast; to make solid or compact. **2.** To fix; confirm. *Obs. or Archaic.*

firm (fûrm), *n.* [It., Pg., or Sp. *firma* signature, LL. *firmare* to sign, confirm, in L., to make firm, *firmus*, adj., firm.] The name, title, or style under which a company transacts business; partnership; commercial house.

fir'ma-ment (fûr'mă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, fr. *firmare* to make firm, *firmus* firm.] The vault or arch of the sky; the heavens. — **fir/ma-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

fir'man (fûr'măn; fẽr-măn'), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz; -mänz'). [Per. *fermān.*] In the Orient, a sovereign decree.

firm'ly, *adv.* In a firm manner.

firm'ness, *n.* State or quality of being firm.

Syn. FIRMNESS, CONSTANCY. FIRMNESS is esp. a quality of the will, and connotes resolution; CONSTANCY belongs rather to the affections and principles, and implies steadfastness and fidelity, often fortitude or endurance; as, *firmness* in discipline; the *constancy* of martyrs.

fir'ry (fûr'ĭ), *a.* Made of fir; abounding in firs.

first (fûrst), *a.* [AS. *fyrst.*] Preceding all others; preceding all others in time or a series, position, or rank; — used as the ordinal of *one.* — **Syn.** Primary, primordial, primitive, primeval, pristine; highest, chief, principal, foremost. — *adv.* **1.** Before any or some other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc. **2.** For the first time. **3.** In preference to anything else; sooner. — *n.* Anything that is first.

first'–class' (fûrst'klăs'; 109), *a.* Of the best or highest class, rank, or quality. — *adv.* By a first-class conveyance; with first-class accommodations, etc.

first'–hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* At first hand; — written also *first hand.* — *a.* Obtained directly from the original source.

first'ling (-lĭng), *n.* The first of a class or kind; the first produce, offspring, or result of anything.

first'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In the first place; first; — commonly used in connection with "secondly," etc. Many prefer *first* in this use.

first'–rate' (-rāt'; 109), *a.* Of the first rate; hence, very efficient or good. — *adv.* Very or quite well. *Colloq.*

firth (fûrth), *n.* A narrow arm of the sea; a frith.

fisc (fĭsk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fiscus* basket, money basket, treasury.] Any state or royal treasury; an exchequer.

fis'cal (fĭs'kăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *fiscalis*, fr. *fiscus.* See FISC.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. **2.** Financial. — *n.* In some European countries, and their colonies, one of various officials acting in part as public prosecutors. — **fis'cal-ly**, *adv.*

fish, *n.; pl.* FISHES (-ĕz; 24), *or, collectively,* FISH. [AS. *fisc.*] **1.** Broadly, any animal living in the water. **2.** Specifically, any completely aquatic, water-breathing vertebrate having the limbs (when present) developed as fins and, typically, a somewhat spindle-shaped body covered with scales. **3.** [*cap.*] *pl. Astron.* = PISCES. **4.** The flesh of fish, used as food. **5.** A rigid strip used to strengthen a part, as a mast, rail joint, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To attempt to catch fish, as by angling or drawing a net; — often with *for.* **2.** To search (for anything submerged or hid) with hook, dredge, extended arm, etc. **3.** To seek to get by artifice, or indirectly. — *v. t.* **1.** To catch or try to catch; draw (*out* or *up*); as, to *fish* pearls; to *fish* out a coin. **2.** To fish in, as a stream. **3.** To strengthen (a mast, rail, etc.) by a fish. — **fish'er, fish'er-man** (-măn), *n.*

fish'er-y (fĭsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act, process, occupation, right, season, or place of fishing.

fish hawk. The osprey.

fish'hook' (fĭsh'hŏŏk'), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

fish'i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To change to fish. *Rare.*

fish'ing, *vb. n.* Act of one who fishes; also, a fishery.

fish'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in fish.

fish'plate' (-plāt'), *n. Mech.* A plate used as a fish (sense 5), esp. in joining abutting railroad rails.

fish tackle. A tackle or purchase used to raise the flukes of the anchor up to the gunwale.

fish'wife' (fĭsh'wīf'), *n.; pl.* -WIVES' (-wīvz'). Also, **fish'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn). A woman who sells fish at retail.

fish'y (fĭsh'ĭ), *a.;* FISH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Consisting of, or having the qualities, taste, or odor of, fish; abounding in fish. **2.** Questionable; improbable. *Colloq.* **3.** Dull; lusterless;—said of the eyes or of a jewel.—**fish'i-ness,** *n.*

fis'sile (fĭs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fissilis,* fr. *fissus,* p. p., split.] Capable of being split; cleavable. — **fis-sil'i-ty** (fĭ-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

fis'sion (fĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *fissio.*] **1.** A cleaving into parts. **2.** *Biol.* Reproduction by spontaneous division of the body into parts that become independent organisms.

fis-sip'a-rous (fĭ-sĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* Reproducing by fission.

fis'sle, fis'tle (fĭs'l), *v. i.* To fidget; also, to rustle. *Scot.*

fis'sure (fĭsh'ŭr; 87), *n.* [L. *fissura,* fr. *findere, fissum,* to split.] **1.** A narrow opening made by separation of parts; cleft. **2.** A cleaving; state of being cleft; cleavage.—*v. t. & i.;* -SURED (-ŭrd); -SUR-ING. To break into fissures; cleave.

fist (fĭst), *n.* [AS. *fȳst.*] **1.** The closed hand, esp. as clenched for a blow. **2.** The hand when closed as if to grasp; hence, clutch; grasp. *Archaic or Colloq.* **3.** The hand. *Colloq.* **4.** Handwriting. *Colloq.* **5.** *Print.* The index mark [☞]. — *v. t.* To strike or grip with the fist.

fist'ic (fĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to boxing; pugilistic. *Colloq.*

fist'i-cuffs' (-tĭ-kŭfs'), *n. pl.* A fight with the fists.

fis'tu-la (fĭs'tŭ-lă), *n.; pl.* E. -LAS (-lăz), L. -LÆ (-lē). [L.] **1.** A reed; a pipe. **2.** An abnormal opening or narrow cavity in a normal canal, organ, or other part of the body. — **fis'tu-lar** (-lẽr), **fis'tu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

fit (fĭt), *n.* [AS. *fitt* a song.] A division of a poem or song; a canto. *Archaic.*

fit, *a.;* FIT'TER (-ẽr); -TEST. [ME. *fyt,* of uncertain origin.] **1.** Adapted to an end, object, or design; qualified. **2.** Convenient; meet; proper; becoming. **3.** Prepared; ready; —commonly with *to* or *for.*

Syn. Becoming, seemly, congruous, consonant, correspondent, adapted, competent, adequate; apt, pertinent, apposite. — FIT, SUITABLE, APPROPRIATE, PROPER. FIT implies adaptation, competence, or (often) conformity to a standard; SUITABLE suggests that which accords with or becomes (esp.) a position, occasion, etc.; APPROPRIATE emphasizes more strongly fitness or propriety as to taste or good judgment; that is PROPER which is appropriate inherently or by common consent, or which is as it should be. — *v. t.;* FIT'TED (-ĕd; 24); FIT'TING. **1.** To be suitable to; befit. **2.** To make fit. **3.** To supply with something fit. — *v. i.* To be fit or becoming. — *n.* **1.** The quality of being fit or of fitting. **2.** A making fit; preparation. *Colloq., U. S.*

fit, *n.* [AS. *fit* strife, fight.] **1.** A sudden violent attack of a disorder; a convulsion; paroxysm. **2.** A sudden transitory effort or outburst; as, a *fit* of industry.

fitch (fĭch), *n.* The fitchet or its fur.

fitch'et (-ĕt), **fitch'ew** (-o͞o), *n.* The European polecat.

fit'ful (fĭt'fo͝ol), *a.* [from FIT a paroxysm.] Spasmodic; impulsive and unstable.—**fit'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**fit'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Irregular, intermittent, variable, capricious; convulsive. — FITFUL, SPASMODIC. FITFUL suggests an irregular and (often) capricious succession, as by fits and starts; SPASMODIC implies violent, but intermittent and unsustained, activity; as, *fitful* flashes; *spasmodic* zeal.

fit'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a fit manner or at a fit time; suitably.

fit'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fit or fitted.

fit'ter (fĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who fits or makes to fit.

fit'ting, *n.* Anything used in fitting up; esp., *pl.,* fixtures. — *a.* Fit; suitable. — **fit'ting-ly,** *adv.*

five (fīv), *a.* [AS. *fīf, fīfe.*] Four and one added; — a cardinal numeral used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *five* were found. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than four. **2.** A symbol for this number, as 5, or v. **3.** Something having as an essential feature five units or members.

fives (fīvz), *n.* A game somewhat similar to handball.

fives. Obs. var. of VIVES.

fix (fĭks), *v. t.* [L. *fixus,* p. p. of *figere* to fix.] **1.** To make firm, stable, or fast. **2.** To render permanent or lasting. **3.** To set or place definitely; establish; settle. **4.** a To set or place in order; adjust. b To put to rights; repair. *Colloq.* **5.** *Chem.* To render nonvolatile or solid; to cause to make a nonvolatile or solid compound; as, to *fix* nitrogen.

Syn. Determine, settle, place, set, confirm, limit, delimit. — FIX, ESTABLISH. TO FIX is to give permanence to something, esp. as it already exists; ESTABLISH often implies as well the origination, institution, or demonstration of that which is fixed (esp. firmly); as, a language that has become *fixed* has ceased to grow; he *established* his innocence. — *v. i.* To become fixed, firm, or stable. — *n.* A predicament; dilemma. *Colloq.* — **fix'a-ble,** *a.*

fix'ate (fĭk'sāt), *v. t. & i.;* -AT-ED (-sāt-ĕd); -AT-ING. To render, or become, fixed; fix.—**fix'a-tive** (fĭk'să-tĭv), *a. & n.*

fix-a'tion (fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fixing; state of being fixed.

fixed (fĭkst), *p. a.* Also, *Chiefly Poetic,* **fixt.** Securely placed or fastened. — **fix'ed-ly** (fĭk'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

fix'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that fixes. **2.** *pl.* Arrangements; trimmings; accompaniments. *Colloq.* [is fixed.]

fix'i-ty (fĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being fixed or that which is fixed

fix'ture (fĭks'tŭr), *n.* **1.** Act of fixing; state of being fixed. **2.** Thing or person firmly fastened or established. **3.** That which is fixed or attached as a permanent appendage; as, the electric *fixtures* of a room.

fix'ure (-ŭr), *n.* Fixed position; firmness. *Archaic.*

fizz, fiz (fĭz), *v. i.;* FIZZED (fĭzd); FIZZ'ING. To hiss, as a burning fuse. — *n.* A hissing sound; effervescing drink.

fiz'zle (fĭz''l), *v. i.;* -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). **1.** To fizz. **2.** To burn with a fizz and then go out; hence, to fail ignominiously after a good beginning. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A hissing. **2.** A failure. *Colloq.*

fjeld (fyĕld), *n.* [Norw. or Dan.] *Geog.* A barren plateau of the Scandinavian upland.

fjord (fyôrd). Var. of FIORD.

flab'by (flăb'ĭ), *a.;* -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. [see FLAP.] Wanting firmness; flaccid; fig., feeble; weak. — **Syn.** See LIMP. — **flab'bi-ly,** *adv.* — **flab'bi-ness,** *n.*

flac'cid (flăk'sĭd), *a.* [L. *flaccidus,* fr. *flaccus* flabby.] Lacking stiffness; soft and weak; flabby. — **Syn.** See LIMP. — **flac-cid'i-ty** (flăk-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **flac'cid-ly,** *adv.*

‖ fla'con' (flă'kôN'), *n.* [F.] A small bottle; flask.

flag (flăg), *n.* **1.** Any of various plants having long, ensiform leaves; esp., an iris. **2.** The leaf of such a plant.

flag, *n.* Any hard stone suitable for paving; also, a flagstone. — *v. t.* To lay with flags, or flat stones.

flag, *n.* A light cloth bearing a device or devices to indicate nationality, party, etc., or to give or ask information; a standard; banner; ensign. — **Syn.** Colors, pennon, pennant, streamer, signal with a flag. — *v. t.* **1.** To put a flag on. **2.** To

The United States Flag.

flag, *v. i.* **1.** To hang loose; be limp. **2.** To grow spiritless; lose vigor; lag. — **Syn.** Droop, decline, fail, pine. — *v. t.* To let droop or cause to droop.

flag'el-lant (flăj'ĕ-lănt; flă-jĕl'ănt), *n.* One who flagellates; esp., a fanatic who scourges himself. — *a.* Flagellating; lashing.

flag'el-late (flăj'ĕ-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *flagellatus,* p. p. of *flagellare* to scourge, *flagellum.* See FLAIL.] To whip; scourge; flog. — **flag'el-la'tion,** *n.*

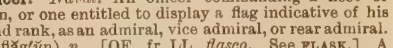
flag'el-late, *a.* Having flagellums; shaped like a flagellum.

fla-gel'li-form (flă-jĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*flagellum* + *-form.*] Long, slender, round, flexible, and (commonly) tapering.

fla-gel'lum (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -LUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LA (-ă). [L., a whip.] A whiplike process or appendage, as of a cell.

flag'eo-let' (flăj'ĕ-lĕt'; flăj'ĕ-lĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *flageol* flageolet, deception.] *Music.* A small shrill-sounding wooden pipe having six or more holes and a mouthpiece.

Flageolet.



flag'ging (flăg'ĭng), *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones; flagstones, collectively.

flag'ging, *p. a.* Languid; weak; spiritless.

flag'gy (flăg'ĭ), *a.* Abounding with or like the flag (plant).

flag'gy, *a.* [from FLAG to hang loose.] Drooping; limp.

fla-gi'tious (flă-jĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus,* fr. *flagitium* a shameful act.] Grossly wicked; villainous. — **Syn.** See FLAGRANT.— **fla-gi'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **fla-gi'tious-ness,** *n.*

flag officer. *Naval.* An officer commanding a fleet or squadron, or one entitled to display a flag indicative of his command rank, as an admiral, vice admiral, or rear admiral.

flag'on (flăg'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *flasco.* See FLASK.] A vessel for liquors, esp. one with a handle and a spout and usually a lid, but sometimes merely a large bulging bottle.

fla'gran-cy (flā'grăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also, *Rare*, **fla'grance** (-grăns). State or quality of being flagrant.

fla'grant (-grănt), *a.* [L. *flagrans*, p.pr. of *flagrare* to burn.] **1.** Flaming; burning. *R.* **2.** Flaming into notice, notorious; heinous; glaringly wicked. — **fla'grant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Glaring, nefarious; villainous, profligate, abandoned, hateful, odious, monstrous, wanton, violent. — FLAGRANT, FLAGITIOUS, HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS, OUTRAGEOUS. That is FLAGRANT which is glaring or notorious; that is FLAGITIOUS which is grossly or scandalously wicked; as, *flagrant* affronts; *flagitious* crimes. HEINOUS suggests hateful and (often) monstrous, ATROCIOUS, violent or wantonly savage, wickedness; as, *heinous* sins; *atrocious* cruelty. OUTRAGEOUS suggests gross violation of right or decency.

flag'ship' (flăg'shĭp'), *n.* *Naval.* The ship that carries the commander of a fleet or squadron and flies his flag.

flag'staff' (-stăf'), *n.; pl.*-STAFFS (-stăfs') or -STAVES (-stāvz'). A staff on which a flag is hoisted.

flag'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A flat stone used in paving; a flag.

flail (flāl), *n.* [fr. L. *flagellum* whip, scourge, flail, dim. of *flagrum* whip, scourge.] An instrument for threshing grain by hand. — *v. t. & i.* To beat with or as with a flail.

flake (flāk), *n.* A rack or stage, esp. for drying fish.

flake, *n.* A loose filmy mass or a thin chiplike layer of anything. — *v. t. & i.*; FLAKED (flākt); FLAK'ING (flāk'ĭng). To form or separate into, or to cover or mark with, flakes.

flak'y (flāk'ĭ), *a.*; FLAK'I-ER; -I-EST. Consisting of, lying in, or cleaving off in, flakes, or layers. — **flak'i-ness**, *n.*

flam'beau (flăm'bō), *n.; pl.* -BEAUX (-bōz) or -BEAUS (-bōz). [F., fr. OF. *flambe* flame, fr. L. *flammula*, dim. of *flamma* flame.] A flaming torch.

flam-boy'ant (flăm-boi'ănt), *a.* [F.] **1.** *Arch.* Marked by waving or flamelike curves, as the tracery of late French Gothic windows. **2.** Gorgeous; showy. — **flam-boy'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Flamboyant Tracery from Church at Rouen.

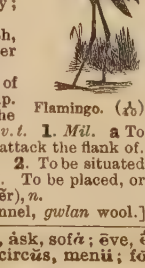
flame (flām), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *flamma.*] **1.** A body of burning gas or vapor. **2.** State of blazing combustion; blaze; also, any flamelike state or appearance; glow. **3.** Burning zeal; passion; ardor. **4.** A sweetheart. — *v. i.*; FLAMED (flāmd); FLAM'ING (flām'ĭng). **1.** To burn with a flame. **2.** To burst forth like flame, or with zeal or ardor. **3.** To have a flamelike appearance; glow.

Syn. FLAME, BLAZE, FLARE, GLARE, GLOW (esp. in their fig. senses). FLAME suggests a sudden or violent (often intermittent) outburst, as of anger or zeal; BLAZE commonly connotes greater steadiness and intensity. To FLARE is to shine or (esp.) burst out with a spreading, unsteady, and often unpleasant light; to GLARE is to shine with a lurid or painfully dazzling light; as, the torches *flared*; the sun *glared* on the white sand. In their adj. uses, FLARING connotes gaudy, ostentatious, or flaunting display; GLARING, whatever is flagrant or notorious; FLAMING often suggests vividness, sometimes gaudiness, of color. GLOW suggests strong and continued heat, and (often) heightened color; fig., it suggests fervor or strong emotion.

flame, *v. t.* To kindle; inflame; excite.

fla'men (flā'mĕn), *n.; pl.* E. -MENS (-mĕnz), L. FLAMINES (flăm'ĭ-nēz). [L.] *Roman Relig.* A priest.

fla-min'go (flă-mĭn'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). [Sp. *flamenco.*] Any of several tropical or semitropical aquatic birds with very long legs and neck.



Flamingo. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

flam'y (flām'ĭ), *a.* Flaming or flamelike.

‖ **flâ'ne-rie'** (flä'n'-rē'), *n.* [F.] Strolling; hence, aimlessness; idleness.

‖ **flâ'neur'** (flä'nûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *flâner* to stroll.] One who strolls about aimlessly; a stroller.

flange (flănj), *n.* A rib or rim for strength, for a guide, or for attachment to another object.

flank (flăŋk), *n.* [F. *flanc.*] **1.** The side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. **2.** Hence, the side of anything. **3.** The right or left of an army, fleet, or fort. — *v. t.* **1.** *Mil.* **a** To command or guard the flank of. **b** To attack the flank of. **c** To pass around, or turn, the flank of. **2.** To be situated at the flank, or side, of; border. — *v. i.* To be placed, or to act, at the flank. — **flank'er** (flăŋ'kẽr), *n.*

flan'nel (flăn'ĕl), *n.* [W. *gwlanen* flannel, *gwlan* wool.] **1.** A soft woolen cloth, of loose texture. **2.** *pl.* Flannel clothing. — *v. t.*; -NELED (-ĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. To clothe or inclose in, or rub with, flannel.

flap (flăp), *n.* **1.** A blow like a slap. *Obs.* **2.** Anything broad and limber or flat and thin, that hangs loose, as a hinged leaf of a table. **3.** The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke or sound made with it. — *v. t. & i.*; FLAPPED (flăpt); FLAP'PING. **1.** To beat or rouse with a flap. **2.** To move with a beating motion; as, to *flap* the wings. **3.** To furnish with a flap or flaps.

flap'doo'dle (flăp'dōō'd'l), *n.* Food for fools; hence, merely specious talk; nonsense. *Collog.*

flap'drag'on (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* A game in which tidbits are caught out of burning brandy and put into the mouth blazing; a thing so caught and eaten. — *v. t.* To swallow whole. *Obs.*

flap'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A griddlecake. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

flap'per (flăp'ẽr), *n.* One that flaps.

flare (flâr), *v. i.*; FLARED (flârd); FLAR'ING (flâr'ĭng). **1.** To burn or blaze out with a sudden unsteady light. **2.** To open or spread outward; as, the bows of a ship *flare.* — **Syn.** See FLAME. — *v. t.* To display; also, to signal by flares. — *n.* **1.** An unsteady glaring light. **2.** A spreading outward, or a place or part that spreads. — **flar'ing-ly**, *adv.*

flare'-up', *n.* A bursting into flame, or, fig., into anger.

flash (flăsh), *v. i.* **1.** To dash or splash as waves. *Archaic.* **2.** To break forth in or like a sudden flame; to gleam; light up. **3.** To come or pass like a flash. **4.** To break forth or out so as to make a sudden or unexpected display.

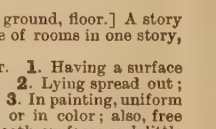
Syn. FLASH, SPARKLE, GLITTER, GLEAM, GLANCE, GLINT, GLIMMER, SHIMMER, GLISTEN. FLASH implies a sudden and transient outburst of light; SPARKLE suggests quick, bright flashes or scintillation; GLITTER connotes greater brilliancy or showiness than *sparkle*, sometimes with the implication of something sinister. GLEAM commonly applies to light which shines through a medium, or against a background of relative darkness. GLANCE implies darting, or obliquely reflected, GLINT, quickly glancing or gleaming, light. GLIMMER suggests faint and wavering, SHIMMER, soft, tremulous, and lustrous, GLISTEN, faintly scintillating, light.

— *v. t.* **1.** To dash or splash (water). *Archaic.* **2.** To send out in or as in, or by, flashes. — *n.* **1.** A sudden burst or blaze of light. **2.** A sudden brilliant burst, as of wit. **3.** The duration of a flash; a brief time. — *a.* Showy; cheap, pretentious, and vulgar. — **flash'er**, *n.*

flash light. A flash of light or a light that flashes, as a kind of revolving light for lighthouses, a sudden or intermittent light used as a signal, etc. — **flash'-light'**, *a.*

flash'y (flăsh'ĭ), *a.*; FLASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Flashing; dazzling for a moment. **2.** Showy; gaudy. — **Syn.** See GAUDY. — **flash'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **flash'i-ness**, *n.*

flask (flăsk), *n.* [F. *flasque* powder flask, fr. LL. *flasca.*] **1.** A narrow-necked or bottle-shaped vessel, variously used; as, a powder *flask*, oil *flask.* **2.** *Founding.* The frame which holds the sand, etc., forming the mold used in a foundry.



One form of Flask, 2.

flask'et (flăs'kĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A long, shallow basket. *Eng.* **2.** A small flask.

flat (flăt), *n.* [Scot. *flet*, fr. AS. *flet* ground, floor.] A story in a building; esp., a story, or suite of rooms in one story, forming a complete residence.

flat, *a.*; FLAT'TER (-ẽr); FLAT'TEST. **1.** Having a surface level and smooth, or relatively so. **2.** Lying spread out; prostrate; hence, laid low; ruined. **3.** In painting, uniform or monotonous in light and shade or in color; also, free from gloss. **4.** Having broad smooth surfaces and little thickness; as, a *flat* bone; to be squeezed *flat.* **5. a** Clear; positive; downright. Hence, unvarying; esp., without discount; as, a *flat* rate. **b** Dull; uninteresting; monotonous. **c** Tasteless; insipid, as a drink. **6. a** Lacking clearness or sonority; — said esp. of sounds. **b** Of consonant sounds, soft or voiced. **7.** *Music.* Below the true pitch; hence, minor, or lower by a half step; as, A *flat.* **8.** *Gram.* Not having an inflectional ending or sign, as a noun used as an adjective, or an adjective as an adverb, without the addition of a formative suffix, or an infinitive without *to.* Many flat adverbs, as in run *fast*, buy *cheap*, are from AS. adverbs in *-e*, the loss of this ending having made them like the adjectives. Some, as *exceeding*, *wonderful*, are archaic, the forms in *-ly* being usual. — **Syn.** See LEVEL, INSIPID. — *adv.* **1.** Flatly. **2.** *Finance.* Without interest.

3. Without excess; exactly. — *n.* **1.** A level surface; a plain. **2.** A shoal; shallow. **3.** Something flat or the flat part of anything, as of a sword blade. **4.** *Music.* A flat tone or note. — *v. t. & i.;* FLAT'TED; FLAT'TING. To make or become flat. — **flat'ly,** *adv.* — **flat'ness,** *n.*

flat'fish' (flăt'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of a large group of fishes, including the flounder, halibut, etc., that swim on one side, and, in the adults, have both eyes on the upper side.

Flat'head' (flăt'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** One of a small tribe of American Indians, specifically so called. **2.** A Chinook Indian.

flat'i'ron (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* An iron for ironing clothes; a sadiron.

flat'ling (-lĭng), *adv.* Also **flat'lings,** and *Obs.,* **flat'long.** Flat; with the flat side. *Archaic.*

flat'ten (-'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make flat. **2.** To throw down; prostrate; hence, to depress; deject. — *v. i.* To become or grow flat. — **flat'ten-er,** *n.*

flat'ter (-ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To treat with flattery. **2.** To encourage with favorable, but sometimes unfounded, representations; beguile; charm. **3.** To portray too favorably. — *v. i.* To use flattery. — **flat'ter-er,** *n.* — **flat'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

flat'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-Iz). [OF. *flaterie.*] Act of pleasing by artful compliments; false, insincere, or excessive praise; also, blandishment. — **Syn.** See COMPLIMENT.

flat'tish (flăt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat flat.

flat'u-lence (flăt'ū-lĕns) } *n.* State or quality of being flat-
flat'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } ulent.

flat'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *flatus* a blowing, *flatus ventris* windiness.] **1.** Generating gas in the alimentary canal; marked by or affected with flatus. **2.** Pretentious without substance; inflated. — **flat'u-lent-ly,** *adv.*

fla'tus (flā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -TUS. [L., fr. *flare* to blow.] **1.** A puff of wind. **2.** Gas generated in the stomach, intestines, or other body cavity.

flat'ways' (flăt'wāz'), **flat'wise'** (-wīz'), *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object.

flaught (flôt; *Scot.* flăxt), *n.* A flake; esp., a flake or flash of fire. *Archaic or Scot.*

flaunt (flânt; flônt), *v. i. & t.* To wave, flutter, or move ostentatiously; parade or display obtrusively or ostentatiously.—**Syn.** See BRANDISH.— *n.* Act of flaunting; *Obs.,* anything flaunted. — **flaunt'er,** *n.* — **flaunt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

flaunt'y (flân'tĭ; flôn'-), *a.* Boastfully showy; flaunting.

flau'tist (flô'tĭst), *n.* [It. *flautista.*] A flutist.

fla'vor, fla'vour (flā'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *fleur, flaur* (two syllables), odor.] **1.** Odor; fragrance. **2.** That quality of anything which affects the taste, or gratifies the palate; relish; savor. **3.** A flavoring substance. **4.** A predominant or characterizing quality of anything. — **Syn.** See TASTE. — *v. t.* To give flavor, relish, or savor, to.

fla'vor-ing, fla'vour-ing, *n.* Anything, as an essence or extract, used to give a particular flavor.

fla'vor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Imparting flavor; pleasant in taste.

flaw (flô), *n.* **1.** A flake. *Obs.* **2.** A crack; gap; fissure. **3.** A defect; fault. — **Syn.** Fracture, breach, rift, cleft; spot, speck. See BLEMISH. — *v. t.* To make a flaw in. — *v. i.* To become defective; crack. — **flaw'less,** *a.*

flaw, *n.* **1.** A sudden gust of wind. **2.** A sudden tumult; uproar. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See WIND. — **flaw'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

flax (flăks), *n.* [AS. *fleax.*] A slender erect annual plant, with blue flowers, commonly cultivated for its fiber and seed; also, its fiber prepared for spinning. — **flax'en** (flăk's'n), *a.*

Common Flax ×½. 1 Section of Flower; 2 Capsule.

flax'seed' (flăks'sēd'; *commonly* flăk'sēd'), *n.* The seed of flax, widely used in medicine, and yielding an oil (*linseed oil*) used in paints, printer's ink, linoleum, etc.

flay, *v. t.* [AS. *flēan.*] To strip off the skin or surface of; fig., to criticize severely; also, to pillage.

flea (flē), *n.* [AS. *flēa, flēah.*] Any of certain hard-bodied wingless bloodsucking insects with extraordinary powers of leaping.

flea'bane' (flē'bān'), *n.* Any of various plants of the aster family, supposed to drive away fleas.

flea'bit'ten (-bĭt'n), *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea or fleas. **2.** White, flecked with minute dots of bay or sorrel; — said of a horse.

fleam (flēm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *phlebotomum.* See PHLEBOTOMY.] *Surg.* A kind of lancet.

fleck (flĕk), *n.* A spot, as a freckle; a streak; speckle. — *v. t.* To spot, streak, or stripe; to dapple.

fleck'ed (flĕk'ĕd), *a.* Flecked. *Rare.*

fleck'y (-ĭ), *a.;* FLECK'I-ER (-I-ẽr); FLECK'I-EST. Having flecks; also, wavy. — **fleck'i-ness** (-I-nĕs), *n.*

flec'tion, flex'ion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of flexing. **2.** A bend; a part bent. **3.** *Gram.* Inflection.

fled (flĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of FLEE.

fledge (flĕj), *a.* [AS. *flycge.*] Feathered; equipped or able to fly. *Obs.* — *v. i.;* FLEDGED (flĕjd); FLEDG'ING (flĕj'ĭng). To acquire the feathers necessary for flight.—*v. t.* **1.** To care for (a bird) until its plumage is developed. **2.** To provide or cover with mature plumage, or, fig., with something feathery, as pubescent down. **3.** To feather (an arrow).

fledg'ling, fledge'ling (flĕj'lĭng), *n.* A bird just fledged

flee (flē), *v. i.;* FLED (flĕd); FLEE'ING. [AS. *flēon.*] **1.** To run away, as from danger. **2.** To pass away swiftly; vanish.— *v. t.* To run away from; shun. — **fle'er** (flē'ẽr), *n.*

fleece (flēs), *n.* [AS. *flēos.*] **1.** The coat of wool that covers a sheep; the wool shorn from a sheep at one time. **2.** A fleecelike covering.— *v. t.;* FLEECED (flēst); FLEEC'ING (flēs'-ĭng). **1.** To shear (sheep). **2.** To strip of money or other property. — **fleece'a-ble,** *a.* — **fleec'er** (flēs'ẽr), *n.*

fleech (flēch), *v. t.* To flatter; wheedle. *Scot.*

fleec'y (flēs'ĭ), *a.;* FLEEC'I-ER (-I-ẽr); -I-EST. Of, like, or covered with, a fleece. — **fleec'i-ly** (-I-lĭ), *adv.*

fleer (flēr), *v. i. & t.* To laugh, grin, or grimace, coarsely; mock; gibe.— **Syn.** See SCOFF. — *n.* **1.** A word or look of derision or mockery. **2.** A leer. *Obs.* — **fleer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

fleet (flēt), *n.* [AS. *flēot* place where vessels float.] **1.** A creek, inlet, or river. *Obs.,* exc. in place names. **2.** *[cap.]* A former prison in London, long used as a debtors' prison.

fleet, *n.* [fr. AS. *flēot* ship, fr. *flēotan* to float.] **1.** A number of war vessels under one command; also, the navy of a country. **2.** Any group of vessels in company.

fleet, *v. i.* [AS. *flēotan* to swim, float.] **1.** To float; sail. *Obs.* **2.** To glide along or away; hence, to flit; vanish. **3.** To fly swiftly; hasten. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass (time). **2.** *Naut.* To move or change (in some certain way); as, to *fleet* aft the crew, to *fleet* a tackle, etc.—*a.* **1.** Swift in motion; quick; nimble; hence, evanescent; fleeting. **2.** Shallow. *Obs.*— **Syn.** See FAST. — **fleet'ly,** *adv.* — **fleet'ness,** *n.*

fleet'ing, *p. a.* Passing swiftly. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT.

flęg (flĕg), *v. t.* Frighten. — *v. i.* Flee.— *n.* Fright. *Scot.*

Flem'ing (flĕm'ĭng), *n.* A Flemish-speaking Belgian.

Flem'ish, *a.* Pert. to Flanders, the Flemings, or Flemish. — *n.* The Low German language of northern Belgium.

flesh (flĕsh), *n.* [AS. *flæsc.*] **1.** Broadly, the soft parts of an animal, esp. a vertebrate animal, usually excluding the skin and most viscera. **2.** Animal food; meat. **3.** The surface of the body, esp. as to color. **4.** The human body, as distinguished from the soul. **5.** Human nature; esp., carnality. **6.** Kindred; race. **7.** Mankind. **8.** The pulpy substance of fruit. — *v. t.* **1.** To feed (as dogs) with flesh so as to incite to exertion. **2.** To initiate in, or inflame with a desire for, bloodshed; hence, to incite to passion, lust, etc., by a foretaste of it. Also, to thrust into flesh, as a sword. **3.** To glut; hence, to harden; accustom

flesh'er (flĕsh'ẽr), *n.* A butcher. *Chiefly Scot.*

flesh fly. Any of numerous species of true flies, as the bluebottle fly, whose larvæ or maggots feed on flesh.

flesh'i-ness (-I-nĕs), *n.* State of being fleshy.

flesh'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Flesh-colored tights.

flesh'less, *a.* Destitute of flesh; emaciated; lean.

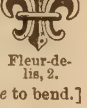
flesh'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the flesh or body; corporeal; carnal; sensual. **2.** Fleshy.—**flesh'li-ness,** *n.*

flesh'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of fleshing; excitement attending a successful beginning. *Rare.*

flesh'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, *pl.,* plenty; high living.

flesh'y (-ĭ), *a.;* FLESH'I-ER (-I-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, flesh; marked by abundant or excessive flesh; plump; fat. **2.** Human; carnal. *Obs.*

‖ **fleur'-de-lis'** (flûr'dẽ-lē'), *n.; pl.* FLEURS-DE-LIS (flûr'-). [F., flower of the lily.] **1.** The iris. **2.** *Heraldry.* A conventionalized flower (see *Illust.*), perhaps suggested by the iris.


Fleur-de-lis, 2.

flew (flōō; 86), *pret.* of FLY.

flex (flĕks), *v. t. & i.* [L. *flexus,* p. p. of *flectere* to bend.] To bend.

flex'i-ble (flĕk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being flexed; pli-

able; not stiff. **2.** Ready to yield; tractable; compliant. **3.** Capable of being molded; plastic.—**flex'i-bil'i-ty** (flĕk'-sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* —**flex'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. Flexile, elastic; yielding, ductile, facile, complaisant, docile.—FLEXIBLE, PLIABLE, PLIANT, SUPPLE, LIMBER, LITHE, LISSOME. That is FLEXIBLE (opposed esp. to *rigid, brittle*) which is easily bent, or which adapts itself readily to change of shape; that is PLIABLE (opposed esp. to *stiff, hard*) which is easily bent, folded, or (esp.) worked; PLIANT suggests more of inherent quality, less of susceptibility to external influence; as *flexible* leather made *pliable* by soaking. Fig., *flexible* connotes susceptibility to impression, modification, or adaptation; *pliable*, esp. susceptibility to (often evil) influence or control; *pliant* often adds the implication of complaisance. SUPPLE suggests esp. ease or freedom of movement; LIMBER is chiefly used in reference to bodily movements; LITHE often connotes grace and activity; LISSOME is poetical. Fig., *supple* connotes obsequiousness and fawning; *limber*, weak compliance.

flex'ile (flĕk'sĭl), *a.* Flexible; pliant; tractable.

flex'ion, **flex'ion-al**, etc. See FLECTION, etc. [*tensor.*]

flex'or (-sôr), *n.* A muscle which bends a limb;—opp. to *ex-*

flex'u-ous (flĕk'shū-ŭs; flĕks'ū-; 99), *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus* a bending.] **1.** Having turns or windings; sinuous. **2.** Wavering; undulating.

flex'ure (flĕk'shŭr; flĕks'ŭr; 99), *n.* **1.** A flexing, or state of being flexed; flexion. **2.** A turn; bend; fold.

flib'ber-ti-gib'bet (flĭb'ĕr-tĭ-jĭb'ĕt; 24), *n.* A gossiper or chatterer; one who is giddy or frivolous, esp. a woman.

flick (flĭk), *v. t.* **1.** To whip lightly or with a quick jerk. **2.** To snap or toss with a jerk; flirt. —*v. i.* To flutter; flit. —*n.* A flicking stroke, or the sound of it.

flick'er (flĭk'ĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *flicerian, flicorian*, to flutter, hover.] **1.** To flutter; flap the wings without flying. **2.** To waver unsteadily like a dying flame; flutter. — **Syn.** See FLIT. — *n.* A flickering.— **flick'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Flicker, male. $\frac{1}{5}$

flick'er, *n.* A well-known woodpecker of eastern North America; — called also *yellow-hammer*.

fli'er (flī'ĕr), *n.* One that flies. = FLYER.

flight (flīt), *n.* [AS. *fliht, flyht*, a flying, *fléogan* to fly.] **1.** Act or mode of flying; as, the *flight* of a bird, a kite, an arrow, of time, etc. **2.** Power of flying or distance covered at a flight. **3.** A passing above or beyond ordinary bounds; as, a *flight* of wit. **4.** A number of beings or things, as a flock of birds, passing through the air together. **5.** A light arrow for long-distance shooting; a contest with such arrows. **6.** Agitation; perturbation. *Obs.* **7.** The stairs from one landing to the next.

flight, *n.* [fr. AS. *fléon* to flee.] Act of fleeing; hasty departure. —*v. t.* To put to flight; terrify. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

flight'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of FLIGHTY. See -LY.

flight'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

flight'-shot', *n.* Distance a flight (def. 5) is shot.

flight'y (flīt'ĭ), *a.*; FLIGHT'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Fleeting; swift. *Rare.* **2.** Indulging in flights, or sallies, of imagination, caprice, etc.; volatile. **3.** Mildly insane.

flim'flam' (flĭm'flăm'), *n.* **1.** A trifle or conceit; also, a trick. **2.** Nonsense; deception; humbug. —*v. t.* To trick. *Colloq.*

flim'sy (flĭm'zĭ), *a.*; -SI-ER (-zĭ-ĕr); -SI-EST. Weak; slight; vain; unsubstantial. — **Syn.** Feeble, superficial, shallow. See LIMP. — **flim'si-ly**, *adv.* — **flim'si-ness**, *n.*

flinch (flĭnch), *v. i.* To draw back, as from pain or danger; wince. — **Syn.** See SHRINK. —*n.* Act of flinching.

flin'der (flĭn'dĕr), *n.* A splinter; fragment;—usually in *pl.*

fling (flĭng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* FLUNG (flŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLING'ING. **1.** To cast from or as from the hand; throw; hurl. **2.** To throw off or down; hence, to defeat. **3.** To send forth; emit. **4.** To throw aside; cast off. — **Syn.** See THROW. —*v. i.* **1.** To throw one's self violently or hastily; rush. **2.** To caper about or dance. *Scot.* —*n.* **1.** A throw; flounce; kick. **2.** A harsh or contemptuous remark. **3.** A lively gesticulatory dance; as, the Highland *fling*. **4.** Unconstrained action; a time of indulgence. — **fling'er**, *n.*

flint (flĭnt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A massive, very hard kind of quartz, which strikes fire with steel. **2.** A piece of flint for striking fire. **3.** Anything extremely hard and unyielding, like flint. — **flint glass.** A heavy brilliant glass, essentially a silicate of lead and potassium or sodium.

flint'lock' (flĭnt'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** An old-fashioned gun or pistol lock having a flint fixed in the cock, or hammer, for striking a spark to ignite the charge. **2.** A firearm with such a lock.

flint'y (flĭn'tĭ), *a.*; FLINT'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling, flint. — **flint'i-ness**, *n.*

flip (flĭp), *n.* A beverage of spiced and sweetened liquor, sometimes with egg in it, heated, as with a hot iron.

flip, *v. t.*; FLIPPED (flĭpt); FLIP'PING. **1.** To toss; fillip. **2.** To flick; flirt. —*v. i.* **1.** To snap, as with a finger. **2.** To move with a jerk or flirt; flap. —*n.* Act of flipping.

flip'pan-cy (flĭp'ăn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being flippant. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

flip'pant (-ănt), *a.* **1.** Of fluent speech; talkative. *Obs.* **2.** Speaking confidently without knowledge or consideration; trifling; pert. —*n.* A flippant person. *Rare.* — **flip'pant-ly**, *adv.* — **flip'pant-ness**, *n.*

flip'per (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A broad flat limb adapted for swimming, as of seals, whales, etc. **2.** The hand. *Slang.*

flirt (flûrt), *v. t.* **1.** To throw with a jerk; fling suddenly; fillip. **2.** To toss about jerkily; open out or close briskly; as, to *flirt* a fan. —*v. i.* **1.** To move jerkily; dart; hence, to trifle. **2.** To play at courtship; coquet. —*n.* **1.** A sudden jerk; quick throw. **2.** One who flirts, or coquets.

flir-ta'tion (flĕr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A flirting; coquetry.

flir-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Inclined to flirt; coquettish.

flirt'-gill' (flûrt'jĭl'), *n.* A wanton woman. *Obs.*

flit (flĭt), *v. i.*; FLIT'TED; FLIT'TING. **1.** To move rapidly; dart along; fleet. **2.** To flutter; rove on the wing. **3.** To be unstable, shifting, evanescent, or the like.

Syn. FLIT, FLUTTER, FLICKER, HOVER. To FLIT is to pass (esp. to fly) lightly and swiftly; to FLUTTER, to move (esp. the wings) rapidly, with little or no forward movement; the word often connotes agitation; to FLICKER (once common of birds, now chiefly of light or flame) is to flutter lightly or (esp.) to waver fitfully; to HOVER is to hang suspended, or fluttering, over something; the word often connotes irresolution, sometimes menace, sometimes solicitude; as, the bat *flitted* by; the fledgling *fluttered* its wings; the flame *flickered* and went out; the mother *hovered* over her child; the humming bird *hovered* over the flower.

—*v. t.* To change the place or direction of. *Archaic or Scot.*

flitch (flĭch), *n.* [AS. *flicce.*] The side of a hog salted and cured; side of bacon.

flite, flyte (flīt), *v. t.*; FLIT'ED, FLYT'ED (flīt'ĕd); FLIT'ING, FLYT'ING (flīt'ĭng). [AS. *flītan* to strive, contend, quarrel.] To quarrel with; scold. —*n.* Strife; a scolding match. *Both Archaic or Scot.*

flit'ter (flĭt'ĕr), *n.* One that flits.

flit'ter, *v. i. & t.* [freq. of *flit.*] To flutter. *Rare or Scot.*

float (flōt), *n.* [AS. *flota* ship, *fléotan* to float.] **1.** Act or state of floating. *Now R* **2.** Wave; billow. *Obs.* **3.** Anything that floats on a fluid. **4.** **a** A flat-topped vehicle without sides for carrying a display; also, the vehicle with the display. **b** A trowel, file, or rasp, for smoothing. —*v. t.* [AS. *flotian, fléotan.*] **1.** To rest on the surface of a fluid. **2.** To move quietly or gently on or as on the water; drift along; also, to be suspended, or move within, a fluid; as, specks *floating* in water.

Syn. In their associations, FLOAT suggests light and buoyant, SAIL, smooth and gliding (sometimes ostentatious), SOAR, loftily rising or exalted, movement.

—*v. t.* **1.** To cause to float. **2.** To flood. **3.** To get (a scheme or company) started. **4.** To smooth with a float (**4**, **b**).

float'age, **float-a'tion**, *n.* See FLOTAGE, FLOTATION.

float'er (flōt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that floats; a float. **2.** *U. S.* **a** A voter who shifts from party to party, esp. one who is venal. **b** One who votes illegally in various places.

float'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Buoyed on or in a fluid. **2.** Free or loose from attachment. **3.** Shifting from place to place; not permanent. **4.** Variable; not funded; as, a *floating* debt.

floc'cu-lent (flŏk'ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *floccus* flock of wool.] **1.** Like wool. **2.** Containing, consisting of, or covered with flocks of wool. — **floc'cu-lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

flock (flŏk), *n.* **1.** A lock of wool or hair. **2.** Woolen or cotton refuse, etc., cut up and used in upholstering, etc. **3.** A tuftlike mass, as of a chemical precipitate.

flock, *n.* [AS. *flocc* flock, company.] **1.** A company of people; *pl.*, multitudes. **2.** A number of birds or of animals,

as geese or sheep, of one kind living or herded together. **3.** All Christians in their relation to Christ, the "Good Shepherd," or a congregation in their relation to the pastor.

Syn. FLOCK, HERD, DROVE, PACK, BEVY, COVEY, SWARM, SHOAL (in their transferred senses). FLOCK (lit. chiefly of sheep, goats, or geese) commonly connotes care and guidance; it also suggests a large company or crowd. HERD (lit. chiefly of cattle or larger animals), DROVE (lit. chiefly of cattle or swine driven in a body), and PACK (lit. chiefly of hounds or wolves) are terms of derogation or contempt; as, "the common *herd*;" a *drove* of heresies; a *pack* of fools. BEVY (lit. of quails, roes, larks) — less often COVEY (lit. of partridges), — is applied esp. to a band or galaxy of ladies. SWARM (lit. of insects, esp. in motion) and SHOAL (esp. of fish) connote thronging numbers; as, a *swarm* of flatterers beset him.

flock (flŏk), *v. i.* To gather or move in companies or crowds.

floe (flō), *n.* The floating ice formed in a sheet or field on the sea, etc.; also, a low, flat, free mass of floating ice.

flog (flŏg), *v. t.*; FLOGGED (flŏgd); FLOG'GING (flŏg'ĭng). To beat or strike with a rod or whip; whip.

flood (flŭd), *n.* [AS. *flōd*. See FLOW, *v. i.*] **1.** A great flow of water; body of water overflowing land not usually covered; a deluge; inundation. **2.** The flowing in of the tide; — opposed to *ebb*. **3.** The watery element. **4.** A great stream of or as of any fluid; as, a *flood* of light; a great quantity widely diffused; a superabundance. — **the Flood**, the Deluge (*Gen.* vii.). — *v. t.* **1.** To overflow; inundate; deluge. **2.** To cause or permit to be inundated; fill full or to excess. — *v. i.* To pour or issue like a flood.

flood'gate' (flŭd'gāt'), *n.* A gate for shutting out, admitting, or releasing, a body of water; — often used figuratively.

flood tide. The rising tide; — opposed to *ebb tide*.

floor (flōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *flōr*.] **1.** The bottom or lower part of a room. **2.** Hence, any ground surface, as of the sea. **3.** The structure dividing a building horizontally into stories; hence, a story of a building. **4.** The surface of a structure on which to walk or travel. **5.** The main part of an exchange, legislative chamber, etc., in distinction from a platform or gallery; hence, the right to speak from the floor of a legislative chamber. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a floor. **2.** To lay level with the floor; knock down; hence, to silence or defeat.

floor'age (flōr'ăj), *n.* Floor space.

floor'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** A floor. **2.** Material for a floor.

floor'walk'er (flōr'wôk'ẽr), *n.* One who walks about in a large retail store as an overseer and director. *U. S.*

flop (flŏp), *v. i.*; FLOPPED (flŏpt); FLOP'PING. [variant of *flap*.] **1.** To strike about with something broad and flat, as a fish with its tail; rise and fall loosely or jerkily, as the brim of a hat. **2.** To throw one's self heavily. **3.** To change over suddenly, as from one party to another. — *v. t.* **1.** To flap or strike heavily or clumsily. **2.** To turn or drop suddenly and heavily. — *n.* Act or sound of flopping. — **flop'per** (-ẽr), *n.* — **flop'py** (-ĭ), *a. All Colloq.*

Flo'ra (flō'rȧ; 57), *n.* [L., fr. *flos, floris*, flower.] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of flowers. **2.** [*l. c.*] The native plants of a given region or period; a book describing such plants in systematic order.

flo'ral (flō'rȧl; 57), *a.* [L. *Floralis* belonging to *Flora*.] **1.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to Flora. **2.** Of or pert. to flowers.

Flor'en-tine (flŏr'ĕn-tēn; -tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to Florence, in Italy. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Florence.

flo-res'cence (flō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *florescens*, p. pr. deriv. fr. *florere* to blossom, *flos, floris*, flower.] State of bloom.

flo'ret (flō'rĕt; 57), *n.* [OF. *florete*, dim. of OF. *flor* flower.] A small flower; esp., one of the numerous small flowers which form the head in composite plants, as the daisy.

flo'ri-cul'ture (flō'rĭ-kŭl'tūr; flōr'ĭ-; 57), *n.* [L. *flos, floris*, flower + *cultura* culture.] Cultivation of ornamental flowering plants. — **flo'ri-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

flor'id (flŏr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *floridus*, fr. *flos, floris*, flower.] **1.** Flowery. *Rare.* **2.** Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate. **3.** *Music.* Flowery; embellished. **4.** Bright in color; flushed with red. — **flo-rid'i-ty** (flō-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **flor'id-ly,** *adv.* — **flor'id-ness,** *n.*

Syn. FLORID, FLOWERY (in their rhetorical uses). A FLORID style is excessively, often heavily, ornate; a FLOWERY style abounds in (esp.) romantic or sentimental figures of speech. But the words are often used indistinguishably.

flo-rif'er-ous (flō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *florifer*; *flos, floris*, flower + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing flowers.

flor'in (flŏr'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fiorino*, orig., a Florentine coin with a lily on it, fr. *fiore* a flower, fr. L. *flos* flower.] Orig., a gold coin with a lily on it first struck in Florence in 1252. Later: **a** An English gold six-shilling coin of Edward III. **b** An Austrian silver coin worth 48.2 cents, last coined in 1892. **c** The Dutch gulden. **d** A silver coin of Great Britain worth 2 shillings (48.7 cents).

Florentine Florin of 1252.

flo'rist (flō'rĭst; flŏr'ĭst; 57), *n.* A cultivator of, or dealer in, flowers.

floss (flŏs; 62), *n.* **1.** Waste silk fibers, esp. the short loose threads forming the outer part of a cocoon. **2.** The styles of the pistillate flowers of maize. **3.** = FLOSS SILK.

floss silk. Lustrous untwisted silk thread of short and fine fiber used in embroidery.

floss'y (flŏs'ĭ), *a.*; FLOSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, floss; hence, light; downy.

flo'tage (flō'tăj), *n.* **1.** Act or state of floating; capacity for floating or buoying up. **2.** That which floats.

flo-ta'tion (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or state of floating.

flo-til'la (-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *flota* fleet.] A small fleet or a fleet of small vessels.

flot'sam (flŏt'sȧm), *n.* [OF. *flotaison*, prop., a floating.] Wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating on the sea.

flounce (flouns), *v. i.*; FLOUNCED (flounst); FLOUNC'ING (floun'sĭng). To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to flounder; flop, often as in displeasure. — *n.* A flouncing; a sudden jerking of the body.

flounce, *n.* A strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge only, as on a woman's skirt. — *v. t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces. — **flounc'ing** (floun'sĭng), *n.*

floun'der (floun'dẽr), *n.* Broadly, any flatfish; commonly, (as used alone or in combination), any of various particular species.

Winter Flounder.

floun'der, *v. i.* To struggle, as a horse in mire, or a fish on land. — *n.* A floundering.

flour (flour), *n.* [OF. *flor*, F. *fleur de farine* the flower (i. e., the best) of meal. See FLOWER.] Finely ground meal of grain; esp., fine meal separated by bolting; hence, any fine soft powder. — *v. t.* **1.** To grind and bolt; convert into flour. **2.** To sprinkle with flour.

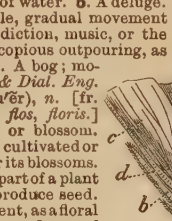
flour'ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *florere* to bloom, *flos, floris*, flower.] **1.** To bear flowers; blossom. *Obs.* **2.** To grow luxuriantly; thrive. **3.** To increase in wealth, honor, etc.; to be in one's prime, as an author, or at its best, as an art. **4.** To make bold and sweeping or fanciful movements, for show, bravado, etc. **5.** To make ornamental strokes with the pen. **6.** To execute irregular or fanciful music, as for a prelude. **7.** To boast; brag. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to look fair; justify. *Obs.* **2.** To swing about; brandish; flaunt. — **Syn.** See BRANDISH. — *n.* **1.** Act or state of blooming; luxuriant growth. *Obs.* **2.** Flourishing condition; prosperity. **3.** Showy decoration; gloss. *Obs.* **4.** Ostentatious embellishment; parade; show. **5.** A fanciful stroke, as of the pen. **6.** A fantastic or showy musical passage; a fanfare. **7.** A waving, as of a weapon; a brandishing. — **flour'ish-er,** *n.* — **flour'ish-ing-ly,** *adv.*

flour'y (flour'ĭ), *a.* Of, like, or covered with, flour; mealy.

flout (flout), *v. t.* **1.** To mock; insult. **2.** To say in mocking. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To practice mocking; sneer. — *n.* An insult; jeer; mockery. — **flout'er,** *n.* — **flout'ing-ly,** *adv.*

flow (flō), *v. i.* [AS. *flōwan*.] **1.** To move or circulate, as a liquid; to run. **2.** To liquefy. *Obs.* **3.** To proceed; issue forth. **4.** To glide along smoothly; sound smoothly; be uttered easily. **5.** To hang loose and waving. **6.** To rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb*. **7.** To abound; be full, so as to run over. — *v. t.* To cause to flow; also, to flood. — *n.* **1.** Act or manner of flowing or streaming. **2.** *Physics.* The type of motion characteristic of fluids. **3.** A stream of

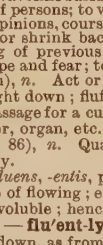
water or other fluid, or a mass of matter that has flowed when molten, as of lava. **4.** The quantity that flows in a certain time, as of water. **5.** A deluge. *Obs.* **6.** The tidal flood. **7.** Any gentle, gradual movement of thought, diction, music, or the like; also, a copious outpouring, as of words. **8.** A bog; morass. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*



Flower of Marshmallow in Section. *a* Epicalyx; *b* Calyx; *c* Petal; *d* Stamens and their Appendages; *e* Ovule; *f* Pistils.

flow'er (flou'ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *flos, floris.*] **1.** A bloom or blossom. **2.** Any plant cultivated or esteemed for its blossoms. **3.** *Bot.* That part of a plant destined to produce seed. **4.** An ornament, as a floral design; hence, a figure of speech. **5.** The choicest part of anything; state or time of freshness, bloom, or vigor; prime. — *v. i.* **1.** To blossom; produce flowers. **2.** To come into the finest or fairest condition. — *v. t.* To adorn with or as with flowers. — **flow'er-less**, *a.*

flow'er-de-luce' (-dẽ-lūs'), *n.* [corrupted fr. *fleur-de-lis.*] The iris; specif., the form chosen for the royal emblem of France by Charles V.


Flower-de-luce.

flow'er-et, *n.* A small flower; a floret.

flow'er-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A vessel, esp. of pottery, for earth in which to grow plants.

flow'er-y (-I), *a.* **1.** Full of flowers or blossoms. **2.** Of language, florid. — **Syn.** See FLORID. — **flow'er-i-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.*

flown (flōn), *p. p.* of FLY. — *p. a.* Inflated.

fluc'tu-ate (flŭk'tū-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *fluctuare* to wave, move as waves, *fluctus* wave, *fluere, fluctum*, to flow.] **1.** To move as a wave; roll hither and thither. **2.** To waver; vacillate. — *v. t.* To cause to move as a wave or to waver.

Syn. FLUCTUATE, OSCILLATE, VIBRATE, UNDULATE, VACILLATE, WAVER. FLUCTUATE suggests irregular or alternating movement (esp. up and down); to OSCILLATE is to swing within or between relatively fixed limits; to VIBRATE is to oscillate rapidly, or to quiver; fig., all three words connote irresolution or instability; *vibrate* also often suggests responsiveness; as, the *fluctuation* of prices, the *oscillation* of a pendulum, the *vibration* of a bowstring. UNDULATE usually suggests a waving or wavelike surface. *Vacillate* and *waver* are now used chiefly of persons; to VACILLATE is to fluctuate weakly between two opinions, courses, or states of mind; to WAVER is to hesitate or shrink back, esp. with the implication of the shaking of previous determination; as, he *vacillated* between hope and fear; to *waver* in purpose.

fluc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of fluctuating.

flue (flōō; 86), *n.* Light down; fluff. — **flue'y** (-I), *a.*

flue, *n.* An inclosed passage for a current of air, gases, etc., as in a chimney, boiler, organ, etc.

flu'en-cy (flōō'ĕn-sĭ; 86), *n.* Quality of being fluent; smoothness; volubility.

flu'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *fluens, -entis*, p. pr. of *fluere* to flow.] **1.** Flowing, or capable of flowing; easily moving. **2.** Ready in the use of words; voluble; hence, flowing; smooth. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **flu'ent-ly**, *adv.*

fluff (flŭf), *n.* Nap; down, as from cotton, fur, etc.; flue.

fluff'y (flŭf'I), *a.*; FLUFF'I-ER (-I-ẽr); -I-EST. Soft and downy; also, covered with fluff. — **fluff'i-ness** (-I-nĕs), *n.*

flu'id (flōō'ĭd; 86), *a.* [L. *fluidus*, fr. *fluere* to flow.] Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.

Syn. FLUID, LIQUID. Taken strictly, *fluid* and *liquid* are both opposed to *solid*; but LIQUID is also opposed to *gaseous*, whereas FLUID applies to both *liquid* and *gaseous* substances. *Liquid*, more often than *fluid* (which suggests esp. freedom of flow or movement), is associated with drinking. Fig., *fluid* is opposed to *rigid; liquid*, to *harsh.*

fluid dram, *or* **f. drachm**, ⅛ fluid ounce. — **f. ounce**, a measure for liquid medicines, etc.; 8 fluid drams. In the U. S. it equals $\frac{1}{16}$ pint, in Gr. Britain, $\frac{1}{20}$ imperial pint (28.4 c. c.). — *n.* A fluid substance. *Fluids* include both liquids (which are incompressible) and gases (which are compressible).

flu-id'i-ty (flōō-ĭd'I-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being fluid.

fluke (flōōk; 86), *n.* [AS. *flōc.*] **1.** A flatfish or flounder. **2.** Any of various flattened, parasitic trematode worms.

fluke, *n.* **1.** That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. See ANCHOR. **2.** A lobe of a whale's tail.

fluke, *n.* An accidentally successful stroke, as at billiards; hence, any chance advantage. *Cant or Slang.*

fluk'y (flōōk'I; 86), *a. Slang.* **1.** Happening or got by chance. **2.** Uncertain; capricious; as, a *fluky* wind.

flume (flōōm; 86), *n.* [OF. *flum*, fr. L. *flumen*, fr. *fluere* to flow.] An inclined channel to convey water from a distance.

flum'mer-y (flŭm'ẽr-I), *n.*; *pl.* -MERIES (-Iz). [W. *llymru* a food made of steeped oatmeal.] **1.** A sort of pap. **2.** A kind of custard or blancmange. **3.** Trash; nonsense.

flung (flŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of FLING.

flunk (flŭnk), *v. i.* To fail, as on examination; to back out through fear. — *v. t.* **1.** To fail in; shirk. **2.** To cause to flunk. — *n.* A failure or backing out. *All Colloq., U. S.*

flunk'y, flunk'ey (flŭnk'I), *n.*; *pl.* FLUNKIES, -EYS (-Iz). **1.** A liveried servant; esp., a footman. *Contemptuous.* **2.** One obsequious or cringing; a toady. — **flunk'(e)y-ism**, *n.*

flu'or (flōō'ŏr; 86), *n.* [L., flux, fr. *fluere* to flow.] Fluorite.

flu'o-resce' (flōō'ō-rĕs'; 86), *v. i.*; -RESCED' (-rĕst'); -RESC'ING (-rĕs'Ing). To produce or exhibit fluorescence.

flu'o-res'cence (-ĕns), *n.* [from FLUOR.] *Physics.* That property which some bodies have of emitting light while exposed to the action of certain rays of the spectrum, or of Röntgen rays, etc.; also, the light so produced. The light of fluorescence is quite distinct from that reflected at the surface of the body, which gives it its surface color, and also from that transmitted by the body.

flu'o-res'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Having or showing fluorescence.

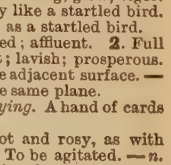
flu-or'ic (flōō-ŏr'Ik; 86), *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, fluorine.

flu'or-ide (flōō'ŏr-īd; -Id; 86), *n.* Also **-id.** A compound of fluorine with an element or radical.

flu'or-ine (-In; -ēn), *n.* [from its occurrence in *fluorite.*] An element of the chlorine family, isolated as a pungent, corrosive, pale greenish yellow gas. Symbol, *F*; at. wt., 19.0.

flu'or-ite (-It), *n.* [from FLUOR.] Calcium fluoride, a transparent or translucent mineral used as a flux.

flu-or'o-scope (flōō-ŏr'ō-skōp), *n.* [*fluor*escence + *-scope.*] An instrument for observing or exhibiting fluorescence, esp. in fluoroscopy.


Fluoroscope.

flu'or-os'co-py (flōō'ŏr-ŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* Examination of an object, as the human body, by exposing it to the Röntgen, or X, rays.

fluor spar. The mineral fluorite.

flur'ry (flŭr'I), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). **1.** A sudden, brief commotion of the air. **2.** A light shower or snowfall with wind. **3.** Nervous commotion; flutter. **4.** The spasms of a dying whale. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-Id); -RY-ING. To agitate; excite, as by haste.

flush (flŭsh), *v. i.* **1.** To flow and spread suddenly and freely. **2.** To turn red or hot; blush; glow. — *v. t.* **1.** To animate; encourage. **2.** To draw water from, or pour it over or through (a meadow, sewer, etc.); cleanse by a rush of water. **3.** To make suddenly or temporarily red, rosy, or glowing. — *n.* **1.** A sudden flowing; a rush, as of water, which fills or overflows. **2.** A sudden rush of feeling; a thrill. **3.** Any tinge of red, as due to blushing; glow; vigor.

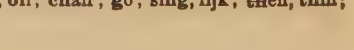
flush, *v. i.* To start up suddenly; fly like a startled bird. — *v. t.* To cause to start up and fly, as a startled bird.

flush, *a.* **1.** Fully supplied; well filled; affluent. **2.** Full of vigor; hence, ruddy. **3.** Abundant; lavish; prosperous. **4.** Unbroken in surface; level with the adjacent surface. — *adv.* So as to be level or even; in the same plane.

flush, *n.* [F. or Sp. *flux.*] *Card Playing.* A hand of cards all of the same suit.

flus'ter (flŭs'tẽr), *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; fuddle; confuse. — *v. i.* To be agitated. — *n.* Heat or glow, as from drinking; confused agitation.

flute (flōōt; 86), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** *Music.* A wind instrument. See *Illust.* **2.** A groove or channel of curved section. —


Flute.

v. i.; FLUT'ED (flōōt'ĕd; 24); FLUT'ING. To play on or as on a flute. — *v. t.* **1.** To play, whistle, or sing, with a flutelike note. **2.** To form flutes in, as in a column.

flut'ing, *n.* Decoration with flutes; flutes collectively.

flut'ist (flo͞ot'ĭst ; 86), *n.* A performer on the flute.

flut'ter (flŭt'ẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *flotorian* to float about.] **1.** To flap the wings rapidly, without flying. **2.** To move with quick vibrations. **3.** To move about agitatedly, with little result. **4.** To be agitated. — **Syn.** See FLIT. — *v. t.* **1.** To vibrate or move quickly. **2.** To throw into confusion. — *n.* **1.** A fluttering; quick and irregular motion. **2.** Agitation; confusion. — **flut'ter-er**, *n.* — **flut'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

flut'y (flo͞ot'ĭ ; 86), *a.* Having a tone like that of a flute.

flu'vi-al (flo͞o'vĭ-ăl ; 86), *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, fr. *fluvius* river, *fluere* to flow.] Of or pertaining to rivers; living in streams or ponds; produced by river action.

flux (flŭks), *n.* [L. *fluxus*, fr. *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow.] **1.** An excessive and morbid fluid discharge, as from the bowels. **2.** A flowing; constant succession; change. **3.** Inflow of the tide. **4.** State of being liquid through heat; fusion. **5.** Any substance, as borax, lime, alkalies, etc., used to promote fusion of metals or minerals. — *v. t.* **1.** To fuse; treat with a flux. **2.** To purge. — *v. i.* To flow freely. *Archaic.*

flux'ion (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A flowing. **2.** A flux (def. 2).

fly (fli), *a.* Knowing; keen; artful. *Slang.*

fly, *v. i.*; *pret.* FLEW (flo͞o); *p. p.* FLOWN (flōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLY'ING. [AS. *flēogan*.] **1.** To move in the air with wings, as a bird. **2.** To move or be driven through the air, as before the wind. **3.** To move or pass swiftly. **4.** To float, wave, or soar in the air, as a kite or flag. **5.** To run from danger; flee. **6.** To vanish; disappear. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fly or float in the air, as a kite, flag, etc. **2.** To fly or flee from; shun; avoid. — *n.*; *pl.* FLIES (fliz). **1.** The course through the air of anything projected, as, esp., a batted ball. **2. a** A passenger coach or parcels cart. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A public covered one-horse carriage. *Eng.* **3.** Length of an extended flag. **4.** The outer canvas of a tent with double top. **5.** A lap on a garment, to conceal buttons. **6.** *pl.* Space over a stage with paraphernalia for handling scenery, etc.

fly, *n.* [AS. *flyge*, *flēoge*, fr. *flēogan* to fly.] **1.** Originally, any winged insect. Now only in *butterfly*, *firefly*, etc. **2.** Now, particularly, a two-winged insect of a family of which the house fly is the most familiar form; popularly, almost any flylike insect; as, dragon *fly*. **3.** A fishhook dressed with feathers, tinsel, etc., to imitate a fly.

fly agaric *or* **amanita**. A common poisonous mushroom of Europe and America having a warty white or yellow pileus.

fly'a-way' (flī'ə-wā'), *a.* Flighty; unrestrained.

fly'blow' (flī'blō'), *n.* An egg or young larva deposited by a blowfly. — *v. t.* To deposit eggs on, as a blowfly does on meat; hence, to taint. — **fly'blown'** (-blōn'), *a.*

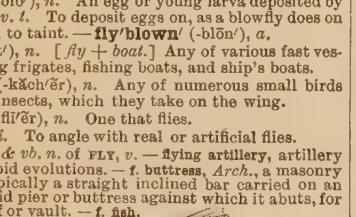
fly'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* [*fly* + *boat*.] Any of various fast vessels, including frigates, fishing boats, and ship's boats.

fly'catch'er (-kăch'ẽr), *n.* Any of numerous small birds that feed on insects, which they take on the wing.

fly'er, fli'er (flī'ẽr), *n.* One that flies.

fly'-fish', *v. i.* To angle with real or artificial flies.

fly'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLY, *v.* — **flying artillery**, artillery trained to rapid evolutions. — **f. buttress**, *Arch.*, a masonry structure, typically a straight inclined bar carried on an arch and a solid pier or buttress against which it abuts, for bracing a roof or vault. — **f. fish**, any of certain fishes having winglike pectoral fins, and capable of moving some distance through the air. — **f. fox**, any of various large fruit-eating bats, having a fox-like face. — **f. jib**, *Naut.*, a sail set outside the standing jib, on an extension of the jib boom. — **f. lemur**, an East Indian mammal of the size of a cat, having a broad fold of skin forming a parachute used in making long sailing leaps. — **f. mouse**, a very small Australian flying phalanger. — **f. phalanger**, any of various phalangers having a parachutelike membrane used in leaping. — **f. squirrel**. Any of certain squirrels having parachute-like folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs, enabling them to make very long leaps.



Flying Fish. 1/8

African Flying Squirrel.

fly'leaf' (flī'lēf'), *n.* An unprinted leaf at the beginning or the end of a book.

fly'speck' (-spĕk'), *n.* A spot made by the excrement of a fly; any insignificant dot. — *v. t.* To soil with flyspecks.

flyte, flyt'ing. Vars. of FLITE, FLITING. *Archaic or Scot.*

fly'trap' (flī'trăp'), *n.* A trap for catching flies; also, a fly-catching plant, as the Venus's-flytrap.

fly'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* A heavy wheel for equalizing by its inertia the speed of machinery with which it revolves.

foal (fōl), *n.* [AS. *fola*.] The young of the horse family; a colt; filly. — *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (a colt or foal).

foam (fōm), *n.* [AS. *fām*.] The white substance, consisting of bubbles, formed on liquids, or in the mouth or on the skin of an animal, by violent agitation, fermentation, or perspiration; froth; spume. — *v. i.* To gather or form foam; to froth. — *v. t.* To cause to foam; cover with foam; also, to throw out with violence. — **foam'less**, *a.*

foam'y (-ĭ), *a.*; FOAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Covered with foam; frothy. **2.** Full of, consisting of, or like, foam.

fob (fŏb), *n.* **1.** A little pocket in men's trousers for a watch, etc. **2.** A short watch chain or ribbon. *U. S.*

fob, *v. t.*; FOBBED (fŏbd); FOB'BING. To trick. *Archaic.*

fo'cal (fō'kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a focus.

fo'cal-ize (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ĭng). To bring to a focus. — **fo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

fo'cus (-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -CI (-sī). [L. *focus* hearth.] **1.** *Physics.* **a** A point in which rays, as of light, heat, sound, etc., meet, after being reflected or refracted; the point at which an image is formed. **b** A point from which diverging rays appear to issue, or a point at which converging rays would meet if not reflected or refracted before they reach it; — called *virtual focus*, as distinguished from the true, or *real*, *focus*. **2. a** Focal length. **b** Adjustment, as of the eye or an eyepiece, requisite for distinct vision. **3.** *Math.* **a** Either of two certain points on the principal axis of an ellipse. See ELLIPSE. **b** Any analogous point in other conic sections. **4.** A central point; point of concentration. — *v. t.*; -CUSED (fō'kŭst) or -CUSSED; -CUS-ING or -CUS-SING. **1.** To bring to a focus; focalize. **2.** To adjust the focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.).

fod'der (fŏd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *fōdder*, *fōddor*.] Coarse food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, vegetables, etc. — *v. t.* To feed with or as with fodder.

foe (fō), *n.* [AS. *fāh* hostile.] **1.** One who has personal enmity, hatred, or malice, against another; an enemy. **2.** An enemy in war; adversary. — **Syn.** See ENEMY.

foehn (fœn), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), fr. L. *Favonius* west wind.] A warm dry wind of the northern Alpine valleys.

foe'man (fō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A foe in war.

fœ'tal, fœ-ta'tion, fœ'tus, etc. Vars. of FETAL, FETUS, etc.

fog (fŏg), *n.* **1.** Aftermath; rowen. **2.** Moss. *Scot.*

fog, *n.* **1.** Vapor condensed to fine particles of water near the ground. **2.** Any murky condition of the atmosphere, or any substance causing it. **3.** State of mental confusion. — **Syn.** See HAZE. — *v. t.* To envelop as with fog; hence, to perplex; confuse. — *v. i.* To become obscured with or as with fog.

fog'gage (fŏg'ăj), *n.* Moss. *Scot.*

fog'gy (-ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. **1.** Thick; filled with fog; misty. **2.** Beclouded; muddled. — **fog'gi-ness**, *n.*

fog'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A horn sounded as a fog signal.

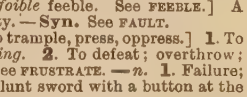
fo'gy (fō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). Also **fo'gey.** A dull fellow; one behind the times, or over conservative. *Collog.*

foh (fō), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust; poh; bah.

foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* [OF. *foible* feeble. See FEEBLE.] A failing; weak point; frailty. — **Syn.** See FAULT.

foil (foil), *v. t.* [F. *fouler* to trample, press, oppress.] **1.** To trample. *Obs., exc. Hunting.* **2.** To defeat; overthrow; baffle; frustrate. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE. — *n.* **1.** Failure; frustration. **2.** A light blunt sword with a button at the point, for fencing.

foil, *n.* [OF., leaf, fr. L. *folium*.] **1.** A leaf, or very thin sheet, of metal; as, gold *foil*, tin *foil*. **2.** *Jewelry.* A thin leaf of silvered, burnished, and colored metal, used to give color or brilliancy to pastes and inferior stones; formerly, a setting. **3.** Anything that adorns or sets off by contrast. **4.** The space between the cusps in Gothic architecture; a rounded or leaflike ornament, in windows, niches, etc.



Foils, 4.

foin (foin), *v. i.* To thrust with a sword or spear; lunge. *Archaic.* — *n.* A lunge. *Obs.*

foi′son (foi′z'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fusio.*] **1.** Rich harvest; plenty. *Obs. or Scot. Archaic.* **2.** Strength; in *pl.*, resources.

foist (foist), *v. t.* To insert surreptitiously; interpolate; pass off (something spurious) as genuine.

fold (fōld), *v. t.* [AS. *fealdan.*] **1.** To lap or lay in plaits or folds. **2.** To lay or clasp together; lay close to the body; as, the bird *folds* its wings. **3.** To inclose within or as within folds; envelop; embrace. — *v. i.* To become folded or doubled. — *n.* **1.** A doubling; plait. **2.** That which is folded together, or which infolds; embrace.

fold, *n.* [AS. *fald, falod.*] **1.** An inclosure for sheep. **2.** A flock of sheep; fig., the church or a church. **3.** Farmyard; yard. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*—*v.t.* To confine in a fold, as sheep.

-fold. [AS. *-feald.*] A suffix denoting *times, repetitions;* — used with numerals; as, two*fold*, three*fold*, etc.

fold′er (fōl′dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that folds. **2.** A circular, as a time-table, of one or more folded sheets.

fol′de-rol′ (fŏl′dẽ-rŏl′). Var. of FALDERAL.

fo′li-a′ceous (fō′lĭ-ā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, fr. *folium* leaf.] **1.** *Bot.* Belonging to, or like, a foliage leaf. **2.** Consisting of leaves; having the form of a leaf.

fo′li-age (fō′lĭ-āj), *n.* [fr. OF., deriv. of L. *folium* leaf.] **1.** The leaves of a plant, collectively. **2.** A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches. — **fo′li-aged** (-ājd), *a.*

fo′li-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *foliatus* leaved, leafy, *folium* leaf.] Leafy. — (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. **1.** To coat with tin amalgam or foil. **2.** *Arch.* To ornament with foils.

fo′li-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *a.* Resembling a leaf; having leaves, laminæ, or leaflike projections; separable into thin plates.

fo′li-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of foliating. **2.** Process of forming into a leaf or leaves; state of being in leaf. **3.** *Bot.* Vernation. **4.** Ornamentation with foils as in trefoils, or with foliage; also, one of these ornaments. **5.** *Petrog.* Foliated structure; division into laminæ or plates.

Foliations, 4.

fo′li-a-ture (fō′lĭ-ȧ-tūr), *n* Foliage or foliations.

fo′li-o (fō′lĭ-ō; fōl′yō), *n.; pl.* -OS (-ōz; -yōz). [ablative of L. *folium* leaf.] **1.** A leaf of a book or manuscript. **2.** A sheet of paper once folded. **3.** A book made of sheets of paper each folded once (4 pages to the sheet); a book of the largest-sized pages. **4.** The size or form of a folio book; — abbreviated to *fol.* **5.** The page number in a book. **6.** A page in an account book; sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number. **7.** *Law.* In a document, a certain number of words taken as a unit or division for measurement or reference. — *a.* Formed of sheets each folded once, making two leaves, or four pages.

-fo′li-ous (-fō′lĭ-ŭs). An adjective suffix fr. L. *folium*, leaf.

folk (fōk), *n.* [AS. *folc.*] **1.** *pl.* FOLKS. A group of kindred people, forming a tribe or nation. **2.** *Now only in pl.* FOLK (*Archaic*) or FOLKS (*Colloq.*). People in general or of a special class; as, fine *folks; folks* say. **3.** Only in *pl.* FOLKS. The persons of one's own family; relatives. *Colloq.*

folk′free′, *a.* Having a freeman's rights.

folk′lore′ (fōk′lōr′; 57), *n., or* **folk lore.** Traditional customs, beliefs, etc., of a people, or the study of them.

folk′moot′ (fōk′mōōt′), **folk′mote′** (-mōt′), *n.* [AS. *folcmōt* folk meeting.] An assembly of the people. *Hist.*

fol′li-cle (fŏl′ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *folliculus* small bag, husk, pod, dim. of *follis* bellows, inflated ball.] **1.** *Bot.* A one-celled simple fruit, dehiscent only by one suture, as the fruits of the milkweed. **2.** *Anat.* A small nearly or entirely closed cavity, or gland. — **fol-lic′u-lar** (fŏ-lĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.*

fol′low (fŏl′ō), *v. t.* [AS. *folgian, fylgean, fylgan.*] **1.** To go or come after; attend. **2.** To succeed in order of time, rank, etc. **3.** To result from. **4.** To walk in, or proceed along, as a road or course; attend on closely, as a calling. **5.** To endeavor to overtake; pursue; strive after. **6.** To pursue with hostility; punish; press to a conclusion. *Obs. or R.* **7.** To accept as authority; obey. **8.** To copy after; take as an example. **9.** To watch, as a receding object; keep the mind on while in progress, as a speech.

Syn. FOLLOW, PURSUE, CHASE are often interchangeable. FOLLOW is the general term; to PURSUE is to attempt to overtake, esp. eagerly, persistently, or in enmity; to CHASE is to pursue in order to, or as if to, catch or drive away.

— *v. i.* **1.** To go or come after a person or thing in place, time, or sequence; hence, to attend. **2.** To result or occur as a consequence. **3.** To pursue; strive for attainment.

Syn. FOLLOW, SUCCEED, ENSUE. FOLLOW is the general term for the idea of coming after; SUCCEED commonly implies a regular order or succession; ENSUE, some logical connection or principle of sequence; as, night *follows* day; a new love *succeeded* the old; misery *ensued* from his failure.

fol′low-er (fŏl′ō-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who follows; pursuer; adherent; retainer. **2.** A sweetheart; beau. *Colloq.* **3.** A part of a machine that receives motion from another part.

Syn. FOLLOWER, DISCIPLE, ADHERENT, PARTISAN, SATELLITE. FOLLOWER is any one who attaches himself to another or his opinions; DISCIPLE implies esp. allegiance to the doctrines of one looked on as a master; ADHERENT connotes closer attachment than *follower;* a PARTISAN is a zealous, often prejudiced, adherent, esp. of a party or interest; a SATELLITE, an obsequious, often sycophantic, follower.

fol′low-ing, *vb. n.* One's followers, collectively. — *p. a.* **1.** Next after; succeeding. **2.** That now follows.

fol′ly (fŏl′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [F. *folie*, fr. *fol, fou*, foolish, mad. See FOOL.] **1.** Want of good sense; levity or weakness of mind. **2.** A foolish act or idea; light-minded conduct. **3.** Scandalous crime; sin; lewdness. *Archaic.*

Syn. FOLLY, INFATUATION. FOLLY implies lack of sense; INFATUATION, blind and insensate folly, esp. with reference to opinions or personal attachments.

fo-ment′ (fō-mĕnt′), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *fomentare*, fr. *fomentum* a warm application, *fovere* to warm.] **1.** To apply a warm lotion, heated cloths, or the like, to. **2.** To nurse to life or activity; cherish, or stir up, by excitements; rouse; instigate. — **fo′men-ta′tion** (fō′mĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* — **fo-ment′er**, *n.*

fond (fŏnd), *a.* [for *fonned*, p. p. of ME. *fonnen* to be foolish.] **1.** Foolish; simple; weak. *Archaic.* **2.** Foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent. **3.** Affectionate; tender; — in a good sense. **4.** Greatly pleased; prizing highly; desirous; — followed by *of* and *to* and the infinitive (formerly also by *on*). **5.** Doted on; cherished. **6.** Trifling. *Obs.*

Syn. Ardent, passionate. — FOND, LOVING, AMOROUS, ENAMORED, DOTING. FOND (sometimes connoting foolish tenderness) implies affectionate attachment; LOVING implies stronger affection than *fond;* AMOROUS, a propensity to love. One is ENAMORED who is inflamed with love; one is DOTING who is excessively or weakly fond.

— *v. i.* To be fond; dote. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To fondle. *Obs.*

fon′dle (fŏn′d'l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). [freq. of obs. *fond* to dote.] **1.** To coddle. *Archaic.* **2.** To treat or handle tenderly or lovingly; caress. — **Syn.** See CARESS. — *v. i.* To show fondness, esp. by caresses.

fond′ling (fŏnd′lĭng), *n.* One fondly treated; a pet.

fond′ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Foolishly. *Archaic.* **2.** Affectionately; tenderly. **3.** In a willingly credulous manner.

fond′ness, *n.* **1.** Foolishness; folly. *Obs.* **2.** Doting affection; also, appetite, propensity, or relish.

font (fŏnt), *n.* [F. *fonte*, fr. *fondre.* See FOUND to cast.] A full assortment of type of one size and style; fount.

font, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *fons, fontis*, spring, fountain.] **1.** A vessel to hold water for baptizing. **2.** A fountain; spring.

food (fōōd), *n.* [AS. *fōda.*] **1.** Nutriment taken into an organism for growth or repair and to maintain life. **2.** Nutriment in solid form, as opp. to *drink.* **3.** Something that nourishes, develops, or sustains. **4.** Act of eating. *Obs.*

Syn. FOOD, VICTUALS. FOOD is the generic term; VICTUALS (now rare in elegant use) applies esp. to prepared food.

fool (fōōl), *n.* [OF. *fol* foolish, mad, a fool, fr. L. *follis* a bellows, wind bag, an inflated ball.] **1.** One deficient in judgment; one who acts absurdly or stupidly; a simpleton; dolt; — in Biblical use often implying impiety. **2.** A professional jester, formerly kept as a retainer and dressed in motley with cap and bells and bauble. **3.** One made to appear foolish; butt; dupe. **4.** An imbecile or idiot. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* — *v. i.* To play the fool. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a fool of; dupe. **2.** To infatuate. *Obs.*

fool′er-y (fōōl′ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Habit or practice of fooling; behavior of a fool; foolish act or thing.

fool′har′dy (-här′dĭ), *a.* Daring without judgment; foolishly bold. — **Syn.** Venturesome, reckless, incautious. See RASH. — **fool′har′di-ly**, *adv.* — **fool′har′di-ness**, *n.*

fool′ing, *n.* Act of fooling or jesting; humor for fooling.

fool′ish, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting folly; unwise. **2.** Proceeding from folly, weakness of mind, or silliness. **3.** Paltry; hum-

ble. *Archaic.* — **fool'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **fool'ish-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Irrational, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious; senseless, brainless, witless, shallow, shallow-brained, simple; laughable, ridiculous, nonsensical. — FOOLISH, SILLY, FATUOUS. FOOLISH implies lack of judgment; SILLY adds the implication of weakness of intellect, witlessness, or pointlessness; that is FATUOUS which is vacantly or stupidly silly.

fools'cap' (fōōlz'kăp'), *n.* In sense 1 often **fool's cap**. **1.** A cap or hood, usually with bells, worn by fools (sense 2). **2.** Paper for writing, printing, etc., in sheets about 13 × 16 or 17 inches; — from the old watermark of a fool's cap and bells.

foot (fo͝ot), *n.; pl.* **FEET** (fēt). [AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt.*] **1.** The terminal part of the leg; that part of an animal on which it stands or moves. **2.** Soldiers who go on foot; infantry. **3.** Something resembling an animal's foot in position or use; lowest part or base; also, the last of a row; end or extremity, esp. if associated with inferiority. **4.** That which is placed or appears at the bottom or foot, as the sum of an account. **5.** A measure of length derived from the length of the human foot; in English-speaking countries, ⅓ of a yard, or 12 inches, 30.48 cm. **6.** A group of syllables constituting a metrical unit of verse, corresponding to a *measure* in music. — **on foot.** **a** Walking or running; afoot. **b** In motion; astir. — **under foot**, under the feet; fig., in subjection. — *v. i.* To tread to measure or music; dance; also, to walk, as distinguished from *ride* or *fly*; — usually with *it*. — *v. t.* **1.** To tread on, over, or through. **2.** To kick; spurn. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To establish. *Obs. or R.* **4.** To seize or strike with the talons, as a hawk, etc. **5.** To make or renew the foot of, as of a stocking. **6.** To sum up, as the numbers in a column. **7.** To pay (a bill, expenses, etc.). *Colloq.*

foot'ball' (fo͝ot'bôl'), *n.* **1.** An inflated ball to be kicked in sport. **2.** Any of several games played with a football.

foot'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** A board or narrow platform to support the feet. **2.** A board across the foot of a bedstead.

foot'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A page; lackey.

foot'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge for foot passengers only.

foot candle. *Photometry.* The amount of illumination produced by a standard candle at a distance of one foot.

foot'cloth' (-klôth'; 62), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a caparison for a horse. **2.** A carpet; rug.

foot'ed, *a.* Having a foot or feet, or (such or so many) feet.

foot'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A footstep; sound of a footstep.

foot'hill' (-hĭl'), *n.* A hill at the foot of mountains.

foot'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A hold for the feet; footing.

foot'ing, *n.* **1.** Standing; stable position of the feet. **2.** Place for the foot to rest on; foothold. **3.** Relative position; condition. **4.** A moving on foot, as in walking or dancing. **5.** Entrance into a new relationship. **6.** Act of adding up a column of figures; amount of such a column.

foot'lick'er (fo͝ot'lĭk'ẽr), *n.* A sycophant; toady.

foot'lights' (-līts'), *n. pl.* A row of lights at the front of the stage, and on a level therewith, in a theater, etc.

foot'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** A man on foot; pedestrian. *Archaic.* **2.** A foot soldier. *Rare.* **3.** **a** A male servant who attends the door, carriage, table, etc. **b** Formerly, a servant who ran before his master's carriage. **4.** A metallic stand for holding anything before a fire.

foot'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A footprint.

foot'note' (-nōt'), *n.* A note at the foot of a page.

foot'pace' (-pās'), *n.* A walking pace or step.

foot'pad' (-păd'), *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

foot'path' (-pȧth'), *n.* Narrow path, for pedestrians only.

foot pound. *Mechanics.* A unit of energy, or work, being equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity to the height of one foot.

foot poundal. An absolute unit of energy, the energy of a pound avoirdupois moving uniformly one foot per second.

foot'print' (-prĭnt'), *n.* An impression of the foot; footmark.

foot'sore' (-sōr'; 57), *a.* Having sore or tender feet.

foot'stalk' (-stôk'), *n. Bot.* A petiole, pedicel, or peduncle.

foot'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* **1.** A footfall; length of a step. **2.** Footprint; track. **3.** A step on which to go up or down.

foot'stool' (-sto͞ol'), *n.* A low stool to support the feet.

foot'way', *n.* A way for persons going on foot.

foot'worn' (-wôrn'; 57), *a.* Worn by, or wearied in, the feet.

foo'zle (fo͞o'z'l), *v. t. & i.;* **-ZLED** (-z'ld); **-ZLING** (-zlĭng). To bungle. — *n.* **1.** A fogy. **2.** Act of foozling.

fop (fŏp), *n.* **1.** A foolish person. *Obs.* **2.** A coxcomb; dandy. — *v. t.* To fool. *Obs.* [other indication of a fop.]

fop'per-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-PERIES** (-ĭz). Behavior, dress, or

fop'pish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Foolish. *Obs.* **2.** Like a fop; dandyish. — **Syn.** See FINICAL. — **fop'pish-ly** (fŏp'ĭsh-lĭ), *adv.* — **fop'pish-ness**, *n.*

for (fôr), *prep.* [AS. *for, fore.*] In the most general sense, indicating that with reference to which anything is, is done, or takes place; as: **1.** Before. *Obs.* **2.** With reference to (something) as an end or goal; in connection with (something) as to use, being, etc. **3.** Instead of; in requital of. **4.** In behalf of; in support of; in honor of. **5.** Used with an object followed by an infinitive to form an idiomatic equivalent of a noun clause; as, *for* him to submit (that he should submit) would be shameful. **6.** As being; as, to take *for* granted. **7.** Because of; on account of; also, because of the lack of; as, to be pinched *for* room. **8.** Notwithstanding; in spite of; — usually with *all*. **9.** For fear of; sometimes, after words of prevention, from. *Archaic.* **10.** In equality or proportion to. **11.** As regards; concerning; as far as concerns; as, so much *for* that. **12.** During; throughout. — *conj.* Because. — **Syn.** See BECAUSE. — **for and**, and also. *Obs.*

for-. [AS. *for.*] A prefix, no longer active in English, denoting *off, away.* It sometimes indicates prohibition, neglect, or refusal to do, and may imply affliction, detriment, or intensity.

for'age (fŏr'ăj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *forre, fuerre*, fodder, straw, LL. *foderum, fodrum.*] **1.** Food for animals, esp. for horses and cattle. **2.** A foraging; search for provisions, etc. — *v. t.;* **-AGED** (-ăjd); **-AG-ING** (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To strip of provisions; collect forage from; ravage. **2.** To supply with forage. **3.** To get by foraging. — *v. i.* To wander in search of forage; secure forage; ravage; raid. — **for'ag-er** (fŏr'ă-jẽr), *n.*

fo-ra'men (fō-rā'mĕn), *n.; pl.* L. **-RAMINA** (-răm'ĭ-nȧ), E. **-RAMENS** (-rā'mĕnz). [L., fr. *forare* to pierce.] A small opening, perforation, or orifice.

Fo-ram'i-nif'er-a (-răm'ĭ-nĭf'ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl. Zoöl.* An order of rhizopods having a calcareous shell, often pierced with minute holes. — **for'a-min'i-fer** (fŏr'ȧ-mĭn'ĭ-fẽr), *n.*

for'as-much' (fŏr'ăz-mŭch'), *conj.* Used with *as* to denote: In consideration that; seeing that; since; because.

for'ay (fŏr'ā), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF. *forrer* to pillage.] To ravage in search of spoils; pillage. — *n.* A sudden or irregular incursion for war or spoils; a raid. — **for'ay-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

for-bade', **for-bad'** (fŏr-băd'), *pret.* of FORBID.

for-bear' (fôr-bâr'; fōr'bâr), **fore'bear** (fōr'bâr; fōr-bâr'), *n.* [*fore* + *be* + *-er.*] An ancestor; forefather.

for-bear' (fôr-bâr'), *v. t.; pret.* **-BORE'** (-bōr'), *Archaic* **-BARE'** (-bâr'); *p. p.* **-BORNE'** (-bōrn'; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-BEAR'ING.** [AS. *forberan.*] **1.** To endure. *Obs.* **2.** To do without; give up; abstain or refrain from. — *v. i.* **1.** To refrain; abstain; hold back. **2.** To control one's self; be patient.

for-bear'ance (fôr-bâr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of forbearing; exercise of patience. **2.** A refraining from enforcement of what is due. **3.** Quality of being forbearing; long-suffering. — **Syn.** Abstinence, self-restraint; mildness. See PATIENCE.

for-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.; pret.* **-BADE'** (-bădˈ), **-BAD'**; *p. p.* **-BID'DEN** (-bĭd'n); *Archaic p. p.* **-BID'**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-BID'DING.** [AS. *forbēodan; for-* off + *bēodan* to bid.] **1.** To prohibit; interdict. **2.** To exclude from, or warn off, by express command. **3.** To oppose or prevent. **4.** To curse. *Obs.* **Syn.** Debar, preclude, disallow, proscribe. — FORBID, PROHIBIT, INTERDICT, INHIBIT. FORBID (the Saxon term) is the more direct and familiar, PROHIBIT (the Latin term), the more formal or official; as, he *forbade* me to go; the law *prohibits* gambling. To INTERDICT is to debar, cut off, or preclude, esp. by authoritative command. INHIBIT now always connotes a checking or restraint; as, to *inhibit* desires, to *inhibit* reflex action by pressure on a nerve.

for-bid'dance (-bĭd'ăns), *n.* A forbidding, prohibition.

for-bid'ding, *p. a.* Repellent; prohibiting or interdicting. — **Syn.** Offensive, repulsive, odious, abhorrent.

for-bode' (-bōd'), *n.* A forbidding; prohibition. *Obs.*

for-bore' (-bōr'; 57), *pret.*, **for-borne'**, *p. p.*, of FORBEAR.

for-by', **for-bye'** (fŏr-bī') } *prep. & adv.* [*for* + *by.*]
fore-by', **fore-bye'** (fōr-bī') } *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Close by; near; past or close past. **2.** Besides.

force (fōrs; 57), *n.* [F., deriv. fr. L. *fortis* strong.] **1.** Strength or energy; active power; vigor; as: **a** Physical strength or vigor. **b** Power to affect strongly in physical relations or conditions. **c** Power to persuade or convince or impose obligation; validity; special signification. **2.** Strength for war; hence, any body of soldiers or sailors; — often in the *pl.* Hence, a body of men prepared for action; as, the police *force.* **3.** Power, violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted on a person or thing. **4.** *Physics.*

Any action between two bodies which changes, or tends to change, their relative condition as to rest or motion, or as to any physical interrelation.
Syn. FORCE, VIOLENCE, COMPULSION, COERCION, CONSTRAINT, RESTRAINT imply the exertion of power against will, wish, or consent. *Force* and *violence*, regularly in this connection physical, may be used on either persons or things; *compulsion, coercion, constraint, restraint*, either physical or moral, on personal agents only (except in certain figurative uses) — *compulsion* and *coercion* being usually exercised on others than one's self, *constraint* or *restraint* on either. FORCE (see POWER), the most general term, implies physical power exerted on persons or things. VIOLENCE denotes unjust or unwarranted exercise of force, usually with vehemence or outrage. COMPULSION and, still more, COERCION, imply the application, usually by an active agent, of physical or (in case of *coercion* more often) moral force to control the action of a voluntary agent. CONSTRAINT and RESTRAINT may be exercised either by an active agent or by force of circumstances; *constraint* sometimes denotes driving to action, but more often its forcible restriction or confinement; *restraint* suggests its hindrance or curbing.
— *v. t.;* FORCED (fōrst); FORC′ING (fōr′sĭng). **1**. To do violence to; esp., ravish; violate. **2**. To constrain or compel; coerce. **3**. To exert to the utmost; urge; strain. **4**. To get by strength; take by violence; pass through by force. **5**. To impel, wrest, extort, etc., by violence; — with *along, away, from*, etc. **6**. To impose or cause by necessity. **7**. To enforce. *Obs.* **8**. To reënforce; strengthen. *Obs.* **9**. To allow the force of; care for. *Obs.* **10**. To cause (flowers or fruits) to develop by artificial means. — **Syn.** Oblige, necessitate, drive, press. — *v. i.* **1**. To make a difficult matter of anything. *Obs.* **2**. To force one's way. *Rare.*
forced (fōrst; 57), *p. a.* **1**. Compelled by force; compulsory. **2**. Done or produced laboriously; strained.
force′ful (fōrs′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of force; forcible; effective.
force′meat′ (fōrs′mēt′; 57), *n.* [corrupt. for *farce-meat*, fr. F. *farce* stuffing.] *Cookery.* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, served alone or used as a stuffing.
for′ceps (fôr′sĕps), *n.; pl.* E. -CEPS or, rarely, -CEPSES (-ĕz), L. FORCIPES (-sĭ-pēz). [L. *forceps, -cipis.*] A pair of pincers or tongs, esp. for delicate operations.
force pump. A pump with a solid plunger for drawing and forcing a liquid through the valves.
forc′er (fōr′sẽr; 57), *n.* One that forces.
for′ci-ble (fōr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Effected by force used against resistance; got by compulsion. **2**. Characterized by force, efficiency, or energy; powerful.— **Syn.** Strong, energetic, mighty; potent, impressive, convincing. — **for′ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **for′ci-bly**, *adv.*
ford (fōrd; 57), *n.* [AS.] **1**. A place where a river, or other water, may be crossed by wading. **2**. A stream. *Poetic.* — *v. t.* To cross by a ford. — **ford′a-ble** (fōr′dȧ-b'l), *a.*
for-do′ (fŏr-do͞o′), **fore-do′** (fōr-; 57), *v. t.* (see DO for prin. parts.) [AS. *fordōn.*] *Archaic.* **1**. To kill or destroy; undo. **2**. To fatigue utterly; exhaust; — *only in p. p.*
fore (fōr; 57), *adv.* [AS. *fore*, adv. & prep., another form of *for.*] **1**. In the part that precedes or goes first; — now only as opposed to *aft.* **2**. Formerly; afore. *Obs.* — **fore and aft.** *Naut.* **a** From stem to stern; lengthwise of the vessel. **b** In, at, or towards bow and stern. — *prep. & conj.* Before; — sometimes written *'fore*, as if a contraction of *afore* or *before*. *Obs.* — *a.* Advanced; toward the front; first; earlier; forward. — *n.* The front.
fore′-and-aft′, *a.* Lying, running, or acting in the general line of the length of a vessel; as, *fore-and-aft* sails.
fore′arm′ (fōr′ärm′; 57), *n.* The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.
fore-arm′ (fōr-ärm′), *v. t.* To arm beforehand.
fore′bear′. Var. of FORBEAR, an ancestor.
fore-bode′ (fōr-bōd′; 57), *v.t. & i.;* -BOD′ED (-bōd′ĕd); -BOD′ING. **1**. To foretell; portend. **2**. To have a premonition or presentiment of; augur despondingly. — **Syn.** Predict, prognosticate, presage, betoken. See FORETELL.
fore-bod′ing (-bōd′ĭng), *vb. n.* Presage, prediction, or presentiment, esp. of coming evil; portent. — **Syn.** See APPREHENSION.
fore-by′. Var. of FORBY.
fore-cast′ (-kȧst′; 57), *v. t. & i.;* -CAST′, also -CAST′ED; -CAST′ING. **1**. To plan beforehand; project. **2**. To foresee; calculate beforehand. — **Syn.** See FORETELL.
fore′cast′ (fōr′kȧst′), *n.* **1**. Previous contrivance; hence, plan. *Obs. or R.* **2**. Foresight; forethought. **3**. A prophecy or estimate of a future happening or condition.
fore′cas-tle (fōr′kȧs-'l; *naut.* fōk′s'l), *n.* *Naut.* **a** That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or of the fore channels. **b** In merchant vessels, the forward part or compartment where the sailors live.
fore-close′ (fōr-klōz′), *v. t.;* -CLOSED′ (-clōzd′); -CLOS′ING. [F. *forclos*, p. p. of *forclore* to exclude; OF. *fore* outside (L. *foris*) + *clore* to close. See CLOSE.] **1**. To shut out; bar. **2**. To subject to foreclosure. **3**. To hold exclusively.
fore-clo′sure (-klō′zhûr), *n.* A proceeding which extinguishes a mortgagor's right to redeem a mortgaged estate.
fore-do′ (-do͞o′). Var. of FORDO.
fore′doom′ (fōr′do͞om′), *n.* Doom or sentence in advance.
fore-doom′ (fōr-do͞om′; 57), *v. t.* **1**. To doom beforehand; predestinate. **2**. To predict as a doom; forecast. *Rare.*
fore′fa′ther (fōr′fä′thẽr; 57), *n.* An ancestor.
fore-fend′. Var. of FORFEND.
fore′fin′ger (-fĭŋ′gẽr), *n.* The finger next the thumb.
fore′foot′ (-fo͝ot′), *n.; pl.* -FEET (-fēt′). **1**. One of the front feet of a quadruped or multiped. **2**. In wooden ships, a timber connecting the forward end of the keel to the stem.
fore′front′ (-frŭnt′), *n.* Foremost part or place.
fore-gath′er. Var. of FORGATHER.
fore-go′ (fōr-gō′; 57), *v. t. & i.* To leave, etc. See FORGO.
fore-go′, *v. t. & i.; pret.* -WENT′ (-wĕnt′); *p. p.* -GONE′ (-gŏn′); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GO′ING. [AS. *foregān; fore* + *gān* to go.] To go before; precede. — **fore-go′er**, *n.*
fore-go′ing, *p. a.* Preceding. — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT.
fore-gone′ (-gŏn′; 62), *p. a.* That has gone before; previous. — **foregone conclusion.** **a** A predetermined conclusion. **b** A result that was inevitable.
fore′ground′ (fōr′ground′), *n.* In nature or art, that part of the scene nearest to, and in front of, the spectator.
fore′hand′ (fōr′hănd′), *n.* **1**. Superior position; advantage. **2**. That part of a horse which is before the rider. — *a.* **1**. Done beforehand; anticipative. **2**. Heading; front.
fore′hand′ed, *a.* Mindful of the future; thrifty; well-to-do. *Now U. S.* — **fore′hand′ed-ness**, *n.*
fore′head (fŏr′ĕd), *n.* [AS. *forhéafod.*] **1**. The part of the face above the eyes. **2**. Assurance; also, modesty. *Obs.* **3**. The front, or fore, part of anything.
for′eign (fŏr′ĭn), *a.* [F. *forain*, fr. L. *foras, foris*, out of doors, abroad, without.] **1**. Outside of a place or country, esp. of one's own country. **2**. Not native or domestic; not naturally belonging to a place, country, person, thing, etc. **3**. Not naturally related or connected; not appropriate. — **Syn.** Outlandish, alien, exotic; remote, distant; extraneous, extrinsic. — **for′eign-ness**, *n.*
for′eign-er (-ẽr), *n.* One not native in the country or jurisdiction under consideration, or not naturalized there; alien.
fore-judge′ (fōr-jŭj′; 57), *v. t.* To judge beforehand.
fore-know′ (-nō′), *v. t.* (see KNOW for prin. parts.) To know beforehand. — **fore-knowl′edge** (-nŏl′ĕj; 24), *n.*
fore′land (fōr′lănd), *n.* A promontory; headland.
fore′lock′ (fōr′lŏk′; 57), *n.* [*fore* + *lock* a fastening.] A cotter or split pin; a linchpin.
fore′lock′, *n.* The lock of hair growing from the fore part of the head.
fore′man (fōr′măn; 57), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The chief man; specif.: **a** The chief man of a jury, who acts as its speaker and chairman. **b** A head; overseer. — **fore′man-ship**, *n.*
fore′mast (fōr′mȧst), *n.* *Naut.* The mast nearest the bow.
fore′most (-mōst), *a.* [AS. *formest, fyrmest*, superl. of *forma* first, which is a superl. fr. *fore* fore.] First in time or place; most advanced; chief in rank or dignity.
fore′noon′ (fōr′no͞on′), *n.* The early part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon.
fo-ren′sic (fō-rĕn′sĭk), *a.* [L. *forensis*, fr. *forum* a public place, market place.] Belonging to law courts or to public debate; argumentative; rhetorical.— **fo-ren′si-cal-ly**, *adv.*
fore′or-dain′ (fōr′ôr-dān′), *v. t.* To ordain beforehand; predestinate. — **fore′or-di-na′tion** (-dĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.*
fore part, *or* **fore′part′** (fōr′pärt′; 57), *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place.
fore-passed′, **fore-past′** (-pȧst′), *a.* Bygone. *Obs. or R.*
fore′rank′ (fōr′răŋk′), *n.* The first rank; the front.
fore-reach′ (fōr-rēch′; 57), *v. t.* To pass; gain on.
fore-run′ (fōr-rŭn′; 57), *v. t.* (see RUN for prin. parts.) To come before as an earnest of something; announce.
fore-run′ner (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. A messenger to give notice of the approach of others; harbinger. **2**. A predecessor; ancestor. **Syn.** Prognostic, omen, sign. — FORERUNNER, PRECURSOR,

HARBINGER, HERALD. FORERUNNER (Saxon) and PRECURSOR (Latin) apply to both persons and things: *forerunner*, more frequently to the former, *precursor* (often in the sense of prognostic, omen), to the latter; as, John the Baptist was a *forerunner* of Christ; lightning is the *precursor* of thunder. A HARBINGER is one who goes before, esp. to provide lodgings; the word is now chiefly used fig. of things. HERALD connotes proclamation or announcement.

fore'sail' (fōr'sāl'; *naut.* fōr's'l *or* fō's'l), *n. Naut.* The lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel; also, the gaff sail set on the foremast of a schooner.

fore-see' (fōr-sē'; 57), *v. t.* [AS. *foreséon; fore* + *séon* to see.] To see or have knowledge of beforehand.

fore-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure. — **fore-shad'ow-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

fore'-sheet', *n. Naut.* **a** One of the sheets of a foresail. **b** *pl.* The forward part of an open boat.

fore'shore' (fōr'shōr'; 57), *n.* The part of the shore between high and low water marks.

fore-short'en (fōr-shōr't'n), *v. t. Fine Arts.* To shorten, or to represent as shortened, as the effect of perspective.

fore-show' (fōr-shō'), *v. t.* [AS. *forescéawian* to foresee; *fore* + *scéawian* to see.] To show beforehand; foretell.

fore'sight' (fōr'sīt'), *n.* **1.** Act or power of foreseeing; foreknowledge. **2.** Act of looking forward. **3.** Action in reference to the future; provident care. — **Syn.** See PRUDENCE.

fore'skin' (fōr'skĭn'), *n. Anat.* The prepuce.

fore-spent' (-spĕnt'), *a.* Already spent; past. *Obs.*

for'est (fŏr'ĕst; 24), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *forestis*, prop., open ground for the chase, L. *foris, foras*, out of doors.] A large tract of woodland. — *a.* Of or pert. to a forest; sylvan. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with trees. **2.** To hide in a forest. *Rare.*

fore-stall' (fōr-stôl'; 57), *v. t.* [fr. ME. *forstal* obstruction, AS. *forsteal, foresteall*, prop., a placing one's self before another. See FORE; STALL.] **1.** To intercept; obstruct. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* To prevent the normal trading in (goods or a market) by buying up or diverting goods, or persuading others to enhance the price. **3.** To exclude, hinder, or prevent, by prior measures or occupation. **4.** To get ahead of; anticipate. — **fore-stall'er**, *n.*

Syn. FORESTALL, ANTICIPATE have the idea of being (or getting) ahead, or of prior action; FORESTALL often emphasizes more than ANTICIPATE the implication of precluding, preventing, or rendering nugatory or useless; as, he *anticipated* my purpose; to *forestall* criticism by making excuses.

for'est-a'tion (fŏr'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The practical application of the study of forestry. **2.** Establishment of new forests.

fore'stay' (fōr'stā'; 57), *n. Naut.* A stay reaching from the foremast head to the bowsprit, to support the mast.

for'est-er (fŏr'ĕs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One trained in forestry, esp. one in charge of forest trees. **2.** A denizen of a forest.

for'est-ry (fŏr'ĕst-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Forest land; forest. **2.** The science and art of forming, caring for, or cultivating forests.

fore'taste' (fōr'tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.

fore-taste' (fōr-tāst'), *v. t.* To taste beforehand; anticipate.

fore-tell' (fōr-tĕl'; 57), *v. t. & i.* To tell beforehand; prophesy; foreshow. — **fore-tell'er**, *n.*

Syn. FORETELL, PREDICT, PROPHESY, FORECAST, PRESAGE, FOREBODE, PORTEND, AUGUR, PROGNOSTICATE. FORETELL (Saxon) and PREDICT (Latin) are often interchangeable; but PREDICT is now commonly used when inference from facts (rather than occult processes) is involved. PROPHESY connotes inspired or mysterious knowledge, or great assurance of prediction. FORECAST connotes conjecture rather than inference; PRESAGE, shrewd forecast, sometimes presentiment or warning. FOREBODE implies obscure prescience or premonition (esp. of evil); PORTEND, threatening or ominous foretokening. To AUGUR is to presage from or as from omens, to PROGNOSTICATE, from or as from symptoms.

fore-think'(-thĭnk'), *v.t.* To anticipate; prognosticate. *Rare.*

fore'thought' (fōr'thôt'), *a.* Thought of, or planned, beforehand. *Now Rare.* — *n.* A thinking or planning beforehand; premeditation; provident care. — **Syn.** See PRUDENCE.

fore'to'ken (-tō'k'n), *n.* Prognostic; premonitory sign.

fore-to'ken (fōr-tō'k'n; 57), *v. t.* To prognosticate.

fore'top' (fōr'tŏp'), *n.* **1.** Forelock; fore part or top of a wig. *Obs.* **2.** *Naut.* The platform at the head of the foremast.

fore'–top-gal'lant (-tŏp-găl'ănt; *naut.* -t'găl'ănt), *a.* Designating mast, sail, yard, etc., next above the fore-topmast.

fore'–top'mast, *n.* A mast next above the foremast.

fore'–top'sail, *n.* The sail set on the fore-topmast.

for-ev'er (fōr-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* **1.** Through eternity; eternally. **2.** At all times; incessantly. — **Syn.** Constantly, continually, always, perpetually, unceasingly, interminably, everlastingly, endlessly.

for-ev'er-more (-mōr; 57), *adv.* Forever; — emphatic.

fore-warn' (fōr-wôrn'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand.

fore'wom'an (fōr'wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOM'EN (-wĭm'ĕn; 24). A woman at the head of other women, as in a workshop.

fore'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* A word said beforehand; preface.

for'feit (fôr'fĭt), *n.* [F. *forfait* crime, p. p. of *forfaire* to forfeit, transgress, fr. LL. *forisfacere*, prop., to act beyond; L. *foris* abroad, beyond + *facere* to do.] **1.** A crime. *Obs.* **2.** A thing forfeited; what is or may be taken in requital of a misdeed; a fine; penalty. **3.** Forfeiture. — *a.* Forfeited. — *v. t.* **1.** To lose, or lose the right to, by error, fault, or offense. **2.** To subject, as property, to forfeiture or confiscation. *Obs. or Hist.* — **for'feit-a-ble**, *a.* — **for'feit-er**, *n.*

for'fei-ture (fôr'fĭ-tūr), *n.* **1.** Act of forfeiting. **2.** That which is forfeited; a penalty; fine; mulct.

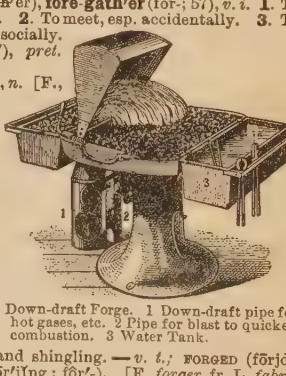
for-fend' (fôr-fĕnd'), also **fore-fend'**, *v. t.* To prohibit; forbid; also, to avert; prevent. *Archaic.*

for-fought'en (*Scot.* fôr-fôĸ't'n), *a.* Exhausted, as from fighting. *Obs. or Scot.*

for-gath'er (fôr-găth'ẽr), **fore-gath'er** (fōr-; 57), *v. i.* **1.** To convene; assemble. **2.** To meet, esp. accidentally. **3.** To fraternize; consort socially.

for-gave' (fôr-gāv'), *pret.* of FORGIVE.

forge (fôrj; fŏrj; 57), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fabrica* artisan's workshop, *faber* artisan, smith, as adj., skillful.] **1.** A furnace, or a place with its furnace, where metal is wrought by heating and hammering; a smithy. **2.** A workshop where wrought iron is produced directly from the ore, or where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling. — *v. t.;* FORGED (fôrjd; fôrjd); FORG'ING (fôr'jĭng; fôr'-). [F. *forger*, fr. L. *fabricare, fabricavi*, to fashion, fr. *fabrica*. See FORGE, *n.*] **1.** To form by heating and hammering, as a metal. **2.** To form, or shape out, in any way; produce. **3.** To make or imitate falsely; fabricate; counterfeit, as a signature. — **Syn.** Feign, falsify. — *v. i.* **1.** To forge metals; work as a smith. **2.** To fabricate falsely; commit forgery. **3.** To move forward; — esp. in *to forge ahead.* — **forg'er** (fôr'jẽr; fŏr'-), *n.*



Down-draft Forge. 1 Down-draft pipe for hot gases, etc. 2 Pipe for blast to quicken combustion. 3 Water Tank.

for'ger-y (fôr'jẽr-ĭ; fŏr'- ; 57), *n.; pl.* -GERIES (-Iz). **1.** Act of inventing; esp., feigning; fiction. *Obs. or Poetic.* **2.** Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely. **3.** That which is forged, or counterfeited. — **Syn.** See COUNTERFEIT.

for-get' (fôr-gĕt'), *v. t.; pret.* -GOT' (-gŏt'), *Archaic* -GAT' (-găt'); *p. p.* -GOT'TEN (-gŏt't'n), -GOT'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GET'TING. [fr. AS.] **1.** To lose the remembrance of; be unable to recall; lose the power or use of. **2.** To omit or disregard unintentionally; hence, to neglect; slight. — *v. i.* To cease remembering or noticing.

for-get'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Apt to forget. **2.** Heedless; neglectful. **3.** Causing to forget; inducing oblivion. *Poetic.* — **for-get'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **for-get'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. FORGETFULNESS, OBLIVION. FORGETFULNESS (Saxon) oftener signifies aptness to forget or the state of forgetting; OBLIVION (Latin), the state of being forgotten. FORGETFUL oftener than *oblivious* suggests defective memory; OBLIVIOUS commonly implies profound forgetfulness (its use, however, as an exact synonym for *unconscious* is erroneous).

for'ge-tive (fôr'jĕ-tĭv; fôr'- ; 57), *a.* [from FORGE.] Inventive; imaginative; — a Shakespearean word.

for-get'–me–not' (fôr-gĕt'mē-nŏt'), *n.* A small herb, of the borage family, having bright blue or white flowers, widely treated as the emblem of friendship and fidelity.

for-give' (fôr-gĭv'), *v. t.; pret.* -GAVE' (-gāv'); *p. p.* -GIV'EN (-gĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GIV'ING. [AS. *forgiefan, forgifan; for-* + *giefan, gifan* to give.] **1.** To give up resentment or claim to requital for (an offense or wrong); pardon. **2.** To cease to feel resentment against (a person) for wrong committed; absolve; pardon. — *v. i.* To grant forgiveness. — **Syn.** See EXCUSE. — **for-giv'a-ble**, *a.* — **for-giv'er**, *n.*

for-give'ness, *n.* Act of forgiving; state of being forgiven.

for-giv'ing, *p. a.* That forgives or shows forgiveness; placable. — **for-giv'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **for-giv'ing-ness,** *n.*

for-go' (fôr-gō'), **fore-go'** (fōr-gō'; 57), *v. t.* [AS. *forgān*, prop., to go past; *for-* + *gān* to go.] **1.** To depart from; leave; forsake. *Archaic.* **2.** To abstain from; resign; renounce. — **Syn.** See RELINQUISH. — **for-go'er, fore-go'er,** *n.*

for-got', pt. & pp. of **FORGET.**

fork (fôrk), *n.* [AS. *forc*, fr. L. *furca.*] **1.** An implement having two or more prongs, or tines, for piercing, holding, taking up, or pitching anything. **2.** Anything like a fork in shape. **3.** A barbed point, as of an arrow. **4.** One of the parts into which anything divides or branches; the place where anything branches. — *v. i.* To divide into branches. — *v. t.* **1.** To make forkshaped. **2.** To raise, pitch, dig, or turn over, with a fork.

fork'y (fôr'kĭ), *a.* Opening into two or more branches.

for-lorn' (fôr-lôrn'), *a.* [ME., p. p. of *forlesen* to lose utterly, AS. *forléosan* (p. p. *forloren*).] **1.** Deserted; forsaken. **2.** In pitiful plight; wretched. **3.** Almost hopeless; desperate. — **Syn.** Lost, abandoned, helpless, friendless, abject, wretched, miserable. — **for-lorn'ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

forlorn hope. [D. *verloren hoop*, prop., a lost band or troop.] **1.** A body of men selected for very perilous service; hence, a desperate case or enterprise. **2.** Hence, by a play upon, or erroneous understanding of, words: A vain or faint hope.

form (fôrm), *n.* [F. *forme*, fr. L. *forma.*] **1.** An image; likeness. *Obs.* **2.** The shape and structure of anything; configuration; figure. **3. a** A body, esp. of a human being. **b** Pleasing appearance. *Archaic.* **4.** One of the different modes or aspects of existence, action, or manifestation of the same thing or substance; a kind; variety; as, graphite and soot are *forms* of carbon. **5.** A manner or method, esp. as regulative or prescriptive; as, a matter of *form.* **6. a** An act of conduct or mode of procedure prescribed by custom, etiquette, etc.; a formality, ceremony, or conventionality. **b** Manner of performing something. **c** Conduct regulated by custom, etiquette, etc.; conventionality; formality; often, show without substance; empty ceremony. **7.** Physical and mental condition; esp., fitness to do anything. *Sporting or Colloq.* **8.** Order, as in presenting ideas; orderly arrangement; also, a particular species of such arrangement. **9.** A long seat; bench. **10.** A rank of students in a school; class. **11.** That by which shape is given or determined; mold; hence, pattern. **12.** *Print.* Matter, as type, secured in a frame so that an impression may be taken.

Syn. FORM, FIGURE, SHAPE, CONFORMATION, CONFIGURATION, OUTLINE, CONTOUR, PROFILE. *Form, figure,* and *shape* (in their nontechnical uses) are constantly interchanged. In general, FORM is the aspect under which a thing appears, esp. as distinguished from substance or color; FIGURE is oftener form as defined by outline; SHAPE is more familiar and colloquial than *form;* it often suggests form as given or acquired. CONFORMATION and CONFIGURATION denote form as dependent on arrangement or disposition of parts. OUTLINE suggests the bounding line of a figure; CONTOUR connotes rather body or mass as (esp. gracefully) outlined. PROFILE is esp. outline in side view. See CEREMONY.

— *v. t.* **1.** To give form to; make; fashion. **2.** To give a particular form to; hence, to train. **3.** To develop; contract, as a habit. **4.** To go to make up; act as constituent of. **5.** *Gram.* To derive by grammatical rules. — *v. i.* **1.** To become formed or shaped. **2.** To take a definite shape.

-form (-fôrm). A suffix denoting *form, shape, resemblance.*

for'mal (fôr'măl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to form, or a form, esp. established form or custom; conventional. **2.** Characterized by, or done in, due form or order; regular. **3.** Devoted to forms or rules; orderly; exact; prim; stiff. **4.** Having the form or appearance without the substance; external. — **Syn.** Precise, punctilious, affected, ceremonious, outward. See CEREMONIAL. — **for'mal-ly,** *adv.*

form-al'de-hyde (fôr-măl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [*formic* + *aldehyde.*] *Chem.* A pungent gaseous compound used as a preservative and disinfectant, commonly prepared in aqueous solution.

for'mal-ism (fôr'măl-ĭz'm), *n.* Practice or doctrine of strict adherence to prescribed forms, as in religion, art, etc.; also, an instance of it. — **for'mal-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

for-mal'i-ty (fôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Condition or quality of being formal, esp., ceremonious, precise, etc. **2.** Form without substance; external form. **3.** Compliance with formal rules; form; ceremony. **4.** An established order or form; a ceremony.

for'mal-ize (fôr'măl-īz), *v. t.;* **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To give definite form to; shape. **2.** To render formal.

for'mat' (fôr'mä'; fôr-mät'), *n.* [F. or G.] Shape and size of a book; general style or get-up of a book.

for-ma'tion (fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of forming, or shaping. **2.** That which is formed. **3.** Conformation; structure. **4.** *Geol.* An aggregate of mineral deposits or rock masses of similar origin or composition.

form'a-tive (fôr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving, or tending to give, form; plastic. **2.** *Gram.* Serving to form. — *n. Gram.* **a** That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical, as a prefix or termination. **b** A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.

form'er (fôr'mẽr), *n.* One that forms.

for'mer (fôr'mẽr), *a. compar.* [a compar. due to ME. *formest.* See FOREMOST.] **1.** Preceding in time or order; previous; earlier. **2.** Anterior in place; forward; foremost. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Prior, foregoing. See ANTECEDENT.

for'mer-ly (fôr'mẽr-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In time past; of old; heretofore. **2.** In time just preceding; just before. *Obs.*

for'mic (-mĭk), *a.* [L. *formica* an ant.] *Chem.* Designating an acid, a colorless, mobile, vesicatory liquid, of pungent odor, occurring in various insects, as ants, and in plants.

for'mi-da-ble (-mĭ-dȧ-bl), *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, fr. *formidare* to fear.] Exciting fear or dread; alarming. — **Syn.** Dreadful, fearful, menacing, threatening, redoubtable. — **for'mi-da-ble-ness,** *n.* — **for'mi-da-bly,** *adv.*

form'less, *a.* Without determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. — **form'less-ly,** *adv.* — **form'less-ness,** *n.*

for'mu-la (fôr'mū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* E. **-LAS** (-lȧz), L. **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., dim. of *forma* form.] **1.** A set form; established rule; conventional method. **2.** A prescription or recipe, esp. for a medicinal compound. **3.** *Math.* Any general fact, rule, or principle expressed in algebraic symbols. **4.** *Chem.* A symbolic expression of the composition of a substance.

for'mu-la-ry (fôr'mū-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to formulas. — *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** A book of prescribed forms, as of oaths, prayers, etc. **2.** Prescribed form; formula.

for'mu-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* **-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ĕd); **-LAT'ING.** To express in or as in a formula; state definitely and clearly.

for'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of formulating.

for'mu-lism (fôr'mū-lĭz'm), *n.* Attachment to, or reliance on, formulas; a system of formulas.

for'mu-lize (-līz), *v. t.;* **-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.** To formulate.

for'myl (fôr'mĭl), *n.* [*formic* + *-yl.*] *Chem.* The radical of formic acid.

for'ni-cate (-nĭ-kāt), *v. i.;* **-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ĕd); **-CAT'ING.** [L. *fornicatus*, p. p. of *fornicari* to fornicate, fr. *fornix, -icis,* vault, underground brothel.] To commit fornication.

for'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. on the part of one unmarried. **2.** Fig., esp. in Scripture, idolatry. — **for'ni-ca'tor** (fôr'nĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **for'ni-ca'tress** (-kā'trĕs), **-ca'trix** (-kā'trĭks), *n. fem.*

for'pit, for'pet (fôr'pĭt), *n.* The fourth part of a peck. *Scot.*

for-sake' (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.; pret.* **-SOOK'** (-sŏŏk'); *p. p.* **-SAK'EN** (-sāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-SAK'ING.** [AS. *forsacan* to oppose, refuse; *for-* + *sacan* to contend.] **1.** To reject. *Obs.* **2.** To desert; abandon. — **Syn.** See ABANDON.

for-sooth' (-sōōth'), *adv.* [AS. *forsōð; for,* prep. + *sōð* sooth.] In truth; indeed; — now in irony or contempt.

for-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* Also **fore-.** [AS. *forspendan* to consume.] To waste in strength. *Archaic or Poetic.*

for-swear (-swâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To reject or renounce on oath; renounce earnestly. **2.** To deny an oath. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE, PERJURE. — *v. i.* To swear falsely; commit perjury.

fort (fôrt; 57), *n.* [F., fr. *fort* strong, L. *fortis.*] A strong or fortified place, esp. one occupied only by troops; a fortification. — *v. t. & i.* To fortify. *Obs. or R.*

for'ta-lice (fôr'tȧ-lĭs), *n.* [fr. LL. or OF.] *Mil.* A fort; now, a small fort.

forte (fôrt), *n.* [F. *fort.*] The strong point; that in which one excels.

‖ **for'te** (fôr'tā), *a. & adv.* [It. *forte,* a. & adv.] *Music.* Loud.

forth (fôrth; 57), *adv.* [AS. *forð,* fr. *for.*] **1.** Forward; onward in time, place, or order. **2.** Out, as from concealment. **3.** Away; abroad. *Obs.* — *prep.* Forth from. *Archaic.*

forth'com'ing (fôrth'kŭm'ĭng; fôrth'kŭm'-; 109), *p. a.* About to appear; making appearance; approaching.

forth'com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *n.* A coming forth; approach.

forth'put'ting (fôrth'pōōt'ĭng; fôrth'pōōt'-), *a.* Forward; presumptuous. — *n.* Forward or aggressive conduct. *U. S.*

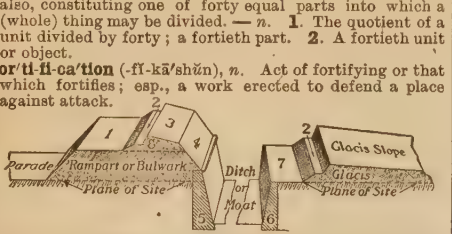
forth'right' (fôrth'rīt'; fôrth'rĭt'), **forth'rights'** (-rīts'; -rĭts'), *adv.* **1.** Directly forth or ahead. **2.** Immediately.

forth'right' (fôrth'rīt'; fôrth'rĭt'; 57), *a.* Going straight on; direct. *Archaic.* — *n.* A straight path. *Archaic.*

forth'with' (fôrth'wĭth'; -wĭth'; 57), *adv.* Immediately; directly; with reasonable dispatch.

for'ti-eth (fôr'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* Following the thirty-ninth; also, constituting one of forty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by forty; a fortieth part. **2.** A fortieth unit or object.

for'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fortifying or that which fortifies; esp., a work erected to defend a place against attack.



Section of Fortification. 1 Terreplein (connected with the Parade by the Interior Slope); 2 Banquette (connected with 1 by the Banquette Slope); 3 Superior Slope; 4 Exterior Slope (between 3 and 4 is the Exterior Crest); 5 Scarp Wall surmounted by the Berm; 6 Counterscarp Wall; 7 Covered Way; 8 Parapet.

for'ti-fy (fôr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *fortificare; fortis* strong + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To strengthen; as: **a** To give physical strength to; invigorate. **b** To add mental or moral strength to; confirm; corroborate. **c** To strengthen by forts or batteries; to render defensible against attack. — **for'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

for-tis'si-mo (fôr-tĭs'ĭ-mō), *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Very loud.

for'ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis* strong.] **1.** Strength; firmness. *Obs.* **2.** Passive courage; firmness in confronting danger or enduring trouble. — **Syn.** Resolution, resoluteness, bravery. See COURAGE.

fort'night (fôrt'nīt; -nĭt), *n.* [contr. fr. *fourteen nights.*] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

fort'night-ly (-nīt-lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing once in a fortnight; biweekly. — *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

for'tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.* [fr. F. & OF., fr. L. *fortis* strong.] A fortified place; a fort. — *v. t.* To fortify.

for-tu'i-tous (fôr-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *fortuitus*; fr. *forte*, adv., by chance, prop. abl. of *fors, fortis*, chance.] Happening by chance or accident; chance. — **Syn.** Casual. See ACCIDENTAL. — **for-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **for-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

for-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Fortuitousness; accident; chance; casualty.

For-tu'na (-nă), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* Goddess of fortune.

for'tu-nate (fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [L. *fortunatus*, p. p. of *fortunare* to make fortunate, *fortuna* fortune.] **1.** Coming by good fortune. **2.** Receiving some unexpected good; favored by fortune; lucky. — **Syn.** Prosperous, successful, happy. See LUCKY. — **for'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **for'tu-nate-ness**, *n.*

for'tune (-tŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fortuna.*] **1.** The arrival of something, or that which arrives or happens, in a sudden or unexpected manner; luck; hap; also, the personified or deified power of chance. **2.** That which falls to one; luck; esp., favorable issue; success. **3.** That which is to befall one; destiny. **4.** Condition in life as indicated by wealth; wealth; also, a (more or less) ample stock or amount of wealth. — **Syn.** Chance, accident, fate. — *v. t.*; -TUNED (-tŭnd); -TUN-ING (-tŭn-ĭng). To provide with a fortune or dower. — *v. i.* To happen.

fortune hunter. One who seeks to win a fortune, esp. by marriage. — **for'tune-hunt'ing**, *p. a.*

fortune teller. One who professes to tell future events in the life of another. — **for'tune-tell'ing**, *p. a.*

for'ty (fôr'tĭ), *a.* [AS. *féowertig; féower* four + suff. *-tig* ten.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one more; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of four tens; forty units or objects. **2.** A symbol expressing forty units, as 40, or xl.

Forty Thieves. See ALI BABA.

fo'rum (fō'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RUMS (-rŭmz), L. -RA (-rȧ). [L.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* The market place or public place of a city. It was the center of judicial and other public business, and a place of popular assembly. **2.** Tribunal; court.

for'ward (fôr'wĕrd), *a.* [AS. *foreweard, forweard*, a. & adv.; *for, fore* + *-weard* -ward.] **1.** Near, at, or belonging to, the fore part; in advance. **2.** Moving, tending, or leading to the front; onward. **3.** Advanced, esp. beyond the usual degree; specif., precocious. **4.** Ready; prompt; also, overready. **5.** Ardent; eager; also, bold; confident; pert. — *adv.* Toward what is before or in front; on or onward. — **Syn.** See ONWARD. — *v. t.* **1.** To help onward; advance; promote; also, hasten. **2.** To send forward; transmit. — **for'ward-er** (fôr'wĕr-dĕr), *n.* — **for'ward-ly**, *adv.*

for'ward-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being forward; as: **a** Readiness; promptness; eagerness. **b** Advancement; earliness; precocity. **c** Boldness; confidence; assurance.

for'wards (fôr'wĕrdz), *adv.* [see -WARDS.] Forward.

for-warn' (fôr-wôrn'), *v. t.* To forbid; prohibit. *Obs.*

fos'sa (fŏs'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). [L., a ditch.] *Anat.* A pit, cavity, or depression, as of the skull.

fosse (fŏs), *n.* Also **foss.** [F. *fosse*, fr. L. *fossa*, fr. *fodere, fossum*, to dig.] A canal; a ditch, esp. in a fortification.

fos'sil (fŏs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fr. *fodere* to dig.] **1.** Of the nature of a fossil. **2.** Antiquated; dead to change or progress. — *n.* **1.** Any remains, impression, or trace of an animal or plant preserved esp. in a stratified deposit and from a past geological age. **2.** A person with antiquated opinions; also, a fossilized thing.

fos'sil-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Containing fossils.

fos'sil-ize (fŏs'ĭl-īz), *v. t.* & *i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To convert into or become a fossil; petrify. **2.** To cause to become, or to become, antiquated, rigid, or fixed; mummify. — **fos'sil-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

fos-so'ri-al (fŏ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *fossor* a digger.] Fitted for digging; adapted for burrowing or digging.

fos'ter (fŏs'tĕr), *n.* [AS. *fóstre*, fr. *fóster, fóstor*, nourishment, fr. *fóda* food.] A foster parent; a fosterer. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *a.* Affording, receiving, or sharing nourishment or nurture, though not related by blood; as, *foster* parent, child, brother, nurse, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To nourish; support; rear. **2.** To cherish; sustain and promote.

Syn. Indulge, encourage, gratify, nurse. — FOSTER, CHERISH, HARBOR (in their fig. senses). FOSTER commonly implies the promotion of growth; CHERISH, fondness or indulgence; HARBOR, entertainment or lodging (esp. of evil thoughts or designs); as, courage *fosters* other virtues; the mother *cherishes* her child; he *harbors* a spirit of resentment.

fos'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Care of, or state of being, a foster child. **2.** Act of encouraging or promoting.

fos'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One that fosters.

fought (fôt), *pret. & p. p.* of FIGHT. [foughten.

fought'en (-'n). Archaic p. p. of FIGHT; also, *Scot.*, for-

foul (foul), *a.* [AS. *fúl.*] **1.** Very offensive to the senses; loathsome; hence, charged or clogged with filth; as, a *foul* sewer; *foul* air. **2.** Covered with or containing dirt, etc.; soiled; smeared. **3.** Disfigured. *Obs.* **4.** Hateful; odious. **5.** Scurrilous; obscene or profane. **6.** Unfavorable; unpropitious; stormy, as weather. **7.** Unattractive; ugly. *R.* **8.** Entangled, as a rope; — opp. to *clear.* **9.** Not conforming to the rules of a game, test, etc.; also, unfair, dishonorable. — **Syn.** See DIRTY. — *adv.* Foully. — *n.* **1.** That which is foul. **2.** A foul hit, play, or the like. See FOUL, *a.*, 9. — *v. t.* **1.** To make foul; soil. **2.** To disgrace; dishonor. **3.** To entangle, as a rope; collide with; as, one boat *fouled* another. — *v. i.* **1.** To become foul. **2.** To become entangled, as ropes; to collide, as boats. **3.** To make a foul (see FOUL, *n.*, 2).

fou-lard' (fōō-lärd'; *F.* fōō'lȧr'), *n.* [F.] A thin, soft material of silk, or silk and cotton, having a satin finish.

foul'ly (foul'lĭ), *adv.* In a foul manner.

foul'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being foul; also, that which is foul or which defiles.

fou'mart (fōō'märt), *n.* The European polecat.

found (found), *pret. & p. p.* of FIND.

found, *v. t.* [F. *fondre*, L. *fundere* to found, pour.] To melt and pour into a mold, or to form thus; to cast. — *n.* Founded (cast) metal. *Obs. Scot.*

found, *v. t.* [F. *fonder*, L. *fundare*, fr. *fundus* bottom.] **1.** To set or place, as on something solid, for support; ground; establish; fix. **2.** To take the first steps in erecting; to furnish the materials for beginning. — **Syn.** Base, institute, fix. — *v. i.* To be founded or based.

foun-da'tion (foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of founding, or establishing, fixing, etc.; state of being founded. **2.** That on which anything is founded; groundwork. **3.** A donation to support a charitable institution; endowment. **4.** An endowed institution or charity. — **Syn.** See BASE.

found'er (foun'dĕr), *n.* One who founds, or establishes.

found'er, *n.* One who founds, or casts, metals.

foun'der (foun'dĕr), *v. i.* [OF. *fondrer* to fall in.] **1.** To fall; stumble; esp., to stumble and go lame, as a horse.

2. *Naut.* To fill with water and sink, as a ship. **3.** To fail; miscarry. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause (a horse) to founder. **2.** To dismay; dumfounder.

found'ling (found'lĭng), *n.* [ME. See FIND; 1st -LING.] An infant found after its (unknown) parents have deserted it.

found'ry (foun'drĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-drĭz). **1.** Act, process, or art of casting metals; also, founders' work; castings. **2.** A building or establishment where founding is done.

fount (fount), *n.* *Print.* A font; — usual British spelling.

fount, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *fons, fontis,* fountain.] Fountain; source.

foun'tain (foun'tĭn), *n.* [F. *fontaine,* L. *fontana,* fr. *fontanus* of a spring, L. *fons, fontis,* a fountain.] **1.** A spring of water. **2.** An artificial jet of water or the structure from which it flows. **3.** A reservoir for a liquid, as ink, which can be drawn off as needed. **4.** Spring; source.

foun'tain-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A fountain, or spring, which is the source of a stream. **2.** Primary or principal source.

four (fōr; 57), *a.* [AS. *fēower.*] One more than three; twice two; — a cardinal numeral used attributively; as, the *four* corners. — *n.* **1.** The sum of four units; four units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing four units, as 4, or iv.

four'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Consisting of four things or parts; quadruple. — *adv.* In quadruple degree; four times. — *n.* An amount four times as many or as much.

Fou'ri-er-ism (fōō'rĭ-ĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* The coöperative socialistic system of F. M. Charles Fourier, who recommended the reorganization of society into small communities.

four'-in-hand', *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or drawn by, four horses controlled by one person. **2.** Designating a kind of necktie tied with a slipknot. — *n.* **1.** A four-in-hand team or vehicle. **2.** A four-in-hand necktie.

four'-o'clock', *n.* A plant with fragrant yellow, red, or white flowers which open late in the afternoon.

four'pence (fōr'pĕns; 57), *n.* The sum of four pence, or a British silver coin of this value. — **four'pen-ny**, *a. & n.*

four'score' (fōr'skōr'; 57), *a.* [*four* + *score*, n.] Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units, objects, or years.

four'some (-sŭm), *a.* Consisting of four; requiring four participants. *Scot. or Golf.*

four'square' (-skwâr'), *a. & adv.* Square; in a square form.

four'teen' (fōr'tēn'; fōr'tēn'; 57), *a.* [AS. *fēowertȳne, fēowertēne.* See FOUR, TEN.] Four and ten more. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than thirteen; also, fourteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for fourteen, as 14, or xiv.

four'teenth' (fōr'tēnth'; fōr'tēnth'; 57), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the thirteenth. **2.** Constituting one of fourteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A fourteenth part. **2.** A fourteenth unit or object.

fourth (fōrth; 57), *a.* Next in order after the third; also, forming one of four equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A fourth part. **2.** A fourth unit or object. — **fourth'ly**, *adv.*

fowl (foul), *n.*; *pl.* FOWLS, or, collectively, FOWL. [AS. *fugol.*] **1.** A bird; esp., a large or edible bird; — now chiefly in combination, as in wild *fowl*, water *fowl*, etc. **2.** When used alone, commonly, the domestic cock or hen. **3.** The meat of fowls, esp. of the domestic fowl, used as food; often, in cookery, the flesh of a mature fowl. — *v. i.* To take or kill wild fowl. — **fowl'er** (foul'ẽr), *n.*

fowling piece. A light gun, esp. for shooting birds, etc.

fox (fŏks), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Any of certain animals of the dog family, smaller than the wolves and noted for craftiness. **2.** A sly, cunning fellow. **3.** *Naut.* Rope yarn twisted and tarred, for seizings, mats, etc. **4.** A kind of sword. *Obs.*

fox'glove (fŏks'glŭv), *n.* Any of a number of herbs constituting a genus of the figwort family. The common foxglove is an ornamental European plant with dotted white or purple flowers. See DIGITALIS.

Common Foxglove.

fox'tail' (fŏks'tāl'), *n.* **1.** The tail or brush of a fox. **2.** Any of several grasses with brushlike spikes.

fox'y (fŏk'sĭ), *a.*; FOX'I-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); I-EST. **1.** Like or pert. to the fox; esp., wily; cunning. **2.** Defective as to color or quality, as from age. — **fox'i-ness**, *n.*

foy (foi), *n.* [OD.] A feast, gift, etc., given by or to one about to leave a place. *Obs. or Scot.*

‖ **foy'er'** (fwȧ'yā'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *focarium* fireplace.] A lobby, as in a theater.

fo'zy (fō'zĭ), *a.* Soft; fat and puffy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

fra'cas (frā'kȧs; *F.* frȧ'kȧ'; *the first is usual in the U. S., the second in England*), *n.* [F., crash, din, tumult, It. *fracasso*, fr. *fracassare* to shatter.] Uproar; brawl.

fract'ed (frăk'tĕd), *p. a.* [L. *fractus*, p. p.] Broken. *Obs.*

frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fractio* a breaking, fr. *frangere, fractum,* to break.] **1.** A fragment; scrap. **2.** One or more aliquot parts of a unit or integer; an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude, or for any indicated but unexecuted division.

frac'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to fractions or a fraction. **2.** Relatively small; inconsiderable.

frac'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Fractional.

frac'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; cross; ugly; unruly. — **Syn.** Peevish, waspish, irritable, perverse, pettish. — **frac'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **frac'tious-ness**, *n.*

frac'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *fractura*, fr. *frangere, fractum,* to break.] **1.** Act of breaking; state of being broken; breach. **2.** The breaking of a bone or (less often) a cartilage. **3.** That which is produced by breaking; crack. — *v. t. & i.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To break; crack.

Syn. FRACTURE, RUPTURE. FRACTURE commonly applies to hard, RUPTURE to soft, objects. *Rupture* alone is used fig.

frae (frā). Scot. var. of FRO.

frag'ile (frăj'ĭl), *a.* [L. *fragilis*, fr. *frangere* to break.] Easily broken; frail; delicate. — **Syn.** See BRITTLE. — **fra-gil'i-ty** (frȧ-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

frag'ment (frăg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere.*] A part broken off; a small detached portion. — **Syn.** See PART. — **frag-men'tal** (frăg-mĕn'tăl; frăg'mĕn-tăl), *a.*

frag'men-ta-ry (frăg'mĕn-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Composed of fragments; not complete. — **frag'men-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*

fra'grance (frā'grȧns), *n.* Quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; a pleasing odor. — **Syn.** See SMELL.

fra'grant (-grȧnt), *a.* [L. *fragrans, -antis*, p. pr. of *fragrare* to emit a fragrance.] Sweet of smell; of an agreeable perfume. — **Syn.** Odorous, odoriferous, sweet-scented, balmy, spicy, aromatic. See REDOLENT. — **fra'grant-ly**, *adv.*

frail (frāl), *n.* [OF. *frail, freel, frael.*] A rush basket; also, the quantity, as of figs or raisins, in such a basket.

frail, *a.* [OF. *frāile, frele*, fr. L. *fragilis.* See FRAGILE.] **1.** Fragile; weak. **2.** Liable to be led into sin. — **Syn.** See BRITTLE. — **frail'ly**, *adv.* — **frail'ness**, *n.*

frail'ty (-tĭ), *n.*; -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being frail; fragility; frailness. **2.** A fault or sin due to weakness. — **Syn.** Imperfection, failing.

frame (frām), *v. i.*; FRAMED (frāmd); FRAM'ING (frām'ĭng). [ME. *framen, framien*, to profit, to be of use, to fashion (in building), AS. *framian* to profit, fr. *fram, from*, forth, from.] **1.** To resort; proceed; go. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To be capable; to contrive; manage. — *v. t.* **1.** To shape or fashion; also, to fit or adjust, esp. to a specific end. **2.** To direct, as one's steps. *Obs.* **3.** To construct; make. **4.** To plan, devise, or compose. **5.** To provide with a frame, as a picture. — **Syn.** See FASHION. — *n.* **1.** Anything composed of parts fitted together; a structure; esp., the skeleton of a building, vessel, etc. **2.** The bodily structure; make or build of a person. **3.** A kind of open case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting something, as a window, picture, etc. **4.** An inclosing border. **5.** Regulated or correct form or order. *Obs. or R.* **6.** Act of framing, or devising; contrivance. *Obs.* **7.** The form in which anything is framed; shape. **8.** Particular state or disposition, as of the mind; humor; mood. — **fram'er** (frām'ẽr), *n.*

frame house. A house of which the form and support is made of framed timbers, whether filled in or sheathed.

frame'work' (frām'wûrk'), *n.* The work of framing, or the completed work; the frame, or skeleton, of anything.

fram'ing (frām'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Act, process, or style of putting together a frame, or of constructing or contriving anything. **2.** A framework, or a system of frames.

fram'pler (frăm'plẽr), *n.* A brawler. *Obs. Scot.*

fram'pold (frăm'pōld), *a.* *Obs.* **1.** Peevish; vexatious. **2.** Fiery; — said of a horse.

franc (frăngk), *n.* [F., fr. *Franc* a Frank. See FRANK.] **1.** An old French gold coin; also, an old French silver coin. **2.** A silver coin and the monetary unit of France, now worth 19.3 cents. It equals 100 centimes.

fran'chise (frăn'chīz ; -chĭz), *n.* [F., fr. *franc*, fem. *franche*, free. See FRANK.] **1.** Immunity from some burden, restriction, or the like ; an exemption ; hence, a privilege granted. **2.** A constitutional or statutory right or privilege, esp. a political one, as the right to vote. — *v. t.* ; -CHISED (-chīzd ; -chĭzd) ; -CHIS-ING. To enfranchise. *Obs.*

Fran-cis'can (frăn-sĭs'kăn), *a. R. C. Ch.* Of or pert. to the Order of St. Francis. — *n.* A monk or friar of the Order of St. Francis, a mendicant order founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi.

franc'-ti-reur' (frän'tē'rûr'), *n.* ; *pl.* FRANCS-TIREURS (frän'-tē'rûr'). [F., lit., free shooter.] *Mil.* A French partisan soldier, or one belonging to a corps of detached light troops.

fran'gi-ble (frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be broken ; fragile.

fran'gi-on (frăn'jĭ-ŭn), *n.* A gay, idle fellow. *Obs.*

frank (frăŋk), *n.* [fr. OF.] An inclosure, esp. for pigs. *Obs.*

frank, *a.* [F. *franc* free, frank, L. *Francus* a Frank, OHG. *Franko* a member of the Germanic people who founded the French monarchy.] **1.** Free, in various *Obs.* senses. **2.** Liberal; generous. *Now Rare.* **3.** Free in uttering one's real sentiments ; candid ; open.

Syn. Free, outspoken, straightforward, direct, unreserved, honest, sincere, artless, unsophisticated. — FRANK, CANDID, OPEN, PLAIN, INGENUOUS, NAÏVE agree in the idea of freedom in speech. FRANK, the most general term, implies freedom in expressing one's real sentiments ; as, a *frank* manner, reproof. CANDID implies particularly freedom from bias or partiality (cf. FAIR) ; as, a *candid* opinion, account, friend. OPEN suggests freedom from reserve or concealment ; as, an *open* avowal. PLAIN connotes freedom from disguise or affectation ; as, to be *plain* with one. INGENUOUS implies freedom of speech arising from a generous and honorable, sometimes artless or innocent, simplicity of nature ; as, an *ingenuous* confession, an *ingenuous* youth. NAÏVE adds to *ingenuous* a suggestion of something unsophisticated or unconventional ; as, a *naïve* remark, question.

frank, *v. t.* **1.** To send by public conveyance free of expense, as a letter, telegram, etc. **2.** To facilitate the passage of ; enable to pass easily. **3.** To exempt; free. — *n.* **1.** The signature, mark, or sign of a franked letter, package, etc. ; also, a letter, etc., having such an indication. **2.** Privilege of franking letters, packages, etc. — **frank'er**, *n.*

Frank, *n.* [see FRANK, *a.*] A member of the confederated German tribes who founded the Frankish Empire, which in the 9th century broke up into parts forming the foundations of the modern states of France, Germany, and Italy

frank'in-cense (frăŋk'ĭn-sĕns), *n.* [OF. *franc* free, pure + *encens* incense.] A fragrant gum resin, burned as incense.

Frank'ish, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Franks. — *n.* The language of the Franks.

frank'lin (-lĭn), *n.* [ME. *frankelein.*] Formerly, in England, a freeholder, or substantial householder ; in the 14th and 15th centuries, a middle-class landowner.

frank'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a frank manner ; freely.

frank'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being frank.

fran'tic (frăn'tĭk), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *φρενιτικός*. See FRENZY.] Frenzied; distracted. — **fran'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **fran'tic-ly** (-tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* — **fran'tic-ness**, *n.*

frap (frăp), *v. t.* ; FRAPPED (frăpt) ; FRAP'PING. [F. *frapper* to strike, bind.] *Naut.* To draw or bind tightly together.

‖ frap'pé' (frä'pā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *frapper* to strike, chill.] Iced ; frozen. — *n.* A frappé mixture or beverage.

fratch (frăch), *v. i. & n.* Dispute, quarrel. *Dial. Eng.*

fra-ter'nal (frä-tûr'năl), *a.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *fraternus*, *frater* brother.] Of, pert. to, or involving, brethren ; brotherly ; also, of or pert. to a fraternal society. — **Syn.** See BROTHERLY. — **fra-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* — **fra-ter'nal-ism** (-ĭz'm).

fra-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *fraternitas.*] **1.** State of being brothers or a brother ; state or quality of being fraternal. **2.** Body of men associated for common interest, business, or pleasure ; brotherhood.

frat'er-nize (frăt'ĕr-nīz), *v. i. & t.* ; -NIZED (-nīzd) ; -NIZ'ING. To associate, or bring into fellowship, as brothers. — **frat'er-ni-za'tion** (frăt'ĕr-nĭ-zā'shŭn ; -nĭ-), *n.* — **frat'er-niz'er**, *n.*

frat'ri-cide (frăt'rĭ-sīd ; frā'trĭ-), *n.* [L. *fratricidium* a brother's murder, *fratricida* a brother's murderer ; *frater*, *fratris*, brother + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Act of one who kills his own brother. **2.** One who kills his own brother. — **frat'ri-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

fraud (frôd), *n.* [F. *fraude*, L. *fraus*, *fraudis.*] **1.** Deceitfulness ; trickery. **2.** Artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; trick. **3.** Cheat; humbug. *Colloq.* **4.** State of being defrauded. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Deception, deceit, guile, craft; wile, sham, stratagem, imposition, cheat.

fraud'u-lence (frôd'ū-lĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being fraudulent ; deliberate deceit; trickishness.

fraud'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Fraudulence.

fraud'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *fraudulentus.*] **1.** Using fraud; deceitful. **2.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, fraud. **3.** Got or performed by artifice. — **Syn.** Guileful, crafty, wily, cunning, deceiving, cheating, treacherous, dishonest, designing. See FALLACIOUS. — **fraud'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

fraught (frôt), *n.* Freight ; load ; burden. *Obs. or Scot.* — *v. t.* To freight ; load. *Obs.* — *p. a.* Freighted; laden.

Fraun'ho-fer lines (froun'hō-fĕr). *Physics.* The lines of the spectrum ; properly, the dark lines of the solar spectrum, first accurately observed by J. von Fraunhofer.

frax'i-nel'la (frăk'sĭ-nĕl'ä), *n.* [dim. fr. L. *fraxinus* the ash tree ; alluding to its leaves.] A perennial herb, with pinnate leaves and white flowers.

fray (frā), *n.* [abbr. fr. *affray.*] A commotion ; affray ; fight. — **Syn.** See CONTEST. — *v. t.* To frighten. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To brawl ; fight ; attack. *Obs. or Archaic.*

fray, *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *fricare.*] To rub ; wear, wear off, or wear into shreds, by rubbing. — *n.* A frayed place.

fraz'zle (frăz'l), *v. t. & i.* ; -ZLED (-'ld) ; -ZLING (-lĭng). To fray ; tatter. — *n.* Act or result of frazzling ; state or quality of being frazzled. *All Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

freak (frēk), *v. t.* To variegate; streak. *R.* — *n.* Streak. *R.*

freak, *n.* **1.** A whim ; fancy ; vagary. **2.** Freakish quality or disposition ; caprice. **3.** An irregular or abnormal product of some process, or, esp., of nature ; a monstrosity. — **Syn.** Crotchet, sport. See CAPRICE.

freak'ish, *a.* **1.** Full of freaks ; capricious ; queer. **2.** Of the nature of a freak. — **freak'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

freak'y (frēk'ĭ), *a.* ; -I-ER (-I-ẽr) ; -I-EST. Freakish.

freck'le (frĕk'l), *n.* A small yellowish or brownish spot in the skin, esp. on the face, neck, or hands. — *v. t.* ; -LED (-'ld) ; -LING. To mark with or as with freckles. — *v. i.* To become marked with or as with freckles. — **freck'ly**, *a.*

free (frē), *a.* ; FRE'ER (-ẽr) ; FRE'EST. [AS. *fréo*, *fréoh*, *frī.*] **1.** Not subject to an arbitrary external power or authority ; independent ; as : **a** Not held in slavery ; having the rights of a citizen. **b** Not subject to a parent or guardian. **c** Enjoying civil and political liberty. **d** Enjoying political independence, as a nation. **2.** Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, that which is free, or independent. **3.** Not subject to some particular authority, obligation, or restriction ; exempt or released, as from a tax, duty, etc. **4.** Invested with a particular franchise or use ; — usually with *of.* **5.** Not determined by anything beyond its own nature or being ; choosing or capable of choosing for itself ; spontaneous or independent. **6.** Not held in forcible restraint. **7.** Not united or combined with anything else ; dissevered ; unattached. **8.** Not obstructed ; clear; unimpeded. **9.** Not held to strict laws of form ; allowing latitude, as of form, expression, etc. ; as, *free* verse ; a *free* translation. **10.** Devoid ; without ; void ; also, outside ; beyond ; — with *from* or *of.* **11.** Characteristic of one not under restraint ; unconstrained ; as : **a** Voluntary ; spontaneous. **b** Not close or parsimonious ; liberal ; also, not gained by importunity, as a gift. **c** Profuse; copious. **d** Unconstrained by timidity or distrust; frank ; often, bold; forward. **e** Outspoken ; hence, immoderate. **12.** Guiltless. *Obs. or R.* — **free lance**, formerly, a knight or roving soldier whose services were purchasable by any state or commander ; hence, a person who acts on his own responsibility without regard to party lines or deference to authority. — *adv.* Freely. — *v. t.* ; FREED (frēd) ; FREE'ING. To make free; set at liberty ; exempt; relieve ; disengage ; clear ; — often with *from* or *of.* — **Syn.** See RELEASE.

free'board' (frē'bōrd'; 57), *n. Naut.* A vessel's side, or the distance, between water line and gunwale.

free'boot'er (-bōōt'ẽr), *n.* [D. *vrijbuiter*, fr. *vrijbuiten* to plunder ; *vrij* free + *buit* booty.] One who goes about plundering as a pirate ; buccaneer. — **free'boot'**, *v. i.*

free'-born', *a.* Born free; not born in vassalage; also, pertaining or suitable to one born free.

freed'man (frēd'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN. A man who has been set free from slavery. — **freed'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn), *n. fem.*

free'dom (frē'dŭm), *n.* Quality or state of being free ; as : **a** Liberty; independence. **b** Exemption from necessity in choice or action. **c** Frankness ; unreservedness. **d** Improper familiarity ; undue liberty. **e** Facility. **f** Boldness of conception or performance. **g** Exemption ; immunity. **h** An exemption ; a franchise. **i** Unrestricted use.

Syn. FREEDOM, LIBERTY, INDEPENDENCE, LICENSE. *Freedom* and *liberty* are often interchanged. But FREEDOM oftener implies absence of restraint or repression; LIBERTY commonly suggests previous restraint; as, the *freedom* of the press, to set a slave at *liberty*. INDEPENDENCE is freedom from dependence or subjection; as, the Declaration of *Independence*. LICENSE is freedom regarded as permission or concession; it sometimes denotes the abuse of freedom; as, *liberty* is too often taken to mean *license*.

free′-hand′, *a.* Done by the hand without support, the guidance of instruments, measurements, or the like.

free′-hand′ed (-hăn′dĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Generous; liberal.

free′-heart′ed, *a.* Having a free heart; frank; spontaneous.

free′hold′ (frē′hōld′), *n.* *Law.* A tenure of real property by which an estate of inheritance or for life is held, or the estate itself. — **free′hold′er** (-hōl′dẽr), *n.*

free liver. One who gratifies his appetites without stint.

free′-liv′ing, *a.* Given to free gratification of the appetites.

free′ly (frē′lĭ), *adv.* In a free manner. — **Syn.** Independently, voluntarily, spontaneously, unconditionally, unobstructedly, readily; liberally, munificently, bounteously, bountifully, largely, copiously, plentifully, plenteously.

free′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who enjoys liberty, esp. civil or political liberty. **2.** A citizen.

Free′ma′son (-mā′s′n), *n.* A member of a well-known secret society (called more fully *Free and Accepted Masons*), consisting of persons united for fraternal purposes.

Free′ma′son-ry (-s′n-rĭ), *n.* **1.** The principles, institutions, or practices of Freemasons. **2.** [*l. c.*] Fig.: Natural or instinctive fellowship or sympathy.

free′ness, *n.* See -NESS.

free′-soil′, *a.* *U. S. Hist.* Pert. to or advocating the nonextension of slavery; — applied esp. [*cap.*], to a political party active during the period 1846–56. — **free′-soil′er**, *n.*

free′-spo′ken, *a.* Outspoken. — **free′-spo′ken-ness**, *n.*

free′stone′ (frē′stōn′), *n.* Any stone, esp. sandstone or limestone, that may be cut freely without splitting.

free′think′er (frē′thĭŋk′ẽr), *n.* One who forms opinions independently, esp. independently of the authority of revelation or of the church. — **Syn.** Skeptic, unbeliever. See INFIDEL. — **free′think′ing**, *n. & a.*

free thought. Thought free of traditional or external authority in matters of opinion, esp. in respect to religion.

free trade. **1.** Commerce not subjected to burdens or restrictions of any kind. **2.** Trade free from any governmental influences intended to change its natural course; also, the system, policy, or maintenance of this state of trade. Opposed to *protection*. **3.** Smuggling. *Archaic.* — **free trader**, *or* **free′trad′er** (frē′trād′ẽr), *n.*

free will. **1.** A will free from improper restraint. **2.** Power of a moral being to will or choose without restraints of physical or divinely imposed necessity.

free′will′ (frē′wĭl′), *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous.

freeze (frēz), *v. i.; pret.* FROZE (frōz); *p. p.* FRO′ZEN (frō′z′n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREEZ′ING. [AS. *frēosan.*] **1.** To become congealed by cold; harden into ice or a similar solid. **2.** To become chilled with or as with cold. **3.** To adhere, by or as by freezing. — *v. t.* **1.** To congeal; harden into ice. **2.** To chill; hence, to paralyze as with fear. **3.** To harden, damage, kill, or the like, by frost. — *n.* Act of freezing; state of being frozen. — **freezing point**, that degree of temperature at which a fluid begins to freeze; used esp. of water, of which the freezing point is at 32° F., or 0° C. — **freez′er**, *n.*

freight (frāt), *n.* [F. *fret.*] **1.** The compensation paid for the transport of goods. **2.** That with which anything is laden for or as for transportation; lading; cargo. **3. a** Freight transportation, or freight line; esp., the ordinary transportation of goods afforded by a common carrier, as distinguished from *express*. **b** A freight train.

Syn. FREIGHT, CARGO, LADING. FREIGHT is goods, orig. as carried by sea, now also as transported by land; CARGO is the freight of a ship; LADING (now chiefly poetic, or in "bill of *lading*") applies to either freight or cargo. Fig., *freight* is poetic or elevated for *load*; *cargo* is often humorous.

— *v. t.* **1.** To load with goods for transportation; in general, to load or burden. **2.** To transport by freight.

freight′age (frāt′āj), *n.* **1.** Charge for transportation. **2.** Freight; cargo. **3.** The transportation of freight.

freight′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who loads a ship. **2.** One who receives and forwards freight. **3.** One for whom freight is transported. **4.** A vessel used mainly to carry freight.

fremd, fremed (*Scot.* frĕmd; frāmd), *a.* [AS. *fremede, fremde.*] Strange; foreign; alien. *Obs. or Scot.*

French (frĕnch), *a.* [AS. *frencisc.*] Of or pert. to France or its inhabitants; like the French people.

French chalk, a soft variety of steatite used for marking on cloth, etc. — **F. horn**, a kind of metallic wind instrument. — **F. leave**, a hasty or secret departure.

French Horn.

— *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of France. **2.** The chief language of the French people, descended from Latin. — **French′man**, *n.* — **French′wom′an**, *n. fem.*

French′i-fy (frĕn′chĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. To make or become French.

French′y (-chĭ), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, the French.

fre-net′ic (frē-nĕt′ĭk; *formerly* frĕn′ē-tĭk), *a.* Also **fre-net′i-cal.** Frantic. — *n.* A frantic person. See PHRENETIC.

fren′zy (frĕn′zĭ), *n.; pl.* -ZIES (-zĭz). [OF. *frenesie*, L. *phrenesis*, fr. Gr. φρενῖτις disease of the mind, φρήν mind.] Any violent mental agitation approaching to distraction: delirious rage, excitement, or enthusiasm. — **Syn.** Madness, delirium. See MANIA. — *v. t.;* -ZIED (-zĭd); -ZY-ING. To affect with frenzy; drive to madness. — **fren′zied**, *p. a.*

fre′quence (frē′kwĕns), *n.* Frequency.

fre′quen-cy (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Fact or condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated.

fre′quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *frequens, -entis*, crowded, frequent.] **1.** Of a place, thronged. *Obs.* **2.** Often met with; happening at short intervals. **3.** Common; familiar. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Habitual; persistent; iterative.

fre-quent′ (frē-kwĕnt′), *v. t. & i.* To visit often; associate with, be in, or resort to, often or habitually. — **fre′quen-ta′tion** (frē′kwĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* — **fre-quent′er**, *n.*

Syn. FREQUENT, HAUNT. To FREQUENT is to resort to frequently or habitually; to HAUNT (often of ghosts or apparitions), to frequent continually or (esp.) pertinaciously. In present usage *frequent* is commonly restricted to places.

fre-quen′ta-tive (frē-kwĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Denoting frequent repetition of an action. — *n.* A frequentative verb.

fre′quent-ly, *adv.* At frequent or short intervals.

fres′co (frĕs′kō), *n.; pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It., fr. *fresco* fresh.] **1.** Coolness; shade. *Obs.* **2.** *Fine Arts.* Art or method of painting on plaster, esp. when not yet dried. — *v. t.* To paint in fresco, as walls. — **fres′co-er**, *n.*

fresh (frĕsh), *a.* [ME. *fresch, fersch;* the latter fr. AS. *fersc;* the former fr. OF. *fres, freis*, fem. *fresche.*] **1.** Newly produced, gathered, or made. **2.** Not salt; as, *fresh* water. **3.** Pure; refreshing; cool; brisk; as, *fresh* air. **4.** Having its original qualities unimpaired; as: **a** Not stale, sour, decayed, etc. **b** Not faded, worn, obliterated, etc. **c** Not exhausted or fatigued; vigorous; active. **5.** Refreshed; freshened. **6.** Newly met with or experienced; novel; recent; hence, additional; further. **7.** Inexperienced. **8.** Presumptuous; forward. *Slang, U. S.* — **Syn.** Sound; unfaded, ruddy, sweet, good; unpracticed, unused; lively, strong. See NEW. — *n.* **1.** A freshet. **2.** A stream, spring, or pool of fresh water. **3.** The fresh part, as of a day, a year, a life.

fresh′en (frĕsh′′n), *v. t.* **1.** To make fresh; esp., to refresh; revive. **2.** *Naut.* To relieve, as a rope, by change of place where friction wears it. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow or become fresh, brisk, or strong; as, the wind *freshens*. **2.** To become fresh in appearance; to brighten. — **fresh′en-er**, *n.*

fresh′et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [dim. fr. *fresh*, n.] **1.** A stream of fresh water. *Obs. or Poetic.* **2.** A flood of a stream.

fresh′ly, *adv.*, **fresh′ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

fresh′man (frĕsh′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A novice; esp., a student during his first year, as in a college.

fresh′-wa′ter, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living in, water not salt. **2.** Accustomed to navigate fresh waters only; unskilled as a seaman. **3.** Untrained; raw. *Obs.*

fret (frĕt), *v. t.;* FRET′TED; FRET′TING. [AS. *fretan*, for *foretan; for-* + *etan* to eat.] **1.** To eat away; gnaw; wear away; rub. **2.** To roughen; agitate; disturb. **3.** To tease; irritate; vex. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — *v. i.* **1.** To be worn away; to chafe; fray. **2.** To be agitated or in commotion. **3.** To be vexed, chafed, or irritated; to utter peevish expressions. — *n.* **1.** Act or state of erosion; a wasting away. **2.** A worn or eroded spot. **3.** Agitation of mind marked by complaint and impatience; irritation.

fret, *n.* [OF. *frete* interlaced work.] **1.** Ornamental network, esp., a kind of headdress for women. **2.** Any of the ridges, as of wire, fixed across the finger board of a guitar or

similar instrument. **3.** Fretwork. **4.** An ornamental pattern characterized by lines or bars. — *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with interlacing lines or figures; hence, to variegate; diversify. **2.** To enrich or furnish with frets.

1, 2, 3, 4 Greek Frets; 5 Japanese Fret.

fret'ful (frĕt'fo͝ol), *a.* Disposed to fret, or such as to cause fretting; peevish. — **Syn.** Irritable, waspish, captious, petulant, spleeny. See PEEVISH. — **fret'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fret'ful-ness**, *n.*

fret'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Ornamental openwork or work in relief, esp. when elaborate; hence, any intricate play of light and shade, or the like.

Frey (frā), *n. Teut. Myth.* One of the Vanir, a deity of fruitfulness, love, prosperity, and peace. See VANIR.

Frey'a (frā'ȧ), **Frey'ja** (frā'yä), *n.* [Icel. *Freyja.*] *Norse Myth.* The goddess of love and beauty, who also presides over the regions of the dead. She is one of the Vanir and daughter of Njorth and sister of Frey. She has a jewel, or necklace, Brisingamen, obtained from the dwarfs, which Loki tried to steal and Heimdall defended. See VANIR.

fri'a-ble (frī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *friabilis*, fr. *friare* to rub or crumble into small pieces.] Easily crumbled or pulverized. — **fri'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **fri'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

fri'ar (-ẽr), *n.* [OF. *frère*, L. *frater* brother.] *R. C. Ch.* A brother of a religious order, esp. a Franciscan, Augustinian, Dominican, or Carmelite. — **Syn.** See MONK.

friar bird. An Australian honey eater, having the head destitute of feathers.

friar's chicken. Chicken broth with eggs in it. *Scot.*

friar's lantern. Ignis fatuus.

fri'ar-y (frī'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like or pertaining to friars or a convent. — *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-ĭz). A convent or brotherhood of friars.

frib'ble (frĭb'l), *a.* Frivolous; trifling. — *n.* A frivolous person or thing. — *v. i.* **1.** To act frivolously. **2.** To totter; falter. *Obs.* — **frib'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

1/6
Friar Bird.

fric'an-deau', **-do'** (frĭk'ăn-dō'), *n.* [F. *fricandeau.*] A ragout or fricassee of veal.

fric'as-see' (-ȧ-sē'), *n.* [F. *fricassée*, fr. *fricasser* to fry, fricassee.] A dish of meat cut into pieces, and stewed in a gravy. — *v. t.*; -SEED'; -SEE'ING. To cook as a fricassee.

fric'a-tive (frĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [See FRICTION.] Characterized by frictional rustling of the breath in utterance; — of certain consonants, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, etc. — *n.* A fricative consonant.

fric'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *frictio*, fr. *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub.] **1.** Act of rubbing one body on another. **2.** *Mechanics.* A resistance to motion between two surfaces in contact. **3.** A clashing between two persons or parties in opinions or work. — **fric'tion-al** (frĭk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* — **fric'tion-al-ly**, *adv*

Fri'day (frī'dā), *n.* [AS. *frīgedæg*, fr. *Frīg*, name of a goddess + *dæg* day. Cf. FRIGG.] The sixth day of the week.

fried (frīd), *pret. & p. p.* of FRY.

friend (frĕnd), *n.* [AS. *fréond*, prop. p. pr. of *fréon*, *fréogan*, to love.] **1.** One attached to another by esteem and affection; an intimate. **2.** One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, kin, etc. **3.** A favorer; promoter; as, a *friend* to commerce. **4.** A kinsman; — now only in *pl.* **5.** [*cap.*] One of a religious sect popularly called *Quakers.* — *v. t.* To befriend. *Rare.* — **friend'less**, *a.* — **friend'less-ness**, *n.*

friend'ly (frĕnd'lĭ), *adv.* [AS. *fréondlīc.*] Amicably.

friend'ly, *a.* [AS. *fréondlīc.*] **1.** Amicable; kind; favorable; not hostile. **2.** Favorable; propitious. — **Syn.** See AMICABLE. — **friend'li-ness**, *n.*

friend'ship, *n.* **1.** State of being friends; friendly attachment; friendliness; amity. **2.** Kindly aid; help. *Obs.*

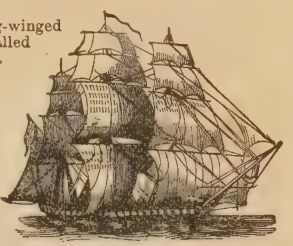
Fries'ic (frēz'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Friesland or the Frisians or their language. — *n.* The language of the Frisians, a Low German tongue.

frieze (frēz), *n.* [F. *frise.*] A kind of coarse woolen cloth, with a shaggy nap on one side.

frieze, *n.* [F. *frise.*] **1.** That part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice. See COLUMN, *Illust.* **2.** An ornamental band, as on a wall.

frig'ate (frĭg'ăt), *n.* [F. *frégate*, fr. It. *fregata.*] Originally, a light vessel propelled by sails and oars. Later, a ship-rigged war vessel intermediate between a corvette and a ship of the line.

frigate bird. A long-winged rapacious seabird called also *man-of-war bird.*


Sailing Frigate (1800-40).

Frigg (frĭg) } *n.*
Frig'ga (frĭg'gȧ) }
[Icel. *Frigg.*] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Odin, and goddess of the sky. She presides over marriage and domestic life, and has dominion in heaven, and in the abode of the dead. She was often confused with *Freya.*

fright (frīt), *n.* [AS. *fyrhto*, *fyrhtu.*] **1.** Sudden and violent fear; a sudden alarm. **2.** A thing that frightens; hence, something ugly or shocking. — **Syn.** See FEAR. — *v. t.* To alarm suddenly; terrify. — **Syn.** Affright, dismay.

fright'en (frīt'n), *v. t.* To throw into a state of alarm or fright; affright; terrify. — **fright'en-er**, *n.*

Syn. FRIGHTEN, SCARE, INTIMIDATE, COW. TO FRIGHTEN is to alarm suddenly; SCARE is more colloq., less dignified, than *frighten*, or else is felt to be archaic; to INTIMIDATE is esp. to awe or deter by a display of force; cow heightens the implication of disheartenment or broken spirit.

fright'ened (-'nd), *p. a.* Alarmed. — **Syn.** See AFRAID.

fright'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Terrifying; shocking. — **Syn.** Terrible, dreadful, alarming, terrific, awful, horrid, horrible. See FEARFUL. — **fright'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fright'ful-ness**, *n.*

frig'id (frĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *frigidus*, fr. *frigere* to be cold.] **1.** Very cold; as, a *frigid* climate. **2.** Wanting warmth, ardor, fire, vivacity, etc.; unfeeling; stiff and formal; as, a *frigid* look or manner. — **fri-gid'i-ty** (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **frig'id-ly**, *adv.* — **frig'id-ness**, *n.* — **frigid zone.** See ZONE.

frig'o-rif'ic (frĭg'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *frigorificus*; *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold + *facere* to make.] Causing cold; cooling.

fri'jol, **fri'jole** (frē'hōl; frē-hōl'), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (frē-hō'lās). [Sp. *fríjol.*] A kind of bean used in Mexico, etc.

frill (frĭl), *n.* **1.** A border or edging usually fluted or crimped. **2.** A fold of membrane or fringe of hair or feathers on an animal, as about the neck. — *v. t.* To decorate with a frill.

frill'ing, *n.* Strips with a gathered edge for frills.

fringe (frĭnj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *fimbria* fiber, fringe.] **1.** A trimming consisting of projecting ends of a fabric twisted or plaited together, or of loose threads or strips, etc. **2.** Something suggestive of a fringe; a border; margin; as, a *fringe* of houses, of hair, etc. — *v. t.*; FRINGED (frĭnjd); FRING'ING (frĭn'jĭng). To furnish with or as with a fringe; also, to serve as a fringe for. — **fring'y** (frĭn'jĭ), *a.*

fringe tree. A small tree, of the southern United States, bearing white flowers with long slender petals.

frip'per-y (frĭp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIES (-ĭz). [F. *friperie.*] **1.** Cast-off clothes, or a place for their sale. *Obs.* **2.** Secondhand finery; cheap tawdry ornament; ostentation.

fri-sette' (frĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F. *frisette* curl.] A fringe of hair or curls worn about the forehead by women.

‖ **fri'seur'** (frē'zûr'), *n.* [F.] A hairdresser.

Fri'sian (frĭzh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Friesland, the Frisians, or Friesic. — *n.* **1.** One of an ancient Teutonic tribe of Holland; also, an inhabitant of Friesland. **2.** = FRIESIC.

frisk (frĭsk), *a.* [OF. *frisque.*] Frisky. — *n.* **1.** A caracole; caper. *Obs.* **2.** A frolic; fit of wanton gayety. — *v. i.* To skip, dance, or gambol, as in frolic. — **frisk'er**, *n.*

frisk'y (frĭs'kĭ), *a.*; FRISK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Inclined to frisk; frolicsome. — **frisk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **frisk'i-ness**, *n.*

frit (frĭt), *n.* [F. *fritte*, fr. *frit* fried.] **1.** Material of which glass is made, after it is calcined, but before vitrification. **2.** *Ceramics.* **a** A partially fused composition used as a basis for glazes. **b** The composition from which soft porcelain is made. — *v. t. & i.*; FRIT'TED; FRIT'TING. To prepare by heat (materials for glass); fuse partially.

frith (frĭth), *n.* [Icel. *fjörðr.*] An estuary; firth.

frit'il-la-ry (frĭt'ĭ-lā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *fritillus* dicebox, from the checkered markings of the petals.] Any of a genus (*Fritillaria*) of liliaceous herbs bearing nodding flowers, with the corolla often curiously mottled.

frit'ter (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *friture* frying, a thing fried, *frire* to fry.] A small quantity of batter, fried in fat or in a frying pan.

frit′ter (frĭt′ẽr), *n.* A fragment; shred; trifle. — *v. t.* To cut or break into fritters; hence, to disperse; scatter; waste. — **to fritter away**, to diminish; waste piecemeal.
fri-vol′i-ty (frĭ-vŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Condition or quality of being frivolous. **2.** An act or thing that is frivolous. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.
friv′o-lous (frĭv′ō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *frivolus.*] **1.** Of little weight or importance; not worth notice. **2.** Given to trifling or levity; interested esp. in trifles. — **Syn.** Trifling, trivial, petty. — **friv′o-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **friv′o-lous-ness**, *n.*
frize (frēz), *n.* Obs. var. of FRIEZE, cloth.
friz, frizz (frĭz), *v. t. & i.;* FRIZZED (frĭzd); FRIZ′ZING. **1.** To curl closely, as hair; to crisp. **2.** To form into little burrs or tufts, as the nap of cloth. — *n.* State of being frizzed; something frizzed, as a wig or hair. — **friz′zy** (-ĭ), *a.*
friz′zle (frĭz′′l), *v. t. & i.;* -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). To cook with a sputtering or sizzling noise. Also fig.
friz′zle (frĭz′′l), *v. & n.* Friz. — **friz′zly** (frĭz′lĭ), *a.*
fro (frō), *adv.* [of Scand. origin.] From; away; back; — now only in *to and fro.* — *prep.* = FROM. *Archaic or Scot.*
frock (frŏk), *n.* [F. *froc* a monk's cowl, coat, garment, LL. *froccus.*] **1.** A monk's coarse gown, having a hood and girded by a cord. Hence, clerical office. **2. a** A tunic or mantle. **b** A smock frock. **c** A sailor's woolen jersey. **d** A frock coat. **e** A military coat like a frock coat. **3.** A gown; dress. — *v. t.* **1.** To clothe in a frock. **2.** To make a monk of.
frock coat. A body coat for men, usually double-breasted, having long skirts of an equal length before and behind.
frog (frŏg), *n.* [AS. *frogga, frocga* (in sense 1).] **1.** Any of numerous well-known web-footed tailless amphibians of aquatic habits. The young hatch out as tadpoles. **2.** The triangular elastic horny pad in the middle of the sole of the foot of the horse. **3.** *Railroads.* A device for connecting one track with another branching from or crossing it. **4.** An oblong covered cloak button fastening into a loop. **5.** The loop, as on a belt, for receiving a sword, bayonet, etc.
frol′ic (frŏl′ĭk), *a.* [D. *vroolijk.*] Full of fun or mirth; frolicsome; merry. — *n.* **1.** A prank; flight of gayety or mirth. **2.** A merrymaking. — *v. i.;* -ICKED (-ĭkt); -ICK-ING. To play wild pranks; sport; make merry. — **frol′ick-er**, *n.*
frol′ic-some (frŏl′ĭk-sŭm), *a.* Full of gayety; sportive. — **frol′ic-some-ly**, *adv.* — **frol′ic-some-ness**, *n.*
from (frŏm), *prep.* [AS. *fram, from.*] Forth out of; away from contact with or proximity to; out of (whether with an idea of motion or of origin, source, or cause); as, released *from* prison; 100 miles *from* here; three years *from* that day; to hang *from* a bough; excluded *from* the plan; to rouse *from* lethargy; a present *from* him; suffering *from* neglect.
fro′men-ty (frō′mĕn-tĭ), *n.* Var. of FRUMENTY.
frond (frŏnd), *n.* [L. *frons, frondis,* a leafy branch.] *Bot.* **a** A leaflike expansion not differentiated into stem and foliage. **b** Specif., the leaf of a fern, including both stipe and blade; — used both of foliage leaves and of sporophylls.
fron-des′cence (frŏn-dĕs′ĕns), *n.* The period or condition of developing leaves; also, foliage.
front (frŭnt), *n.* [F. *front* forehead, L. *frons, frontis.*] **1.** The forehead or brow; sometimes, the whole face. **2.** The countenance or personal bearing, as expressive of character and esp. of boldness; as, a bold *front.* **3.** A part that is foremost or that faces in a given direction; — opp. to *back* or *rear;* as: **a** *Mil.* The foremost rank; van; also, most advanced position or field of operations. **b** Any face of a building; esp., the face containing the principal entrance. **c** Land which faces or abuts on a piece of water, a river, a road, etc.; frontage. **4.** A position directly before one. **5.** The beginning; as, summer's *front.* **6.** A thing attached in front, as, a shirt *front.* — *a.* Of or pert. to the front, or forward part; foremost. — *v. t.* **1.** To oppose face to face; confront. **2.** To appear before; meet. **3.** To face toward. **4.** To adorn in front; give a front to. — *v. i.* To have or turn the face or front (in a named direction); face.
front′age (frŭn′tāj), *n.* The front part of a building or lot; extent of front, as of land along a road.
fron′tal (frŭn′tăl; frŏn′-), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *frontale* an ornament for the forehead, frontlet.] **1.** A frontlet. **2.** A decorative covering for the front of an altar. **3.** A façade. **4.** A frontal bone. — *a.* Belonging to the front part or the forehead; being in front.
front′ed (frŭn′tĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Formed with a front; drawn up in line. **2.** Having (such) a front, or brow.
fron′tier (frŏn′tẽr; frŭn′tẽr), *n.* [F. *frontière,* LL. *frontaria.* See FRONT.] **1.** That part of a country facing another country or an unsettled region; the border or extreme part of a country. **2.** A stronghold or protecting settlement on a frontier. *Obs.* — *a.* **1.** Lying on the exterior part; bordering. **2.** Of or relating to a frontier.
fron′tiers-man, *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man living on the frontier.
fron′tis-piece (frŭn′tĭs-pēs; frŏn′-), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *frontispicium* beginning, front of a church, L. *frons* front + *spicere, specere,* to view.] The part which first meets the eye; as: **a** *Arch.* The principal front of a building. **b** An illustration fronting the first page, or title-page, of a book; formerly, the first page itself.
front′less (frŭnt′lĕs), *a.* Shameless; impudent. *Now Rare.*
front′let (-lĕt), *n.* [OF. *frontelet.*] A band for the forehead.
frore (frōr), *p. a.* [AS. *froren.*] Frozen; frosty. *Archaic.*
frost (frŏst; 62), *n.* [AS., fr. *fréosan* to freeze.] **1.** Act or process of freezing. **2.** Temperature which occasions freezing; freezing weather. **3.** Frozen dew; — called also *hoarfrost* or *white frost.* **4.** Coldness of temperament; severity. — *v. t.* **1.** To injure by frost; freeze. **2.** To cover with hoarfrost; produce a frostlike surface on.
frost′bite′ (-bīt′), *v. t.* To blight or nip with frost. — *n.* The freezing, or effect of a freezing, of some part of the body.
frost′ed (frŏs′tĕd; 24), *p. a.* Covered with or as with hoarfrost; ornamented with frosting; also, frostbitten.
frost′fish′ (frŏst′fĭsh′), *n.* The tomcod, abundant on the New England coast in early winter.
frost′i-ly (frŏs′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a frosty manner.
frost′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being frosty.
frost′ing, *n.* **1.** A composition of sugar, as with beaten egg, used to cover or ornament cake, pudding, etc. **2.** A lusterless finish of metal or glass; mat.
frost′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Delicate figurework formed by frost, esp. on glass; also, an imitation of this, as on silver.
frost′y (frŏs′tĭ), *a.;* FROST′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Attended with, or producing, frost; freezing. **2.** Covered with frost. **3.** Without warmth of feeling. **4.** Hoary; gray; hence, belonging to, or characteristic of, old age.
froth (frŏth; 62), *n.* **1.** Bubbles collected on liquids from fermentation, agitation, etc.; spume; foam; esp., a spume of saliva from disease or excitement. **2.** Something light or unsubstantial, as words without thought. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to foam. **2.** To eject as froth. **3.** To cover with froth. — *v. i.* To throw up or throw out froth; foam.
froth′y (-ĭ), *a.;* FROTH′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Full of or consisting of froth; foamy. **2.** Of the nature of froth; light; unsubstantial. — **froth′i-ly**, *adv.* — **froth′i-ness**, *n.*
‖ **frou′frou′** (frōō′frōō′), *n.* [F.] A rustling, esp. of a dress.
frounce (frouns), *v. t. & i.;* FROUNCED (frounst); FROUNC′ING. [OF. *froncier.*] To gather into folds; curl; frizzle, as hair.
frou′zy. Var. of FROWZY.
frow (frou), *n.* [D. *vrouw.*] A Dutch or German woman; [hence, a woman; wife.
fro′ward (frō′wẽrd), *a.* [*fro* + *-ward.*] **1.** Perverse; obstinately willful. **2.** Adverse. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Untoward, ungovernable, refractory, obstinate; petulant, cross, peevish. See WAYWARD. — **fro′ward-ly**, *adv.* — **fro′ward-ness**, *n.*
frown (froun), *v. i.* [ME. *frounen.*] **1.** To contract the brow, as in displeasure or sternness; scowl. **2.** To look with disfavor or threateningly; lower.

Syn. FROWN, SCOWL, LOWER. FROWN commonly implies disapprobation, severity, or anger; SCOWL, ill humor, sullenness, or discontent; LOWER, menace or gloom.

— *v. t.* To affect, express, or drive, by a frown; as, he was *frowned* down. — *n.* **1.** A wrinkling of the brow, as in anger; a sour or stern look; scowl. **2.** Any expression of displeasure. — **frown′er**, *n.* — **frown′ing-ly**, *adv.*
frow′zy, frou′zy (frou′zĭ), *a.;* -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); -ZI-EST. Offensive to the smell or sight; musty; slovenly; unkempt. — **Syn.** See SLOVENLY.
froze, *pret.* of FREEZE.
fro′zen (frō′z'n), *p. a.* Congealed with, or subject to, long [and severe cold.
fruc-tif′er-ous (frŭk-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *fructifer; fructus* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.
fruc′ti-fi-ca′tion (frŭk′tĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Action of producing or bearing fruit; a fruiting. **2.** *Bot.* A fruit.
fruc′ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [fr. F., fr L. *fructificare; fructus* fruit + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To bear fruit. — *v. t.* To make fruitful; fertilize.
fru′gal (frōō′găl), *a.* [L. *frugalis,* fr. *frugi* for fruit; hence, fit for food, useful, fit, temperate.] **1.** Economical in the use of resources; saving; sparing. **2.** Got by, or appropriate to, economy. — **fru′gal-ly**, *adv.* — **fru′gal-ness**, *n.*
Syn. Saving, provident, careful. — FRUGAL, THRIFTY, CHARY,

SPARING, ECONOMICAL. FRUGAL is opposed to wasteful, luxurious, or lavish; THRIFTY implies industry, good management, and prosperity; as, though affluent he is *frugal*; he has a *thrifty* habit of saving. CHARY implies a cautious, discriminating, sometimes unwilling attitude; SPARING connotes abstention or restraint; as, he is *chary* of recommending others; a sententious man is *sparing* of words. ECONOMICAL (opposed to *extravagant*) implies esp. the use of money or resources to the best advantage.

fru-gal'i-ty (frōō-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being frugal; thrift. — **Syn.** Economy, thrift.

fru-giv'o-rous (frōō-jĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *fruz, frugis*, fruit + *vorare* to devour.] Feeding on fruit.

fruit (frōōt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *fructus* enjoyment, product, fruit, fr. *frui*, p. p. *fructus*, to enjoy.] **1.** Any product of plant growth useful to man or animals, as grain, vegetables, cotton, flax, etc.; — commonly in the *pl.* **2.** The edible product of a perennial or woody plant, consisting of the ripened seeds and adjacent or surrounding tissues, or of the latter alone. In popular use there is no exact distinction between a *fruit* and a *vegetable*, except where the latter consists of the stem, leaves, or root of the plant. **3.** *Bot.* In general, any product of fertilization with its modified envelopes or appendages; esp., the ripened ovary of a seed plant and its contents, as the pod of a pea, a nut, grain, berry, etc. **4.** Offspring. *Archaic.* **5.** Effect; consequence; product; advantage; profit. — *v. t. & i.* To bear or cause to bear fruit; develop fruit on.

fruit'age (frōōt'ăj), *n.* **1.** Fruit collectively. **2.** The state or process of bearing fruit. **3.** Product of any action.

fruit'er-er, *n.*; **-er-ess**, *n. fem.* One who deals in fruit.

fruit'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; bearing results; prolific. — **Syn.** See FERTILE. — **fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fruit'ful-ness**, *n.*

fru-i'tion (frōō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *fruitio* enjoyment, fr. L. *frui*, p. p. *fruitus*, to use or enjoy.] Use or possession of anything; pleasure from possession or use.

fruit'less, *a.* **1.** Lacking or not bearing fruit; barren. **2.** Vain; idle; unprofitable. — **Syn.** Abortive, profitless. See USELESS. — **fruit'less-ly**, *adv.* — **fruit'less-ness**, *n.*

fruit'y (frōōt'ĭ), *a.*; FRUIT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); FRUIT'I-EST. Having the odor, taste, or appearance of fruit

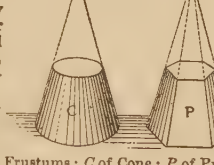
fru'men-ty (frōō'mĕn-tĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *frumentum* grain.] Hulled wheat boiled in milk, with sugar, plums, etc.

frump (frŭmp), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Sulky actions; sulks. *Now Dial.* **2.** A cross, old-fashioned person, esp. an old woman; a dowdy. *Colloq.* — **frump'ish**, *a.* — **frump'y** (frŭm'pĭ), *a.*

frus'trate (frŭs'trāt), *a.* [L. *frustratus*, p. p. of *frustrare* to deceive, frustrate, *frustra* in vain.] Frustrated. — *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING. **1.** To prevent from attaining a purpose; balk. **2.** To bring to naught; defeat; nullify. **Syn.** Check, disappoint, cross, hinder, checkmate. — FRUSTRATE, THWART, FOIL, BAFFLE, BALK, CIRCUMVENT, OUTWIT. To FRUSTRATE is to render vain or ineffectual; to THWART is to frustrate, esp. by crossing or running counter to; FOIL commonly implies repulse or discomfiture. To BAFFLE is to frustrate, esp. by confusing or puzzling; to BALK, by interposing obstacles or hindrances. CIRCUMVENT implies stratagem, OUTWIT, craft or cunning.

frus-tra'tion (frŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* A frustrating; defeat.

frus'tum (frŭs'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tă). [L., piece, bit.] *Geom.* The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; or the part of any solid (cone, pyramid, etc.), between any two cutting planes.



Frustums: *C* of Cone; *P* of Pyramid.

fru-tes'cent (frōō-tĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *frutex, fruticis*, shrub, bush.] Shrubby. — **fru-tes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

fru'ti-cose (frōō'tĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *fruticosus*, fr. *frutex, fruticis*, shrub.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a shrub.

fru'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* To notify; — used as a comic blunder by Shakespeare.

fry (frī), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** Offspring; seed. *Obs.* **2.** The young of fishes (used chiefly collectively) or, occasionally, the young of other animals, or of man. **3.** Very small adult fishes, esp. in schools. **4.** A swarm or brood of young; a crowd of small creatures, persons, or things.

fry, *v. t.*; FRIED (frīd); FRY'ING. [F. *frire*, fr. L. *frigere* to roast, parch, fry.] To cook in a pan with fat over a fire; cook in boiling fat; — disting. from *broil*. — *v. i.* **1.** To undergo the process of frying. **2.** To burn with passion.

fry (frī), *n.*; *pl.* FRIES (friz). A dish of anything fried.

fub (fŭb), *v. t.*; FUBBED (fŭbd); -BING. **1.** To trick; cheat. **2.** To put off deceitfully. *Archaic.*

fuch'si-a (fū'shĭ-ă; fū'shă; *as a Latin genus name*, fōōk'sĭ-ă), *n.*; *E. pl.* -SIAS (fū'shăz). [after Leonhard *Fuchs*, German botanist.] Any plant of a large genus (*Fuchsia*) of the evening primrose family, having handsome nodding flowers, usually red or pink.

Fuchsia.

fu'coid (fū'koid), *a.* [*fucus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pert. to or resembling seaweeds, esp. of the family containing the rockweeds and gulfweed. — *n.* A fucoid seaweed.

fu'cus (fū'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FUCI (-sī). [L., archil, used as a red dye.] **1.** A paint; dye; also, false show. *Obs.* **2.** Any of a certain genus (*Fucus*) of olive-green or brown algæ; a rockweed.

fud'dle (fŭd'l), *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING. To make foolish, as with drink; muddle. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To tipple. *Colloq.*

fudge (fŭj), *n.* **1.** A made-up story; nonsense; bosh; — often an exclamation of contempt. **2.** A kind of soft candy.

fudge, *v. t.*; FUDGED (fŭjd); FUDG'ING. To devise; concoct.

fu'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *focus* fireplace, in LL., fire.] Anything that feeds fire; hence, that which increases passion or the like.

fu-ga'cious (fū-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *fugax, fugacis*, fr. *fugere* to flee.] **1.** Flying, or disposed to fly; lasting but a short time; fleeting. **2.** *Bot.* Falling soon after full bloom.

fu-gac'i-ty (-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being fugacious.

fu'gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *fugitivus*, fr. *fugere* to flee.] **1.** Fleeing, as from danger. **2.** Not fixed; not durable; evanescent; liable to fade; as, *fugitive* colors. **3.** Dealing with topics of temporary interest; occasional; as, *fugitive* verse. — **Syn.** Fleeting, unstable, uncertain, volatile, fugacious. See TRANSIENT. — *n.* **1.** One who flees from pursuit, danger, service, etc. **2.** **a** A deserter. *Obs.* **b** A refugee. — **fu'gi-tive-ness**, *n.*

fu'gle-man (fū'g'l-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [G. *flügelmann* file leader.] A well drilled soldier placed in front of a company, as a guide for the others in their exercises.

fugue (fūg), *n.* [F., fr. It. *fuga*, fr. L. *fuga* a fleeing, flight.] A musical composition in several parts, simultaneous and harmonizing but independent in melody.

-ful (-fo͝ol). [see FULL, *a.*] **1.** A suffix forming adjectives, and denoting *full of, abounding in, characterized by*, also *able to* or *tending to*. **2.** A suffix forming nouns, and denoting *quantity that would fill*; as, *cupful*.

ful'crum (fo͝ol'krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CRUMS (-krŭmz), L. -CRA (-kră). [L., bedpost, fr. *fulcire* to prop.] **1.** A prop. **2.** The support, as a wedge, about which a lever turns.

ful-fill', ful-fil' (fo͝ol-fĭl'), *v. t.*; -FILLED' (-fĭld'); -FILL'ING. [AS. *fulfyllan*.] To accomplish or carry out, as a promise; satisfy, as a desire; perform; bring to pass, as a reprieve. — **ful-fill'er**, *n.* — **ful-fill'ment, ful-fil'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ful'gent (fo͝ol'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *fulgens, -entis*, p. pr.] Shining brightly; resplendent. — **ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

ful'ham (fo͝ol'ăm), *n.* A loaded die. *Slang.*

fu-lig'i-nous (fū-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *fuliginosus*, fr. *fuligo* soot.] Smoky or sooty. — **fu-lig'i-nous-ly**, *adv.*

full (fo͝ol), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *fullo* a fuller.] To thicken by moistening, heating, and pressing, as cloth; scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

full, *a.* [AS. *ful.*] **1.** Filled; abundantly supplied. **2.** Satisfied in appetite; sated; also, serving to satisfy; as, a *full* meal. **3.** Absorbed in any matter and excited by it; as, to be *full* of a plan. **4.** Occupying completely the space or accommodation; as, a *full* audience; a *full* cargo. **5.** Complete; entire; of maximum quality, force, development, etc.; as, a *full* jury; *full* weight; the *full* moon; in *full* retreat, etc. **6.** Rounded or plump. **7.** **a** Of sounds, having volume or depth. **b** Of colors, pure. **c** Of wines, etc., having good body. **8.** Plenteous; copious; as, *full* notes. **9.** Having the mind filled with information. **10.** Having so much material that it hangs in folds.

Syn. FULL, REPLETE. REPLETE *(with)*, the more bookish term, as compared with FULL *(of)*, heightens the implication of abundant supply, or of being fraught with something; as, *full* of ambition; *replete* with anecdote.

full blood. **a** Unmixed descent; as, a negro of *full blood*.

b Relationship through both parents. — **full dress**, the style of dress prescribed for occasions of ceremony; esp., the customary formal dress for evening.

full (fo͝ol), *n.* Complete measure; highest state or degree. — *adv.* **1.** Quite; entirely. **2.** To the utmost; — chiefly in combination; as, *full*-blown. — *v. t.* To make full, as a sleeve.

ful'lam (fo͝ol'ăm). Obs. var. of FULHAM.

full'er (fo͝ol'ẽr), *n.* [from FULL to make full.] A set hammer for grooving and spreading iron.

full'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.

full'er's earth (-ẽrz). A soft earthy substance, resembling clay, used in cleansing cloth and wool of grease.

full'ness, *n.* State or quality of being full.

ful'ly (fo͝ol'ĭ; -lĭ), *adv.* In a full manner or degree; completely. — **Syn.** Entirely; maturely; plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, amply, sufficiently.

Fulmar.

ful'mar (fo͝ol'mär), *n.* An Arctic sea bird of the petrel family.

ful'mi-nate (fo͝ol'mĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *fulminatus*, p. p. of *fulminare* to lighten, strike with lightning, *fulmen* thunderbolt, *fulgere* to shine.] **1.** To thunder and lighten. *Rare.* **2.** To detonate; explode violently. **3.** To issue (decrees, etc.) authoritatively; thunder forth (menaces). — *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt of fulminic acid. **2.** A fulminating powder. — **fulminating powder,** any violently explosive powder, esp. a fulminate.

ful'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fulminating. **2.** That which is fulminated, or thundered forth.

ful'mine (fo͝ol'mĭn), *v. i. & t.* To fulminate.

ful-min'ic (fo͝ol-mĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid the salts of which explode violently on percussion.

ful'some (fo͝ol'sŭm), *a.* **1.** Offensive; repulsive; esp., offensive from excess of display or from insincerity. **2.** Lustful; obscene. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See SUAVE. — **ful'some-ly,** *adv.* — **ful'some-ness,** *n.*

ful'vous (fo͝ol'vŭs), *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Tawny; dull yellow.

fu'ma-role (fū'mȧ-rōl), *n.* [fr. It., fr. *fumo* smoke, L. *fumus.*] A hole or spot, as in a volcanic region, emitting fumes.

fum'ble (fŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To feel or grope about clumsily; seek awkwardly. **2.** To mumble. — *v. t.* **1.** To handle or manage awkwardly. **2.** To mumble. — *n.* Act of fumbling. — **fum'bler** (-blẽr), *n.*

fume (fūm), *n.* [L. *fumus.*] **1.** Aromatic smoke, as of incense. **2.** A vaporous or odorous exhalation, esp. if offensive; reek. **3.** Anything unsubstantial or airy; idle conceit. — *v. i.*; FUMED (fūmd); FUM'ING (fūm'ĭng). **1.** To smoke; throw off fumes; rise up, as vapor. **2.** To show anger or irritation. — *v. t.* **1.** To fill or treat with fumes. **2.** To burn incense in or to. **3.** To throw off as in vapor.

fu'mi-gate (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *fumigatus*, p. p. of *fumigare*, fr. *fumus* smoke.] **1.** To apply smoke or vapor to, esp. for disinfecting. **2.** To perfume. — **fu'mi-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **fu'mi-ga'tor,** *n.*

fu'mi-to-ry (fū'mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *fumeterre*; L. *fumus* smoke + *terra* earth.] Any of various erect or climbing herbs with small irregular flowers.

fum'y (fŭm'ĭ), *a.* Producing fumes; vaporous.

fun (fŭn), *n.* Sport; playful action or speech.

func'tion (fŭnk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *functio*, fr. *fungi* to perform.] **1.** The proper action of anything; office; duty. **2.** A religious, public, or social ceremony or gathering, esp. if elaborate or formal. **3.** *Math.* A magnitude so related to another magnitude that to values of the latter there correspond values of the former; as, x is a function of x^2. — *v. i.* To fulfill a function; act; operate. — **func'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

func'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One charged with the performance of a function.

fund (fŭnd), *n.* [F. *fond* bottom, foundation, *fonds* fund, fr. L. *fundus* bottom.] **1.** Bottom; foundation. *Obs.* **2.** An accumulation or deposit of resources; stock; supply. **3.** A sum of money, esp. one the principal or interest of which is appropriated to a specific object; *pl.*, pecuniary resources. **4.** *pl.* With *the:* The stock of a national debt; public securities. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide a fund to pay interest or principal of. **2.** To convert into a more or less permanent debt at interest. **3.** To place in a fund; accumulate.

fun'da-ment (fŭn'dȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *fundamentum* foundation, *fundus* bottom.] The buttocks; anus.

fun'da-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the foundation or basis; essential; elementary; primary; basal. — *n.* A principle, rule, law, or article which serves as the groundwork of a system. — **fun'da-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

fun'dus (fŭn'dŭs), *n.* [L., bottom.] The bottom or base of (or part opposite the aperture of) the internal surface of a hollow bodily organ, as of the bladder or the eye.

fu'ner-al (fū'nẽr-ăl), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *funus, funeris*, funeral.] **1.** The rites used in the disposition, as by interment, of a dead human body; obsequies; burial. **2.** A procession attending the burial of the dead. — *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a funeral; used at the burial of the dead.

fu-ne're-al (fū-nē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *funereus.*] Appropriate to a funeral; sad and solemn. — **fu-ne're-al-ly,** *adv.*

fun'gi (fŭn'jī), *n.*, *L. pl.* of FUNGUS.

fun'gous (fŭn'gŭs), *a.* [L. *fungosus.*] Pertaining or relating to, or resembling, a fungus, its texture, or its growth.

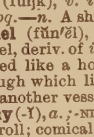
fun'gus (-gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GI (fŭn'jī), E. -GUSES (fŭn'gŭs-ĕz; 24). [L., a mushroom.] **1.** Any of a group of plants comprising the molds, mildews, rusts, smuts, mushrooms, etc. **2.** *Med.* A morbid spongy growth, esp. of granulations.

fu'ni-cle (fū'nĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *funiculus*, fr. *funis* cord.] **1.** A small cord. **2.** *Bot.* The stalk of an ovule or seed.

fu-nic'u-lar (fū-nĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or pert. to, a funicle. **2.** Pert. to, or dependent on, the tension of a cord.

funk (fŭnk), *v. i.* To shrink back through fear; flinch. *Colloq.* — *n.* A shrinking back through fear; panic. *Colloq.*

fun'nel (fŭn'ĕl), *n.* [fr. L. *fundibulum, infundibulum*, funnel, deriv. of *in* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** A vessel shaped like a hollow cone, tapering into a tube, through which liquids, powders, etc., may be run into another vessel. **2.** A flue; a smokestack.



Common Funnel.

fun'ny (-ĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -NI-EST. [from FUN.] **1.** Droll; comical; laughable. **2.** Strange; queer; odd. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See LAUGHABLE. — **funny bone.** See CRAZY BONE. — **fun'ni-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

fur (fûr), *v. t.*; FURRED (fûrd); FUR'RING. [OF. *forrer*, fr. *fuerre, forre*, sheath, case.] **1.** To line, face, cover, or clothe with fur. **2.** *Arch.* To apply furring to. — *n.* **1.** A piece of the dressed pelt of any of certain animals worn as a trimming or lining to a garment; hence, such a dressed pelt or pelts. **2.** An article of clothing made of, or trimmed or lined with, fur; as, a set of *furs.* **3.** The hairy coat of a mammal, when fine, soft, and thick. **4.** *pl.* Skins of animals with the fur; peltry. **5.** Any coating suggesting fur.

fur'be-low (fûr'bĕ-lō), *n.* A plaited or gathered flounce on a woman's garment; hence, any showy or fussy trimming. — *v. t.* To ornament, as with a furbelow.

fur'bish (-bĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. OHG. *furban* to clean.] To scour to brightness; burnish. — **Syn.** See POLISH.

fur'cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *furca* fork.] Forked; branching. — (-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING. To branch like a fork. — **fur-ca'tion** (fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.*

fur'cu-lum (fûr'kū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [dim. of L. *furca* a fork.] *Anat.* A forked part; esp., the wishbone.

fur'fur (fûr'fûr), *n.* [L.] Scurf; dandruff.

fur'fu-ra'ceous (-fū-rā'shŭs), *a.* Of or like bran; scurfy.

fur'i-ous (fū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *furiosus*, fr. *furia* rage, fury.] **1.** Full of, or transported with, passion or fury; frantic; raging. **2.** Moving with violence or impetuosity; rushing; violent. — **Syn.** Vehement, fierce, turbulent, angry, mad, frenzied. — **fu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **fu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

furl (fûrl), *v. t.* [fr. *furdle*, fr. *fardel* bundle.] To draw up into close compass; to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to a spar.

fur'long (fûr'lŏng; 62), *n.* [AS. *furlang, furlung;* prop., *furh* furrow + *lang* long.] A measure of length, now legally ⅛ of a mile; that is, 40 rods or 220 yards (201.16 meters).

fur'lough (-lō), *n.* Leave of absence, esp. to a soldier. — *v. t.* To grant a furlough to.

fur'nace (-nās), *n.* [fr. OF. & F., fr. L. *fornax.*] An apparatus or structure in which heat is produced for reducing ores, warming a house, baking pottery, etc.

fur'nish (-nĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. OHG. *frumjan* to further, execute, do.] **1.** To provide for; equip; fit out or fit up. **2.** To provide; supply; give; afford. — **fur'nish-er,** *n.*

Syn. FURNISH, EQUIP, APPOINT. To FURNISH is to provide with whatever is necessary, esp. for use; to EQUIP is to furnish with appliances or instruments esp. for action; APPOINT (now bookish) suggests complete or elegant equipment; as, to *furnish* a house, *equip* an expedition.

fur'nish-ings, *n. pl.* Furniture, fixtures, apparatus, etc.
fur'ni-ture (fûr'nĭ-tŭr), *n.* [F. *fourniture.*] **1.** Act of furnishing; state of being furnished. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** That with which anything is furnished; supplies; outfit; equipment. **3.** The necessary appendages to anything, as to a machine, ship, etc. **4.** Household furnishings.
fu'ror (fū'rôr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Fury; frenzy; also, madness. **2.** A prevalent and excited admiration; "rage;" craze.
fur'ri-er (fŭr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A dealer in furs.
fur'ri-er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). **1.** Furs, in general. **2.** The business of a furrier; trade in furs.
fur'ring (fûr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Fur trimmings or lining. **2.** *Arch.* **a** The application of thin strips, as of wood to a surface to level it, as for lathing, plastering, etc., or to make an air space, etc. **b** The material so applied.
fur'row (fŭr'ō), *n.* [AS. *furh.*] **1.** A trench made by or as by a plow. **2.** Plowed land; field. *Poetic.* **3.** Any narrow channel, or groove; a wrinkle. — *v. t.* To cut a furrow in; to plow. — *v. i.* To make furrows; to plow.
fur'row weed. A weed growing on plowed land.
fur'row-y, *a.* Furrowed. *Rare.*
fur'ry (fŭr'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Covered with fur; dressed in fur; furred. **2.** Consisting of or resembling fur.
fur'ther (fûr'thẽr), *a. compar.; positive wanting; superl.* FUR'THEST. [a comparative from *fore;* AS. *furðra.*] **1.** More remote; farther. **2.** Beyond; additional. — *adv.* **1.** To or at a greater distance; to a greater extent or degree. **2.** In addition; furthermore. — *v. t.* To promote; forward.

☞ *Further* usually refers to time, quantity, or degree; *farther*, to space. They are not always differentiated.

fur'ther-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of furthering, or helping forward; promotion; advancement; progress.
fur'ther-more' (-mōr'), *adv. & conj.* Moreover; besides.
fur'ther-most (-mōst), *a.* Most remote; furthest.
fur'thest (-thĕst), *a. & adv. superl.* [formed as a superlative, under influence of *further.*] Most remote; farthest.
fur'tive (fûr'tĭv), *a.* [L. *furtivus*, fr. *furtum* theft, *fur* thief.] Done by stealth; hence, sly; secret; stealthy. — **Syn.** See STEALTHY. — **fur'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **fur'tive-ness**, *n.*
fu'run-cle (fū'rŭŋ-k'l), *n.* [L. *furunculus* a petty thief, a boil.] A boil. — **fu-run'cu-lar** (fū-rŭŋ'kū-lär), *a.*
fu'ry (fū'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *furia*, fr. *furere* to rage.] **1.** Violent anger; rage. **2.** Fierceness; violence. **3.** Overmastering agitation or enthusiasm; frenzy. **4.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* One of the Erinyes; hence, any avenging spirit. **5.** A turbulent person, esp. a woman; virago. — **Syn.** Indignation, wrath, ire. See ANGER.
furze (fûrz), *n.* [AS. *fyrs.*] A spiny evergreen shrub, with yellow flowers, common in Europe; — called also *gorse* and *whin.* — **furz'y** (fûr'zĭ), *a.*

Furze. Flowering Twig, much reduced.

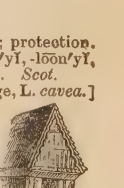
fus'cous (fŭs'kŭs), *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Brown or grayish black; darkish.
fuse (fūz), *v. t. & i.;* FUSED (fūzd); FUS'ING (fūz'ĭng). [L. *fusus*, p. p. of *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To liquefy by heat; melt. **2.** To unite or blend, as if melted together.
fuse, fuze (fūz), *n.* **1.** A tube, cord, or the like, filled or impregnated with a combustible matter, for igniting an explosive. **2.** A strip or piece of fusible metal inserted in an electric circuit. When the current increases beyond safety, the metal melts, thus interrupting the circuit.
fu-see', fu-zee' (fū-zē'), *n.* [F. *fusée* a spindle of tow, fusee, fr. LL., fr. L. *fusus* spindle.] A kind of friction match with a bulbous head, not easily blown out when ignited.
fu'sel oil. [G. *fusel* bad liquor.] An acrid, oily liquid, often occurring in alcoholic liquors.
fu'si-ble (fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being melted. — **fu'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
fu'si-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle + *-form.*] Spindle-shaped; tapering at each end.
fu'sil (fū'zĭl), *n.* [F. *fusil*, OF. also *foisil, fuisil*, steel for striking fire, L. *focus* hearth, in LL. fire.] A light flintlock musket. *Obs. or Hist.*
fu'sil, fu'sile (fū'zĭl), *a.* [L. *fusilis* molten, fluid, *fundere, fusum*, to pour.] **1.** Fusible. *Rare.* **2.** Made liquid by heat. **3.** Cast; founded. *Obs.*
fu'sil-eer' } (-zĭ-lēr'), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a soldier
fu'sil-ier' } armed with a fusil. Hence: **2.** *pl.* A title now borne by some British regiments.
fu'sil-lade' (-lād'), *n.* [F. See FUSIL, *n.*] A simultaneous or rapidly repeated discharge of firearms. — *v. t.;* -LAD'ED (-lād'ĕd); -LAD'ING. To shoot down or attack by a fusillade.

Fusiform Root of Radish.

fu'sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *fusio*, fr. *fundere, fusum*, to pour, melt.] **1.** A melting. **2.** State of fluidity or flowing from heat. **3.** Union or blending of things melted, or as if melted, together.
fuss (fŭs), *n.* **1.** A tumult; unnecessary ado. **2.** A fussy person. — **Syn.** See STIR. — *v. i.* To be overbusy about trifles.
fuss'y (fŭs'ĭ), *a.;* FUSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Disposed to fuss; overnice; fidgety. **2.** Showing much detail or nicety.
fust (fŭst), *v. i.* To become or smell moldy. *Obs. or Scot.*
fus'tian (fŭs'chăn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *Fustāt*, a suburb of Cairo, where it was made.] **1.** Formerly, a cotton-and-linen cloth; now, a kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, as corduroy, velveteen, etc. **2.** Inflated style of discourse or writing; bombast; claptrap. — *a.* **1.** Made of fustian. **2.** Pompous; bombastic. **3.** Worthless.
fus'tic (-tĭk), *n.* [F. *fustoc.*] **1.** The wood of a tree of Mexico and the West Indies, yielding a light yellow dye; also, the tree itself. **2.** Any of several other dyewoods.
fust'y (fŭs'tĭ), *a.;* FUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. [OF. *fus*, cask, wood, fr. L. *fustis* stick.] **1.** Moldy; musty. **2.** Old-fashioned; obstinately fogyish. — **fust'i-ness**, *n.*
fu'tile (fū'tĭl; *or, chiefly British,* fū'tīl), *a.* [L. *fu(t)tilis*, that easily pours out, vain, worthless.] **1.** Of no importance; vain; ineffectual. **2.** Trifling; frivolous. — **Syn.** See VAIN. — **fu'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **fu-til'i-ty** (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
fut'tock (fŭt'ŭk), *n.* [Prob. for *foothook.*] *Naut.* One of the crooked timbers scarfed together to form a rib.
futtock shroud. One of the short, usually iron, shrouds connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast.
fu'ture (fū'tŭr), *a.* [F. *futur*, L. *futurus*, used as fut. p. of *esse* to be.] **1.** That is to be or come. **2.** Expressing futurity; as, the *future* tense. — *n.* **1.** Time to come. **2.** Future state or life. **3.** *Gram.* The future tense, or a verb in it. **4.** *pl.* Things bought and sold for future delivery.
fu-tu'ri-ty (fū-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being yet to come; future state. **2.** Future time; time to come; posterity. **3.** An event to come.
fuze, *n.*, **fu-zee'**, *n.* Vars. of FUSE, FUSEE.
fuzz (fŭz), *n.* Fine, light particles or fibers; loose volatile matter. — **fuzz'y** (fŭz'ĭ), *a.;* FUZZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST.
-fy (-fĭ). [through F. verbs in *-fier*, L. *-ficare*, akin to *facere* to do, make.] A suffix meaning *to make, form into,* etc.
fy, fye (fī). Obs. vars. of FIE.
fyl'fot (fĭl'fŏt), *n.* The swastika.

G

G (jē); *pl.* **G's, GS, GEES** (jēz). The 7th letter of the English, as of the Latin, alphabet.
gab (găb; gäb), *n.* The mouth. *Scot.*
gab (găb), *n. & v.* Prate; chatter. *Colloq.*
gab'bard (găb'ärd), **gab'bart** (-ärt), *n.* [F. *gabare, gabarot.*] A lighter, barge, or similar vessel. *Scot.*
gab'ble (găb''l), *v. i. & t.;* -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). [freq. of *gab* to prate.] **1.** To chatter; jabber. **2.** To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly, as geese. — *n.* Act of gabbling, or the sound so made. — **gab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*
gab'er-dine', gab'ar-dine' (găb'ẽr-dēn'; găb'ẽr-dēn), *n.* [fr. Sp.] **1.** A coarse loose frock or coat, chiefly in medieval costume, as of the Jews. **2.** Covering; protection.
gab'er-lun'zie (găb'ẽr-lŭn'zĭ; *Scot.* gäb'ẽr-lün'yĭ, -lōōn'yĭ, -lōōn'ĭ), *n.* A wandering beggar; mendicant. *Scot.*
ga'bi-on (gā'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *gabbia* cage, L. *cavea.*] A hollow cylinder to be filled with earth and used in building fieldworks, in mining, etc.
ga'ble (gā'b'l), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A vertical triangular portion of the end of a building, from the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof.
gable roof. A roof forming a gable at each end.


Gable.

Ga'bri-el (gā'brĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Gabrīēl.*] *Bib.* An angel of comfort and sympathy to man

(*Dan.* viii. ix.); the herald of good tidings (*Luke* i.). In Jewish and Christian tradition he is one of the seven archangels.

ga'by (gā'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). A simpleton. *Colloq.*

gad (găd), *n.* [Icel. *gaddr* goad, sting.] **1.** A metal spike or bar. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A pointed metal tool for breaking ore, etc. **3.** A goad; as, upon the *gad*, suddenly, as if goaded.

gad, *v. i.* To wander about idly; run wild. — *n.* A gadding, or rambling; — in *on* or *upon the gad. Colloq.* — **gad'der**, *n.*

Gad, *n.* A minced form of the word *God.*

gad'a-bout' (găd'ə-bout'), *a.* Gadding; roving. *Colloq.* — *n.* One who gads about. *Colloq.*

gad'fly' (-flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). [*gad*, n. + *fly.*] A fly that bites or annoys cattle; a breeze fly or horsefly.

Ga-dhel'ic (gə-dĕl'ĭk; găd'ĕl-ĭk), *a.* Of, belonging to, or designating, that division of the Celtic languages which includes the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

gad'o-lin'i-a (găd'ō-lĭn'ĭ-ə), *n.* [after J. *Gadolin*, Finnish chemist.] A rare earth regarded as the oxide of a metallic element, **gad'o-lin'i-um** (-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm), with an assigned atomic weight of 157.3. Symbol, *Gd.*

Gads'woons' (gădz'wōōnz'), **Gad'zooks'** (găd'zōōks'), *interjections.* See GAD, God.

Gæ'a (jē'ə), *n.* [Gr. Γαῖα.] *Gr. Myth.* The earth as a goddess, the eldest born of Chaos.

Gael (gāl), *n.* Originally, a Scottish Highlander, esp. one of Celtic speech; now, any Gadhelic Celt.

Gael'ic (gāl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Gaels, esp. the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland; also, of or designating their language. — *n.* The Celtic speech of the Scottish Highlanders; Erse; loosely, any Gadhelic language.

gaff (găf), *n.* [F. *gaffe.*] **1.** A barbed spear or a hook used in securing heavy fish. **2.** *Naut.* The upper spar of a fore-and-aft sail. — *v. t.* To secure with a gaff, or hook.

gaff, *n.* A cheap place of amusement. *Slang, Eng.*

gaf'fer (găf'ẽr), *n.* [prob. fr. *gramfer*, for *grandfather.*] An old man; aged rustic; — now contemptuous.

gag (găg), *v. t.*; GAGGED (găgd); GAG'GING (-ĭng). To stop the mouth of; hence, to prevent from free speech. — *v. i.* To heave as with nausea; retch. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; — often fig.

gag, *n.* **1.** A joke or hoax. *Slang.* **2.** An offhand interpolation by an actor in his part; hence, a joke of this sort.

gage (gāj), *n.* [F. *gage*, OF. also *guage*, *wage*, LL. *vadium.*] **1.** A security; pledge. **2.** A pledge (as a glove, cast on the ground) of one's intention to fight to support his claims; hence, a challenge; defiance. — *v. t.*; GAGED (gājd); GAG'ING (gāj'ĭng). **1.** To deposit as a pledge. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** To wager. *Archaic.* **3.** To bind as by a pledge. *Archaic.*

gage, *n.* [an English family named *Gage* imported the greengage.] A type of plum, including the greengage.

gage, gag'er (gāj'ẽr). Vars. of GAUGE, GAUGER.

gag'ger (găg'ẽr), *n.* One that gags.

gai'e-ty, gai'ly, *adv.* Var. of GAYETY, GAYLY.

gain (gān), *n.* A notch, mortise, or groove, as in a timber, to receive the end of a joist.

gain (gān), *n.* [Icel. *gagn*; — influenced by F. *gain* gain.] **1.** Increase or addition to what one has of that which is of profit, advantage, or benefit; profit; — opposed to *loss.* **2.** Act of gaining something; acquisition; accumulation.

gain, *v. t.* [F. *gagner*, fr. OF. *gaaignier* to cultivate, OHG. *weidenen* to pasture, hunt, *weida* pasturage.] **1.** To get; acquire; procure; primarily, to get (a profit or advantage) as by earning. **2.** Ironically, to incur; as, to *gain* harm. **3.** To win, as a battle. **4.** To win to an interest or party; — often with *over.* **5.** To reach; attain to. **6.** To get as by development, increment, etc.; as, to *gain* ten pounds. — **Syn.** Secure, earn, attain, achieve. See OBTAIN. — *v. i.* **1.** To secure advantage or profit; acquire gain. **2.** To gain ground; also, to encroach. — **gain'er**, *n.*

gain'ful (gān'fo͝ol), *a.* Profitable; advantageous.

gain'giv'ing (-gĭv'ĭng), *n.* A misgiving. *Archaic.*

gain'say' (gān'sā'; gān'sā'), *v. t.* (see SAY for prin. parts.) To contradict; dispute; forbid. — **gain'say'er**, *n.*

gain'say' (gān'sā'), *n.* Contradiction. *Rare.*

gait (gāt), *n.* [see GATE a way.] **1.** A going; walk; way. **2.** Manner of walking or otherwise moving on foot.

gait'ed, *a.* Having a (certain) gait; as, slow-*gaited.*

gai'ter (gā'tẽr), *n.* [F. *guêtre.*] **1.** A covering for the ankle and instep, or for the leg from knee to instep. **2.** A kind of shoe with elastic strips at the sides. *U. S.*

ga'la (gā'lə), *n.* [F. *gala* show, pomp, It. *gala* finery.] **1.** a Festive dress; — now only in *in gala.* **b** Festivity. *Obs.* **2.** A festival; — chiefly attrib., as in *gala* day, etc.

Gal'a-had, Sir (găl'ə-hăd). A knight of the Round Table, called "the chaste," who achieved the quest of the Grail.

ga-lan'gal (gə-lăn'găl) } *n.* The rootstock of various
gal'an-gale (găl'ăn-gāl) } plants of the ginger family.

gal'an-tine (găl'ăn-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* [F.] Veal, chicken, or other white meat, boned, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

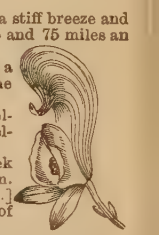
Gal'a-te'a (găl'ə-tē'ə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γαλάτεια.] *Class. Myth.* **a** A Nereid beloved by Polyphemus. **b** An ivory statue of a maiden, by Pygmalion, a king of Cyprus. He fell in love with it, and at his prayer Aphrodite gave it life.

Ga-la'tian (gə-lā'shən), *a.* Of or pert. to Galatia, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** A native of Galatia. **2.** *pl.* The Epistle to the Galatians, in the New Testament.

gal'ax-y (găl'ăk-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -AXIES (-sĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. γαλαξίας (sc. κύκλος circle), fr. γάλα, -ακτος, milk.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The Milky Way. **2.** An assemblage of brilliant or noted persons or things.

gale (gāl), *n.* **1.** A strong wind, between a stiff breeze and a hurricane. Its velocity lies between 25 and 75 miles an hour. **2.** A breeze. *Chiefly Poetic.*

ga'le-a (gā'lē-ə), *n.*; *pl.* -LEÆ (-ē). [L., a helmet.] Any helmet-shaped part, as the upper lip of a labiate corolla.



ga'le-ate (-āt), **ga'le-at'ed** (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Helmet-shaped; also, having or wearing a helmet.

Ga'len (gā'lĕn), *n.* A famous ancient Greek physician; hence, humorously, a physician.

ga-le'na (gə-lē'nə), *n.* [L. *galena* lead ore.] Native lead sulphide. It is the chief ore of lead. — **ga-len'ic** (gə-lĕn'ĭk), *a.*

Gal'i-le'an (-lē'ən), *a.* Also **Gal'i-læ'an.** Of or pert. to Galilee, the northern province of Palestine under the Romans. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee. Hence, contemptuously, a Christian.

Galeate Corolla of Aconite.

gal'i-lee (găl'ĭ-lē), *n.* *Arch.* In certain English churches, a chapel or porch at the entrance.

gal'in-gale (găl'ĭn-gāl), *n.* **1.** = GALANGAL. **2.** An English sedge with an aromatic root.

gal'i-pot, gal'li-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* [F. *galipot.*] The crude turpentine resin exuded from a pine of southern Europe.

gall (gôl), *n.* [AS. *gealla.*] **1.** Bile, esp. that from the ox, used in the arts and in medicine. **2.** The gall bladder. **3.** Anything extremely bitter to endure. **4.** Bitterness of spirit; rancor. **5.** Sensitive and courageous spirit. *Obs.* **6.** Impudence; effrontery. *Slang, U. S.*

gall, *n.* [AS *gealla* a sore spot.] **1.** A sore in the skin from chafing, esp. on a horse's back. **2.** A cause or a state of irritation. **3.** A bare or weak spot; flaw. — *v. t.* **1.** To wear away by friction; chafe. **2.** To vex. **3.** To injure. — *v. i.* To become sore or worn by chafing.

gall, *n.* [F. *galle*, noix de *galle*, fr. L. *galla.*] A swelling or excrescence on plants due to certain parasites. Many galls contain much tannic acid, as those on certain oaks.

gal'lant (găl'ănt; *see sense* 4), *a.* [F. *galant*, fr. OF. *galer* to rejoice.] **1.** Showy; gay, esp. in dress. **2.** Stately; grand. **3.** Noble in bearing or spirit; brave. **4.** (*usually* gə-lănt') Polite and attentive to ladies; hence: amorous; amatory. — (gə-lănt'; găl'ănt), *n.* **1.** A gay, fashionable man; a young blood. **2.** One gallant to ladies; hence, a lover; suitor; paramour. — (gə-lănt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bestow gallant attentions on (a lady). **2.** To escort; conduct. **3.** To handle (a fan) modishly. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To act the gallant; make love.

gal'lant-ly (găl'ănt-lĭ; gə-lănt'lĭ), *adv.* of GALLANT.

gal'lant-ry (găl'ănt-rĭ; *rarely* gə-lănt'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Bravery. **2.** A gallant action or speech. **3.** Life or conduct of a gallant. **4.** Civility or polite attention to ladies; also, amorous intrigue. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.

gall bladder. The sac which receives the bile.

gal'le-ass (găl'ē-ăs), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It.] A large galley mounting heavy guns in broadside, now obsolete.

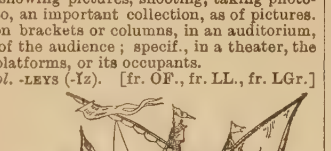
gal'le-on (găl'ē-ŭn), *n.* [Sp. *galeón*, fr. LL. *galeo*, *galio.*] A sailing vessel of the 15th

Galleon.

and following centuries, often having three or four decks, used esp. by the Spaniards.

gal'ler-y (găl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LERIES (-ĭz). [F. *galerie*, fr. LL. *galeria.*] **1.** A long narrow room, hall, or passage, orig. one open at the sides; hence, a room (typically, long and narrow) for showing pictures, shooting, taking photographs, etc.; also, an important collection, as of pictures. **2.** A platform, on brackets or columns, in an auditorium, usually for part of the audience; specif., in a theater, the highest of such platforms, or its occupants.

gal'ley (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. LGr.] **1.** An ancient or medieval vessel, usually low and one-decked, propelled orig. by oars, or later by oars and sails. **2.** A large rowboat. **3.** The cookroom of a vessel. **4.** [F. *galée.*] *Printing.*



Venetian Galley.

An oblong tray to hold type set but not made up into pages.

galley slave. A slave who works at the oar on board a galley; also, a criminal condemned to such work.

gall'fly' (gôl'flī'), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). An insect that deposits its eggs in plants, and occasions galls.

gal'liard (găl'yärd), *a.* [F. *gaillard.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Gay; lively. **2.** Hardy; valiant. — *n.* **1.** A galliard man. *Archaic.* **2.** An old gay and lively dance, or its music.

gal'li-ass (găl'ĭ-ăs). Var. of GALLEASS.

gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, gallium.

gal'lic, *a.* [fr. 3d GALL.] *Chem.* Designating a crystalline astringent acid, widely distributed among plants, esp. in galls.

Gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, fr. *Galli* Gauls, *Gallia* Gaul.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallican; French.

Gal'li-can (-ĭ-kăn), *a.* Gallic.

Gal'li-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* A French idiom, usage, or mode.

Gal'li-cize (-sīz), *v. t. & i.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make or become Gallic, or French.

gal'li-gas'kin (-găs'kĭn), *n.* **1.** (*pl.*) Loose hose or breeches. *Often Jocose.* **2.** A gaiter or legging. *Dial.*

gal'li-mau'fry (-mô'frĭ), *n.; pl.* -FRIES (-frĭz). [F. *galimafrée* a ragout of meats.] Any absurd medley; hodgepodge.

gal'li-na'ceous (-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*, fr. *gallina* hen, fr. *gallus* cock.] Resembling domestic fowls; of or pert. to an order (*Gallinæ*) of birds, including the barnyard fowl, pheasants, turkeys, grouse, partridges, quails, etc.

gal'li-nule (găl'ĭ-nūl), *n.* [L. *gallinula* chicken, dim. of *gallina* hen.] Any of certain birds of the rail family, related to the coots, as the water (or moor) hen of Europe.

gal'li-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* A small earthen pot, esp. for medicines, etc.; hence, a nickname for a druggist.

gal'li-um (-ŭm), *n. Chem.* A rare metallic element, found combined in certain zinc ores. Symbol, *Ga;* at. wt., 69.9.

gal'li-vant' (găl'ĭ-vănt'), *v. i.* **1.** To play the gallant. **2.** Hence, to roam about for pleasure.

gall'nut' (gôl'nŭt'), *n.* A nutlike gall.

gal'lo-glass', **gal'low-glass'** (găl'ō-glăs'), *n.* [Ir. *gallóglach; gall* foreigner + *oglach* servant, youth, soldier.] An armed follower of an Irish or Gaelic chief. *Obs. or Hist.*

gal'lon (găl'ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL.] A measure of capacity, containing four quarts. The standard gallon of the United States is the old English wine gallon, containing 231 cubic inches; the English imperial gallon contains about 277.4 cubic inches.

gal-loon' (gă-lōōn'), *n.* [fr. F.] A narrow binding or trimming, esp. of rich material. — **gal-looned'** (-lōōnd'), *a.*

gal'lop (găl'ŭp), *v. i.* [fr. F.] To go or ride at or as at a gallop. — *v. t.* To cause to gallop. — *n.* **1.** A springing gait of various quadrupeds, esp. the horse. **2.** A ride on a galloping animal. — **gal'lop-er,** *n.*

gal'low (găl'ō). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GALLY, *v. t.*

Gal'lo-way (-ō-wā), *n.* One of a breed of small hardy horses originating in Galloway. Hence, a small horse.

gal'lows (găl'ōz; -ŭz), *n. sing.; pl.* GALLOWSES (-ĕz; 24), or, *Archaic,* GALLOWS. [ME. *galwes*, pl., AS. *galga, gealga*, gallows, cross.] **1.** A frame, in simplest form a crossbar on two posts, on which criminals are hanged. **2.** A gallows bird. *Obs.* **3.** Any frame with uprights and crosspiece.

gallows bird. A person who deserves hanging. *Colloq.*

gallows, *or* **gal'low, tree** (găl'ō). The gallows.

gall'stone' (gôl'stōn'), *n.* A concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages.

gal'ly (găl'ĭ; găl'ĭ), *v. t.* To frighten; worry. *Dial. Eng.*

gal'op (găl'ŭp; găl'ō), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A kind of lively dance, in $\frac{2}{4}$ time; also, the music for the dance.

gal'o-pin (găl'ō-pĭn), *n.* [F.] A scullion. *Obs.*

ga-lore' (gă-lōr'; 57), *adv.* [Gael. *gu leòr* enough, or Ir. *goleor.*] In abundance; plentifully. *Chiefly Colloq.*

ga-losh', **ga-loche'** (gă-lŏsh'), *n.* [F. *galoche.*] An overshoe, now of rubber, worn in wet weather. *Rare in U. S.*

gal-van'ic (găl-văn'ĭk), *a.* [after Luigi *Galvani*, of Bologna, on account of his connection (about 1780) with the discovery of dynamical electricity.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, galvanism; voltaic; hence, affected or affecting as by an electric shock or stimulus.

gal'va-nism (găl'vă-nĭz'm), *n. Physics.* **a** Dynamical, or current, electricity, esp. as produced by chemical action. **b** Physical science treating of dynamical electricity.

gal'va-nize (găl'vă-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). **1.** To affect with galvanism; hence, to excite as if by an electric shock. **2.** To plate by means of an electric current; by extension, to coat (iron) with zinc.

gal'va-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*galvanic* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument to determine the intensity of an electric current or its presence or direction, usually by deflection of a magnetic needle. — **gal'va-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **gal'va-nom'e-try** (găl'vă-nŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.*

gal'va-no-scope' (găl'vă-nō-skōp'; găl-văn'ō-), *n.* [*galvanic* + *-scope.*] *Elec.* An instrument or apparatus, as a magnetic needle, for detecting the presence and direction of electric currents. — **gal'va-no-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* — **gal'va-nos'co-py** (-nŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.*

Ga-ma'li-el (gā-mā'lĭ-ĕl; -mā'lyĕl), *n.* [deriv. of Heb. *Gamlīēl.*] The Pharisee who was Paul's instructor. *Acts* xxii. 3.

ga-mash'es (gă-măsh'ĕz; găm'ăsh-), *n. pl.* [F. *gamaches.*] A kind of protective leggings or gaiters. *Archaic or Dial.*

gam-ba'do (-bā'dō), *n.* **1.** A spring or bound of a horse. **2.** A caper, as in dancing.

gam-ba'do, *n.* [It. or Sp. *gamba* leg.] A kind of long boot attached to a saddle instead of stirrups; any long gaiter.

gam'bit (găm'bĭt), *n.* [fr. It.] A chess opening in which the first player loses a man for advantage in position.

gam'ble (-b'l), *v. i.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [prob. fr. ME. *gamenen* to play, *gamen* game.] **1.** To game for money or other stake. **2.** To hazard something on a chance; wager. — *v. t.* To lose by gaming. — *n.* A transaction involving gambling or similar risk. *Colloq.* — **gam'bler,** *n.*

gam'bling (-blĭng), *n.* The action of one who gambles; the act of playing or gaming for stakes; loosely, any wagering.

gam-boge' (găm-bōj'; -bōōj'), *n.* [fr. *Cambodia.*] A gum resin used as a yellow pigment and in medicine.

gam'bol (găm'bŏl), *n.* [F. *gambade* gambol, It. *gambata* kick, *gamba* leg.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a hop. — *v. i.;* -BOLED (-bŏld) or -BOLLED; -BOL-ING or -BOLLING. To bound or spring as in dancing or play; frisk.

gam'brel (găm'brĕl), *n.* [OF. *gamberel* a crooked stick or iron used by butchers, fr. *gambe, jambe*, leg.] **1.** The hock of an animal, esp. of a horse. **2.** A gambrel roof.

gambrel roof. A form of curb roof (see CURB ROOF, *Illust.*).

game (gām), *a.* Lame; — said of a leg, arm, etc. *Colloq.*

game, *n.* [AS. *gamen, gomen*, play, sport.] **1.** Sport of any kind; fun; also, playful ridicule; as, to make *game* of one. *Sport, fun,* and *jest* are now the common words in this sense. **2.** Amorous play. *Obs.* **3.** A contest according to set rules for amusement or for a stake. **4.** In games: **a** A single contest lasting until a definite limit is reached. **b** The number of points to be scored to win a contest. **5.** A scheme; plan; project. **6.** An animal or animals hunted; also, their flesh considered as food. — SYN. See PLAY. — *v. i.;* GAMED (gāmd); GAM'ING. To play for a wager; gamble. — *v. t.* To lose, pass, or dispose of, by gaming; — usually with *away.* — *a.;* GAM'ER (gām'ĕr); GAM'EST. Having a resolute spirit; plucky. — **game'ly,** *adv.* — **game'ness,** *n.*

game fowl. One of a breed of domestic fowls bred largely for fighting. The male is the **game'cock'.**

game'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* One in charge of game.

game'some (-sŭm), *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; merry.

game'ster (-stĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who plays at games; esp., a habitual gambler. **2.** A lewd person. *Obs.*

gam'ete (găm'ēt; gă-mēt'), *n.* [Gr. γαμετή wife, γαμέτης husband.] *Biol.* A sexual cell or germ cell.

ga-me'to-phyte (gȧ-mē'tō-fīt), *n.* [*gamete* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* In the alternation of generations in plants, that generation or phase which bears sex organs. Cf. SPOROPHYTE.

gam'in (găm'ĭn; *F.* gȧ'măN'), *n.* [F.] A neglected, untrained city boy; a young street Arab.

gam'ma (găm'ȧ), *n.* [Gr. γάμμα.] The third letter, Γ, γ, of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to Eng. *g* (as in *go*).

gamma rays. *Physics.* Very penetrating radioactive rays not appreciably deflected by a magnetic or electric field, probably differing from Röntgen rays only in penetration.

gam'mer (găm'ẽr), *n.* [prob. fr. *grammer* for *grandmother.*] An old woman; — correlative of *gaffer.*

gam'mon (-ŭn), *n.* [OF. *gambon,* fr. *gambe* leg.] A smoked or dried ham; also, the lower end of a side of bacon.

gam'mon, *n.* [see GAME sport.] **1.** Backgammon. *R.* **2.** A victory at backgammon obtained before the opponent has thrown off a man. — *v. t.* To beat by getting a gammon.

gam'mon, *n.* Nonsense; bosh. — *v. i.* To talk gammon; to feign. — *v. t.* To influence with gammon. *All Colloq.*

gam'o-pet'al-ous (găm'ō-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + *petalous.*] *Bot.* Having the corolla composed of united petals.

Gamopetalous Corolla.

gam'o-phyl'lous (-fĭl'ŭs), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + *-phyllous.*] *Bot.* Having the perianth leaves united.

gam'o-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. γάμος marriage + *sepalous.*] *Bot.* Having the calyx composed of united sepals.

-gamous, -gamy. [Gr. *-γαμος, -γαμία,* fr. γάμος marriage.] Suffixes signifying *marrying, uniting for propagation.*

gam'ut (găm'ŭt), *n.* [*gamma* + *ut.*] **1.** The whole series of recognized musical notes; esp., the major scale. **2.** Hence, an entire range or series.

gam'y (gām'ĭ), *a.* ; GAM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); GAM'I-EST. **1.** Abounding in game. **2.** Plucky; spirited; game. **3.** Having the flavor of game, esp. when slightly tainted.

gan (găn), *pret.* of GIN, begin; — formerly used with the infinitive to form preterits, as *did* is now used.

gan'dēr (găn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *gandra.*] A male goose.

Ga'ne-lon' (gȧ'n'-lôN'), *n.* In the Charlemagne romances, a count of Mayence who betrayed Charlemagne at the battle of Roncesvalles, in which Roland was slain.

gang (găng), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Act, manner, or means of going. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A walk for cattle; pasturage. *Scot.* **3.** A set; outfit. **4.** *Machinery.* A group or set of similar implements arranged to act together; as, a *gang* of saws. **5.** A group; company. — **Syn.** See COMPANY.

gang, *v. i.* [AS. *gangan.*] To go; walk. *Obs. or Scot.*

gan'gli-ate (găn'glĭ-ăt) } *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Furnished with
gan'gli-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } ganglia; as, *gangliated* nerves.

gan'gli-on (-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GLIA (-ȧ), E. -GLIONS (-ŏnz). [L., a sort of swelling, Gr. γάγγλιον.] *Anat.* A nerve center; as: **a** An aggregation of nerve cells forming an enlargement on a nerve or on two or more nerves where they join or separate. **b** A mass of gray matter in the brain or spinal cord. — **gan'gli-on'ic** (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.*

gang'plank' (găng'plăŋk'), *n.* A long, narrow, portable platform or bridge, used in entering or leaving a vessel.

gan'grel (găn'grĕl), *n.* A vagabond. *Archaic or Scot.*

gan'grene (-grēn), *n.* [L. *gangraena,* fr. Gr. γάγγραινα.] *Med.* The dying of tissue due to interference with local nutrition. — *v. t. & i.* ; -GRENED (-grēnd); -GREN'ING (-grēn'-ĭng). To produce gangrene in; be affected with gangrene. — **gan'gre-nous** (-grē-nŭs), *a.*

Common Gannet.

gangue (găng), *n.* [F., fr. G. *gang* a metallic vein.] *Mining.* The stony or earthy substance associated with metallic ore.

gang'way' (găng'wā'), *n.* [AS. *gangweg.*] A passageway from one place to another; esp., a temporary way of planks.

gan'net (găn'ĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. AS.] Any of several large totipalmate sea birds related to the pelicans and frigate birds.

gan'oid (găn'oid), *a.* [Gr. γάνος brightness + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to a subclass (*Ganoidei*) of fishes including the sturgeons, garfishes, etc., many of which have scales (ganoid scales) composed of an inner layer of bone with an outer layer of enamel. — *n.* A ganoid fish.

gant'let (gänt'lĕt; gănt'lĕt), *n.* A gauntlet, or glove.

gant'let, *n. Obs.* **gant'lope** (gănt'lōp'), **gan'te-lope** (găn'tē-lōp; gănt'lōp). [fr. Sw. *gatlopp,* orig., a running down a lane; *gata* lane + *lopp* career.] An obsolete military punishment, wherein the offender ran between two files of men, who struck him with switches, clubs, etc. Often fig.

Gan'y-mede (găn'ĭ-mēd), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. Γανυμήδης.] *Class. Myth.* A beautiful shepherd boy of Phrygia who was carried to Olympus by Zeus in the form of an eagle, to be the cupbearer of the gods. Cf. HEBE.

gaol (jāl), *n.* A prison. = JAIL. — **gaol'er,** etc.

gap (găp), *n.* **1.** An opening in anything made by or as by breaking or parting. **2.** A mountain pass, cleft, or ravine. **3.** Any breach of continuity; an interval; a hiatus. — *v.t.;* GAPPED (găpt); GAP'PING. To make an opening in; breach.

gape (gāp; găp; *colloq.* găp), *v. i.*; GAPED (gāpt *or* gāpt); GAP'ING (gāp'ĭng; gāp'-). [ME. *gapen,* of Scand. origin.] **1.** To open the mouth wide, as in hunger, surprise, or yawning. **2.** To open or part widely. **3.** To stare with open mouth. — **Syn.** See GAZE. — *n.* **1.** A gaping; stare. **2.** The width of the opened mouth. **3.** A gap. — **gap'er,** *n.*

gar (gär), *n.* The garfish.

gar, *v. t.* To cause; make; force. *Obs. or Scot.*

ga'rage' (gȧ'rȧzh'; găr'ăj), *n.* [F.] A place for housing automobiles or an airship or flying machine.

garb (gärb), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. It. *garbo* grace.] **1.** Personal bearing. *Obs.* **2.** Custom; fashion. *Obs.* **3.** Fashion or style of dress; clothing; dress. — *v. t.* To clothe.

gar'bage (gär'bāj), *n.* Offal; refuse animal or vegetable matter; hence, something worthless or filthy; refuse.

gar'ble (-b'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [fr. OF.] **1.** To cull; sift; as, to *garble* coins. *Rare.* **2.** To pick out such parts of as may serve a (usually unfair) purpose; mutilate misleadingly; pervert. — **gar'bler** (-blẽr), *n.*

gar'board (-bōrd; 57), *n. Shipbuilding.* One of the outside planks or plates next the keel.

gar'boil (-boil), *n.* [OF. *garbouil.*] Tumult; disturbance.

gar'çon' (gär'sôN'), *n.*; *pl.* -ÇONS (F. -sôN'). [F.] A boy; fellow; esp., a serving boy or man; a waiter.

gar'den (gär'd'n), *n.* [fr. OF.; of G. origin.] Ground used for cultivating herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; hence, a very fertile region. — *v. i. & t.* To cultivate, or labor in, a garden. — **gar'den-er** (gär'd'n-ẽr), *n.*

gar'den-ing, *n.* The art of making and cultivating gardens.

gar'dy-loo' (gär'dĭ-lōō'), *n.* [cf. F. *gare l'eau* beware of the water.] A warning cry uttered on throwing water, etc., into the streets from the windows in old Edinburgh.

gar'fish' (gär'fĭsh'), *n.* [the first part is fr. AS. *gār* spear.] Any of certain fishes having an elongated pikelike body, and both jaws long and narrow; — called also *gar* and *gar pike.*

A Fresh-water Garfish.

Gar-gan'tu-a (gär-găn'tū-ȧ; *F.* gȧr'găN'twȧ'), *n.* [F.] In Rabelais's "Gargantua," a gigantic king, of great learning and voracity. — **Gar-gan'tu-an** (gär-găn'tū-ăn), *a.*

gar'gle (gär'g'l), *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING. [F. *gargouiller* to dabble, gargle.] To rinse, as the throat, agitating the liquid by expulsion of air from the lungs. — *v. i.* To use a gargle. — *n.* A liquid used in gargling.

gar'goyle (-goil), *n.* [fr. F.] *Arch.* A waterspout, often grotesquely carved, projecting at the upper part, usually from the roof gutter, of a building. — **gar'goyled** (-goild), *a.*

g a r' l s h (g ä r' l s h), *a.* **1.** Showy; dazzling; harsh and glaring. **2.** Gay to extravagance; flighty. — **Syn.** See GAUDY. — **gar'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **gar'ish-ness,** *n.*

Gargoyle.

gar'land (gär'lănd), *n.* [OF. *garlande.*] A wreath, as of flowers; chaplet. — *v. t.* To form into, or deck with, a garland.

gar'lic (-lĭk), *n.* [AS. *gārléac; gār* spear, lance + *léac* leek.] A European plant of the lily family. It has a strong-scented pungent bulb. Also, the bulb, much used in cooking.

gar'ment (gär'mĕnt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *garnir* to garnish.] Any article of clothing. — *v. t.* To clothe; — chiefly in p. p.

gar'ner (-nĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain.] A granary; fig., a collection; store. — *v. t.* To gather for preservation; store. — *v. i.* To accumulate. *R.*

gar'net (gär'nĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *grenat*, fr. LL., fr. L. *granatum* pomegranate; — from its resemblance to pomegranate seeds.] **1.** A hard mineral or gem of several varieties, often deep red in color. **2.** The deep red color of the garnet.

gar'net, *n. Naut.* A kind of hoisting tackle.

gar'nish (gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *garnir, guarnir*, to provide, prepare, garnish, warn.] **1.** To decorate; adorn; embellish. **2.** *Law.* To warn by garnishment; garnishee. — *n.* **1.** A decoration; ornament; also, dress. **2.** *Cookery.* Something set round or on a dish as an embellishment, or added for flavor or relish. **3.** A fee; in English jails, a fee formerly demanded by old prisoners of a newcomer.

gar'nish-ee' (gär'nĭsh-ē'), *n. Law.* One who is garnished. — *v. t.*; -EED' (-ēd'); -EE'ING. *Law.* **a** To make (a person) a garnishee. **b** To attach (property) by garnishment.

gar'nish-ment (gär'nĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Ornament; embellishment; decoration. **2.** *Law.* Warning to appear in court; as: **a** A notice to a third party to appear in a suit. **b** Warning to a person holding another's attached property, not to deliver it to him, but to account for it in court.

gar'ni-ture (-nĭ-tūr), *n.* [F.] Embellishment; garnish.

gar'ret (găr'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *garite* watchtower, place of refuge, *garir, guarir*, to preserve, defend.] That part of a house which is immediately under or within the roof.

gar'ri-son (-ĭ-s'n), *n.* [fr. OF.] A body of troops stationed in a fortified place; also, a place where troops are thus stationed. — *v. t. Mil.* **a** To furnish with soldiers, as a fort. **b** To defend by fortresses manned with troops. **c** To place on duty in a garrison.

gar-rote' (gă-rōt'; -rŏt'), **-rotte'** (-rŏt'), *n.* [Sp. *garrote.*] **1.** Execution by strangulation; the instrument for strangling. **2.** Throttling as if with the garrote, esp. for robbery. — *v. t.*; -ROT'ED, -ROT'TED; -ROT'ING, -ROT'TING. To strangle with or as with the garrote. — **gar-rot'er, -rot'ter,** *n.*

gar-ru'li-ty (gă-rōō'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *garrulitas.*] Talkativeness.

gar'ru-lous (găr'ōō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *garrulus*, fr. *garrire* to chatter.] Talking much, esp. about trifles. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **gar'ru-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **-lous-ness,** *n.*

gar'ter (gär'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *gartier*, fr. *garet* bend of the knee.] **1.** A band or strap to hold up a stocking. **2.** The badge of the Order of the Garter; also, the order or membership in it. — *v. t.* To bind or support with a garter.

garth (gärth), *n.* [Icel. *garðr* yard.] A close; yard; croft; — now chiefly *Local Eng.*, exc. in cloister *garth.*

gas (găs), *n.* [coined by van Helmont of Brussels (d. 1644).] **1.** An aëriform fluid having neither independent shape nor volume, but tending to expand indefinitely. Cf. VAPOR. **2.** In popular usage, any gaseous mixture except atmospheric air; as: **a** Laughing gas. **b** Any combustible gaseous mixture for illumination or for fuel. **3.** Empty, boasting, or humbugging talk; bombast. *Slang.*

Gas'con (găs'kŏn), *a.* [F.] Of or pert. to Gascogne (see *Gaz.*), or its people, who were noted for boasting; also [*l. c.*], braggart; swaggering. — *n.* A native of Gascogne; hence [*l. c.*], a boaster; swashbuckler.

gas'con-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [fr. F.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt. — *v. i.*; -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); -AD'ING. To boast; bluster.

gas engine. A kind of internal-combustion engine using a permanent gas; broadly, any internal-combustion engine.

gas'e-ous (găs'ē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, gas. **2.** Lacking substance; tenuous.

gash (găsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF. *garser* to scarify.] To make a gash in. — *n.* A deep long cut, esp. in flesh.

gas'i-form (găs'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* In the form of gas; gaseous.

gas'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To convert into gas or aëriform fluid, as by heat. — *v. i.* To become gas.

gas'ket (găs'kĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A line or band used to lash a furled sail securely. **2.** A packing for a joint, or between sliding parts, as for a piston, pipe joint, etc.

gas'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A gasket. *Rare.*

gas'light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** The light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas. **2.** A gas jet or gas burner.

gas'o-line (găs'ō-lēn; -lĭn), **gas'o-lene** (-lēn), *n.* [*gas* + L. *oleum* oil.] A volatile inflammable liquid distilled from petroleum and variously used, as to dissolve fats, etc., to produce heat and motive power.

gas-om'e-ter (găs-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*gas* + *-meter.*] **1.** An apparatus for holding and measuring gas. **2.** A tank or apparatus for holding gas.

gasp (găsp), *v. i.* [Icel. *geispa* to yawn.] **1.** To catch the breath convulsively, or in laborious respiration; labor for breath. **2.** To pant eagerly. — *v. t.* To emit or utter with gasps; — with *out, away*, etc. — *n.* Act of one that gasps.

gas'sy (găs'ĭ), *a.*; -SI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -SI-EST. Full of or like gas.

gast (găst), *n. & v.* [AS. *gæstan* to frighten.] Fright; alarm. — **gast'ness,** *n. All Obs. or Scot.*

gas'ter-o-, gas'ter-o-pod. = GASTRO-, GASTROPOD, etc.

gas-tral'gi-a (găs-trăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [*gastro-* + Gr. ἄλγος pain.] Pain in the stomach or epigastrium, esp. of a neuralgic type.

gas'tric (găs'trĭk), *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, stomach.] Of or pertaining to the stomach. — **gastric juice,** the acid digestive fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach.

gas-tri'tis (găs-trī'tĭs), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its mucous membrane.

gas'tro- (găs'trō-), **gastr-.** A combining form from Greek γαστήρ, γαστρός, *stomach, belly.*

gas'tro-nome (-nōm), **gas-tron'o-mer** (găs-trŏn'ō-mĕr), **-tron'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* One fond of good living; epicure.

gas-tron'o-my (găs-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. γαστρονομία; γαστήρ stomach + νόμος law.] Art of good eating; epicurism. — **gas'tro-nom'ic** (găs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), **-nom'i-cal,** *a.*

gas'tro-pod (găs'trō-pŏd), *n.* Also **gas'ter-o-pod** (-tĕr-ō-pŏd). [*gastro-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Gastropoda*, or *Gasteropoda*) of mollusks comprising most existing forms with a univalve shell, or with no shell, as the snails, whelks, and slugs. — **gas-trop'o-dous** (găs-trŏp'ō-dŭs), *a.*

gas'tru-la (găs'trōō-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [dim. fr. Gr. γαστήρ stomach.] A form of embryo typically cup-shaped.

gat (găt). Archaic pret. of GET.

gate (gāt), *n.* [AS. *geat, gat*, gate, door.] **1.** An opening for passage in an inclosing wall, fence, or barrier, esp. such an opening with a movable frame or door to close it. **2.** A structure comprising a passageway, often with towers, etc. **3.** The frame or door which closes a gate (def. 1). **4.** A door, valve, etc., for stopping the passage of a dam, pipe, etc.

gate (gāt), *v. t.*; GAT'ED (gāt'ĕd; 24); GAT'ING (gāt'ĭng). To punish by confinement to the grounds. *Eng. Univ.*

gate, *n.* [of Scand. origin.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** A way; road. **2.** Manner or mode of doing; way; method. Cf. GAIT.

gate'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** = 1st GATE, 1 & 2. **2.** A passage.

gath'er (găth'ĕr), *v. t.* [AS. *gaderian*, fr. *gador* together, *gæd* fellowship.] **1.** To bring together; assemble. **2.** To collect, as a harvest. **3.** To accumulate; amass; gain. **4.** To summon up a reserve of (strength, breath, voice, etc.) preparatory to exertion; also, to draw (one's limbs or one's self) up or together. **5.** To gain or win (ground, way, etc.) as by gradual increase. **6.** To infer; conclude. **7.** To compress; bring together in folds, plaits, or puckers, as a garment or cloth.

Syn. GATHER, COLLECT. GATHER commonly suggests little more than the act of bringing together; COLLECT emphasizes rather the implication of choice or selection, resulting in a more ordered or unified assemblage; as, a rolling stone *gathers* no moss; to *collect* postage stamps.

— *v. i.* **1.** To come together; collect; congregate. **2.** To grow larger by accretion; increase. **3.** To come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus. **4.** To bring things together; gain. — *n.* A drawing together; a plait or fold, as in cloth.

gath'er-ing, *vb. n.* **1.** A crowd; assembly. **2.** A collection; contribution. **3.** A boil; abscess.

Gat'ling gun (găt'lĭng). A kind of machine gun.

‖ **gauche** (gōsh), *a.* [F.] Left-handed; awkward; clumsy.

‖ **gauche'rie'** (gōsh'rē'), *n.* [F.] Awkwardness.

Gau'cho (gou'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp.] One of the native inhabitants of the pampas, of mixed Spanish and Indian descent. They are restless cattle breeders.

gaud (gôd), *n.* [ME. *gaude* jest, trick, prob. fr. L. *gaudium* joy, gladness.] An ornament; gewgaw; trinket.

gaud'y (-ĭ), *a.*; GAUD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Ostentatiously fine; showy; tawdry. — **gaud'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-i-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Gay, ostentatious, flaunting; flimsy, tinsel; dazzling, glaring; spurious, sham. — GAUDY, TAWDRY, GARISH, FLASHY. That is GAUDY, which is ostentatiously or tastelessly gay or showy, esp. in color; TAWDRY adds the implication of cheapness or flimsiness; as, a bonnet set with *gaudy* flowers; *tawdry* ribbons. That is GARISH which is dazzlingly or offensively bright; FLASHY adds the implication of vulgarity and shallow display; as, the *garish* noon; a crowd of *flashy* gamblers.

— *n.* A feast; festival; an annual college dinner. *Eng.*

gauge, gage (gāj), *v. t.;* GAUGED, GAGED (gājd); GAUG'ING, GAG'ING (gāj'ĭng). [OF. *gaugier.*] **1.** To measure accurately or definitely (lit. or fig.). **2.** To measure or limit by or as by a gauge. —*n.* **1.** A standard measure. **2.** Measure; dimensions; extent. **3.** An instrument or apparatus for gauging. **4.** *Naut.* Relative position of a vessel with reference to another vessel and the wind.

gaug'er, gag'er (gā'jẽr), *n.* One that gauges; hence, an officer who gauges casks; an exciseman.

Gaul (gôl), *n.* One of the natives or inhabitants of ancient Gaul, or a member of the race to which they belonged.

gaum (gôm), *v. t.* To smear or daub, as with grease, tar, etc.

gaunt (gänt; gônt), *a.* **1.** Attenuated, as with fasting; lean. **2.** Forbidding; grim. — **Syn.** See THIN. — **gaunt'ness,** *n.*

gaunt'let (gänt'lĕt; gônt'-), *n.* The gantlet.

gaunt'let, *n.* [F. *gantelet,* dim. of *gant* glove, LL. *wantus.*] **1.** A glove to defend the hand from wounds. **2.** A long stout glove, covering part of the arm. — **gaunt'let-ed,** *a.*

gauss (gous), *n.* [after Karl F. *Gauss,* German mathematician.] *Elec.* A unit of density of magnetic flux or of intensity of magnetic field, equal to a field of one line of force per square centimeter, or to the intensity of magnetic field one centimeter distant from a unit pole.

gauze (gôz), *n.* [F. *gaze.*] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, generally of silk; also, a fabric resembling it.

gauz'y (gôz'ĭ), *a.;* GAUZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Pert. to or like gauze; thin and slight as gauze. — **gauz'i-ness,** *n.*

gave (gāv), *pret.* of GIVE.

gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* The mallet of a presiding officer. *U. S.*

ga'vi-al (gā'vĭ-ăl), *n.* [fr. Hind.] A large crocodilian of India. It is harmless to man. Cf. MUGGER.

ga-vot' (gȧ-vŏt'; găv'ŏt) } *n.* [fr. F., fr. Pr. *gavoto,* fr. *Ga-*
ga-votte' (gȧ-vŏt') } *vots,* the Alpine mountaineers.] A kind of lively dance of French peasant origin.

Ga'wain, Sir (gô'wān). In Arthurian romance, a nephew of the king, and a famous knight of the Round Table.

gawd, gawde, gawdy. Obs. or rare vars. of GAUD, GAUDY.

gawk (gôk), *n.* [E. dial. *gawk* left, left-handed.] Simpleton: booby; gawky. — *v. i.* To act like a gawk. *Colloq.*

gawk'y (-ĭ), *a.;* GAWK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Foolish and awkward; clumsy. — *n.* A gawk. — **gawk'i-ness,** *n.*

gaw'sy, gaw'sie (gô'sĭ), *a.* Large and jolly or handsome in appearance; lusty. *Scot.*

gay (gā), *a.* [F. *gai.*] **1.** Excited with merriment; manifesting or inspiring delight; merry. **2.** Bright; brilliant. **3.** Given to social pleasures or indulgence; hence, loose; licentious. — **Syn.** Gleeful, blithe, sprightly, vivacious; sportive, light-hearted, frolicsome, jolly, jovial; showy, gaudy. See LIVELY. — **gay'ly, gai'ly** (-lĭ), *adv.*

gay'e-ty, gai'e-ty (gā'ĕ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *gaieté.*] **1.** State of being gay; merriment. **2.** Finery; show. — **Syn.** Liveliness, mirth, animation, vivacity, glee, blithesomeness, sprightliness, jollity.

gaze (gāz), *v. i.;* GAZED (gāzd); GAZ'ING (gāz'ĭng). To fix the eyes in a steady and intent look; look steadily.

Syn. GAZE, GAPE, STARE, GLARE, GLOWER, GLOAT. GAZE implies fixed and prolonged attention, esp. as in admiration or wonder. GAPE implies stupid and open-mouthed wonder; STARE, esp. insolence, or vacant fixedness; GLARE, fierceness or anger; GLOWER, scowling or lowering ill temper. To GLOAT is to gaze with profound, often malignant or unhallowed, satisfaction.

—*v. t.* To view with attention; gaze on. *Poetic.* —*n.* **1.** An object gazed on. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A looking fixedly; a fixed, intent look. — **gaz'er,** *n.*

Gazelle. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

gaze'hound' (gāz'-hound'), *n.* A hound that pursues by sight, rather than by scent.

ga-zelle' (gȧ-zĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar.] Any of various small graceful and very swift antelopes, noted for their soft, lustrous eyes.

ga-zette' (-zĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. It.] **1.** A newspaper. *Rare, exc. in names of newspapers.* **2.** An official journal containing lists of honors, bankrupts, etc. —*v. t.;* -ZET'TED; -ZET'TING. To publish in a gazette.

gaz'et-teer' (găz'ĕ-tēr'), *n.* **1.** A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news. **2.** A geographical dictionary.

gaz'ing-stock' (gāz'ĭng-stŏk'), *n.* A person or thing gazed at by many, esp. with curiosity or contempt.

gear (gēr), *n.* **1.** Clothing. **2.** Harness of horses or cattle; trappings. **3.** Tools; implements. **4. a** A piece of mechanism for a specific use. **b** A cogwheel. **c** Working relation or adjustment; as, in *gear.* **5.** Goods; movables; things. **6.** Business; affair. *Archaic.* —*v. t. Machinery.* To provide with gear or gearing; connect by gearing; put into gear. —*v. i.* To be in, or come into, gear.

gear'ing (gēr'ĭng), *n.* The parts, collectively, by which motion is transmitted in machinery; gear.

geck (gĕk), *n.* [D. *gek* fool, fop.] A fool; gull. *Obs. or Dial.*

geck'o (gĕk'ō), *n.; pl.* -OS, -OES (-ōz). [Malay *gĕkoq;* — from its cry.] A kind of small lizard.

gee (jē), *interj.* In driving oxen, etc., a word usually meaning: Turn to the right. —*v. t. & i.* To turn to the right.

geese (gēs), *n., pl.* of GOOSE.

Ge-hen'na (gē-hĕn'a), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. Heb. *Gē Hinnōm.*] The Valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, used as a dumping ground for refuse, perpetual fires being kept up to prevent pestilence. In the New Testament, fig., hell.

gei'sha (gā'shȧ), *n.; pl.* GEISHA (-shȧ), GEISHAS (-shȧz). [Jap.] A Japanese singing and dancing girl.

Geiss'ler tube (gīs'lẽr). [fr. H. *Geissler,* Ger. mechanic.] A glass tube with platinum electrodes, containing a highly rarefied gas, which an electrical discharge makes luminous.

gel'a-tin, gel'a-tine (jĕl'ȧ-tĭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *gelare* to congeal.] Animal jelly; glutinous material (as in isinglass or glue) got by prolonged boiling of animal tissues.

ge-lat'i-nous (jē-lăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature and consistence of gelatin or jelly. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, gelatin.

geld (gĕld), *v. t.;* GELD'ED or GELT (gĕlt); GELD'ING. [of Scand. origin.] **1.** To castrate; — said esp. of horses. **2.** To deprive of anything essential; lessen the force of.

geld'ing (gĕl'dĭng), *n.* A castrated animal; — specif., a castrated horse; formerly, also, a eunuch.

gel'id (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *gelidus,* fr. *gelum, gelu,* frost, cold.] Cold; frozen; icy. — **ge-lid'i-ty** (jē-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

gem (jĕm), *n.* [F. *gemme,* fr. L. *gemma* a gem, bud.] **1.** A precious stone, esp. when cut and polished; a jewel. **2.** A semiprecious stone, carved or engraved. **3.** Something prized for beauty, perfection, etc., esp. when small or brief, as a work of art, etc. **4.** *Print.* See TYPE.

Syn. GEM often suggests a precious stone as cut or polished; JEWEL, one as set and worn for ornament.

—*v. t.;* GEMMED (jĕmd); GEM'MING. **1.** To put forth in the form of buds. *Rare.* **2.** To adorn with or as with gems.

gem'i-nate (jĕm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *geminatus,* p. p. of *geminare* to double, fr. *geminus* a twin.] In pairs; coupled.

Gem'i-ni (jĕm'ĭ-nī), *n. pl. Obs.,* **Gem'i-ny** (-nĭ). [L., twins.] **1.** A zodiacal constellation, depicted as Castor and Pollux sitting together. See DIOSCURI. **2.** [*l. c.*] A pair. *Obs.*

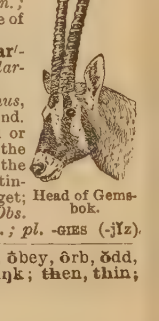
gem'ma (-ȧ), *n.; pl.* -MÆ (-ē). [L., bud, gem.] A bud or budlike body; sometimes, specif., a leaf bud.

gem'mate (-āt), *a.* [L. *gemmatus,* p. p. of *gemmare* to bud.] *Biol.* Having, or reproducing by, buds or gemmæ.

gem-ma'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Reproduction by gemmæ.

gem'my (jĕm'ĭ), *a.* Full of gems; glittering like a gem.

gems'bok' (gĕmz'bŏk'), *n.* [D.] The largest and handsomest species of oryx.



Head of Gemsbok.

-gen (-jĕn). [fr. Gr. *-γενής* born.] A suffix used in forming nouns, signifying: **a** *Producing, generating.* **b** *Produced, generated.*

‖ **gen'darme'** (zhăn'därm'; jĕn-därm'), *n.; pl.* -DARMES (-därm'; -därmz'). [F.] One of a body of military police, esp. in France.

gen-darm'er-y (jĕn-där'mẽr-ĭ), ‖ **gen'dar'me-rie'** (zhăn'dȧr'mĕ-rē'), *n.* [F. *gendarmerie.*] The body of gendarmes.

gen'der (jĕn'dẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *genus, generis,* birth, race, kind, gender.] **1.** Kind. *Obs.* **2.** *Gram.* Distinction of a word or words, as by inflection, according to the (actual or imputed) sex denoted; also, the distinctive form itself, or a class so distinguished. — **Syn.** See SEX. —*v. t.* To beget; generate. *Archaic.* —*v. i.* To breed. *Obs.*

gen'e-al'o-gy (jēn'ē-ăl'ō-jĭ; jē'nē-), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz).

[fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. γενεαλογία; γενεά birth, race, descent + λόγος discourse.] **1.** A history of the descent of an individual, family, or group; pedigree. **2.** Lineage. **3.** Art or science of tracing and recording pedigrees. — **gen/e-a-log'i-cal** (-ə-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **gen/e-al'o-gist** (-ăl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

gen'e-ra (jĕn'ēr-ə), *n., pl.* of GENUS.

gen'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *generalis*. See GENUS.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the whole; not local; also, taken as a whole. **2.** Pertaining to or affecting each and all of a class or kind; not particular. **3.** Not limited to a precise import or application; not specific. **4.** Of or pert. to what is typical or generic; not concrete. **5.** Common to many; prevalent; extensive, though not universal. **6.** Broad; catholic; not special or specialized. **7.** Not precise or definite. **8.** Chief; superior; — when annexed to a name of office; as, attorney-*general*, etc. Cf. GENERAL, *n.*, 4.

Syn. COMMON, GENERAL, UNIVERSAL. COMMON suggests primarily that in which many share, and hence, that which is usual or often met with; as, rice is a *common* food. GENERAL denotes that which pertains to all, or almost all, UNIVERSAL, to all without exception; as, a *general* practice; the desire to have is *universal*.

— *n.* **1.** The whole; total; hence, a general fact, principle, etc.; — opp. to *particular*. *Archaic.* **2.** The general public; the people. **3.** *Eccl.* The chief of an order of monks or of those under one rule. **4.** *Mil.* An officer of rank higher than that of colonel, or one having *general* as his title or part of it. Specif.: **a** The commander (under the President) of all the military forces of the United States. See ARMY. **b** In British usage, the commander of an independent army, usually next above a lieutenant general and below a field marshal.

gen'er-al-is'si-mo (-ĭs'ĭ-mō), *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army or a combined force. *Rare or Hist.*

gen'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being general. **2.** That which is general; a vague statement or phrase. **3.** Main body; greatest part.

gen'er-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of generalizing. **2.** A general inference.

gen'er-al-ize (jĕn'ĕr-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). **1.** To make general; reduce to general laws. **2.** To derive (a general conception or principle) from particulars. **3.** To derive a general conception or principle from. — *v. i.* To form generalizations. — **gen'er-al-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

gen'er-al-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* In a general manner; as: **a** As a whole. *Obs.* **b** Universally. **c** Commonly; extensively, though not universally. **d** In a general way; on the whole.

gen'er-al-ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* **1.** Office of, or exercise of the functions of, a general. **2.** Military skill in a general officer. **3.** Fig.: Leadership; management.

gen'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *generatus*, p. p. of *generare* to generate, fr. *genus*. See GENUS.] **1.** To beget; produce (offspring). **2.** To originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process; produce. **3.** *Math.* To trace out, as a figure, by the motion of a point or magnitude.

gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of generating. **2.** A step, stage, or remove in natural descent; hence, the body of men, animals, or plants of the same remove from an ancestor, or living at one period; also, the average lifetime of man. **3.** Race; family. *Obs. or R.*

gen'er-a-tive (jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or function of generating, or propagating; pert. to generation.

gen'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that generates. **2.** An apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed. **3.** *Electricity.* Any machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy; a dynamo, esp. a large one.

ge-ner'ic (jē-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *genus, generis*, race, kind.] **1.** *Biol.* Pert. to, or having the rank of, a genus. **2.** Pert. to things of the same kind or class; characteristic of, or dealing with, groups rather than individuals; — opposed to *specific*. — **ge-ner'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ge-ner'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gen'er-os'i-ty (jĕn'ĕr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality, state, or instance, of being generous.

gen'er-ous (jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *generosus* of noble birth, magnanimous, *genus* birth, race.] **1.** Of honorable birth or origin. *Archaic.* **2.** Exhibiting qualities natural or appropriate to high birth; noble; magnanimous; courageous. **3.** Liberal; munificent; as, a *generous* giver. **4.** Characterized by generosity; abundant; ample; fertile, as, a *generous* table; *generous* fields. **5.** Full of spirit or strength; stimulating; rich; as, *generous* wine. — **Syn.** See LIBERAL. — **gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **gen'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

gen'e-sis (-ē-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γένεσις, fr. root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] **1.** [*cap.*] The first book of the Pentateuch, narrating the creation of the world. **2.** Origination or coming into being; mode of originating, esp. by growth.

-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs). [see GENESIS, *n.*] A suffix used to signify *genesis, generation, development, evolution*.

gen'et. Var. of JENNET, horse.

gen'et (jĕn'ĕt; jē-nĕt'), **ge-nette'** (jē-nĕt'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Sp., fr. Ar.] Any of several species of small Old World Carnivora, allied to the civets, but without a scent pouch.

ge-net'ic (jē-nĕt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to the genesis of any-
ge-net'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } thing, or its natural development.

ge-ne'va (jē-nē'və), *n.* [fr. F., fr. OF., fr. L. *juniperus* juniper tree.] Holland gin. [-ESE.]

Ge-ne'van (-văn), **Gen'e-vese'** (jĕn'ē-vēz'; -vēs'). See -AN, -ESE.

ge'ni-al (jē'nĭ-ăl; jēn'yăl), *a.* [L. *genialis*. See GENIUS.] **1.** Nuptial; generative. **2.** Favorable to growth or comfort; hence, sympathetically cheerful and cheering; jovial; kindly. **3.** Belonging to one's genius; native; inborn. *Obs.* — **ge'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* — **ge'ni-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; -yăl'-), *n.*

-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk). [*-gen* + *-ic.*] A suffix denoting *pertaining to generation* or *genesis; generating, producing, yielding; generated, produced*.

ge'nie (jē'nĭ), *n.* [F. *génie*.] A genius, or jinni. = GENIUS, 2.

ge'ni-i (jē'nĭ-ī), *n., L. pl.* of GENIUS.

gen'i-tal (jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *genitalis*, fr. *genere, gignere*, to beget.] Pertaining to generation, or to the sexual organs.

gen'i-tals (-tălz), *n. pl.* The sexual organs.

gen'i-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *genitivus*.] *Gram.* Designating the case, as the second of Latin and Greek nouns, expressing primarily the relation of source or possession, in which use it corresponds to the Eng. possessive. — *n.* The genitive case; also, a word in that case. — **-ti'val** (-tī'văl), *a.*

gen'i-tor (jĕn'ĭ-tôr), *n.* One who begets; parent. *Rare.*

gen'i-to—u'ri-na-ry (jĕn'ĭ-tō-ū'rĭ-nă-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Pert. to the genital and urinary organs or functions.

gen'ius (jēn'yŭs *or, esp. in 1 & 2,* jē'nĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl., senses 1–2,* L. GENII (jē'nĭ-ī), *senses 3–7,* E. GENIUSES (-ĕz). [L. *genius* tutelar deity, taste, talent, genius, *genere, gignere*, to beget.] **1.** [*often cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* An attendant spirit; tutelar deity. **2.** A nature spirit or an elemental spirit, as of fire or air; specif., a jinni. **3.** The mental endowment peculiar to an individual; natural disposition or bent. **4.** Peculiar character; animating spirit, as of a nation, a language. **5.** The associations, traditions, and influences (of a place). **6.** Uncommon native intellectual power, esp. in invention or origination. **7.** One endowed with genius.

Syn. GENIUS, TALENT are variously, but sharply, distinguished: as exalted, often supreme native endowment, in contrast with a high degree of mere aptitude; as original creative power, in contradistinction to a faculty for effective dealing with existent material; as the intuitive and spontaneous, in opposition to mere discipline and training; as the inexplicable, unanalyzable, and as it were inspired, over against what works by rule and line. See GIFT.

gen'net (jĕn'ĕt). Obs. var. of JENNET

Gen'o-ese' (jĕ-ō-ēz'), **-o-vese'** (-vēz'), *a. & n.* See -ESE.

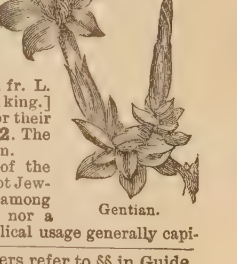
-ge-nous (-jē-nŭs). [*-gen* + *-ous.*] A suffix signifying: **a** *Producing, yielding.* **b** *Generated, produced, yielded.*

‖**gen're** (zhän'r'), *n.* [F.] A style or subject matter, esp. of painting, dealing realistically with everyday life.

gens (jĕnz), *n.; pl.* GENTES (jĕn'tēz). [L. See GENTLE, *a.*] **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A clan embracing the families of the same stock in the male line. **2.** = CLAN, 2.

gen-teel' (jĕn-tēl'), *a.* [fr. F. *gentil*. See GENTLE.] **1.** Having qualities becoming to high birth and breeding; polite; well-bred. **2.** Graceful; elegant. **3.** Suited to the position of a lady or a gentleman; stylish; fashionable. — **Syn.** See POLITE. — **gen-teel'ly**, *adv.*

☞ *Genteel* is now generally regarded as at least inelegant, except when used with a humorous or sarcastic significance.


Gentian.

gen'tian (jĕn'shăn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *gentiana*, fr. *Gentius*, an Illyrian king.] **1.** Any of various herbs prized for their handsome flowers, usually blue. **2.** The bitter root of a species of gentian.

gen'tile (-tīl), *n.* [L. *gentilis* of the same race.] Among Jews, one not Jewish in nationality or faith; among Christians, one neither a Jew nor a Christian; a heathen; — in Biblical usage generally capi-

talized. — *a.* **1.** [often *cap.*] Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews. **2.** Heathen; pagan. **3.** Pert. to a nation, tribe, or clan; esp., pert. to the Roman gens. **4.** Denoting a race or country; as, a *gentile* noun.

gen-til'i-ty (jĕn-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Gentle birth. **2.** A quality or the qualities appropriate to those well born, as self-respect, dignity, courage, courtesy, etc.; the status or rank of a person well born. **3.** The gentry. *Rare.*

gen'tle (jĕn't'l), *a.*; -TLER (-tlẽr); -TLEST (-tlĕst). [F. *gentil* noble, pretty, graceful, L. *gentilis* of the same clan, *gens, gentis*, tribe, race.] **1.** Well-born; of good, though not noble, family. **2.** Of animals, of fine breed. *Obs.*, exc. of falcons, etc. **3.** Of or appropriate to good birth or position; as, a *gentle* occupation; hence, chivalrous. **4.** Refined; mild; amiable; — often used, esp. formerly, as an appellative; as, *gentle* reader. **5.** Tamed; docile; also, *Rare*, of fruit, etc., cultivated. **6.** Soft; easy; soothing. **7.** Moderate; as, a *gentle* slope.

Syn. Kind, tender, peaceful, bland, soothing, clement. — GENTLE, MILD, MEEK. GENTLE has more positive connotations (esp. quietness, kindness, tenderness, refinement) than MILD, which often suggests little more than the negation of harshness or violence; one is MEEK who is patient under provocation, or who has become mild through discipline or suffering; *meek* is now often mildly contemptuous; as, *gentle* care; *mild* rebuke; *meek* submission. See POLITE. — *n.* One well born; gentleman. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* **1.** To ennoble. *Obs.* **2.** To make gentle, smooth, or easy. **3.** To treat so as to make gentle, as by fondling.

gen'tle-folk' (-fōk'), **gen'tle-folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* Persons of gentle, or good, family and breeding.

gen'tle-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man well born; one of good family; sometimes, any one above a yeoman. *Now R. or Hist.* **2.** A man of gentle or refined manners; a well-bred man of fine feelings. **3.** A man, irrespective of condition; — esp. in *pl.*, in address.

gen'tle-man-like' } *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a gentle-
gen'tle-man-ly } man; courteous; polite.

gen'tle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gentle; esp., softness of manners, disposition, etc.; mildness.

gen'tle-wom'an (jĕn't'l-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; 24). A woman of good family or breeding; also, *Now Hist.*, a woman who attends a lady of rank.

gen'tly (-tlĭ), *adv.* In a gentle manner.

gen'trice (jĕn'trĭs), *n.* [fr. OF.] *Archaic.* **1.** Gentility of birth; rank. **2.** Gentle feeling; good breeding.

gen'try (jĕn'trĭ), *n.* **1.** Rank by birth; esp., gentle birth. *Obs.* **2.** People of education and breeding, specif., in England, those between the yeomanry and the nobility. **3.** Courtesy; generosity; good breeding. *Obs.* **4.** People; persons of a class; — usually contemptuous or humorous.

gen'u-flec'tion, gen'u-flex'ion (jĕn'ū-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [fr. F. or LL., fr. L. *genu* knee + *flexio* a bending.] Act of bending the knee, esp. in worship.

gen'u-ine (jĕn'ū-ĭn), *a.* [L. *genuinus*, fr. *genere* to beget.] **1.** Actually from the reputed source or author; authentic; not counterfeit, false, or adulterated; real. **2.** Of or pert. to the original stock. **3.** Sincere; frank. — **gen'u-ine-ly**, *adv.* — **gen'u-ine-ness**, *n.*

ge'nus (jē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GENERA (jĕn'ĕr-ȧ). [L., birth, race, kind, sort.] **1.** *Logic.* A class of objects divided into subordinate species. **2.** *Biol.* A category of classification, between family and species. **3.** A class; order; kind.

-geny. [Gr. *-γένεια*, fr. root of *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] A suffix denoting *generation, production, development.*

ge'o- (jē'ō-), **ge-** (jē-). [Gr. γεω-, fr. γαῖα, γῆ, earth.] Combining forms signifying *earth, ground, soil.*

ge'o-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [*geo-* + Gr. *κέντρον* center.] Pertaining to, or measured from, the earth's center; having, or pertaining to, the earth as a center.

ge'ode (jē'ōd), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. γεώδης earthlike; γαῖα, γῆ, earth + εἶδος form.] *Geol.* A nodule of stone having a cavity lined with crystals or mineral matter.

ge-od'e-sy (jē-ŏd'ē-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. γεωδαισία; γαῖα, γῆ, earth + *δαίειν* to divide.] Mathematics dealing with the determination of the location or shape of large portions of the earth's surface, the shape of the earth, etc.; also, surveying that takes account of the curvature of the earth. — **ge'o-det'ic** (jē'ō-dĕt'ĭk), **ge'o-det'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ge-og'no-sy (-ŏg'nŏ-sĭ), *n.* [*geo-* + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge, *γιγνώσκειν* to know.] That part of geology treating of the materials of the earth and its constitution.

ge-og'ra-pher (jē-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One versed in geography.

ge'o-graph'ic (jē'ō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to geography.
ge'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } — **ge'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge-og'ra-phy (jē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. γεωγραφία; γαῖα, γῆ, earth + γραφή description.] **1.** The science of the earth and its life; esp., the description of the earth, its climate and its products, its inhabitants, including man and his industries, etc. **2.** A treatise on this science; also, a geographic description.

ge-ol'o-gize (jē-ŏl'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING. To study geology or make geological investigations.

ge-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*geo-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The science which treats of the history of the earth and its life, esp. as recorded in the rocks. **2.** A treatise on this science. — **ge'o-log'ic** (jē'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **ge'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ge'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ge-ol'o-gist** (jē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

ge'o-man'cy (jē'ō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. γαῖα, γῆ, earth + *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by means of figures or lines. — **ge'o-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a.*

ge-om'e-ter (jē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A geometrician.

ge'o-met'ric (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to geome-
ge'o-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } try; determined by geometry.

ge-om'e-tri'cian (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in geometry; geometer.

ge-om'e-trid (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭd), *n.* [L. *geometra* geometer.] Any of a large family (*Geometridæ*) of moths the larvæ of which progress by a looping movement.

ge-om'e-try (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. γεωμετρία, fr. γεωμετρεῖν to measure land; γαῖα, γῆ, earth + *μετρεῖν* to measure.] **1.** Mathematics that investigates the relations and properties of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles. **2.** A treatise on this science.

geor'gic (jôr'jĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. γεωργικός, fr. γεωργία tillage.] Agricultural. — *n.* A poem on husbandry.

ge'rah (gē'rȧ), *n.* [Heb. *gērah*, lit., a bean.] *Jewish Antiq.* A small coin and weight; 1–20th of a shekel.

Ge-raint' (gĕ-rānt'), *n.* See ENID.

ge-ra'ni-a'ceous (jĕ-rā'nĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a family (*Geraniaceæ*) of herbs, including the geranium.

ge-ra'ni-um (jĕ-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γεράνιον, fr. γέρανος crane.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Geranium*) of plants having, usually, pink or purple flowers, and leaves with a pungent odor. **2.** Any of numerous garden plants or flowers of an allied genus, nearly all having peltate leaves.

Geranium, I, or Wild Crane's-bill.

ger'fal'con (jûr'fô'k'n; -fôl'-k'n). Var. of GYRFALCON.

germ (jûrm), *n.* [F. *germe*, fr. L. *germen, -minis*, sprout, germ.] **1.** An embryo in its early stages; sprout; bud; seed. **2.** *Biol.* The germ cells collectively. **3.** Popularly, any microörganism, esp. a microbe; disease germ. **4.** That from which anything springs; beginning; rudiment.

Ger'man (jûr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS. **1.** A native or one of the people of Germany. **2. a** The Teutonic language of the Germans, including *High* and *Low German.* **b** The literary and official language of Germany; High German. **3.** [*l. c.*] **a** A kind of intricate dance; cotillion. **b** A party at which it is danced. — *a.* Of or pert. to Germany or the Germans. — **German measles**, *Med.*, rubella. — **G. silver**, a silver-white alloy, essentially copper, zinc, and nickel. — **G. text**, the modern German type; also, a type resembling it. See TYPE.

ger'man, *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *germanus* full, own (brother or sister).] Lit., near of kin; as: **a** Of the same parentage; own (brother or sister); — in *brother-german* and *sister-german.* **b** Own, or first; — now only in *cousin-german.*

ger-man'der (jẽr-măn'dẽr), *n.* Any of a large genus of plants of the mint family.

ger-mane' (jẽr-mān'; jûr'mān), *a.* **1.** = GERMAN, akin. **2.** Closely allied; appropriate; relevant.

Ger-man'ic (jẽr-măn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** German. **2.** Teutonic.

Ger'man-ism (jûr'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An idiom of the German language. **2.** A characteristic of the Germans.

ger-ma'ni-um (jẽr-mā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *Germania* Germany.] A rare metallic element. Symbol, *Ge*; at. wt., 72.5.

Ger'man-ize (jûr'măn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To make German, or like what is peculiarly German.

germ cell. *Biol.* An egg or sperm cell.

ger'men (jûr'mĕn), *n.* [L.] A germ.

ger'mi-cide (jûr'mĭ-sīd), *n.* [*germ* + *-cide.*] Any substance or agent which destroys microörganisms. — **ger'mi-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), **ger'mi-cide** (-sīd), *a.*

ger'mi-nal (-năl), *a.* Pertaining to a germ; incipient.

ger'mi-nant (-nănt), *a.* Germinating; sprouting.

ger'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i. & t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING (nāt'ĭng). [L. *germinatus*, p. p. of *germinare*, fr. *germen* germ.] To begin to grow or develop; sprout. — **ger'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **ger'mi-na-tive** (jûr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* **-gerous.** [L. *-ger*, fr. *gerĕre* to bear, carry.] Suffix signifying *bearing, producing.*

ger'ry-man'der (gĕr'ĭ-măn'dĕr), *v. t.* [*Gerry* + *salamander*; fr. Governor *Gerry*, whose party, in 1812, divided Essex Co., Mass., so as to form a dragon-shaped district.] To divide (a State, county, etc.) into civil divisions in an unnatural and unfair way. *Polit. Cant, U.S.* — (gĕr'ĭ-măn'dĕr), *n.* Act or result of gerrymandering.

Gerrymander

ger'und (jĕr'ŭnd), *n.* [L. *gerundium*, fr. *gerĕre* to bear, carry.] *Gram.* A kind of verbal noun in Latin, expressing the uncompleted action of the verb; as in, *ars vivendi*, the art *of living*. Hence, any of certain analogous forms in other languages, as the modern English verbal noun in *-ing* in certain uses, as in "he is famous for *scaling* mountains." — **ge-run'di-al** (jĕ-rŭn'dĭ-ăl), **-dive,** *a.*

Ge'ry-on (jē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γηρυών.] *Gr. Myth.* A winged monster having three bodies, slain by Hercules, one of whose labors was to carry off Geryon's cattle.

gest (jĕst), *n.* A stage in traveling; a rest in a journey; — usually in the *pl. Obs.*

gest, geste (jĕst), *n.* [fr. OF. See JEST.] **1.** A deed; adventure; exploit. **2.** A tale or romance, esp. in meter.

ges-ta'tion (jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *gestatio* a bearing.] Act or period of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy.

ges'tic (jĕs'tĭk), *a.* Relating to bodily motion, esp. dancing.

ges-tic'u-late (jĕs-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED; -LAT'ING. [L. *gesticulatus*, p. p. of *gesticulari* to gesticulate, fr. *gesticulus* gesticulation, dim. of *gestus* gesture.] To gesture, esp. when speaking. — **ges-tic'u-la'tor,** *n.*

ges-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A gesticulating. **2.** A gesture, esp. an undignified one. — **Syn.** See GESTURE.

ges'ture (jĕs'tūr), *n.* [LL. *gestura* mode of action, L. *gerere, gestum*, to bear, act.] **1.** Carriage; posture. *Obs.* **2.** A bodily motion or posture intended to express or emphasize something. **3.** Use of bodily movements as a mode of expression. **Syn.** GESTURE, GESTICULATION. GESTURE applies to any expressive bodily movement; GESTICULATION commonly suggests (esp.) rapid, unrestrained, or undignified *gestures;* as, the *gestures* of an orator; the *gesticulations* of a madman.

ges'ture, *v. i.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To make gestures; gesticulate.

get (gĕt), *v. t.*; *pret.* GOT (gŏt), *Archaic* GAT (găt); *p. p.* GOT, or, *esp. in U. S.*, GOT'TEN (gŏt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GET'TING. [of Scand. origin.] **1.** To come by; come to have or realize; hence, to obtain, ascertain, learn, gain, win, etc. **2.** In idiomatic uses: **a** To capture. **b** To receive a sentence of. *Colloq.* **c** To corner; pose. *Colloq.* **3.** With *to*, to be obliged to; as, he has *got* to do it. *Colloq.* **4.** To procure or cause to be (in some position or condition); as, to *get* one's feet wet. **5.** To induce; persuade. **6.** To betake; remove; — in a reflexive use. **7.** To beget; procreate; — now usually of animals. — **Syn.** Acquire; procure; secure. — *v. i.* **1.** To arrive, or bring one's self; become; — with a modifying word or phrase; as, to *get* home, *get* free, *get* to sleep. **2.** To gain; profit. — *n.* **1.** Offspring; progeny (of an animal). **2.** Begetting; as, colts of Eclipse's *get.* — **get'ter,** *n.*

Geth-sem'a-ne (gĕth-sĕm'ă-nē), *n.* [fr. Gr., fr. Aramaic *gath shĕmānī(m)* oil press.] The inclosure or garden outside Jerusalem, which was the scene of the agony and arrest of Jesus. See *Math.* XXVI. 36.

gew'gaw (gū'gô), *n.* A showy trifle; a toy.

gey (gā), *a.* [see GAY, *a.*] *Scot.* Considerable; tolerable (in quantity or amount). — *adv.* Considerably. *Scot.*

gey'ser (gī'sĕr; gī'zĕr), *n.* [Icel. *geysir*, name of a certain hot spring, *geysa* to rush furiously.] A spring which throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam.

ghast'ly (găst'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. [ME. *gastlich, gastli*, fearful, causing fear, *gasten* to terrify, AS. *gǣstan.*] **1.** Horrible; shocking; dreadful. **2.** Ghostlike in appearance; deathly; pallid; pale. **3.** Terrified. *Obs.* **Syn.** Wan, cadaverous, hideous, frightful, terrible. — GHASTLY, GRISLY, GRUESOME. GHASTLY suggests esp. the terrifying aspects of death or bloodshed; as, *ghastly* pallor; the gallows is a *ghastly* thing; a *ghastly* joke. That is GRISLY, more commonly GRUESOME, which inspires shuddering or uncanny horror; as, the *gruesome* details of a murder. — *adv.* In a ghastly manner; often, esp., with a deathlike appearance. — **ghast'li-ness,** *n.*

ghat } (gŏt), *n.* [Hind. *ghāṭ.*] In India: **a** A mountain pass.
ghaut } **b** A mountain range; — an erroneous use among Europeans. **c** A landing place, with descending stairs.

ghee (gē), *n.* [Hind. *ghī* clarified butter, Skr. *ghṛta.*] Butter converted into a kind of oil by boiling. *India, etc.*

gher'kin (gûr'kĭn), *n.* [D. *agurkje.*] A kind of small, prickly cucumber used for pickling; also, the immature common garden cucumber, used similarly.

ghet'to (gĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. -TI (-tē), E. -TOS (-ōz). [It.] A quarter to which Jews are restricted for residence, or where they live in greatest numbers.

Ghib'el-line (gĭb'ĕl-ĭn), *n.* *Hist.* A member of a great political faction in medieval Italy. Cf. GUELPH, **b.**

ghost (gōst), *n.* [AS. *gāst* breath, spirit, soul.] **1.** The soul; also, a disembodied soul; spirit; hence, an apparition; specter. **2.** A spirit or demon. **3.** The Divine Spirit. *Obs.*, exc. in *Holy Ghost.* **4.** Any faint shadowy semblance; a phantom; glimmering. — **ghost'like'** (gōst'līk'), *a. & adv.* **Syn.** GHOST, SPECTER, PHANTOM, APPARITION, SHADE, PHANTASM, SPIRIT. GHOST is the general term for a disembodied spirit; SPECTER connotes more of the mysterious or terrifying; PHANTOM emphasizes intangibility or illusion; as, the *ghosts* of the dead; grisly *specters* raised by magic; *phantom* shadows. APPARITION is applicable to preternatural appearances of whatever sort. SHADE is commonly used with reference to ancient classical conceptions. PHANTASM may denote an illusion of any sort, esp. (in recent technical usage) the apparition of an absent person, living or dead. SPIRIT is often synonymous with *ghost* or *specter.*

ghost'ly (gōst'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Relating to the soul; spiritual. **2.** Of or pertaining to a ghost or apparition; like a ghost; spectral. — **ghost'li-ness,** *n.*

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* [Ar. *ghūl.*] Among Eastern nations, a demon who robs graves and feeds on corpses. — **ghoul'ish,** *a.*

gi'ant (jī'ănt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *gigas*, fr. Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος.] **1.** A mythical manlike or monstrous being of huge stature, and of more than mortal, but less than godlike, power and endowment. **2.** A person, or an animal, plant, or thing, of extraordinary size or power. — *a.* Like a giant; immense; gigantic. — **gi'ant-ess,** *n. fem.*

Giant Despair. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant, the owner of Doubting Castle, who, finding Christian and Hopeful asleep on his grounds, imprisons them in a dungeon.

giaour (jour), *n.* [Turk. *giaur* infidel, Per. *gaur*, var. of *gebr* fire worshiper.] An infidel; — applied by Turks to disbelievers in Mohammedanism, esp. to Christians.

gib (gĭb), *n.* A piece or slip as of metal to hold in place parts of a machine, or to afford a bearing. — *v. t.*; GIBBED (gĭbd); GIB'BING. To fasten with a gib or gibs.

gib (gĭb), *n.* [abbr. fr *Gilbert.*] A cat, esp. a male cat. *R.*

gib'ber (jĭb'ĕr; gĭb'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately; chatter. [gon.

gib'ber-ish (gĭb'ĕr-ĭsh), *n.* Rapid, inarticulate talk; jar-

gib'bet (jĭb'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *gibet.*] A kind of gallows from which, formerly, malefactors were hung in chains after execution. — *v. t.* **1.** To execute by hanging. **2. a** To hang on a gibbet. **b** Fig.: To hold up to public scorn or ridicule.

gib'bon (gĭb'ŏn), *n.* Any of several apes of southeastern Asia and the East Indies, the lowest, smallest, and most perfectly arboreal of the anthropoid apes.

gib-bos'i-ty (gĭ-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being gibbous. **2.** A protuberance; swelling.

gib'bous (gĭb'ŭs), *a.* [L. *gibbus* humped, or *gibbus, gibba*, hump.] **1.** Protuberant; convex, as the moon when nearly full. **2.** Hunched; humpbacked. — **gib'bous-ness,** *n.*

gibe, jibe (jīb), *v. i.*; GIBED (jībd); GIB'ING (jīb'ĭng). To utter taunting, sarcastic words; flout. — **Syn.** See SCOFF. — *v. t.* To reproach contemptuously; mock. — *n.* An expression of sarcastic scorn; sneer. — **gib'er, jib'er** (jīb'ĕr), *n.*

gib'lets (jĭb'lĕts; 24), *n.* [OF. *gibelet* game.] (Sometimes in *sing.*) The edible portions of a fowl that are removed before cooking, esp. the liver, gizzard, and heart.

gid (gĭd), *n.* [see GIDDY, *a.*] A parasitic disease, chiefly of sheep, caused by a larval tapeworm in the brain.

gid'dy (gĭd'ĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-Ĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. [ME. *gidi* mad, silly, AS. *gidig.*] **1.** Having a sensation of whirling in the head; dizzy. **2. a** Promoting or inducing giddiness; as, a *giddy* height. **b** Turning with bewildering rapidity; whirling. **3.** Characterized by inconstancy; foolishly exuberant; flighty. — *v. t. & i.*; -DIED (-Id); -DY-ING. To make or become giddy. — **gid'di-ly** (-Ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **gid'di-ness**, *n.*

Gid'e-on (gĭd'ē-ŭn), *n.* [Heb. *Gid'ōn.*] In the Bible, an Israelitish hero who defeated the Midianites. *Judges* vi.–viii.

gift (gĭft), *n.* [prob. fr. Scand.] **1.** The act, right, or power of giving. **2.** Anything given; a present. **3.** A bribe. *Obs.* **4.** Endowment given to man by God; special talent.

Syn. Ability, capacity; bent, turn, bias, tendency. — GIFT, ENDOWMENT, FACULTY, APTITUDE, TALENT agree in the idea of ability, esp. as exercised with ease. GIFT connotes a quality conferred by nature or fortune, and is less formal than ENDOWMENT or (oftener) ENDOWMENTS; as, "though the knack of versifying is a *gift*, the art is an acquirement;" a mind of high *endowments*. FACULTY implies native address or ability, happily or easily employed, whereas APTITUDE denotes a bent or turn, native or acquired, for some particular activity or pursuit; as, the happy *faculty* of ignoring rebuffs; an *aptitude* for affairs. TALENT combines with the implication of specific direction, as in *aptitude*, the suggestion of large capacity for cultivation and achievement; as, a rare *talent* for music. See PRESENT.

— *v. t.* To endow with a gift, esp. of some power or faculty.

gig (gĭg), *n.* Anything that whirls; esp., a top.

gig, *n.* **1.** A light two-wheeled, one-horse carriage. **2.** A light ship's boat for oars or sail; also, a kind of rowboat.

gig, *n.* A kind of fish spear or harpoon. — *v. t. & i.* To fish with a gig; to spear with a gig.

gi'gan-tesque' (jī'găn-tĕsk'), *a.* Like or befitting a giant.

gi-gan'tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *a.* [L. *gigas, -antis*, giant.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a giant. **2.** Immense; tremendous.

gig'gle (gĭg'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). To laugh with short catches of the breath; laugh in an affected or silly manner. — *n.* Act of giggling. — **gig'gler** (-lẽr), *n.*

gig'let (gĭg'lĕt) } *n.* **1.** A wanton; lewd woman. *Obs.*
gig'lot (gĭg'lŏt) } **2.** A giddy, frivolous girl.

gig'ot (jĭg'ŏt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A leg, as of mutton, venison, or veal, ready for the table. **2.** A leg-of-mutton sleeve.

Gi'la mon'ster (hē'lä). [fr. *Gila* River.] A large, orange-and-black poisonous lizard of Arizona, New Mexico, etc.

gild. Var. of GUILD.

gild (gĭld), *v. t.*; GILD'ED or GILT (gĭlt); GILD'ING. [AS. *gyldan*, fr. *gold* gold.] **1.** To overlay thinly with gold; cover or tinge with a golden color. **2.** To make attractive; brighten. **3.** To make outwardly fair; embellish. **4.** To flush, as with wine. *Obs.* **5.** To redden (with blood). *Obs. or Poetic.* — **gild'er** (gĭl'dẽr), *n.*

gild'ed (gĭl'dĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Covered, or tinged, as with gold. **2.** Wealthy, or of a wealthy family. *Colloq.*

gil'der. Var. of GUILDER.

gild'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Art or practice of overlaying with gold or gilt, or the material used. **2.** A golden surface or coating.

Gil'e-ad-ites (gĭl'ē-ăd-īts), *n. pl.* In the Bible, a branch of the tribe of Manasseh; also, the inhabitants of Gilead.

gill (jĭl), *n.* [OF. *gille*, a wine measure.] A liquid measure; ¼ of a pint.

gill (jĭl), *n.* **1.** A girl; wench. **2.** The ground ivy.

gill (gĭl), *n.* [Icel. *gil.*] **1.** A woody glen; ravine. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** A stream in a ravine.

gill (gĭl), *n.* **1.** An organ for respiration under water, as in fishes; branchia. **2.** *pl.* The gill-shaped plates forming the under part of the cap in some fungi. **3.** A fowl's wattle. **4.** *pl.* The flesh about the chin or jaws.

gil'lie } (gĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [Gael. *gille, giolla*, boy,
gil'ly } lad.] In the Scottish Highlands, a male attendant, formerly on a chieftain, now, esp., on a sportsman.

gil'li-flow'er, *n.* Var. of GILLYFLOWER.

gil'ly-flow'er (jĭl'ĭ-flou'ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF. *girofre, girofle*, Gr. καρυόφυλλον clove tree; κάρυον nut + φύλλον leaf.] **1. a** The clove pink. *Now Rare.* **b** The wallflower or the common stock. **2.** A purplish red variety of apple.

gil'py (gĭl'pĭ), *n.* A lively, frolicsome girl. *Scot.*

gil-rav'age (gĭl-răv'ăj), *v. i.* To royster; frolic in a disorderly fashion. — **gil-rav'ag-er** (-ă-jẽr), *n. Both Scot.*

gilt (gĭlt), *n.* Gold or goldlike material spread over a surface; gilding. — *p. a.* Gilded; golden yellow.

gim'bals (gĭm'bălz; jĭm'bălz), *n. pl.* [see GIMMAL, *n.*] A contrivance consisting of a combination of pivoted rings for suspending anything, as a compass, so that it will remain level when its support is tipped.

Compass hung in Gimbals.

gim'crack' (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* A fanciful trifle; a toy; gewgaw.

gim'let (gĭm'lĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. OF.] A small boring tool with a screw point and cross handle. — *v. t.* To pierce with a gimlet.

gim'mal (gĭm'ăl; jĭm'ăl), *n.* [fr. OF. deriv. of L. *geminus* twin.] A pair or series of interlocked rings.

gimp (gĭmp), *n.* A narrow fabric, used for trimming, having often a wire or a coarse cord running through it.

gin (gĭn), *v. i. & t.*; *pret. & p. p.* GAN (găn), GON (gŏn), or GUN (gŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIN'NING. [ME. *ginnen*, for *beginnen.* See BEGIN.] To begin. *Obs. or Archaic.*

gin (jĭn), *n.* [contr. from *Geneva.*] A strong distilled alcoholic liquor flavored, originally, with juniper berries.

gin (jĭn), *n.* [contr. of *engine.*] **1.** Artifice; trick; scheme. *Obs.* **2.** A mechanical device, as: **a** A trap. **b** A kind of machine for moving heavy weights. **c** A cotton gin. — *v. t.*; GINNED (jĭnd); GIN'NING. **1.** To trap; snare. **2.** To clear of seeds by a gin, as cotton.

gin'ger (jĭn'jẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ζιγγίβερις.] A plant of a tropical Asiatic and Polynesian genus of herbs with pungent, aromatic rootstocks; also, the rootstock. — **gin'ger-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Ginger. (½)

gin'ger-bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* [OF. *gingebras, gingembras, gingimbrat.*] **1.** A kind of plain cake flavored with ginger. **2.** Fig.: Something tawdry and unsubstantial.

gin'ger-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Daintily. *Obs.* **2.** Very cautiously; timidly. — *a.* Cautious; wary.

gin'ger-snap' (-snăp'), *n.* A thin, brittle cake flavored with ginger.

ging'ham (gĭng'ăm), *n.* [F. *guingan.*] A cotton or linen cloth, woven of dyed yarn, usually in stripes or checks.

gink'go (gĭnk'gō; jĭnk'gō), *n.* [Jap. *gingko.*] An ornamental tree with fan-shaped leaves, native to China and Japan.

gin'seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* [fr. Chin.] A Chinese plant or a related North American species, the aromatic root of which is valued in China as a drug; also, the root.

gip, gip'sy, gip'sy-ism, etc. Vars. of GYP, GYPSY, etc.

gi-raffe' (jĭ-răf'), *n.* [F. *giraf*, fr. Ar. *zurāfah, zarāfah.*] A well-known ruminant mammal of Africa; the camelopard.

Giraffe.

gird (gûrd; *Scot.* gĭrd), *v. t. & i. & n.* Mock; gibe. *Obs. or R.*

gird (gûrd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* GIRT (gûrt) or GIRD'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIRD'ING. [AS. *gyrdan.*] **1.** To encircle with any flexible band, as a belt; to make fast or secure, as clothing with a cord. **2. a** To clothe or invest, as with a robe confined by a girdle, or fig., with powers or attributes. **b** To prepare; make ready; brace. **3.** To surround.

gird'er (gûr'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that girds. **2.** A horizontal beam to span an opening or carry a weight.

gir'dle (gûr'd'l), *n.* [fr. AS.] That which girds or encircles; esp., a belt or sash about the waist. — *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To bind with or as with a belt. **2.** To remove a ring of bark around (a tree, etc.).

girl (gûrl), *n.* **1.** A female child; a maiden. **2.** A female servant. — **girl'hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* — **girl'ish**, *a.*

girn (gûrn; gĭrn), *v. i.* [see GRIN to snarl.] **1.** To show the teeth, as in rage; snarl. **2.** To grin. *Obs. or Scot.*

Gi-ron'dist (jĭ-rŏn'dĭst), *n.* A member of the moderate

republican party in the French legislative assembly in 1791. The leaders were from the department of Gironde.

girt (gûrt), *pret. & p. p.* of GIRD.

girt, *v. t.* To gird. — *v. i.* To measure in girth.

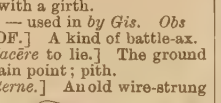
girth (gûrth), *n.* [fr. Icel.] **1.** A band around an animal, to fasten on a saddle, etc. **2.** That which girdles; a girdle. **3.** Measure around the body; circumference. — *v. t.* **1.** To girdle. **2.** To fasten or equip with a girth.

Gis (jĭs), *n.* Corrupt. of JESUS; — used in *by Gis. Obs*

gi-sarme' (gĭ-zärm'), *n.* [fr. OF.] A kind of battle-ax.

gist (jĭst), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *jacēre* to lie.] The ground of a legal action; hence, the main point; pith.

git'tern (gĭt'ĕrn), *n.* [OF. *guiterne.*] An old wire-strung instrument like a guitar.



Gittern.

giust (jŭst). Obs. var. of JOUST.

give (gĭv), *v. t.; pret.* GAVE (gāv); *p. p.* GIV'EN (gĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIV'ING. [prob. of Scand. origin.] **1.** To bestow without a return; confer; accord, as trust. **2.** To deliver; pay, as money. **3.** To proffer, present, or furnish; as, to *give* one's hand. **4.** To deliver, deal, or execute by bodily action; as, to *give* a blow; to *give* a start; utter; as, to *give* a shout; *give* a song. **5.** To produce; emit. **6.** To cause or occasion; as, to *give* pleasure. **7.** To communicate; impart; as, to *give* a cold to another.

Syn. Furnish, supply, vouchsafe, accord. — GIVE, PRESENT, BESTOW, CONFER, GRANT. GIVE is the general term. PRESENT is more formal or ceremonious; as, he *presented* the trophy to the victor. BESTOW implies the settling of something on one as a gift; as, the king *bestowed* the spoils upon his favorites. To CONFER is esp. to give graciously, or as a favor or honor; to GRANT is to give in answer to a request, or to a dependent or inferior; as, the favor was *conferred* freely; he *granted* them liberty.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make gifts. **2.** To yield to force; relax. **3.** To accommodate one's self or itself; yield. **4.** To open; look; — with *upon, into,* etc. *A Gallicism.* — *n.* Act of giving; esp., act or process of yielding or giving way.

giv'en (gĭv'n), *p. a.* **1.** Disposed; addicted; — with *to.* **2.** Stated; fixed; as, in a *given* time. **3.** Granted; assumed. — **given name,** the Christian name. *Colloq.*

giv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gives; donor; grantor.

giz'zard (gĭz'ärd), *n.* [OF. *guisier,* fr. L. *gigeria,* pl., cooked entrails of poultry.] **1.** The second (posterior) stomach of birds, having thick walls and a horny lining for grinding food. **2.** Stomach (of a person). *Humorous.*

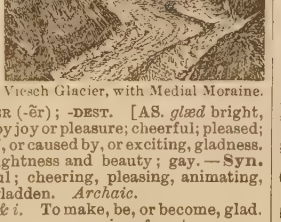
gla'brous (glā'brŭs), *a.* [L. *glaber.*] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or projections.

‖**gla'cé'** (glá'sā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *glacer.*] **1.** Smooth and glossy. **2.** Coated with icing; iced; — of fruits, cake, etc.

gla'cial (glā'shăl), *a.* [L. *glacialis,* fr. *glacies* ice.] **1.** Pert. to ice or its action; esp., pert. to glaciers. **2.** Of or pert. to the glacial period; as, *glacial* man. — **gla'cial-ly,** *adv.*

gla'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To subject to glacial action, as rocks. — **gla'ci-a'tion,** *n.*

gla'cier (glā'shẽr, glăs'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [F., fr. *glace* ice, L. *glacies.*] A body of ice, formed in a region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley, as in the Alps, or over an extended area, as in Greenland.



Viesch Glacier, with Medial Moraine.

gla'cis (glā'sĭs, glăs'ĭs), *n.* [F.; — fr. its smoothness. See GLACIER.] A gentle slope; *Fort.,* the outward slope from the top of the counterscarp.

glad (glăd), *a.;* GLAD'DER (-ẽr); -DEST. [AS. *glæd* bright, glad.] **1.** Characterized by joy or pleasure; cheerful; pleased; happy. **2.** Expressive of, or caused by, or exciting, gladness. **3.** Characterized by brightness and beauty; gay. — **Syn.** Delighted, joyous, joyful; cheering, pleasing, animating, gladsome. — *v. t.* To gladden. *Archaic.*

glad'den (glăd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or become, glad.

glade (glād), *n.* A grassy open space in a forest.

glad'i-ate (glăd'ĭ-āt; glā'dĭ-), *a.* [L. *gladius* sword.] *Bot.* Sword-shaped; ensiform.

glad'i-a'tor (glăd'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] *Roman Hist.* One who fought with a weapon for the amusement of the people, as at a festival. — **glad'i-a-to'ri-al** (*-ā-tō'rĭ-ăl*; 57), *a.*

gla-di'o-lus (glă-dī'ō-lŭs; glăd'ĭ-ō'lŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -OLI (-lī), E. -OLUSES (-lŭs-ĕz; 24). [L. lit., a small sword.] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Gladiolus*) of plants of the iris family, natives chiefly of Africa, with erect sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliant flowers. **2.** A corm or flower of this plant.

glad'ly (glăd'lĭ), *adv.* With gladness or joy; cheerfully.

glad'ness, *n.* See -NESS. — **Syn.** See PLEASURE.

glad'some (-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Causing joy; expressive of gladness; gay. **2.** Pleased; cheerful. — **glad'some-ly,** *adv.*

glaik (glāk), *n. Scot.* **1.** Mockery. **2.** A gleam of light.

glair (glâr), *n.* [F. *glaire.*] **1.** White of egg, or a size or glaze made from it. **2.** A similarly viscous substance. — **glair'e-ous** (glâr'ē-ŭs), *a.* — **glair'y** (glâr'ĭ), *a.*

glaive (glāv), *n.* [F.] Sword; esp., a broadsword. *Archaic.*

glam'our (glăm'ẽr), *n.* [Scot. corrupt. of E. *gramarye, grammar.*] Magic; a spell; hence, a charm.

glance (glăns), *v. i.;* GLANCED (glănst); GLANC'ING (glăn'sĭng). **1.** To strike obliquely and fly off or turn aside. **2.** To refer casually; allude; hint. **3.** To flash. **4.** To look with a sudden, rapid cast; flash; — of the eye. — *v. t.* **1.** To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely. **2.** To strike obliquely or lightly in passing. — *n.* **1.** A rapid oblique movement or impact. **2.** A movement causing a flash of light; a flash so produced. **3.** A quick, transitory, or cursory look; a glimpse.

Syn. GLANCE, GLIMPSE. A GLANCE is commonly a brief or hasty look at something; a GLIMPSE, a momentary or casual sight or view of it. See FLASH.

glance, *n.* [G. *glanz* brightness, or D. *glans.*] Any of several mineral sulphides having a brilliant metallic luster.

gland, *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *glandula,* dim. of L. *glans, glandis,* acorn.] *Anat.* A secreting or destructive disease of horses, asses, etc.

glan'ders (glăn'dẽrz), *n.* [OF. *glandres,* pl., glands.] An infectious and destructive disease of horses, asses, etc.

glan'du-lar (-dū-lăr), *a.* Containing or bearing glands or gland cells; of, pertaining to, or like, a gland.

glare (glâr), *v. i.;* GLARED (glârd); GLAR'ING (glâr'ĭng). **1.** To shine dazzlingly. **2.** To be bright and intense, as certain colors; be ostentatiously splendid. **3.** To stare with fierce or piercing eyes. — **Syn.** See FLAME, GAZE. — *v. t.* To shoot out or express with a glare. — *n.* **1.** A bright, dazzling light; shine; luster. **2.** Ostentatious splendor; showiness. **3.** A fierce or piercing stare.

glare, *n.* A bright, glassy surface; as, a *glare* of ice. — *a.* Smooth and bright; chiefly of ice. — **glar'y,** *a. All U. S.*

glar'ing (glâr'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Fierce or piercing; — said of eyes. **2.** Dazzling. **3.** Open and bold; notorious.

glar'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of a dazzling luster; glaring; shining.

glass (glăs), *n.* [AS. *glæs.*] **1.** A hard, brittle, and commonly transparent, amorphous substance made by fusing together silica, as sand, an alkali, as potash or soda, and some other base, as lime or lead oxide. **2.** Collectively, articles made of glass. **3.** Anything of glass; as: **a** A glass vessel, specif., a tumbler; goblet; hence, the contents of such a vessel, as liquor; a drink. **b** An hourglass, or the like. **c** A pane or plate of glass. **d** A looking-glass. **e** An optical glass; a lens; a telescope; microscope; *pl.* eyeglasses; spectacles. **f** A weatherglass; barometer; thermometer. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover or protect with glass. *R.* **2.** To make glassy. *R.* **3.** To mirror. [of glass.]

glass eye. **1.** *pl.* Spectacles. *Obs.* **2.** An artificial eye made

glass'ful (glăs'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). The contents of a glass; as much as a glass will hold.

glass'house' (glâs'hous'), *n.* A building chiefly of glass, used for growing plants. See GREENHOUSE.

glass'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a glassy manner.

glass'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being glassy.

glass snake. A harmless limbless lizard, superficially resembling a snake; — so called from its fragility.

glass'ware' (glâs'wâr'), *n.* Articles of glass.

glass'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A common maritime plant having succulent, brittle, jointed stems.

glass'y (-ĭ), *a.;* GLASS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Resembling glass, as in smoothness. **2.** Dull; — of the eye or look.

Glau'ber salt, Glau'ber's salt (glou'bẽr). Often also *pl.* [after J. R. *Glauber,* German chemist.] Sodium sulphate.

glau-co'ma (glô-kō'mă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γλαύκωμα, fr. γλαυκός blue gray.] A condition of the eye marked by increased tension within and resulting in impairment of vision or ultimately in blindness.

glau′cous (glô′kŭs), *a.* [L. *glaucus*, Gr. γλαυκός.] Of a bluish green or greenish blue color; also, specifically, *Bot.*, overcast with a whitish bloom, as a plum.
glaze (glāz), *v. t.*; GLAZED (glāzd); GLAZ′ING (glāz′ĭng). [ME. *glasen*, fr. *glas* glass.] **1**. To furnish or fit (a window, etc.) with glass. **2**. To overlay with a surface of or like glass; hence, to make glossy. — *v. i.* To become glazed. — *n.* **1**. Vitreous coating of pottery, esp. one that is transparent, as disting. from *enamel*. **2**. A substance for glazing. **3**. A smooth, glossy surface. — **glaz′er** (glāz′ẽr), *n.*
gla′zier (glā′zhẽr; -zĭ-ẽr), *n.* [for *glazer*, fr. *glaze*.] One whose business is to set glass in window frames, etc.
glaz′ing (glāz′ĭng), *vb. n.* **1**. Act of furnishing or fitting with glass. **2**. The glass set, or to be set, in a sash, frame, etc. **3**. Act of laying on glaze; also, the glaze applied.
gleam (glēm), *n.* [AS. *glǣm*.] A moderate brightness or a transient illumination; a beam; glow. — *v. i.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light; send out gleams. — *v. t.* To emit (flashes of light, etc.). — **Syn.** See FLASH. — **gleam′y**, *a.*
glean (glēn), *v. t.* [OF. *glener*, *glaner*, fr. LL. *glenare*.] **1**. To gather (as grain or grapes) after a reaper or the like. **2**. To gather from (a field or vineyard) what has been left, as by reapers. **3**. To collect with patient labor; pick out. — *v. i.* **1**. To gather what is left by reapers. **2**. To pick up or gather anything by degrees. — **glean′er**, *n.*
glebe (glēb), *n.* [L. *gl(a)eba* land.] **1**. Soil; ground; sod. **2**. The land belonging to an ecclesiastical benefice.
glede (glēd), *n.* *Also*, *Scot.*, **gled** (glĕd). [AS. *glida*.] The common European kite.
gledge (glĕj), *n.* & *v. i.* Glance to one side; squint. *Scot.*
glee (glē), *n.* [AS. *gléo*.] **1**. *Music.* An unaccompanied song for three or more solo voices. It is not necessarily gleesome. **2**. Joy; merriment. — **Syn.** See CHEERFULNESS.
glee (glē), *v. i.* To squint; look sidewise. *Obs. or Dial.*
gleed (glēd), *n.* [AS. *glēd*, fr. *glōwan* to glow as a fire.] A live or glowing coal. *Archaic or Dial.*
gleed, **gleyd** (glēd, glīd), *a.* Crooked; astray. *Obs. or Scot.*
glee′ful (glē′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of glee; merry; gay.
gleek (glēk), *n.* A jest or scoff; a trick. *Obs. or Scot.* — *v. i.* To gibe; sneer. *Obs.*
gleek, *n.* [OF. *glic*.] An old three-handed game at cards.
glee′man (glē′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*glee* + *man*; AS. *gléoman*.] A minstrel or musician. *Archaic.*
glee′some (-sŭm), *a.* Merry; joyous; gleeful.
gleg (glĕg), *a.* [Icel. *glöggr*.] *Scot. & Dial.* **1**. Quick; alert; sharp. **2**. Lively; cheerful. — **gleg′ly**, *adv.*
glen (glĕn), *n.* [of Celtic origin.] A secluded, narrow valley.
Glen-gar′ry (-găr′ĭ), *n.* [after a valley in Scotland.] A kind of Highland Scottish cap for men. See KILT, *Illust.*
glib (glĭb), *a.*; GLIB′BER (-ẽr); -BEST. **1**. Smooth; slippery; facile. *Now Rare or Dial.* **2**. Characterized by facileness, as action or manner; ready. **3**. Flippantly smooth; fluent. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **glib′ly**, *adv.* — **glib′ness**, *n.*
glid′der-y (glĭd′ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Smooth; slippery. *Dial. Eng.*
glide (glīd), *v. i.*; GLID′ED (glīd′ĕd; 24); GLID′ING. [AS. *glīdan*.] **1**. To move gently and smoothly; pass smoothly and silently. **2**. To pass gradually; shade; grade. **3**. *Aëronautics.* To move more or less horizontally through the air as the result of the combined effect of the action of gravity (usually with an initially imparted momentum) and of the air against the surface of one or more aëroplanes; — said of a gliding machine, aëroplane, etc. — **Syn.** See SLIDE. — *n.* **1**. Act of gliding. **2**. *Phon.* A transitional sound produced while the vocal organs are assuming, or passing from, the position for a definite speech sound (such as is represented by a letter of the alphabet). — **glid′er** (glīd′ẽr), *n.*
glid′ing (glīd′ĭng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GLIDE. — **gliding machine**, *Aëronautics*, a structure consisting essentially of one or more aëroplanes.

A form of Gliding Machine.

gliff (glĭf), *n.* *Obs. or Scot.* **1**. A look or an expression. **2**. A moment; an instant. **3**. A sudden fright; a scare.
glim (glĭm), *n.* **1**. A glimmer, or small portion; a bit. *Scot.* **2**. A light, as a lamp. *Slang or Dial.*
glim′mer (glĭm′ẽr), *v. i.* To give out feeble or scattered rays of light; show a faint, unsteady light. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* **1**. A faint, unsteady light; a gleam; shimmer. **2**. A slight perception; a bit; glimpse.
glim′mer-ing (glĭm′ẽr-ĭng), *vb. n.* A faint, unsteady light; hence, a faint view or idea; an inkling.
glimpse (glĭmps), *n.* **1**. A sudden flash; transient luster. **2**. A faint passing appearance; a trace; tinge. **3**. A short, hurried or fragmentary view; a quick sight. **4**. An inkling. — **Syn.** See GLANCE. — *v. i.*; GLIMPSED (glĭmpst); GLIMPS′ING. **1**. To shine faintly or unsteadily; glimmer. **2**. To take a glimpse; glance. — *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of.
glint (glĭnt), *v. i.* & *t.* **1**. To dart; shoot; glance. **2**. To flash; gleam; glitter. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* **1**. A gleam; flash. **2**. A glimpse; glance. *Chiefly Scot.*
glisk (glĭsk), *n.* A glance; glimpse; gleam. *Scot.*
glis-sade′ (glĭ-säd′; -sād′), *n.* [F., fr. *glisser* to slip.] A sliding, as down a snow slope. — *v. i.* To slide; glide.
glis′ten (glĭs′′n), *v. i.* [AS. *glisnian*.] To sparkle or shine; esp., to shine with a fitful luster. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* A glistening; a shining brightness. — **glis′ten-ing-ly**, *adv.*
glis′ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* To glitter. — *n.* Glitter.
glit′ter (glĭt′ẽr), *v. i.* **1**. To sparkle with light; gleam. **2**. To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliant and showy luster; brilliancy.
gloam′ing (glōm′ĭng), *n.* [AS. *glōmung*.] Twilight; dusk.
gloat (glōt), *v. i.* To gaze or to meditate, esp. with malignant satisfaction, lust, or avarice. — **Syn.** See GAZE.
globe (glōb), *n.* [L. *globus*.] **1**. A round or spherical body; ball; sphere; orb. **2**. **a** The earth; — usually with *the*. **b** Hence, any planet. **3**. A spherical representation of the earth or heavens. **4**. Anything nearly spherical or globular; as, a lamp *globe*. — *v. t.* & *i.*; GLOBED (glōbd); GLOB′ING (glōb′ĭng). To gather or form into a globe.
globe′fish′ (glōb′fĭsh′), *n.* Any of various fishes that can assume a globular form by sucking in water or air.
glo′bose′ (glō′bōs′; glō-bōs′), *a.* [L. *globosus*.] Globular, or nearly so. — **glo-bos′i-ty** (glō-bŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).
glo′bous (glō′bŭs), *a.* Globose.
glob′u-lar (glŏb′ū-lȧr), *a.* **1**. Globe-shaped; spherical, or nearly so. **2**. Composed of globules.
glob′ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus* globe.] **1**. A little globe; a spherical particle. **2**. A pellet.
glom′er-ate (glŏm′ẽr-āt), *a.* [L. *glomeratus*, p. p., collected into a ball or mass.] Agglomerated; conglomerate.
gloom (glo͞om), *n.* **1**. A scowl, or sullen look. *Scot.* **2**. Partial or total darkness; deep shade. **3**. A shady or gloomy place. **4**. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; low spirits. — **Syn.** Dimness, obscurity; depression, dejection, sadness. See MELANCHOLY. — *v. i.* **1**. To frown; scowl; also, to look dismal or melancholy. **2**. To become dark or threatening, as the sky; lower. **3**. To be or appear gloomy. — *v. t.* To render gloomy.
gloom′y (glo͞om′ĭ), *a.*; GLOOM′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1**. Dusky; dim. **2**. Affected with or expressing gloom; melancholy. **3**. Producing, or characterized by, gloom or melancholy; dismal. — **Syn.** Dark, cloudy; sullen, morose, sad, dejected. — **gloom′i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **gloom′i-ness**, *n.*
Glo′ri-a (glō′rĭ-ȧ; 57), *n.* [L., glory.] *Eccl.* **a** The hymn beginning "Glory be to God on high" (*Luke* ii. 14). **b** That beginning "Glory be to the Father." **c** That beginning "Glory be to thee, O Lord."
glo′ri-fi-ca′tion (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* A glorifying, or state of being glorified.
glo′ri-fy (glō′rĭ-fī; 57), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *glorificare*; *gloria* glory + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make glorious; specif.: **a** To bestow honor and distinction upon. **b** To shed radiance or splendor on. **c** To ascribe glory to; promote the glory of. — **glo′ri-fi′er**, *n.*
glo′ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *gloriosus*.] **1**. Vainglorious. *Obs.* **2**. Exhibiting qualities or performing acts that deserve or receive glory; illustrious. **3**. Splendid; resplendent. **4**. Delightful. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Eminent, noble, magnificent, grand. — **glo′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
glo′ry (glō′rĭ; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *gloria*.] **1**. Praise, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent; renown. **2**. That which secures praise or renown. **3**. Honor and praise accorded in worship. **4**. Brilliancy; radiant beauty; resplendence. **5**. Celestial honor or splendor; heaven. **6**. Height of prosperity or splendor. **7**. A halo. — **Syn.** See REPUTATION. — *v. i.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. **1**. To exult; rejoice; also, to be proud or boastful. **2**. To form, or spread, like a glory.

gloss (glŏs; 62), *n.* **1.** Luster; polish. **2.** A specious appearance; superficial quality or show. — **Syn.** See LUSTER. — *v. t.* **1.** To give luster or gloss to; glaze. **2.** To give a gloss, or specious appearance, to; color.

gloss, *n.* [F. *glose,* L. *glossa* a word needing explanation, Gr. γλῶσσα, lit., tongue.] **1.** An interlinear, marginal, or glossarial note of explanation or interpretation; loosely, a running commentary. **2.** **a** A glossary. **b** An interlinear translation. — **Syn.** See REMARK. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with glosses; annotate. **2.** To interpret speciously, or pervert in this way. — *v. i.* To make glosses; explain.

glos'sa-ry (glŏs'ȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *glossarium.*] A collection of glosses; a partial dictionary of a work, an author, etc. — **glos-sa'ri-al** (glŏ-sā'rĭ-ȧl; 3), *a.*

gloss'y (glŏs'ĭ; 62), *a.;* GLOSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Smooth and shining; reflecting luster; polished. **2.** Smooth; specious; plausible. — **Syn.** See SMOOTH. — **gloss'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **gloss'i-ness,** *n.*

glot'tis (glŏt'ĭs), *n.* [Gr. γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, fr. γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tho tongue.] The opening from the pharynx into the larynx. — **glot'tal** (glŏt'ȧl), *a.*

glove (glŭv), *n.* [AS. *glōf.*] A cover for the hand with a separate sheath for each finger. — *v. t.;* GLOVED (glŭvd); GLOV'ING (glŭv'ĭng). To cover with or as with a glove.

glov'er (glŭv'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

glow (glō), *v. i.* [AS. *glōwan.*] **1.** To shine with an intense or white heat. **2.** To exhibit a strong, bright color; be brilliant or red. **3.** To feel hot; burn. **4.** To feel the heat of passion; be animated. — **Syn.** See FLAME. — *v. t.* **1.** To heat. *Obs.* **2.** To express by glowing. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** Light such as is emitted by a solid body heated to luminosity; incandescence. **2.** Brightness or warmth of color; redness. **3.** Earnestness; heat of passion; ardor. **4.** Bodily heat or warmth, as from exercise, etc.

glow'er (glou'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To look intently; stare. *Scot.* **2.** To stare angrily or with a scowl. — **Syn.** See GAZE.

glow'worm' (glō'wûrm'), *n.* Any of various luminous insects or insect larvæ.

gloze (glōz), *v. t.;* GLOZED (glōzd); GLOZ'ING (glōz'ĭng). [ME. *glosen,* fr. F. *gloser.* See GLOSS note.] **1.** To make glosses on; expound. *Obs.* **2.** To smooth over; palliate. — *v. i.* To make a gloss; comment. — *n.* **1.** A note or gloss. *Archaic.* **2.** Specious show; gloss. *Rare.*

gloze, *v. t. & i.* To make shine; glow; gleam.

glu-ci'num (glōō-sī'nŭm; 86), *n. Chem.* Beryllium.

glu'cose (glōō'kōs; 86), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Chem.* A sugar about half as sweet as cane sugar. **2.** An uncrystallizable sirup got by imperfect conversion of starch into glucose.

glue (glōō; 86), *n.* [F. *glu,* L *glus.*] **1.** A brownish gelatin, got by boiling skins, hoofs, etc., of animals, and used when heated with water as a cement. **2.** Any of various viscous substances. — *v. t.;* GLUED (glōōd); GLU'ING. To join or fix with or as with glue; fix; fasten. — **glu'ey** (-ĭ), *a.*

glum (glŭm), *a.;* GLUM'MER (-ẽr); -MEST. Moody; sullen; gloomy. — **Syn.** See SULLEN. — **glum'ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

glume (glōōm; 86), *n.* [L. *gluma* husk.] One of the chaffy scales or bracts of the spikelet in sedges and, esp., grasses.

glut (glŭt), *v. t.;* GLUT'TED; GLUT'TING. [OF. *glotir, gloutir,* L. *glutire.*] To swallow greedily; gorge; gulp.

glut, *v. t.* [ME. *glotten.*] **1.** To fill to satiety; satiate; also, to overload; surfeit. **2.** To overstock; as, to *glut* the market. — **Syn.** See SATIATE. — *v. i.* To eat gluttonously or to satiety. — *n.* **1.** Act of glutting; state of being glutted; a full supply; often, a supply to excess or loathing; surfeit. **2.** A supply of mercantile goods in excess of the demand at the seller's price. **3.** An excess.

glu-te'al (glōō-tē'ȧl; glōō'tē-ȧl; 86), *a.* [Gr. γλουτός rump, pl., buttocks.] Pertaining to the buttocks.

glu'ten (glōō'tĕn; 86), *n.* [L., glue.] The viscid, tenacious, nutritious substance giving adhesiveness to dough.

glu'ti-nous (-tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *glutinosus,* fr. *gluten* glue.] Of the nature of or resembling glue; viscous; gluey.

glut'ton (glŭt'ŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *glut(t)o.*] **1.** A voracious eater; gormandizer; one who gluts himself in any way. **2.** A shaggy, carnivorous, thickset mammal, about 30 inches long, related to the martens and sables. — **Syn.** See EPICURE. — **glut'ton-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* — **-ous-ly,** *adv.*

glut'ton-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TONIES (-ĭz). Excess in eating.

glyco'er-in, glyc'er-ine (glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. γλυκερός, γλυκυς, sweet.] A sweet, sirupy, colorless liquid, got by saponification of natural fats and oils. It is an alcohol. — **gly-cer'ic** (glĭ-sĕr'ĭk; glĭs'ẽr-ĭk), *a.*

gly'co-gen (glī'kō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + *-gen.*] A white, tasteless carbohydrate, found esp. in the liver.

glyph (glĭf), *n.* [Gr. γλυφή carving, fr. γλύφειν to carve.] *Arch.* A channel or groove, usually vertical.

glyp'tic (glĭp'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. γλυπτός fit for carving, carved.] Of or pert. to carving or engraving, esp. gem engraving.

gnar, gnarr (när), *v. i.* To snarl; growl.

gnarl (närl), *n.* A knot in wood, esp. a large or hard knot, or a protuberance with twisted grain, on a tree. — **gnarled** (närld), *a.* — **gnarl'y** (när'lĭ), *a.*

gnash (năsh), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To grind or strike (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain. **2.** To bite with grinding teeth.

gnat (năt), *n.* [AS. *gnæt.*] Any of various small two-winged flies, esp. such as bite; — in England applied chiefly to mosquitoes, in America to smaller forms.

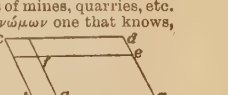
gnaw (nô), *v. t. & i.; pret.* GNAWED (nôd); *p. p.* GNAWED or GNAWN (nôn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GNAW'ING. [AS. *gnagan.*] **1.** To bite with repeated effort, esp. so as to remove small portions or to wear away. **2.** To corrode; fret away. **3.** To pain or distress as if by gnawing. — **gnaw'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

gnaw'ing, *n.* A pain (in the stomach or bowels) likened to that caused by gnawing; *pl.,* pangs.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* [G.] A metamorphic rock, often corresponding in composition to granite, but having its constituents, esp. mica, arranged in cleavable planes.

gnome (nōm), *n.* [F.] One of a fabled race of diminutive, subterraneous beings, the guardians of mines, quarries, etc.

gno'mon (nō'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γνώμων one that knows, the index of a sundial.] **1.** Any object which by its shadow serves as an indicator, esp. of the hour; specif., the style, pin, or vertical plate of a sundial. **2.** *Geom.* What is left of a parallelogram on removing a similar parallelogram containing one of its corners; as, the *gnomon bcdefg* in *Illust.*



Gnomon, 2

gnos'tic (nŏs'tĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. γνωστικός sagacious.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or having, knowledge. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Gnosticism or Gnostics. **3.** Knowing; shrewd. *Humorous.* — *n.* [*cap.*] A believer in Gnosticism.

Gnos'ti-cism (nŏs'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A 2d-century system of thought which explained creation as consisting in effluxes from the godhead forming created beings.

gnu (nōō; nū), *n.* [Kafir *nqu.*] Any of several African antelopes, with large oxlike head, long mane, curved horns in both sexes, and long flowing tail.

go (gō), *v. i.; pret.* WENT (wĕnt); *p. p.* GONE (gŏn; 62); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GO'ING. *Went* comes from the AS. *wendan.* See WEND, *v. i.* [AS. *gān.*] **1.** To pass from point to point; proceed. **2.** To depart; — opp. to *come.* **3.** To pass or be transferred as if journeying. **4.** To be habitually; as, to *go* unpunished. **5.** To pass away; variously: to be rejected, abolished, lost, spent, sold, etc.; hence, to faint; fail; die. **6.** To be suited, as a song to a tune. **7.** To fare; turn out. **8.** To continue (in a specified state); operate; act. **9.** To have recourse or resort. **10.** To put one's self, as to expense. **11.** To extend; lead; reach; run. **12.** To follow or take a given course. **13.** To reach or follow a given proportion; as, to *go* shares, halves, etc. **14.** To enter a given relation; as, to *go* bail. — *v. t.* **1.** To endure; afford. *Colloq.* **2.** To bet; risk. — *n. Colloq. in all senses.* **1.** Energy; spirit. **2.** A turn of affairs, esp. an embarrassing one. **3.** A chance; turn. **4.** Quantity used or furnished at one time, as of food. **5.** Something that goes, or is successful; also, an agreement. **6.** With *the,* the fashion; the rage.

goad (gōd), *n.* [AS. *gād.*] **1.** A pointed rod used to urge on a beast. **2.** Something that produces the effect of a goad. — *v. t.* To prick; drive with or as with a goad. — **Syn.** Urge, excite, arouse, irritate, incite, instigate.

goal (gōl), *n.* **1** The bound where a race or journey is to end. **2.** The final purpose, end, or aim. **3.** In various games, a bound which must be passed or gone through to score. **4.** The winning of a goal, or the score so made.

goat (gōt), *n.* [AS. *gāt.*] Any of certain hollow-horned ruminants closely allied to the sheep. — **goat'ish,** *a.*

goat'ee' (gō'tē'), *n.* A part of a man's beard on the chin, trimmed in a tuft like the beard of a he-goat.

goat'herd', *n.* A herder of goats.

goat'suck'er (gōt'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Any of numerous nonpasserine birds, as the nightjar and whippoorwill, originally mistakenly supposed to suck the milk of goats.

gob (gŏb), *n.* A mass or lump. *Now Dial. or Vulgar.*

gob'bet (gŏb'ĕt ; 24), *n.* [F. *gobet.*] **1.** A portion or fragment; — now only of flesh. **2.** A lump. *Obs. or Archaic.*

gob'ble (-l), *v. t.* ; -BLED (-ld); -BLING (-lĭng). To swallow or eat greedily or hastily ; gulp. — *v. i.* To eat greedily.

gob'ble, *v. t. & i.* To utter (the cry of a turkey cock or sound like it). — *n.* A noise, such as that of a turkey cock.

gob'bler (gŏb'lẽr), *n* A turkey cock.

go'-be-tween', *n.* An intermediary; broker; procurer.

gob'let (gŏb'lĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. F. dim. of OF. *gobel* cup.] **1.** A kind of cup without a handle ; any wine cup. *Archaic.* **2.** A drinking glass with a foot and stem.

gob'lin (-lĭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL.] A sprite usually conceived as ugly or grotesque and as mischievous or evil.

go'by (gō'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [L. *gobius, gobio*, a kind of fish, Gr. κωβιός.] Any of numerous spiny-rayed fishes.

Goby. ½

go'-by' (-bī'), *n.* A neglecting.

go'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* **1.** A framework on casters, to support a child learning to walk. **2.** A kind of small baby carriage.

god (gŏd; 62), *n.* [AS. *god.*] **1.** A being of more than human attributes and powers; a deity, esp. a male deity. **2.** Any object thought to be the seat of divine powers; an idol. **3.** [*cap.*] The Supreme Being. **4.** A person or thing deified. — *v. t.* To deify. [sponsor at baptism.]

god'child' (-chīld'), *n.* One for whom a person becomes

god'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), *n.* A female godchild.

god-den'. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng. form of GOOD EVEN.

god'dess (gŏd'ĕs), *n.* **1.** A female god. **2.** A woman of great charms, or whom one adores. — **god'dess-ship,** *n.*

god'fa'ther (-fä'thẽr), *n.* **1.** A male sponsor for a child at baptism. **2.** A male sponsor, as at confirmation. **3.** *pl.* Jurymen. *Humorous & Obs.* — *v. t.* To act as godfather to.

god'head (-hĕd), *n.* **1.** Godship; deity; divinity, godhood. **2.** [*cap.*] The Deity; God. **3.** A divinity. *Now Rare.*

god'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* Godhead; godship.

god'ild (gŏd'ĭld ; 62). Obs. for *God yield*, God bless.

Go-di'va (gō-dī'vä), *n.* A Saxon lady who, according to legend, rode naked through Coventry, upon her doing which her husband had promised to relieve the town of a tax. See PEEPING TOM.

god'less, *a.* Having, or acknowledging, no God; without reverence for God; impious. — **god'less-ness,** *n.*

god'like' (gŏd'lĭk'), *a.* Like or befitting a god or God; divine; hence, preëminently good. — **god'like'ness,** *n.*

god'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Divine. **2.** Pious; reverencing God; devout; righteous. — **god'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

god'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* A woman sponsor at baptism.

go-down' (gō-doun'), *n.* [corrupt. of Malay *gādong* warehouse.] In eastern Asia, the Philippines, etc., a warehouse.

god'par'ent (gŏd'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A godfather or godmother.

God's acre. A churchyard; a burying ground.

god'send' (gŏd'sĕnd'; 62), *n.* [for *God's send*, ME. *sande, sonde*, a sending, message, AS. *sand.*] Some desirable or needed thing coming unexpectedly as if sent by God.

god'ship, *n.* Character, state, or personality of a god.

god'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* A male godchild.

God'speed' (-spēd'), *n.* Success; prosperous journeying; — contraction of, "*God speed* you."

god'wit (gŏd'wĭt), *n.* Any of several wading birds of the snipe family.

Bar-tailed Godwit. (⅛)

go'er (gō'ẽr), *n.* One that goes; a runner or walker.

gof'fer (gŏf'ẽr), *v. t.* [F. *gaufrer* to figure cloth, velvet, etc., *gaufre* honeycomb, waffle.] To plait, crimp, or flute, as lace, paper, etc.

gog'gle (gŏg'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To squint; roll the eyes; stare. **2.** To turn to one side; squint; roll; — of the eyes. — *n. pl.* A kind of protective spectacles. — *a.* Protruding; staring; — of the eyes. — **gog'gle-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.*

go'ing (gō'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Departure. **2.** Course of life; behavior; way; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Gait. *Obs.* **4.** Condition of the ground or of a road, etc., as for traveling.

goi'ter } (goi'tẽr), *n.* [F. *goître*, fr. L. *guttur* throat.] An
goi'tre } enlargement of the thyroid gland, on the anterior part of the neck. — **goi'trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

gold (gōld), *n.* [AS. *gold.*] **1.** A well-known yellow metal. It is the most malleable and ductile metal, and one of the heaviest substances known (sp. gr. 19.27). Symbol, *Au* (*aurum*); at. wt., 197.2. **2.** Gold coin; riches. **3.** Gilding, gold thread, etc.; also, fabric having in it gold or gold thread. *Obs.* **4.** The yellow color of the metal.

gold'en (gōl'd'n), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to gold. **2.** Containing, or abounding in, gold. **3.** Of the color of gold. **4.** Precious; excellent. **5.** Very prosperous and happy; as, *golden* days. — **gold'en-ly,** *adv.*

Golden Fleece. *Gr. Myth.* A fleece of gold placed by King Æetes in a sacred grove, where it was guarded by a dragon. See PHRIXUS; JASON. — **g. rule,** the rule of doing to others as we would have them do to us. (*Matt.* vii. 12; *Luke* vi. 31.)

gold'en-eye', *n.* A duck of Europe, Asia, and North America noted for its swift whistling flight and expert diving.

gold'en-rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* Any of various plants of the aster family with heads of small yellow-rayed flowers.

gold'-filled' (-fĭld'), *a. Jewelry.* Covered with a layer of gold mechanically put on and of appreciable thickness.

gold'finch' (gōld'fĭnch'; 140), *n.* **1.** A small European finch having a patch of yellow on the wings. **2.** In America, any of various small finches, of which the male in summer is bright yellow with black wings, tail, and crown.

gold'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A small cyprinoid fish, usually golden yellow or orange in color, often kept in aquariums.

gold'i-locks' (gōl'dĭ-lŏks'), *n.* **1.** A person with golden hair. **2.** Any of various yellow-flowered plants.

gold'smith' (gōld'smĭth'), *n.* A worker in gold. Goldsmiths commonly acted as bankers as late as the 18th century.

golf (gŏlf ; *sometimes* gôf), *n.* A game which consists in striking a small, resilient ball with clubs so as to drive it into a series of holes. — *v. i.* To play golf. — **golf'er,** *n.*

Gol'go-tha (gŏl'gō-thä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γολγοθά, fr. Aramaic or Heb.] **1.** Calvary. *John* xix. 17. **2.** [*l.c.*] A burial place.

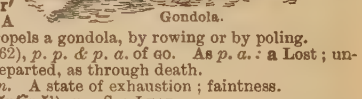
Go-li'ath (gō-lī'ăth), *n.* [Heb. *Golyath.*] In the Bible, a giant killed by David with a sling. 1 *Sam* xvii.

go-losh', **go-loshe'**. Vars. of GALOSH.

gom'er-al (gŏm'ẽr-ăl), **gom'er-el** (-ĕl), **gom'er-il** (-ĭl), *n.* A simpleton; fool. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Go-mor'rah, *or* **Go-mor'rha** (gō-mŏr'ä), *n.* See SODOM.

gon'do-la (gŏn'dō-lä), *n.* [It., dim. of *gonda* a gondola.] **1.** A kind of boat used in the canals of Venice. **2.** A kind of heavy barge, used esp. in New England. *U. S.* **3.** *Aëronautics.* A car attached under the gas bag or gas container of a dirigible.



Gondola.

gon'do-lier' (-lēr'), *n.* A man who propels a gondola, by rowing or by poling.

gone (gŏn ; 62), *p. p. & p. a.* of GO. As *p. a.*: **a** Lost; undone. **b** Departed, as through death.

gone'ness, *n.* A state of exhaustion; faintness.

Gon'er-il (gŏn'ẽr-ĭl), *n.* See LEAR.

gon'fa-lon (-fä-lŏn), *n.* [fr. F. or It.] **1.** The ensign or standard in use by certain princes or states, as the medieval Italian republics. **2.** Popularly, any flag which hangs from a crosspiece or frame. — **gon'fa-lon-ier'** (-ẽr'), *n.*

gong (gŏng), *n.* [Malayan *gŏng.*] **1.** A metallic disk with upturned rim, producing, when struck, a harsh, resounding tone. **2.** A kind of saucer-shaped bell.

Gong, 2.

go'ni-om'e-ter (gō'nĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. γωνία angle + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring (solid) angles, as of crystals, etc. — **go'ni-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.*

gon'oph, gon'of (gŏn'ŏf), *n.* [Heb. *gannābh* thief.] A pickpocket or thief. *Slang, Eng.*

gon'or-rhe'a } (gŏn'ŏ-rē'ä), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr.] *Med.* A
gon'or-rhœ'a } contagious inflammatory disease of the genito-urinary tract.

-gony (-gŏ-nĭ). [L. *-gonia*, Gr. *-γονία*, fr. root of γίγνεσθαι

to be born.] A suffix used to signify *generation, production, development.* Cf. -GENY.

goo'ber (gōō'bĕr), *n.* The peanut. *Southern U. S.*

good (gōōd), *a.; compar.* BET'TER (bĕt'ĕr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). [AS. *gōd.*] **1.** Sufficient or satisfactory. **2.** Favorable; beneficial; fortunate; as, *good* advice; *good* luck. **3.** Agreeable; pleasant; cheerful; as, *good* company; *good* spirits. **4. a** Proper; fit. **b** Virtuous; also, pious or devout. **5. a** Kind; benevolent. **b** Well-behaved; decorous. **c** Courageous. **6.** Socially in good repute; fair; honorable; as, a *good* family. **7.** Sound or reliable; valid; genuine; not depreciated, counterfeit, etc.; hence, honest; sincere. **8.** Ample; full; thorough; as, a *good* day's work. **9.** Considerable; — esp. in the phrases *a good deal, a good while,* etc. **10.** As a conventional epithet in courteous address; as, my *good* friend, *good* sir.

for good, *or* **for g. and all,** completely and finally. — **g. book** *(often caps.),* the Bible. — **G. Friday,** the Friday of Holy Week, kept as the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion. — **g. graces,** favor; friendship. — **g. Samaritan,** the principal character in a well-known parable, *Luke* x. 30–37; hence, one similarly compassionate. — **G. Shepherd,** Christ; — often so called. *John* x. 11, 14. — **g. speed,** good luck; Godspeed; — an old form of wishing success.

— *n.* **1.** That which is good; — opposed to *ill, evil.* **2.** Welfare; prosperity; benefit; — opp. to *harm,* etc. **3.** Anything beneficial; a benefit. **4.** *pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels. — *interj.* An expression of satisfaction; — often with *very.* — *adv.* Well. *Rare in literary English.*

— **as good as,** in effect; virtually.

good'-by' } (gōōd'bī'), *n. or interj.* [a contraction of *God*
good'-bye' } *be with ye.*] Farewell.

good'-deed', *adv.* In truth. *Obs.* [*Scot.*]

good'-den', *n. & interj.* Corrupt. of GOOD EVEN. *Obs. or*

good humor *or* **humour.** A cheerful or pleasant temper or state of mind. — **Syn.** See GOOD NATURE. — **good'-hu'mored,** *a.* — **good'-hu'mored-ly,** *adv.*

good'ish, *a.* Somewhat good. See -ISH.

good'ly (-lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Of pleasing appearance, or quality; comely; excellent. **2.** Large; considerable. — *adv.* In a goodly manner; excellently. *Obs. or R.* — **good'li-ness** (gōōd'lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

good'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A householder; husband; also, an appellation of civility, applied to those below the rank of gentleman. *Archaic or Scot.*

good nature. Pleasant or kindly nature or disposition. — **good'-na'tured** (-nā'tūrd), *a.* — **good'-na'tured-ly,** *adv.* **Syn.** GOOD NATURE, GOOD HUMOR, GOOD TEMPER. GOOD NATURE implies a disposition to please and be pleased; GOOD HUMOR, a spirit of ease and cheerfulness, esp. as displayed in one's demeanor or in social intercourse; GOOD TEMPER, a habit of mind not easily ruffled or provoked.

good'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being good; excellence; strength; virtue; kindness; beneficence.

Syn. GOODNESS, VIRTUE agree in the idea of excellence. In their nonmoral senses, GOODNESS is of general application, VIRTUE connotes efficacy or potency; as, the *goodness* of his land; the *virtue* of a talisman. In their common ethical uses *goodness* (opposed to *evil*) is apt to suggest inherent quality or the more human and kindly moral attributes; *virtue* (opposed to *vice*) is rather *goodness* in its formal aspects; as, there is some *goodness* in everyone; men's vices are often more conspicuous than their *virtues.*

goods (gōōdz), *n. pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels.

good'-tem'pered, *a.* Having a good temper (see GOOD NATURE, *Syn.*). — **good'-tem'pered-ly,** *adv.*

good'wife' (gōōd'wif'), *n.* The mistress of a household or other establishment; also, an appellation equiv. to *Mrs. Archaic or Scot.*

good will, *or, esp. in sense* 3, **good'will',** *n.* **1.** Benevolence. **2.** Cheerful consent; heartiness. **3.** The advantage in custom which a business has acquired beyond the mere value of what it sells. — **Syn.** See FAVOR.

good'y (gōōd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* GOODIES (-Iz). Anything regarded as especially good to eat, as a bonbon, cake, etc.; — usually in *pl. Colloq.* — *a.* Sentimentally or affectedly good; — often in the form **good'y-good'y.** *Colloq.*

good'y, *n.* [prob. for *goodwife.*] An appellation of civility for a woman, esp. a lowly one; hence, such a woman.

goos-an'der (gōōs-ăn'dĕr; gōōs'ăn'dĕr), *n.* A merganser.

goose (gōōs), *n.; pl.* GEESE (gēs), *n.* [AS. *gōs,* pl. *gēs.*] **1.** Any of various large, web-footed birds intermediate between the swans and ducks. **2.** A simpleton. **3.** A game played with counters. *Obs.* **4.** (*pl.* GOOSES.) A tailor's smoothing iron; — from its bent handle.

goose'ber-ry (gōōz'bĕr-ĭ; gōōs'-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). The acid, usually hairy berry of any of several species of shrubs allied to the currant; also, any shrub that bears it.

goose flesh. Also **goose skin.** The peculiar roughness of the skin often produced by cold or fear.

goose'foot' (gōōs'fo͝ot'), *n.; pl.* -FOOTS. Any of many glabrous or mealy herbs; — from the shape of the leaves.

goose'herd' (gōōs'hûrd'), *n.* One who tends geese.

go'pher (gō'fĕr), *n.* [F. *gaufre* waffle, honeycomb; — from their burrows.] **1.** Any of certain American burrowing rodents having very large outside cheek pouches. **2.** Any of numerous small, striped ground squirrels of the North American prairies. **3.** An edible burrowing land tortoise of the southern United States.

Pocket Gopher, 1. (1/4)

go'pher wood (gō'fĕr). [Heb. *gōpher.*] *Bible.* An unidentified wood used in constructing Noah's ark. *Gen.* vi. 14.

gor'-bel'lied (gôr'bĕl'ĭd), *a.* Having a prominent belly. *Obs.*

Gor'di-an (gôr'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or the knot tied by him; hence, intricate; complicated. — **Gordian knot,** *Class. Myth.,* an intricate knot tied by Gordius. An oracle having declared that he who should untie it should be master of Asia, Alexander the Great, unable to untie it, cut it with his sword.

gore (gôr; 57), *n.* [AS. *gor* dirt.] Blood; esp., clotted blood.

gore, *n.* [AS. *gāra* point of land, *gār* spear.] **1.** A triangular piece of land. **2.** Any triangular piece of cloth used in a garment, sail, etc., to vary the width. — *v. t.;* GORED (gôrd); GOR'ING. To cut into, or provide with, a gore.

gore, *v. t. & i.* To pierce as with a spear; stab. *Obsoles.,* except specifically of certain animals, to pierce with a horn or tusk.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* [F.] **1.** The throat. *Archaic or Poetic.* **2.** A hawk's crop; hence, stomach. *Archaic.* **3.** A hawk's meal; hence, a meal. *Archaic.* **4.** That which is gorged, or swallowed. **5.** A narrow passage; as: **a** A defile, pass, or steep rocky ravine. **b** (1) The rear entrance into an outwork of a fort. (2) The rear part of any fortification. — *v. i.;* GORGED (gôrjd); GORG'ING (gôr'jĭng). To fill the gorge; eat greedily. — *v. t.* **1.** To fill the gorge or crop of; glut. **2.** To swallow, esp. greedily. — **Syn.** See SATIATE. — **gorged** (gôrjd), *p. a.*

gor'geous (gôr'jŭs), *a.* [OF. *gorgias.*] Imposing through splendid or various coloring; magnificent; dazzling. — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **gor'geous-ly,** *adv.* — **-geous-ness,** *n.*

gor'get (-jĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *gorgete,* dim. of *gorge* throat.] **1.** A piece of armor for the throat. **2. a** A collar. **b** A kind of covering for the neck and breast, worn by women.

Gor'gon (-gŏn), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. Γοργώ, fr. γοργός terrible.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Any of three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with snaky hair and of terrific aspect, which turned the beholder to stone. **2.** [*l. c.*] A person, esp. a woman, very ugly or terrible.

gor'gon-ize (gôr'gŏn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-Ing). To turn into stone.

go-ril'la (gō-rĭl'ä), *n.* [an African word.] The largest anthropoid ape, native of a small area of forest region in equatorial West Africa. The gorilla is fierce and untamable.

Gorilla.

gor'mand (gôr'mănd). Var. of GOURMAND.

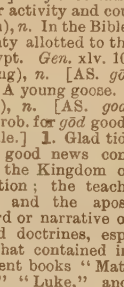
gor'mand-ize (-măn-dīz), *v. i. & t.;* -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ'ING. [F. *gourmandise* gluttony.] To eat greedily or ravenously. — **gor'mand-iz'er** (-dīz'ĕr), *n.*

gorse (gôrs), *n.* [AS. *gorst.*] Furze. *Eng.* — **gors'y,** *a.*

gor'y (gôr'ĭ; 57), *a.* Covered with gore, or clotted blood; murderous.

gos'hawk' (gŏs'hôk'), *n.* [AS. *gōshafuc,* lit., goose hawk;

or Icel. *gāshaukr.*] Any of certain rather large short-winged hawks, noted for activity and courage.



American Goshawk.

Go'shen (gō'shĕn), *n.* In the Bible, the land of plenty allotted to the Israelites in Egypt. *Gen.* xlv. 10.

gos'ling (gŏz'lĭng), *n.* [AS. *gós* goose + *-ling.*] A young goose.

gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* [AS. *god-spell; god* God (prob. for *gōd* good) + *spell* story, tale.] **1.** Glad tidings; esp., the good news concerning Christ, the Kingdom of God, and salvation; the teachings of Christ and the apostles. **2.** A record or narrative of Christ's life and doctrines, esp. [usually *cap.*] that contained in the New Testament books "Matthew," "Mark," "Luke," and "John;" also, one of these books. **3.** [usually *cap.*] A selection from one of the four Gospels, used in a religious service. — *a.* Accordant with, or relating to, the gospel. — *v. t.;* -PELED (-pĕld) or -PELLED; -PEL-ING or -PEL-LING. To evangelize. *Obs.*

gos'sa-mer (gŏs'ă-mĕr), *n.* **1.** A film of cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather. **2.** Any gauzelike fabric. **3.** A thin waterproof stuff, or garment of it. *U. S.* — **gos'sa-mer-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

gos'sip (-ĭp), *n.* [AS. *godsibb; god* God + *sib* related, a relation.] **1.** A godparent. *Archaic.* **2.** Friend; comrade; companion. *Obs. or* (of women) *Archaic.* **3.** An idle tattler. **4.** Tattle; idle personal talk; groundless rumor. —*v. i.* **1.** To act as a gossip, or familiar friend. *Obs.* **2.** To run about and tell idle tales. — *v. t.* To stand sponsor to; name. *Obs.* — **gos'sip-er**, *n.* — **gos'sip-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

gos'sip-ing, *vb. n.* **1.** A christening or christening feast. **2.** A meeting of friends, as at a lying-in; also, a merry-making. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** Idle talking of gossip.

gos'sip-red (-rĕd), *n.* Chat; gossip. *Rare.*

got (gŏt), *pret. & p. p.* of GET.

Goth (gŏth), *n.* **1.** One of a Teutonic race (divided into two groups, **Ostrogoths** and **Visigoths**, or **East Goths** and **West Goths**) which early in the Christian era overran the greater part of the Roman empire. **2.** A barbarian.

Got'ham, *n.* **1.** (gŏt'ăm; gō'thăm) A village in England whose inhabitants were proverbial for their follies. **2.** (gō'thăm; gŏth'ăm) New York City. *Jocular.* — **Go'tham-ite**, *n.*

Goth'ic (gŏth'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Goths or their language. **2.** Teutonic. *Obs.* **3.** [*often l. c.*] Medieval; hence, rude; barbarous. **4.** Pert. to, or designating, a style of architecture, common from about 1160 to 1530, characterized by pointed arches, steep roofs, and relatively great height. — *n.* **1.** The Gothic language. **2.** Gothic style or decoration. **3.** *Print.* See TYPE.

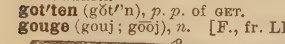
Goth'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Rudeness; barbarity; inelegance or an inelegance. **2.** A Gothic idiom.

Goth'i-cize (-sīz), *v. t.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). To make Gothic or medieval in aspect, character, or style.

Göt'ter-däm'mer-ung (gŭt'ĕr-dĕm'ĕr-ŏŏng), *n.* [G.] See RAGNAROK.

got'ten (gŏt'n), *p. p.* of GET.

gouge (gouj; gōōj), *n.* [F., fr. LL.] **1.** A kind of chisel.


Gouges, 1.

2. Act of scooping out with or as with a gouge; a groove or cavity so made. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** A cheat; fraud. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. t.;* GOUGED (goujd; gōōjd); GOUG'ING. **1.** To scoop out with or as with a gouge. **2.** To cheat. *Colloq., U. S.* — **goug'er**, *n.*

gourd (gōrd; gōōrd), *n.* [F. *gourde*, fr. L. *cucurbita* gourd.] **1.** A fleshy, many-seeded fruit, usually with a hard rind, as the pumpkin, melon, or cucumber; any plant bearing such fruit. **2.** The dried shell of the fruit.

gourd, *n.* A sort of false dice. *Obs.*

gour'mand (gōōr'mănd; *F.* gōōr'mäN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A glutton. *Obs.* **2.** A luxurious eater. — **Syn.** See EPICURE.

‖ **gour'met'** (gōōr'mĕ'), *n.* [F.] A connoisseur in eating and drinking; an epicure. — **Syn.** See EPICURE.

gous'ty, -tie (gous'tĭ), *a.* Empty; desolate; dreary. *Scot.*

‖ **goût** (gōō), *n.* [F.] Taste.

gout (gout), *n.* [F. *goutte*, fr. L. *gutta* drop.] **1.** A drop; clot. **2.** A constitutional disease, with painful inflammation of the joints, and an excess of uric acid in the blood.

gout'y (gout'ĭ), *a.;* GOUT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Diseased with the gout. **2.** Swollen as if from gout. **3.** Of, like, or causing, gout. — **gout'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **gout'i-ness**, *n.*

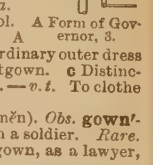
gov'ern (gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* [OF. *governer*, fr. L. *gubernare*, to steer, govern, Gr. *κυβερνᾶν.*] **1.** To direct and control. **2.** To restrain; manage. **3.** To be a rule, or law, for. **4.** *Gram.* To require to be (in a particular case or mood); as, a transitive verb *governs* a noun in the objective case; or to require (a particular case or mood); as, a transitive verb *governs* the objective case. — **gov'ern-a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. Regulate, direct, conduct, supervise.—GOVERN, RULE. GOVERN, the more general term, implies direction, control, or restraint; RULE often suggests more immediate, commanding or (sometimes) arbitrary authority or influence. —*v. i.* To administer the laws; to rule.

gov'ern-ance (-ẽr-năns), *n.* Exercise of authority; control.

gov'ern-ess (-ẽr-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Female governor. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A woman teacher, esp. in a private household. **3.** The wife of a governor. *Now Jocular.*

gov'ern-ment (-ẽrn-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A governing; control; regulation; direction of affairs of state. **2.** Mode or system of governing; system of polity in a state. **3.** Demeanor; conduct. *Obs.* **4.** Office, right, or power of governing. **5.** A country governed. **6.** The administrative body; the administration. **7.** Body politic; state. **8.** *Gram.* The influence of a word, as to construction, requiring another word to be in a particular case or mood. — **gov'ern-men'-tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*


A Form of Governor, 3.

gov'er-nor (-ẽr-nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who governs; ruler. **2.** A tutor. *Obs.* **3.** An automatic attachment to an engine for controlling its speed. — **gov'er-nor-ship'**, *n.*

gow'an (gou'ăn), *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** The daisy. **2.** Any of various white or yellow field flowers. — **gow'an-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

gowk (gŏk; gouk), *n.* A simpleton; fool.

gown (goun), *n.* [OF. *gone*, LL. *gunna.*] A loose, flowing outer garment; as: **a** The ordinary outer dress of a woman. **b** A dressing gown; a nightgown. **c** Distinctive robe of office, profession, or the like. — *v. t.* To clothe in, or invest with, a gown.

gowns'man (gounz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Obs.* **gown'-man.** **1.** A civilian, in distinction from a soldier. *Rare.* **2.** One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, divine, member of a university, etc.

grab (grăb), *v. t. & i.;* GRABBED (grăbd); GRAB'BING. To snatch; seize; hence, to take unscrupulously. — *n.* Act of grabbing.

grace (grās), *n.* [F. *grâce*, L. *gratia*, fr. *gratus* beloved, agreeable.] **1.** **a** The mercy of God. **b** Enjoyment of divine favor. **c** A Christian virtue; as, the *graces* of humility, meekness, temperance, etc. **2.** A petition for grace; blessing asked, or thanks rendered, at a meal. **3.** Good will; favor; disposition to show mercy, etc. **4.** A kindness; a favor. **5.** Title given to a duke, duchess, or archbishop, and formerly to the sovereign of England; — usually *cap.* **6.** Fate; luck. *Obs.* **7.** Virtue; efficacy. **8.** A pleasing or attractive characteristic, feature, or manner. **9.** Attractiveness; charm; easy elegance; propriety. **10.** *Music.* An embellishment consisting of notes not essential to the melody or harmony, as the *trill, turn*, etc. **11.** *pl.* [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* Graceful and beautiful maidens, sister goddesses, intimate with the Muses and attendants oftenest of Eros, Aphrodite, and Dionysus. They were commonly mentioned as three, Aglaia (Brilliance), Euphrosyne (Joy), and Thalia (Bloom).— **Syn.** See MERCY. — *v. t.;* GRACED (grāst); GRAC'ING (grās'ĭng). **1.** To endow with grace or graces; adorn; embellish. **2.** To dignify by an act of favor; honor. **3.** To call by way of honor. *Obs.*

grace'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of the grace of God. *Obs.* **2.** Displaying grace; elegant; felicitous; tactful. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.*

grace'less, *a.* Lacking in grace; hence, depraved; corrupt.

grac'ile (grăs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *gracilis.*] Slender; thin; slight.

gra'cious (grā'shŭs), *a.* [OF. *gracios*, L. *gratiosus.*] **1.** Finding grace. *Obs.* **2.** Attractive; acceptable. **3.** Abounding in grace, or mercy; kindly; benignant; merciful. **4.** Lucky; happy. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Favorable, kind, benevolent, friendly. See CIVIL. — **gra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

grack'le (grăk''l), *n.* [L. *graculus* jackdaw.] Any of cer-

tain birds of the starling family of the Old World, and of the family including the American blackbirds, etc.

gra'date (grā'dāt), *v. i. & t.*; -DAT-ED (-dāt-ĕd); -DAT-ING. To shade into another or each other, as colors; blend.

gra-da'tion (grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Gradual advance. *Rare.* **2.** A series forming successive stages or grades. **3.** Act or process of grading; state of being graded. **4.** Any degree or relative position in an order or series.

grade (grād), *n.* [F., fr. L. *gradus* step, grade.] **1.** A step or degree in any series or order; relative position; a class of things of the same relative position, quality, or value. Specif., *U. S.*, in elementary schools, a division of the course; also, the pupils working in any division. **2.** Rate of ascent or descent of a road, etc.; also, an ascending or descending portion of a road; gradient. — *v. t.*; GRAD'ED (grād'ĕd; 24); GRAD'ING. **1.** To arrange in grades; class; sort. **2.** To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive grade, as a road. — *v. i.* To be graded; be of a grade.

gra'di-ent (grā'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *gradiens*, p. pr.] Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds. — *n.* A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a grade.

grad'u-al (grăd'ū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Arranged in grades or degrees. *Obs.* **2.** Proceeding or changing by steps or degrees. — **grad'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **grad'u-al-ness**, *n.*

grad'u-ate (-āt), *n.* [LL. *graduatus*, p. p. of *graduare* to admit to a degree, fr. L. *gradus* grade.] One who has received an academic or professional degree; *U. S.*, one who has completed the prescribed course of study in a school, etc. — (grăd'ū-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To admit to a certain grade or degree; esp., to admit, at the close of a course of study, to a standing defined by a diploma. **2.** To mark with, or divide into, degrees or grades; grade. — *v. i.* **1.** To become a graduate, as of a college. **2.** To pass or change by degrees. — *a.* That has been graduated; of or pert. to graduates. — **grad'u-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

grad'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of graduating; state of being graduated. **2.** A mark or marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degrees or quantity.

gra'dus (grā'dŭs), *n.* [L. *gradus* step, grade.] A dictionary of prosody, to aid in Latin or Greek versification.

Græ'æ (grē'ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *αἱ Γραῖαι.*] *Gr. Myth.* Three watchers for the Gorgons, daughters of a sea deity. They have but one eye and one tooth among them.

graff (grăf), *n. & v.* = GRAFT in horticulture. *Archaic.*

graft (grăft), *n.* [F. *greffe*, orig. same word as OF. *grafe* pencil, L. *graphium*, Gr. *γραφίον*, fr. *γράφειν* to write; — from the shape of a scion or shoot.] **1.** *Horticulture.* **a** A scion. **b** A grafted plant or tree. **c** The point of insertion of a scion on a stock. **2.** Act of grafting; that which is grafted. **3.** Acquisition of money, position, etc., by dishonest or unjust means; also, anything so gained. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To insert (a graft) in or on. **2.** To join as if by grafting. **3.** To get by graft. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To be or become grafted. **2.** To insert buds or scions from one plant in another so as to effect a permanent union. **3.** To practice graft. *Colloq.*

Grafts.

— **graft'er** (grăf'tĕr), *n.*

Gra'ham flour (grā'ăm). [after Sylvester *Graham* (1794–1851), a physician and vegetarian.] Unbolted wheat flour.

grail (grāl), *n.* [fr. OF.] A platter; a chalice; — used only [*cap.*] of the *Holy Grail*, which in some medieval legends was the platter, in others the chalice, used by Christ at the Last Supper, and which was brought to England. Its keepers becoming impure, it vanished, and search for it was undertaken by many knights. They could approach it only if chaste in thought, word, and act.

grain (grān), *n.* [F., fr. L. *granum* grain, seed; in sense 6 fr. OF. *graine* crimson dye, kermes, prop., seed, fr. L.] **1.** The seed or seedlike fruit of any cereal grass, as wheat, maize, oats, rice, etc. **2.** Collectively: The seeds or fruits of various food plants, now usually of the cereal grasses; also the plants themselves; — in British usage usually called corn. **3.** *pl.* Remains of grain after brewing or distilling. **4.** Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, etc.; hence, any minute portion. **5.** The unit of the English system of weights, derived fr. the weight of a grain of wheat. The pound avoirdupois contains 7,000 grains, and the pound troy, 5,760 grains. A grain = .0648 gram. **6.** Kermes or, sometimes, cochineal; also, a reddish dye made from either of them; hence, any red color; also, any dye; color, esp. a fast one. *Obs., exc. Hist. or Poetic.* **7.** A granulated surface or appearance. **8.** The hair side of a piece of leather, or the marking on that side. **9.** The composite particles of any substance; texture. **10. a** The fiber which forms the substance of wood, etc. **b** The direction, arrangement, or appearance of the fibers in wood, of strata in stone, etc. **11.** Temper; natural disposition. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To form grains or into grains; granulate; to give a grain to. **2.** To take the hair off (skins); to soften and raise the grain of (leather, etc.). **3.** To dye in grain; ingrain. **4.** To paint, etc., in imitation of the grain of wood, etc. — **grain'er**, *n.*

graith (grāth), *n.* Equipment; apparel. *Obs. or Scot.*

gral'la-to'ri-al (grăl'ā-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57) } *a.* [fr. L. *grallator*
gral'la-to-ry (grăl'ā-tō-rĭ) } one who runs on stilts.] Of or pertaining to the wading birds.

gram, gramme (grăm), *n.* [F. *gramme*, fr. Gr. *γράμμα* that which is written, letter, small weight.] The unit of weight in the metric system. It is equiv. to 15.432 grains.

-gram (-grăm). [Gr. *γράμμα* a thing written, letter, *γράφειν* to write.] A suffix indicating *drawing*, *writing*.

gra'ma (grä'mä), *n.*, or **grama grass.** [Sp. *grama* a sort of grass.] Any of various pasture grasses.

gram'a-rye, -a-ry (grăm'ā-rĭ), *n.* [fr. OF. See GRAMMAR.] **1.** Grammar; learning. *Obs.* **2.** Magic. *Archaic.*

gra-mer'cy (grā-mûr'sĭ), *interj.* [F. *grand-merci.*] A word expressing thanks; also, surprise or sudden emotion.

gra-min'e-ous (-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *gramineus*, fr. *gramen*, *-minis*, grass.] Grasslike; resembling, or pert. to, a grass.

gram'i-niv'o-rous (grăm'ĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *gramen*, *-minis*, grass + *-vorous.*] Feeding on grass and like food.

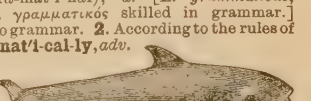
gram'mar (grăm'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *gramaire*, prob. fr. L. *grammatica*, Gr. *γραμματική*, fem. of *γραμματικός* skilled in grammar, fr. *γράμμα* letter.] **1.** The science or art treating of the classes of words, their inflections, syntax, etc. **2.** A treatise or book on grammar **3.** Manner of speaking or writing, in reference to conformity to grammatical rules. **4.** The elements of any science or art; also, a treatise on them. *Rare.* — **gram-ma'ri-an** (grā-mā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.*

grammar school. **1.** Orig., a school for the teaching of Latin; now, esp. in England, a school in which Latin, Greek, etc., are taught. **2.** A graded school, intermediate between the primary school and the high school. *U. S.*

gram-mat'i-cal (grā-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *grammaticus*, *grammaticalis*, Gr. *γραμματικός* skilled in grammar.] **1.** Of or pertaining to grammar. **2.** According to the rules of grammar. — **gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gramme. Var. of GRAM, weight.

gram'pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.* A small whale allied to the blackfish.


Grampus. ($\frac{1}{80}$)

gran'a-ry (grăn'ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain.] A storehouse for grain, esp. after it is threshed or husked; fig., a region fertile in grain.

grand (grănd), *a.* [OF. *grant*, fr. L. *grandis.*] **1.** Pre-eminent; chief; hence, great; eminent; prominent; — often used in titles. **2.** Marked by great magnificence, display, or formality; also, indicating the possession of wealth or high social standing. **3.** Fine or imposing; noble; magnificent; sublime. **4.** Standing in the second or some more remote degree of ancestry or descent; — chiefly in composition; as, *grand*child, etc. — **grand'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. GRAND, GRANDIOSE, MAGNIFICENT, GORGEOUS, SPLENDID, SUPERB, SUBLIME. That is GRAND which is of imposing magnitude, majesty, or nobility; GRANDIOSE (used esp. of literary or artistic style), in a good sense, adds to *grand* the implication of stateliness or becoming pomp; in a bad sense, implies affectation or mere outward appearance of grandeur; as, the *grand* music of Haydn; "wooden verse, occasionally *grandiose*, but never *grand*." MAGNIFICENT implies imposing beauty, amplitude, or power; GORGEOUS, sumptuousness, sometimes showiness; SPLENDID, brilliancy or luster; SUPERB, commanding stateliness or opulence; that is SUBLIME which awakens mingled admiration and awe.

grand duke. **a** A sovereign duke, only inferior to a king. **b** In Russia, son of a czar. — **g. jury**, one required to hold private inquests and indict offenders. — **g. opera**, opera elaborate in plot and all set to music.

gran'dam (grăn'dăm), *n.* [F. *grande* + *dame.*] Also **gran'dame.** An old woman, esp., a grandmother.

grand'aunt' (grănd'ănt'), *n.* An aunt of one's parent.

grand'child' (-chīld'), *n.* Child of one's son or daughter.

grand'daugh'ter (-dô'tĕr), *n.* A female grandchild.

gran-dee' (grăn-dē'), *n.* [Sp. *grande.*] A man of eminence. In Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the first rank.

gran'deur (grăn'dŭr), *n.* [F., fr. *grand* grand.] State, quality, or instance of being grand. — **Syn.** Greatness, eminence, magnificence, nobility, majesty, stateliness.

grand'fa'ther (grănd'fä'thĕr), *n.* Father of one's father or mother; also, any forefather. — **grand'fa'ther-ly**, *a.*

gran-dil'o-quent (grăn-dĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *grandis* grand + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in, or marked by, a lofty style; pompous; bombastic. — **Syn.** See TURGID. — **gran-dil'o-quent-ly**, *adv.* — **gran-dil'o-quence** (-kwĕns), *n.*

gran'di-ose (grăn'dĭ-ōs), *a.* [F., fr. It.] **1.** Impressive or elevating in effect. **2.** Affectedly grand or splendid; flaunting; turgid. — **Syn.** See GRAND, TURGID. — **gran'di-ose-ly**, *adv.* — **gran'di-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

grand'moth'er (grănd'mŭth'ĕr), *n.* Familiarly **grand'ma'** (grănd'mä'; grăn'mä'), **grand'mam-ma'** (-mä-mä'; -mä'-mä). Mother of one's father or mother; any female ancestor more remote than a mother. — **grand'moth'er-ly**, *a.*

grand'pa' (grănd'pä'; grăn'pä') } *n.* Grandfather. *Famil-*
grand'pa-pa' (-pə-pä'; -pä'pä) } *iar.*

grand'par'ent (grănd'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A parent's parent.

grand'sire' (-sīr'), *n. Archaic.* A grandfather; an aged man.

grand'son' (grănd'sŭn'), *n.* A son's or daughter's son.

grand'un'cle (grănd'ŭn'k'l), *n.* An uncle of one's parent.

grange (grānj), *n.* [F., barn, LL. *granea*, fr. L. *granum* grain.] **1.** A granary. *Archaic.* **2.** A farm; esp., a farmhouse with its outbuildings. **3.** *U. S.* **a** One of the lodges of the "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret association of farmers. **b** [*cap.*] Popularly, the association itself.

grang'er (grān'jĕr), *n. U. S.* **a** A member of a grange. **b** A farmer; a countryman. *Often Humorous or Derogatory.*

gran'ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* [It. *granito* granite, adj., grainy, deriv. of L. *granum* grain.] A very hard crystalline granular rock, mainly of plutonic origin, consisting essentially of quartz and feldspar. — **gra-nit'ic** (grə-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

granite ware. A kind of enameled ironware.

gra-niv'o-rous (grə-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *granum* grain + *-vorous.*] Feeding on seeds or grain.

gran'ny, gran'nie (grăn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-Iz). Grandmother;—used familiarly or affectionately; an old woman.

grant (grănt), *v. t.* [OF. *graanter, creanter*, to promise, yield, fr. L. *credens.* See CREDENCE.] **1.** To agree to; allow to be fulfilled; accord. **2.** To give. **3.** To admit; concede. **Syn.** GRANT, CONCEDE agree in the idea of bestowal or acknowledgment in response to a petition or a claim. Of the two, GRANT often implies the more voluntary, CONCEDE, the more forced or reluctant, yielding. See GIVE. — *n.* **1.** Act of granting; concession; allowance; gift; bestowal. **2.** Thing or property granted; gift; specif., a tract of land, a monopoly, or the like, granted by a government. **3.** A transfer of property by deed or writing.

gran-tee' (grăn-tē'), *n. Law.* One to whom a grant is made.

grant'or (grăn'tôr; grăn-tôr'), *n. Law.* The one by whom a grant is made.

gran'u-lar (grăn'ū-lər), *a.* **1.** Consisting of grains or granules; granulated. **2.** Of the nature of granules.

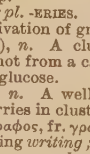
gran'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.;* **-LAT'ED** (-lāt'ĕd); **-LAT'ING.** **1.** To form or collect into grains or granules. **2.** To raise in granules; make rough. — **gran'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.*

gran'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of granulating; state of being granulated. **2.** One of the grains of a granulated surface, or something resembling one.

gran'ule (grăn'ūl), *n.* [L. *granulum.*] A little grain; pellet.

grape (grāp), *n.* [OF., bunch or cluster of grapes.] **1.** The berry of the grapevine. **2.** A grapevine. **3.** Grapeshot.

grape'fruit' (grāp'frōōt'), *n.* A variety of shaddock with bitter rind and acid pulp.


Grapeshot.

grap'er-y (grāp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ERIES.** A building or inclosure for cultivation of grapes.

grape'shot' (grāp'shŏt'), *n.* A cluster of small iron balls, to be shot from a cannon.

grape sugar. Natural glucose.

grape'vine' (grāp'vīn'), *n.* A well-known vine bearing smooth berries in clusters.

-graph (-grăf). [Gr. *-γραφος*, fr. *γράφειν* to write.] A suffix signifying *writing; writer.*

-grapher. A suffix forming nouns denoting an (or the) agent, and corresponding to nouns in *-graph* or *-graphy.*

graph'ic (grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *graphicus*, Gr. *γραφικός*, fr.
graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** Of or pert. to the arts of painting, drawing, and writing. **2.** Well delineated; vividly described. **3.** Pert. to, or designating, representation by diagrams, lines, etc. — **graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. GRAPHIC, VIVID, PICTURESQUE (as to language). GRAPHIC suggests telling and lifelike; VIVID, salient, forcible, and intense, reproduction in words; as, a *graphic* account of an accident; the *vivid* portrayal of joy or sorrow. That is PICTURESQUE which is strikingly graphic or vivid.

graph'ite (-ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *γράφειν* to write.] Soft, black native carbon of metallic luster; plumbago; black lead. It is used for lead pencils, crucibles, as a lubricator, etc.

graph'o-phone (grăf'ō-fōn), *n.* [fr. Gr. *γράφειν* to write + *-phone.*] A kind of phonograph.

-graphy. [Gr. *-γραφία*, fr. *γράφειν* to write.] A suffix denoting the *art of writing* or *describing;* also, the *writing* or *description itself;* a *treatise.*

grap'nel (grăp'nĕl), *n.* [fr. F.] An instrument for grappling something, as a ship's rigging; specif., a kind of small anchor.

Grapnel.

grap'ple (-'l), *n.* [OF. *grappil* a grapnel, fr. *graper* to seize.] **1** A grapnel. **2.** A seizing or seizure; close hug in contest. — *v. t.;* **-PLED** (-'ld); **-PLING** (-lĭng). To seize, hold, or fasten, as with a grapnel; lay fast hold of. — *v. i.* **1.** To use a grapple; contend in close fight; seize one another. **2.** To grasp; grope. *Obs. or R.*

grap'pling (-lĭng), *n.* Also **grap'lin** (-lĭn). A grapnel.

grap'y (grāp'ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling grapes.

grasp (grăsp), *v. i.* [ME. *graspen* to grope, grasp at.] To make the motion of seizing; clutch. *Obs.*, exc. with *at.* — *v. t.* **1.** To seize and hold by or as by clasping; catch. **2.** To lay hold of with the mind; comprehend. — *n.* **1.** A grasping; embrace. **2.** Reach of the arms; power of seizing and holding. **3.** Forcible holding; possession. **4.** Mental hold, or comprehension, esp. when broad. — **grasp'er**, *n.*

grasp'ing, *p. a.* Avaricious; greedy.

grass (grăs), *n.* [AS. *græs, gærs.*] **1.** Green herbage affording food for grazing animals, esp. that of certain plants (the true grasses). **2.** Any of the true grasses, having jointed stems, narrow sheathing leaves, flowers in spikelets composed of bracts, and fruit consisting of a seedlike grain. **3.** A blade of grass; — now only in *pl.* **4.** Pasture. — *v. t.* **1.** To graze (as cattle). **2.** To cover with grass. **3.** To bring to the grass or ground. *Slang or Collog.*

grass'hop'per (-hŏp'ĕr), *n.* Any of numerous leaping insects of the same order as the crickets, cockroaches, etc.

grass'y (grăs'ĭ), *a.;* **GRASS'I-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-I-EST.** **1.** Covered with grass. **2.** Resembling grass; green.

grate (grāt), *a.* [L. *gratus* agreeable, grateful. See GRACE.] Serving to gratify; also, agreeable. *Obs.*

grate, *v. t.;* **GRAT'ED** (grāt'ĕd; 24); **GRAT'ING.** [OF. *grater* to scrape, scratch, fr. LL.] **1.** To scrape, abrade. *Archaic.* **2.** To reduce to particles by rubbing with something rough. **3.** To produce (a harsh sound) as by grinding; to utter in a harsh voice. **4.** To fret; irritate; offend. — *v. i.* To make a harsh sound by friction; to have a harsh or rasping effect.

grate, *n.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *cratēs* hurdle.] **1.** A frame of parallel or crossed bars, as in a window. **2.** A frame of iron bars for holding burning fuel. **3.** A grated cage; hence, a prison. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To furnish with a grate or grates.

grate'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [*grate*, a. + *full.*] **1.** Having a due sense of benefits received. **2** Affording pleasure; pleasing; gratifying. — **grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. GRATEFUL, THANKFUL. GRATEFUL more commonly expresses a proper sense of favors received (esp.) from one's fellow men; THANKFUL, acknowledgment of divine favor, or of what is vaguely felt to be providential.

grat'er (grāt'ĕr), *n.* One that grates; esp., a utensil with a rough, indented surface, for abrading a substance.

grat'i-fi-ca'tion (grăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A gratifying or state of being gratified. **2.** Something that gratifies, or pleases. **3.** A reward; recompense; gratuity.

grat'i-fy (grăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING.** [fr. F., fr. L. *gratificari; gratus* pleasing + *-ficare* to make.] **1.** To requite; reward. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To give or afford pleasure or satisfaction to; hence, to oblige; favor; humor.

Syn. Satisfy, please, delight, requite. — GRATIFY, INDULGE, HUMOR. To GRATIFY is to give pleasure or satisfaction to; INDULGE implies a concession, sometimes through weakness, to wishes or desires; HUMOR suggests adaptation to the varying moods or caprices (esp.) of others.

grat'ing (grāt'ĭng), *n.* A partition, covering, or frame of parallel or cross bars; a grate.

gra'tis (grā'tĭs), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *gratiis* out of favor, fr. *gratia* favor.] For nothing; freely. — *a.* Gratuitous.

grat'i-tude (grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *gratitudo*, fr. *gratus* agreeable, grateful.] State of being grateful; thankfulness.

gra-tu'i-tous (grȧ-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, fr. *gratus* pleasing.] **1.** Given without, or not involving, recompense or pay; free. **2.** Not based upon reason, cause, or proof. — **gra-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **gra-tu'i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Groundless, baseless, unwarranted. — GRATUITOUS, UNCALLED-FOR, WANTON. That is GRATUITOUS which is unwarranted or has no reason for its existence; UNCALLED-FOR often adds the implication of impertinence; WANTON suggests reckless, willful, or malicious disregard for rights or restraints.

gra-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Something given without recompense; a gift. **2.** Something given in return for a favor or service; a tip. — **Syn.** See PRESENT.

grat'u-late (grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [L. *gratulatus*, p. p. of *gratulari* to congratulate, fr. *gratus* pleasing, agreeable.] To congratulate. *Rare.* — *a.* Worthy of gratulation. *Obs. & R.*

grat'u-la'tion (grăt'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Gratification; rejoicing. *Rare.* **2.** Congratulation. **3.** Thanks. *Obs.*

grat'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing gratulation.

gra-va'men (grȧ-vā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -VAMINA (-văm'ĭ-nȧ), E. -MENS (-vā'mĕnz). [L., fr. *gravare* to load, *gravis* heavy.] The material part of a grievance, charge, complaint, etc.

grave (grāv), *v. t.*; GRAVED (grāvd); *p. p.* GRAV'EN (grāv''n) or GRAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAV'ING (grāv'ĭng). [AS. *grafan*.] **1.** To dig. *Archaic.* **2.** To bury. **3.** To engrave; carve with a chisel; sculpture. **4.** To impress deeply (on the mind).

grave, *n.* [AS. *græf*.] An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; a tomb; sepulcher. — **grave'less**, *a.*

grav'el (grăv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *gravele*, dim. of F. *grève* sandy shore.] **1.** Sand. *Obs.* **2.** Small stones and pebbles, often mingled with sand. **3.** *Med.* A deposit of small concretions in the kidneys or bladder; the disease which they indicate. — *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To cover with gravel. **2.** To run aground; cause to stick fast in gravel. **3.** To embarrass; perplex. *Colloq.*

grav'el-blind', *a.* Having very dim sight, as more than sand-blind; — originally jocular.

grav'el-ly (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, gravel.

grave'ly, *adv.*, **grave'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

grav'en (grāv''n), *p. p.* of GRAVE. — graven image, an idol.

grav'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that graves; as: **a** An engraver or a sculptor. **b** Any of various cutting or shaving tools.

grave'stone' (grāv'stōn'), *n.* A stone marking a grave.

grave'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard for burial; cemetery.

grav'id (grăv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *gravidus*, fr. *gravis* heavy, loaded.] Pregnant. — **gra-vid'i-ty** (grȧ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

grav'i-tate (grăv'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. To obey the law of gravitation; tend toward any object.

grav'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of gravitating. **2.** The attraction by which all bodies or particles of matter tend toward each other. — **grav'i-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

grav'i-ty (grăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *gravitas*.] **1.** State or quality of being grave. **2.** Something grave or serious. **3.** Lowness of pitch; — opp. to *acuteness*. **4.** a Terrestrial gravitation; esp., the attraction of bodies toward the center of the earth. **b** Loosely, gravitation in general.

gra'vy (grā'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). **1.** A liquid dressing for meat, etc. **2.** The juice that drips from flesh in cooking.

gray, grey (grā), *a.* [AS. *grǽg, grēg*.] **1.** Of the color gray; hence, dull; not bright. **2.** Gray-haired; hence, elderly or mature. — **gray, *or* grey, matter.** *Anat.* a Nerve tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which contains nerve cells as well as fibers, and so is brownish gray. **b** Brains; intellect. *Colloq.* — *n.* Any color formed by blending white and black. — *v. i.* To become gray.

gray'beard', **grey'beard'** (-bērd'), *n.* **1.** An old man. **2.** A kind of stoneware jug.

gray'hound', *n.* Greyhound.

gray'ish, grey'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray.

gray'lag', **grey'lag'** (grā'lăg'), *n.* The common gray wild goose of Europe.

Graylag.

gray'ling, grey'ling (grā'lĭng), *n.* Any of several fishes allied to the trouts.

gray'ly, grey'ly, *adv.*, **gray'ness, grey'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

graze (grāz), *v. t.*; GRAZED (grāzd); GRAZ'ING (grāz'ĭng). [AS. *grasian*, fr. *græs* grass.] **1.** To feed (cattle, sheep, etc.) on pasturage. **2.** To feed on (growing herbage); browse. **3.** To tend (cattle, etc.) while grazing. — *v. i.* To feed on growing herbage. — **graz'er** (grāz'ẽr), *n.*

graze, *v. t.* **1.** To touch lightly in passing. **2.** To scratch or abrade. — *v. i.* To touch or rub against something in passing. — *n.* A scraping, or an abrasion made by scraping.

gra'zier (grā'zhẽr), *n.* One who grazes cattle, as for market.

graz'ing (grāz'ĭng), *n.* A pasture; growing grass.

grease (grēs), *n.* [F. *graisse*.] **1.** Fat or fatness in an animal body. *Obs.*, exc. in hunting. **2.** Animal fat, esp. when soft; hence, oily matter. — (grēz; grēs), *v. t.*; GREASED (grēzd; grēst); GREAS'ING. **1.** To smear or anoint with grease; lubricate. **2.** To bribe; influence by presents.

greas'er (grēz'ẽr; grēs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that greases. **2.** A Mexican or a Spanish American. *Slang, U. S.*

grease'wood' (grēs'wo͝od'), *n.* A low stiff shrub common in alkaline soils in the western United States.

greas'y (grēz'ĭ; grēs'ĭ), *a.*; GREAS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Smeared with grease. **2.** Containing much grease; oily. **3.** Like grease; smooth; slippery. — **greas'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **greas'i-ness**, *n.*

great (grāt), *a.* [AS. *gréat*.] **1.** Large in size; big; — opposed to *small* and *little*; specif., pregnant. **2.** Numerous. **3.** Long continued. **4.** Considerable in degree; — of qualities, feelings, etc. **5.** Eminent; elevated; important; distinguished. **6.** Older, younger, or more remote, by one generation; as, *great*-grandchild, *great*-aunt, etc.

Syn. GREAT, LARGE, BIG. As applied to material objects, GREAT has been practically displaced by LARGE or *(Colloq.)* BIG. Where *great* is used of physical magnitude, it now regularly connotes some impression (as of wonder, amusement, annoyance) associated with the size. *Great* alone expresses degree. Fig., *great* suggests importance, eminence, distinction; *large*, breadth, comprehensiveness, generosity; *big* implies mere extent or bulk.

Great Bear, Ursa Major. — **g. Dane**, one of a breed of large smooth-coated dogs. — **g. gross**, 12 gross. — **G. Mogul**, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols. Hence *[l. c.]*, a very important personage; a lord. — **g. powers, the** (of Europe), in modern diplomacy, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Italy.

great'-aunt', *n.* A grandaunt.

great'coat' (grāt'kōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

great'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become greater.

great'-grand'child', *n.*, **great'-grand'daugh'ter**, *n.*, **great'-grand'fa'ther**, *n.*, etc. See GREAT, *a.*, 6.

great'-heart'ed, *a.* Generous; magnanimous.

great'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a great manner. **2.** In a great degree.

great'ness, *n.* State or quality of being great.

great'-un'cle, *n.* A granduncle.

greave (grēv), *n.* [OF. *grèves*.] Armor for the leg below the knee; — usually in *pl.*

greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* The sediment of melted tallow.

grebe (grēb), *n.* [F. *grèbe*.] Any of certain swimming birds related to the loons. They are most expert divers.

Gre'cian (grē'shăn), *a.* Greek. — *n.* **1.** A Greek. **2.** A Hellenized Jew. **3.** One versed in Greek or its literature.

Gre'cism, Græ'cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An idiom of the Greek language. **2.** The spirit of Greek art or culture.

gree (grē), *n.* [OF. *gré*, L. *gradus* grade.] Grade; rank; hence, superiority; mastery; also, a prize. *Obs. or Scot.*

gree, *v. i. & t.* [for AGREE.] To agree; harmonize. *Obs. or Scot.*

greed (grēd), *n.* [see GREEDY.] Eager desire or longing; greediness. — **Syn.** See CUPIDITY.

greed'y (-ĭ), *a.*; GREED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. [AS. *grēdig, grēdig*.] **1.** Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; — followed by *of*. **2.** Having eager desire; avaricious. — **greed'i-ly**, *adv.* — **greed'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Insatiate, gluttonous, avid, edacious, devouring; grasping. — GREEDY, VORACIOUS, RAVENOUS, RAPACIOUS. GREEDY implies keen and excessive appetite for food or

(fig.) gain ; VORACIOUS rather excess or gluttony in eating or (fig.) acquiring ; as, to be *greedy* of praise ; *voracious* as a cormorant. RAVENOUS suggests violent or grasping voracity (often due to hunger). RAPACIOUS suggests a violent tendency to appropriate to one's self.

Greek (grēk), *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Greece, or specif., of ancient Greece. **2.** One using the Greek language as his native tongue. **3.** [*l. c.*] A swindler or sharper ; esp., a card cheat. **4.** The language of the Greeks, primarily of the classical Greeks. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece, the Greeks, or their language.

green (grēn), *a.* [AS. *grēne.*] **1.** Of the color green. **2.** Characterized by green growth ; verdant. **3.** Full of life and vigor; fresh. **4.** Not ripened or matured. **5.** Young; raw; not trained; hence, ignorant ; simple. **6.** Not seasoned, dried, matured, or cured ; raw. **7.** Having a sickly color, as from fear, jealousy, etc. — *n.* **1.** The characteristic color of growing herbage ; color between yellow and blue. **2.** A grassy plain or plot. **3.** **a** Fresh leaves or branches ; wreaths ; — usually in *pl.* **b** *pl.* Green vegetables boiled for food. — *v. t. & i.* To make or grow green.

green′back′ (grēn′băk′), *n.* Any United States legal-tender note having the devices on the back printed in green.

green′bri′er (-brī′ẽr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Smilax.*

green′er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Verdure.

green′gage′ (grēn′gāj′), *n.* [*green* + *gage* a plum.] A kind of plum of greenish flesh, and fine flavor. See GAGE.

green′gro′cer (-grō′sẽr), *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit. — **green′gro′cer-y** (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz).

green′horn′ (-hôrn′), *n.* A raw, inexperienced person.

green′house′ (-hous′), *n.* A glasshouse devoted to the protection or cultivation of tender plants.

green′ing, *n.* Any of several kinds of green-skinned apples.

green′ish, *a.*, **green′ly,** *adv.* See -ISH, -LY.

green′room′ (grēn′rōōm′), *n.* Retiring room in a theater.

green′sward′ (-swôrd′), *n.* Turf green with grass.

green′wood′ (grēn′wŏŏd′), *n.* A forest in foliage.

greet (grēt), *v. t.* [AS. *grētan* to address, approach.] **1.** To address, esp. with expressions of kind wishes ; accost ; welcome. **2.** To appear or present itself to. — *v. i.* To meet and give salutations.

greet, *v. i.* [fr. AS.] To weep; cry; lament. *Archaic or Scot.*

greet′ing (grēt′ĭng), *n.* Expression of kindness or joy.

gre-ga′ri-ous (grē-gā′rĭ-ŭs ; 3), *a.* [L. *gregarius*, fr. *grex*, *gregis*, herd.] Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock together. — **gre-ga′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Gre-go′ri-an (grē-gō′rĭ-ăn ; 57), *a.* Pertaining to, or originated by, Gregory, esp. one of the popes of that name; as, the *Gregorian* chant, after Gregory I. ; the *Gregorian* calendar, now generally used, established by Gregory XIII.

gre-nade′ (grē-nād′), *n.* [F., a pomegranate, grenade, or Sp. *granada.*] **1.** *Mil.* A shell filled with an explosive, to be thrown by hand and explode on impact. **2.** A glass flask, containing volatile chemicals, to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing a fire.

gren′a-dier′ (grĕn′ȧ-dēr′), *n.* [F.] Orig., a soldier armed with grenades ; later, one of a company wearing a peculiar uniform. Now, a member of a special regiment or corps.

gren′a-dine (grĕn′ȧ-dēn), *n.* [F.] A thin gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured.

gres-so′ri-al (grĕ-sō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *gressus*, p. p. of *gradi* to step.] Adapted for walking, as the feet of some birds.

grew (grōō), *pret.* of GROW.

grew′some, etc. Var. of GRUESOME.

grey (grā), *a. & n.* See GRAY.

grey′hound′ (-hound′), *n.* [AS. *grīghund.*] One of a breed of slender dogs, remarkable for swiftness and keen sight.

Greyhound.

grice (grīs), *n.* [fr. Scand.] A young pig. *Archaic or Scot.*

grid′dle (grĭd′′l), *n.* A plate for cooking griddlecakes.

grid′dle-cake′ (-kāk′), *n.* A batter cake baked on a griddle.

gride (grīd), *v. t. & i.* ; GRID′ED (grīd′ĕd; 24); *Obs.*, GRIDE; GRID′ING (grīd′ĭng). To cut; pierce; hence, to cut or scrape raspingly. — *n.* A harsh scraping or cutting.

grid′i′ron (grĭd′ī′ŭrn), *n.* [ME. *gredire, gredirne* ; the ending was confused with E. *iron.*] **1.** A grated iron utensil to broil food on. **2.** Something likened to a gridiron. — *v. t.* To mark with bars or lines suggesting a gridiron.

grief (grēf), *n.* [OF., fr. *grever* to distress, burden.] **1.** Suffering ; distress ; also, a cause of these, as a hurt, disease, injury. *Obs.* **2.** Mental suffering, as from affliction, remorse, etc., or a cause of it. **3.** A mishap ; disaster ; failure; — esp. in *to come*, or *bring, to grief.* — **Syn.** See SORROW.

griev′ance (grēv′ăns), *n.* **1.** Suffering; grief; affliction. *Obs.* **2.** Aggrieved state ; anger. *Obs.* **3.** A cause of uneasiness and complaint ; injury.

grieve (grēv), *v. t.* ; GRIEVED (grēvd); GRIEV′ING (grēv′ĭng). [OF. *grever*, fr. L. *gravare* to burden, *gravis* heavy.] **1.** To injure. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To occasion grief to; afflict. — *v. i.* To feel grief; sorrow ; mourn.

Syn. Sorrow, lament. — GRIEVE, MOURN. GRIEVE implies deeper mental suffering than MOURN, which oftener refers to external, sometimes conventional, evidences of sorrow.

griev′ous (grēv′ŭs), *a.* [fr. OF.] **1.** Heavy; hence, burdensome ; oppressive. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Distressing ; hence, severe; intense. **3.** Atrocious; heinous. **4.** Full of, or expressing, grief. — **griev′ous-ly,** *adv.* — **griev′ous-ness,** *n.*

grif′fin (grĭf′ĭn) } **grif′fon** (grĭf′ŏn) } *n.* [F. *griffon*, fr. L. *gryphus*, Gr. γρύψ.] A fabulous monster, half lion and half eagle.

Griffin.

grig (grĭg), *n.* **1.** A cricket or grasshopper. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A lively person ; — usually with *merry.*

grill (grĭl), *n.* [F. *gril*, fr. L. *craticulum*, dim. of *crates* hurdle.] **1.** A gridiron. **2.** A grillroom. — *v. t. & i.* To broil on or as on a grill. Also fig.

grille (grĭl), *n.* [F.] A lattice; grating, esp. of wrought iron.

grill′room′ (grĭl′rōōm′), *n.* A room fitted for broiling food, esp. one in a restaurant, arranged for prompt service.

grilse (grĭls), *n.* A stage in the development of the young of the salmon, after its first return from the sea.

grim (grĭm), *a.* ; GRIM′MER (-ẽr); -MEST. [AS. *grim.*] **1.** Savage and merciless; fierce. **2.** Unyielding; relentless; stern. **3.** Harsh and forbidding ; grisly ; horrible.

gri-mace′ (grĭ-mās′), *n.* [F.] A distortion of the countenance, as a wry or made-up face. — *v.i.* ; GRI-MACED′ (-māst′); GRI-MAC′ING (-mās′ĭng). To make grimaces.

gri-mal′kin (grĭ-măl′kĭn ; -môl′kĭn), *n.* [for *graymalkin; gray* + *malkin.*] A cat ; esp., a she-cat.

grime (grīm), *n.* Smut or dirt, rubbed in. — *v. t.* ; GRIMED (grīmd); GRIM′ING (grīm′ĭng). To soil deeply ; begrime.

grim′ly (grĭm′lĭ), *adv.*, **grim′ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

grim′y (grīm′ĭ), *a.* ; GRIM′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Full of grime; begrimed; dirty. — **grim′i-ly** (grīm′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **i-ness,** *n.*

grin (grĭn), *v. i.* ; GRINNED (grĭnd); -NING. [AS. *grennian.*] To show the teeth, as a dog in snarling, a person in pain, or a person wearing a forced or broad smile indicative of merriment, derision, etc. — *v. t.* To make or express by grinning. — *n.* An act of grinning.

grind (grīnd), *v. t.* ; *pret. & p. p.* GROUND (ground), GRIND′ED (*Rare*) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRIND′ING. [AS. *grindan.*] **1.** To powder by friction ; crush into bits. **2.** To wear down, polish, or sharpen, by friction. **3.** To rub together with a grating noise ; grate ; grit. **4.** To operate or produce by turning a crank. **5.** To oppress; harass. **6.** To study hard, as for examination. *College Slang* — *v. i.* **1.** To perform the operation of grinding. **2.** To become ground. **3.** To grate. **4.** To drudge, esp. in study. — *n.* **1.** Act of grinding. **2.** Any severe continuous work; esp., hard uninteresting study. *Colloq.* **3.** A hard student. *College Slang, U. S.*

grind′er (grīn′dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that grinds, as an emery wheel for grinding tools, etc. **2.** A molar tooth.

grind′stone′ (grīnd′stōn′), *n.* A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grinding or sharpening tools, etc.

grin′go (grĭŋ′gō), *n.* ; *pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. *gringo* gibberish.] Among Spanish Americans, a foreigner.

grip (grĭp), *n.* [AS. *gripe.*] **1.** A strong grasp. **2.** A mode of clasping the hand used by members of a secret association. **3.** Of the mind, power of apprehension ; grasp. **4.** A handle or part adapted to grasping. **5.** A device for grasping, or holding fast. **6.** A gripsack. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.* ; GRIPPED (grĭpt) or GRIPT ; GRIP′PING. **1.** To grasp firmly ; gripe. **2.** To impress deeply. — *v. i.* To take firm hold.

gripe (grīp), *v. t.* ; GRIPED (grīpt); GRIP′ING (grīp′ĭng). [AS. *grīpan.*] **1.** To grasp; esp., to seize and hold ; clasp closely. **2.** To distress ; afflict. **3.** To cause spasmodic pain in the bowels of. — *v. i.* To grasp. *Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** Act of griping; hence, control. **2.** Oppression ; affliction ; distress. **3.** Spasmodic intestinal pain ; — chiefly in *pl.*

grippe (grĭp), *n.* [F.] Influenza, or epidemic catarrh.

grip'ple (grĭp''l), *a.* [fr. AS.] Grasping. *Archaic or Scot.*

grip'sack' (-săk'), *n.* A traveler's hand bag. *Colloq., U. S.*

Gri-sel'da (grĭ-zĕl'dȧ ; -sĕl'dȧ), *n.* [It., of G. origin.] A lady in old romance, proverbial for virtue and patience.

gri-sette' (grĭ-zĕt'), *n.* [F., lit., a gray woolen cloth, *gris* gray ; — orig. from their gowns of this stuff.] A French girl of the working class, of lively and free manners.

gris'ly (grĭz'lĭ). Var. of GRIZZLY.

gris'ly, *a.* ; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; -LI-EST. [AS. *grislic*, fr. *grīsan* (in comp.) to shudder.] Horrible ; grim and ghastly. — **Syn.** See GHASTLY. — **gris'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

grist (grĭst), *n.* [AS. *grīst*, fr. *grindan* to grind.] Grain to be, or that has been, ground ; esp., as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.

gris'tle (grĭs''l), *n.* [AS. *gristl.*] Cartilage ; also, a cartilaginous part or structure. — **gris'tly** (-lĭ), *a.*

grist'mill' (grĭst'mĭl'), *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

grit (grĭt), *n.* [AS. *gréot* grit, sand, dust.] **1.** Sand ; gravel ; rough, hard particles. **2.** A hard, coarse-grained siliceous sandstone. **3.** The structure of a stone that fits it for grinding. **4.** Firmness : unyielding courage.—**Syn.** See DECISION. — *v. t. & i.* ; GRIT'TED ; GRIT'TING. To grind ; grate.

grits (grĭts), *n. pl.* [AS. *grytta, gryttan*, pl.] Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and (usually) coarsely ground.

grit'ty (grĭt'ĭ), *a.* ; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -TI-EST. **1.** Containing or resembling sand, or grit. **2.** Plucky. *Colloq., U. S.*

griz'zle (grĭz''l), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. *gris* gray.] Gray, grizzled. — *n.* **1.** Gray hair ; a gray wig. **2.** The color gray. — *v. t. & i.* ; -ZLED (-'ld) ; -ZLING. To make or become grizzly.

griz'zled (-'ld), *a.* Gray.

griz'zly (-lĭ), *a.* ; -ZLI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; -ZLI-EST. Somewhat gray ; grizzled. — **grizzly bear,** a large powerful bear of western North America. It is usually brownish yellow. — *n.* ; *pl.* -ZLIES (-lĭz). A grizzly bear.

Grizzly Bear. ($\frac{1}{60}$)

groan (grōn), *v. i.* [AS. *grānian.*] **1.** To utter a deep, moaning sound, as in misery or grief. **2.** To manifest desire with or as with groans. **3.** To be afflicted to the point of groaning ; hence, of things, to creak, as from a burden. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth with groans. — *n.* A sound uttered in groaning. **Syn.** GROAN, MOAN. GROAN applies to a deep, often spasmodic sound indicative of suffering ; MOAN, to a low and continuous one. *Groans* may also indicate a feeling of oppression or disapprobation ; *moaning* is esp. associated with weakness or grief ; as, to *groan* with pain ; to *moan* in sleep.

groat (grōt ; grôt), *n.* [LG. *grōte*, or OD. *groot*, fr. the word for *great*, hence a *great* coin.] An old English silver coin worth fourpence.

groats (grōts ; grôts), *n. pl.* [AS. *gratan.*] Grits.

gro'cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* [formerly written *grosser*, orig., one who sells by the *gross*, or deals by wholesale, fr. F. *grossier*, marchand *grossier*, *gros* large, great.] A dealer in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, fruits, and other foodstuffs.

gro'cer-y (-sẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The commodities sold by grocers ; — commonly in *pl.* **2.** A retail grocer's shop. *U. S.*

grog (grŏg), *n.* [from "Old *Grog*," a nickname of Admiral Edward Vernon, alluding to his *grogram* cloak. He diluted the rum served to his sailors.] An unsweetened mixture of spirit and water ; hence, any intoxicating liquor.

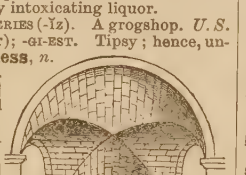
grog'ger-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). A grogshop. *U. S.*

grog'gy (-ĭ), *a.* ; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -GI-EST. Tipsy ; hence, unsteady. *Colloq.* — **grog'gi-ness,** *n.*

grog'ram (grŏg'rȧm), *n.* [OF. *gros-grain*, lit., grosgrain.] A coarse stuff of silk and mohair, or of silk alone.

grog'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A dramshop.

groin (groin), *n.* [ME. *grynde.*] **1.** The junction of the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh, or the region about it. **2.** *Arch.* The solid angle formed by the meeting of two vaults. — *v. t.* To build with groins.



Groined Vault.

grom'met (grŭm'ĕt) } *n.* [fr. F.] **1.** *Naut.* A ring of rope.
grum'met (grŭm'ĕt) } **2.** A metal, or metal-lined, eyelet.

groom (grōōm), *n.* **1.** A man, esp. of inferior station. *Archaic.* **2.** A manservant, now, esp., one in charge of horses. **3.** One of several officers of the English royal household. **4.** A bridegroom. — *v. t.* **1.** To tend (a horse), as by currying, feeding, etc. **2.** To make neat, smart, or tidy.

grooms'man (grōōmz'mȧn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding.

groove (grōōv), *n.* [D. *groeve* pit, trench.] **1.** A channel ; furrow ; rut. **2.** Hence, a fixed routine. — *v. t.* ; GROOVED (grōōvd) ; GROOV'ING. To form a groove or grooves in.

grope (grōp), *v. i. & t.* ; GROPED (grōpt) ; GROP'ING (grōp'-ĭng). [AS. *grāpian*, fr. *grīpan* to gripe.] To search out by feeling, as in the dark ; feel one's way. — **grop'er,** *n.*

gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* [*gross* + *beak.*] Any of various finches, or allied birds, with large stout conical bill.

gros'grain' (grō'grān'), *a.* [F.] Of a large grain or cord, as certain silk fabrics. — *n.* Grosgrain silk or ribbon.

gross (grōs), *a.* [F. *gros*, L. *grossus.*] **1.** Big ; thick ; bulky. **2.** Rank ; heavy. **3.** Burly ; fat. **4.** Plain ; obvious. *Archaic.* **5.** Coarse ; not fine ; hence, dense ; heavy. **6.** Compact ; close. *Obs.* **7.** Whole ; entire ; total ; — opposed to *net.* **8.** Wanting delicacy or nice discrimination ; dull ; witless. **9.** Sensual ; hence, vulgar ; low ; obscene. **10.** Flagrant ; shameful. — **gross'ly,** *adv.* — **gross'ness,** *n.*

gross (grōs), *n.* [F. *gros, grosse.*] **1.** The main body ; bulk ; mass. **2.** *sing. & pl.* Twelve dozen. — **in gross,** in the bulk.

grot (grŏt), *n.* [F. *grotte.* See GROTTO.] A grotto. *Rare.*

gro-tesque' (grō-tĕsk'), *a.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. *grotta* grotto.] **1.** Characterized by fantastic exaggeration or combination, esp. of human and animal figures. **2.** Absurdly incongruous or awkward. — **Syn.** See FANCIFUL. — *n.* That which is grotesque. — **gro-tesque'ly,** *adv.* — **gro-tesque'ness,** *n.*

gro-tes'quer-y (-tĕs'kẽr-ĭ), *n. pl.* -QUERIES (-ĭz). Also **gro-tes'quer-ie.** Grotesque quality, action, speech, or manners ; also, grotesque objects or works.

grot'to (grŏt'ō), *n.* ; *pl.* -TOES or -TOS (-ōz). [It. *grotta*, LL. *grupta*, fr. L. *crypta.* See CRYPT.] A cave ; also, an artificial recess or cavernlike apartment.

ground (ground), *pret. & p. p.* of GRIND.

ground (ground), *n.* [AS. *grund* bottom, earth.] **1.** The surface of the earth, or the earth as a basis or abode. **2.** A region, territory, or piece of land resorted to for a particular purpose ; as, a hunting *ground.* **3.** Land ; estate ; esp., *pl.*, the gardens, lawns, etc., of a homestead. **4.** An extent of land ; an area or distance ; as, to gain *ground.* **5.** Basis ; foundation ; reason. **6.** A point of view ; opinion. **7.** The surface or background on which anything is wrought or displayed, as in painting, etc. **8.** The connection of an electric conductor with or as with the ground. **9.** *pl.* Sediment ; dregs ; lees. — *v. t.* **1.** To found ; fix firmly. **2.** To instruct in first principles. **3.** To cover with a ground or background. **4.** To place on, or cause to touch, the ground. **5.** *Elec.* To connect in circuit with the ground. — *v. i.* To run aground.

ground floor. The floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground ; — in America often called also *first floor.*

ground hog. The woodchuck.

ground'less, *a.* Without ground, foundation, or reason.

ground'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** One that keeps close to the ground, as a fish that keeps to the bottom. **2.** A spectator in the pit of a theater, which formerly was on the ground.

ground'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* **1.** = EARTHNUT. **2.** Any of several plants having edible tuberous roots ; any of the roots.

ground pine. **1.** A European herb of the mint family, having a resinous odor. **2.** A kind of club moss, or lycopod.

ground plan. A plan of the ground floor of any building, or of any floor ; hence, any first, or basic, plan.

ground'sel (ground'sĕl ; *colloq.* groun's'l), *n.* [AS. *grun-deswylge, grundeswelge.*] Any of various plants of the aster family, chiefly having yellow flowers.

ground'sel (ground'sĕl), **ground'sill** (-sĭl), *n.* [*ground* + *sill.*] A foundation timber ; foundation ; sill.

ground swell. A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean, caused by a distant storm or seismic disturbance.

ground'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Foundation ; basis.

group (grōōp), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It.] **1.** *Fine Arts.* Two or more figures forming a design or a unit in a design. **2.** An assemblage regarded as a unit ; a cluster ; aggregation. **3.** An assemblage of objects having some common characteristic. — *v. t.* To arrange or combine in a group.

group'er (grōōp'ẽr), *n.* [Pg. *garupa* crupper.] Any of numerous American fishes of the sea bass family.

grouse (grous), *n.* [see PLURAL.] Any of a number of gallinaceous birds, mostly important game birds.

grout (grout), *n.* [AS. *grūt.*] **1.** Coarse meal; *pl.*, groats. **2.** (usually in *pl.*) Lees; grounds. *Eng.* **3. a** Thin mortar. **b** A kind of plaster or cement. — *v. t.* To fill up or finish with or as with grout.

grout'y (grout'ĭ), *a.* Cross; sulky; sullen. *Colloq., U. S.*

grove (grōv), *n.* [AS. *grāf.*] A group of trees without underwood, planted, or growing naturally; a small wood.

grov'el (grŏv'l), *v. i.*; -ELED (-'ld), or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [from ME. *grovelinge*, adv., on the face, prone.] **1.** To creep; lie flat, face downward; crawl. **2.** To tend toward, or delight in, what is sensual or base. — **Syn.** Cringe, fawn. — **grov'el-er, grov'el-ler,** *n.*

grow (grō), *v. i.*; *pret.* GREW (grōō); *p. p.* GROWN (grōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROW'ING. [AS. *grōwan.*] **1.** To spring up and mature; be developed; hence, thrive; flourish. **2.** To increase by gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism. **3.** To increase; develop; extend; wax. **4.** To come to be; become. **5.** To become united by or as by growth. — **Syn.** Enlarge, augment, expand. — *v. t.* To cause to grow; cultivate; produce. — **grow'er,** *n.*

growl (groul), *v. i. & t.* To utter or express with a growl or growls. — *n.* The deep, threatening sound made by a surly dog, a wolf, etc.; hence, a muttering complaint.

grown (grōn), *p. a.* Full-grown; matured.

growth (grōth), *n.* **1.** Act or process of growing; development. **2.** That which has grown or is growing; product.

grub (grŭb), *v. i.*; GRUBBED (grŭbd); GRUB'BING. **1.** To dig; root; rummage. **2.** To drudge. **3.** To eat; feed. *Slang.* — *v. t.* **1.** To clear or break up (land) by digging. **2.** To root out by digging; — followed by *up.* **3.** To supply with food. *Slang.* — *n.* **1.** Any thick wormlike larva, esp. of a beetle. **2.** A drudge; a plodder. **3.** Food. *Slang.* — **grub'ber** (grŭb'ẽr), *n.*

grub'stake' (-stāk'), *n.* Supplies furnished to a prospector on promise of a share in his discoveries. *Mining Slang, U. S.* — **grub'stake',** *v. t.*

Grub Street. Also **Grub'street',** or, as adjective, **grub'-street'.** A London street (now *Milton Street*), described by Dr. Johnson as "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems;" hence, petty writers, or literary hacks, collectively.

grudge (grŭj), *v. t.*; GRUDGED (grŭjd); GRUDG'ING. [ME. *grutchen*, to grumble, OF. *grouchier.*] To give or allow reluctantly; begrudge; envy. — **Syn.** See ENVY. — *v. i.* To complain. *Obs.* — *n.* Sullen malice or malevolence; ill will. — **Syn.** See RESENTMENT.

grudg'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GRUDGE. — **grudg'ing-ly,** *adv.*

grue (grōō), *v. i.* To shudder, as with fear. *Scot. & Dial.*

gru'el (grōō'ĕl), *n.* [OF.] A light liquid food made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk; thin porridge.

grue'some, grew'some (grōō'sŭm), *a.* Inspiring fear or horror; horrid; grisly. **Syn.** See GHASTLY. — **grue'some-ly, grew'some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.*

gruff (grŭf), *a.* [D. *grof.*] **1.** Of rough manner, speech, or countenance; sour; surly; harsh. **2.** Hoarse; deep and harsh; — said of the voice. — **gruff'ly,** *adv.* — **gruff'ness,** *n.*

grum (grŭm), *a.*; GRUM'MER (-ẽr); -MEST. Morose; surly.

grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i. & t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To murmur or mutter with discontent. **2.** To growl. **3.** To rumble; mutter. — *n.* **1.** Act of grumbling; growl; rumble. **2.** A fit of grumbling; — usually in *pl.* — **grum'bler** (-blẽr), *n.* — **grum'bling-ly,** *adv.*

grump'y (-pĭ), *a.*; GRUMP'I-ER; -I-EST. Surly; dissatisfied; grouty. — **grump'i-ly** (-pĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **grump'i-ness,** *n.*

Grun'dy, Mrs. (grŭn'dĭ). A person referred to in an old play, whose name is proverbial for that part of society which is narrowly conventional as to the proprieties.

grunt (grŭnt), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *grunnettan*, fr. *grunian* to grunt.] **1.** To make, or utter with, a grunt. **2.** To groan. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** A deep guttural sound, as of a hog. **2.** Any of numerous fishes allied to the snappers. — **grunt'er,** *n.*

gryf'fon, gryf'on (grĭf'ŭn). Obs. vars. of GRIFFIN.

gryph'on (grĭf'ŭn). Var. of GRIFFIN; — sometimes used where classical associations are emphasized.

guai'a-cum (gwī'ȧ-kŭm), *n.* [Sp. *guayaco*, from native name in Haiti.] American lignum-vitæ, or a balsamic resin derived from either of two species.

gua'na (gwä'nȧ). Corruption of IGUANA.

gua-na'co (gwä-nä'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). [Sp., fr. Peruv. *huanacu.*] A South American mammal of the camel family.

gua'no (gwä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Sp., fr. Peruv. *huanu* dung.] **1.** A substance composed chiefly of the excrement of sea fowl, used as a fertilizer. **2.** Any similar manure.

guar'an-tee' (găr'ăn-tē'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEES (-tēz'). **1.** A guarantor. **2.** Act of guaranteeing. = GUARANTY, *n.*, 1. **3.** = GUARANTY, *n.*, 2. — *v. t.*; -TEED' (-tēd'); -TEE'ING. **1.** To undertake to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of (another). **2.** To engage for the existence, performance, nature, or the like, of (something); warrant. **3.** To give security to; secure; — with *against, from, in.*

guar'an-tor' (găr'ăn-tôr'), *n.* One who gives a guaranty.

guar'an-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. OF. & F. See WARRANT.] **1.** An undertaking or agreement by which a person guarantees something; a warranty; security; guarantee. **2.** Something given or had to secure existence, performance, or fulfillment of something; a security. — *v. t.*; -TIED (-tĭd); -TY-ING (-tĭ-ĭng). To guarantee.

guard (gärd), *v. t.* [OF. *guarder, garder, warder.*] **1.** To trim or ornament, as with an ornamental border. **2.** To protect; defend; shelter; safeguard. **3.** To escort. *Archaic.* **4.** To watch over; restrain. — **Syn.** Protect, shield, keep, watch. See DEFEND. — (gärd), *v. i.* To watch; stand guard; take precautions. — *n.* **1.** Guardianship. *Obs.* **2.** Protection; defense; also, state or act of keeping watch. **3. a** The duties of one who keeps military watch. **b** A posture of defense, as in fencing. **4.** Caution; also, a safeguard. *Archaic.* **5.** One that serves as a guard against injury or danger. **6. a** A watch; sentinel. **b** *pl.* In the British army, certain troops attached to the sovereign's person. **c** A railroad conductor. *Gr. Brit.* **d** A brakeman or gateman, as on an elevated railroad. *U. S.* **7.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The "Pointers" of Ursa Major; also, the two corresponding stars in Ursa Minor. *Obs.*

guard'age (gär'dăj), *n.* Guardianship. *Obs.*

guard'ed, *p. a.* Protected; also, cautious; circumspect.

guard'house' (gärd'hous'), *n.* A building occupied by a guard, usually one for prisoners; hence, a military lockup.

guard'i-an (gär'dĭ-ăn), *n.* [F. *gardien.*] **1.** One who guards or secures; a warden. **2.** *Law.* One who has, or is entitled to, the care and management of the person or property, or both, of another. — **guard'i-an-ship',** *n.*

guard'room' (gärd'rōōm'), *n.* *Mil.* The room occupied by the guard on duty; room where prisoners are confined.

guards'man (gärdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A guard. **2.** A member of any military body called Guards, or of the National Guard of a State of the United States.

gua'va (gwä'vȧ), *n.* [Sp. *guayaba* guava fruit, *guayabo* guava tree.] A tropical American shrub or small tree bearing a mildly acid fruit used in making jelly, etc.; also, the fruit.

gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (gū'bẽr-nȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *gubernator* governor.] Pertaining to a governor or government.

gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* [F. *goujon*, fr. L. *gobio.*] **1. a** A small European fresh-water fish, easily caught, and often used for bait. **b** In America, a minnow. **2. a** A person easily duped. **b** A bait. — *v. t.* To cheat; dupe.

Gudgeon, 1 a. ($\frac{1}{6}$)

gud'geon, *n.* [F. *goujon.*] A pivot or journal.

Gud'run (gōōd'rōōn), *n.* **1.** [Icel. *Guðrūn.*] See BRYNHILD, ATLI. **2.** *Teut. Myth.* A maiden rescued from captivity by her lover and her brother.

guel'der-rose' (gĕl'dẽr-rōz'), *n.* [supposed to be brought fr. *Gelderland* (F. *Guelderland*).] A cultivated variety of cranberry tree with sterile flowers in globose heads.

Guelph } (gwĕlf), *n.* **1.** A member of a German princely
Guelf } family, so called from *Welf* its founder. **2.** A member of a medieval faction in Italy, which opposed the authority of the German emperors in Italy, the upholders of which, the Ghibellines, constituted the other faction.

guer'don (gûr'dŭn), *n. & v. t.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. OHG.] Reward; recompense.

guern'sey (gûrn'zĭ), *n.* [from the island of *Guernsey.*] A kind of close-fitting knitted woolen vest or shirt.

guer-ril'la (gĕ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* Also **gue-ril'la.** [Sp. *guerrilla*, lit., little war, fr. OHG.] **1.** An irregular war waged by independent bands. *R.* **2.** One who carries on irregular warfare, esp., a member of a predatory band in war time.

guess (gĕs), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To form an opinion of from good, but not decisive, reasons. **2.** To judge of at random; con-

jecture. **3.** To hit on or solve by conjecture. **4.** To suppose; believe. This use of *guess* is now colloquial; when used (as often in the U. S.) where no uncertainty is involved, it is a vulgarism; as, I *guess* I 'll go to bed. — **Syn.** Surmise, suspect, divine, fancy. See CONJECTURE. — *n.* A conjecture; surmise. — **guess'er,** *n.*

guess'work' (gĕs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done, or results obtained, by guess; conjecture.

guest (gĕst), *n.* [AS. *gæst, gest.*] **1.** A stranger. *Obs.* **2.** A visitor entertained without pay. **3.** Any person who lodges, boards, or receives refreshment, for pay, at a hotel, etc. — **Syn.** See VISITOR.

guf'faw' (gŭ-fô'), *n.* A loud burst of laughter.

gug'gle (gŭg''l), *v. i.*; -GLED(-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). To gurgle.

guid'ance (gīd'ăns), *n.* A guiding; direction; also, a guide.

guide (gīd), *v. t.*; GUID'ED (gīd'ĕd); GUID'ING. [fr. F., fr. Pr. or It.] **1.** To act as a guide to; conduct; lead; pilot. **2.** To regulate and manage; direct.

Syn. GUIDE, DIRECT. GUIDE commonly implies more immediate or personal conduct or supervision than DIRECT; as, we were *guided* by a boy; he *directed* us by letters.

— *n.* One who leads or directs another; also, that which guides or directs, as a guidebook. — **guid'er** (gīd'ĕr), *n.*

guide'book', *n.* Handbook of information for travelers, etc.

guide'post' (gīd'pōst'), *n.* A post to direct travelers.

gui'don (gĭ'dŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It.] A small flag or streamer carried by troops to indicate where the guide is, and to mark the line of formation; also, one who carries it.

guild, gild (gĭld), *n.* [Icel. *gildi* guild, tribute.] An association of persons with kindred pursuits or common interests, for furthering some common purpose.

guil'der (gĭl'dĕr), *n.* [D. *gulden*, orig., golden.] The gulden.

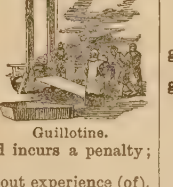
guild'hall' (gĭld'hôl'), *n.* The hall where a guild, or corporation, usually assembles; specif., a town hall. *Chiefly Hist.*

guild'ry (-rĭ), *n.* A guild. *Scot.*

guile (gīl), *n.* [OF.] **1.** Crafty cunning; treachery. **2.** A stratagem; trick. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See DECEIT. — *v. t.* To beguile. *Archaic.* — **guile'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **guile'less,** *a.*

guil'le-mot (gĭl'ĕ-mŏt), *n.* [F., fr. *Guillaume* William.] Any of certain auks of northern seas.

guil'lo-tine (-ō-tēn'), *n.* [F., after J. I. *Guillotin*, French physician.] A machine for beheading persons, with a heavy ax or blade sliding in guides. — (gĭl'ō-tēn'), *v. t.*; -TINED' (-tēnd'); -TIN'ING (-tēn'ĭng). To behead with the guillotine.


Guillotine.

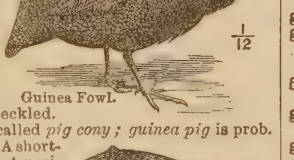
guilt (gĭlt), *n.* [AS. *gylt* crime.] The fact of having committed a breach of conduct, esp. such as violates law and incurs a penalty; also, guilty conduct or state.

guilt'less, *a.* **1.** Innocent. **2.** Without experience (of).

guilt'y (gĭl'tĭ), *a.*; GUILT'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [AS. *gyltig* liable.] **1.** Having incurred guilt; justly chargeable with a delinquency, crime, or sin. **2.** Evincing, indicating, or involving guilt; sensible of guilt. **3.** Justly liable (to) or deserving (of). *Obs.* — **guilt'i-ly,** *adv.* — **guilt'i-ness,** *n.*

guimpe (gămp), *n.* [F.] A kind of chemisette.

gui'nea (gĭn'ĭ), *n.* **1. a** An English gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813; from 1716 on worth 21 shillings; — first struck out of gold from Guinea. **b** The sum of 21 shillings ($5.11). **2.** Short for **guinea fowl, guinea hen,** a gallinaceous bird having a dark slaty plumage finely speckled.


Guinea Fowl. 1/12

guinea pig. [in 1607 called *pig cony; guinea pig* is prob. a corrupt. of *cony pig.*] A short-eared rodent of South American origin. It is usually black, white, and tawny.

Guinea Pig. (1/8)

Guin'e-vere (gwĭn'ĕ-vēr), *n.* Also **Guin'e-ver** (-vĕr). Queen to King Arthur. See LANCELOT.

gui-pure' (gē-pūr'; *F.* gē'pür'), *n.* [F., fr. *guiper* to cover with silk.] Any of various kinds of laces; prop., a heavy lace with a large pattern held together by bars.

guise (gīz), *n.* [F., way, fr. OHG. *wīsa.*] **1.** Customary way of speaking or acting; fashion; behavior. **2.** Appearance, esp. as to dress; shape; aspect. **3.** Cover; cloak.

gui's'er (gīz'ĕr), *n.* A person in disguise; a mummer; esp., a Christmas mummer. *Eng. & Scot.*

gui-tar' (gĭ-tär'), *n.* [F. *guitare*, fr. Sp. *guitarra*, fr. Gr. κιθάρα.] *Music.* An instrument of the lute class, with long fretted neck and six strings plucked with the fingers.

gu'lar (gū'lär), *a.* [L. *gula* throat.] Of or pert. to the throat.

gulch (gŭlch), *n.* A precipitous cleft, esp. the bed of a stream; ravine. *Western U. S.*

gul'den (go͝ol'dĕn), *n.* [D. & G.] A coin, and money of account; — called also *guilder* and *florin;* as: **a** Any of various obsolete German and Dutch coins. **b** The Dutch gold monetary unit = 40.2 cents; also, a current silver coin of this value. **c** The Austrian florin.

gules (gūlz), *n.* [fr. OF.] *Her.* Red or that which is red.

gulf (gŭlf), *n.* [F. *golfe*, fr. It., fr. LGr., fr. Gr. κόλπος bosom, gulf.] **1.** A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land. **2.** A hollow place in the earth; abyss; hence, a wide separation. **3.** A whirlpool; sucking eddy. — *v. t.* To engulf. — **gulf'y** (gŭl'fĭ), *a.*

gulf'weed' (gŭlf'wēd'), *n.* [from the *Gulf Stream.*] A tropical Atlantic seaweed with berrylike air vessels.

gull (gŭl), *v. t.* To deceive; cheat; defraud. — *n.* **1.** One easily cheated; a dupe. **2.** A trick; fraud.

gull, *n.* [of Celtic origin.] Any of numerous web-footed aquatic birds allied to, or including, the terns and jaegers.

gull'a-ble, gull'a-bil'i-ty, etc. Vars. of GULLIBLE, etc.

gul'let (gŭl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *goulet*, dim. of *gole, goule*, throat, L. *gula.*] The esophagus; loosely, the neck.

gul'li-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled. — **-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Gul'li-ver, Lemuel (-ĭ-vĕr). The hero of Swift's satirical romance of "Gulliver's Travels," who made four extraordinary voyages. See BROBDINGNAG, LILLIPUTIAN, YAHOO.

gul'ly (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-Iz). [for *gullet.*] A miniature valley or gorge, esp. one excavated by a temporary stream. — *v. t. & i.*; -LIED (-Id); -LYING. To wear a gully or gullies in.

gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.* **1.** To swallow eagerly, or at one swallow; — often with *down.* **2.** To suppress as if by swallowing with difficulty. — *v. i.* To catch the breath as if in taking a long drink. — *n.* A large swallow; mouthful.

gum (gŭm), *n.* [AS. *gōma* palate.] The dense tissues which invest the necks of teeth, and cover the alvcolar ridge.

gum, *n.* [F. *gomme*, L. *gummi* and *commis*, fr. Gr. κόμμι.] **1.** Any of various amorphous substances, exuded by plants, hardening on exposure to the air, and soluble in water; loosely, resin, gum resin (essentially a mixture of gum and resin), or the like. **2.** A natural gum, prepared for industrial or other use. **3.** Short for GUM ELASTIC, GUM TREE. **4.** A rubber overshoe. *Local, U. S.* — *v. t.* To smear, unite, or stiffen by gum or a gumlike substance. — *v. i.* To exude or form gum; become gummy.

gum ar'a-bic. A well-known gum, variously used, got from either of two species of *Acacia.*

gum'bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* **1.** A soup thickened with okra pods; okra soup. **2.** The okra plant or its pods. — *a.* Lit., of, pert. to, or like, gumbo; — specif. applied, esp. in the western United States, to a class of silty alkaline soils, which become very sticky when wet. *U. S.*

gum'boil' (gŭm'boil'), *n.* A small abscess on the gums.

gum'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A confection of sweetened gum arabic, gelatin, or the like, made in drops or small molds.

gum elastic. Caoutchouc.

gum'my (gŭm'ĭ), *a.*; -MI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); MI-EST. Consisting of, covered with, or abounding in, gum; viscous. — **gum'mi-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

gump'tion (gŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Shrewdness; common sense; cleverness. *Colloq.*

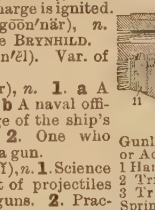
gum tree. **1.** In the United States, any of several gum-yielding trees. **2.** In Australia, any eucalyptus.

gun (gŭn), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A piece of ordnance; a cannon. **2.** Any portable firearm except a pistol or revolver. **3.** Any similar tubular device for throwing a projectile; as, air *gun.* **4.** A discharge of a cannon, as in a salute. **5.** A revolver or pistol. *Western U. S. or Colloq.* — *v. i.*; GUNNED (gŭnd); GUN'NING. To hunt with a gun.

gun'boat' (gŭn'bōt'), *n.* An armed vessel of light draft.

gun'cot'ton (gŭn'kŏt'n), *n.* An explosive substance got by soaking cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids mixed.

gun'lock' (gŭn'lŏk'), *n.* In some firearms, the mechanism by which the charge is ignited.



Gunlock, or Action. 1 Hammer; 2 Trigger; 3 Trigger Spring; 4 Plain Lever; 5 Lever-link Pin; 6 Breech-block; 7 Firing Pin; 8 Extractor; 9 Main Spring; 10 Link; 11 Barrel Screw; 12 Breechblock Plunger.

Gun'nar (goon'năr), *n.* [Icel.] See BRYNHILD.

gun'nel (gŭn'ĕl). Var. of GUNWALE.

gun'ner (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** **a** A cannoneer. **b** A naval officer in charge of the ship's ordnance. **2.** One who hunts with a gun.

gun'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Science of the flight of projectiles and use of guns. **2.** Practical use of guns or cannon.

gun'ning (-ĭng), *n.* Hunting of game with a gun.

gun'ny (-ĭ), *n.* [Hind. *gŏn, gŏni*, a sack, sacking.] A coarse jute sacking.

gun'pow'der (-pou'dĕr), *n.* An explosive mixture of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulphur, used in gunnery and blasting; also, any of various other explosive powders.

gun'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* **1.** Act of firing a gun; a shot. **2.** Distance to which a missile can be shot from a gun effectively.

gun'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms; an armorer.

gun'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The wooden stock of a firearm.

Gun'ther (goon'tĕr), *n.* See BRUNHILD, SIEGFRIED.

gun'wale (gŭn'ĕl; *formally* gŭn'wāl), *n.* Also **gun'nel**. [*gun* + *wale*; because the upper guns were pointed from it.] *Naut.* The upper edge of a vessel's or boat's side.

gurge (gûrj), *n.* [L. *gurges*.] A whirlpool. *Rare.*

gur'gle (gûr'g'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To flow in a broken, noisy current, as water from a bottle. **2.** To sound like gurgling liquid. — *v. t.* To utter with a gurgle. — *n.* Act or sound of gurgling.

gur'goyle (-goil). Var. of GARGOYLE.

gur'nard (gûr'nărd), *n.* [OF. *gornart*.] Any of certain spiny marine fishes having the head armored.

gush (gŭsh), *v. i.* **1.** To issue copiously or violently, as a fluid. **2.** To suffer, or give vent to, a free flow of tears, blood, etc.; — with *forth, out*, etc. **3.** To show effusive affection, enthusiasm, etc. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To emit freely. — *n.* **1.** Act of gushing; a free outpouring. **2.** Effusive display of affection, enthusiasm, etc. *Colloq.* — **gush'er**, *n.* — **gush'ing-ly**, *adv.*

gus'set (gŭs'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *gousset* armpit, fob, gusset, dim. of *gousse* pod.] A small tapering piece inserted in a garment, glove, etc., to give width or strength.

gust (gŭst), *n.* [Icel. *gustr*.] **1.** A sudden blast of wind. **2.** A sudden outburst, esp. of temper. — **Syn.** See WIND.

gust, *n.* [L. *gustus*.] *R. or Archaic.* **1.** Taste; relish. **2.** Savor; flavor. **3.** Gratification; enjoyment. **4.** A foretaste. *Obs.*

gus'ta-to-ry (gŭs'tà-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to the sense of taste.

gus'to (gŭs'tō), *n.* [It. or Sp., fr. L. *gustus*.] **1.** Taste; liking. **2.** Keen or zestful appreciation. — **Syn.** See RELISH.

gust'y (-tĭ), *a.*; GUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Windy; stormy.

gut (gŭt), *n.* [AS. *gut*.] **1.** An intestine; the alimentary canal, or a part of it; *pl.*, bowels; entrails. **2.** Prepared entrail of an animal; as, catgut. **3.** A narrow passage, as of water, or a defile between hills. — *v. t.*; GUT'TED (-ĕd; 24); GUT'TING. **1.** To disembowel. **2.** To destroy or remove the interior or contents of; plunder of contents.

Gu-tru'ne (gōō-trōō'nĕ), *n.* See SIEGRIED.

gut'ta (gŭt'à), *n.*; *pl.* -TÆ (-ē). [L.] A drop.

gut'ta-per'cha (gŭt'à-pûr'chà), *n.* [Malay *gatah* gum + *percha* the tree from which it is got.] A thick juice, nearly white when pure, yielded by various Malaysian trees. In many ways it resembles caoutchouc.

gut'ter (gŭt'ĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *goute* drop, L. *gutta*.] **1.** A channel worn by running water. **2.** A channel for water; an eaves trough. **3.** Any narrow channel or groove. — *v. t.* To form gutters in. — *v. i.* **1.** To flow in streams. **2.** To become channeled, as a flaring candle.

gut'tur-al (gŭt'ŭr-ăl), *a.* [L. *guttur* throat.] **1.** Of or pert. to the throat. **2.** Of vocal sounds, produced, or thought to be produced, in the throat; *Phon.*, articulated between the tongue and the back, or soft, palate; — said of certain sounds, as *g* in *go*. — *n.* A guttural sound or its symbol. — **gut'tur-al-ize**, *v. t.* — **gut'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

guy (gī), *n.* [OF. *gui*, a guide.] A rope, chain, or rod attached to a thing to steady it. — *v. t.* To steady with a guy.

guy (gī), *n.* **1.** In England, an effigy of Guy Fawkes, paraded and burnt, esp. formerly, on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5, 1605). **2.** A person of grotesque appearance or dress. — *v. t.* To make (a person) an object of ridicule. *Colloq.*

guz'zle (gŭz''l), *v. i. & t.*; -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). To drink to excess or overfrequently. — **guz'zler** (-lĕr), *n.*

gybe (jīb), *n. & v.* Gibe.

gybe (jīb), *v. i.*; GYBED (jībd); GYB'ING (jīb'ĭng). Also **jibe**. **1.** To shift from one side to the other by a following wind; — said of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom. **2.** To change the course (of a vessel) so that the sail gybes. — *v. t.* To cause (a vessel, a sail, or its boom) to gybe.

Gy'ges (jĭ'jēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Γύγης.] **1.** A king of Lydia fabled to have had a ring by which he could make himself invisible. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A hundred-handed giant.

gym-na'si-um (jĭm-nā'zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -SIA (-à). [L., fr. Gr. γυμνάσιον, fr. γυμνάζειν to exercise (naked), γυμνός naked.] **1.** A place or building for athletic exercises; a school for gymnastics. **2.** [*cap.*] (*Ger. pron.* gĭm-nä'zĭ-ŏŏm, güm-) In Continental Europe, esp. Germany, a school preparing for the university.

gym'nast (jĭm'năst), *n.* [Gr. γυμναστής a trainer of athletes.] A teacher of, or expert in, gymnastic exercises.

gym-nas'tics (jĭm-năs'tĭks), *n. pl.* Bodily exercises performed in, or adapted to performance in, a gymnasium. — **gym-nas'tic**, **gym-nas'ti-cal** (-tĭk; -tĭ-kăl), *a.*

gym'no-sperm (jĭm'nō-spûrm), *n.* A gymnospermous plant.

gym'no-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [fr. Gr., fr. γυμνός naked + σπερμα seed.] *Bot.* Having seeds not inclosed in an ovary or carpel.

gyn'æ-ce'um (jĭn'ê-sē'ŭm; jĭ'nĕ-), *n.*; *pl.* -CEA (-à). Also **-ci'um** (-sĭ'ŭm; jĭ-nē'sĭ-ŭm). [L., fr. Gr. γυναικεῖον, fr. γυνή woman.] *Antiq.* The women's apartments in a house.

gyn'e-col'o-gy, **gyn'æ-col'o-gy** (jĭn'ê-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ; jĭ'nĕ-), *n.* [Gr. γυνή, γυναικός, a woman + *-logy*.] The science which treats of the diseases of women. — **gyn'e-co-log'i-cal** (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **gyn'e-col'o-gist** (-kŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

-gynous. [L. *-gynus*, fr. Gr. -γυνος, fr. γυνή woman.] A combining form signifying *woman, female*; — chiefly used in botany, to indicate the nature, number, or position of the pistils, formerly considered the female plant organs.

gyp, **gip** (jĭp), *n.* A college servant. *Cant.* See SCOUT, *n.*, 3.

gyp'sum (jĭp'sŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γύψος.] Hydrous sulphate of calcium, used for making plaster of Paris, etc.

gyp'sy, **gip'sy** (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [F. *égyptien* Egyptian, gypsy, L. *Aegyptius*.] **1.** [*often cap.*] One of a wandering Caucasian race, coming originally from India. **2.** [*cap.*] The language of the gypsies. — *v. i.*; -SIED (-sĭd), -SY-ING. To play the gypsy. — **gyp'sy-dom**, **gip'sy-dom**, *n.*

gypsy, *or* **gipsy**, **moth.** An Old World tussock moth accidentally introduced into eastern Massachusetts about 1869, where its caterpillars have done great damage to trees.

gy'ral (jī'răl), *a.* Whirling; gyratory.

gy'rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *gyratus* made in a circular form, p. p. of *gyrare*.] Winding or coiled round; gyrating. — *v. i.*; -RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd); -RAT-ING (-rāt-ĭng). To revolve round a central point; move spirally about an axis, as a tornado.

Gyrfalcon.

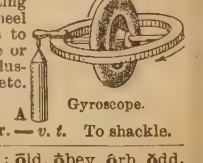
gy-ra'tion (jī-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of turning or whirling, as around a center; rotation; revolution. [ing.

gy'ra-to-ry (jī'rà-tō-rĭ), *a.* Whirling.

gyre (jīr), *n.* [L. *gyrus*, Gr. γῦρος ring.] **1.** A circular motion; a turn or revolution; circuit. **2.** A circular or spiral form; also, a vortex.

gyr'fal'con, **ger'fal'con** (jûr'fô'k'n; -fŏl'k'n), *n.* [fr. OF.] Any of certain large falcons of the Arctic regions and cold parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

gy'ro-scope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* [F. See GYRE; -SCOPE.] An apparatus consisting essentially of a heavy-rimmed flywheel usually mounted in a ring so as to have freedom of movement in one or more directions. It is used to illustrate the laws of rotating bodies, etc. — **gy'ro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*


Gyroscope.

gyve (jīv), *n.* [ME. *gyves*, pl.] A shackle, esp. for the legs; a fetter. — *v. t.* To shackle.

H

H (āch); *pl.* **H's** or **Hs** (āch'ĭz). The eighth letter of the English alphabet.

ha (hä), *interj. & n.* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief. Repeated, *ha, ha*, it expresses laughter or triumph.

Ha-bak'kuk (hȧ-băk'ŭk ; hăb'ȧ-kŭk), *n.* In the Bible : **1.** A Hebrew prophet. **2.** A certain Old Testament book.

ha'be-as cor'pus (hā'bē-ăs kôr'pŭs). [L., (that) you have the body.] *Law.* Any of several common-law writs having for their object to bring a party before a court or judge.

hab'er-dash'er (hăb'ĕr-dăsh'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in small wares, as tapes, pins, needles, etc., and formerly hats; now, esp., a dealer in trimmings, etc. **2.** One who keeps a men's furnishing store, selling neckwear, hats, etc. *U. S.*

hab'er-dash'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* A haberdasher's goods or his shop.

hab'er-geon (hăb'ĕr-jŭn ; *ha-bûr'jŭn*), *n.* [fr. F. dim. of OF. *hauberc* hauberk.] A coat of mail, shorter than a hauberk ; loosely, the hauberk.

ha-bil'i-ment (hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *habiller* to dress.] Dress ; attire ; clothes ; — chiefly in *pl.*

hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *habitus* state, appearance, dress, *habere* to have.] **1.** Dress ; garb ; clothes. **2.** A costume indicative of rank, profession, or occupation ; specif., a lady's riding costume. **3.** Bodily appearance, form, or condition. **4.** A custom or practice ; esp., an aptitude or inclination acquired by repetition and marked by facility of performance or decreased power of resistance.

Syn. Rule, consuetude, wont. — HABIT, CUSTOM, USAGE, PRACTICE, USE, WONT. HABIT implies a settled disposition or tendency due to repetition ; CUSTOM suggests the fact of repetition rather than the tendency to repeat ; USAGE (applying only to a considerable body of people) adds the implication of long acceptation or standing ; both *custom* and (esp.) *usage* often suggest authority ; as, we do many things mechanically from force of *habit* ; " a *custom* more honored in the breach than the observance ; " the *habit* of smoking ; the *custom* of smoking after dinner. USE and WONT are chiefly poetical for *custom*. PRACTICE suggests esp. habitual performance or mode of action.

— *v. t.* [F. *habiter*, fr. L. *habitare*, intens. fr. *habere* to have.] **1.** To dress ; clothe. **2.** To inhabit. *Archaic.*

hab'it-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

hab'it-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Residence ; inhabitancy.

hab'it-ant (hăb'ĭ-tȧnt), *n.* [F.] **1.** An inhabitant. **2.** (*F. pron.* ȧ'bē'tän'). One of the French settlers (or their descendants) in Canada or Louisiana, of the farming class.

hab'i-tat (hăb'ĭ-tăt), *n.* [L., it dwells.] **1.** Natural abode of a plant or animal. **2.** Place where a thing commonly is.

hab'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inhabiting ; state of inhabiting or dwelling, or of being inhabited ; occupancy. **2.** Place of abode ; residence.

Syn. HABITATION, DWELLING, RESIDENCE, DOMICILE, HOME. HABITATION and DWELLING, both general terms, are now almost exclusively bookish or elevated in connotation. RESIDENCE denotes a settled or permanent home ; as used of a dwelling house, it suggests pretension or dignity. DOMICILE is chiefly legal. HOME denotes a dwelling place, but connotes esp. the sentiment and feeling associated with it.

ha-bit'u-al (hȧ-bĭt'ū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a habit ; according to habit ; customary. **2.** Doing or acting by force of habit. **3.** Used, possessed, etc., in the practice of a habit. — **Syn.** See USUAL. — **ha-bit'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **-al-ness**, *n.*

ha-bit'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. [L. *habituatus*, p. p. of *habituare* to bring into a habit of body.] To accustom ; familiarize. — **ha-bit'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

hab'i-tude (hăb'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *habitudo* condition.] **1.** Native character ; hence, habitual attitude. **2.** Habitual association or intercourse. **3.** Habit of body or of action.

ha-bit'u-é' (hȧ-bĭt'ū-ā' ; F. ȧ/bē'tü-ā'), *n.* [F., p. p.] One who habitually frequents a place or class of places.

ha-cien'da (ä-syĕn'dä ; hä'sĭ-ĕn'dä), *n.* [Sp., fr. OSp. *faciendа* employment, estate, deriv. fr. L. *facere* to do.] A large estate, or a works or establishment. *Sp. Amer.*

hack (hăk), *v. t.* [AS. *haccian* (in comp.).] To cut irregularly ; haggle. — *v. i.* To cough in a short, broken manner. — *n.* **1.** A tool or implement for hacking or cutting, as a pick, hoe, etc. **2.** A notch ; cut ; nick. **3.** *Football.* A kick on the shins, or a cut from a kick.

hack (hăk), *n.* [for *hackney*.] **1.** A horse for common hire, or for all kinds of work, or, specif., a saddle horse. **2.** A coach or carriage for hire ; a **hackney**. **3.** One who hires out, esp. for literary work ; a drudge. — *v. t.* To use often, so as to render trite or stale. — *a.* Hackneyed ; hired.

hack'a-more (hăk'ȧ-mōr), *n.* A halter. *Western U. S.*

hack'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of several trees with elmlike leaves and small reddish fruit.

hack'but (hăk'bŭt), **hag'but** (hăg'-), *n.* [fr. OF.] A kind of harquebus. — **hack'but-eer'**, **hack'but-ter**, *n.*

hack'er, *n.* One that hacks.

hack'le (hăk''l), *n.* **1.** A comb for dressing flax, raw silk, etc. ; a hatchel. **2.** a One of the long, narrow feathers on the neck of certain birds, esp. the domestic fowl. **b** The neck plumage of the domestic fowl. — *v. t.* ; -LED (-'ld) ; -LING (-lĭng). To comb out (flax or hemp) with a hackle.

hack'le, *v. t. & i.* [freq. of *hack*.] To hack ; haggle.

hack'man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN. Driver of a hack (2).

hack'ma-tack' (-mȧ-tăk'), *n.* [of American Indian origin.] The American larch, or tamarack ; also, its wood.

hack'ney (-nĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). **1.** A horse for ordinary riding or driving. **2.** A hired carriage. **3.** A hired drudge. *Obs.* — *a.* Let out for hire ; hence, much used ; trite. — *v. t.* To devote to, or wear out in, common or frequent use, as a horse ; hence, to make trite or stale.

hack'neyed (-nĭd), *p. a.* **1.** Commonplace ; trite. **2.** Habituated ; practiced. — **Syn.** See TRITE.

had (hăd), *pret. & p. p.* of HAVE. [AS. *hæfde*, *hæfed*.]

had'dock (hăd'ŭk), *n.* An important food fish of the Atlantic Ocean allied to, but smaller than, the cod.

Ha'des (hā'dēz), *n* [Gr. Ἅιδης, ᾅδης.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* **a** The grim god of the lower world, a son of Cronus and Rhea and brother of Zeus. Cf. PLUTO. **b** The abode of the dead, — a gloomy subterranean realm or an island beyond the Western Ocean. **2.** The abode or state of the dead or departed spirits ; — used esp. in the New Testament (Rev. Ver.)

hae (hā. hă). Obs. or Scot. var. of HAVE.

hæm'a-tite. Var. of HEMATITE.

hæ'mo-glo'bin, he'mo-glo'bin (hē'mō-glō'bĭn), *n.* [Gr. αἷμα blood + *globe*.] The coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles of vertebrates.

hæm'or-rhage (hĕm'ŏ-răj), etc. Vars. of HEMORRHAGE, etc.

haft (hȧft), *n.* [AS. *hæft*.] A handle ; the hilt of a knife, sword, or dagger. — *v. t.* To set in, or furnish with, a haft.

haft, *v. t.* To settle ; fix. *Scot.*

hag (hăg), *n.* [AS. *hægtesse*.] **1.** A she demon, ghost, or goblin. *Archaic.* **2.** A witch. **3.** An ugly old woman.

hag, *n. Scot.* **1.** A quagmire ; bog. **2.** A firm spot in a bog.

Ha'gar (hā'gär), *n.* In the Bible, a slave of Sarah, driven into the desert with her son Ishmael. See *Gen.* xvi.

hag'ber-ry (hăg'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The hackberry.

Ha'gen (hä'gĕn), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Myth.* Gunther's uncle, who murders Siegfried. See BRUNHILD. Wagner makes him Gunther's half brother, who tries to get Siegfried's ring.

Hag'ga-i (hăg'ȧ-ī), *n.* In the Bible : **1.** A Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B. C. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

hag'gard (-gärd), *a.* [fr. F.] Having the look of one wasted by want, suffering, etc. ; gaunt. — **Syn.** See THIN. — *n.* A wild or untrained hawk. — **hag'gard-ness**, *n.*

hag'gis (-ĭs), *n.* A pudding made of the pluck of a sheep or a calf. *Scot. & Eng.*

hag'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a hag.

hag'gle (-'l), *v. t.* ; -GLED (-'ld) ; -GLING (-lĭng). [freq. of Scot. *hag* to cut.] To cut roughly ; hack. — *v. i.* To dispute ; stickle. — *n.* Act of haggling. — **hag'gler**, *n.*

Hag'i-og'ra-pha (hăg'ĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fȧ ; hā'jĭ-), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. ἁγιόγραφα (sc. βιβλία), fr. ἁγιόγραφος written by inspiration ; ἅγιος holy + γράφειν to write.] The portion of the Old Testament not in the Law and the Prophets.

hag'i-og'ra-pher (-fĕr), *n.* One of the writers of the Hagiographa ; also, a writer of lives of the saints.

hag'i-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. ἅγιος sacred + *-logy*.] History of sacred writings or of sacred persons.

hag'ride' (hăg'rīd'), *v. t.* To ride or harass (a person), as a hag, or witch ; afflict with nightmare ; — chiefly in *p. p.*

hah (hä), *interj.* = HA.

ha-ha' (hä-hä'), *n.* [F. *haha*.] A sunk fence, wall, or ditch.

haik (hīk ; hāk), *n.* Also **haick**. [fr. Ar.] A woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs as an outer garment.

hai'kwan' (hī'kwän'), *n.* Chinese maritime customs.

hail (hāl), *n.* [AS. *hægel, hagol.*] **1.** Small roundish masses of ice precipitated from the clouds. **2.** A hailstorm. *Now Rare.* **3.** Hence, a shower of anything likened to hail. — *v. i. & t.* To precipitate hail, or as hail.

hail, *v. t.* [fr. ME. *heil, hail,* n. & a., used in greeting, Icel. *heill* hale, sound.] **1.** To salute; greet. **2.** To call loudly to or after; accost. — *v. i.* To call out in order to attract attention, etc. — **to hail from,** to announce as the port from which a vessel sails; hence, to come from. — *interj.* An exclamation of salutation or greeting. — Hail Mary. = AVE MARIA. — *n.* Act of hailing; salutation. — **hail'er,** *n.*

hail fellow, *or* **hail'-fel'low.** A phrase used as an adjective, noun, or adverb, originating in the old greeting "Hail, fellow," and hence signifying intimacy or comradeship.

hail'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* [AS. *hagolstān.*] A pellet of hail.

hair (hâr), *n.* [AS. *hǽr.*] **1.** A slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal; esp., one of the filaments of the coat of mammals; also, this coat or a part of it, esp. that of the human head. **2.** *Bot.* A very slender, flexible outgrowth of the epidermis. **3.** A hairbreadth.

hair'breadth' (-brĕdth'), *n.* Also **hair's breadth** (hârz). The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.

hair'breadth', *a.* Very narrow.

hair'cloth' (-klŏth'; 62), *n.* A fabric made wholly or in part of camel's hair or horsehair, used to cover furniture, etc.

hair'i-ness (hâr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

hair'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A pin to fasten the hair or a headdress.

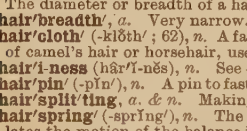
hair'split'ting, *a. & n.* Making overnice distinctions.

hair'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* The slender spring which regulates the motion of the balance in many timepieces.

hair trigger. *Firearms.* A trigger so adjusted that a slight pressure on it actuates the firing mechanism.

hair'y (hâr'ĭ), *a.*; HAIR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Bearing, or covered with, hair; made of or resembling hair; hirsute.

Hai'ti-an (hā'tĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.



Hake.

hake (hāk), *n.* Any of several fishes allied to the cods.

hal'berd (hăl'bẽrd; *formerly* hôl'bẽrd), **hal'bert** (-bẽrt), *n.* [fr. F.; of G. origin.] A kind of obsolete long-handled weapon. — **hal'berd-ier'** (hăl'bẽr-dēr'), *n.*

hal'cy-on (hăl'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀλκυών, better ἀλκυών.] A bird, identified with the kingfisher, fabled to nest on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and calm the waves; hence, *Poetic,* the kingfisher. — *a.* Of or pert. to the halcyon; hence, calm; peaceful.

Hal-cy'o-ne (hăl-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀλκυόνη.] *Class. Myth.* A daughter of Æolus. In grief for her drowned husband, Ceyx, she threw herself into the sea. The gods changed them both into kingfishers.

hale (hāl), *v. t.*; HALED (hāld); HAL'ING (hāl'ĭng). To haul; pull; drag. — **hal'er** (hāl'ẽr), *n.* berd (1670).

Head of Halberd.

hale, *a.* [AS. *hāl.*] **1.** Free from defect, disease, or infirmity; sound; healthy; robust. **2.** = WHOLE. *Scot.*

half (hăf), *a.* [AS. *healf, half.*] **1.** Consisting of a moiety, or half. **2.** Consisting of about a half; hence, partial; imperfect. — *adv.* In an equal part or degree; approximately half; imperfectly. — *n.*; *pl.* HALVES (hăvz). **1.** One of two equal parts of a (whole) thing. **2.** A partner. *Obs.*

half'-and-half', *n.* Also **half and half.** A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale, in about equal parts.

half'-blood'ed, *a.* Having parents of different breeds; esp., having one parent of good and one of inferior stock.

half'-boot', *n.* A boot reaching above the ankle.

half'-breed', *n.* **1.** The offspring of parents of different races, esp. of the American Indian and the white race. **2.** *U. S. Politics.* See STALWART.

half brother. A brother by one parent only.

half cock. The position of the hammer of a gun when half retracted so that the trigger cannot operate.

half'-heart'ed, *a.* Wanting in heart, spirit, or interest.

half'ling (hăf'lĭng; -lĭn; hôf'-), *adv.* Also **half'lings** (-lĭngz; -lĭnz), *adv.* Partly; half. — *n.* A person half grown; also, half a silver penny. — *a.* Half-grown. *All Scot.*

half'-mast', *n.* A point some distance, not necessarily halfway, below the top of a mast or staff or the peak of a gaff.

half'-moon', *n.* **1.** The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated. **2.** Something shaped like the half-moon or like a crescent.

half note. *Music.* A minim.

half'pen-ny (hā'pĕn-ĭ; hăf'pĕn'ĭ), *n.* (For *pl.* see PENNY.) Half a penny, or a coin of this value. *England.*

half sister. A sister by one parent only.

half step. See STEP, *Music.*

half'-sword', *n.* Half a sword's length; close fight. *Obs.*

half tone, *or* **half'-tone',** *n.* **1.** An intermediate tone in a painting, engraving, photograph, etc.; middle tint, not very dark nor very light. **2.** A half-tone photo-engraving.

half'-tone', *a.* Of or pert. to half tones; specif., *Photo-engraving,* designating a plate, process, or picture, in which the gradations of tone, or the half tones, in the photograph are reproduced by spots produced by a screen.

half'way' (hăf'wā'; hăf'wā'), *adv.* In the middle; partially. — *a.* Midway.

half'-wit'ted, *a.* Mentally deficient; imbecile.

hal'i-but (hăl'ĭ-bŭt; hŏl'-), *n.* Also **hol'i-but.** [ME. *hali* holy + *but, butte,* flounder; — as being eaten on holy, or fast, days.] The largest species of flatfish. It is not often caught south of the North Sea or Massachusetts Bay.

hal'ide (hăl'īd; -ĭd; hā'līd; -lĭd), *n.* Also **hal'id.** *Chem.* A binary compound (achloride, bromide, iodide, or fluoride) of a halogen with an element or radical. — *a.* Haloid.

hal'i-dom (hăl'ĭ-dŭm), **hal'i-dome** (-dōm), *n.* [AS. *hāligdōm; hālig* holy + *-dōm,* E. *-dom.*] Holiness; also, a sanctuary or a holy relic. *Archaic.*

hal'ite (hăl'īt; hā'līt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς salt.] Native salt.

hall (hôl), *n.* [AS. *heal, healle.*] **1.** The public dwelling of a Teutonic chieftain. **2.** The residence of a landed proprietor. *Chiefly British.* **3.** A public or semipublic building of considerable size or stateliness. **4.** An assembly room. **5.** A university building for residence, instruction, or the like. **6.** The common dining apartment in an English college; the dinner itself. **7.** The entrance room of a building; also, a corridor or passage. **8.** Cleared space in a crowd; — formerly an exclamation. *Obs.*

hal'le-lu'jah } (hăl'ẽ-lōō'yȧ), *interj.* [see ALLELUIA.] Praise
hal'le-lu'iah } ye Jehovah! Praise ye the Lord! — *n.* A song or exclamation of gratitude or praise to God.

hal'liard (hăl'yẽrd). Var. of HALYARD.

hall mark, *or* **hall'mark',** *n.* An official stamp of purity put on gold and silver articles at Goldsmiths' Hall, London.

hal-lo', **hal-loa'** (hă-lō'), *n., v., & interj.* See HOLLO.

hal-loo' (hă-lōō'), *interj. & n.* An exclamation or call to incite an animal or attract attention; shout. — *v. i. & t.* To shout a halloo.

hal-low', *n., v., & interj.* Halloo. *Obs.*

hal'low (hăl'ō), *v. t.* [AS. *hālgian,* fr. *hālig* holy.] To set apart for holy or religious use; consecrate.

Hal'low-een' (-ēn'), *n.* The evening preceding Allhallows, or All Saints' Day; the evening of October 31.

Hal'low-mas (hăl'ō-mȧs), *n.* The feast of Allhallows.

hal-lu'ci-na'tion (hă-lū'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *hallucinatio,* fr. *hallucinari* to wander in the mind, dream.] **1.** Wandering of the mind. **2.** Perception of objects with no reality, or experience of sensations with no external cause, usually due to disorder of the nerves. — **Syn.** See DELUSION.

ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS, -LOES (-lōz). [L. *halos,* acc. *halo,* Gr. ἅλως a threshing floor, disk or halo of the sun or moon.] **1.** A circle of light appearing to surround a luminous body. **2.** *Art.* A circle or disk of light around the head; a form of glory or nimbus. **3.** The glow or glory investing an object idealized. — *v. t. & i.* To form, or encircle with, a halo.

hal'o-gen (hăl'ō-jĕn), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς salt + *-gen.*] *Chem.* An element or radical (chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, cyanogen) that forms salts by direct union with metals.

hal'oid (hăl'oid; hā'loid), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς salt + *-oid.*] *Chem.* Resembling salt; halide. — *n.* A haloid substance; a halide.

halt (hôlt), *n.* [formerly *alt,* It. or Sp. *alto,* fr. G. *halt,* fr. *halten* to hold.] A stop, as in marching; arrest of progress. — *v. i. & t.* To cease progress; stop; stand still.

halt, *a.* [AS. *healt.*] Having a halting walk; lame. — *n.* Act of limping; lameness. — *v. i.* **1.** To limp. **2.** To hesitate. **3.** To be faulty in sequence, as an argument.

hal'ter (hôl'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *hælftre.*] A strong strap or cord; esp.: **a** A rope or strap, with or without a headstall, for

leading or tying an animal. **b** A rope for hanging malefactors; a noose; hence, death by hanging. — *v. t.* **1.** To catch with or as with a halter; put a halter on. **2.** To hang.

halve (hăv), *v. t.*; HALVED (hăvd); HALV'ING. To divide into halves; to be or form half of.

halves (hăvz), *n.*; *pl.* of HALF.

hal'yard (hăl'yĕrd), *n.* [for *hallier* a hauler. See HALE, *v.*] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering sails, flags, etc.

ham (hăm), *n.* [AS.] **1.** The region back of the knee joint; in quadrupeds, the hock. **2.** The thigh and buttock; — esp. in *pl.* **3.** Thigh of an animal, esp. a hog, prepared for food.

Ham, *n.* In the Bible, the second son of Noah.

ham'a-dry'ad (hăm'ă-drī'ăd), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ADS (-ădz), L. -ADES (-drī'ă-dēz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. Ἁμαδρυάς; ἅμα together + δρῦς oak, tree.] *Class. Myth.* A dryad.

ham'a-me'lis (hăm'ă-mē'lĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἁμαμηλίς a medlar.] Any of a genus (*Hamamelis*) of shrubs inc. the witch-hazel.

Ha'man (hā'măn), *n.* In the Bible, an enemy of the Jews, hanged on the gallows prepared for Mordecai. *Esther* vii.

hame (hām), *n.* Either of two curved pieces (bearing on the collar) to which the traces are fastened. See HARNESS.

Ham'ite (hăm'īt), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, a descendant of Ham, Noah's second son. *Gen.* x. 6-20. **2.** A member of the chief native, mainly Moslem, race of North Africa.

Ham-it'ic (hăm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hamites, or the Hamitic languages, a family of languages including the ancient Egyptian.

ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL.] A small village.

Ham'let, *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy of this name, a prince of Denmark, whose father has been secretly murdered by Claudius, Hamlet's uncle, who assumes the throne and marries the queen. The ghost of the murdered king enjoins Hamlet to avenge him, and, finally, Hamlet, when at the point of death, stabs Claudius. See OPHELIA.

ham'mer (-ĕr), *n.* [AS. *hamer, hamor.*] **1.** An implement for pounding, beating, driving nails, etc. **2.** Something resembling, or likened to, a hammer. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To beat or strike with a hammer; to beat with heavy blows. **2.** Fig., to assail or work at, assiduously.

ham'mer-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* Any of certain sharks having the sides of the head prolonged into long lateral processes.

ham'mock (hăm'ŭk), *n.* [of Amer. Indian origin.] **1.** A swinging bed, suspended by cords. **2.** An area characterized by hardwood vegetation. *Southern U. S.* [cover.

ham'per (-pĕr), *n.* [fr. OF.] A large basket, usually with a

ham'per, *v. t.* To fetter; embarrass; encumber.

Syn. Impede, hinder, restrict, confine, bind, curb, chain, tie. — HAMPER, TRAMMEL, CLOG, FETTER. To HAMPER is to encumber or embarrass as by an impediment or restraining influence; to TRAMMEL is more specifically to entangle or confine as if in a net; CLOG emphasizes the idea of something which weighs upon or clings to one. FETTER (primarily to chain the feet) suggests relatively complete confinement or restraint; as, *fettered* by superstition.

— *n.* A shackle; anything which impedes.

ham'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [G.] A ratlike burrowing rodent, found in parts of Europe and Asia.

ham'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* In man, either of the great tendons back of the knee. In quadrupeds, the large tendon above and behind the hock. — *v. t.* To cut the hamstring or hamstrings of; hence, to cripple; disable.

han'ap (hăn'ăp), *n.* [F.] Goblet; cup. *Obs. or Hist.*

hand (hănd), *n.* [AS.] **1.** The terminal part of the arm when modified, as in man and apes, as a grasping organ. **2.** Personal possession; ownership; hence, control; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Agency. **4.** A pledge, esp. of betrothal. **5.** Ability; skill. **6.** Handwriting; style of penmanship. Hence, a signature. **7.** A performer of work; a worker, specif. at manual labor; member of a crew. **8.** Handiwork; also, touch or touches. *Archaic.* **9.** Side; direction. **10.** Source, as of knowledge. **11.** Something likened to a hand, as a pointer on a dial, etc. **12.** A hand's breadth, or 4 inches; as, a horse 15 *hands* high. **13.** A round of applause. **14.** *Card Playing.* **a** A player. **b** A single round in a game. **c** The quota of cards received by a player at one deal. — **hand to hand,** in close proximity; at close quarters; as, a *hand-to-hand* conflict. — *v. t.* **1.** To manage with the hands; seize; handle. *Obs.* **2.** To lead or assist with the hand; conduct. **3.** To give or pass with the hand.

hand'ball' (hănd'bôl'), *n.* A game played in a walled court with a ball which is struck with the hands.

hand'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A printed sheet to be handed out.

hand'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A manual; guidebook.

hand'breadth' (hănd'brĕdth'), *n.* A linear measure varying from about 2½ to 4 inches; a palm.

hand'cuff' (-kŭf'), *n.* [*hand* + *cuff.*] A manacle; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To manacle.

hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a hand or hands, esp. of a specified sort or number. **2.** Hand in hand. *Rare.*

hand'fast' (hănd'făst'), *n. Archaic.* **1.** Hold; grasp. **2.** A contract; covenant, esp. of betrothal or marriage.

hand'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). **1.** As much or many as the hand will grasp. **2.** A small quantity or number.

hand gallop. A moderate gallop with the horse well in hand.

hand'i-cap (hăn'dĭ-kăp), *n.* [fr. *hand in cap,* in allusion to a certain old sport.] **1.** A race or contest, in which a disadvantage is imposed on one contestant or an advantage is given to one. **2.** Any disadvantage that renders achievement more difficult. — *v. t.*; -CAPPED (-kăpt); -CAP'PING. To encumber with a handicap; to assign a handicap to.

hand'i-craft (-krăft), *n.* [for *handcraft.*] **1.** A trade requiring skill of hand; manual skill. **2.** A craftsman. *Rare.* — **hand'i-crafts'man** (-krăfts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn).

hand'i-ly (hăn'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a handy manner.

hand'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being handy.

hand'i-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* [AS. *handgeweorc.*] Work done with the hands; hence, any work done personally.

hand'ker-chief (hăŋ'kĕr-chĭf), *n.* [*hand* + *kerchief.*] **1.** A piece of cloth, usually square, carried for wiping the face, nose, etc. **2.** A neckerchief; neckcloth.

han'dle (hăn'dl), *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING. [AS. *handlian.*] **1.** To touch, feel, hold, take up, move, etc., with the hand. **2.** To manage; manipulate. **3.** To treat. **4.** To have pass through one's hands; deal or trade in. — *v. i.* To use the hands. — *n.* That part of a vessel, instrument, etc., to be held in the hand; often fig. — **han'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.*

hand'maid' (-mād'), *n.* Also, *Archaic,* **hand'maid'en** (-mād'n). A female servant or attendant.

hand organ. A barrel organ cranked by hand.

hand'saw' (hănd'sô'), *n.* A saw used with one hand. In *Hamlet* the word is prob. a corrup. of *heronshaw,* heron.

hand'sel (hănd'sĕl; hăn'-), *or* **han'sel,** *n.* [AS. *handselen.*] Something given or received for good luck, esp. in a new enterprise or experience. Hence, an earnest; foretaste. — *v. t.* **1.** To inaugurate. **2.** To use or do for the first time.

hand'some (hăn'sŭm), *a.*; -SOM-ER (-ĕr); -SOM-EST. [*hand* + *-some.*] **1.** Dexterous. *Obs. or Colloq.* **2.** Suitable. *Obs. or Colloq.* **3.** Ample; as, a *handsome* fortune. **4.** Gracious; liberal; generous. **5.** Pleasing in appearance, esp. with dignity and symmetry. — **-some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.*

hand'spike' (hănd'spīk'), *n.* [D. *handspaak,* lit., hand pole.] A bar, as of wood, used as a lever, as in a capstan.

hand'work' (hănd'wûrk'), *n.* Work done with the hands.

hand'writ'ing (-rīt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Form of writing peculiar to a particular hand or person. **2.** Manuscript. *Archaic.*

hand'y (hăn'dĭ), *a.*; HAND'I-ER (-dĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Ready to hand; convenient. **2.** Skillful with the hand; dexterous. **3.** *Nautical.* Easily managed.

hand'y-dan'dy, *n.* A child's play in which one child guesses in which closed hand another holds some small object. — *interj.* Guess if you can. *Obs. or R.*

hang (hăng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HUNG (hŭng) or HANGED (hăngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANG'ING. With reference to the death penalty *hanged* is preferred to *hung.* [AS. *hangian,* v. i., fr. *hōn,* v. t.] **1.** To fasten to a point above without support from below; suspend. **2.** To put to death by suspending from a cross, gibbet, or gallows; specif., to suspend by the neck till dead. **3.** To fasten so as to allow free motion. **4.** To droop; incline. — *v. i.* **1.** To dangle; depend. **2.** To die by hanging. **3.** To lean or incline over or downward. **4.** To hover; impend. **5.** To depend; — with *on* or *upon* or, formerly, *by.* **6.** To be in rapt attention; — often with *on.* **7.** To cling; stick. **8.** To be in suspense; linger; loiter. — *n.* **1.** Manner in which a thing hangs. **2.** Meaning; method of use; knack. *Colloq., U. S.*

‖ **han'gar'** (hăn'gär'; *F.* ăn'gär'), *n.* [F.] A shelter or shed, esp. for a coach or aircraft.

hang'bird' (hăng'bûrd'), *n.* See ORIOLE.

hang'dog' (hăng'dôg'; 62), *n.* A person fit only to hang a dog or to be hanged like a dog. — *a.* Sneaking; base.

hang'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that hangs; as: **a** A short, usually slightly curved, sword. **b** A hanging support.

hang'er-on', *n.*; *pl.* HANGERS-ON. A dependent; one who adheres to others' society longer than he is wanted.

hang'ing (hăng'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A suspending or state of being

suspended. **2.** Execution by hanging. **3.** That which is hung, as drapery, tapestry, wall paper, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.* — *p. a.* **1.** Suspended; pendent. **2.** Adapted to sustain a hanging object. **3.** Downcast in appearance. **4.** Deserving, or likely to cause, death by hanging. **5.** Overhanging; situated on a steep slope.

hang'man (hăng'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who hangs another; esp., an official who executes by hanging.

hang'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* [a corruption of *agnail*.] A sliver of skin which hangs loose at the side of a finger nail.

hank (hăngk), *n.* A coil or loop; specif., a coil or skein of yarn; — for cotton usually of 840 yds., linen 300 yds.

han'ker (hăn'kĕr), *v. i.* To long (for). — **Syn.** See LONG.

Han'o-ve'ri-an (hăn'ō-vē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Hanover in Germany or to the ducal house of Hanover, founded about 1125, to which belonged the four Georges and William IV., of England, and, by birth, Victoria. — **Han'o-ve'ri-an**, *n.*

hanse (hăns), *n.* [fr. LL. or F., both of G. origin.] **1.** A merchant guild. *Hist.* **2.** [*cap.*] A medieval league (the **Hanseatic League**) of merchants of free Germanic towns, later of the towns themselves, formed to protect their trade.

han'som (hăn'sŭm), *n.*, **hansom cab.** [after J. A. *Hansom*, English inventor.] A kind of carriage. See *Illust.*

han'tle (hăn't'l), *n.* A good many; good deal. *Scot.*

hap (hăp), *v. t. & n.* Cover; wrap. *Obs. or Scot.*

hap, *n.* [fr. Scand.] Chance; happening; luck. — *v. i.*; HAPPED (hăpt); HAP'PING. To happen.

A form of Hansom.

hap'haz'ard (hăp'hăz'ărd), *n.* [*hap* + *hazard*.] Chance; accident; random. — *a.* Determined by chance; accidental. — **Syn.** See RANDOM. — *adv.* In a haphazard manner.

hap'less, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky.

hap'ly, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

hap'pen (hăp'n), *v. i.* [See HAP chance.] **1.** To occur by chance or without previous design; fall out; hence, to come to pass. **2.** To be (in, at, etc.) by chance. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** To come (on) by chance. **4.** To come or go casually. *Colloq.* — *adv.* Perhaps: mayhap. *Dial.*

Syn. To HAPPEN has nearly lost the implication of chance, signifying merely to *take place* or *occur*; CHANCE more definitely suggests fortuitousness. See OCCUR.

hap'pen-ing, *n.* An occurrence; event.

hap'pi-ly (hăp'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** By chance; haply. *Archaic.* **2.** By good fortune; luckily. **3.** In a happy manner or state. **4.** With dexterity; gracefully; felicitously; aptly. — **Syn.** Fortunately, successfully, prosperously.

hap'pi-ness (-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Good fortune; prosperity. **2.** A state of pleasurable content with one's condition of life. **3.** Graceful aptitude; felicity, — used esp. of language.

Syn. HAPPINESS, FELICITY, BEATITUDE, BLESSEDNESS, BLISS. HAPPINESS applies to the enjoyment or pleasurable satisfaction attendant on welfare; FELICITY, denoting intense happiness, has more formal or elevated connotations; BEATITUDE is supreme felicity. BLESSEDNESS suggests deep or refined enjoyment arising from the purest affections; BLISS denotes even more exalted felicity; both *blessedness* and *bliss*, like *beatitude*, often refer to the joys of heaven.

hap'py (hăp'ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -PI-EST. **1.** Favored by hap, or fortune; lucky; prosperous. **2.** Contented; joyous. **3.** Dexterous; apt; felicitous. **4.** Expressing happiness. — **Syn.** See LUCKY.

hap'py-go-luck'y, *a.* Trusting to hap or luck; easy-going.

Haps'burg (hăps'bûrg; *G.* häps'bŏŏrk), *n.* [fr. *Habsburg*, Aargau, Switzerland.] A member of a German family, founded about 1100, to which have belonged the rulers of Austria since 1276 (Rudolph I.), of Spain from 1516 (Charles I.) to 1700, and many of the Holy Roman Emperors.

ha'ra-ki'ri (hä'rä-kē'rē), *n.* Also, incorrectly, *hari-kari*. [Jap., stomach cutting.] Suicide by piercing the abdomen.

ha-rangue' (hȧ-răng'), *n.* [F., fr. OHG. *hring* ring, ring of people.] A loud address to a multitude; a noisy, ranting speech. — **Syn.** See SPEECH. — *v. i. & t.*; -RANGUED' (-răngd)'; -RANGU'ING. To make, or address in, a harangue. — **ha-rangu'er** (hȧ-răng'ĕr), *n.*

har'ass (hăr'ăs), *v. t.* [fr. F.] **1.** To fatigue; hence, to weary by importunity or fretting. **2** To harry; lay waste; raid. — **har'ass-er,** *n.* — **har'ass-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

Syn. Trouble, distress, chafe, irritate, bother, pester, badger, harry. — HARASS, ANNOY, VEX, FRET, WORRY, PLAGUE, TORMENT, MOLEST, TEASE, TANTALIZE. TO HARASS is to weary, esp. by whatever is importunate or burdensome; to ANNOY is to irritate, esp. with reference to the susceptibilities; VEX suggests stronger mental disturbance than *annoy*, and often implies slight anger; to FRET is to chafe into (often querulous) irritation; WORRY connotes undue or wearing solicitude or borrowing of trouble. PLAGUE and TORMENT are used colloquially in a weakened sense. To MOLEST is to annoy or disturb, esp. in malice or hostility. To TEASE is to annoy, esp. by nagging; to TANTALIZE is to torment by awakening and then frustrating expectations.

har'bin-ger (hăr'bĭn-jĕr), *n.* [OF. *herbergeor* a provider of lodging, deriv. of *herberge* lodging, inn.] **1.** One sent before to provide lodgings. **2.** A forerunner. — **Syn.** See FORERUNNER. — *v. t.* To be a harbinger of; presage.

har'bor, har'bour (-bĕr), *n.* **1.** A place of security and comfort; refuge; shelter. **2.** A portion of a body of water so protected as to afford a refuge for vessels; port; haven. — *v. t.* To entertain as a guest; shelter; indulge or cherish (a thought or feeling, esp. an ill thought). — **Syn.** See FOSTER. — *v. i.* To lodge, or abide for a time; take shelter, as in a harbor.

har'bor-age, har'bour-age (-ăj), *n.* Shelter; harbor.

hard (härd), *a.* [AS. *heard*.] **1.** Not easily penetrated; firm; solid; — opposed to *soft*. **2.** Difficult to impress or influence; unsympathetic; unfeeling; close in money matters. **3.** Difficult; as: severe or oppressive; laborious or arduous; troublesome or perplexing. **4.** Having difficulty in doing something or in exercising some faculty. *Rare*, exc. in *hard of hearing*. **5.** Persevering; energetic; violent. **6.** Difficult to manage, resist, or deal with **7.** Not agreeable to the sensibilities; harsh; as, a *hard* face. Specif.: **a** Acid; sour, as liquors. **b** Strong; spirituous, as distilled liquors. *U. S.* **8.** Containing substances that interfere with the action of soap; — said of water. **9.** *Pron.* **a** Explosive in utterance; — said of certain consonant sounds, as *c* in *came*, and *g* in *go*, as disting. from other sounds (called "*soft*") of the same letters, as in *center*, *general*, etc. **b** Voiceless, or surd, as *p*, *t*, *k*; — contrasted with "*soft*," that is, voiced, or sonant, as *b*, *d*, *g*.

Syn. HARD, DIFFICULT, ARDUOUS. HARD is the simpler, blunter, and more general term; DIFFICULT is esp. used of that which demands skill or sagacity; ARDUOUS suggests the necessity of laborious or persevering exertion. See FIRM. — *adv.* **1.** With pressure, tension, or strain; with energy; earnestly; vigorously. **2.** So as to involve pain or trouble; severely. **3.** With difficulty. **4.** Tightly; firmly; fast. **5.** So as to be hard. **6.** Close or near.

hard'en (här'd'n), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or become hard or harder, or hardy or robust. **2.** To confirm; or to become confirmed, esp. in disposition.

hard'ened (-d'nd), *p. a.* Made hard; made obdurate.

hard'hack' (härd'hăk'), *n.* An American rosaceous shrub with rusty hairy leaves and panicles of flowers.

hard'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Of sound judgment; shrewd.

hard'-heart'ed (-härt'tĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Unfeeling; cruel.

har'di-hood (här'dĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* [*hardy* + *-hood*.] Boldness with firmness; intrepidity; also, impudence. — **Syn.** Courage, pluck, stoutness; audacity, effrontery. See CONFIDENCE.

har'di-ly, *adv.* In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

har'di-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [fr. OF.] Hardihood. *Archaic.*

har'di-ness, *n.* **1.** Physical vigor. **2.** Hardihood; boldness.

hard'ly (härd'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Severely; harshly. **2.** With difficulty; by hard work. **3.** Scarcely; barely; not probably.

Syn. HARDLY, SCARCELY, BARELY are often interchangeable. HARDLY suggests difficulty; SCARCELY, scant margin; BARELY implies that there is nothing to spare.

hard'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being hard.

har'dock (här'dŏk), *n.* Prob. burdock; — a nonce word.

hard'pan' (härd'păn'), *n.* *Chiefly U. S.* **1.** Any earth, not popularly recognized as rock, which it is hard to dig into or excavate. **2.** Hard unbroken ground.

hard'-set', *a.* **1.** Hard put to it; in a hard position. **2.** Hard; firm; hence, obstinate; resolved.

hard'ship (härd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Hardness. **2.** That which is hard to bear, as privation, injury, etc.

hard'-tack', *n.* A kind of hard biscuit or sea bread.

hard'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Metal ware, as cutlery, tools, etc.

hard wood, *or* **hard'wood'**, *n.* **1.** Any wood which is heavy,

close-grained, and resistent, as opp. to *soft wood*. **2.** The wood of any broad-leaved tree as disting. from that of a conifer; hence, any broad-leaved tree.

har'dy (här'dĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dĭ-ēr); -DI-EST. [F. *hardi*, p. p. fr. OF. *hardir* to make bold.] **1.** Bold; brave; resolute. **2.** Confident; full of assurance. **3.** Strong; firm. **4.** Inured to fatigue or hardships; enduring. **5.** Able to withstand the cold of winter; — of plants.

har'dy, *n.* A blacksmith's fuller or chisel with a shank to fit into the anvil.

European Hare.

hare (hâr), *n.* [AS. *hara.*] A swift, timid rodent having a divided upper lip.

hare'bell' (hâr'bĕl'), *n.* [*hare* + *bell.*] A small, slender plant having blue bell-shaped flowers; — often called *bluebell.*

Harebell.

hare'brained' (-brānd'), *a.* Giddy; volatile; heedless.

hare'lip' (-lĭp'), *n.* A congenital deformity of the lip, commonly the upper one, marked by a split.

ha'rem (hâ'rĕm), *n.* [Ar. *haram*, orig., anything forbidden or sacred.] The women's apartments in a Mohammedan residence; also, the occupants of a harem.

har'i-cot (hăr'ĭ-kō; -kŏt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A ragout of meat with beans and other vegetables. **2.** The seed or unripe pod of the string bean.

hark (härk), *v. i.* [See HEARKEN.] To listen; hearken. *R.* exc. as interj., *Hark!* listen! — **to hark back,** to go back a little for a fresh start; hence, to revert. — *n.* A shout of encouragement or guidance to hounds.

hark'en. Var. of HEARKEN.

harl (härl), *v. t.* To drag or scrape along. *Scot.*

Har'le-quin (här'lē-kwĭn; -kĭn), *n.* [F. *arlequin*, obs. *harlequin.*] A character in comedy and pantomime with shaven head, masked face, party-colored tights, and sword of lath. Also [*l. c.*], a buffoon. — *a.* [*l. c.*] Party-colored; fantastic.

har'lot (hăr'lŏt), *n.* [OF.] A prostitute. — *a.* Lewd.

har'lot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Prostitution; lewdness. **2.** Harlot.

harm (härm), *n.* [AS. *hearm.*] **1.** Injury; hurt; misfortune. **2.** Evil; wrong. — **Syn.** Mischief, loss. See INJURY. — *v. t.* To hurt; injure; damage.

harm'ful (härm'fo͝ol), *a.* Hurtful; mischievous.

harm'less, *a.* Free from harm; not harmful. — **Syn.** Innocent, innocuous, inoffensive; uninjured, unharmed.

har-mon'ic (här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *harmonicus*, Gr. ἁρμονικός. See HARMONY.] **1.** Musical. *Rare.* **2.** Concordant; consonant. **3.** Relating to harmony as disting. from melody or rhythm. **4.** Pert. to harmonics. — *n.* A tone accompanying a fundamental tone and produced by the concurrent vibration of the aliquot parts of the string or vibrating medium; also, such a tone produced separately, as by touching a vibrating string with the finger. — **har-mon'i-cal** (-kăl), *a. Rare.* — **har-mon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

har-mon'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [fem. fr. L. *harmonicus.*] *Mus.* **1.** Revolving glasses sounded by touching the edges with the dampened finger. **2.** Graduated hanging strips of glass or metal struck with hammers. **3.** A harmonicon.

har-mon'i-con (-kŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ICA (-kȧ). [Gr. ἁρμονικόν, neut. of ἁρμονικός harmonic.] A mouth organ.

har-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (see -ICS.) Science of musical sounds.

har-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having parts adapted and proportioned to each other; symmetrical; congruous. **2.** Marked by harmony; free from discord; pleasant-sounding. — **har-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **har-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

har'mo-nist (hăr'mŏ-nĭst), *n.* **1.** One who shows the agreement of parallel passages of different authors, as of the Gospels. **2.** *Music.* **a** A composer or performer. **b** One expert or skilled in harmony. **3.** A harmonizer.

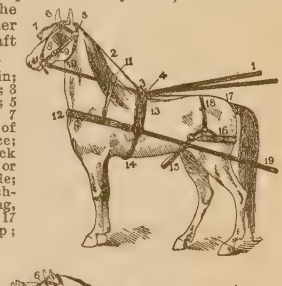
har-mo'ni-um (här-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* A kind of reed instrument resembling a small organ.

har'mo-nize (hăr'mŏ-nīz), *v. i. & t.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To be or make harmonious. — **har'mo-ni-za'tion** (hăr'mŏ-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-), *n.* — **har'mo-niz'er** (-nīz'ẽr), *n.*

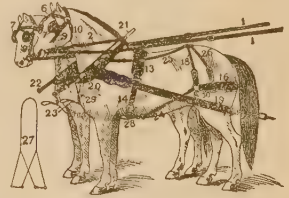
har'mo-ny (hăr'mŏ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *harmonia*, Gr. ἁρμονία joint, proportion, concord, ἁρμός a fitting.] **1.** Just adaptation of parts to each other; agreement between the parts of a design or composition, giving unity or a pleasing whole. **2.** Concord in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; peace and friendship. **3.** *Music.* **a** Musical consonance; tuneful sound. **b** Combination of tones into a chord; triad. **c** Structure of a piece of music according to the composition, progression, and modulation of its chords; — disting. from *melody* and *rhythm.* **d** Science of the structure, relation, and progression of chords. **4.** A literary work which compares parallel passages respecting the same events and shows their consistency.

Syn. HARMONY, MELODY. HARMONY suggests the pleasing concord of simultaneous sounds or strains differing in pitch or quality; MELODY, the agreeable arrangement of successive musical sounds in a single strain.

har'ness (hăr'nĕs), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** The complete dress, armor, or trappings, esp. in a military sense, of a man or a horse. *Hist.* **2.** The gear or tackle (other than a yoke) of a draft animal, as of a horse.



Single Harness. 1 Rein; 2 Overcheck Rein; 3 Checkhook; 4 Terret; 5 Crownpiece; 6 Front; 7 Blind; 8 Face Piece of Overcheck; 9 Cheek Piece; 10 Throatlatch; 11 Neck Strap; 12 Breastband, or Breast Collar; 13 Saddle; 14 Bellyband; 15 Breeching Strap; 16 Breeching, or Breeching Body; 17 Crupper; 18 Hip Strap; 19 Trace.



Double Harness. 1, 1 Check Lines; 2 Bridle Rein or Side Rein; 6, 7, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19 same as in Single Harness; 13 Back Pad; 14 Billet; 20 Collar; 21 Hame; 22 Breast Strap; 23 Chokestrap (22 & 23 fasten to the Neck Yoke supporting the Pole); 24 Side Strap; 25 Back Strap; 26 Breeching Stay; 27 Diagram showing Crossing of Lines; 28 Bellyband; 29 Collar Strap; 30 Lazy Strap.

Harness.

— *v. t.* **1.** To accouter; arm; also, to mount; apparel. *Archaic.* **2.** To put harness on, as a horse; hence, to prepare for, or constrain to, work.

harp (härp), *n.* [AS. *hearpe.*] **1.** A stringed instrument generally having strings set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers. **2.** Any of various contrivances suggestive of a harp. — *v. i.* **1.** To express; voice. **2.** To effect or affect by harping. — *v. i.* **1.** To play the harp; sound like a harp. **2.** To dwell on, or recur to, a subject tediously or monotonously. — **harp'er, harp'ist,** *n.*

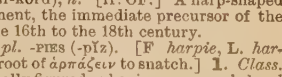
harp'ings (hăr'pĭngz), **harp'ins** (-pĭnz), *n. pl.* The wales round the bow of a ship, made stout to sustain shocks.

har-poon' (här-po͞on'), *n.* [F. *harpon.*] A barbed spear or javelin used to strike large fish, whales, etc. — *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon. — **har-poon'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

harp'si-chord (härp'sĭ-kôrd), *n.* [fr. OF.] A harp-shaped wire-stringed instrument, the immediate precursor of the piano, in use from the 16th to the 18th century.

Har'py (här'pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [F *harpie*, L. *harpyia*, Gr. ἅρπυια, fr. root of ἁρπάζειν to snatch.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A monster usually figured as having a woman's head and upper part of the body and a bird's wings, tail, legs, and claws. Their number is differently stated; as three, they were Aëllo, Ocypete, and Celæno, or Podarge. Cf. PHINEUS. **2.** [*l. c.*] One rapacious or ravenous; extortioner.

har'que-bus (hăr'kwē-bŭs), **har'que-buse, ar'que-bus** (ăr'-), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. D. or G., prop., a gun with a hook.] An obsolete portable firearm, at first having a matchlock operated by a trigger. — **har'que-bus-ier'** (hăr'kwē-bŭs-ēr'), **ar'que-bus-ier'** (ăr'kwē-), *n.*



Harquebus.

har'ri-dan (hăr'ĭ-dăn), *n.* [F. *haridelle* a worn-out horse, jade.] A worn-out strumpet; a vixenish woman; a hag.

har'ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who harries. **2.** Any of certain hawks feeding chiefly on small animals and insects.

har'ri-er, *n.* [from HARE, *n.*] One of a breed of small hounds used for hunting hares.

har'row (hăr'ō), *v. t.* [see HARRY.] To harry. *Archaic.*

har'row (hăr'ō), *n.* [ME. *harowe, harwe.*] An implement of agriculture set with iron or wooden teeth and drawn over plowed land to level it, break the clods, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw a harrow over (land). **2.** To torment or distress; vex; — often with *up.* — **har'row-er,** *n.*

har'ry (hăr'ĭ), *v. t. & i.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [AS. *hergian* to act as an army, ravage, *here* army.] **1.** To ravage; pillage; plunder. **2.** To harrow; harass. **3.** To steal; take in a raid or foray. *Obs. or Scot.*

harsh (härsh), *a.* [ME. *harsk.*] **1.** Offensive to sense or feeling as being coarse, rough, discordant, astringent, stern, severe, sour, etc.; lacking harmony or smoothness; rasping; repellent. **2.** Unfeeling; severe; cruel. — **harsh'ly,** *adv.* — **harsh'ness,** *n.*

hart (härt), *n.* [fr. AS.] A stag; male red deer.

harte'beest' (härt'bēst'; här'tĕ-), *n.* [D. *hert* hart + *beest* beast.] A certain large African antelope.

harts'horn' (härts'hôrn'), *n.* **1.** A hart's horn, or antler. **2.** a Spirits of hartshorn, or a solution of ammonia in water. b Carbonate of ammonium; — called also *volatile salt.*

har'um-scar'um (hâr'ŭm-skâr'ŭm), *a.* Reckless; wild. — *n.* Harum-scarum person or conduct. *Both Colloq.*

ha-rus'pex (hă-rŭs'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -PICES (-pĭ-sēz). [L. *haruspex, aruspex.*] *Roman Relig.* A diviner or soothsayer of a class not official priests of the state religion. Cf. AUGUR.

har'vest (här'vĕst), *n.* [AS. *hærfest.*] **1.** Season of gathering grain and fruits; late summer or early autumn; also, the gathering of a crop or crops. **2.** Crop; yield, as of grain, fruit, or honey. **3.** Product or outcome of any exertion. — *v. t.* To reap or gather, as a crop. — **har'vest-er,** *n.*

harvest home. The gathering and bringing home of the harvest; the time of harvest; also, a feast made at the close of the harvest; hence, the song sung by the reapers.

har'vest-man (här'vĕst-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man engaged in harvesting. **2.** Any of various arachnids resembling the true spiders. Most forms have very long slender legs, and are popularly called *daddy longlegs.*

has (hăz), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE.

hash (hăsh), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. *hache* hatchet.] To mince and mix; slash; mangle. — *n.* **1.** That which is hashed; meat and vegetables, esp. when already cooked, minced and mixed. **2.** A mixture; jumble; mess.

hash'ish (hăsh'ēsh; hâ-shēsh'), *n.* Also **hash'eesh.** [Ar. *hashīsh.*] A narcotic preparation of hemp used in the Orient for its intoxicating effect when chewed or smoked.

has'let (hăz'lĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *hâtelettes* broil, fr. *haste* spit.] The edible viscera (heart, liver, etc.) of a beast, esp. of a hog.

hasp (hăsp), *n.* [AS. *hæpse.*] A clasp or fastening, as for a door; esp., a hinged metal strap secured by a staple and pin, padlock, or the like, or by snapping into the lock.

has'sock (hăs'ŭk), *n.* [AS. *hassuc* tussock.] **1.** A rank tuft of bog grass or sedge; tussock. **2.** A cushion footstool.

hast (hăst), *2d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE; — contr. of *havest. Obs. or Archaic.*

has'tate (hăs'tāt), *a.* [L. *hastatus,* fr. *hasta* spear.] Spear-shaped or shaped like the head of a halberd; of leaves, triangular, with spreading basal lobes.

haste (hāst), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. G.] **1.** Celerity of motion; swiftness; dispatch; — applied to voluntary action. **2.** Undue celerity; unthinking or rash hurry. **3.** Urgency; hurry.

Syn. Quickness, nimbleness; impetuosity, precipitancy, precipitation; flurry, bustle; alacrity, alertness; velocity, rapidity. — HASTE, HURRY, SPEED, EXPEDITION, DISPATCH. HASTE denotes quickness, often urgency, sometimes precipitancy, of (esp. voluntary) action; HURRY connotes confusion and want of collected thought; SPEED denotes swiftness of (esp. forward) movement; it is not (like *haste* and *hurry*) confined to voluntary agents, and it sometimes retains its original implication of prosperity or success. EXPEDITION and DISPATCH suggest promptitude, esp. in the setting forward or conclusion of a business or affair.

haste, *v. t. & i.*; HAST'ED (hās'tĕd; 24); HAST'ING (hās'tĭng). To hasten; hurry. *Now Chiefly Literary.*

has'ten (hās''n), *v. t.* To drive or urge forward; expedite; hurry. — *v. i.* To make haste; hurry. — **has'ten-er,** *n.*

hast'y (hās'tĭ), *a.*; HAST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Done or made quickly; swift; hurried. **2.** In a hurry; impatient. *Obs.* **3.** Not deliberative or cautious; precipitate. **4.** Having, proceeding from, or indicating, a quick temper. — **Syn.** See FAST. — **hast'i-ly** (hās'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **hast'i-ness,** *n.*

hasty pudding. **1.** A batter or pudding of flour or oatmeal stirred into boiling water or milk. *Eng. & Local, U. S.* **2.** Indian meal mush. *U. S.*

hat (hăt), *n.* [AS. *hæt, hætt.*] A covering for the head, esp. one with a crown and brim.

hatch (hăch), *v. t.* [F. *hacher* to hack. See HASH.] **1.** To mark with hatching. **2.** To inlay in fine lines.

hatch, *v. t.* **1.** To produce (young) from an egg or eggs; also, to produce young from (an egg or eggs). **2.** To concoct; contrive. — *v. i.* To produce young; — said of eggs; to come forth from the egg; — of the young. — *n.* Act of hatching; also, that which is hatched; hence, outcome.

hatch, *n.* [AS. *hæc.*] **1.** A door, gate, or wicket, with an opening over it; lower half of a divided door. **2.** a The covering of an opening in the deck of a vessel, in a floor, etc. b Hatchway. c A floodgate; sluice gate.

hatch'el (hăch'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *hechele.*] A toothed instrument for cleansing flax or hemp from the tow, hards, or coarse part; hackle; heckle. — *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To dress with a hatchel.

hatch'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that hatches eggs. **2.** A contriver; a plotter. [eggs, esp. of fish.

hatch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place for hatching

hatch'et (hăch'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *hachette,* dim. of *hache* ax.] A small short-handled ax to be used with one hand.

hatch'ing, *n.* In engraving, drawing, etc., the process or result of making close fine lines, to give shading.

hatch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [for *achievement.*] *Her.* A sort of panel on which a decedent's arms are temporarily displayed.

hatch'way' (-wā'), *n.* An opening in a deck, floor, roof, etc.

hate (hāt), *v. t.*; HAT'ED (hāt'ĕd; 24); HAT'ING. [AS. *hatian.*] **1.** To dislike intensely; detest; abhor; as, to *hate* deceit. **2.** To have aversion to; in a weakened sense, to dislike; as, to *hate* to write.

Syn. HATE, DETEST, ABHOR, ABOMINATE, LOATHE. HATE, the general term, implies extreme aversion, esp. with enmity or malice; DETEST connotes violent or intense antipathy or dislike. ABHOR suggests profound repugnance; ABOMINATE, strong detestation, as of something ill-omened or shameful; LOATHE implies utter disgust.

— *n.* [AS. *hete.*] **1.** Intense aversion; detestation. **2.** An object of hatred. — **hat'er** (hāt'ẽr), *n.*

hate'ful (hāt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of hate or ill will; malevolent. **2.** Exciting or deserving hate; odious. — **hate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **hate'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Repulsive, repellent, repugnant, abhorrent, disgusting, revolting, loathsome. — HATEFUL, ODIOUS, OBNOXIOUS, OFFENSIVE, INVIDIOUS. *Hateful* and *odious* are sometimes used with little distinction. But HATEFUL oftener applies to what excites actual hatred, ODIOUS, to what is excessively disagreeable, or awakens repugnance. That is OBNOXIOUS which is highly objectionable; that is OFFENSIVE which is actively annoying, insulting, or repulsive. That is INVIDIOUS which procures or entails odium, ill will, or envy.

hath (hăth), equiv. of *has,* contr. fr. *haveth. Archaic.*

ha'tred (hā'trĕd), *n.* [ME. *hatred, hatreden, -reden* being fr. AS. *rædden* condition.] Strong aversion or detestation with ill will. — **Syn.** Enmity, hate, animosity, malevolence, rancor, loathing, abhorrence, repugnance. See ODIUM.

hat'ter (hăt'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

hau'berk (hô'bẽrk), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. OHG. *halsberc; hals* neck + *bergan* to protect.] A coat of ring or chain mail.

haught (hôt), *a.* [F. *haut.* See HAUGHTY.] Haughty. *Archaic.*

haugh'ty (hô'tĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. [F. *haut* high, OF. also *halt,* fr. L. *altus.*] **1.** Disdainfully or contemptuously proud; arrogant; supercilious. **2.** Exalted; lofty in nature; noble; bold. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See ARROGANT. — **haugh'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **haugh'ti-ness,** *n.*

haul (hôl), *v. t.* [F. *haler.*] **1.** To pull; drag; transport by drawing. **2.** To shift the course of (a ship), esp. so as to sail closer to the wind. — **Syn.** See DRAW. — *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* To shift the course of a ship, esp. closer to the wind. **2.** To pull; tug; drag. **3.** To change direction, as the wind; shift; hence, to change one's attitude or course of action; — often with *around.* — *n.* **1.** A violent pull; a tug. **2.** A single draft of a net. **3.** That which is caught or gained at once, as by hauling a net. **4.** Distance through which anything is hauled, as freight. — **haul'er,** *n.*

haulm (hôm), *n.* [AS. *healm.*] **1.** Stems or stalks, as of cereals; straw or litter. *Eng.* **2.** Culm or stem of a plant.

haunch (hänch ; hônch), *n.* [F. *hanche.*] **1.** The hip ; the projecting region about the hip ; loosely, in *pl.*, the hind quarters. **2.** Of meats : The leg and loin taken together.

haunt (hänt ; hônt), *v. t.* [F. *hanter.*] **1.** To frequent ; frequent the company of ; visit intrusively. **2.** To inhabit or frequent as a ghost or specter. **3.** To recur to (the mind, etc.) often and spontaneously. — **Syn.** See FREQUENT. — *v. i.* To stay, visit, or associate persistently or habitually. — *n.* A place to which one often resorts ; resort.

haus-to'ri-um (hôs-tō'rĭ-ŭm ; 57), *n. ; pl.* -RIA (-ä). [LL., a well, fr. L. *haurire, haustum,* to drink.] In parasitic plants, a specialized outgrowth serving to absorb food.

haut'boy (hō'boi), *n.* [F. *hautbois,* lit., high wood ; *haut* high + *bois* wood ; — from its high tone.] *Music.* An oboe.

hau-teur' (hô-tûr'), *n.* [F., fr. *haut* high.] Haughtiness.

have (hăv), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* HAD (hăd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAV'ING. [AS. *habben* (imperf. *hæfde,* p. p. *gehæfd*).] **1.** To hold in possession or control ; possess ; own. **2.** To know ; understand ; as, he *had* some Latin. **3.** To be compelled ; — with *to* and the infinitive ; as, he *had* to leave. **4.** To keep or cherish in the mind ; as, *have* no fear. **5.** To be in a certain relation to. **6.** To give expression to, or to exercise (a feeling, opinion, or the like) ; as, he *had* the kindness to assent. **7.** To perform ; experience ; engage in ; — in the widest sense ; as, to *have* an experience ; *have* to do with. **8.** To maintain ; assert ; as, rumor *had* it so. **9.** To obtain or get ; accept ; learn ; as, he must *have* food or starve. **10.** To obtain an advantage over ; hold in one's power ; as, you *have* me there. *Often Colloq.* **11.** To effect ; exact. **12.** To take or hold (one's self) ; proceed promptly ; — used reflexively, often with ellipsis of the pronoun ; as, to *have* at one, i. e., to aim at one ; attack.

☞ *Have,* as an auxiliary, is used with the past participle of any other verb to form its "perfect tenses," or express completed action ; as, I *have* loved ; I shall *have* eaten. *Had* is used, especially in poetry, for *would have* or *should have,* and for *would* or *would have* with adjectives, adverbs, or phrases of comparison, as, *as well, as lief, rather, better, liefer, best, liefest,* to indicate preference or advisability.

Syn. HAVE, HOLD, OWN, POSSESS. HAVE is the general term ; HOLD is stronger, and often implies retention or occupancy ; to OWN is to *have* or *hold* as property ; POSSESS implies esp. ownership with full right, title, or control ; as, to *have* a house ; to *hold* a fort, one's own ; he *owns* the book he *has* in his hand ; he *has* or *possesses* great wealth.

have'lock (hăv'lŏk), *n.* [after Sir Henry *Havelock.*] A light cloth covering for the cap, hanging over the neck.

ha'ven (hā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hæfene.*] **1.** A harbor ; port. **2.** A place of safety ; an asylum. — *v. t. & i.* To shelter, or take refuge, in a haven.

hav'er-sack (hăv'ĕr-săk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. G.] **1.** A bag for oats. *Obs.* **2.** A bag or case, usually of cloth, for carrying provisions on a march ; — distinguished from *knapsack.*

hav'ing (-Ing), *n.* **1.** Act or state of possessing ; also, thing possessed. **2.** (*Scot. pron.* hāv'Ing ; -In). Behavior ; manners, esp. good manners ; — usually in *pl. Chiefly Scot.*

hav'ior, hav'iour (hāv'yĕr), *n.* [fr. OF. *aveir, avoir,* a having, prop., to have.] Behavior ; demeanor. *Archaic.*

hav'oc (hăv'ŏk), *n.* [OF. *havot* plunder, *crier havot* to cry havoc.] **1.** In medieval warfare, the order to fall to pillage ; — in *to cry havoc.* **2.** Wide and general destruction ; waste. — *v. t. & i. ;* -OCKED (-ŏkt) ; -OCK-ING. To devastate.

haw (hô), *n.* [AS. *haga.*] The hawthorn or its fruit.

haw, *v. i. & t.* To turn (a team or cattle) to the near side.

haw, *n. & interj.* A certain hesitation of speech, or its sound. — *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking, esp. with a sound like *haw.*

haw, *n.* The nictitating membrane, esp. of a horse.

Ha-wai'ian (hä-wī'yăn), *a.* See -AN.

hawk (hôk), *n.* [AS. *hafoc, heafoc.*] **1.** Any diurnal bird of prey (excepting eagles and vultures) of the family including the falcons, buzzards, harriers, and kites ; typically, any of a certain genus of these birds, as the European sparrow hawk and the goshawks, small or medium-sized, with short wings and long tail and legs, which pursue their prey with swift turns and dodges. **2.** One who preys on his fellows, as a swindler. — *v. i.* **1.** To pursue birds by means of trained hawks. **2.** To make an attack while on the wing ; soar and strike like a hawk.

1/12 Cooper's Hawk.

hawk (hôk), *v. i.* To clear the throat, as of phlegm, noisily. — *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm ; — often with *up.* — *n.* An audible effort to force up phlegm from the throat.

hawk, *v. t.* To offer for sale by outcry in the street ; peddle.

hawk'er (hôk'ĕr), *n.* One who hawks wares ; a peddler.

hawk'er, *n.* Falconer ; one who follows the sport of hawking.

hawk'ing, *n.* Falconry ; the sport of hunting with hawks.

hawse (hôz, hôs), *n. Naut.* **1.** A hawse hole ; or, that part of the bow where the hawse holes are. **2.** Distance between a vessel's bow and her anchor.

hawse hole, *or* **hawse'hole',** *n. Naut.* One of the holes, in a ship's bow, through which a cable passes.

haw'ser (hô'zĕr ; -sĕr), *n.* [F. *hausser* to raise, fr. OF., fr. LL. *altiare,* fr. L. *altus* high.] A large rope for towing or securing a ship.

haw'thorn (-thôrn), *n.* [fr. AS. *hagaporn.*] Any of various shrubs or trees having shining, often lobed, leaves, fragrant flowers, and small red fruits often called *haws.*

Hawthorn. 1 Leaves and Flowers ; 2 Haws. (½)

hay (hā), *n.* A country dance, like a reel.

hay, *n.* A hit or home thrust. *Obs.*

hay, *n.* [fr. AS.] Grass mowed or ready for mowing ; grass cut and cured for fodder. — *v. t.* To cut and cure grass for hay.

hay'cock' (hā'kŏk'), *n.* A conical pile of hay in the field.

hay fever. A catarrhal affection of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract, usually occurring in spring or late summer.

hay'mow' (hā'mou'), *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn ; also, the part of a barn where hay is kept.

hay'rick' (-rĭk'), **hay'stack'** (-stăk'), *n.* A pile of hay.

Hay'ti-an (hā'tĭ-ăn). Var. of HAITIAN.

haz'ard (hăz'ărd), *n.* [F. *hasard,* Sp. *azar* an unforeseen disaster, an unfortunate card or throw at dice.] **1.** An old game of chance played with dice. **2.** The uncertain result of throwing a die ; hence, chance ; accident. **3.** Risk ; danger ; peril. **4.** Anything hazarded or risked, as stakes in gaming. — **Syn.** See DANGER. — *v. t.* To venture ; risk. — **Syn.** Jeopard, peril, endanger.

haz'ard-ous (-ărd-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Fortuitous. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Exposed to hazard ; dangerous ; risky. — **haz'ard-ous-ly,** *adv.*

haze (hāz), *n.* Light vapor or smoke in the air ; lack of transparency in the air ; hence, fig., obscurity ; dimness. **Syn.** HAZE suggests a (often pleasing) lack of transparency ; MIST always suggests moisture ; FOG is thick or dense *mist.* Fig., *haze* and *mist* suggest vagueness or indefiniteness ; *fog* connotes great mental confusion or obscurity.

haze, *v. t.* **1.** To harass by exacting unnecessary, disagreeable, or difficult work. *Chiefly Naut.* **2.** To play abusive or ridiculous tricks on ; — used esp. of college students. *Chiefly U. S.* — **haz'er** (hāz'ĕr), *n.*

ha'zel (hā'z'l), *n.* [AS. *hæsel.*] **1.** Any of various shrubs or small trees bearing nuts, called hazelnuts or filberts, inclosed in a leafy involucre. **2.** A light reddish brown color. — *a.* Of the color hazel. — **ha'zel-nut'** (-nŭt'), *n.*

ha'zy (hā'zĭ), *a. ;* -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ĕr) ; -ZI-EST. **1.** Characterized by haze ; formerly, foggy or misty. **2.** Obscure in thought or sense ; vague. — **haz'i-ly,** *adv.* — **haz'i-ness,** *n.*

he (hē), *pron. ; nom.* HE ; *poss.* HIS (hĭz) ; *obj.* HIM (hĭm) ; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā) ; *poss.* THEIR (thâr) or THEIRS (thârz) ; *obj.* THEM (thĕm). [AS. *hē,* masc., *hēo,* fem., *hit,* neut. ; pl. *hī,* or *hie.*] **1.** The man or male being previously designated. **2.** Any one ; the man or person. **3.** Man ; any male person ; — in this sense used substantively.

head (hĕd), *n.* [AS. *hēafod.*] **1.** The anterior part of the body, beyond the neck, containing the brain, mouth, etc. **2.** The hair as a head covering, esp. when dressed. **3.** The seat of the intellect ; the understanding ; hence, a person ; as, wise *heads.* **4.** Director ; leader ; chief. **5.** Chief position ; front. **6.** An individual ; — often used as a plural ; as, a thousand *head* of cattle. **7. a** The top part of a plant, esp. when compact. **b** *Bot.* = CAPITULUM, 2. **8.** Some part suggestive of an animal's head ; as, the *head* of a cane. **9.** A heading ; a separate part, or topic. **10.** Source, as of a stream ; hence, altitude of the source, or height of the surface, as

of water, above a given place. **11**. Culminating point or crisis; hence, strength; force. **12**. A force, or body; hence, resistance. *Obs. or R.* **13**. The foam or scum on a fermenting or effervescing liquor. — **Syn.** See CHIEF. — *a.* **1**. Principal; chief; leading. **2**. Situated at the head. **3**. Coming from in front; as, a *head* sea. — *v. t.* **1**. To behead. *Obs. or R.* **2**. To lop off the top branches of; poll. **3**. To fit or furnish with a head; form the head of. **4**. To put something at the head of; begin; lead. **5**. To be or put one's self at the head of; act as leader to. **6**. To get in front of; hence, to check; restrain. **7**. To shape the course of; as, to *head* one's boat for shore. — *v. i.* **1**. To form a head. **2**. To go or have direction; tend. **3**. To originate; have its source, as a river.

-head (-hĕd), *suffix.* Denoting *state, character.* = -HOOD. *R.*

head′ache′ (hĕd′āk′), *n.* Pain in the head.

head′dress′ (-drĕs′), *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; also, a manner of dressing or adorning the hair.

head′ed (hĕd′ĕd; 24), *a.* **1**. Furnished with a head; — as, white-*headed.* **2**. Formed into a head; matured.

head′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One who heads a movement, party, or the like. **2**. A fall or plunge headforemost. **3**. One that heads nails, rivets, etc. **4**. **a** A brick laid so that its shorter face, or head, shows in the surface. **b** In framing, a timber fitted between two long timbers (trimmers), to carry the ends of the short pieces (tailpieces).

head′first′ (-fûrst′), **head′fore′most** (-fōr′mōst; 57), *adv.* With the head foremost; headlong.

head′gear′ (-gēr′), *n.* Headdress; harness for a horse's [head.

head′ing, *n.* **1**. Act or state of one that heads; formation of a head. **2**. That which serves as a head; title. **3**. A horizontal passage, or drift, in a mine; also, the end of a drift.

head′land (-lănd), *n.* A cape or promontory.

head′light′ (hĕd′līt′), *n.* A light at the head or in front.

head′long (-lŏng; 62), *adv.* [ME. *hedling.*] **1**. Head foremost. **2**. Rashly. **3**. Hastily. — *a.* **1**. Rash; precipitate. **2**. Plunging headforemost. **3**. Precipitous. *Poetic.*

head′man (hĕd′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [AS. *héafodman.*] **1**. A chief. **2**. An executioner; headsman.

head′most (-mōst), *a.* Most advanced; foremost.

head′piece′ (-pēs′), *n.* **1**. A covering or fitting for the head, as a helmet, hat, etc. **2**. The head; the understanding. **3**. An engraved ornament at the head of a chapter or page.

head′quar′ters (-kwôr′tẽrz), *n. pl.* (sometimes used as a *sing.*) Quarters or residence of a chief officer; place from which orders are issued; center of authority or order.

head′ship, *n.* Chief authority; primacy; chief place.

heads′man (hĕdz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. An executioner.

head′stall′ (-stôl′), *n.* That part of a bridle or halter which encompasses the head.

head′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* **1**. The principal stone in a foundation; corner stone. **2**. The stone at the head of a grave.

head′strong (-strŏng; 62), *a.* **1**. Not easily restrained; stubborn. **2**. Directed by ungovernable will. — **Syn.** Violent, unruly, heady, intractable. See WAYWARD.

head′way′ (hĕd′wā′), *n.* **1**. Motion forward, as of a ship; advance. **2**. Clear space under an arch, girder, etc.

head′y (hĕd′ĭ), *a.*; HEAD′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. [fr. HEAD.] **1**. Willful; rash. **2**. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

heal (hēl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *hǣlan*, fr. *hāl* hale, sound, whole.] **1**. To make or grow hale, sound, or whole; restore or return to health; cure. **2**. To restore to original purity or integrity; free from guilt. — **Syn.** See CURE. — **heal′er**, *n.*

health (hĕlth), *n.* [AS. *hælþ*, fr. *hāl* hale.] **1**. State of being hale or sound in body, mind, or soul; esp., freedom from physical disease or pain. **2**. A wish of health and happiness.

health′ful (hĕlth′fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Promotive of health; wholesome; salutary. **2**. Full of health; well; sound; healthy. — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **health′ful-ness**, *n.*

health′some (-sŭm), *a.* Wholesome. *Rare.*

health′y (hĕl′thĭ), *a.*; HEALTH′I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1**. Enjoying health; free from disease. **2**. Evincing health; as, a *healthy* complexion. **3**. Conducive to health; wholesome; salutary. — **health′i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **health′i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Invigorating, bracing; nutritious, nourishing; beneficial. — HEALTHY, HEALTHFUL, SALUBRIOUS, WHOLESOME, SALUTARY. HEALTHY and HEALTHFUL are interchangeable within certain limits. But *healthy* oftener applies to that which is in a state of health or vigor; as, a *healthy* (not *healthful*) man; *healthful* (not *healthy*) food; a *healthful* (or *healthy*) climate. SALUBRIOUS is a bookish synonym for *healthful.* WHOLESOME applies to that which is good for one, physically or morally; that is SALUTARY (the more abstract term) which promotes esp. moral welfare.

heap (hēp), *n.* [AS. *héap* troop, multitude.] **1**. A pile; mass. **2**. A great number or quantity. *Chiefly Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1**. To put in a heap; pile; — usually with *up.* **2**. To bestow large quantities upon. **3**. To fill more than even full.

heapt (hēpt). Obs. or poetic form of HEAPED.

hear (hēr), *v. t.*; HEARD (hûrd); HEAR′ING. [AS. *hieran, hȳran, hēran.*] **1**. To perceive by the ear. **2**. To gain knowledge or appreciation of by hearing; as, to *hear* the news. **3**. To listen to; heed. **4**. To hear for examination or judgment. **5**. To accede to the demand or wishes of.

Syn. HEAR does not necessarily imply attention or application, as HEARKEN (now poetical) and LISTEN always do.

— *v. i.* **1**. To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. **2**. To attend; listen. **3**. To receive information.

heard (hûrd), *pret. & p. p.* of HEAR.

hear′er (hēr′ẽr), *n.* One who hears; auditor.

hear′ing, *n.* **1**. Act or power of perceiving sound; the sense by which sound is perceived; audition. **2**. Attention; audience; as, to get a *hearing.* **3**. A listening to evidence for adjudication. **4**. Earshot. **5**. A thing heard; report. *Obs. or Dial.* **6**. A scolding. *Chiefly Scot.*

heark′en, hark′en (här′k'n), *v. i.* [AS. *hercnian, heorcnian.*] **1**. To listen; esp., to give heed. **2**. To inquire. *Obs.* **3**. To wait. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See HEAR. — *v. t. Archaic.* **1**. To hear by listening. **2**. To heed; hear attentively.

hear′say′ (hēr′sā′), *n.* Report; rumor; common talk; something heard from another.

hearse (hûrs), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. (*h*)*irpex*, harrow.] **1**. A grave, coffin, or tomb. *Archaic.* **2**. Formerly, a bier, now, a kind of wagon for conveying the dead to the grave. — *v. t.*; HEARSED (hûrst); HEARS′ING. **1**. To place on or in a hearse; bury; entomb. **2**. To shroud as with a hearse.

heart (härt), *n.* [AS. *heorte.*] **1**. *Anat.* The organ which keeps the blood circulating. **2**. The heart as the seat of life or strength; hence, mind; soul; spirit. **3**. Hence: **a** The emotional nature. **b** Courage; spirit; ardor. **c** The understanding. **d** Purpose; desire. *Obs.*, exc. in *after one's own heart*, that is, just as one desires. **e** Conscience; moral sensibility. **f** Temperament; mood. **4**. A term of endearment. Cf. SWEETHEART. **5**. Bosom; breast. **6**. The inmost or essential part, esp. as the source of life or motion. **7**. Vital part; secret meaning. **8**. Something resembling a heart in shape; esp., a roundish figure used to symbolize the heart; hence, one of a suit of playing cards marked by such a figure, or, in *pl.*, the suit itself. — *v. t.* **1**. To encourage. *Obs. or R.* **2**. To fix in the heart; take to heart.

Heart, 8.

heart′ache′ (härt′āk′), *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

heart′break′ (härt′brāk′), *n.* Crushing sorrow or grief. — **heart′break′ing**, *n. & a.* — **heart′bro′ken**, *a.*

heart′burn′ (-bûrn′), *n.* **1**. Burning sensation in the stomach, often with inclination to vomit. **2**. Discontent or enmity; envy; jealousy. — *v. t.* To affect with heartburning. *Obs.* — **heart′burn′ing**, *n.* Discontent; secret enmity.

heart′ed, *a.* **1**. Having a heart; chiefly in comb.; as, warm-*hearted*; faint-*hearted.* **2**. Seated, or laid up, in the heart.

heart′en (här′t'n), *v. t.* To give heart to; encourage.

heart′felt′ (härt′fĕlt′), *a.* Profoundly felt; sincere.

hearth (härth), *n.* [AS. *heorð.*] **1**. The floor of a fireplace. **2**. The fireside; the house or home itself.

hearth′stone′ (härth′stōn′), *n.* Stone forming the hearth; hence, fireside; home.

heart′i-ly (här′tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1**. From the heart; sincerely. **2**. With zest or zeal; warmly. **3**. Abundantly; completely.

heart′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being hearty.

heart′less, *a.* Without heart or a heart; specif.: **a** Spiritless; despondent. **b** Unsympathetic; cruel.

heart′-rend′ing (-rĕn′dĭng; 109), *a.* Causing intense grief.

hearts′ease′ (härts′ēz′), *n.* Also **heart's-ease′**. **1**. Peace of mind or feeling. **2**. Any of several plants; esp., the pansy.

heart′sick′ (härt′sĭk′), *a.* Sick at heart; very despondent.

heart′sore′ (-sōr′; 57), *a.* Grieved; indicative of grief.

heart′strick′en (-strĭk′'n), *a.* Struck to the heart with grief, dismay, or the like.

heart′string′ (-strĭng′), *n.* A nerve or tendon once supposed to brace the heart; deepest emotions or affections.

heart′struck′ (-strŭk′), *a.* **1**. Heartstricken. **2**. Struck into the heart; infixed in the mind. *Obs.*

heart′-whole′, *a.* **1**. Having the heart or affections free; not in love. **2**. Whole-hearted; sincere; genuine.

heart′wood′ (härt′wo͝od′), *n.* The hard central part of an exogenous stem. See DURAMEN.

heart'y (härʹtĭ), *a.*; HEART'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Pert. to, or proceeding from, the heart; warm; cordial; also, active; eager. **2.** Exhibiting strength; sound; firm. **3.** Promoting strength; nourishing; abundant. — **Syn.** Sincere, real; cordial, earnest, warm, zealous, ardent; vigorous. See CORDIAL. — *n.*; *pl.* HEARTIES (-tĭz). Comrade; good fellow; — used esp. to or of a sailor. *Archaic.*

heat (hēt), *n.* [AS. *hǣtu*, *hǣto*, fr. *hāt* hot.] **1.** A form of energy variously manifested to sense, as esp. in the effects of fire, the sun's rays, or friction. **2.** High temperature; also, a period of heat; a hot place. **3.** Appearance, condition, or color as indicating temperature; redness; flush; degree to which a thing is heated. **4.** Intensity of feeling; as: **a** Rage; vehemence. **b** Agitation; exasperation. **c** Animation, as in discourse; fervency. **5.** A single effort. Specif.: *Sports.* A single course in a race or contest. **6.** Passionateness; ardor or excitability. *Obs. or R.* **7.** Sexual excitement, esp. in the female. — *v. t. & i.* To make or grow hot; hence, to excite; inflame. — **heat'er**, *n.*

heath (hēth), *n.* [AS. *hǣð.*] **1.** A tract of waste land; esp., in Great Britain, an open, level area with a characteristic vegetation of heath or heather. **2.** Any of various evergreen shrubs growing on heaths. See HEATHER.

heath bird. A large grouse, common on British heaths. The male is the **heath cock**, the female the **heath hen.**

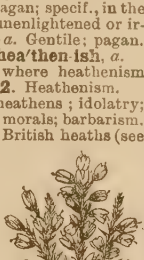
hea'then (hē'thn), *n.*; *pl.* -THENS (-thn'z) or *collectively* -THEN. [AS. *hǣðen*, supposed to have meant orig. one who lives in the country or on the *heaths* and in the woods.] **1.** An unconverted member of a people that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible; a pagan; specif., in the Bible, an idolater; a Gentile. **2.** An unenlightened or irreligious person. — **Syn.** See PAGAN. — *a.* Gentile; pagan. Hence, unenlightened; irreligious. — **hea'then-ish**, *a.*

hea'then-dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** Region where heathenism prevails; also, heathens collectively. **2.** Heathenism.

hea'then-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The rites of heathens; idolatry; paganism; also, heathenlike manners or morals; barbarism.

heath'er (hĕthʹẽr), *n.* Any of several British heaths (see HEATH, 2). — **heath'er-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

heath'y (hēthʹĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, heath; abounding with heath; as, *heathy* land; *heathy* hills.



Heather. Reduced.

heave (hēv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HEAVED (hēvd), HOVE (hōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEAV'ING. [AS. *hebban* (pret. *hōf*, p.p. *hafen*).] **1.** To lift; raise, usually with exertion. **2.** To cause to swell or rise, as the breast. **3.** To force from the breast; utter with effort. **4.** To throw; cast. *Chiefly Naut. or Colloq.* **5.** *Naut.* To draw or pull; haul on. — *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown up or raised; rise. **2.** To rise and fall alternately. **3.** To labor; struggle. **4.** Specif.: **a** To pant. **b** To retch. **5.** *Naut.* To haul, pull, or push; cause a vessel to move in a specified direction or manner; of the vessel, to move. — *n.* **1.** An effort to raise something. **2.** An upward motion; a rising, esp. rhythmically.

heav'en (hĕvʹn), *n.* [AS. *heofon.*] **1.** Expanse of space around the earth, esp. that seeming to dome over the earth; firmament; sky; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** The dwelling place of the Deity; place or state of the blessed dead. **3.** [*cap.*] The sovereign of heaven; God; also, heavenly beings. **4.** Any place of supreme happiness; also, felicity; bliss.

heav'en-ly, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to heaven or the heavens; celestial. **2.** Appropriate to heaven; divine. — **Syn.** See CELESTIAL. — **heav'en-ly**, *adv.* — **heav'en-li-ness**, *n.*

heav'en-ward (-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* Toward heaven.

heav'er (hēvʹẽr), *n.* One that heaves or lifts.

heaves (hēvz), *n.* A disease, esp. of horses, accompanied with heaving of the flanks and a persistent cough.

heav'i-ly (hĕvʹĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **heav'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

heav'y (hĕvʹĭ), *a.*; HEAV'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. [AS. *hefig*, fr. *hefe* weight, *hebban* to lift, heave.] **1.** Lifted with labor; weighty. **2.** Burdensome; oppressive; hard. **3.** Of weighty import; serious; grave. **4.** Profound; intense. **5.** Burdened; bowed down, as with care. **6.** Slow or dull; sluggish; stupid; drowsy; also, doleful. **7.** Of more than the usual amount or quantity: as, a *heavy* rain. **8.** a Violent; as, a *heavy* storm. **b** Gloomy; overcast; as, a *heavy* sky. **c** Cloggy; as, a *heavy* road. **d** Grave; loud; deep; as, a *heavy* sound. **e** Thick; massive; as, *heavy* features. **f** Oppressive; as, a *heavy* odor. **g** Steep; as, a *heavy* grade. **9.** Of foods, etc.: **a** Not easily digested. **b** Of wines, etc., strong. **c** Not raised or made light; as, *heavy* bread. **10.** Of or pert. to goods, animals, etc., above a certain usual weight; as, *heavy* freight. — *adv.* [AS. *hefige.*] Heavily.

Syn. HEAVY, WEIGHTY, BURDENSOME, ONEROUS. HEAVY, in its fig senses, connotes oppressiveness, often dullness or stupidity; *weighty*, that which is momentous or important; as, *heavy* sorrow, a *heavy* wit; *weighty* remarks, opinions. BURDENSOME and ONEROUS imply oppressiveness, as of something heavy to bear, *burdensome* suggesting more definitely an actual burden, *onerous* often implying little more than what is troublesome, irksome, or annoying.

heavy spar, barite; — from its high specific gravity.

heav'y-weight/ (hĕvʹĭ-wāt'), *n.* One of more than average weight; as, a wrestler or boxer of the heaviest class.

heb-dom'a-dal (hĕb-dŏmʹä-dăl), *a.* [L. *hebdomadalis.*] Consisting of seven days, or occurring at weekly intervals.

He'be (hē'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἥβη youth, Ἥβη Hebe.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of youth, daughter of Zeus and Hera, and cupbearer of the gods before Ganymede.

heb'e-non (hĕbʹĕ-nŏn), *n.* Some substance having a poisonous juice, usually identified with henbane. *Obs.*

heb'e-tude (-tūd), *n.* [L. *hebetudo.*] Dullness; stupidity.

He-bra'ic (hē-brāʹĭk), *a.* Pert. to the Hebrews or to Hebrew.

He'bra-ism (hē'brā-ĭz'm), *n.* A Hebrew idiom or custom; Hebrew institutions or character. — **He'bra-ist**, *n.*

He'brew (hē'brōō), *n.* [F. *Hébreu*, L. *Hebraeus*, Gr. Ἑβραῖος, Heb. *'ibhrī.*] **1.** A member of one of a group of northern Semitic tribes including the Israelites; usually, specif., an Israelite. Cf. JEW. **2.** The most ancient language of the Hebrews. **3.** *pl.* The New Testament Epistle to the Hebrews. — **He'brew**, *a.*

Hec'a-te, Hek'a-te (hĕk'ä-tē, *formerly often* hĕk'ät), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Ἑκάτη.] *Class. Relig.* A goddess of the moon, earth, and underworld; later, the dark goddess of magic. Hecate was merged more or less with Selene and Artemis.

hec'a-tomb (hĕk'ä-tōm; -tōōm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἑκατόμβη; ἑκατόν hundred + βοῦς ox.] *Antiq.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle at one time; hence, a great slaughter.

heck'le (hĕk'l), *v. t.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING. [ME. *hekelen*, *hechelen.* See HATCHEL.] **1.** = HACKLE. **2.** To badger with questions or gibes. *Brit.* — *n.* = HACKLE. — **heck'ler**, *n.*

hec'tic (hĕk'tĭk), *a.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. ἑκτικός habitual, consumptive.] **1.** Habitual; constitutional; pert. esp. to slow waste of animal tissue, as in consumption. **2.** In a hectic condition; having a fever characteristic of the advanced stage of a wasting disease, as tuberculosis; consumptive. — *n.* **1.** Hectic fever; also, a consumptive. **2.** A hectic flush.

hec'to- (hĕk'tō-). A combining form fr. Gr. ἑκατόν, *hundred;* as in: **hec'tare** (-târ), 100 ares; **hec'to-gram, -gramme** (-grăm), 100 grams; **hec'to-li'ter, -li're** (-lē'tẽr), 100 liters; **hec'to-me'ter, -me're** (-mē'tẽr), 100 meters; **hec'to-stere** (-stēr), 100 steres.

hec'to-graph (-tō-grâf), *n.* [*hecto-* + *-graph.*] A manifolding device using a slab of gelatin to print from.

Hec'tor (hĕk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕκτωρ, prop., holding fast.] **1.** In Homer's "Iliad," a son of Priam, husband of Andromache, and bravest of the Trojans. He slew Patroclus, and was slain by Achilles. **2.** [*l. c.*] One who hectors; bully; blusterer. — *v. t. & i.* [*l. c.*] To bully; bluster.

Hec'u-ba (hĕk'ū-bä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑκάβη.] In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Priam.

hed'dle (hĕd'l), *n.* One of the sets of cords or wires composing the harness guiding the warp threads in a loom.

hedge (hĕj), *n.* [AS. *hecg.*] **1.** A thicket, esp. when planted as a fence or boundary. **2.** A barrier; a limit. — *v. t.*; HEDGED (hĕjd); HEDG'ING (hĕj'ĭng). **1.** To inclose or separate with a hedge. **2.** To obstruct; hinder. **3.** To guard; protect; hem (in). **4.** To surround so as to prevent escape. — *v. i.* To shelter one's self; skulk; slink; specif.: **a** *Betting.* To reduce the risk by betting against the side one has previously bet on. **b** *Stocks, etc.* To lessen one's holdings or obligations so as to minimize loss. **c** To avoid committing one's self definitely.

European Hedgehog. (1/5)

hedge'hog' (hĕj'hŏg'), *n.* **1.** Any of certain Old World insectivorous mammals having hair mixed with

spines which they present outwardly by rolling themselves up. **2.** In America, popularly, the porcupine.

hedge'pig' (hĕj'pĭg'), *n.* The hedgehog. *Rare.*

hedge priest. A poor, illiterate priest.

hedg'er (hĕj'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or mends hedges; also, one who hedges, as in betting, etc.

hedge'row' (hĕj'rō'), *n.* A row of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure or separation of fields.

heed (hēd), *v. t.* [AS. *hēdan.*] To regard with care; take notice of. — **Syn.** Notice, note, observe, mind, attend. — *v. i.* To pay attention; have a care. — *n.* Attention; regard.

heed'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of heed; attentive; mindful.

heed'less, *a.* Without heed; inattentive; careless.

heel (hēl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *heldan, hyldan,* fr. *heald* inclined.] To tilt or incline; tip; — chiefly of ships.

heel, *n.* [AS. *hēla.*] **1.** The hinder part of the foot, or of a shoe, sock, etc. **2.** Something suggestive of the human heel, as in shape, position, etc., as the bottom or end crust of bread, rind of a cheese, etc., a knob, the after end of a ship's keel, the lower end of a mast, etc. — *v. t.* To add a heel to. — *v. i.* Of a dog, to follow at the heels.

heel'er (hēl'ẽr), *n.* One who follows at the heels; esp., a subservient hanger-on of a politician. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

heel'tap' (-tăp'), *n.* **1.** *Shoemaking.* A lift for the heel. **2.** A small portion of liquor left in a glass after drinking.

heft (hĕft), *n.* [from HEAVE.] **1.** Violent strain. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Weight; ponderousness. *Colloq.* **3.** Greater part; bulk. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To heave up; raise. **2.** To try the weight of by raising. *Colloq.*

he-gem'o-ny (hĕ-jĕm'ō-nĭ; hĕj'ē-mō-nĭ; hē'jē-), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [Gr. ἡγεμονία, deriv. of ἡγεῖσθαι to lead.] Leadership; political ascendency.

heg'i-ra (hĕj'ĭ-rȧ; hē-jī'rȧ), *n.* [Ar. *hijrah* flight.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (A. D. 622).

heif'er (hĕf'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *héahfore, héafore.*] A young cow that has not had a calf.

heigh (hī; hā), *interj.* An exclamation used to attract attention, to encourage, to express exultation, etc.; hey.

heigh'-ho' (hī'hō'; hā'hō'), *interj.* An emotional exclamation, as of surprise, joy, dejection, weariness, etc.

height (hīt), *n.* Also, *now R.*, **highth** (hīth). [AS. *hiehðu, héahðu, hēhðu,* fr. *héah* high.] **1.** Condition of being high; high point or position. **2.** Altitude; stature. **3.** An eminence; a hill or mountain. **4.** Magnanimity. *Archaic.* **5.** Highest part; summit; hence, utmost degree; extreme.

Syn. HEIGHT, ALTITUDE, ELEVATION. HEIGHT is the general term; ALTITUDE suggests great or lofty height or (esp.) position above a given level, or in the air; ELEVATION suggests esp. height to which something is regarded as raised; both *altitude* and *elevation* apply to height as determined by angular measurement; as, the *height* (not *altitude*) of a candlestick, of a man; the *height* (or *altitude*) of a mountain; the *altitude* of the clouds; at a dizzy *height.* Fig., *height* suggests exalted position or the highest or extreme point; *elevation,* loftiness or dignity; *altitude* is less often fig.

height'en (hīt'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make high or higher; elevate. **2.** To advance; augment; intensify. — **Syn.** See RAISE. — *v. i.* To rise in height; increase; augment.

Heim'dall (hām'dăl), *n.* [Icel. *Heimdalr.*] *Teut. Myth.* The warder of Asgard. He can see a hundred leagues by day or by night, and can hear the grass grow. At the end of the world Loki and he kill each other. See FREYA.

hei'nous (hā'nŭs), *a.* [OF. *haïnos* hateful, fr. *haïne* hate; of G. origin.] Hateful; odious; atrocious. — **Syn.** See FLAGRANT. — **hei'nous-ly,** *adv.* — **hei'nous-ness,** *n.*

heir (ãr), *n.* [OF. *heir, eir,* L. *heres.*] One who inherits, or is entitled to inherit. — **heir apparent,** *Law,* an heir whose right is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor; — disting. from **heir presumptive,** whose heirship is contingent.

heir'dom (ãr'dŭm), *n.* State or inheritance of an heir.

heir'ess (ãr'ĕs), *n.* A female heir.

heir'loom (ãr'lo͞om'), *n.* [*heir* + *loom* implement, tool.] Any personal chattel which descends to the heir or has been in a family for several generations.

heir'ship (ãr'shĭp), *n.* Right of inheriting; inheritance.

hej'i-ra. Var. of HEGIRA.

hek'tare, hek'to-gram, etc. Vars. of HECTARE, etc.

Hel (hĕl), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* **1.** Daughter of Loki. She is goddess of the dead and queen of the lower world. See RAGNAROK, YGGDRASILL. **2.** The abode of the dead.

held, *pret. & p. p.* of HOLD.

Helen of Troy. In Greek legend, the wife of Menelaus, whose abduction by Paris caused the Trojan War. See PARIS.

Hel'e-nus (hĕl'ē-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕλενος.] In Greek legend, a Trojan prince, a son of Priam and Hecuba, gifted with prophecy. He is captured, and Ulysses compels him to reveal the means by which Troy may be taken.

hel'i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Like or pert. to a helix; spiral.

hel'i-coid (-koid), *a.* [Gr. ἑλικοειδής; ἕλιξ, -ικος, spiral + εἶδος shape.] Spiral. — *n. Geom.* A screw-shaped surface.

Hel'i-con (-kŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑλικών.] A mountain in Bœotia, supposed by the Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses. — **Hel'i-co'ni-an** (-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.*

hel'i-cop'ter (-kŏp'tẽr), *n.* [F. *hélicoptère;* Gr. ἕλιξ, -ικος, spiral + πτερόν wing.] *Aëronautics.* A flying machine in which the lifting force is the upward pull of one or more propellers revolving horizontally, or approximately so.

he'li-o- (hē'lĭ-ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ἥλιος, *the sun.*

he'li-o-cen'tric (-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* [*helio-* + *centric, cen-*
he'li-o-cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } *trical.*] Pertaining to the sun's center, or having the sun as a center.

he'li-o-graph' (hē'lĭ-ō-grăf'), *n.* [*helio-* + *-graph.*] **1.** A kind of photo-engraving. **2.** An apparatus for signaling by reflecting the sun's rays. — *v. t. & i.* To signal by means of the heliograph. — **he'li-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **he'li-og'ra-phy** (hē'lĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

He'li-os (hē'lĭ-ŏs), *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος sun; Ἥλιος.] *Gr. Myth.* The sun god, represented as driving a four-horse chariot through the heavens. See APOLLO, PHAËTHON, HYPERION.

he'li-o-scope' (hē'lĭ-ō-skōp'), *n.* [*helio-* + *-scope.*] An instrument for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes.

he'li-o-stat' (-stăt'), *n.* [*helio-* + Gr. στατός standing.] A mirror mounted on an axis moved by clockwork, by which a sunbeam is reflected in a fixed direction.

he'li-o-trope (-trōp), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον; ἥλιος sun + τρέπειν to turn.] **1.** *a* Any plant which turns toward the sun, as the sunflower, marigold, etc. *Obs.* *b* Specif., any of certain herbs bearing small, fragrant white or purple flowers; turnsole. **2.** = BLOODSTONE. **3.** *a* A light tint of purple. *b* The scent of the heliotrope.

he'li-o-type' (hē'lĭ-ō-tīp'), *n.* [*helio-* + *-type.*] *Photog.* A picture made by heliotypy. — **he'li-o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

he'li-o-typ'y (-tīp'ĭ), *n.* A process of producing pictures for printing by transferring them to gelatin films which are hardened and attached to a plate or cylinder for printing.

he'li-um (hē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος the sun.] *Chem.* A rare inert gaseous element first detected spectroscopically in the sun's atmosphere. Symbol, *He;* at. wt., 3.99.

he'lix (hē'lĭks; hĕl'ĭks), *n.; pl.* L. HELICES (hĕl'ĭ-sēz), E. HELIXES (hē'lĭk-sĕz; hĕl'ĭk-; 24). [L., fr. Gr. ἕλιξ, -ικος, fr. ἑλίσσειν to turn round.] **1.** Something spiral in form; as: *a Arch.* A spiral ornament; a volute. *b Math.* The curve formed on any cylinder by a right line in a plane that is wrapped round the cylinder, as an ordinary screw thread. **2.** The incurved rim of the external ear.

hell (hĕl), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Place of the dead or of souls after death; the grave; — answering to *Sheol* and *Hades.* **2.** Place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the abode of evil spirits; — answering to *Gehenna* and *Tartarus.* Hence, any place or state of misery or wickedness. **3.** The evil spirits in torment; powers of darkness. **4.** A place where outcasts are gathered; as: *a* A prison. *b* A gambling house.

hell'bend'er (hĕl'bĕn'dẽr), *n.* An aquatic salamander common in the Ohio valley. It is voracious and tenacious of life.

hell'broth' (-brŏth'), *n.* A composition used in black magic.

Hel'le (hĕl'ē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἕλλη.] *Gr. Myth.* Sister of Phrixus. She fell from the ram with the golden fleece into a strait thence called the Hellespont (Sea of Helle).

hel'le-bore (hĕl'ē-bōr; 57), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἑλλέβορος.] **1.** Any of a genus (*Helleborus*) of perennial herbs, of the crowfoot family, with showy flowers, known as *black,* or *fetid, hellebore.* Also, the powdered root, used as a cathartic. **2.** Any of various plants (genus *Veratrum*), called *white,* or *false, hellebores,* with short poisonous rootstocks. Also, the powdered root, used as an insecticide.

Hel'lene (hĕl'ēn), *n.; pl.* HELLENES (-ēnz). A Greek.

Hel-len'ic (hĕ-lĕn'ĭk; -lē'nĭk), *a.* Pert. to the Hellenes.

Hel'len-ism (hĕl'ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A Greek phrase or idiom. **2.** Greek character, spirit, or civilization; esp., the culture represented by the ideals of the classical Greeks.

hell'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A dog of hell; hence, a fiend.

hell'ish-cat (hĕl'ĭ-kăt), **hel'li-cate,** *a.* Half-witted; light-headed. *Scot.* — *n.* An evil creature. *Scot.*

hell'ish, *a.* Pert. to hell; like hell; infernal; diabolical.

hell'kite' (hĕl'kīt'), *n.* One who shows hellish cruelty.

hel-lo' (hĕ-lō'), *interj., n., & v. i.* Var. of HOLLO.

helm (hĕlm), *n.* [AS. *helma* rudder.] The apparatus for steering a vessel, comprising rudder, tiller, wheel, etc.; commonly, the tiller or wheel alone. — *v. t.* To steer; direct.

helm, *n.* [AS.] A helmet. *Archaic or Poetic.* — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a helmet.

hel'met (hĕl'mĕt ; 24), *n.* [OF. dim. of *helme* ; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A defensive covering for the head. **2.** Something resembling a helmet, as in form or position.

hel'minth (-mĭnth), *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινς, *-ινθος*, worm.] A worm; esp., an intestinal worm.

helms'man (hĕlmz'măn), *n. ; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). The man at the helm, who steers the vessel; a steersman.

Hel'ot (hĕl'ŏt ; hē'lŏt), *n.* **1.** One of the lowest class (serfs) of the ancient Spartans. **2.** [Often *l. c.*] A slave ; serf.

hel'ot-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Serfdom, as of the Spartan Helot.

hel'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Helots, collectively ; slaves; bondsmen; also, slavery ; serfdom.

help (hĕlp), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* **HELPED** (hĕlpt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **HELP'ING**. *Archaic pret.* HOLP (hōlp), *p. p.* HOLPEN (hōl'p'n). [AS. *helpan.*] **1.** To aid; assist. **2.** To furnish with relief, as from distress ; succor ; be of avail against (an ill). **3.** To aid in bringing about. **4.** To prevent; as, he must die, it cannot be *helped*. **5.** To forbear ; avoid ; as, we cannot *help* but grieve. **6.** To wait upon, as at table, by carving and passing food.

Syn. Support, sustain, relieve, promote.—HELP, AID, ASSIST are often used with little distinction. HELP emphasizes that which, or the one who, furnishes relief or support ; AID implies more strongly coöperation on the part of the one relieved ; to ASSIST is esp. to support with aid.

— *v. i.* **1.** To lend aid ; contribute strength or means ; avail; assist. **2.** To serve food, as at table. — *n.* **1.** Aid; assistance ; also, one furnishing aid. **2.** Remedy ; relief. **3. a** A helper; assistant, esp. a hired one. **b** *Collective pl.* A force of hired helpers. **c** A domestic servant or farm hand. *Local, U. S.* **4.** A portion of food. — **help'er**, *n.*

help'ful (hĕlp'fo͝ol), *a.* Furnishing help; assistant ; useful ; salutary. — **help'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **help'ful-ness**, *n.*

help'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of help or strength ; unable to help one's self ; feeble. **2.** Bringing no help. *Obs. or R.* — **help'less-ly**, *adv.* — **help'less-ness**, *n.*

help'mate' (-māt'), **help'meet'** (-mēt'), *n.* [corruption of the "*help meet* for him" of Genesis ii. 18.] A helper ; a companion ; esp., a wife.

hel'ter-skel'ter (hĕl'tẽr-skĕl'tẽr), *adv.* In hurry and confusion ; in disorder. *Colloq.* — *a.* Characterized by confused hurry. — *n.* Anything that is helter-skelter.

helve (hĕlv), *n.* [fr. AS.] The handle of a tool or weapon, as an ax, hatchet, or adz. — *v. t. ;* **HELVED** (hĕlvd) ; **HELV'ING**. To furnish with a helve.

Hel-ve'tian (hĕl-vē'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Helvetii or Helvetia; Swiss. — *n.* One of the Helvetii ; a Swiss.

Hel-vet'ic (-vĕt'ĭk), *a.* Helvetian ; Swiss. — *n.* A Swiss Protestant ; a follower of the reformer Zwingli (1484–1531.)

Hel-ve'ti-i (hĕl-vē'shĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L.] In the time of Julius Cæsar, the inhabitants of the Alpine regions.

hem (hĕm), *pron., 3d pers. pl. objective* (*dative* or *accusative*). [AS. *him, heom*, dative pl. of *hē* he.] Them. *Obs.*

hem (hĕm), *interj.* A word used to call attention, to warn, to express hesitation, doubt, etc., or to represent a clearing of the throat. — *n.* An uttering or the sound of "hem." — *v. i. ;* **HEMMED** (hĕmd) ; **HEM'MING**. To utter the sound represented by "hem ;" hence, to hesitate in speaking.

hem, *n.* [AS.] **1.** The edge or border of a garment or cloth, esp. when formed by doubling back the cloth and sewing it. **2.** Border ; edge. — *v. t.* **1.** To fold and sew down the edge of ; hence, to border ; edge. **2.** To inclose and confine ; surround ; — nearly always with an adverb, esp. *in, about*, etc.

hem'a-tite, hæm'a-tite (hĕm'ă-tīt ; hē'mă-), *n.* [L. *haematites*, Gr. αἱματίτης bloodlike, fr. αἷμα, *αἵματος*, blood] An important ore of iron, red when powdered.

hem'i- (hĕm'ĭ-). [Gr. ἡμι-.] A prefix signifying *half.*

hem'i-ple'gi-a (-plē'jĭ-ă), *n.* [*hemi-* + Gr. πληγή stroke.] A palsy that affects but one side of the body.

He-mip'ter-a (hē-mĭp'tẽr-ă), *n. pl.* [*hemi-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing.] A large order of true insects having a jointed proboscis, adapted for piercing the tissues and sucking the blood or juices of animals and plants. It includes the bugs proper, lice, plant lice, etc. — **he-mip'ter-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **he-mip'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.* — **he-mip'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

hem'i-sphere (hĕm'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. ἡμι- half + *σφαῖρα* sphere.] **1.** A half sphere. **2.** Half of the celestial or terrestrial globe, or a projection of it as in a map. — **hem'i-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), **-spher'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hem'i-stich (hĕm'ĭ-stĭk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. ἡμι- half + *στίχος* line, verse.] Half a poetic verse, or line, esp. as divided by a cæsura, etc.; an incomplete line.

hem'lock (hĕm'lŏk), *n.* [fr. AS.] **1.** Any of several poisonous herbs, of the celery family, having finely cut leaves and small white flowers. **2.** The **hemlock spruce**, a valuable forest tree of several species of the pine family.

hem'mer (hĕm'ẽr), *n.* One that hems.

he'mo-glo'bin. Var. of HÆMOGLOBIN.

hem'or-rhage (hĕm'ŏ-rĂj), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. *αἷμα* blood + *ῥηγνύναι* to burst.] Any discharge of blood from the blood vessels.

hem'or-rhoid, hæm'or-rhoid (-roid), *n.* (Usually in *pl.*) [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. deriv. of *αἷμα* blood + *ῥεῖν* to flow.] A livid and painful swelling formed by dilatation of a blood vessel at the anus ; (*pl.*) piles. — **-rhoi'dal** (-roi'dăl), *a.*

hemp (hĕmp), *n.* [AS. *henep, hænep.*] **1.** A tall Asiatic herb, cultivated for its tough fiber and as the source of the drug bhang, or hashish. **2.** The fiber of this plant, prepared for use. **3.** A gallows rope. *Jocular or Cant.*

hemp'y (hĕm'pĭ), *a.* Also **hemp'ie**. Fit for hanging ; mischievous. — *n.* A rogue ; a gallows bird ; jocularly, a mischievous boy or girl. *Both Scot.*

hem'stitch' (hĕm'stĭch'), *v. t.* To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in small groups. — *n.* Ornamental needlework done by hemstitching, or the stitch used in it.

hen (hĕn), *n.* [AS.] The female of the domestic fowl, or of any of various other birds.

hen'bane' (hĕn'bān'), *n.* [*hen* + *bane.*] A fetid Old World herb with sticky, hairy, dentate leaves and yellowish brown flowers. It is a deadly poison, esp. to fowls.

hence (hĕns), *adv.* [ME. *hennes, hens* (the *s* is prop. a genitive ending), AS. *heonan.*] **1.** From this place ; away ; from this world or life. **2.** From this time ; in the future. **3.** From this reason ; therefore. **4.** From this source.

hence'forth' (hĕns'fôrth' ; hĕns'fôrth'), **hence'for'ward** (-fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* From this time forward.

hench'man (hĕnch'măn), *n. ; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** An attendant, squire, or page. *Obs.* **2.** A trusted follower.

hen-dec'a-gon (hĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα eleven + *γωνία* angle.] A (plane) polygon of 11 angles and 11 sides.

hen-di'a-dys (hĕn-dī'ă-dĭs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. ἓν διὰ δυοῖν one by two.] *Gram.* A figure expressing an idea by two nouns connected by *and*, instead of by a noun and a limiting adjective ; as, we drink from *cups and gold*, for *golden cups.*

hen'na (hĕn'ă), *n.* [Ar. *hinnā.*] An Asiatic thorny tree or shrub with fragrant white flowers. From its leaves are made a reddish orange dye and a cosmetic.

hen'ner-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place for keeping hens.

hen'peck' (hĕn'pĕk'), *v. t.* To subject to petty attempts to rule ; — said of a wife who thus treats her husband.

hen'ry (-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* **-RYS**, **-RIES** (-rĭz). [fr. J. *Henry*, Amer. physicist.] *Elec.* The unit of inductance ; inductance of a circuit in which an electromotive force of 1 volt is induced by a current varying at the rate of 1 ampere per second.

hent (hĕnt), *v. t.* **1.** To seize. *Archaic.* **2.** To arrive at ; reach. *Obs.* — *n.* That which is grasped or conceived. *Obs.*

he-pat'ic (hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἡπατικός, fr. ἧπαρ liver.] Of or pert. to, or resembling, the liver.

he-pat'i-ca (-ĭ-kă), *n. ; pl.* L. **-CÆ** (-sē), E. **-CAS** (-kăz). [from the lobed basal leaves; see HEPATIC.] A plant or flower of a genus (*Hepatica*) of American herbs of the crowfoot family, having white, pink, or purplish flowers.

He-phæs'tus (hē-fēs'tŭs), **He-phais'tos** (-fīs'tŏs), *n.* [Gr. Ἥφαιστος.] *Gr. Relig.* The god of fire and of metal working, son of Zeus and Hera and husband of Aphrodite. See VULCAN, CYCLOPS.

hep'ta- (hĕp'tă-). A combining form fr. Gr. *ἑπτά, seven.*

hep'ta-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [fr. Gr., fr. ἑπτά seven + χορδή chord.] *Gr. Music.* **a** Lyre of seven strings. **b** A diatonic system of seven tones. **c** Interval of a major seventh.

hep'ta-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [fr. Gr., fr. ἑπτά seven + *γωνία* angle.] A (plane) polygon of seven angles and therefore seven sides. — **hep-tag'o-nal** (hĕp-tăg'ŏ-năl), *a.*

hep-tan'gu-lar (hĕp-tăn'gŭ-lẽr), *a.* [*hepta-* + *angular.*] Having seven angles.

hep'tarch-y (hĕp'tär-kĭ), *n. ; pl.* **-TARCHIES** (-kĭz). [*hepta-*

+ Gr. -αρχία, fr. ἀρχός chief.] A government by seven persons; also, a country under seven rulers.

her (hûr), *pron. & a.* [AS. *hire*, gen. and dat. sing. of *héo* she.] The objective and the possessive case of *she*.

He′ra (hē′rȧ), **He′re** (hē′rē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἥρα, Ἥρη.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian goddess, queen of heaven, sister and wife of Zeus. She is goddess of women and marriage.

Her′a-cles, Her′a-kles (hĕr′ȧ-klēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἡρακλεης.] Hercules; — the Greek form of the name.

Her′a-cli′dæ (-klī′dē), *n. pl.* *Gr. Myth.* The descendants of Hercules. They conquered the Peloponnesus.

her′ald (hĕr′ăld), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL.] **1.** Anciently: **a** An officer who proclaimed war or peace, bore messages between rulers or commanders, made solemn announcements, etc. **b** In tourneys, an official who issued challenges, marshaled combatants, etc. **2.** In Great Britain and Ireland, a similar officer charged also with the care of genealogies, etc. and esp. of armorial bearings. **3.** One who proclaims or announces; a messenger; forerunner; harbinger. — **Syn.** See FORERUNNER. — *v. t.* To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; proclaim; announce; usher in.

he-ral′dic (hĕ-răl′dĭk), *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

her′ald-ry (hĕr′ăld-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The art or office of a herald; science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial; also, of marshaling processions, etc. **2.** Heraldic standing or precedence. *Obs.* **3.** An emblazonment; a heraldic symbol or symbols.

herb (ûrb; hûrb), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *herba.*] **1.** A seed plant whose stem does not develop woody tissue, but persists only long enough to bear fruit. **2.** Grass; herbage. **3.** A plant valued for medicinal properties, scent, flavor, etc.

her-ba′ceous (hẽr-bā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *herbaceus* grassy.] Pert. to, or having the characteristics of, an herb; herblike.

herb′age (ûr′bāj; hûr′-), *n.* [F.] Herbaceous vegetation; green plants collectively, esp. those used for pasturage.

herb′al (hûr′băl), *n.* **1.** A book describing plants. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A herbarium. *R.* — *a.* Of or pert. to herbs.

herb′al-ist, *n.* Originally, a botanist; later, a collector of, or dealer in, herbs, esp. medicinal herbs.

her-ba′ri-um (hẽr-bā′rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [LL., fr L. *herba* herb.] A collection of dried plants, usually mounted and classified; also, the room or building where the collection is kept.

Her-biv′o-ra (hẽr-bĭv′ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* [L *herba* herb + *vorare* to devour] *Zoöl.* A group or division of mammals (now generally called *ungulates*) that feed mainly on herbage.

her-biv′o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Eating, or living on, plants.

herb′y (ûr′bĭ; hûr′bĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in herbaceous vegetation; grassy. **2.** Pertaining to or resembling an herb.

Her-cu′le-an (hẽr-kū′lē-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Hercules. **2.** [Often *l. c.*] Requiring or having the strength or size of Hercules; hence, very great, difficult, or dangerous.

Her′cu-les (hûr′kū-lēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἡρακλέης; Ἥρα Hera + κλέος glory.] *Class. Myth.* A hero, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Alcmene, celebrated for his strength, and for achieving twelve great tasks, or "labors," imposed by Eurystheus as a result of the hatred of Hera (Juno) for Hercules. See EURYSTHEUS, NESSUS, OMPHALE.

Her′cu-les′-club′ (hûr′kū-lēz-), *n.* A small prickly tree of the eastern United States, with handsome bipinnate leaves.

herd (hûrd), *n.* [AS. *heord.*] **1.** A number of beasts, esp. large ones, assembled together. **2.** A crowd of common people; rabble. — **Syn.** See FLOCK. — *v. i.* **1.** To unite or associate in a herd. **2.** To associate; ally one's self with, or join, a group or company. — *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.

herd, *n.* [AS. *hierde, hirde, hyrde, heorde.*] A herdsman; — now chiefly in comp., as shep*herd*, goat*herd*. — *v. t.* To tend, lead, or drive as a herdsman. — **herd′er** (hûr′dẽr), *n.*

her′dic (-dĭk), *n.* [after P. *Herdic*, inventor.] A kind of low-hung, usually two-wheeled, cab with entrance at the back.

herd′man (hûrd′măn), *n.* A herdsman. *Obs.*

herd's grass (hûrdz). A grass of several species valued for hay; esp., timothy.

herds′man (hûrdz′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who owns, keeps, or tends a herd or herds.

here (hēr), *adv.* [AS. *hēr.*] **1.** In this place; — opposed to *there.* **2.** In the present life or state. **3.** To or into this place; hither. **4.** At this point of time; now. — **Syn.** See HITHER. — **here and there**, in one place and another; irregularly. — **neither here nor there**, to no purpose; irrelevant.

here′a-bout′ (-ȧ-bout′) } *adv.* About this place; in this
here′a-bouts′ (-bouts′) } vicinity.

here-aft′er (hēr-åf′tẽr), *adv.* In some future time or state; after this. — *n.* A future existence or state.

here-at′ (-ăt′), *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

here-by′ (-bī′), *adv.* **1.** Close by. *Obs.* **2.** By this means.

her′e-dit′a-ment (hĕr′ē-dĭt′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [fr. LL.] *Law.* Any inheritable property.

he-red′i-ta-ry (hē-rĕd′ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *hereditarius*, fr. *hereditas* inheritance, *heres* heir.] **1.** Descended, or capable of legally descending, from ancestor to heir. **2.** Having title or possession by inheritance. **3.** Transmitted or transmissible by heredity. **4.** Pert. to inheritance or heredity. — **Syn.** Ancestral, patrimonial, inheritable.

he-red′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *hereditas* heirship.] *Biol.* Hereditary transmission of the physical and psychical characters of parents to their offspring.

here-in′ (hēr-ĭn′), *adv.* [AS. *hērinne.*] In this.

here-of′ (-ŏv′; -ŏf′), *adv.* Of this; from this; hence.

here-on′ (-ŏn′), *adv.* On or upon this; hereupon.

her′e-sy (hĕr′ē-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. αἵρεσις a taking, choice, sect, heresy, αἱρεῖν to take, choose.] **1.** Unorthodox religious opinion tending to promote schism. **2.** An opinion opposed to the commonly received doctrine, and tending to division or dissension.

her′e-tic (hĕr′ē-tĭk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. αἱρετικός able to choose, heretical.] One who holds to a heresy; esp., one who, having professed Christianity, deliberately upholds a doctrine at variance with that of his church, or rejects one prescribed by his church.

he-ret′i-cal (hē-rĕt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or marked by, heresy. — **Syn.** See HETERODOX. — **he-ret′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

here-to′ (hēr-tōō′), *adv.* To this; hereunto.

here′to-fore′ (hēr′tōō-fōr′ 57), *adv.* Hitherto; in time past.

here′un-to′ (hēr′ŭn-tōō′), *adv.* Unto this; up to this time.

here′up-on′ (-ŭ-pŏn′), *adv.* On this; hereon.

here-with′ (hēr-wĭth′; -wĭth′), *adv.* With this.

her′i-ot (hĕr′ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. *here* army + *geatwe* equipments.] A feudal tribute due to a lord on a tenant's death.

her′it-a-ble (-ĭt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF. *héritable.*] **1.** Inheritable. **2.** Capable of inheriting. — **her′it-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

her′it-age (hĕr′ĭ-tāj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *hériter* to inherit, LL. *hereditare*, fr. L. *heres* heir.] **1.** That which is inherited; inheritance; birthright. **2.** In the Bible, God's chosen people; Israel; the Christian church.

Syn. HERITAGE, INHERITANCE, PATRIMONY. HERITAGE is poetical or elevated for *inheritance*, in the sense of that which is inherited; INHERITANCE alone applies to the act or state of inheriting. PATRIMONY is strictly an inheritance from one's father.

her-maph′ro-dite (hẽr-măf′rō-dīt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr.; — alluding to Hermaphroditus.] **1.** An individual having both male and female reproductive organs. **2.** *Naut.* A hermaphrodite brig. — *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a hermaphrodite. — **hermaphrodite brig**, *Naut.*, a two-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. — **her-maph′ro-dit′ic** (-dĭt′ĭk), *a.*

Her-maph′ro-di′tus (-dī′tŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Hermes and Aphrodite. While bathing he became fused in body with a nymph.

Her′mes (hûr′mēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑρμῆς.] *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Maia. He was herald and messenger of the gods, giver of increase to herds, and guardian of boundaries and of roads and their commerce. He was also god of science and invention, of eloquence, of cunning and theft, of luck and treasure-trove, and was conductor of the dead to Hades. Hermes is usually represented as a slightly draped, beardless youth with the winged sandals (talaria), caduceus, and winged hat (petasus). See MERCURY, 1. — **Her′mes Tris′me-gis′tus** (trĭs′mē-jĭs′tŭs) [Gr Ἑρμῆς τρισμέγιστος, lit., Hermes thrice greatest], was a late name of Hermes, as identified with the Egyptian god Thoth. He was the fabled author of works embodying magical, astrological, and alchemical doctrines or lore.

her-met′ic (hẽr-mĕt′ĭk) } *a.* **1.** [Usually *cap.*] Of or per-
her-met′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to Hermes Trismegistus or the teachings, etc., attributed to him; magical. **2.** Made air-tight by fusion or soldering. — **her-met′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Her-mi′o-ne (hẽr-mī′ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑρμιόνη.] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She becomes the wife of Neoptolemus and later of Orestes.

her′mit (hûr′mĭt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *eremita*, Gr. ἐρημίτης, fr. ἐρῆμος solitary.] **1.** One who lives in solitude; a recluse. **2.** A beadsman. *Obs.*

Syn. HERMIT, ANCHORITE, RECLUSE, ASCETIC. HERMIT and

ANCHORITE apply to one who retires to a life of solitude, esp. from religious motives; but *anchorite* commonly connotes greater austerity than *hermit*. A RECLUSE is one who lives in seclusion, originally for religious reasons, in modern usage oftener because of love of solitude or aversion to society. ASCETIC adds to the idea of solitary life the implication of extreme rigor or self-mortification.

her'mit-age (hûr'mĭ-tăj), *n.* The habitation of a hermit.

Herne the Hunter (hûrn). In English popular tradition, an ancient keeper in Windsor Forest, who walked there at midnight, as a malevolent spirit, around an old oak.

her'ni-a (hûr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIAS (-ȧz), L. -NIÆ (-ē). [L.] *Med.* Protrusion of an organ or part through some opening in the walls of its cavity; rupture. — **her'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

he'ro (hē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* HE'ROES (-rōz). [L. *heros*, fr. Gr. ἥρως.] **1.** *Myth. & Relig.* **a** A man, esp. a warrior, of the Greek epic or heroic age. **b** A man honored after death by public worship, for exceptional service to mankind, and usually held to be, in part at least, of divine descent. **2.** The principal personage in a poem, story, or the like. **3.** A person of distinguished valor or fortitude. **4.** A prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event.

He'ro, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἥρώ.] In Greek legend, a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, visited nightly by Leander, who swam the Hellespont to reach her. When he was finally drowned she cast herself into the sea.

He-ro'di-as (hĕ-rō'dĭ-ȧs), *n. Bib.* The wife of Herod Antipas, who caused the death of John the Baptist. See SALOME.

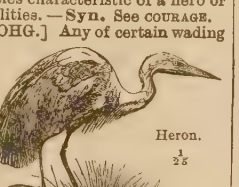
he-ro'ic (hē-rō'ĭk), *a. Rare* **he-ro'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). **1.** Pert. to, like, or marked by, a hero or heroes; of the nature of a hero; as, the *heroic* age, *heroic* poetry. **2.** Worthy of a hero; brave; illustrious. **3.** *Fine Art.* Larger than life size, but smaller than colossal. — **Syn.** Intrepid, courageous, daring, valiant, bold, gallant, fearless; noble, magnanimous. — *n.* **1.** A heroic verse or poem. **2.** *pl.* Extravagant expression; bombast. — **he-ro'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

he-ro'in (hĕ-rō'ĭn; hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* [Prob. fr. *hero.*] A white crystalline substance, $C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$, a derivative of morphine. It is an anodyne and sedative.

her'o-ine (hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* [L. *heroina*, Gr. ἡρωίνη.] A woman like a hero in character or qualities.

her'o-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Qualities characteristic of a hero or heroine; display of such qualities. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.

her'on (-ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. OHG.] Any of certain wading birds. See EGRET.



Heron. 1/25

her'on-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place where herons breed.

her'pes (hûr'pēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἕρπης, fr. ἕρπειν to creep.] *Med.* Any of various acute inflammatory affections of the skin and mucous membrane, marked by clusters of vesicles which tend to spread. — **her-pet'ic** (hĕr-pĕt'ĭk), *a.*

her'pe-tol'o-gy (hûr'pē-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν reptile + *-logy.*] Zoölogy relating to reptiles. — **-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

her'ring (hĕr'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *hǣring.*] A small fish caught in great numbers in the North Atlantic. It swims in schools.

hers (hûrz), *pron.* The form of the possessive *her* used absolutely, that is, without a following noun.

her-self' (hĕr-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *her, she.*

her'ship (hûr'shĭp), *n.* A warlike raid or foray, esp. to steal cattle. *Scot., Obs., or Hist.*

Hertz'i-an (hĕrt'sĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physicist Heinrich Hertz. — **Hertzian waves,** electric waves; — Hertz was the first to investigate them systematically.

He-si'o-ne (hē-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἡσιόνη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea monster by Hercules.

hes'i-tance (hĕz'ĭ-tăns) } *n.* Hesitation; indecision. —
hes'i-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ) } **Syn.** See HESITATION.

hes'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* Hesitating. — **hes'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

hes'i-tate (hĕz'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *haesitare*, intens. fr. *haerere* to hesitate, stick fast.] **1.** To stop; pause; be in uncertainty. **2.** To falter in speaking. — *v. t.* To utter with, or intimate by, hesitation.

Syn. HESITATE, FALTER, DEMUR, imply irresolution or uncertainty. HESITATE is the general term; FALTER (often used of a hesitating brokenness of speech) suggests wavering in purpose or action; DEMUR now implies a taking exception to something.

hes'i-ta'tion (hĕz'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of hesitating; doubt; vacillation. **2.** A faltering in speech; stammering.

Syn. HESITATION, HESITANCY are often indistinguishable. But HESITATION oftener applies to the action, HESITANCY to the condition, or quality, of hesitating. See HESITATE.

Hes'per (hĕs'pĕr), *n.* Hesperus.

Hes'per-a (-ȧ), *n.* See HESPERIDES, 1.

Hes-pe'ri-a (hĕs-pē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑσπερία.] The Western Land; — a name given by the Greek poets to Italy and by the Roman poets to Spain and sometimes to Italy.

Hes-pe'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *hesperius*, fr. *hesperus* evening star, Gr. ἕσπερος evening, ἑσπέριος ἀστήρ evening star.] *Poetic.* **1.** Western, Occidental; specif., of or pert. to Hesperia. **2.** Of or pert. to the Hesperides.

Hes-per'i-des (-pĕr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἑσπερίδες.] *Class. Myth.* **1.** The nymphs who guarded, with the aid of a dragon, the garden containing the golden apples given by Gæa as a wedding present to Hera. Their names, as often given, are *Ægle, Arethusa, Erythea, Hespera, Hestia.* **2.** The garden of the golden apples, in the extreme West.

Hes'per-us (hĕs'pĕr-ŭs), *n.* [L.] The evening star. See VENUS.

Hes'sian (hĕsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hesse, in Germany, or the Hessians. — **Hessian boots,** boots of a kind worn in England, early in the 19th century, tasseled in front. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Hesse, Germany. **2.** A mercenary or venal person; — alluding to Hessian mercenaries in the British army in the Revolutionary War. *U. S.*

hest (hĕst), *n.* [AS. *hǣs*, fr. *hātan* to bid.] **1.** Command; precept. *Archaic.* **2.** A promise; pledge. *Obs.*

Hes'ti-a (hĕs'tĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. Ἑστία.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* Goddess of the hearth, daughter of Cronus and Rhea; — identified with the Roman Vesta. **2.** See HESPERIDES, 1.

he-tæ'ra (hĕ-tē'rȧ) } *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē), -RAI (-rī). [Gr. ἑταί-
he-tai'ra (hĕ-tī'rȧ) } ρα.] *Gr. Antiq.* A female paramour of the better class. Hetæræ were usually slaves.

het'er-o-dox (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏks), *a.* [Gr. ἑτερόδοξος; ἕτερος other + δόξα opinion.] Differing from some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, a creed, etc.; not orthodox.

Syn. HETERODOX, HERETICAL. That is HETERODOX which is at variance with accepted doctrines (esp. religious); that is HERETICAL which is perniciously heterodox or erroneous.

het'er-o-dox'y (-dŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DOXIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality of being heterodox. **2.** A heterodox opinion, doctrine, etc.

het'er-o-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [fr. LL., fr. Gr. ἑτερογενής; ἕτερος other + γένος race, kind.] Differing in kind; unlike in qualities; dissimilar; — opp. to *homogeneous.* — **het'er-o-ge-ne'i-ty** (-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

het'er-o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος other + *-genesis.*] *Biol.* **a** Spontaneous generation. **b** Reproduction in which successive generations differ, the original form reappearing after one or more generations.

het'er-og'y-nous (-ŏj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος + *-gynous.*] *Zoöl.* Having females of more than one kind, as bees.

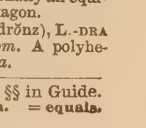
het'er-op'ter-ous (-ŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος other + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a suborder of hemipterous insects, comprising the bedbug, chinch bug, etc. — **het'er-op'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

het'er-os'po-rous (-ŏs'pō-rŭs; -ō-spō'rŭs), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος other + *-sporous.*] *Bot.* Bearing asexual spores of more than one kind. Specif.: Producing microspores and megaspores.

het'man (hĕt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Pol.] A Cossack headman.

heugh, heuch (hūk), *n.* Crag; cliff; glen. *Obs. or Scot.*

hew (hū), *v.t.*; *pret.* HEWED (hūd); *p.p.* HEWED, HEWN (hūn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEW'ING. [AS. *héawan.*] **1.** To cut by blows with an ax or other sharp instrument; chop. **2.** To fell, as trees, by cutting. **3.** To form or shape by blows with a sharp instrument; cut. — *v. i.* To make cutting blows, as with an ax. — **hew'er,** *n.*



Hexagon.

hex- (hĕks-), **hex'a-** (hĕk'sȧ-). [Gr. ἑξ six, ἑξα- (in comp.).] A prefix denoting *six, sixth.*

hex'a-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἕξ six + γωνία angle.] *Geom.* A polygon of six angles and hence of six sides. — **hex-ag'o-nal** (hĕk-săg'ō-năl), *a.*

hex'a-gram (hĕk'sȧ-grăm), *n.* [*hexa-* + *-gram.*] A figure formed by completing externally an equilateral triangle on each side of a regular hexagon.

hex'a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). [*hexa-* + Gr. ἕδρα seat, base.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of six faces. — **hex'a-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

hex-am′e-ter (hĕk-săm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἑξάμετρος, lit., of six meters, ἕξ six + μέτρον measure.] *Pros.* A verse of six measures; esp., the six-foot dactylic verse of Greek and Latin epic poetry, of which the first four feet may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth is regularly a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee: thus, —

Arma vi|rumque ca|no || Tro jæ qui | primus ab | oris.
(- ⏑ ⏑| - ⏑ ⏑| - || - |- - | - ⏑ ⏑ | - -)

— *a.* Having six metrical feet.

hex′an′gu-lar (hĕks′ăŋ′gū-lȧr), *a.* Having six angles.

hex′a-pod (hĕk′sȧ-pŏd), *a.* [Gr. ἑξάπους six-footed; ἕξ six + πούς, ποδός, foot.] Having six feet. — *n.* A six-footed animal; one of a class (*Hexapoda*, or *Insecta*) consisting of the true insects. — **hex-ap′o-dous** (hĕk-săp′ō-dŭs), *a.*

hey (hā), *interj.* An exclamation, as of interrogation, joy, surprise, or encouragement.

hey′day′ (hā′dā′), *interj.* An expression of frolic and exultation, or of wonder.

hey′day′, *n.* The time of highest strength, vigor, or bloom; acme; hence, joy; high spirits.

Hez′e-ki′ah (-kī′ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Khizqiyāh.*] Any of several Old Testament characters; esp., a king of Judah about 700 B. C., who tried to abolish idolatry among the Jews.

hi-a′tus (hī-ā′tŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -TUS, E. -TUSES (-ĕz; 24). [L., fr. *hiare, hiatum*, to gape.] **1.** An opening; gap; esp., a break with a part missing. **2.** Concurrence of two vowels in two successive words or syllables without contraction.

Hi′a-wa′tha (hī′ȧ-wô′thȧ), *n.* **1.** A Mohawk chieftain of the 16th century who effected the confederation known as the Five Nations. **2.** The hero of a poem by Longfellow.

hi′ber-nate (hī′bẽr-nāt), *v. i.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [L. *hibernare, -natum*, fr. *hibernus* wintry.] To winter; pass the winter in close quarters, in a torpid or lethargic state, as do many animals. — **hi′ber-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

Hi-ber′ni-a (hī-bûr′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L.] Ireland. *Poetic.* — **Hi-ber′ni-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

Hi-ber′ni-cism (-sĭz′m), **Hi-ber′ni-an-ism** (-ăn-ĭz′m), *n.* An idiom or expression characteristic of the Irish; esp., an Irish bull.

hi-bis′cus (hī-bĭs′kŭs; hĭ-), *n.* [L., marsh mallow.] Any of a large genus (*Hibiscus*) of herbs, shrubs, or small trees, the rose mallows, having large showy flowers.

hic′cup, hic′cough (hĭk′ŭp), *n.* A spasmodic inspiration with closure of the glottis, producing a characteristic sound. — *v. i.* To have hiccups, or make a hiccup or hiccups.

hick′o-ry (hĭk′ō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [North Amer. Indian *pawcohiccora* an oily liquor pressed from pounded hickory nuts.] Any of various American trees of the walnut family, or their wood; esp., the shagbark or one of its allies.

hid (hĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of HIDE. See HIDDEN.

hi-dal′go (hĭ-dăl′gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz). [Sp., contr. fr. *hijo de algo*, i. e., son of something.] A title denoting a Spanish nobleman of the lower class.

hid′den (hĭd′′n), *p. a.* Concealed; secret; mysterious. — **Syn.** Covert, clandestine, surreptitious.

hide (hīd), *n.* [AS. *hīd.*] *Hist.* A measure of land, varying from 80 to 120 acres; — common in old English charters.

hide, *n.* [AS. *hȳd.*] The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed. — **Syn.** See SKIN. — *v. t.;* HID′ED (hīd′ĕd; 24); HID′ING. To flog, as with a cowhide. *Colloq.*

hide (hīd), *v. t.; pret.* HID (hĭd); *p. p.* HID′DEN (hĭd′′n), HID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HID′ING (hīd′ĭng). [AS. *hȳdan.*] **1.** To conceal; put out of view; secrete. **2.** To withhold from knowledge; keep secret. **3.** To shelter. **4.** In the Bible, to turn away, as the eyes or ears, in inattention or displeasure.

Syn. Cover, mask, veil, cloak, shroud, bury, screen.—HIDE, CONCEAL, SECRETE. HIDE (the general term) and CONCEAL are often interchangeable. But *conceal* often emphasizes more strongly the element of intention or the effectiveness of the result, and is oftener used of a refusal to divulge; as, the bonnet *hid* her face; the papers were *concealed* in a secret drawer. To SECRETE is to deposit in close hiding.

— *v. i.* To lie concealed; keep one's self out of view.

hide′bound′ (hīd′bound′), *a.* **1.** Having the skin closely adhering to the ribs and back; — said of an animal. **2.** Of trees, having the bark so tight that it impedes growth. **3.** *Fig.* Obstinately or stupidly narrow in thought.

hid′e-ous (hĭd′ē-ŭs), *a.* [fr. OF.] **1.** Dreadful. *Archaic.* **2.** Revolting; horribly ugly or discordant; morally shocking or detestable. — **hid′e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **hid′e-ous-ness**, *n.*

hie (hī), *v. i.;* HIED (hīd); HY′ING (hī′ĭng). [AS. *hīgian.*] To hasten; go in haste; — often with adverbial accusative; as, to *hie* one's way.

‖**hi′ems** (hī′ĕmz), *n.* [L.] Winter.

hi′er-arch (-ẽr-ärk), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. Gr. ἱεράρχης; ἱερός sacred + ἀρχός ruler, ἄρχειν to rule.] A ruler in sacred things; a chief priest.

hi′er-ar′chal (-är′kăl), **hi′er-ar′chic** (-kĭk), **hi′er-ar′chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy.

hi′er-arch′y (hī′ẽr-är′kĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARCHIES (kĭz). **1.** A rank or order of holy beings, as angels. **2.** Dominion in sacred things. **3.** A body of officials (esp. ecclesiastical) in successive ranks, or government by such a body.

hi′er-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἱερατικός.] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests.

hi′er-o-glyph′ (hī′ẽr-ō-glĭf′), *n.* A hieroglyphic.

hi′er-o-glyph′ic (-glĭf′ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἱερογλυφικός; ἱερός sacred + γλύφειν to carve.] Pertaining to a hieroglyph or hieroglyphics; also, inscribed with hieroglyphics. — *n.* **1.** A sacred character; esp., chiefly in *pl.*, a character in the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians, Mexicans, etc., or the mode of writing in such characters. **2.** A figure of hidden significance; *pl.*, humorously, illegible writing. — **hi′er-o-glyph′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hi′er-o-glyph′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The name *Cleopatra* in Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

hi′er-o-phant (hī′ẽr-ō-fănt; hī-ĕr′-), *n.* [fr. L, fr. Gr. ἱεροφάντης; ἱερός sacred + φαίνειν to show.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A priest; specif., the chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries. **2.** Hence, an expositor of sacred mysteries.

hig′gle (hĭg′′l), *v. i.;* -GLED; -GLING. **1.** To stickle for advantage; haggle. **2.** To peddle provisions. — **hig′gler**, *n.*

hig′gle-dy-pig′gle-dy (-dĭ-pĭg′′l-dĭ), *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy. — *a.* Confused; jumbled.

high (hī), *a.* [AS. *hēah, hēh.*] **1.** Lifted up; lofty; tall; elevated. **2.** *Geog.* Far toward one of the poles; — chiefly in *high latitude.* **3.** Of season: Advanced to or toward its acme or culmination; as, *high* noon. **4.** Of time: Ancient; remote; as, *high* antiquity. **5.** Of sound: Loud; shrill; in music, acute; sharp; — opp. to *grave* or *low.* **6.** Chief; as: **a** Exalted in rank, dignity, etc. **b** Grave; serious. **7.** Elevated in character; lofty; also, abstruse. **8. a** Arrogant; boastful. **b** Showing elation; as, in *high* spirits. **c** Extreme, esp. in doctrine or ceremony; as, *High* Church. **9.** Strong; mighty; powerful; majestic, etc. **10.** Having a quality in a superior degree; as, *high* heat. **11.** Strong-scented; slightly tainted. **12.** *Biol.* Complex in organization. **13.** Dear; costly; of a price or the like, great.

Syn. HIGH, TALL, LOFTY. HIGH, the general term (opposed to *low*), applies to extension upward; that is TALL (often opposed to *short*) which is *high* as compared with others of its kind, esp. when its breadth or diameter is relatively small; that is LOFTY (often poetical for *high*) which is of great or imposing altitude; as, a *high* (not *tall*) hill; a *high* (or *tall*) tree, building; a *tall* (not *high*) man; a *lofty* mountain. *High* and *lofty* (not *tall*) also apply to that which is at great or considerable height; as, a *high* (or *lofty*) cloud. *High* alone is used to express degree or intensity; as, *high* speed, power, color. Fig., *high* connotes distinction, elevation, sometimes pride or arrogance; *lofty* suggests moral grandeur or dignity; it may also imply haughtiness.

high and dry, out of water; — said of a vessel aground above water; hence, fig., out of the current of events, etc. — **H. Church** *and* **Low Church**, two parties in the Anglican Church. High-Churchmen emphasize the doctrine of apostolic succession and the saving grace of the sacraments, and attach much importance to ceremonies and symbols. Low-Churchmen lay less stress on these points.—**H. German.** See GERMAN, *n.*, 2 b. — **h. school**, in the United States, a free public school between grammar school and college. — **h. seas**, the open, uninclosed portion of the sea or ocean. — **h. treason**, treason against the sovereign or the state,—the highest civil offense.

— *adv.* **1.** At or to a high place, altitude, degree. **2.** Abstrusely. **3.** At or to a high pitch. **4.** Richly; luxuriously.

high′bind′er (-bīn′dẽr), *n.* *U.S.* **1.** A ruffian; one who hounds, or spies on, another. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A member of a band of Chinese criminals in the Chinese quarter of an American city who hire out as bravos to commit crimes.

high′born′ (hī′bôrn′), *a.* Of noble birth.

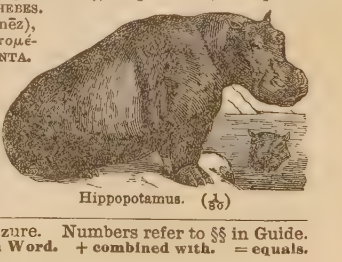
high′day′, *n. & interj.* Heyday. *Obs.*

high′-flown′, *a.* Extravagant; bombastic; inflated.

high′fly′er, high′fli′er (hī′flī′ẽr; hī′flī′ẽr), *n.* One that flies high. Hence: **a** One extravagant in pretensions, mode of living, etc. **b** A fast stagecoach. *Obs.*

high′-hand′ed (hī′hăn′dĕd), *a.* Overbearing; arbitrary.

high'land (hī'lănd), *n.* Elevated or mountainous land; often, in *pl.* [usually *cap.*], an elevated region or country.
high'land-er (-lăn-dẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, esp. [*cap.*] of the Highlands of Scotland.
high'-low', *n.* A laced boot, ankle high.
high'ly, *adv.* In a high degree; very much.
high'-mind'ed, *a.* **1.** Proud, arrogant. **2.** Having honorable pride; of or marked by elevated principles and feelings.
high'most (hī'mōst), *a.* Highest. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
high'ness (hī'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Elevation; loftiness. **2.** [*cap.*] A title of honor given to kings, princes, or others of rank.
high'-pres'sure, *a.* Having or involving a pressure greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere.
high'road' (hī'rōd'), *n.* A highway; main road.
high'-sight'ed, *a.* Looking upward; supercilious. *Obs.*
high'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Bold or lofty in spirit; fiery.
high'-strung', *a.* In a state of tense or quick sensibility; highly sensitive or nervous.
hight (hīt), *p. p.* [fr. AS. *hātan* to call.] Called or named. *Archaic or Poetic.* [HEIGHT.
highth (hītth). Also, *Obs.* or *Dial.*, **hight** (hīt). Var. of
high'-toned', *a.* **1.** High in tone or sound. **2.** High-principled; elevated; dignified.
high'ty-tigh'ty (hī'tĭ-tī'tĭ), *interj. & a.* Hoity-toity.
high'way' (hī'wā'), *n.* A main road or thoroughfare; hence, any way open to the public. — **Syn.** See WAY.
high'way'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. Highway robber.
hike (hīk), *v. t.*; HIKED (hīkt); HIK'ING (hīk'ĭng). To move with a swing, throw, jerk, or the like. — *v. i.* To tramp; march laboriously. — *n.* Act of hiking. *All Dial. or Colloq.*
hi-la'ri-ous (hī-lā'rĭ-ŭs; hĭ-; 3), *a.* [L. *hilaris*, *hilarus*, Gr. ἱλαρός.] Mirthful; noisy; merry. — **hi-la'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*
hi-lar'i-ty (hī-lăr'ĭ-tĭ; hĭ-), *n.* Boisterous mirth. — **Syn.** Glee, joyousness, joviality. See CHEERFULNESS.
hil'ding (hĭl'dĭng), *n.* A base wretch or jade. — *a.* Base; spiritless. *Both Obs. or Archaic.*
hill (hĭl), *n.* [AS. *hyll.*] **1.** A natural elevation of land, now one less than a mountain. **2.** An artificial heap or mound, as of earth; specif., a heap of earth raised about the roots of a plant or cluster of plants; also, the plant or cluster so cultivated. — *v. t.* To surround with earth.
hill'i-ness (hĭl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being hilly.
hil'lo, hil'loa (hĭl'ō; hĭ-lō'), *n. & interj.* Hollo.
hill'ock (hĭl'ŭk), *n.* A small hill.
hill'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.
hill'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* The top of a hill.
hill'y (-ĭ), *a.*; HILL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Abounding with hills. **2.** Of the nature of a hill; steep.
hilt (hĭlt), *n.* [AS.] A handle, esp. of a sword, dagger, etc.
hi'lum (hī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* HILA (-là). [L., a little thing.] *Bot.* **a** The mark at the point of attachment of an ovule. It forms the "eye" of large seeds. **b** Nucleus of a starch grain.
him (hĭm), *pron.* [AS., dat. of *hē.*] Objective case of *he.*
Hi-ma'la-yan (hĭ-mä'lȧ-yăn; *less correctly, but still often,* hĭm'ȧ-lā'yăn), *a.* [fr. Skr. *himālaya*, lit., snow abode.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Himalayas.
him-self' (hĭm-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *he*, *him.*
hind (hīnd), *n.* [AS. *hīne*, *hīna*, orig. gen. pl.] **1.** A farm servant or assistant. **2.** A peasant; a rustic. *Eng.*
hind (hīnd), *n.* [AS.] Female of the red deer. Cf. STAG.
hind (hīnd), *a.*; HIND'ER; HIND'MOST, or HIND'ER-MOST. In the rear; — opposed to *front*; pertaining to the part or end which follows, or is behind. — **Syn.** See POSTERIOR.
hind'er (hīn'dẽr), *a.* Pertaining to that part or end that follows, or is in the rear. — **Syn.** See POSTERIOR.
hin'der (hĭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *hindrian*, fr. *hinder* behind.] **1.** To keep back or behind; check; obstruct. **2** To prevent; embarrass; debar; shut out. — **Syn.** Retard, impede, delay, block, clog, prevent. — *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments. — **hin'der-er**, *n.*
hin'der-ance (-ăns), *n.* Hindrance.
hind'er-most (hīn'dẽr-mōst) } *a.* [*hind* + *most.*] Farthest
hind'most (hīnd'mōst) } in or toward the rear; last.
Hin'di (hĭn'dē), *n.* [Hind. *hindī*, fr. *Hind* India, fr. Per.] **1.** The chief vernacular of northern India. See HINDUSTANI, *n.* **2.** A native of India, whether Hindu or Moslem.
hin'drance (hĭn'drăns), *n.* A hindering; state of being hindered; that which hinders; impediment. — **Syn.** Obstruction, obstacle, check, delay, restraint. See DIFFICULTY.
Hin'du, Hin'doo (hĭn'dōō; hĭn-dōō'), *n.* [Per. *Hindū*, *Hind* India.] A member of one of the native races of Hindustan; also, adherent of Hinduism. — **Hin'du, Hin'doo**, *a.*
Hin'du-ism, *or* **Hin'doo-ism** (hĭn'dōō-ĭz'm), *n.* The religious and social systems of those peoples of Hindustan who have accepted and developed the civilization and beliefs of the ancient Aryan invaders.
Hin'du-sta'ni, Hin'doo-sta'ni (-stä'nē), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hindustan or its people or Hindustani.
Hin'du-sta'ni (-stä'nē), **Hin'do-sta'ni** (hĭn'dō-), *n.* Also **Hin'doo-sta'ni.** The most important dialect of Hindi. It is current as a lingua franca over nearly all India.
hinge (hĭnj), *n.* [ME. *heng*, *heeng.*] **1.** The joint on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings. **2.** That on which anything turns or depends. **3.** The earth's axis, or a cardinal point of the compass. *Obs.* — *v. t.*; HINGED (hĭnjd); HING'ING (hĭn'jĭng). To attach by, or furnish with, hinges. — *v. i.* To stand, depend, hang, or turn, as on a hinge.
hin'ny (hĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [L. *hinnus.*] A hybrid between a stallion and a she-ass.
hint (hĭnt), *n.* [prob. fr. ME. *henten* to catch, AS. *hentan.*] **1.** An occasion; moment; time; turn. *Obs.* **2.** A remote allusion; intimation; a suggestion or reminder without a full declaration. — **Syn.** See SUGGESTION. — *v. t.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; suggest indirectly. — *v. i.* To make an indirect allusion.
Syn. HINT, INTIMATE, INSINUATE, IMPLY imply suggestion. To HINT is to suggest indirectly or by covert allusion. The word often implies lack of candor or straightforwardness; as, some darkly *hinted* of treachery. INTIMATE often implies a lighter or more elusive suggestion than *hint*, but does not connote lack of candor or frankness; to INSINUATE is to hint artfully or to convey an underhand suggestion; as, cowardly *insinuations.* IMPLY is in general opposed to *express.*
hin'ter-land' (hĭn'tẽr-lănd'), *n.* [G.] The inland district.
hip (hĭp), *interj.* A word used to excite attention or as a signal; as, *hip, hip, hurrah!*
hip, *n.* [AS. *hype.*] **1.** The laterally projecting region of each side of the body below the waist; thigh joint; haunch. **2.** The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof. — *v. t.*; HIPPED (hĭpt); HIP'PING. To dislocate or injure the hip bone of (a quadruped).
hip, *n.* [AS. *hēope.*] The ripened fruit of a rosebush.
hipped (hĭpt), *a.* **1.** Having hips. **2.** Hipshot.
hip'po-cam'pus (hĭp'ō-kăm'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pī). [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἱππόκαμπος; ἵππος horse + κάμπος sea monster.] *Class. Myth.* A sea monster with head and fore quarters like a horse and tail like a dolphin or fish.
Hip'po-crene (hĭp'ō-krēn'; *L.* hĭp'ō-krē'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἱπποκρήνη; ἵππος horse + κρήνη a fountain.] A fountain on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, fabled to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus. Also, its waters, supposed to impart poetic inspiration.
Hip'po-da-mi'a (-dȧ-mī'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱπποδάμεια.] *Class. Myth.* A maiden whose father offered her to the suitor who could defeat his horses in a race. She was won by Pelops, for love of whom she bribed her father's charioteer to remove a spoke from his chariot wheel.
hip'po-drome (hĭp'ō-drōm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ἱππόδρομος; ἵππος horse + δρόμος course.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An oval track for horse races, with tiers of seats for spectators. **2.** An arena for equestrian performances; circus.
hip'po-griff, hip'po-gryph (-grĭf), *n.* [F. *hippogriffe.*] A fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.
Hip-pol'y-tus (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱππόλυτος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Theseus, by an Amazon. Phædra, Theseus's wife, fell in love with Hippolytus, and he being approached in her behalf, without her knowledge, publicly flouted her, and she hanged herself, accusing him of ravishment. Poseidon, answering an imprecation of Theseus, sent a sea monster which terrified the horses of Hippolytus so that they dragged him to death.
Hip-pom'e-don (hĭ-pŏm'ē-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. Ἱπποµέδων.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.
Hip-pom'e-nes (-nēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἱππομένης.] See ATALANTA.
hip'po-pot'a-mus (hĭp'ō-pŏt'ȧ-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MUSES (-ŭz; 24), L. -MI (-mī). [L., fr. Gr., fr. ἵππος horse + ποταμός river.] A very large amphibious,


Hippopotamus. ($\frac{1}{80}$)

herbivorous mammal allied to the hogs, common in the rivers of Africa.

hip′shot′ (hĭp′shŏt′), *a.* [*hip* + *shot.*] Having the hip dislocated; having one hip lower than the other.

hir′cine (hûr′sin; -sĭn), *a.* [L *hircinus*, fr. *hircus* he-goat.] Goatlike, esp. in smell; goatish.

hire (hīr), *n.* [AS. *hȳr.*] **1**. The price paid for the use of a thing or a place, or for service or labor; pay. **2**. Act of hiring something.—**Syn.** See WAGES. — *v. t.*; HIRED (hīrd); HIR′ING (hīr′ĭng). **1**. To engage the labor or services of for hire. **2**. To procure for temporary use for a compensation. **3**. To grant temporary use of for compensation.

Syn. HIRE, LET. The use of *hire* for *let* (as in he *hired* me a house) is now incorrect. See EMPLOY.

hire′ling (-lĭng), *n.* One hired; a mercenary. — *a.* Serving for hire, esp. mercenarily. —**Syn.** See MERCENARY.

hir′sute (hûr′sūt; hẽr-sūt′), *a.* [L. *hirsutus.*] Rough with hair or bristles; shaggy. — **hir′sute-ness**, *n.*

his (hĭz), *pron. & a.* [AS. *his* of him, his, gen. masc. & neut. of *hē*, neut. *hit.* See HE.] Belonging or pert. to him; of him; — used as the possessive case of *he* or (Obs.) *it*, or as a possessive adjective.

His-pa′ni-a (hĭs-pā′nĭ-*ȧ*; -pä′-), *n.* In Latin, the peninsula including Spain and Portugal; now sometimes, *Poetic*, Spain.

his′pid (hĭs′pĭd), *a.* [L. *hispidus.*] Rough with bristles, stiff hairs, or minute spines.

hiss (hĭs), *v. i.* [imitative.] To make the sharp sibilant sound represented by *s*, or that emitted by an angry goose or snake, etc., as to express hatred or disapproval. — *v. t.* **1** To condemn by hissing. **2**. To utter with a hiss. — *n.* A prolonged sound like that of *s*, esp. as a token of anger, contempt, etc.; sound made in hissing.

hiss′ing, *n.* **1**. Act of emitting a hiss or hisses. **2**. An occasion of contempt; an object of scorn. *Archaic.*

hist (hĭst), *interj.* Hush! Be silent! — *v. t.* To say "hist" to, or urge by or as by that sound.

his-tol′o-gy (hĭs-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ἱστός web, tissue + *-logy.*] The science of the minute (microscopical) structure of organic tissues. — **his-tol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

his-to′ri-an (hĭs-tō′rĭ-*ă*n; 57), *n.* **1**. A writer of history; chronicler; annalist. **2**. One versed in history.

his-tor′ic (-tŏr′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *historicus*, Gr. ἱστορικός. See
his-tor′i-cal (-ĭ-k*ă*l) } HISTORY.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, history; narrating, dealing with, or based upon, history; true to history; as, *historical* evidence; *historical* fidelity; — in this sense *historical* is usual. **2**. Constituting history; associated with, or famous in, history; — in this sense *historic* is usual. **3**. *Gram.* Used in telling past events; as, the *historical* tenses; — in this sense *historical* is used. — **his-tor′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

his-tor′i-fy (-tŏr′ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [*history* + *-fy.*] To record in or as history.

his-to′ri-og′ra-pher (-tō′rĭ-ŏg′r*ȧ*-fẽr), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr.; ἱστορία history + γράφειν to write.] A historian, esp. one officially appointed. — **his-to′ri-og′ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.*

his′to-ry (hĭs′tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *historia*, Gr. ἱστορία history, information, ἵστωρ, ἵστωρ, learned.] **1**. A narrative of events; a tale; story. **2**. Specif., a systematic written account of events, esp. of those affecting a nation, etc. **3**. The branch of knowledge that records and explains past events; the study of such records. **4**. The events which form the subject matter of a history.

his′tri-on′ic (hĭs′trĭ-ŏn′ĭk) } *a.* [L. *histrionicus*, fr. *histrio*
his′tri-on′i-cal (-ĭ-k*ă*l) } an actor.] Pertaining to the stage or to actors; theatrical.

his′tri-on′ics, *n. pl.* Dramatic representation; theatricals.

hit (hĭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HIT′TING. [of Scand. origin.] **1**. To come upon (esp. a thing sought); meet with; reach; find. **2**. To strike or touch (esp. an object aimed at). **3**. To affect to one's detriment, discomfort, or discomfiture; as, the taunt *hit* him hard. **4**. To accord with; suit. —**Syn.** See STRIKE. — *v. i.* **1**. To succeed, often with implied chance, or luck. **2**. To strike. **3**. To suit; agree. *Obs. or Colloq.* — *n.* **1**. A blow striking the object aimed at. **2**. A stroke of success. **3**. Apt expression; a pertinent, sarcastic or censorious remark.

hitch (hĭch), *v. i.* **1**. To move interruptedly or with halts or jerks; hobble. **2**. To become entangled or caught; catch; cling. **3**. To agree. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1**. To move with jerks. **2**. To catch or fasten as by a hook or knot; make fast; unite; yoke. — *n.* **1**. A sudden movement or pull; jerk. **2**. A hobble; limp. **3**. A stop or sudden halt; impediment; obstacle. **4**. *Naut.* A knot or noose, esp. as a temporary fastening.

hith′er (hĭth′ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hider.*] To this place.

Syn. HITHER, HERE. HITHER was formerly used with verbs of motion, HERE with verbs of rest; *here* has now displaced *hither*, except in poetic or elevated style.

— *a.* Being on the side next to or toward the person speaking; nearer. Also, fig., of time, earlier.

hith′er-to′ (-tōō′; hĭth′ẽr-tōō′), *adv.* **1**. To this place. *Archaic.* **2**. Up to this time; as yet; until now.

hith′er-ward (-wẽrd) } *adv* Toward this place; hither.
hith′er-wards (-wẽrdz) }

hit′ter (hĭt′ẽr), *n.* One that hits.

Hit′tite (hĭt′īt), *n.* [fr. Heb. *Khittīm* Hittites.] One of an ancient people (or group of peoples) whose settlements extended from Armenia into Asia Minor and Palestine.

hive (hīv), *n.* [AS. *hȳf.*] **1** A beehive; also, a swarm of bees. **2**. Something suggestive of a beehive, as a place swarming with busy occupants. — *v. t.*; HIVED (hīvd); HIV′ING (hīv′ĭng). **1**. To collect into, or cause to enter, a hive. **2**. To store up in a hive, as honey; lay up in store. — *v. i.* To enter a hive together, as bees; reside in a body.

hives (hīvz), *n. pl.* [Scot.] *Med.* **a** Nettle rash. **b** An eruptive disease allied to the chicken pox. **c** Croup.

ho (hō), *interj.* Also **hoa**, **whoa**. Stop! Stand still! Hold! — a word now used only by drivers or teamsters.

ho, *interj.* Also **hoa**. **1**. A cry of surprise, delight, etc., or, repeated, of derisive laughter. **2**. Halloo! Attend!

hoar (hōr; 57), *a.* [AS. *hār.*] **1**. White, or grayish white. **2**. Gray or white with age; hoary; venerable. **3**. Gray with mold; hence, musty; stale. *Obs. or Dial.*

hoard (hōrd; 57), *n.* [AS. *hord.*] A store laid up; hidden supply; treasure. — *v. t.* To collect and lay up. — *v. i.* To lay up a store or hoard, as of money. — **hoard′er**, *n.*

hoard′ing (hōr′dĭng), *n.* Act of one who hoards; also, that which is hoarded.

hoard′ing, *n.* [OF. *hourd*, *hourt*, barrier, palisade, of German or Dutch origin] A temporary fence of boards inclosing a construction; hence, a billboard.

hoar′frost′ (hōr′frŏst′; 57), *n.* White particles, usually crystalline, of ice formed on objects exposed to cold air; rime.

hoar′hound′. Var. of HOREHOUND.

hoar′i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

hoarse (hōrs; 57), *a.*; HOARS′ER (hōr′sẽr); HOARS′EST. [ME. *hors*, *hos*, *has*, AS. *hās.*] **1**. Harsh; discordant; — said of sounds. **2**. Having a grating voice, as when affected with a cold; making a rough, harsh cry or sound.

hoars′en (hōr′s'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become hoarse.

hoar′y (hōr′ĭ), *a.*; HOAR′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1**. White or whitish; white or gray with age. **2**. Remote in time past.

hoax (hōks), *n.* [prob. contr. fr. *hocus*, in *hocus-pocus.*] A mocking or mischievous deception or story; practical joke. — *v. t.* To deceive by a hoax.

hob (hŏb), *n.* [orig. familiar for *Robin*, *Robert.*] **1**. A rustic; clown. *Obs.* **2**. A fairy; sprite; elf. Orig [*cap.*], = ROBIN GOODFELLOW.

hob, *n.* A projection at the back or side of a fireplace on which something may be kept warm.

hob, *v.* Prob., to have; also, to give. See HOBNOB.

hob and nob, **hob a nob**, **hob or nob**, prob., give and take; give or take; — used by persons drinking together. — **to drink hob or nob**, *or* **hob a nob**, to drink alternately to each other.

hob′ble (hŏb′'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). **1**. To go unevenly. **2**. To walk lame; limp. — *v. t.* **1**. To perplex; embarrass. *Obs.* **2**. To cause to limp; make lame. **3**. To fetter; hopple; clog. — *n.* **1**. An unequal gait; limp. **2**. Difficulty. *Colloq.* **3**. A fetter; hopple; clog.

hob′ble-de-hoy′ (-dē-hoi′), *n.* A youth between boy and man; an awkward, gawky young fellow.

hob′by, *n.* [ME. *hobyn* a nag.] **1**. A strong, medium-sized horse; an ambling nag. *Now chiefly Dial. Eng.* **2**. A subject to which one constantly reverts; favorite subject of discourse, thought, or effort. — **Syn.** See VOCATION.

hob′by-horse′ (-hôrs′), *n.* **1**. A figure of a horse fastened about the waist of a performer in the morris dance, pantomimes, etc.; also, the performer. **2**. *Obs.* **a** A buffoon. **b** A prostitute. **3**. A stick, often with a horse's head or figure, which boys pretend to ride; hence, any imitation horse.

hob′gob′lin (-gŏb′lĭn), *n.* **1**. A mischievous sprite; specif. [*cap.*], Robin Goodfellow, or Puck. **2**. A bogy; bugbear.

hob′nail′ (-nāl′), *n.* [*hob* peg + *nail.*] **1**. A short large-headed nail, for studding shoe soles. **2**. A clown; rustic.

hob'nob' (hŏb'nŏb'), *adv.* [AS. *habban* to have + *nabban* to have not; *ne* not + *habban* to have.] At random.

hob'nob', *v. i.*; -NOBBED' (-nŏbd'); -NOB'BING. To drink or associate familiarly (with). — *n.* A drinking together; hence, a familiar chat.

hock (hŏk), *n.* A white or light yellow Rhine wine from *Hochheim*, near Mainz, Germany; hence, any white Rhine wine.

hock, *n.* [AS. *hōh* heel.] The tarsal joint in the hind limb of digitigrade quadrupeds, as the horse, corresponding to the ankle of man, but elevated from the ground and bending backward. — *v. t.* To hamstring.

hock'ey (-ĭ), *n.* A well-known game played by driving a ball or disk with a bent stick (*hockey stick*); also, the stick.

ho'cus (hō'kŭs), *v. t.*; -CUSED or -CUSSED (hō'kŭst); -CUS-ING or -CUS-SING. 1. To deceive or cheat. 2. To drug, as liquor; also, to stupefy with drugged liquor.

ho'cus-po'cus (-pō'kŭs), *n.* 1. A formula used by jugglers in incantations. 2. A juggler; trickster. 3. A juggler's trick; sleight of hand. — *v. t. & i.* To cheat. *Colloq.*

hod (hŏd), *n.* 1. A wooden tray or trough with a handle, borne on the shoulder, for carrying mortar, bricks, etc. 2. A kind of bucket for coal; coal scuttle.

hod'den (hŏd''n), *n.* Coarse cloth of undyed wool. *Scot.*

hodge'podge' (hŏj'pŏj'), *n.* [see HOTCHPOT.] A stew of various ingredients; hence, a mixture; medley.

hodge'-pud'ding, *n.* [cf. HODGEPODGE.] A pudding with many ingredients. *Obs.* [son's tender.

hod'man (hŏd'măn), *n.* A man who carries a hod; a ma-

hoe (hō), *n.* [OF.] A long-handled implement, with a thin, flat blade set transversely, for weeding, etc. — *v. t. & i.*; HOED (hōd); HOE'ING. To dig, cut, etc., with a hoe.

hoe'cake' (hō'kāk'), *n.* A cake of Indian meal; — so called because originally cooked on a hoe. *Southern U. S.*

hog (hŏg), *n.* [AS. *hogga* (gen. pl.) of hogs.] 1. A swine; a pig, sow, or boar, esp. an adult one suitable for market. 2. A hoggish person. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; HOGGED (hŏgd); HOG'GING. To cut short (a horse's mane) so as to make it bristly. — *v. i. Naut.* To become curved upward like a hog's back, as a ship's bottom when broken or strained.

hog'back' (hŏg'bāk'), *n. Geol.* A ridge formed by the outcropping edge of tilted strata; hence, any ridge with a sharp summit and steep sides, as an esker.

hog'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* Swinish; gluttonous; filthy; selfish.

hogs'head (hŏgz'hĕd), *n.* [that is, *hog's head*; why so called is unknown.] 1. A large cask, esp. one containing from 100 to 140 gallons. 2. A large measure for liquids, esp. one of 63 wine gallons, or 238.5 liters.

Hoh'en-zol'lern (hō'ĕn-tsōl'ĕrn), *n.* One of a princely family, founded about the 11th c., whence have come the Prussian kings since 1701 and German emperors since 1871.

hoise (hoiz), *v. t.*; HOISED (hoizd) or HOIST (hoist); HOIS'ING (hoiz'ĭng). [early form of HOIST.] To hoist. — *v. i.* To rise. *Both Archaic or Scot.*

hoist (hoist), *v. t.* To raise; elevate; esp., to lift with tackle. — *n.* 1. Act of hoisting; lift; boost. *Colloq.* 2. *Chiefly Naut.* Perpendicular height of a flag, as when flying from a staff or sail. 3. A lifting apparatus, esp. an elevator, or lift, for heavy loads.

hoi'ty-toi'ty (hoi'tĭ-toi'tĭ), *a.* Thoughtless; giddy; also, haughty; patronizing. — *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

hold (hōld), *n.* [for earlier *hol*, *holl*. See HOLE.] *Naut.* The whole interior of a vessel below decks, or, strictly, below the lower deck, where cargo is stowed.

hold, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* HELD (hĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOLD'ING. HOLD'EN (hōl'd'n), *p. p.*, is now rare, archaic, or legal. [AS. *healdan*, *haldan*.] 1. To keep in a given situation, relation, or the like; retain; sustain; support. 2. To contain; have capacity for. 3. To maintain possession of, or authority over; retain by force. 4. To own or possess; occupy. 5. To detain; restrain. 6. To prosecute; also, to have or maintain, as in a particular state; as, to *hold* one's self in readiness. 7. To have or join in, as something involving united action (a meeting, session, etc.); bring about and conduct. 8. To entertain; accept, as an opinion. 9. To consider; judge; esp., to decide as a judicial ruling. 10. To carry or manage. 11. To bet; also, to accept as a bet. *Archaic.* — Syn. See HAVE, CONTAIN. — *v. i.* 1. To maintain a grasp on, or a connection with, something; remain fixed. 2. To endure; continue; last; persist. 3. To remain steadfast or faithful; cleave. 4. To derive right or title. 5. To be valid. 6. To forbear. — *n.* 1. Act of holding; seizure; grasp; possession. 2. Authority or ground to take or keep; claim. 3. Something that may be grasped; means of physical support. 4. A prison. 5. A fortified place; stronghold.

Hol'da (hōl'dä), *n.* [G. *Frau Holda* or *Holle.*] A female spirit who leads the host of the dead in the Wild Hunt.

hold'back' (hōld'bāk'), *n.* 1. Check; obstacle. 2. A device to enable a horse to back, or hold back, a vehicle.

hold'er (hōl'dĕr), *n.* 1. One that holds. 2. A tenant. 3. The person in possession of, and legally entitled to receive payment of, a bill, note, or check.

hold'fast' (hōld'fäst'), *n.* Something used to hold a thing in place, as a long, flat-headed nail, a clinch, a clamp.

hold'ing, *vb. n.* 1. Land held, esp. of a superior. 2. Property owned, as bonds or stocks.

hole (hōl), *n.* [AS. *hol* hole, cavern, fr. *hol*, a., hollow.] 1. An opening into or through anything. 2. A hollow place; excavation; pit. 3. A den or burrow.

Syn. HOLE, CAVITY. HOLE may apply either to a recess or depression or to an aperture or perforation. CAVITY is a more learned word, and applies only to a recess or a depression within a body; it connotes particularly hollowness or emptiness; as, a *cavity* in a tooth, the abdominal *cavity*.

hol'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt). Var. of HALIBUT.

hol'i-day (hŏl'ĭ-dā), *n.* [*holy* + *day.*] 1. A religious anniversary or festival; — now usually written *holyday* or *holy day*. 2. Any day of exemption from work; a day or time of recreation. 3. A day fixed by law for suspension of business; a legal holiday. — *a.* Joyous; gay.

ho'li-ly (hō'lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of HOLY. See -LY.

ho'li-ness (-nĕs), *n.* 1. State or character of being holy. 2. [*cap.*] A title of the Pope.

Syn. HOLINESS, SANCTITY, RIGHTEOUSNESS. HOLINESS suggests oftener inherent or intrinsic state or quality; SANCTITY (the more formal term), a state regarded rather as acquired or conferred; it often suggests sacredness or inviolability. RIGHTEOUSNESS differs from *holiness* in connoting rather unswerving rectitude or conformity to the divine law than spiritual purity or freedom from sin.

hol'la (hŏl'ä). Var. of HOLLO.

hol'la (hŏl'ä; *interj. usually* hŏ-lä'), *interj.* [F. *holà*; *ho* ho + *là* there.] Stop! cease! give over! etc. Cf. HOLLO. — *n.* A shout or cry to arrest attention, etc.

hol'land (hŏl'ănd), *n.* A kind of linen first manufactured in Holland; a fabric of cotton or linen, glazed or unglazed; — also used in *pl.* with singular construction.

Hol'land-er (-ăn-dĕr), *n.* A native of Holland; a Dutchman.

Hol'lands (hŏl'ăndz), *n.* Gin made in Holland.

hol'lo (hŏl'ō; hŏ-lō'; *interj. usually* hŏ-lō'), *interj. & n.* Also **hol'loa, hol'la.** Ho there! stop! attend! hence, a call to attract attention, etc.; also, an exclamation of greeting, now commonly *hello.* — (hŏl'ō), *v. i.* To call out or exclaim; halloo. — *v. t.* 1. To shout aloud. 2. To chase or incite with shouts; to shout to.

hol'low (hŏl'ō). Var. of HOLLO.

hol'low, *a.* [AS. *holh* a hollow, hole.] 1. Having a cavity within a solid substance; not solid. 2. Depressed; concave; sunken. 3. Reverberated from a cavity, or resembling a sound so reverberated; deep; muffled. 4. False; deceitful; also, worthless; vain. — Syn. Vacant, void; faithless. — *adv.* Wholly; utterly. *Colloq.* — *n.* 1. A cavity; hole. 2. A depression concavity; basin, or valley. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become hollow. — **hol'low-ly,** *adv.* — **hol'low-ness,** *n.*

hol'low-heart'ed, *a.* Insincere; deceitful.

hol'ly (hŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [AS. *holen*, *holegn.*] 1. Any tree or shrub of a certain genus having glossy, spiny-margined leaves and bright red berries. 2. The foliage or branches of the holly.

European Holly. Reduced.

hol'ly-hock (-hŏk), *n.* [ME. *holihoc*; *holi* holy + *hoc* mallow, AS. *hoc.*] A tall perennial herb of the mallow family, native of China, flowering in a terminal spike.

holm (hōm), *n.* [prob. fr. AS. *holen* holly.] 1. The holly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. The holm oak.

holm, *n.* [AS. *holm* sea, water, island in a river.] 1. An islet, esp. in a river or lake or near the main-

land; — common in English place names. **2.** Low, flat land near a river; bottom. *Eng.*

holm oak (hōm). An evergreen oak of southern Europe.

hol'o-caust (hŏl'ō-kôst), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. ὅλος whole + καυστός burnt.] **1.** A burnt sacrifice. **2.** A complete or thorough destruction, esp. by fire, as of many human beings.

hol'o-graph (-gráf), *n.* [L. *holographus* entirely autograph, Gr. ὁλόγραφος; ὅλος whole + γραφειν to write.] A document, as a will, wholly in the handwriting of the purported author. — **hol'o-graph, hol'o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

hol'o-thu'ri-an (-thū'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [from L. *holothuria*, pl., a sort of water polyp, Gr. ὁλοθούριον.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class of echinoderms, including the bêche de mer, or trepang.

holp (hōlp), **holp'en** (hōl'p'n). See HELP.

hol'ster (hōl'stĕr), *n.* A leather case for a pistol.

holt (hōlt), *n.* A wood; copse; wooded hill. *Poetic or Dial.*

ho'ly (hō'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. [AS. *hālig*, fr. *hāl* whole, well.] **1.** Set apart to the service of deity; hallowed; sacred; — opp. to *profane*. **2.** Spiritually perfect, whole, or sound; pure in heart; godly. — **Syn.** See SACRED. **Holy Father**, a title of the Pope. — **H. Ghost**, *or* **H. Spirit**, *Theol.*, third person of the Trinity; the Comforter. — **H. Land**, Palestine. *Zech.* ii. 12. — **h. rood**, the cross or crucifix, esp. over the entrance to a chancel. — **H.-rood Day**, the 14th day of September. — **h. water**, *E. C. Church*, water blessed by a priest. — **h. writ**, the Scriptures.

ho'ly (hō'lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A holy thing or place. **holy of holies**, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, where the ark was kept.

ho'ly-day' (-dā'), *n., or* **holy day**. **1.** A religious festival. **2.** = HOLIDAY. *Obsoles.*

ho'ly-stone' (-stōn'), *n. Naut.* A soft sandstone used to scrub decks. — *v. t. & i.* To scrub with a holystone.

ho'ly-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* A time devoted to religion. *Now Rare.*

hom'age (hŏm'ăj), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *homo* a man, LL. also, a vassal.] **1.** A ceremony by which a man acknowledges himself the vassal of a lord; relation so established. **2.** Respect or reverential regard; deference; esp., respect paid by external action; obeisance. — **Syn.** See LOYALTY.

hom'bre. Var. of OMBER

home (hōm), *n.* [AS. *hām.*] **1.** One's dwelling place; abode of one's family. **2.** One's native place or land. **3.** The locality where a thing is usually or naturally abundant; habitat; seat. **4.** An asylum; hence, the grave or final abode of the soul. **5.** In various games, the goal. — **Syn.** See HABITATION. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to one's home; domestic. **2.** Poignant; intimate; effective; as, a *home* thrust. — *adv.* **1.** To one's home or country. **2.** To the heart or core; intimately; effectively; close. **3.** To the place where it belongs; to the point or limit aimed at.

home'-bred', *a.* **1.** Bred at home; domestic. **2.** Not polished; rude; uncultivated.

home'like' (hōm'lĭk'), *a.* Like a home; comfortable; cheerful; cozy; friendly. — **home'like'ness**, *n.*

home'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being homely.

home'ly (-lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Belonging to the home; hence, familiar; intimate. *Rare or Archaic.* **2.** Characteristic of home life; simple; plain; unpretending; also, rude. **3.** Of plain or coarse features; plain.

ho'me-o-path, ho'mœ-o-path (hō'mē-ō-păth; hŏm'ē-), *n.* A practitioner of homeopathy.

ho'me-op'a-thy, ho'mœ-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια likeness of feeling; ὅμοιος like + πάθος suffering.] *Med.* The theory holding that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the malady to be cured, the remedies being usually given in minute doses; also, the practice based on this theory. — **ho'me-o-path'ic, ho'mœ-o-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), *a.* — **-op'a-thist** (-ă-thĭst), *n.*

Ho-mer'ic (hō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Homer, the Greek poet, or his poetry.

home rule. Rule or government of a country, province, etc., by its own citizens.

home'sick' (hōm'sĭk'), *a.* Pining for home. — **-sick'ness**, *n.*

home'spun' (-spŭn'), *a.* Spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain. — *n.* **1.** Cloth made at home, or of yarn spun at home, or like that of home make. **2.** A rustic. *Obs.*

home'stead (-stĕd), *n.* [AS. *hāmstede.*] **1.** The place, as a town, where one's home is. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The home place; a home and the ground immediately connected with it.

home'ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* Also **home'wards** (-wĕrdz). Toward home. — *a.* Being in the direction of home.

hom'i-cide (hŏm'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *homicidium*, fr. *homicida* manslayer.] **1.** The killing of one human being by another. **2.** [F., fr. L. *homicida; homo* man + *caedere* to kill.] A manslayer. *Rare.* — **hom'i-cid'al** (hŏm'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.*

hom'i-let'ics (hŏm'ĭ-lĕt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. ὁμιλητικός, fr. ὁμιλεῖν to accompany.] Art of preaching; theology treating of homilies or sermons. — **hom'i-let'ic** (-lĕt'ĭk), **hom'i-let'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hom'i-list (hŏm'ĭ-lĭst), *n.* One who delivers homilies.

hom'i-ly (-lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. Gr. ὁμιλία assembly, converse, sermon, ὁμιλος assembly; ὁμός same + ἴλη crowd.] **1.** A discourse or sermon delivered to an audience. **2.** A serious or tedious exhortation in private.

hom'ing (hōm'ĭng), *p. a.* Home-returning. — **homing pigeon**, a pigeon trained to return home from a distance.

hom'i-ny (hŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* [from North American Indian.] Maize hulled and often, also, broken, for food. *U. S.*

ho'mo (hō'mō), *n.* [L., man.] Man; a man.

ho'mœ-o-path, -path'ic, etc. Vars. of HOMEOPATH, etc.

ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (hō'mō-jē'nē-ŭs; hŏm'ō-), *a.* [Gr. ὁμογενής; ὁμός same + γένος kind.] **1.** Of the same kind or nature; of similar parts or elements; — opposed to *heterogeneous*. **2.** *Math.* **a** Alike in nature and so comparable in size. **b** Of the same degree or dimensions. — **ho'mo-ge'ne'i-ty** (-jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

hom'o-graph (hŏm'ō-gráf; hō'mō-), *n.* [Gr. ὁμόγραφος with the same letters.] Any of two or more words identical in orthography, but different in derivation and meaning; as, *fair*, market, and *fair*, beautiful.

ho-mol'o-gize (hō-mŏl'ō-jīz), *v. t.* To make homologous.

ho-mol'o-gous (-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμόλογος agreeing; ὁμός same + λόγος speech, proportion.] Having the same or a like relative position, proportion, value, or structure. — **ho-mol'o-gy** (hō-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*

hom'o-logue (hŏm'ō-lŏg), *n.* A homologous thing.

hom'o-nym (hŏm'ō-nĭm; hō'mō-), *n.* Any of two or more words alike in sound but differing in meaning, as *bare* and *bear*.

ho-mon'y-mous (hō-mŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. ὁμός same + ὄνυμα, for ὄνομα name.] **1.** Having the same name. **2.** In the same relation. **3.** Of the same sound, but different meaning; hence, ambiguous. — **ho-mon'y-my** (-mĭ), *n.*

ho'mo-ou'si-an (hō'mō-ōō'sĭ-ăn; -ou'sĭ-ăn; hŏm'ō-), *a.* [Gr. ὁμοούσιος; ὁμός same + οὐσία being, substance.] *Eccl. Hist.* Holding the Son to be consubstantial with the Father; also, pertaining to the belief that so holds.

hom'o-phone (hŏm'ō-fōn; hō'mō-), *n.* [Usually in *pl.*] **1.** A character expressing a like sound with another character. **2.** Any of two or more words alike in sound, but differing in meaning and usually in spelling; as, *all* and *awl*.

ho'mo-phon'ic (hō'mō-fŏn'ĭk; hŏm'ō-) **ho-moph'o-nous** (hŏ-mŏf'ō-nŭs), *a.* [fr. Gr., fr. ὁμός same + φωνή sound.] Having or representing the same sound; as, *bare* and *bear*, etc. — **ho-moph'o-ny** (hŏ-mŏf'ō-nĭ), *n.*

ho-mop'ter-ous (-mŏp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὁμός the same + πτερόν wing.] *Zoöl.* Belonging to a suborder (*Homoptera*) of hemipterous insects, comprising the cicadas, aphids, scale insects, etc. — **ho-mop'ter-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

ho-mos'po-rous (hŏ-mŏs'pō-rŭs; hō'mō-spō'rŭs; 201), *a.* [Gr. ὁμός same + *spore*.] *Bot.* Having asexual spores of one kind only; — opp. to *heterosporous*. — **ho-mos'po-ry** (hŏ-mŏs'pō-rĭ), *n.*

ho-mun'cu-lus (-mŭn'kū-lus), *n.; pl.* -CULI (-lī). [L., dim. of *homo* man.] A little man; dwarf; manikin.

hone (hōn), *n.* [AS. *hān* stone.] A fine whetstone, esp. one for razors. — *v. t.;* HONED (hōnd); HON'ING (hōn'ĭng). To sharpen or set with a hone.

hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *honestus*, fr. *honos, honor*, honor.] **1.** Honorable; hence, creditable; suitable. *Obs.* **2.** Fair and straightforward in conduct, thought, etc. **3.** Free from deception or fraud; genuine, full, unadulterated, etc. **4.** Open; frank. **5.** Chaste; faithful; virtuous. *Archaic.* — **hon'est-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Upright; equitable, just; candid, ingenuous. — HONEST, SINCERE express freedom from deceit, esp. in speech. HONEST expresses absence of intent to deceive, and implies candor, fairness, straightforwardness. SINCERE suggests more strongly desire to conform to the truth, and characterizes an object as heartfelt, often as genuine or real. But one may be both *honest* and *sincere* and yet mistaken.

hon'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being honest; as: **a** Freedom from guile or fraud. **b** Chastity. *Archaic.*

Syn. Uprightness, trustworthiness, fairness. — HONESTY, HONOR, INTEGRITY, PROBITY. HONESTY is the general term

for freedom from fraud; HONOR adds the implication of high-mindedness or a nice sense of allegiance to one's standards; as, the *honesty* of a servant; "*honesty* is the best policy;" "the *honor* of a gentleman;" "*honor* among thieves." INTEGRITY denotes uprightness or incorruptibility, esp. in the execution of trusts; PROBITY is tried integrity.

hon'ey (hŭn'ĭ), *n.* [AS. *hunig.*] **1.** A sweet viscid fluid, esp. that elaborated by bees out of the nectar of flowers. **2.** Honeylike quality or nature. **3.** Sweet one; — a term of endearment. — *a.* Resembling honey; sweet; hence, dear; precious.—*v. t.;* -EYED or -IED (-ĭd); -EY-ING. **1.** To sweeten, as with honey. **2.** To make (language) affectedly endearing or intimate; hence, to use fondly condescending or obsequious language toward.—*v. i.* To be gentle, agreeable, or coaxing; also, to fawn.

Honeybee. *A* Male, or Drone; *B* Queen; *C* Worker.

hon'ey-bee' (-bē'), *n.* Any of certain social honey-producing bees, esp. those of the species kept for its honey and wax.

hon'ey-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* **1.** The mass of hexagonal cells of wax built by bees. **2.** Any substance having cells suggestive of a bee's honeycomb. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become full of cavities like a honeycomb.

hon'ey-dew' (-dū'), *n.* **1.** The sweet material exuding from the leaves of many plants in hot weather. **2.** A honeylike secretion of many homopterous insects.

honey locust. An ornamental North American tree bearing spines on the trunk and producing very large flat pods.

hon'ey-moon' (-mōōn'), *n.* The first month or so after marriage; esp., the holiday spent by a couple after marriage.

hon'ey-suck'le (-sŭk'l), *n.* [AS. *hunisūce* privet. See HONEY; SUCK.] **1.** Clover. *Obs.* **2.** Any of various plants, mostly twining vines, having tubular fragrant flowers. **3.** Any of several other fragrant-flowered shrubs.

honk (hŏŋk), *n.* The cry of a wild goose, or a sound likened to it. — *v. i.* To utter a honk or honks.

hon'or, hon'our (ŏn'ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *honor, honos.*] **1.** Esteem due or paid to worth; manifestation of respect or reverence; hence, fame; reputation. **2.** That which rightfully attracts esteem, respect, or consideration, as dignity, courage, fidelity; esp., high moral worth; nobleness; specifically, in men, integrity; uprightness; in women, purity; chastity. **3.** A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with strict conformity thereto. **4.** Distinguished position; high rank. **5.** A token of esteem paid to worth; a mark of respect. **6.** A title given to the holders of certain honorable civil offices. **7.** A cause of respect and fame; a glory; an ornament. **8.** *pl.* Academic distinctions. **9.** *pl. Whist.* Ace, king, queen, and jack of trumps. — **Syn.** See REPUTATION, HONESTY. — *v. t.* **1.** To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect; also, of God, to adore, worship. **2.** To bestow honor on; elevate in rank; dignify; hence, to treat in a complimentary manner or with civility. **3.** To accept and pay when due; as, to *honor* a draft.

hon'or-a-ble, hon'our-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of honor; noble; illustrious; estimable. **2.** Actuated by, or consonant with, honor. **3.** Conferring honor. **4.** Accompanied with marks of honor. **5.** Respectable. **6.** A title of distinction given to certain officials and others. — **hon'or-a-ble-ness, hon'our-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

hon'o-ra'ri-um (ŏn'ō-rā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ā). [L. *honorarium* (sc. *donum*).] An honorary payment or reward, usually for services on which a price may not be set.

hon'or-a-ry (ŏn'ẽr-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *honorarius.*] **1.** Done or conferred as a token of honor. **2.** Designating or holding a title or place without rendering service or receiving the emoluments or privileges usual to it.

hon'or-if'i-ca-bil'i-tu'di-ni-tat'i-bus (-ĭf'ĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tū'dĭ-nĭ-tăt'ĭ-bŭs). Ablative pl. of medieval Latin *honorificabilitudinitas,* honorableness, used as a pedantic nonsense word.

hood (hōōd), *n.* [AS. *hōd.*] **1.** A flexible protective covering for the head and neck, as on a robe. **2.** Something suggestive of a hood; as: **a** A carriage top. **b** A chimney top. **c** A projecting cover to a hearth. **d** *Bot.* A hood-shaped petal. **e** *Zoöl.* A crest. — *v. t.* To provide with a hood.

-hood (-hōōd). [ME. *-hod, -had,* fr. *hod, had,* rank, condition, AS. *hād.*] A suffix forming nouns and denoting: **1.** *State, condition, quality,* or *character, of being;* as, knight*hood, state or character of being* a knight; false*hood, quality of being* false. **2.** **a** *A thing that embodies, or is a concrete instance or example of* (the quality or state primarily denoted by the word); as, false*hood, a thing that embodies* falsehood; *a statement that is* false. **b** *A collective total of* (those having the given character or state), *a body of;* as, knight*hood, a body of* knights.

hood'lum (hōōd'lŭm), *n.* A young rowdy. *Colloq.*

hood'man (hōōd'măn), *n.* The person blindfolded in **hood'man-blind'**, or blindman's buff. *Obs*

hoo'doo (hōō'dōō), *n.* **1.** = VOODOO. **2.** One that brings bad luck; hence, bad luck. *Colloq.*

hood'wink (hōōd'wĭŋk), *v. t.* [*hood* + *wink.*] **1.** To blind by covering the eyes. **2.** To cover; hide, as by dissembling. **3.** To deceive by false appearance; impose on.

hoof (hōōf), *n.; pl.* HOOFS (hōōfs), rarely HOOVES (hōōvz). [AS. *hōf.*] **1.** The covering of horn which protects the front of the digits of horses, oxen, etc. Also, the foot as a whole, esp. of a horse **2.** A hoofed animal; beast.

hoof'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Having a dry and contracted hoof.

hoofed (hōōft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs; ungulate.

hook (hōōk), *n.* [AS. *hōc.*] **1.** A curved or bent piece, as for catching something. **2.** An implement for cutting or lopping, as a sickle. **3.** Something curved or bent like a hook; as: **a** A spit, as of sand or gravel, turned landward at the outer end; as, Sandy *Hook.* **b** An angular or recurved mark, as a written character. **4.** An act of hooking. — **by hook or by crook,** one way or other; by any means. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To give the form of a hook to; crook. **2.** To catch or fasten, or seize and draw, with or as with a hook; hence, to steal; pilfer. **3.** To gore (with the horns).

hook'ah, hook'a (hōōk'ȧ), *n.* [Per. or Ar. *ḥuqqa* a bottle through which tobacco fumes pass.] A tobacco pipe in which the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

hooked (hōōkt; hōōk'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having the form of a hook. **2.** Provided with a hook or hooks.

hook'er, *n.* [D. *hoeker,* fr. *hoek* hook.] **1.** A kind of fishing vessel. **2.** Any antiquated or clumsy craft;—in depreciation.

hook'worm' (hōōk'wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain parasitic intestinal worms, with hooks or spines about the mouth.

hoop (hōōp), *n.* **1.** A circular band to hold together the staves of a cask, tub, etc. **2.** A circle, or set framework of circles, of elastic material, to expand a woman's skirts; — chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t.* To bind with hoops; to encircle.

Hoopoe. ($\frac{1}{6}$)

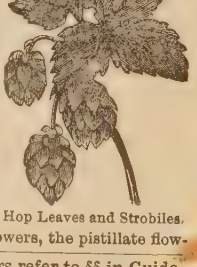
hoo'poe (hōō'pōō; -pō), *n.* [F. *huppe,* L. *upupa.*] Any of certain Old World birds, of which the best-known species is handsome, but of filthy habits.

Hoo'sier (hōō'zhẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of Indiana; — a nickname.

hoot (hōōt), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a loud shout; usually, to cry out in contempt. **2.** Of an owl, to utter its cry, suggestive of "hoot." Also, to utter a similar cry. — *v. t.* **1.** To assail with contemptuous cries. **2.** To express in hoots. — *n.* **1.** A loud inarticulate shout or noise; esp., a derisive shout. **2.** The cry of an owl.

hoot (hōōt), *interj.* Hush! tut! *Scot.*

hop (hŏp), *v. i.;* HOPPED (hŏpt); HOP'PING. [AS. *hoppian* to leap, dance.] **1.** To move, as a bird, by short brisk leaps; also, to jump on one foot. **2.** To dance. *Now Colloq.* — *v. t.* To hop about or over. — *n.* **1.** A short brisk leap, esp. on one leg. **2.** An informal dance or ball. *Collog.*


Hop Leaves and Strobiles.

hop, *n.* [fr. OD. *hoppe,* D. *hop.*] **1.** A twining vine with greenish flowers, the pistillate flow-

ers growing in cones, or strobiles. **2.** *pl.* The dried ripe cones, used to bitter beer, in medicine, etc.

hope (hōp), *n.* [AS. *hopa.*] **1.** Desire, with expectation of getting what is desired or belief that it is obtainable. **2.** Trust. **3.** Ground of hope. **4.** That which is hoped for —*v. i.*; HOPED (hōpt); HOP'ING (hōp'ĭng). **1.** To entertain hope; — usually with *for*. **2.** To confide; trust; — usually with *in*. —*v. t.* **1.** To cherish hope of. **2.** To desire; wish; — often used colloquially regarding uncertainties. — **Syn.** See EXPECT.

hope'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of hope. **2.** Having qualities which excite hope. — **hope'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** HOPEFUL, SANGUINE, CONFIDENT. HOPEFUL applies to that which is full of or inspires hope; that is SANGUINE which is habitually or confidently hopeful. CONFIDENT adds the implication of assurance or positive expectation.

hope'less, *a.* **1.** Without hope; despairing. **2.** Affording no hope; desperate. — **hope'less-ly**, *adv.* — **hope'less-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Desponding, despondent, disconsolate, forlorn; irretrievable, irremediable, incurable. — HOPELESS, DESPERATE, DESPAIRING. HOPELESS implies the abandonment of hope; DESPERATE connotes the recklessness, DESPAIRING, the utter hopelessness, of despair or extremity. *Hopeless* also applies to that which is beyond hope; *desperate*, to that which is extremely perilous or past retrieving.

hop'lite (hŏp'līt), *n.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης, fr. ὅπλον weapon.] *Gr. Antiq.* A heavy-armed infantry soldier.

hop'-o'-my-thumb', *n.* A very diminutive person; dwarf.

hop'per (hŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that hops. **2.** The larva of a cheese fly; also, any of various other insects. **3.** A chute or receptacle, usually funnel-shaped, for feeding any material, as to a machine.

hop'ple (-'l), *v. t. & n.* Hobble; fetter.

hop'scotch' (-skŏch'), *n.* [from the figure traced, or scotched, on the ground.] A well-known child's game.

Ho'ræ (hō'rē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὧραι.] *Gr. Relig.* The three goddesses of the seasons, and hence of orderliness.

ho'ral (-răl; 57), *a.* [L. *horalis*, fr. *hora* hour.] Of or relating to an hour or hours; hourly.

ho'ra-ry (-rā-rĭ), *a.* [LL. *horarius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to an hour; noting the hours. **2.** Occurring once an hour; hourly

Ho-ra'ti-i (hō-rā'shĭ-ī), *n. pl.* In Roman legend, three brothers who fought with and killed the three Curiatii, brothers from Alba Longa. Two of the Horatii were killed.

Ho-ra'ti-o (-shĭ-ō; -shō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Hamlet's calm, well-balanced friend.

Ho-ra'ti-us Co'cles (hō-rā'shĭ-ŭs kō'klēz; hō-rā'shŭs). In Roman legend, a famous hero who defended a bridge at Rome against the Etruscan army.

horde (hōrd; 57), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *ordū, ordī*, camp.] **1.** A clan or tribal group of nomad Mongolians; hence, any loosely organized nomadic group. **2.** A crowd; pack.

hore'hound' (hōr'hound'), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. *hār* hoar, gray + *hūne*, name of a plant.] **1.** A bitter mint with hoary downy leaves. **2.** An extract or confection made from, or flavored with, this plant. **3.** Any of several other mints.

ho-ri'zon (hŏ-rī'zŭn; -z'n), *n.* [F. & L., fr. Gr. ὁρίζων (sc. κύκλος), fr. ὁρίζειν to bound, ὅρος boundary.] **1.** The apparent junction of earth and sky; — the apparent, or visible, horizon. Fig., limit or range of perception or experience. **2.** *Astron.* **a** A plane passing through the observer's eye at right angles to the vertical; — the sensible horizon. **b** A plane parallel to the sensible horizon and passing through the earth's center, or the great circle formed by its intersection with the celestial sphere; — the rational, or celestial, horizon.

hor'i-zon'tal (hŏr'ĭ-zŏn'tăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or near, in or parallel to, or measured in a plane of, the horizon. — *n.* A horizontal thing, esp. a horizontal line or plane. — **hor'i-zon-tal'i-ty** (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **hor'i-zon'tal-ly**, *adv.*

horn (hōrn), *n.* [AS.] **1.** One of the hard, projecting processes borne on the head of many hoofed mammals, including the permanent processes of cattle, sheep, etc. (often called *true horns*) and the solid bony horns of deer, usually shed annually (specifically called *antlers*). **2.** Something made of, or suggestive of, a horn; as: **a** A wind instrument of music, orig. one made of a horn. **b** The cornucopia (sense 1). **c** The pointed beak of an anvil. **d** One of the ends of a crescent. **3.** The tough, fibrous material of which true horns are composed; also, any similar substance. — *v. t.* To furnish with horns.

horn'beam' (hōrn'bēm'), *n.* [see BEAM.] Any of various trees, of the beech family, having hard white wood.

horn'bill' (hôrn'bĭl'), *n.* Any of numerous large Old World birds with enormous bills.

horn'blende' (-blĕnd'), *n.* [G., fr. *horn* horn + *blende* blende.] Amphibole, properly the common, dark aluminous variety.

horn'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A kind of primer formerly in use, typically a single sheet, protected by a transparent sheet of horn. Hence, a primer.

horned (hôrnd, *or, esp. poetic or rhetorical*, hôr'nĕd), *a.* Furnished with a horn or horns.

horned toad, any of certain small harmless scaly insectivorous lizards having hornlike spines.

Horned Toad. (⅓)

hor'net (hôr'nĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *hyrnet.*] Any of several large, strong, pugnacious wasps the sting of which is very severe.

White-faced Hornet. (⅔)

horn'-mad', *a.* Raving mad.

horn'pipe' (hôrn'pīp'), *n.* **1.** A kind of musical wind instrument formerly popular in Wales, having a reed mouthpiece. **2.** A lively dance, orig. to hornpipe playing, popular among sailors. **3.** A tune adapted for such a dance.

horn'y (hôr'nĭ), *a.*; HORN'I-ER (-nĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of horn or a hornlike substance. **2.** Hard or translucent like horn.

hor'o-loge (hŏr'ō-lōj; -lŏj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ὡρολόγιον; ὥρα hour + λέγειν to say, tell.] A timepiece.

ho-rol'o-ger (hŏ-rŏl'ŏ-jẽr), *n.* One skilled in horology.

hor'o-log'ic (hŏr'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a horo-
hor'o-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } loge or horology.

ho-rol'o-gy (hŏ-rŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Science or art of measuring time or of constructing timepieces. — **ho-rol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

hor'o-scope (hŏr'ŏ-skōp), *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ὡροσκόπος, lit., observing times, esp. the hour of birth; ὥρα hour + σκοπός watcher.] **1.** The representation of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of one's birth, used by the astrologer; esp., the zodiacal sign then rising. **2.** The diagram or scheme of 12 houses, or signs of the zodiac, into which the circuit of the heavens is divided for such prediction.

ho-ros'co-py (hŏ-rŏs'kŏ-pĭ), *n.* The casting of horoscopes.

hor'rent (hŏr'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *horrens*, p. pr. of *horrere* to bristle.] Standing erect, as bristles; bristling.

hor'ri-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *horribilis.*] Exciting horror; dreadful; hideous. — **hor'ri-bly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Frightful, dreadful, awful, terrific, abominable. — HORRIBLE, HORRID, HORRIFIC. HORRIBLE is the general term for that which inspires horror; HORRID sometimes carries a stronger implication of inherent repulsiveness; in colloq. usage it is attenuated to a general term of aversion; HORRIFIC is a bookish synonym for *horrifying*. See FEARFUL.

hor'rid (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *horridus.*] **1.** Rough; bristling. *Archaic.* **2.** Hideous; shocking; very offensive. — **Syn.** See HORRIBLE. — **hor'rid-ly**, *adv.* — **hor'rid-ness**, *n.*

hor-rif'ic (hŏ-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *horrificus; horrere* to be horrible + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] Horrifying, frightful. — **Syn.** See HORRIBLE.

hor'ri-fy (hŏr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *horrificare.*] To strike with horror. — **hor'ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

hor'ror (hŏr'ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *horror*, fr. *horrere* to bristle, shiver, be dreadful.] **1.** A bristling up; roughness. *Archaic.* **2.** A shivering as in the chill before a fever. **3.** A painful emotion of fear and abhorrence; also, great aversion and repugnance. **4.** Horrible nature or condition, that which is horrible. — **Syn.** See FEAR.

horse (hôrs), *n.*; *pl.* HORSES (hôr'sĕz; 24), or collectively (in sense 4), HORSE. [AS. *hors.*] **1.** A well-known hoofed quadruped. **2.** The male of the genus horse; usually, a gelding. **3.** A member of the horse family, which includes the asses, zebras, and extinct types. **4.** Cavalry; — a collective; — disting. from *foot*. **5.** A man; — in contempt or jocularity. **6.** Anything on which one rides, sits, or exercises, as on a horse. **7.** A supporting frame, usually with legs. — *v. t.*; HORSED (hôrst); HORS'ING. **1.** To provide with a horse or horses; to mount on or as on a horse. **2.** To place on the back of another, or on a wooden horse, etc., to be flogged;

hence, to flog. — *v. i.* To get or go on horseback. — *a* Large or course of its kind or genus; as, the *horse* bean, etc.

horse'back' (hôrs'băk'), *n.* The back of a horse. — *adv.* On horseback.

horse car. A street car or railroad car drawn by a horse or by horses. *U. S.*

horse'-chest'nut (hôrs'chĕs'nŭt), *n.* The large nutlike seed (said to have been formerly fed to horses) of a tree brought from Constantinople in the 16th century, and now common in the temperate zones; also, the tree.

horse'flesh' (-flĕsh'), *n.* **1.** The flesh of the horse. **2.** Horses generally, esp. for riding or driving. *Colloq.*

horse'fly' (-flī'), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). **1.** Any of numerous two-winged flies (some of large size) called also *gadflies* and *breeze flies.* The females suck the blood of animals. **2.** Any of various other flies annoying to horses.

horse'hair' (-hâr'), *n.* A hair of a horse, esp. one from the mane or tail; a fabric or tuft made of such hairs.

horse'laugh' (-lăf'), *n.* A boisterous laugh; guffaw.

horse'leech' (-lēch'), *n.* A common European leech.

horse'man (hôrs'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A rider on horseback; one skilled in the management or care of horses; specif., *Obs.*, a cavalryman. — **horse'man-ship** (-shĭp), *n.*

horse marine. One of a mythical body of marine cavalry; also, a marine or sailor on mounted duty ashore or a cavalryman on shipboard; hence, a man out of his element.

horse'play' (hôrs'plā'), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.

horse power, *or* **horse'pow'er** (-pou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** The power which a horse exerts. **2.** *Mechanics.* A unit of power, numerically equal to a rate of 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute (= 550 foot pounds per second).

horse'-rad'ish (-răd'ĭsh), *n.* A plant of the cabbage family, the pungent root of which is used as a condiment.

horse'shoe' (hôrs'shōō'), *n.* **1.** A shoe for horses. **2.** Anything shaped like a horseshoe. **3.** Short for **horseshoe crab,** the king crab.

horse'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** The tail of a horse. **2.** A Turkish standard denoting a pasha's rank. **3.** Any of various perennial flowerless plants, allied to the ferns.

horse'whip' (-hwĭp'), *n.* A whip for horses. — *v. t.* To flog with a horsewhip. [rides on horseback.

horse'wom'an (-wōōm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN. A woman who

hors'y (hôr'sĭ), *a.;* HORS'I-ER (-sĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Pert. to, or suggestive of, a horse, horses, or horse racing; characteristic of horsemen.

hor'ta-tive (hôr'tă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *hortativus.*] Hortatory.

hor'ta-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *hortatorius.*] Giving, or characterized by, exhortation; exhortatory; hortative.

hor'ti-cul'ture (-tĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *horti* (gen. of *hortus*) *cultura* cultivation of a garden.] Cultivation of a garden or orchard; art of growing fruits, vegetables, or ornamental plants. — **-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), *a.* — **-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

Ho'rus (hō'rŭs; 57), *n.* [L., Gr. Ὧρος, fr. Egypt. *Hor.*] *Egypt. Myth.* The hawk-headed god of day.

ho-san'na (hō-zăn'ă), *interj. & n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. Heb. *hōshī'āh nnā* save now, save, we pray.] A Hebrew exclamation of praise to the Lord, or an invocation of blessings.

hose (hōz), *n.; pl.* HOSE, formerly HOSEN (hō'z'n). [AS. *hose.*] **1.** A leg covering, in modern use covering also the foot; a stocking, or stockings, of any length. **2.** Close-fitting coverings for the legs and waist as formerly worn; later, breeches reaching only to the knee. **3.** [*pl.* sometimes HOSES.] A flexible pipe for conveying fluids, esp. water.

Ho-se'a (hō-zē'ă), *n.* [Heb. *Hōshēa'.*] **1.** A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

ho'sier (hō'zhĕr), *n.* A dealer in hose or stockings, etc.

ho'sier-y (-ĭ), *n.* Stockings; goods knit like hose.

hos'pice (hŏs'pĭs; -pēs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *hospitium* hospitality, an inn, fr. *hospes* stranger, guest.] An inn for travelers or strangers, esp. one kept by members of a religious order.

hos'pi-ta-ble (-pĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Extending, showing, or characterized by, hospitality. **2.** Proceeding from hospitality. **3.** Fig., generously receptive. — **hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

hos'pi-tal (-tăl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., L. *hospitalis* pert. to a guest, fr. *hospes* guest.] **1.** A hospice. *Hist.* **2.** An institution to receive the sick or injured for medical or surgical care.

Hos'pi-tal-er, Hos'pi-tal-ler (-ēr), *n.* One of a medieval religious military order called the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem,** growing out of a hospital at Jerusalem.

hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Kind and generous reception and entertainment of strangers or guests.

hos-pi'ti-um (hŏs-pĭsh'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] A hospice. *Hist.*

hos'po-dar (hŏs'pō-dăr), *n.* [Roumanian.] An old title of vassal princes or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia.

host (hōst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *hostis* enemy, LL., army.] **1.** An army; array. **2.** A multitude; throng.

host, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *hospes* a stranger treated as a guest, also, host.] **1.** One who receives or entertains another; landlord. **2.** Any animal or plant affording lodgment or food to a parasite. — *v. i.* To lodge. *Obs.*

host, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *hostia* sacrifice.] **1.** A sacrifice. *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* The consecrated wafer used in the Mass; also, the bread before consecration.

hos'tage (hŏs'tăj), *n.* [OF., fr. LL.] **1.** A person given as a pledge. **2.** Any pledge or guarantee.

hos'tel (-tĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *hospitalis.* See HOSPITAL.] A hostelry. *Archaic.*

hos'tel-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. OF., fr. *hostel.* See HOSTEL.] Place of lodging; inn; lodging house. *Archaic.*

host'ess (hōs'tĕs), *n.* A female host. — **host'ess-ship,** *n.*

hos'tile (hŏs'tĭl *or, esp. British,* -tīl), *a.* [L. *hostilis,* fr. *hostis* enemy.] Belonging or appropriate to an enemy; showing ill will; unfriendly. — **Syn.** Warlike, inimical, antagonistic, opposed. — *n.* An enemy; esp., an American Indian in arms against the whites. — **hos'tile-ly,** *adv.*

hos til'i-ty (hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being hostile; enmity. **2.** An act of open enmity; hostile deed; esp., *pl.*, acts of warfare.

Syn. HOSTILITY, ENMITY, ANIMOSITY. HOSTILITY is (commonly open) antagonism, esp. as manifested in action; ENMITY is oftener the feeling (sometimes the state) of hatred or ill will; ANIMOSITY is active enmity, often with bitterness; as, the protectionists' *hostility* to free trade; to harbor *enmity;* vindictive *animosity.*

host'ing (hōs'tĭng), *n.* [from HOST an army.] An encounter; battle; hostile incursion. *Obs. or Hist.*

hos'tler (hŏs'lĕr; ŏs'-), *n.* [fr. OF. *hostelier.* See HOSTEL.] One in charge of horses at an inn or stable; groom.

hot (hŏt), *a.;* HOT'TER (-ĕr); -TEST. [AS. *hāt.*] **1.** Much above normal temperature; — opp. to *cold;* specif.: Characterized by great or unusual heat; as, a *hot* climate. **2.** Characterized by violent activity, or emotion; as: **a** Ardent; fiery. **b** Violent; raging. **c** Excited; impatient; urgent. **d** Lustful. **3.** a Pressing hard; as, a *hot* chase. **b** Producing an effect as of heat; biting; pungent. **4.** Fresh; recent; strong. — **Syn.** Burning, fervid, glowing, eager, brisk, vehement; impetuous, irascible, passionate.

hot'bed' (hŏt'bĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A bed of earth inclosed in glass, heated by fermenting manure, etc., for growing plants. **2.** A place favoring rapid growth or development.

hotch'pot' (hŏch'pŏt') } *n.* [F. *hochepot,* fr. *hocher* to shake

hotch'potch' (-pŏch') } + *pot* pot.] **1.** (Usually *hotchpotch.*) A medley; hodgepodge. **2.** (*Hotchpot.*) *Law.* A throwing of property into one stock for equal division.

ho-tel' (hō-tĕl'), *n.* [F. *hôtel,* OF. *hostel.* See HOSTEL.] **1.** A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; inn. **2.** In French usage: **a** A mansion or imposing town residence. **b** A public building; as, *hôtel de ville,* a town hall.

hot'-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A hasty or impetuous person.

hot'-head'ed, *a.* Fiery; impetuous; hasty.

hot'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** = BAGNIO. *Obs.* **2.** A glass-house warmed for growing or keeping tender plants.

hot'ly, *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; hastily.

hot'ness, *n.* A being hot; heat. [covered pot.

hot'-pot', *n.* Mutton or beef cooked with potatoes in a tight-

hot'spur' (hŏt'spûr'), *n.* A rash, hot-headed man.

Hot'ten-tot (hŏt'n-tŏt), *n.* **1.** A member of a degraded race of South Africa, apparently allied to the Bushmen. They are yellowish brown with prominent cheek bones. **2.** The language of the Hottentots.

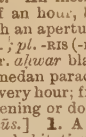
hough (hŏk). Var. of HOCK.

hound (hound), *n.* [AS. *hund.*] **1.** Orig., a dog; now, specif., a dog of any of certain breeds used in the chase. The typical hounds hunt by scent. **2.** A despicable person. **3.** A pursuer in the game of hare and hounds. — *v. t.* **1.** To hunt with or as with hounds; esp., fig., to pursue unrelentingly. **2.** To incite to pursuit; — often with *on.*

hounds (houndz), *n. pl. Naut.* Projections at the masthead, supporting the trestletrees or, in small vessels, the rigging.

hour (our), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *hora,* fr. Gr. ὥρα a season, hour.] **1.** The 24th part of a day; 60 minutes. **2.** Time of day, as by a timepiece. **3.** Set or particular time or occasion. **4.** *pl. R. C. Ch.* Times of the day set for prayer, or the prayers to be said. **5.** [*cap.*] *pl. Myth.* = HORÆ.

hour'glass' (our'glȧs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour, by sand or mercury running through an aperture.



Hourglass.

hou'ri (hōō'rĭ; hou'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). [F., fr. Per. *ḥūrī*, deriv. fr. Ar. *aḥwar* black-eyed.] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.

hour'ly (our'lĭ), *adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually. — *a.* Happening or done hourly.

house (hous), *n.* [AS. *hūs.*] **1.** A structure, esp. a fixed one, for human habitation. **2.** With qualifying term, a building for a purpose other than human habitation; as, bake*house*, ware*house*, etc. **3.** Anything serving an animal for shelter or habitation. **4.** Any place of abode, investment, or deposit, as the grave, etc. **5.** A household. **6.** A family of kindred; esp., a noble family or an illustrious race. **7.** One of the estates of a government assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in a legislative capacity; also, a quorum of such a body; also, the place where it meets. **8.** A place of business; hence, a firm or commercial establishment. **9.** A theater; hence, an audience, as at a theater, etc. **10.** See HOROSCOPE. — **House of Commons**, the lower house of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, the upper house being the **H. of Lords.** — **H. of Representatives**, the lower, or popular, branch of a legislature, as of the United States Congress. — (houz), *v. t.*; HOUSED (houzd); HOUS'ING. **1.** To take or put into a house. **2.** To drive to shelter. *Obs.* **3.** To harbor. **4.** *Naut.* To stow safely. — *v. i.* To take shelter.

house'break'ing, *n.* Act of breaking open and entering another's dwelling with felonious intent. — **-break'er**, *n.*

house'hold (-hōld), *n.* Those who dwell as a family under one roof; family. — *a.* Pert. to a household; domestic.

house'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* The head of a family; one who occupies a house with his family or alone.

house'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who does or oversees the work of keeping house. — **house'keep'ing**, *n.*

hou'sel (hou'zĕl), *n.* [AS. *hūsel.*] The Eucharist. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To administer the Eucharist to. *Archaic.*

house'leek' (hous'lēk'), *n.* A pink-flowered succulent plant of Europe, found on old walls and roofs.

house'maid' (hous'mād'), *n.* A female servant employed to do housework, esp. to take care of the rooms.

house'room' (hous'rōōm'), *n.* Room or shelter in a house

house'wife[1] (hous'wif'; *in sense* 3 *usually* hŭz'ĭf), *n.* **1.** The female head of a household. **2.** A hussy; — usually *huswife*. *Obs.* **3.** A small case or bag for sewing materials, etc.; — called also *hussy.*

house'wife'ly (hous'wif'lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to a housewife; domestic; thrifty. — *adv.* In a housewifely manner.

house'wif'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Business of a housewife; thrift.

hous'ing (houz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of putting or receiving under shelter; dwelling in a house. **2.** That which shelters.

hous'ing, *n.* [fr. *house* cover, F. *housse.*] A cover, esp. of cloth for a horse's saddle; saddlecloth; *pl.*, trappings.

Hous-sain' (hōō-sān'), *n.* A prince in the "Arabian Nights" who had a magic carpet.

hous-to'ni-a (hous-tō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [after one Dr. Wm. *Houston* (1695?–1733), Eng. botanist.] Any of a genus (*Houstonia*) of plants including the common bluets.

Hou-yhn'hnm (hōō-ĭn'm; hwĭn'm), *n.* See YAHOO.

hove (hōv), *pret. & p. p.* of HEAVE.

hov'el (hŏv'ĕl), *n.* **1.** An open shed to shelter cattle, or protect produce, etc. **2.** A shed or shelter for human beings; also, a small, mean house; hut. — *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To shelter in or as in a hovel.

hov'er (hŭv'ẽr), *v. i.* [fr. ME. *hoven* to hover.] **1.** To hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing. **2.** To hang about; move to and fro near a place. — **Syn.** See FLIT. — **hov'er-er**, *n.*

how (hou), *adv.* [AS. *hū.*] **1.** In what manner or way. **2.** To what degree, extent, number, amount. **3.** In what state or condition. **4.** For what reason; why. **5.** By what name or designation; with what meaning; to what effect. **6.** What. — *n.* Way or manner, or a question in regard to it.

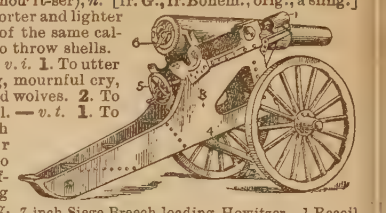
how-be'it (hou-bē'ĭt), *conj. or adv.* Be it as it may; nevertheless; although; albeit; yet; but; however.

how'dah (hou'dȧ), *n.* [Hind. *haudah*, Ar. *haudaj.*] A seat or pavilion, usually covered, on the back of an elephant.

how'ev'er (hou-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* Contracted **how'e'er'** (-ār'; -ār'). **1.** In whatever manner, way, or degree; by whatever means or to whatever extent. **2.** Although. *Obs.* — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding. — **Syn.** See BUT.

howff, howf (h)ouf; h)ŏf), *n. & v. i.* Haunt; resort. *Scot.*

how'itz-er (hou'ĭt-sẽr), *n.* [fr. G., fr. Bohem.; orig., a sling.] A cannon shorter and lighter than a gun of the same caliber, used to throw shells.



7-inch Siege Breech-loading Howitzer. 1 Recoil Cylinder; 2 Springs; 3 Flask; 4 Hydraulic Buffer; 5 Elevating Wheel; 6 Lever Handle.

howl (houl), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a loud, long, mournful cry, like dogs and wolves. **2.** To lament; wail. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter with howling or outcry. **2.** To affect, effect, or bring by howling. — *n.* **1.** The cry of a dog or wolf in howling, or a like sound. **2.** A prolonged cry of distress, rage, etc. — **howl'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

howl'et (hou'lĕt; *Scot.* hōōl'ĕt), *n.* An owl. *Archaic or Scot.*

how'so-ev'er (hou'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* In what manner soever; to whatever degree or extent; however.

hoy (hoi), *n.* [fr. D., or Flem.] A kind of small coasting vessel formerly used; now, a heavy barge.

hoy, *interj.* Ho! halloo! stop! — *n.* A call of "hoy."

hoy'den, hoi'den (hoi'dn), *n.* A rude, bold girl; a romp. — *a.* Rude; roistering. — *v. i.* To act like a hoyden.

hub (hŭb), *n.* Central part of a wheel; nave.

hub'ble-bub'ble (hŭb''l-bŭb''l), *n.* **1.** A tobacco pipe in which the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise. **2.** A bubbling sound; a confused unmeaning noise.

hub'bub (-ŭb), *n.* A loud noise as of many voices shouting at once; an uproar; tumult.

huck'a-back (hŭk'ȧ-bȧk), *n.* A rough-surfaced fabric of linen, or linen and cotton, much used for towels.

huck'le-ber'ry (hŭk''l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [see WHORTLEBERRY.] **1.** The edible black or dark blue berry of any of several American shrubs related to the cranberry; also, the shrub bearing this fruit. **2.** Erron., a blueberry. *U. S.*

huckle bone. **1.** The hip bone. **2.** The ankle bone.

huck'ster (-stẽr), *n.* **1.** A peddler; hawker. **2.** A mean, mercenary person. — *v. i. & t.* To deal pettily; haggle.

hud'dle (hŭd''l), *v. i. & t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To crowd together, from confusion, fear, etc. **2.** To draw (one's self) into a heap; — esp. with *up.* **3.** To do, make, or put, in haste or roughly; hence, to do imperfectly. — *n.* A jumble; disorder; confusion.

hue (hū), *n.* [fr. AS.] **1.** Appearance, form. *Obs.* **2.** Color; tint. — **Syn.** See COLOR.

hue, *n.* [OF. *hu*, fr. *huer* to shout.] A shouting; outcry, esp. in the chase. *Obs.*, exc. in : **hue and cry**, a loud outcry with which felons were anciently pursued; also, the pursuit so made. Hence, any clamor of alarm, pursuit, etc.

hued (hūd), *p. a.* Having color; — usually in combination.

huff (hŭf), *v. t.* **1.** To swell; puff up. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To hector; bully. **3.** To offend; anger. — *v. i.* **1.** To bluster; swagger. *Obs.* **2.** To take offense. — *n.* A fit of petulance or resentment; a sulky passion. — **huff'ish**, *a.*

huff'y (hŭf'ĭ), *a.*; HUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Conceited; arrogant. *Obs.* **2.** Easily offended; pettish.

hug (hŭg), *v. t.*; HUGGED (hŭgd); HUG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** To embrace. **2.** To hold fast; cherish. **3.** To keep very close to, as a shore in sailing. — *n.* A close embrace.

huge (hūj), *a.*; HUG'ER (hūj'ẽr); HUG'EST (hūj'ĕst). [ME. *huge, hoge.*] Very large; immense. — **Syn.** Gigantic, colossal, vast. See ENORMOUS. — **huge'ly**, *adv.* — **huge'ness**, *n.*

hug'ger-mug'ger (hŭg'ẽr-mŭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Privacy; secrecy. *Archaic.* **2.** Confusion. — *a.* **1.** Secret. **2.** Confused.

Hu'gue-not (hū'gē-nŏt), *n.* [F., earlier *eigenot.*] A French Protestant of the 16th or 17th century.

hulk (hŭlk), *n.* [AS. *hulc* a light, swift ship.] **1.** A ship; now, a heavy clumsy ship. **2.** The body or hull of a ship. *Obs. or R.* **3.** The body of an old vessel laid by as unseaworthy. **4.** A bulky or unwieldy object.

hulk'ing, hulk'y (-ĭ), *a.* Bulky; unwieldy; loutish.

hull (hŭl), *n.* [AS. *hulu.*] **1.** The outer covering or husk of any fruit or seed; the calyx or involucre of certain fruits, as the strawberry. **2.** [prob. a different word.] The frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of masts, yards, sails, and rigging. — *v. t.* To strip off the hulls of, as kernels of corn.

hul'la-ba-loo' (hŭl'ȧ-bȧ-lōō'), *n.* A clamor; uproar.

hul-lo' (hŭ-lō'). Var. of HOLLO.

hum (hŭm), *interj.* Ahem! hem! — *v. i.*; HUMMED (hŭmd);

HUM'MING. To utter a hum or inarticulate sound, like *h'm*. —*n.* An inarticulate nasal sound, like *h'm*, uttered by a speaker in pauses, as from embarrassment, affectation, etc.

hum (hŭm), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a sound suggestive of that of the letter *m* prolonged, without opening the mouth. **2.** To make a sound like that of a bee in flight; drone; buzz. **3.** To sing with closed lips. **4.** To give forth a low, indistinct sound, as from the blending of many voices. —*v. t.* To sing, affect, or effect by humming. —*n.* Act of humming, or sound made by humming.

hu'man (hū'măn), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *humanus*.] Belonging or relating to man; characteristic of man.

Syn. HUMAN, HUMANE. HUMAN applies to whatever is characteristic of man as man; it frequently connotes the common sympathies, passions, or failings of men; as, *human* forms, actions, ambitions. HUMANE now commonly refers to that which evinces active sympathy or compassion for others, esp. for the lower animals.

hu-mane' (hū-mān'), *a.* [L. *humanus* See HUMAN.] **1.** Having feelings and inclinations creditable to man; benevolent. **2.** Humanizing; refining.

Syn. Kind, compassionate, sympathetic, tender-hearted; lenient, clement, forgiving. —HUMANE, MERCIFUL. HUMANE (see HUMAN) emphasizes kindness, benevolence, or sympathy, without necessary implication of a possible conflict between these and opposite feelings; MERCIFUL oftener implies forbearing treatment, esp. of those who have offended or who merit (or are defenseless against) severity.

— **hu-mane'ly**, *adv.* — **hu-mane'ness**, *n.*

hu'man-ism (hū'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Humanity. **2.** The study of the humanities; polite learning. **3.** Thought or interest centering upon distinctively human interests or ideals.

hu'man-ist, *n.* A student of the humanities (sense 3, **b**).

hu'man-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to humanity.

hu-man'i-ta'ri-an (hū-măn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, humanitarians. — *n.* A philanthropist. — **hu-man'i-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

hu-man'i-ty (hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *humanitas*.] **1.** Quality or condition of being human; peculiar nature distinguishing man from other beings. **2.** Quality of being humane; kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies. **3.** **a** Mental cultivation; liberal education. *Archaic.* **b** [Usually in *pl.*, with *the*.] The branches of polite learning, esp. the ancient classics. **4.** Mankind.

hu'man-ize (hū'măn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make human. **2.** To render humane; soften.

hu'man-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* Mankind; the human race.

hu'man-ly, *adv.* In a human manner; according to the knowledge, wisdom, or experience of men.

hum'ble (hŭm'b'l; *formerly, and still occas.*, ŭm'b'l), *a.*; -BLER (-blĕr); -BLEST (-blĕst). [F., fr. L. *humilis* on the ground, low, *humus* ground.] **1.** Not proud or assertive; lowly; meek. **2.** Unpretending.

Syn. Unassuming, modest; poor, mean, plain. —HUMBLE, LOWLY, LOW. HUMBLE (opposed to *proud*) and LOWLY (often opposed to *lofty*) are frequently interchangeable. *Humble* now often connotes undue self-depreciation, sometimes verging on abjectness; *lowly* less often applies to persons, and is not derogatory. Low, from its common implication of inferiority, is rare as a synonym for *humble* or *lowly*.

humble pie. Umble pie, or pie made of the inferior parts of a deer for the servants. — **to eat humble pie**, to be submissive; to apologize or yield.

—*v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. **1.** To bring low; humiliate. **2.** To make humble in mind. — **Syn.** See ABASE.

hum'ble-bee' (-bē'), *n.* The bumblebee.

hum'ble-ness, *n.*, **hum'bly**, *adv.* See -NESS; -LY.

hum'bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* **1.** An imposition made by means of fair pretenses; fraud. **2.** A spirit of deception; imposture. **3.** An impostor. —*v. t.*; -BUGGED (-bŭgd'); -BUG'GING (-bŭg'ĭng). To deceive; impose on; hoax. — *v. i.* To play the humbug. — **hum'bug'ger-y** (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*

hum'drum' (-drŭm'), *a.* Monotonous; dull. — **Syn.** See IRKSOME. —*n.* **1.** A dull fellow; bore. **2.** Tedious routine.

hu'mer-al (hū'mĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *humerus* shoulder.] Of or pertaining to the humerus; brachial.

hu'mer-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MERI (-ī). [L., better *umerus*.] *Anat.* **a** The bone of the brachium, or upper part of the arm or fore limb. **b** The brachium.

hu'mid (hū'mĭd), *a.* [L. (*h*)*umidus*, fr. (*h*)*umere*, to be moist.] Damp; moist. — **Syn.** See MOIST.

hu-mid'i-ty (hū-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Moisture; dampness.

hu-mil'i-ate (-mĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *humiliatus*, p. p. of *humiliare*, fr. *humilis*. See HUMBLE.] To humble; mortify. — **Syn.** See ABASE.

hu-mil'i-a'tion (hū-mĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of humiliating, or state of being humiliated; mortification.

hu-mil'i-ty (-mĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *humilitas*.] **1.** State or quality of being humble; freedom from pride. **2.** Act of submission or of humble courtesy. **3.** Humbleness. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** Lowliness, meekness.

hum'mer (hŭm'ĕr), *n.* One that hums.

hum'ming (-ĭng), *p. a.* Droning; buzzing. — **humming bird**, any of numerous American, mostly tropical, birds, of remarkably small size and brilliant plumage. Their wings produce a humming sound.

Ruby-and-topaz Humming Bird. 5/12

hum'mock (-ŭk), *n.* **1.** A rounded knoll or hillock. **2.** A ridge of ice on an ice field. **3.** = HAMMOCK, 2. *Southern U. S.* — **hum'mock-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

hu'mor, hu'mour (hū'mĕr; ū'-), *n.* [OF., fr. L. (*h*)*umor* moisture, fluid, (*h*)*umere* to be moist.] **1.** Moisture; vapor. *Obs.* **2.** In old physiology, a fluid or juice, esp. one of the four bodily fluids (blood, phlegm, choler, or yellow bile, and melancholy, or black bile) conceived as determining a person's health and temperament. Hence, disposition; temperament; mood. **3.** *Med.* **a** A morbid animal fluid. **b** Any chronic cutaneous affection due to a morbid state of the blood. **4.** An uncertain state of mind; caprice; *pl.*, freakish or whimsical doings. **5.** **a** The faculty of discovering, expressing, or appreciating the ludicrous or the incongruous, etc. **b** That quality in a situation, or an expression, that appeals to a sense of the ludicrous. — **Syn.** See WIT, MOOD. —*v. t.* **1.** To comply with the humor of; indulge. **2.** To adapt one's self to. — **Syn.** See GRATIFY.

hu'mor-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** An eccentric person. **2.** One who displays humor or has a facetious fancy or genius; a wag. — **hu'mor-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

hu'mor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Moist. *Obs.* **2.** Capricious; whimsical. **3.** Characterized by humor; funny. — **Syn.** Facetious. — **hu'mor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **hu'mor-ous-ness**, *n.*

hu'mor-some, hu'mour- (-sŭm), *a.* Moody; whimsical

hump (hŭmp), *n.* A rounded protuberance, esp. that formed by a crooked back in man, or that on the back of the camel, bison, etc. —*v. t.* To make hump-shaped; hunch.

hump'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A humped back. **2.** A humpbacked person; hunchback. **3.** Any of various whales.

hump'backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a humped back.

humped (hŭmpt), *a.* Having a hump; humpbacked.

humph (hŭmf), *interj.* An exclamation, or grunt, of doubt, contempt, etc. —*v. i.* To ejaculate "humph."

Hump'ty Dump'ty (hŭmp'tĭ dŭmp'tĭ). The hero of a well-known riming nursery riddle, to which the answer is commonly said to be "an egg."

hu'mus (hū'mŭs), *n.* [L., the earth, soil.] A brown or black material formed by partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter; the organic part of soil.

Hun (hŭn), *n.* **1.** One of a barbarous Asiatic people that invaded Europe about 450 A. D., forcing Rome to pay tribute. **2.** One wantonly destructive; a vandal.

hunch (hŭnch), *v. t.* **1.** To push or jostle, esp. with the elbow. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To thrust out in a hump. —*n.* **1.** A lump; thick piece. **2.** A hump; protuberance.

hunch'back' (-băk'), *n.* A back with a hunch, or hump; also, a hunchbacked person. — **hunch'backed'** (-băkt'), *a.*

hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* [AS., a territorial division.] **1.** The product of ten multiplied by ten; five score. Also, a symbol for one hundred units, as 100 or C. **2.** In England, later also in Ireland, a division of a county. **3.** *U. S. Hist.* A small political division now surviving only in Delaware. —*a.* Ten times ten; five score.

hun'dred-fold' (-fōld'), *adv.* A hundred times (in amount); — with *a* or *an*. —*n.* A hundred times as much or many.

hun'dredth (-drĕdth), *a.* **1.** Forming one of a hundred equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. **2.** Coming last in a series of a hundred individuals or units. —*n.* **1.** A hundredth part. **2.** A hundredth unit or object.

hun'dred-weight' (-drĕd-wāt'), *n.* A denomination of weight (avoirdupois), commonly 112 lbs. in England, and 100 lbs. in the United States. Abbr. *cwt.* Cf. TON.

hung (hŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of HANG.

Hun-ga'ri-an (hŭn-gā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Hungary or its people. **2.** Thievish; beggarly. *Obs. Slang.*

hun'ger (hŭn'gĕr), *n.* [AS. *hungor.*] **1.** A craving for food. **2.** Any strong or eager desire. — *v. i.* To feel hunger. — *v. t.* To make hungry; famish.

hun'gered (-gĕrd), *a.* Hungry. *Archaic.* [*chaic.*

hun'ger-ly (-gĕr-lĭ), *a.* Hungry; hungry-looking. *Ar-*

hun'gry (-grĭ), *a.*; -GRI-ER (-grĭ-ĕr); -GRI-EST. [AS. *hungrig.*] **1.** Feeling or showing hunger. **2.** Causing hunger. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Poor; barren. — **hun'gri-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.*

hunk (hŭnk), *n.* A chunk; hunch. *Colloq.*

Hun'ker (hŭn'kĕr), *n. Polit. Cant, U. S.* Orig., as a nickname, a conservative of the Democratic party in New York; hence, one opposed to progress in general; a fogy. Cf. BARNBURNER. — **Hun'ker-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

hunks (hŭnks), *n.* A covetous, sordid man; miser.

hunt (hŭnt), *v. t.* [AS. *huntian.*] **1.** To follow or search for (game) for the purpose of capturing or killing; pursue (game). **2.** To seek; pursue; follow. **3.** To drive; chase; persecute. **4.** To use or traverse in pursuit of game; search carefully. **5.** To use or manage in the chase, as hounds. — *v. i.* **1.** To follow the chase; pursue game. **2.** To seek; pursue; search; — with *for* or *after.* — *n.* **1.** Act or practice of hunting; chase; pursuit; search. **2.** An association of huntsmen. **3.** A region hunted over.

hunt'er (hŭn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who hunts wild animals; huntsman. **2.** One who hunts or seeks after anything. **3.** A dog or a horse trained for hunting.

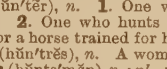
hunt'ress (hŭn'trĕs), *n.* A woman who hunts.

hunts'man (hŭnts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man who hunts; hunter. **2.** Manager of a hunt or chase.

hunt's'-up', *n.* A tune played on the horn very early, to call the hunters, hence, any arousing call. *Archaic.*

hur'dle (hûr'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hyrdel.*] **1.** A movable frame, as of wattled twigs, for folding sheep, for gates, etc. **2.** A sled or crate on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution. **3.** An artificial barrier to be leaped in a race; *pl.* (with *the*), a race in which hurdles are leaped. — *v. t. & i.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To leap over while running, as a hurdle. — **hur'dler** (dlĕr), *n.*

hur'dy-gur'dy (-dĭ-gûr'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). *Music.* **a** A stringed instrument, lutelike in shape, played by the friction of a wheel turned by a crank at the end. **b** Any instrument, esp. of street music, played by turning a handle.



Hurdy-gurdy, a.

hurl (hûrl), *v. t.* **1.** To throw or cast violently. **2.** To overthrow; cast down. **3.** To utter vehemently. — **Syn.** See THROW. — *v. i.* **1.** To rush. *Archaic.* **2.** To throw something. — *n.* A violent throw; cast; fling. — **hurl'er**, *n.*

hurl'y (hûr'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HURL'IES (-lĭz). Turmoil; confusion.

hurl'y-burl'y (-bûr'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). Tumult; uproar.

Hu'ron (hū'rŏn), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly dwelling between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

hur-rah' (hōō-rä', hŭ-rä'), *interj.* A word used as a shout of joy, triumph, applause, etc. — *n.* A cheer; shout of joy, etc. — *v. i. & t.* To applaud with hurrahs; cheer.

hur'ri-cane (hŭr'ĭ-kān), *n.* [Sp. *huracán*; orig. a Carib word.] A violent whirlwind, generally accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning.

hur'ri-ca'no (-kā'nō), *n.* A waterspout; hurricane. *Obs.*

hur'ried (hŭr'ĭd), *p. a.* Urged on; hastened; also, hasty.

hur'ry (-ĭ), *v. t.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. To hasten; urge on. — **Syn.** Precipitate, expedite, quicken. — *v. i.* To move or act hastily. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** Quick, hurried motion; rush. **2.** Act of hurrying; undue haste; need of haste. — **Syn.** HASTE.

hur'ry-scur'ry, hur'ry-skur'ry (-skŭr'ĭ), *adv.* In disorderly haste; pell-mell.

hurt (hûrt), *v. t.*; HURT; HURT'ING. **1.** To pain; wound or bruise painfully. **2.** To damage; injure; harm. **3.** To wound the feelings of; grieve; distress. — *v. i.* **1.** To cause pain or injury. **2.** To suffer from pain or injury. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A wounding blow; a wound, bruise, or the like, or the pain caused by it. **2.** An injury affecting the mind or conscience, as a slight. **3.** Injury; damage; harm. — **Syn.** Loss, detriment, mischief, bane, disadvantage.

hurt'ful (hûrt'fo͝ol), *a.* Tending to impair or damage; injurious. — **Syn.** Pernicious, baneful, detrimental, noxious, unwholesome. — **hurt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **hurt'ful-ness**, *n.*

hur'tle (hûr't'l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). [ME. *hurtlen*, freq. of *hurten* to hurt.] **1.** To meet with a shock; clash; jostle. **2.** To rush suddenly. **3.** To make a sound as of clashing; resound. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike against; collide with. *Archaic.* **2.** To drive violently; fling.

hur'tle-ber'ry (hûr't'l-bĕr'ĭ). = WHORTLEBERRY.

hurt'less (hûrt'lĕs), *a.* Harmless; also, unhurt.

hus'band (hŭz'bănd), *n.* [AS. *hūsbonda* master of the house; *hūs* house + *bonda* householder, husband.] **1.** A man who has a wife; — the correlative of *wife.* **2.** A steward or manager. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* **1.** To direct and manage with frugality. **2.** To furnish with a husband; mate. *Archaic.* **3.** To marry; espouse.

hus'band-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A farmer.

hus'band-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Care of domestic affairs; hence, thrift. **2.** The business of a husbandman; farming. **3.** Management (good or bad) of one's affairs.

hush (hŭsh), *v. t.* [ME. *husshi* silent, taken as a p. p.; of interjectional origin.] **1.** To make quiet, still, or calm. **2.** To allay; soothe. **3.** To procure silence concerning; — usually with *up.* — *v. i.* To become or keep still or quiet; — esp. used in the imperative, as an exclamation. — *n.* Stillness, esp. after noise. — *a.* Still; hushed. *Archaic.*

hush money. Money paid to hush up something.

husk (hŭsk), *n.* **1.** The outer coating, or envelope, of various seeds or fruits; *U. S.*, the envelope of an ear of Indian corn. **2.** Outside covering, esp. when rough or worthless. — *v. t.* To strip the husk from. — **husk'er**, *n.*

husk'i-ly (hŭs'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **husk'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

husk'ing, *vb. n. U. S.* A meeting of neighbors or friends to husk Indian corn; — called also **husking bee.**

husk'y (hŭs'kĭ), *a.*; HUSK'I-ER (-kĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling, husks. **2.** Rough in tone; harsh; hoarse.

hus'ky (hŭs'kĭ), *a.* Powerful; strong. *Colloq., U. S.*

Hus'ky, *n.*; *pl.* -KIES (-kĭz). An Eskimo, or Eskimo dog.

hus-sar' (hōō-zär'), *n.* [Hung. *huszár*, orig., a freebooter, through Slavic, fr. LL. *cursarius* or a corresponding It. form. Cf. CORSAIR.] Originally, one of the light cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now, one of a class of cavalry of European armies, usually having a brilliant uniform.

hus'sy (hŭz'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-ĭz). [contr. fr. *huswife.*] **1.** A worthless woman or girl. **2.** A pert girl; — used jocosely. **3.** A case or bag. See HOUSEWIFE, 3.

hus'tings (hŭs'tĭngz), *n. pl., usually construed as sing.* [AS. *hūsting* assembly, tribunal.] **1.** A borough or city court, now abolished except in London. *Eng.* **2.** The platform from which candidates for Parliament were formerly nominated; also, the proceedings at an election; now, any place where campaign speeches are made.

hus'tle (hŭs''l), *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [D. *hutselen* to shake.] **1.** To shake together in confusion; push or crowd rudely. **2.** To force on or onward rapidly or roughly. *Colloq.* **3.** To move or work rapidly and indefatigably *Colloq.* — *n.* The act of one who hustles. — **hus'tler** (hŭs'lĕr), *n.* [3 of *housewife.*

hus'wife (hŭz'ĭf). Var. of HOUSEWIFE. *Obs.*, exc. in sense

hut (hŭt), *n.* [F. *hutte*, fr. G. *hütte*, OHG. *hutta.*] A rude small house, hovel, or cabin. — *v. t. & i.*; HUT'TED; -TING. To live in a hut or huts; furnish with huts.

hutch (hŭch), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL.] **1.** A chest, bin, coop, etc. **2.** A hut; hovel. — *v. t.* To store in a hutch.

huz-za' (hŭ-zä'; hōō-), *interj.* A word used as a shout of joy, exultation, approbation, or encouragement. — *n.* A shout of *huzza*; a hurrah. — *v. i. & t.* To shout *huzza*; cheer.

hy'a-cinth (hī'ə-sĭnth), *n.* [L. *hyacinthus* a kind of flower, also a proper name. See HYACINTHUS.] **1.** A transparent red or brownish zircon sometimes used as a gem. **2. a** The plant (perhaps some lily or the iris) fabled to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus. **b** A well-known plant of the lily family, with spikes of bell-shaped flowers; also, its bulb or flower. — **hy'a-cin'thine** (-sĭn'thĭn), *a.*

Hy'a-cin'thus (-thŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑάκινθος.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by Apollo and (in one version) accidentally killed by him. From his blood Apollo caused the hyacinth to grow.

Hy'a-des (hī'ə-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑάδες.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Nymphs, daughters of Atlas and nurses of Dionysus, placed by Zeus in the sky. **2.** *Astron.* A cluster of stars in the head of Taurus, anciently supposed to presage rain when they rose with the sun.

hy-æ'na (hī-ē'nə), *n.* Var. of HYENA.

hy'a-line (hī'ə-lĭn), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ὑάλινος, fr. ὕαλος glass.] Glassy; transparent. — *n.* The sea or the atmosphere when smooth or clear; anything transparent. *Poetic.*

hy'a-loid (hī'ə-loid), *a.* [Gr. ὑαλοειδής glassy.] Hyaline; — of a membrane inclosing the vitreous humor of the eye.

hy'brid (-brĭd), *n.* [L. *hybrida, hibrida*, the offspring of a tame sow and a wild boar.] **1.** The offspring of two animals or plants of different races, varieties, species, or genera. **2.** Anything of heterogeneous origin or composition, as a word having elements from different languages. — *a.* **1.** Bred of two species or races; half-bred. **2.** From unlike sources. — **hy'brid-ism**, *n.* — **hy'brid-ize**, *v. t. & i.*

Hy'dra (hī'drə), *n. ; pl.* E. -DRAS (-drəz), L. -DRÆ (-drē). [L. *hydra*, Gr. ὕδρα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A serpent or monster slain by Hercules. It had nine heads; if one was cut off, two took its place, unless the wound was cauterized. **2.** [*l. c.*] Hence: An evil that is persistent because of having many sources or a source difficult to remove. **3.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Any of several small fresh-water polyps. **4.** *Astron.* A southern constellation south of Cancer and Virgo.

hy-dran'ge-a (hī-drăn'jē-ə), *n.* [*hydro-* + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel, capsule.] Any of a genus (*Hydrangea*) of shrubs or small trees cultivated for their white or tinted flowers.

hy'drant (hī'drənt), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water.] A discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn.

hy'drate (-drāt), *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water.] *Chem.* A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance. — *v. t. & i.;* -DRAT-ED; -DRAT-ING. To become, or cause to become, a hydrate; combine with water or its elements.

hy-drau'lic (hī-drô'lĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ὑδραυλικός, fr. ὑδραυλις, -λος, water organ; ὕδωρ water + αὐλός flute.] **1.** Of or pert. to hydraulics; conveying, or acting by, water; operated or effected by water. **2.** Hardening or setting under water, as cement. — **hydraulic press**, a hydrostatic press.

hy-drau'lics (-lĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science dealing with water or other fluid in motion, its action, etc.

hy'dric (hī'drĭk), *a.* Pert. to or containing hydrogen.

hy'dride (hī'drīd ; -drĭd), *n.* Also **hy'drid**. *Chem.* **a** Formerly, a hydroxide. **b** A compound of hydrogen with some element or radical.

hy'dro- (hī'drō-). Combining form fr. Greek ὕδωρ, *water*.

hy'dro-a'ër-o-plane', *n. Aëronautics.* An aëroplane with a boatlike or other understructure that enables it to float on, arise from, or descend to, the surface of a body of water.

hy'dro-car'bon (-kär'bŏn), *n. Chem.* A compound of hydrogen and carbon only, as acetylene, benzene, etc.

hy'dro-ceph'a-lus (-sĕf'ə-lŭs), *n.* [Gr. ὑδροκέφαλον; ὕδωρ + κεφαλή head.] *Med.* Dropsy of the brain.

hy'dro-chlo'ric (-klō'rĭk ; 57), *a.* Pert. to or designating an acid variously formed by combination of hydrogen and chlorine ; — called also *muriatic acid*.

hy'dro-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to or designating a deadly poisonous acid (called also *prussic acid*) formed by combination of hydrogen and cyanogen, and in other ways.

hy'dro-dy-nam'ic ‖ (-dī-năm'ĭk ; -ī-kăl, -dĭ-), *a.* [*hydro-* + *dynamic, -ical.*] Pert. to, or derived from, the dynamic action of water or other liquid.

hy'dro-dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science dealing with fluids, or, usually, the laws of motion and action of liquids (or incompressible fluids).

hy'dro-flu-or'ic (-flōō-ôr'ĭk ; 86), *a.* Pertaining to or designating an acid compound of hydrogen and fluorine.

hy'dro-gen (hī'drō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *hydrogène ;* — because water is generated by its combustion. See HYDRO- ; -GEN.] A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, odorless, inflammable and lighter than any other known substance. Sp. gr., compared with air, 0.0695 ; symbol, *H;* at. wt., 1.008. — **hy'dro-gen-ize** (-īz), *v. t. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). — **hy-drog'e-nous** (hī-drŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.*

hy-drog'ra-phy (hī-drŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*hydro-* + *-graphy.*] Art of describing the sea and other waters, with their phenomena, and mapping or charting their forms, contours, shallows, etc. — **hy-drog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **hy'dro-graph'ic** (hī'drō-grăf'ĭk), **hy'dro-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hy-drol'y-sis (hī-drŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*hydro-* + *-lysis.*] A chemical decomposition involving addition of the elements of water.

hy'dro-lyte (hī'drō-līt), *n.* Any substance subjected to hydrolysis.

hy-drom'e-ter (hī-drŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hydro-* + *-meter.*] **1.** A floating instrument for determining specific gravities, esp. of liquids, and so the strength of liquors, solutions, etc. **2.** Any instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers. — **hy'dro-met'ric** (hī'drō-mĕt'rĭk), **hy'dro-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy-drom'e-try** (hī-drŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

Hydrometer.

hy-drop'a-thy (hī-drŏp'ə-thĭ), *n.* [*hydro-* + *-pathy.*] Treatment of disease by the copious and frequent use of water, internally and externally. — **hy'dro-path** (hī'drō-păth), *n.* — **hy'dro-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), **hy'dro-path'i-cal**, *a.*

hy'dro-pho'bi-a (hī'drō-fō'bĭ-ə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὑδροφοβία; ὕδωρ water + φόβος fear.] *Med.* **a** Morbid dread of water. **b** An acute infectious disease occurring epidemically chiefly among carnivorous animals, esp. the dog and wolf ; rabies. — **hy'dro-pho'bic** (-fō'bĭk ; -fŏb'ĭk), *a.*

hy'dro-phyte (hī'drō-fīt), *n.* [*hydro-* + *-phyte.*] A plant which grows in water or in wet soil.

hy-drop'ic (hī-drŏp'ĭk) ‖ *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ὑδρωπικός] **hy-drop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) ‖ See DROPSY.] Dropsical.

hy'dro-plane (hī'drō-plān), *n.* [*hydro-* + *plane.*] A projecting plane or fin on a gliding boat to lift the moving boat on the water; also, a gliding boat.

hy'dro-stat (hī'drō-stăt), *n* **1.** A contrivance or apparatus to prevent the explosion of steam boilers. **2.** A device, usually electrical, for indicating or regulating the height of water in a reservoir or receptacle.

hy'dro-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk) ‖ *a.* [*hydro-* + Gr. στατικός] **hy'dro-stat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) ‖ causing to stand.] Of or pert. to hydrostatics. — **hydrostatic,** *or* **hydraulic, press,** a powerful machine in which a large plunger is actuated by water forced into the cylinder by a small forcing pump.

hy'dro-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids (or incompressible fluids), as water, mercury, etc.

hy'drous (hī'drŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ water.] Containing water; specifically, containing water chemically combined.

hy-drox'ide (hī-drŏk'sīd ; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id**. [*hydrogen* + *oxide.*] *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with hydrogen and oxygen, not regarded as containing water.

hy'en (hī'ĕn), *n.* [F. *hyène.*] A hyena. *Obs.*

hy-e'na, hy-æ'na (hī-ē'nə), *n.* [L. *hyaena*, Gr. ὕαινα, orig., a sow, but usually, a Libyan wild beast, prob., the hyena, fr. ὗς hog.] Any of several large, strong, but cowardly, nocturnal carnivorous mammals of Asia and Africa.

Striped Hyena

Hy-ge'ia (hī-jē'yə), **-ge'a** (-jē'ə), **-gi'a** (hī-jī'ə), *n.* [L. *Hygea, Hygia*, fr. Gr. ὑγίεια, ὑγεία, health, Ὑγίεια Hygeia, ὑγιής healthy.] *Class. Myth.* Goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius.

hy'gi-ene (hī'jĭ-ēn ; hī'jēn), *n.* [F. *hygiène*, fr. Gr. ὑγιεινός healthful.] Science of preserving health, sanitary science. — **hy'gi-en'ic** (-jĭ-ĕn'ĭk), *a.* — **hy'gi-en-ist** (-ĕn-ĭst), *n.*

hy'gro- (hī'grō-). Combining form fr. Gr. ὑγρός, *wet, moist.*

hy-grom'e-ter (hī-grŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. — **hy-grom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **hy'gro-met'ric**, *a.*

hy'gro-scope (hī'grō-skōp), *n.* [*hygro-* + *-scope.*] An instrument which shows variations in atmospheric moisture.

hy'gro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the hygroscope. **2.** Readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

Hyk'sos (hĭk'sōs ; -sŏs), *n.* [Gr. Ὑκσως, fr. Egypt. *hikshasu* chiefs of the Bedouins, shepherds.] A dynasty of Egyptian kings, the *Shepherd Kings*, of foreign origin.

Hy'las (hī'lăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὕλας.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth loved by Hercules. While drawing water he was drawn down into a spring by the enamored nymphs.

hy'lo-. Combining form fr. Gr. ὕλη, *wood, stuff, matter.*

hy'men (hī'mĕn), *n.* [Gr. ὑμήν skin, membrane.] A fold of mucous membrane partly closing the orifice of the vagina.

Hy'men, *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑμήν.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* God of marriage, son of Apollo and Urania (or Bacchus and Venus). **2.** [*l. c.*] Marriage ; also, a wedding song.

hy'me-ne'al (hī'mē-nē'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to marriage. — *n.* A marriage song. — **hy'me-ne'an** (-ăn), *a.*

hy'men-op'ter-ous (hī'mĕn-ŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [Gr. ὑμενόπτερος membrane-winged ; ὑμήν membrane + πτερόν wing.]

Zoöl. **Belonging to an extensive and highly specialized order** (*Hymenoptera*) of insects, including the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumons, sawflies, true gallflies, etc. — **hy/men-op'ter** (hī/mĕn-ŏp'tẽr), *n.* — **hy/men-op'ter-an** (hī/mĕn-ŏp'tẽr-ăn), *a. & n.*

hymn (hĭm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *hymnus*, Gr. *ὕμνος*.] An ode or song of praise or adoration of God, a deity, etc.; sacred lyric. — *v. t. & i.*; HYMNED (hĭmd); HYMNING (hĭm'ĭng). To praise in song.

hym'nal (hĭm'năl), *n.* A collection of hymns; hymn book.

hym-nol'o-gy (hĭm-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ὕμνος* hymn + *-logy*.] **1.** The composition, study, or science of hymns. **2.** Hymns collectively. — **hym-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

hy'oid (hī'oid), *a.* [Gr. *ὑοειδής*, fr. the letter Υ + *εἶδος* form.] Designating, or pert. to, a bone (U-shaped in man) or bones at the base of the tongue. — *n.* The hyoid bone.

hyp (hĭp), *n.* Short for HYPOCHONDRIA; — usually in *pl. Colloq.* — *v. t.* To make melancholy. *Colloq.*

hy'per- (hī'pẽr-). [Gr. *ὑπέρ* over, above.] A prefix denoting: **1.** *Over, above, beyond, over* or *above* in *place* or, usually, in *degree, force, intensity, number*, or the like.

Examples: *Hyper*borean, lit., *beyond* the north; *hyper*conscious, *above* or *beyond* what is conscious.

2. *Abnormally much, large*, or *great; excessively; excessive.*

Examples: *hyper*æsthesia, *abnormally great*, or *excessive*, æsthesia; *hyper*acid, *excessively* acid.

hy'per-ac'id (-ăs'ĭd), *a.* See HYPER-.

hy-per'bo-la (hī-pûr'bō-lȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερβολή*, prop., an overshooting, excess. See HYPERBOLE.] *Geom.* A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the cone's side makes.

hy-per'bo-le (-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑπερβολή*, prop., an overshooting, excess, deriv. fr. Gr. *ὑπέρ* over + *βάλλειν* to throw.] A figure of speech in which the expression is an evident exaggeration.

hy'per-bol'ic (hī'pẽr-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the hy-
hy'per-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } perbola. **2.** Relating to, containing, or like, hyperbole. — **-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Hy'per-bo're-an (hī'pẽr-bō're-ăn; 57), *a.* [L. *hyperboreus*, Gr. *ὑπερβόρεος*.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Pertaining to the Hyperboreans. **2.** [*l. c.*] Northern; most northern; hence, very cold. — *n. Gr. Myth.* One of a people placed by Herodotus in the extreme north, — probably northern Greeks or Macedonians.

hy'per-crit'ic (-krĭt'ĭk), *n.* [*hyper-* + *critic*.] One critical beyond reason; carping critic. — **hy'per-crit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hy'per-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.*

Hy-pe'ri-on (hī-pē'rĭ-ŏn; hī'pẽr-ī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὑπερίων.] *Gr. Myth* A Titan, father of Helios; also (as a patronymic), Helios. In later myth, Apollo.

hy'per-me-tro'pi-a (hī'pẽr-mē-trō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπέρμετρος* excessive + *ὤψ*, *ὠπός*, eye.] A condition of the eye in which the rays of light focus behind the retina; farsightedness. — **hy'per-me-trop'ic** (-mē-trŏp'ĭk), *a.*

hy-per'tro-phy (hī-pûr'trō-fĭ), *n.* [*hyper-* + *-trophy*.] *Med. & Biol.* A condition of excessive development of an organ or part, as from excessive use; — opposed to *atrophy*. — *v. i.* To develop to an unusual or abnormal degree.

hy'phen (hī'fĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ὑφέν*, fr. *ὑφ' ἓν* under one, into one, together, *ὑπό* under + *ἓν*, neut. of *εἷς* one.] *Print.* A mark [-] placed between the syllables of a divided word or between the parts of a compound word. — *v. t.* To connect or mark with a hyphen. — **hy'phen-ate**, *v. t.*

☞ In this Dictionary a heavy-faced hyphen [—] is used in compound words, and a light hyphen [-] in syllabication, as in **bas'so—re-lie'vo**.

Hyp'nos (hĭp'nŏs), **Hyp'nus** (-nŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ὕπνος Sleep.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of sleep, identified with Somnus.

hyp-no'sis (hĭp-nō'sĭs), *n.* See HYPNOTISM.

hyp-not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνωτικός* sleepy, fr. *ὑπνοῦν* to lull to sleep, *ὕπνος* sleep.] **1.** Soporific. **2.** Pertaining to hypnotism; in a state of, or liable to, hypnotism. — *n.* **1.** An agent for producing sleep; opiate; soporific; narcotic. **2.** One subject to hypnotism.

hyp'no-tism (hĭp'nō-tĭz'm), *n.* Induction of a state resembling sleep or somnambulism (called hypnosis, or hypnotic sleep); loosely, hypnosis. — **hyp'no-tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

hyp'no-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; **-TIZED** (-tīzd); **-TIZING** (-tīz'ĭng). To induce hypnotism in. — **hyp'no-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.*

hy'po (hī'pō), *n.* Short for HYPOSULPHITE.

hy'po- (hī'pō-; hĭp'ō-), **hyp-**. [Gr. *ὑπό* under.] A prefix signifying *under, beneath*, or a *less quantity*, or a *low state* or *deficient degree of*, that denoted by the word to which it is joined; specif., *Chem.*, indicating a *lower state of oxidation*, or a *low* (usually, *lowest*) *position in a series of compounds*.

hy'po-chlo'rous (hī'pō-klō'rŭs; 57), *a.* [*hypo-* + *chlorous*.] Pert. to or designating an acid obtained by action of chlorine on mercurous oxide and water, and otherwise. Its salts, the **hy'po-chlo'rites** (-rĭts), are easily decomposed.

hyp'o-chon'dri-a (hĭp'ō-kŏn'drĭ-ȧ; hī'pō-), *n.* [L., pl., the abdomen, supposed formerly to be the seat of hypochondria, fr. Gr. *ὑποχόνδρια*, pl. fr. *ὑποχόνδριος*, a., under the cartilage of the breastbone; *ὑπό* under + *χόνδρος* cartilage.] Morbid depression of mind or spirits.

hyp'o-chon'dri-ac (-ăk), *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Below the costal cartilages; designating the region on either side of the abdomen beside the epigastric region and above the lumbar. **2.** Affected by hypochondria. — *n.* One affected with hypochondria.

hyp'o-chon'dri-um (-kŏn'drĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-DRIA** (-ȧ). *Anat.* Either hypochondriac region.

hy'po-cot'yl (hī'pō-kŏt'ĭl; hĭp'ō-), *n.* [*hypo-* + *cotyledon*.] *Bot.* That portion of the stem below the cotyledons in the embryo of a seed plant. — **hy'po-cot'y-lous** (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.*

hy-poc'ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-SIES** (-sĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ὑπόκρισις* acting on the stage, simulation, deriv. fr. *ὑπό* + *κρίνειν* to decide, dispute.] Act or practice of feigning to be what one is not; esp., false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion. — **Syn.** SIMULATION.

hyp'o-crite (hĭp'ō-krĭt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ὑποκριτής*. See HYPOCRISY.] One who feigns to be other and better than he is; a false pretender to virtue or piety. — **Syn.** Deceiver, cheat, dissembler. — **hyp'o-crit'i-cal** (-krĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **hyp'o-crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy'po-der'mic (hī'pō-dûr'mĭk; hĭp'ō-), *a.* [see HYPO-; DERMA.] Of or pertaining to the parts under the skin.

hy'po-gas'tric (-găs'trĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the lower median region of the abdomen.

hy'po-gas'tri-um (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TRIA** (-ȧ). [Gr. *ὑπογάστριον*; *ὑπό* under + *γαστήρ* belly.] *Anat.* The hypogastric region.

hy'po-phos'phite (-fŏs'fīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

hy'po-phos'phor-ous (-fŏr-ŭs), *a.* [*hypo-* + *phosphorous*.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a monobasic acid of phosphorus. It is a white crystalline solid.

hy'po-sul'phite (hī'pō-sŭl'fīt; hĭp'ō-), *n.* A crystalline salt used in photography as a fixing agent.

hy-pot'e-nuse (hī-pŏt'ē-nūs; hĭ-), **hy-poth'e-nuse** (-pŏth'-), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα*, prop., subtending (sc. *γραμμή*), deriv. fr. *ὑπό* under + *τείνειν* to stretch.] The side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle.

hy-poth'e-cate (-pŏth'ē-kāt; hĭ-), *v. t.*; **-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ĕd); **-CAT'ING**. [fr. LL., fr. L. *hypotheca* pledge.] *Law.* To pledge without delivery of title or possession. — **hy-poth'e-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **hy-poth'e-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*

hy-poth'e-sis (-pŏth'ē-sĭs; hĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [Gr. *ὑπόθεσις* foundation, supposition, *ὑποτιθέναι* to place under; *ὑπό* + *τιθέναι* to put.] A proposition, condition, principle, or theory not proved, but assumed for argument, or to explain certain facts. — **Syn.** See THEORY. — **hy'po-thet'i-cal** (hī'pō-thĕt'ĭ-kăl; hĭp'ō-), **hy'po-thet'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

hy'rax (hī'răks), *n.* [Gr. *ὑραξ* the shrew.] Any of various small, thickset, hoofed mammals, including the conies, rock rabbits, etc., of Africa and Asia.

Hyr-ca'ni-an (hẽr-kā'nĭ-ăn) } *a.* Pertaining to Hyrcania,
Hyr'can (hûr'kăn) } an ancient country or province of Asia, southeast of the Caspian Sea.

hy'son (hī's'n), *n.* [Chin. *hsi ch'un*, lit., blooming spring.] A kind of green tea from China.

hys'sop (hĭs'ŭp), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr *ὕσσωπον* an aromatic plant, Heb. *ēzōb*.] An aromatic European mint. The hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of caper, but the name was probably used for several different plants.

hys-te'ri-a (hĭs-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n* A nervous affection in which the patient loses control over the emotions, has imaginary sensations, and often falls into paroxysms or fits.

hys-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *hystericus*, Gr. *ὑστερικός*, fr.
hys-ter'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *ὑστέρα* the womb.] Of or pertaining to hysteria; affected with, or suffering from, hysterics; convulsive. — **hys-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hys-ter'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Hysteria.

I

I (ī) ; *pl.* **I's** *or* **Is** (īz). The ninth letter and third vowel of the English alphabet.

I (ī), *pron. ; poss.* MY (mī) or MINE (mīn); *object.* ME(mē) : *pl. nom.* WE (wē) ; *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz) ; *object.* US (ŭs). [AS. *ic.*] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person (by which a person denotes himself).

I (ī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of AYE, yes.

Ia'chi-mo (yä'kĭ-mō ; ī-ăk'ĭ-mō), *n.* See IMOGEN.

I-a'go (ē-ä'gō), *n.* See OTHELLO.

i-am'bic (ī-ăm'bĭk), *a.* [L. *iambicus*, Gr. *ἰαμβικός.*] **1.** *Pros.* Consisting of an iambus or of iambics. **2.** *Gr. Lit.* Designating, or pert. to, a type of poetry, chiefly satirical, characterized by iambic meter. — *n.* **1.** An iambic foot. **2.** A verse of iambic feet.

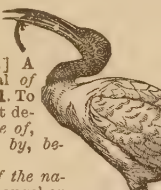
i-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -BI (-bī), E. -BUSES (-bŭs-ĕz ; 24), [L. *iambus*, Gr. *ἰαμβος.*] *Pros.* A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, as in *ămāns* (L., loving), or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, as *invént ;* an iambic.

I-be'ri-a (ī-bē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Iberia, Hiberia.*] The ancient name of the Spanish peninsula. — **I-be'ri-an** (-ăn), *a. & n.*

i'bex (ī'bĕks), *n. ; pl.* E. IBEXES (-bĕk-sĕz ; 24), L. IBICES (Ib'I-sēz ; ī'bĭ-). [L., the chamois.] Any of certain Old World wild goats with large recurved horns.

‖ **i-bi'dem** (ĭ-bī'dĕm), *adv.* [L.] In the same place ; — commonly abbreviated *ibid.*

i'bis (ī'bĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἴβις ; of Egypt. origin.] Any of certain carnivorous wading birds of warm regions, related to the herons.



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-i-ble (-ĭ-b'l). See -ABLE.

-ic (-ĭk). [L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ικός.*] A suffix signifying in general *of* or *pertaining to* and used : **1.** To form adjectives, in which it denotes : **a** *Of, of the nature of, constituting, characterized by, belonging* or *pertaining to.*

Examples : angel*ic*, *of, of the nature of*, or *belonging to*, an angel or angels ; eponym*ic*, *belonging to* or *constituting* an eponym, volcan*ic*, *of* or *pertaining to*, or *of the nature of*, a volcano; Icelandi*c*, *of* or *pertaining to* Iceland.

b *Due to, arising from, produced by*, or the like.

Examples : volcan*ic*, *due to*, or *arising from*, a volcano. **c** *After the manner, style, doctrines*, or the like, *of, characteristic of, appropriate to, like*, or *resembling.*

Examples : Byron*ic*, *after the manner* or *style of* Byron; angel*ic*, *characteristic of* or *resembling* angels ; dramat*ic*, *characteristic of*, or *appropriate to*, the drama.

d *Connected with, dealing with, having to do with.*

Examples: dramat*ic*, *connected* or *dealing with* the drama; German*ic*, *connected*, or *having to do, with* the Germans.

e *Chem.* Specif., denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with its *highest valence*, or with a valence *relatively higher* than in compounds designated with an adjective ending in *-ous ;* as in ferr*ic*, sulphur*ic*.

☞ Between adjectives in *-ic* and *-ical* there is sometimes a distinction in meaning, the form in *-ic* denoting the senses having closer relation to the subject denoted by the root (as in **a** and **b**, above) and the form in *-ical* denoting the remoter senses (as in **c** and **d**, above). Thus, a histor*ic* event is a part of history ; a histor*ical* treatise deals with history ; the Stoic philosophy is the philosophy of the Stoics, stoi*cal* fortitude is fortitude appropriate to the Stoic philosophy ; a com*ic* opera, a com*ical* grimace.

2. In nouns formed : **a** By the use of adjectives in *-ic* as substantives, and meaning : *that which is ; an individual* (of a particular kind) *that is, works in*, or the like.

Examples : classi*c*, *a work that is* classic ; mechani*c*, *one who works in* the mechanic arts; Icelandi*c*, *the language that is* Icelandic.

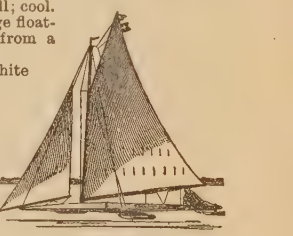
b Greek or Latin nouns that were originally adjectives used substantively and were adopted into English; as in music, rhetor*ic*, public. Also, see -ICS.

-i-cal (-ĭ-kăl). A suffix forming : **a** Adjectives having the same general senses as adjectives in *-ic ;* as, spher*ical*, com*ical*, apostol*ical*. **b** Adjectives from nouns in *-ic, -ics ;* as, musi*cal*, rhetori*cal*, ethi*cal*. See -IC, -ICS.

Ic'a-rus (Ik'ȧ-rŭs), *n.* See DÆDALUS. — **I-ca'ri-an** (ī-kā'rĭ-ăn ; 3), *a.*

ice (īs), *n.* [AS. *īs.*] **1.** Frozen water. **2.** A mixture of water, cream, custard, or the like, sweetened, flavored, and artificially frozen. **3.** A substance looking like ice ; as, camphor *ice*. **4.** Icing ; frosting. — *v. t. ;* ICED (īst); IC'ING (īs'ĭng). **1.** To cover or supply with ice ; convert into ice. **2.** To frost (cakes, etc.). **3.** To chill; cool.

ice'berg' (īs'bûrg'), *n.* A large floating mass of ice, detached from a glacier.



Ice Boat

ice'blink' (-blĭŋk'), *n.* A white streak on the horizon, caused by reflection of light from ice not yet in sight.

ice boat. A skeleton boat or frame on three runners propelled on ice by sails.

ice cream. Sweetened cream or custard flavored, beaten, and frozen.

Ice-lan'dic (īs-lăn'dĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iceland, its inhabitants or language. — *n.* The language of the inhabitants of Iceland, a Scandinavian tongue.

Iceland moss. An edible lichen of northern regions.

Iceland spar. A doubly-refracting, transparent variety of calcite. The best is from Iceland.

ice plant. An Old World plant, the foliage of which is covered with glistening papillose dots or vesicles.

ice water. Water cooled by ice or formed by melting ice.

ich-neu'mon (Ik-nū'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰχνεύμων*, lit., the tracker.] **1.** A mongoose, supposed by the ancient Egyptians to devour crocodiles' eggs. **2.** An ichneumon fly.

ichneumon fly. Any of a large group of insects the larvæ of which are commonly internal parasites on other larvæ.

i'chor (ī'kŏr), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχώρ.*] **1.** *Class Myth.* An ethereal fluid that flowed in the veins of the gods. **2.** A thin, acrid discharge, as from an ulcer. — **i'chor-ous** (ī'kŏr-ŭs), *a.*

ich'thy-ol'o-gy (Ik'thĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰχθύς* fish + *-logy.*] Zoölogy treating of fishes. — **ich'thy-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ich'thy-oph'a-gous (-ŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος ; ἰχθύς* a fish + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Eating fish.

i'ci-cle (ī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [ME. *isikel*, AS. *īs* ice + *gicel* icicle.] A pendent mass of ice formed from dripping water.

i'ci-ly (-lĭ), *adv.*, **i'ci-ness** (-nĕs), *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

ic'ing (īs'ĭng), *n.* An icelike coating or covering ; frosting.

i'con (ī'kŏn), *n. ; pl.* E. ICONS (ī'kŏnz), L. ICONES (ī'kŏ-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. *εἰκών.*] **1.** An image or representation. **2.** *East. Ch.* A figure of the Virgin Mary, Christ, a saint, or a martyr.

i-con'o-clasm (ī-kŏn'ŏ-klăz'm), *n.* The doctrine or practice of iconoclasts ; image breaking.

i-con'o-clast (-klăst), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών* image + *κλᾶν* to break.] **1.** A breaker of icons, or images ; determined enemy of image worship. **2.** One who attacks cherished beliefs as shams ; a radical. — **i-con'o-clas'tic** (-klăs'tĭk), *a.*

i'co-sa-he'dron (ī'kŏ-sȧ-hē'drŏn), *n. ; L. pl.* -DRA (-drȧ). [Gr. *εἰκοσάεδρον ; εἰκοσι* twenty + *ἕδρα* seat, base.] A polyhedron of twenty faces. — **i'co-sa-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

-ics (-Iks). [see -IC.] A suffix forming names of certain sciences, systems, etc., as acoustic*s*, mathematic*s*, statistic*s*, politic*s*. Such names originally ended in *-ic*, the singular, as still in music, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic ; but, since about 1600, *-ics*, the plural, has been preferred. When denoting a scientific treatise or its subject matter, forms in *-ics* are construed as singular, but when denoting matters of practice, as gymnastic*s*, tactic*s*, are oftener construed as plurals.

ic-ter'ic (Ik-tĕr'Ik), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἰκτερικός*, fr. *ἴκτερος* jaundice.] Pertaining to, affected with, or good against, jaundice. — *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

ic'tus (Ik'tŭs), *n. ; pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz ; 24), L. ICTUS. [L., fr. *icere, ictum*, to strike.] **1.** *Pros.* Metrical or rhythmical stress, or accent. **2.** *Med.* A stroke or blow ; pulsation.

i'cy (ī'sĭ), *a.* ; **i'ci-er** (ī'sĭ-ẽr) ; **i'ci-est.** **1.** Pertaining to resembling, or abounding in, ice ; cold ; frosty. **2.** Characterized by coldness, as of manner, etc. ; chilling ; frigid.

-ide (-id ; -īd). Also **-id.** *Chem.* A suffix used in forming names of compounds ; as, chlor*ide*. In binary compounds it denotes the nonmetallic element; as, lead ox*ide*.

i-de'a (ī-dē'ȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* IDEAS (-ȧz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἰδέα*, fr. *ἰδεῖν* to see.] **1.** An archetype or pattern; an ideal ; hence, an intention or design. **2.** A real likeness, or representation; also, an embodiment of the essence of something. *Archaic.* **3.** A mental image or picture of an object. **4.** A fiction; fantasy. Hence, imagination ; fancy. **5.** A thought or mental impression. **6.** A general notion ; indefinite conception. **7.** A belief, opinion, or doctrine ; also, a supposition or impression. — **Syn.** Opinion, fancy, conception.

i-de'al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *idealis.*] **1.** Existing as an archetypal idea. **2.** Embodying or symbolizing an ideal. **3.** Existing in imagination only ; visionary ; unreal. **4.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, mental images, ideas, or conceptions. **5.** Pert. to idealism. — **Syn.** Intellectual, fanciful, imaginary ; impracticable, Utopian. — *n.* A standard of perfection, beauty, or excellence ; a perfect type. — **Syn.** See PATTERN.

i-de'al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* Any theory which affirms the universe to be an embodiment of mind, or denies the possibility of knowing aught save psychical reality. **2.** The practice of idealizing; tendency to idealize; also, that which is idealized. **3.** In literature and art, the affirmation of, or belief in, the preëminent value of imagination as compared with faithful copying of nature ; — opposed to *realism.* — **i-de'al-ist,** *n.* — **i-de'al-is'tic** (-ăl-Is'tĭk), *a.*

i'de-al'i-ty (ī'dē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being ideal. **2.** Capacity to idealize.

i-de'al-ize (ī-dē'ăl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. To make ideal ; attribute ideal characteristics to. — *v. i.* To form ideals. — **i-de'al-i-za'tion** (-Ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

i-de'al-ly (-Ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In idea or imagination ; mentally **2.** Conformably to an ideal ; perfectly.

‖ **i'dem** (ī'dĕm), *pron. or adj.* [L.] The same ; the same as above ; — often abbreviated *id.*

i-den'ti-cal (ī-dĕn'tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** The same ; the very same **2.** Exactly alike or equal. — **-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

Syn. IDENTICAL, SAME, EQUIVALENT, EQUAL, TANTAMOUNT. IDENTICAL is the strictest term for entire and absolute agreement or negation of difference ; as, no two leaves are *identical.* SAME (which may be exactly synonymous with *identical*) is often used more loosely, either in the sense of that which itself does not change, or of that which is of like sort, character, or quality; as, the *same* words, he manifests the *same* spirit. Things are EQUAL which are the same, esp. in number, amount, magnitude, value, or the like; they are EQUIVALENT when they amount to the same thing, esp. in worth, force, significance, or import. TANTAMOUNT is commonly applied to other than material things ; as, his statement was *tantamount* to a confession.

i-den'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* ; -FIED (-fid) ; -FY'ING. **1.** To make to be the same ; consider as the same. **2.** To establish the identity of; prove to be the same (as something described, claimed, or asserted). — **i-den'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

i-den'ti-ty (-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *idem* the same.] **1.** Absolute likeness of two or more things in a given respect. **2.** Individuality, or an individual. **3.** Sameness with something described or asserted.

i'de-o-gram' (ī'dē-ō-grăm' ; Id'ē-), **i'de-o-graph'** (-grăf'), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδέα* idea + *-gram, -graph.*] An original pictorial element of writing; an early hieroglyph symbolizing the idea of a thing, but not the name of it. — **i'de-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'-Ĭk), **-i-cal** (-Ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **i'de-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*

Ides (īdz), *n. pl.* [L. *idus.*] In the old Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of other months.

id'i-oc'ra-sy (-ŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιοκρασία.*] Peculiarity of constitution or temperament; idiosyncrasy.

id'i-o-cy (Id'Ĭ-ō-sĭ), *n.* [from IDIOT.] Extreme deficiency in intelligence due to incomplete or abnormal development of the brain and mind.

id'i-om (-ĭm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἰδίωμα*, fr. *ἰδιοῦν* to make one's own, *ἴδιος* one's own, proper, peculiar.] **1.** The language peculiar to a people (a tongue), or to a district or community (a dialect). **2.** The structural form peculiar to any language ; the genius or cast of a language, or an expression conforming to it. **3.** An expression peculiar to itself in grammatical construction ; an expression the meaning of which as a whole cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements. — **id'i-o-mat'ic** (Id'Ĭ-ō-măt'Ĭk), **id'i-o-mat'i-cal** (-Ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **id'i-o-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

id'i-o-syn'cra-sy (-sĭn'krȧ-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [Gr. *ἰδιοσυγκρασία* ; *ἴδιος* peculiar + *σύγκρασις* a mixing together.] A peculiarity of constitution or temperament ; a characteristic distinguishing an individual ; eccentricity. — **Syn.** See ECCENTRICITY. — **-syn-crat'ic** (-sĭn-krăt'Ĭk), *a.*

id'i-ot (Id'Ĭ-ŏt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *idiota* an ignorant person, Gr. *ἰδιώτης*, also and orig., a private person, fr. *ἴδιος* proper, peculiar.] **1.** A person afflicted with idiocy. **2.** A fool ; simpleton ; — in reproach. **3.** A professional fool; jester. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Imbecile, blockhead, dolt, dunce, dullard, booby. — **id'i-ot'ic,** *a.* — **id'i-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i'dle (ī'd'l), *a.* ; I'DLER (ī'dlẽr) ; I'DLEST (ī'dlĕst). [AS. *īdel* vain, useless.] **1.** Without worth or basis ; groundless; useless ; vain. **2.** Light-headed ; foolish. *Obs.* **3.** Not occupied or employed ; inactive. **4.** Lazy; slothful.

Syn. Unoccupied, unemployed, inactive ; vacant, vain, trifling, futile, frivolous. — IDLE, LAZY, INDOLENT, SLOTHFUL. IDLE (opposed to *busy*) emphasizes the fact of inactivity or lack of occupation ; it may or may not imply disparagement ; LAZY, suggesting disinclination to effort or work, is commonly derogatory. INDOLENT implies a habitual love of ease and a settled dislike of activity. SLOTHFUL (now bookish) implies excessive and sluggish indolence.

— *v. i.* ; I'DLED (ī'd'ld) ; I'DLING (ī'dlĭng). To lose or spend time in idleness ; esp., to saunter idly. — *v. t.* To spend in idleness ; waste ; — often with *away.*

i'dle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being idle; inactivity or laziness. — **Syn.** Inaction, indolence, sloth.

i'dler (ī'dlẽr), *n.* One who idles ; a lazy person.

i'dless, i'dlesse (ī'dlĕs), *n.* Idleness. *Archaic or Poetic.*

i'dly (ī'dlĭ), *adv.* In an idle manner ; ineffectually ; lazily.

i'dol (ī'dŏl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *idolum*, fr. Gr. *εἴδωλον* image, phantom, idol, fr. *εἶδος* that which is seen, form, shape, fr. *ἰδεῖν* to see.] **1.** A representation of a deity or other being or thing, made or used as an object of worship; in Scriptural language, a false god ; heathen deity. **2.** Object of strong affection or devotion. **3.** A form or appearance without substance ; a phantom, or an image, as in a mirror.

i-dol'a-ter (ī-dŏl'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A worshiper of idols ; a pagan. **2.** A great admirer. — **i-dol'a-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

i-dol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L., fr. Gr. *εἰδωλολατρεία* ; *εἴδωλον* idol + *λατρεία* service.] **1.** Worship of idols. **2.** Excessive attachment or veneration for anything. — **i-dol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.*

i'dol-ize (ī'dŏl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'Ĭng). To make an idol of ; esp., to love to excess.

I-dom'e-neus (ī-dŏm'ē-nūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἰδομενεύς.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy. To fulfill a rash vow, he sacrificed his son to Poseidon.

i'dyl, i'dyll (ī'dĭl), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *εἰδύλλιον*, lit., a little image, fr. *εἶδος* form.] **1.** Orig., a short descriptive poem, as one dealing with rural life ; also, any simple description of rustic life, pastoral scenes, or the like. **2.** An episode forming a fit subject for an idyl. — **i-dyl'lic** (ī-dĭl'Ĭk), *a.*

-ie (-Ĭ). A diminutive suffix. See 1st -Y.

if (Ĭf), *conj.* [AS. *gif.*] **1.** In case that ; granting, allowing, or supposing that ; — introducing a condition or supposition. **2.** Whether ; — in dependent or indirect questions.

Syn. IF, PROVIDED. IF implies a condition ; PROVIDED always adds the implication of a stipulation or proviso.

ig'loo, ig'lu (Ig'lōō), *n.* An Eskimo hut, as of snow blocks.

ig'ne-ous (-nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *igneus*, fr. *ignis* fire.] **1.** Pertaining to, like, or containing, fire. **2.** *Geol.* Resulting from the action of intense heat ; as, *igneous* rocks.

‖ **ig'nis fat'u-us** (Ig'nĭs făt'ū-ŭs) ; *pl.* IGNES FATUI (Ig'nēz făt'ū-ī). [L. *ignis* fire + *fatuus* foolish ; from its tendency to mislead travelers.] **1.** A phosphorescent light appearing at night, over marshy grounds , will-o'-the-wisp ; jack-o'-lantern. **2.** A misleading influence or thing.

ig-nite' (Ig-nīt'), *v. t.* ; -NIT'ED (-nit'ĕd) ; -NIT'ING. [L. *ignitus*, p. p. of *ignire* to ignite, *ignis* fire.] **1.** To heat strongly; render luminous by heat. **2** To kindle. — **Syn.** See KINDLE — *v. i.* To take fire ; begin to burn. — **ig-nit'i-ble** (-nit'Ĭ-b'l), **ig-nit'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **ig-nit'er,** *n.*

ig-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of igniting ; state of being ignited ; also, means of igniting.

ig-no'ble (-nō'b'l), *a.* [L. *ignobilis* ; *in-* not + *nobilis* noble.] **1.** Of low birth or family ; not noble ; humble. **2.** Base ; mean. — **Syn.** Degraded, low, vile, dishonorable, infamous. — **ig-no'ble-ness,** *n.* — **ig-no'bly,** *a.*

ig'no-min'i-ous (Ig'nō-mĭn'Ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ignominiosus.*]

1. Marked with, or full of, ignominy; dishonorable; shameful. **2.** Deserving ignominy; despicable. **3.** Humiliating; degrading. — **ig'no-min'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

ig'no-min-y (ĭg'nō-mĭn-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-IES** (-ĭz). [L. *ignominia* ignominy (deprivation of one's good name); *in-* not + *nomen* name.] **1.** Disgrace or dishonor; infamy. **2.** Conduct deserving disgrace; infamous action. — **Syn.** See DISHONOR.

ig'no-ra'mus (-rā'mŭs), *n.; pl.* **-MUSES** (-ĕz; 24). [L., we do not know. See IGNORE.] An ignorant person; a dunce.

ig'no-rance (ĭg'nō-rāns), *n.* State or fact of being ignorant.

ig'no-rant (-rănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ignorans, -antis*, p. pr.] **1.** Destitute of knowledge. **2.** Unaware (of). **3.** Resulting from or exhibiting ignorance. — **ig'no-rant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Unlearned, uneducated. — IGNORANT, ILLITERATE, UNLETTERED, UNTUTORED. One is IGNORANT who is without knowledge in general or in a particular matter; one is ILLITERATE who is without knowledge acquired by reading or study (the word applying esp. to one who cannot read and write); UNLETTERED is chiefly rhetorical. UNTUTORED suggests unsophisticatedness or intellectual crudeness.

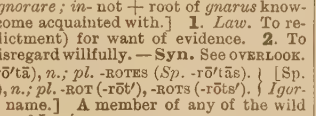
ig-nore' (ĭg-nōr'; 57), *v. t.;* **-NORED'** (-nōrd'); **-NOR'ING** (-nōr'ĭng). [L. *ignorare; in-* not + root of *gnarus* knowing, *noscere* to become acquainted with.] **1.** *Law.* To reject (a bill of indictment) for want of evidence. **2.** To refuse to notice; disregard willfully. — **Syn.** See OVERLOOK.

I'go-ro'te (ē'gō-rō'tā), *n.; pl.* **-ROTES** (*Sp.* **-RŌ'TĀS**). } [Sp.

I'go-rot' (ē'gō-rōt'), *n.; pl.* **-ROT** (-rōt'), **-ROTS** (-rōts'). } *Igorote*, fr. a native name.] A member of any of the wild head-hunting tribes of Luzon.

I-graine' (ē-grān'; -grā'nē), *n.* The mother of King Arthur by Uther, King of Britain, taken by Uther as his queen, after the death of Gorlois, her first husband.

i-gua'na (ĭ-gwä'nä), *n.* [Sp., fr. native name in Haiti.] Any of several large tropical American lizards. The best-known species attains a length of five or six feet, but is inoffensive and herbivorous, and esteemed as food.



Iguana.

IHS. For Greek IHΣ, contraction of IH(ΣΟΥ)Σ, Jesus.

il- (ĭl-). An assimilated form of **IN-**.

il'e-um (ĭl'ē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *ileum, ilium*, pl. *ilia*, groin, flank.] *Anat.* The division of the small intestine between the jejunum and large intestine. — **il'e-ac** (-ăk), *a.*

i'lex (ī'lĕks), *n.* [L., holm oak.] **1.** Holm oak. **2.** Holly.

il'i-ac (ĭl'ĭ-ăk), *a.* [F. *iliaque*, or L. *iliacus* relating to the colic, fr. *ileos* colic, confused with *ileum.*] *Anat.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the ilium.

Il'i-ad (-ăd), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. Ἰλιάς, -άδος (sc. ποίησις), fr. Ἴλιον Ilium, city of Ilus, son of Tros, founder of Ilium (Troy).] A celebrated Greek epic poem, ascribed to Homer, narrating events of the last year of the siege of Troy.

il'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [see ILEUM.] The dorsal, or upper, one of the three chief bones composing either lateral half of the pelvis.

ilk (ĭlk), *a.* [AS. *ilca.*] Same. *Obs.* — *pron.* With *the* or *that*, the same person or persons; the same thing. *Obs.* — of that ilk, of the same name, surname, place, or territorial designation; as, Guthrie, of that *ilk*, that is, Guthrie of Guthrie. *Scot.* — *n.* Family; kind; breed; class; — an erroneous use due to misunderstanding "of that ilk."

ill (ĭl), *a.; compar.* **WORSE** (wûrs); *superl.* **WORST** (wûrst). [of Scand. origin.] **1.** Evil; iniquitous. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** Malevolent; unjust; unkind; harsh. **3.** Contrary to advantage, happiness, etc.; bad; evil. **4.** Defective; faulty; incorrect; improper. **5.** Sick. — **Syn.** See BAD, SICK. — **ill will**, unkindness; malevolence. — *adv.* In an ill manner; badly. [ILL is the accepted form, though *ilily* is sometimes found in good authors.] — *n.* **1.** Whatever impairs happiness or prevents success, as misfortune or pain. **2.** Wickedness; wrong; evil. *Archaic.*

ill'-bred', *a.* Badly brought up; impolite; uncivil; rude.

il-le'gal (ĭ-lē'găl), *a.* Unlawful; illicit. — **il'le-gal'i-ty** (ĭl'ē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). — **il-le'gal-ly**, *adv.*

il-leg'i-ble (ĭ-lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not legible. — **il-leg'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). — **il-leg'i-bly**, *adv.*

il'le-git'i-ma-cy (ĭl'ē-jĭt'ĭ-mă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). State or quality of being illegitimate; specifically, bastardy.

il'le-git'i-mate (-măt), *a.* **1.** Not legitimate; unlawful; improper. **2.** Bastard. **3.** Illogical. **4.** Not authorized by good usage; spurious. — **il'le-git'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

ill'-fa'vored, *or* **ill'-fa'voured** (ĭl'fā'vĕrd), *a.* **1.** Ugly. **2.** Offensive.

il-lib'er-al (ĭ-lĭb'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *illiberalis.*] Not liberal; as: **a** Ungentlemanly; vulgar. **b** Indicating or showing a lack of culture or breadth of view; bigoted. **c** Close; stingy. — **il-lib'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **il-lib'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

il-lic'it (ĭ-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *illicitus; il-* not + *licitus*, p. p. of *licere* to be allowed.] Not allowed; improper; unlawful. — **il-lic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lic'it-ness**, *n.* [less.]

il-lim'it-a-ble (ĭ-lĭm'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* Immeasurable; bound-

Il'li-nois' (ĭl'ĭ-noi'; -noiz'), *n.* [F., of Am. Indian origin.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe which formerly occupied the region between the Wabash and Mississippi Rivers.

il-lit'er-a-cy (ĭ-lĭt'ĕr-ă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being illiterate; ignorance of learning; specifically, inability to read. **2.** An error due to such ignorance.

il-lit'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *illiteratus: il-* not + *literatus* learned.] Ignorant of letters or books; uneducated; specif., unable to read; unlearned; unrefined. — **Syn.** See IGNORANT. — *n.* One who is illiterate. — **-ate-ness**, *n.*

ill'-na'tured, *a.* Of a bad temper; cross; surly; spiteful.

ill'ness (ĭl'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Wickedness; disagreeableness. *Obs.* **2.** Disease; sickness; malady; indisposition.

il-log'i-cal (ĭ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Not observing the rules of logic or correct reasoning. — **-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-cal-ness**, *n.*

ill'-starred', *a.* Born under, or having one's affairs controlled by, an evil star; unlucky; disastrous.

ill'-tem'pered, *a.* **1.** Unhealthy. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Of bad temper; morose; quarrelsome.

ill'treat' (ĭl'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat cruelly or improperly.

il-lume' (ĭ-lūm'), *v. t.;* **-LUMED'** (-lūmd'); **-LUM'ING** (-lūm'ĭng). To illuminate. *Poetic.*

il-lu'mi-nant (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nănt), *n.* That which gives light; esp. a material, as oil, from which light is produced.

il-lu'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.;* **-NAT'ED** (-nāt'ĕd); **-NAT'ING.** [L. *illuminatus*, p. p. of *illuminare; il-* in + *luminare* to enlighten, *lumen* light.] **1.** To make light; light up; hence, to enlighten. **2.** To make plain or clear. **3.** To render illustrious. **4.** To light up or decorate with artificial lights. **5.** To adorn, as an initial letter or word, with fanciful flourishes, etc., or a book or page with borders, initial letters, or miniature pictures, in colors and gold, as in medieval manuscripts. — *v. i.* To light up in token of rejoicing.

il-lu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illuminating; state of being illuminated; enlightenment.

il-lu'mi-na-tive (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to illuminate.

il-lu'mi-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One that illuminates.

il-lu'mine (ĭ-lū'mĭn), *v. t. & i.;* **-MINED** (-mĭnd); **-MIN-ING.** [F. *illuminer.*] To illuminate or to be illuminated.

il-lu'sion (ĭ-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [F, fr. L. *illusio*, fr. *illudere, illusum*, to deceive.] **1.** An unreal or misleading image presented to the vision; a deceptive appearance. **2.** State or fact of being deceived; false impression; delusion. **3.** A delicate lace, for veils, etc.; tulle. — **Syn.** Mockery, chimera, fallacy. See DELUSION.

il-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Deceiving by false show; unreal. — **il-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

il-lu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Deceiving; fallacious; illusive.

il-lus'trate (ĭ-lŭs'trāt; Ĭl'ŭs-trāt), *v. t.;* **-TRAT-ED** (-trāt-ĕd); **-TRAT-ING.** [L. *illustratus*, p. p. of *illustrare* to illustrate, *illustris* bright.] **1.** To make bright or clear; illuminate. *Obs.* **2.** To make clear or explain, as by figures or comparisons. **3.** To provide or adorn, as a book, with pictures, etc.; of pictures, etc., to elucidate or adorn.

il-lus'trate, *a.* Illumined; illustrious. *Obs.*

il'lus-tra'tion (ĭl'ŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of illustrating; state of being illustrated; distinction, or an instance or cause of it. **2.** That which illustrates; a comparison or example. **3.** A picture to elucidate or decorate a book, etc.

il-lus'tra-tive (ĭ-lŭs'trā-tĭv; Ĭl'ŭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or designed to illustrate. — **il-lus'tra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

il-lus'tra-tor (-tĕr), *n.* One that illustrates.

il-lus'tri-ous (ĭ-lŭs'trĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *illustris.*] **1.** Lustrous; splendid. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Great, noble, or the like; eminent; famous. — **Syn.** See EMINENT. — **il-lus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lus'tri-ous-ness**, *n.*

il'ly (ĭl'lĭ), *adv.* Badly; ill. See ILL, *adv.*

I'lus (ī'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἴλος.] *Gr. Myth.* The grandfather of Priam, and founder of Troy, or Ilium.

im-. An assimilated form of *in-* not, or of L. or E. *in-* in.

im'age (ĭm'ĕj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *imago, imaginis.*] **1.** A representation or similitude; esp., an imitation of a person

or thing in the solid form; effigy; statue. Hence, abstractly: Form; appearance; likeness. **2**. Something representing another thing; symbol; representation. **3**. A type; embodiment. **4**. A representation of anything to the mind; picture drawn by the fancy; conception; idea. **5**. An illusion; apparition. *Archaic.* **6**. Such a picture of an object as is formed by reflection or refraction.

Syn. IMAGE, EFFIGY (in the sense of a sculptured, cast, or modeled representation or likeness, esp. of a person). IMAGE now commonly suggests religious veneration; EFFIGY is commonly limited to images as sculptured (esp. on sepulchral monuments) or engraved (esp. on coins), and to the phrase "to burn (or hang) in *effigy*." Otherwise, both words have been practically displaced by *statue*.

im'age (ĭm'ā̇j), *v. t.*; -AGED (-ā̇jd); -AG-ING (-ā̇-jĭng). **1**. To represent or form an image of; reflect. **2**. To conceive; imagine. **3**. To describe or portray, esp. in a lively or graphic manner. **4**. To represent symbolically; typify.

im'age-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1**. The work of one that makes images of objects; images collectively. **2**. Mental images collectively; work of the memory, imagination, or fancy. **3**. Rhetorical decoration; figures of speech collectively.

im-ag'i-na-ble (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imagined; conceivable. — **im-ag'i-na-bly**, *adv.*

im-ag'i-na-ry (-nā̇-rĭ), *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy; not real; fancied; ideal. — **im-ag'i-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

im-ag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1**. That power or function of the mind whereby we have ideal experience; power or process of having mental images or of forming ideal constructions from images, concepts, and feelings. **2**. A conception or imaging of some event; a plot or scheme; esp., a plotting or devising of evil. *Archaic.* **3**. A mental image, conception, or notion; a creation of the mind, esp. an idealized or poetic creation; also, a fanciful or vain notion.

Syn. IMAGINATION, FANCY (in their application to artistic, esp. poetical, composition). Formerly, *imagination* and *fancy* were used without distinction, *fancy* esp. having frequently little or nothing of its modern connotation. In present usage, IMAGINATION, the word of higher import, connotes esp. the exercise of plastic or creative power; FANCY suggests the play of associations more remote, arbitrary, or capricious.

im-ag'i-na-tive (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nā̇-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Pert. to, proceeding from, or characterized by, imagination. **2**. Given to imagining. — **im-ag'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-ag'i-na-tive-ness**, *n.*

im-ag'ine (ĭ-măj'ĭn), *v. t.*; -INED (-ĭnd); -IN-ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *imaginari*, p. p. *-natus*, fr. *imago* image.] **1**. To form a notion, or a mental image, of; conceive. **2**. To scheme; devise; purpose. **3**. To suppose; guess. **4**. To believe on insufficient evidence; fancy. — **Syn.** Believe, opine, deem. See CONCEIVE. — *v. i.* To fancy; think; suppose.

i-ma'go (ĭ-mā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GOES (-gōz), L. IMAGINES (ĭ-măj'ĭ-nēz). [L.] **1**. Image. **2**. Final adult state of an insect.

im'be-cile (ĭm'bē̇-sĭl *or, esp. British,* ĭm'bē̇-sēl, ĭm'bē̇-sēl'; *formerly usually* ĭm-bĕs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *imbecillis, imbecillus.*] **1**. Feeble; esp., feeble-minded. **2**. Stupid; fatuous; idiotic. — *n.* An imbecile person.

im'be-cil'i-ty (-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. Quality of being imbecile; weakness, esp. of mind. **2**. Incapacity; inability. **3**. Foolishness; absurdity; fatuity.

im-bed', *v. t.* To sink or lay as in a bed. See EMBED.

im-bibe' (ĭm-bīb'), *v. t.*; -BIBED' (-bībd'); -BIB'ING (-bīb'ĭng). [L. *imbibere*; *im-* in + *bibere* to drink.] **1**. To receive or absorb into the mind and retain. **2**. To drink or drink in; hence, to inhale; absorb; assimilate. — **im-bib'er** (-bīb'ẽr), *n.* — **im'bi-bi'tion** (ĭm'bĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

im-bod'y (-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t. & i.*, **im-bos'om** (-bo͝oz'ŭm), *v. t.*, **im-bow'er** (-bou'ẽr), etc. See EMBODY, etc.

im'bri-cate (ĭm'brĭ-kā̇t) } *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, **im'bri-cat'ed** (-kāt'ĕd) } p. p. of *imbricare* to cover with tiles, *imbrex*, *-icis*, a hollow tile.] Lying lapped over each other, as scales, in regular order like tiles; overlapping at the margins.

Imbricate Bud Scales.

im'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An overlapping of the edges like that of tiles or shingles.

im-bro'glio (ĭm-brōl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* -GLIOS (-yōz). [It. See 1st BROIL.] **1**. A confused pile. *Rare.* **2**. An intricate or complicated situation; also, a complicated and embarrassing state of things; serious misunderstanding; embroilment.

im-brown' (-broun'), *v. t.* To make brown.

im-brue' (-bro͞o'), *v. t.*; -BRUED' (-bro͞od'); -BRU'ING. [fr. OF. *embevrer* to give to drink, soak. See EN-, IN-in; BEVERAGE.] To stain; drench; — now of blood, gore, etc.

im-brute' (ĭm-bro͞ot'), *v. t. & i.*; -BRUT'ED (-bro͞ot'ĕd); -BRUT'ING. To degrade or sink to the state of a brute.

im-bue' (ĭm-bū'), *v. t.*; -BUED' (-būd'); -BU'ING. [L. *imbuere.*] To saturate; impregnate; permeate.

im'i-ta-ble (ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *imitabilis.*] **1**. Capable of being imitated or copied. **2**. Worthy of imitation. *Obs.*

im'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *imitatus*, p. p. of *imitari* to imitate.] **1**. To copy, or strive to copy; to assume the form or likeness of. **2**. To be or appear like; resemble externally.

Syn. IMITATE, MIMIC, MOCK, APE (in the sense of copying). IMITATE is the general term; MIMIC implies exact imitation, esp. of voice, gesture, manner, etc., often in sport or ridicule; to MOCK commonly adds the implication of derision or contempt; to APE is to imitate servilely or with absurd pretension; as, an affected *imitating* of Shakespeare; she *mimics* his manly stride; they provoke him to fury and *mock* his rage; to *ape* the grand style of Johnson.

im'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of imitating. **2**. That which is made or produced as a copy; an artificial likeness; a counterfeit. — *a.* Simulating something superior.

im'i-ta-tive (ĭm'ĭ-tā̇-tĭv), *a.* **1**. Marked by imitation. **2**. Inclined to imitate, or copy; given to imitation; not original. **3**. Imitation; counterfeit.

im'i-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who imitates.

im-mac'u-late (ĭ-măk'ū̇-lā̇t), *a.* [L. *immaculatus*; *im-* not + *maculatus*, p. p., spotted.] **1**. Spotless; pure. **2**. Without flaw, fault, or error. — **im-mac'u-late-ly**, *adv.*

im-man'a-cle (ĭ-măn'ȧ-k'l), *v. t.* To manacle. *R.*

im'ma-nent (ĭm'ȧ-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *immanens*, p. pr. of *immanere* to remain in.] Indwelling; inherent; intrinsic. — **im'ma-nence** (ĭm'ȧ-nĕns), **im'ma-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.*

Im-man'u-el (ĭ-măn'ū̇-ĕl), *n.* [fr. Heb.] Lit., God with us; — a designation of Christ. *Is.* vii. 14. *Matt.* i. 23.

im'ma-te'ri-al (ĭm'ȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1**. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual. **2**. Unimportant. — **im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im'ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

im'ma-ture' (-tūr'), *a.* **1**. Premature. *Archaic.* **2**. Not mature; not developed; crude. — **im'ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* — **im'ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-meas'ur-a-ble (ĭ-mĕzh'ūr-ȧ-b'l; ĭm-mĕzh'-; 87), *a.* Incapable of being measured; illimitable.

im-me'di-a-cy (ĭ-mē'dĭ-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* A being immediate; freedom from intervention of a medium; directness.

im-me'di-ate (-ā̇t), *a.* [LL. *immediatus.*] **1**. Having no intermediary or intermediation; as: **a** Next in line or relation. **b** Acting without the intervention of another object, cause, or agency. **c** Direct; intuitive. **d** Intimately affecting; primary. **2**. Not distant or separated in space or time; hence, present; instant; hence, *Colloq.*, not far distant; near. — **Syn.** Proximate, close. See DIRECT.

im-me'di-ate-ly, *adv.* of IMMEDIATE; opp. to *mediately.* Specif.: **a** Without intermediary or intervention; directly; closely. **b** Without delay; at once. **c** As a *conj.*: As soon as. — **Syn.** See DIRECTLY.

im'me-mo'ri-al (ĭm'ē̇-mō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Ancient beyond memory or record; indefinitely ancient. — **-mo'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

im-mense' (ĭ-mĕns'), *a.* [L. *immensus*; *im-* not + *mensus*, p. p. of *metiri* to measure.] Immeasurable; hence, vast; huge. — **Syn.** See ENORMOUS. — *n.* Immense space, extent, or number. — **im-mense'ly**, *adv.* — **im-men'si-ty** (ĭ-mĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

im-merge' (ĭ-mûrj'), *v. t. & i.*; -MERGED' (-mûrjd'); -MERG'ING (-mûr'jĭng). [L. *immergere*, p. p. *mersus*, *im-* in + *mergere* to dip.] To plunge into or under (a fluid, etc.).

im-merse' (ĭ-mûrs'), *v. t.*; -MERSED' (-mûrst'); -MERS'ING. [See IMMERGE.] **1**. To plunge into (a fluid, etc.); dip; sink. **2**. To baptize by immersion. **3**. To engage deeply; absorb.

im-mer'sion (ĭ-mûr'shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of immersing; state of being immersed. **2**. Baptism by submersion of the person in water.

im-mesh' (ĭ-mĕsh'; ĭm-mĕsh'). = ENMESH.

im'me-thod'i-cal (ĭm'ē̇-thŏd'ĭ-kăl; ĭm'mē̇-), *a.* Not methodical; confused.

im-mew' (ĭ-mū'; ĭm-mū'), *v. t.* To mew up; confine. *Obs.*

im'mi-grant (ĭm'ĭ-grănt), *n.* [L. *immigrans*, p. pr.] One who immigrates. — **Syn.** See EMIGRANT.

im'mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING. [L. *immigrare*, *-gratum*, to immigrate; *im-* in + *migrare* to migrate.] To come into a country for permanent residence. Cf. EMIGRATE. — **im'mi-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.*

im'mi-nence (ĭm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being imminent; a threatening, as of something about to happen. **2.** That which is imminent, as evil or danger.

im'mi-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *imminens*, p. pr. of *imminere* to project; *im-* in + *minere* (in comp.) to project.] Threatening to occur immediately; impending; — usually of evil or danger. — **im'mi-nent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Imminent, impending. Imminent applies to that (esp. an evil) which threatens to happen immediately, or is about to happen; that is impending which hangs suspended, it may be indefinitely, over one.

im-mis'ci-ble (ĭ-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being mixed, or mingled.

im-mixt' (ĭ-mĭkst'), *p. p.* [L. *immixtus*, p. p of *immiscere; im-* in + *miscere* to mix.] Mixed intimately.

im-mo'bile (ĭ-mō'bĭl), *a.* [L. *immobilis*.] Immovable; fixed; also, motionless. — **im'mo-bil'i-ty** (ĭm'ō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-mod'er-ate (ĭ-mŏd'ẽr-ăt), *a.* Not moderate; unreasonable; extreme. — **Syn.** Exorbitant, extravagant, intemperate, inordinate. See excessive. — **im-mod'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **im-mod'er-a'tion** (ĭ-mŏd'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.*

im-mod'est (ĭ-mŏd'ĕst), *a.* Not modest; forward; bold; indecent; indelicate; lewd. — **Syn.** Indecorous, shameless, shameful, impudent, impure, uncha ste, obscene. — **im-mod'est-ly**, *adv.* — **im-mod'es-ty** (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.*

im'mo-late (ĭm'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *immolatus*, p. p. of *immolare* to sacrifice, orig., to sprinkle with sacrificial meal; *im-* in + *mola* meal mixed with salt.] To sacrifice; now, to kill as a sacrificial victim. — **im'mo-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **im'mo-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

im-mor'al (ĭ-mŏr'ăl), *a.* Not moral; contrary to conscience or morality; wicked; licentious. — **im-mor'al-ly**, *adv.*

im'mo-ral'i-ty (ĭm'ō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being immoral; vice; wickedness; specifically, unchastity; also, an immoral act or practice; a vice.

im-mor'tal (ĭ-mŏr'tăl), *a.* **1.** Not mortal; undying; everlasting. **2.** Of or pert. to immortality. **3.** Imperishable. — **Syn.** Eternal, continual, enduring, endless, deathless. — *n.* **1.** An immortal being; esp., *pl.*, *Class. Myth.*, the gods. **2.** One whose fame is lasting. — **im-mor'tal-ly**, *adv.*

im'mor-tal'i-ty (ĭm'ŏr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being immortal; unending life or existence.

im-mor'tal-ize (ĭ-mŏr'tăl-īz), *v. t.* To render immortal.

im'mor-telle' (ĭm'ŏr-tĕl'), *n.* [F.] = EVERLASTING, *n.*, 3.

im-mov'a-ble (ĭ-mōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being moved; as: a Stationary. b Steadfast; unyielding. c Impassive. — *n.* **1.** That which cannot be moved. **2.** *pl. Law.* Lands and things adherent thereto. — **im-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **im-mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

im-mune' (ĭ-mūn'), *a.* [L. *immunis* free, as from a tax; *im-* not + *munis* complaisant.] Exempt; specif., protected against some disease, as by inoculation. — *n.* One immune. — **im-mun'ize** (ĭ-mŭn'īz; ĭm'ŭ-nīz), *v. t.*

im-mu'ni-ty (ĭ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *immunitas*.] **1.** Freedom or exemption, esp. from a charge, duty, tax, or service; also, a particular privilege. **2.** State of resisting the development of disease. — **Syn.** See exemption.

im-mure' (ĭ-mūr'), *v. t.*; -MURED' (-mūrd'); -MUR'ING (-mūr'ĭng). [LL. *immurare*; *im-* in + L. *murus* wall.] To inclose within walls; shut up. — **Syn.** See imprison.

im-mu'ta-ble (ĭ-mū'tă-b'l), *a.* Not mutable; unchangeable. — **im-mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **im-mu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

im'o-gen (ĭm'ō-jĕn), *n.* The daughter of Cymbeline, King of Britain, in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline." Her husband, Posthumus Leonatus, wagers that Iachimo, an Italian courtier, cannot corrupt her. Iachimo fails, but alleges success, and Posthumus orders her slain. She escapes, her innocence is later established, and she is reunited with her husband.

imp (ĭmp), *n.* [ME., a graft, AS. *impa*.] **1.** An offspring; child; scion. *Archaic.* **2.** A young or inferior devil; a little, malignant spirit. **3.** A mischievous child or urchin.

imp, *v. t.* [AS. *impian* to imp, ingraft.] **1.** To ingraft. *Archaic.* **2.** *Falconry* To graft or repair (a wing, tail, or feather) with a feather or feathers. **3.** To fasten (wings) on, or equip (one) with wings. *Archaic.*

im-pact' (ĭm-păkt'), *v. t.* [L. *impactus*, p. p. of *impingere*. See impinge.] To drive or press close; pack; wedge.

im'pact (ĭm'păkt), *n.* An impinging; a striking together.

im-pair' (ĭm-pâr'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *impejorare*; L. *im-* in + *pejorare* to make worse, *pejor* worse.] To make worse; diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength. — **Syn.** Decrease, deteriorate, reduce, weaken; damage, harm, mar. — **im-pair'ment** (ĭm-pâr'mĕnt), *n.*

im-pale' (ĭm-pāl'), *v. t.*; -PALED' (-pāld'); -PAL'ING (-pāl'ĭng). [fr. OF. & F., fr. *em-* (L. *in*) + *pal* a pale, stake.] **1.** To inclose with pales; surround; hem in. *Now Rare.* **2.** To pierce as with a pale; torture or punish by fixing on a sharp stake. — **im-pale'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

im-pal'pa-ble (ĭm-păl'pă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not palpable; that cannot be felt; also, extremely fine. **2.** Incorporeal. — **Syn.** See intangible. — **im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-pan'el (-păn'ĕl), *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To enter in or on a panel (list); enroll.

im-par'a-dise (ĭm-păr'ă-dīs), *v. t.*; -DISED (-dīst); -DIS'ING (-dĭs'ĭng). To put in paradise; make supremely happy.

im-par'i-ty (-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inequality; disparity.

im-part' (-pärt'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *impartire*; *im-* in + *partire*. See part, *v.*] **1.** To bestow a share of; allow another to partake in; share; communicate. **2.** To communicate the knowledge of; tell. — *v. i.* To give a part or share; give. — **im-part'er**, *n.*

im-par'tial (-păr'shăl), *a.* Not partial; unbiased; fair, just. — **Syn.** See fair. — **im-par'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **im-par'tial'i-ty** (ĭm-păr'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; ĭm'păr-shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-part'ment (-pärt'mĕnt), *n.* Act of imparting. *Rare*

im-pass'a-ble (-păs'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being passed or traversed; not admitting a passage.

im-pas'si-ble (-păs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *impassibilis*; *im-* not + *passibilis* passible.] **1.** Incapable of suffering; inaccessible to pain or harm. **2.** Unfeeling; impassive. — **im-pas'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-pas'si-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. Impassible, impassive are often used without distinction. But impassible oftener suggests incapability of injury, feeling, or emotion; impassive emphasizes rather the condition of one who feels or shows no emotion, without necessary implication of insusceptibility; as, he is utterly *impassible*, cold and resolute, like fate; his *impassive* face betrayed no anger. See passive.

im-pas'sion (-păsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To fill or affect strongly with passion.

im-pas'sioned (-ŭnd), *p. a.* Ardent. — **Syn.** See passionate.

im-pas'sive (-păs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Insusceptible of pain or suffering. **2.** Insensible; inanimate. **3.** Insusceptible of injury; invulnerable. **4.** Unimpressionable; apathetic. — **Syn.** See impassible, passive. — **im-pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pas'sive-ness**, **im'pas-siv'i-ty** (ĭm'păs-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-paste' (ĭm-pāst'), *v. t.*; -PAST'ED (-pās'tĕd); -PAST'ING (-pās'tĭng). To make into paste; to concrete. [patient.

im-pa'tience (-pā'shĕns), *n.* State or quality of being im-

im-pa'tient (-shĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not patient; esp., restless because of pain, delay, or opposition; uneasy. **2.** Prompted by or indicating impatience. — **Syn.** Restless, eager, precipitate, hasty, intolerant; irritable, fretful, peevish, testy, choleric. — **im-pa'tient-ly**, *adv.*

im-pawn' (ĭm-pôn'), *v. t.* To put in pawn; pledge.

im-peach' (-pēch'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *impedicare* to entangle; *im-* in + *pedica* fetter, *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] **1.** To bring an accusation against; specif., to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; esp., to charge (a public officer), before a competent tribunal, with misbehavior in office. **2.** To impute some fault to; specif., to challenge or discredit the credibility of, as a witness. — *n.* = IMPEACHMENT. *Rare.* — **im-peach'a-ble**, *a.* — **im-peach'er**, *n.*

im-peach'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of impeaching.

im-pearl' (-pûrl'), *v. t.* To form into or as into pearls; form of pearls; adorn with or as with pearls. *Poetic.*

im-pec'ca-ble (ĭm-pĕk'ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *impeccabilis*; *im-* not + *peccare* to err, sin.] Not liable to sin; incapable or wrong; free from fault or error. — **im-pec'ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

im'pe-cu'ni-ous (ĭm'pē-kū'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *im-* not + *pecunia* money.] Not having money; habitually without money; poor. — **im'pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-ped'ance (ĭm-pēd'ăns), *n.* *Elec.* In an electric circuit, the apparent resistance to the flow of an alternating current, analogous to the actual resistance to a direct current.

im-pede' (ĭm-pēd'), *v. t.*; -PED'ED (-pēd'ĕd); -PED'ING. [L. *impedire*, lit., to entangle the feet; *im-* in + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] To obstruct; hinder.

im-ped'i-ment (-pĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Obstruction; that which impedes. **2.** A bodily defect. *Obs.*, exc. of obstructions to speech. — **Syn.** Hindrance, obstacle. See difficulty.

im-ped'i-men'ta (-mĕn'tă), *n. pl.* [L.] Things that impede; encumbrances; baggage; *Mil.*, supply trains.

im-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.*; -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. [L. *impel-*

lere; im- in + *pellere, pulsum,* to drive.] To urge forward or on; give an impulse to; drive; force. — **Syn.** Instigate, induce, influence, actuate. See MOVE. — **im-pel′ler,** *n.*

im-pend′ (ĭm-pĕnd′), *v. i.* [L. *impendēre; im-* in + *pendēre* to hang.] To hang or be suspended (over); menace; be imminent. — **im-pend′ence** (-pĕn′dĕns), **im-pend′en-cy,** *n.*

im-pend′ent (-dĕnt), *a.* Impending; threatening. *Rare.*

im-pend′ing, *p. a.* Threatening. — **Syn.** See IMMINENT.

im-pen′e-tra-bil′i-ty (-pĕn′ē-trȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impenetrable. Specifically, *Physics,* that property in virtue of which two portions of matter cannot occupy the same portion of space at the same time.

im-pen′e-tra-ble (-pĕn′ē-trȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being pierced; impervious. **2.** Incapable of being comprehended; unfathomable. **3.** Inaccessible, as to reason, sympathy, etc. **4.** *Physics.* Having the property of impenetrability. — **im-pen′e-tra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im-pen′e-tra-bly,** *adv.*

im-pen′i-tence (-ĭ-tĕns), **im-pen′i-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Fact, quality, or condition of being impenitent.

im-pen′i-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* Not penitent; not contrite; having no sorrow for sin. — **im-pen′i-tent-ly,** *adv.*

im-per′a-tive (-pĕr′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *imperativus,* fr. *imperare* to command.] **1.** *Gram.* Expressive of command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation; as, the *imperative* mood. **2.** Expressive of, or of the nature of, command; directive; commanding; authoritative. **3.** Not to be avoided or evaded; urgent; obligatory; binding.

Syn. Commanding, dictatorial, positive, overbearing, domineering, arrogant. — IMPERATIVE, PEREMPTORY, IMPERIOUS. That is IMPERATIVE which expresses command; that is PEREMPTORY which is positive or dictatorial, esp. in command; IMPERIOUS emphasizes the idea of arrogance; as, conscience is *imperative* and constraining; the judge *peremptorily* forbade talking; "*imperious* old Louis XIV."

— *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The imperative mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it. **2.** Something imperative; a command. — **im-per′a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **im-per′a-tive-ness,** *n.*

im′pe-ra′tor (ĭm′pē-rā′tŏr), *n.* [L.] Commander; emperor.

im′per-cep′ti-ble (ĭm′pẽr-sĕp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not perceptible, physically or mentally; hence, very slight, gradual, or subtle. — **im′per-cep′ti-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **im′per-cep′ti-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im′per-cep′ti-bly,** *adv.*

im-per′fect (ĭm-pûr′fĕkt), *a.* Not perfect; not complete in parts or attributes; defective; incomplete. — **imperfect tense,** *Gram.,* a tense expressing action or state (esp. past) as incomplete or in continuance at the time denoted. — *n.* *Gram.* The imperfect tense, or a verb or verbal form denoting it. — **im-per′fect-ly,** *adv.* — **im-per′fect-ness,** *n.*

im′per-fec′tion (ĭm′pẽr-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being imperfect; deficiency; fault; blemish. — **Syn.** Defect, incompleteness, failing, weakness, frailty, foiblo, flaw.

im-per′fo-rate (ĭm-pûr′fō-rāt) } *a.* Not perforated; having
im-per′fo-rat′ed (-rāt′ĕd) } no aperture.

im-pe′ri-al (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ăl), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *imperialis,* fr. *imperium.* See EMPIRE.] **1.** Of or pert. to an empire or emperor. **2.** Of or pert. to a state as sovereign and as supreme over colonies, etc. **3.** Sovereign; supreme. **4.** Of superior size or excellence. **5.** Designating the weights and measures established by law in the United Kingdom. — *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] An adherent of the Holy Roman emperor, or a soldier of his troops. **2.** A certain gold coin of Russia. **3.** An article of superior size or excellence. **4.** The top or roof of a carriage, esp. of a diligence. **5.** A pointed tuft of hair on a man's chin. — **im-pe′ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

im-pe′ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Imperial government, authority, or system. **2.** The policy or practice of seeking extension of the control or empire of a nation.

im-pe′ri-al-ist, *n.* An adherent of an emperor or of imperialism. — **im-pe′ri-al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.*

im-per′il (-pĕr′ĭl), *v. i.;* -ILED (-ĭld) or -ILLED; -IL-ING or -IL-LING. To bring into peril; endanger.

im-pe′ri-ous (-pē′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *imperiosus.*] **1.** Arrogant; overbearing. **2.** Imperative; urgent; compelling. — **Syn.** See IMPERATIVE. — **im-pe′ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **-ous-ness,** *n.*

im-per′ish-a-ble (ĭm-pĕr′ĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not perishable. — **im-per′ish-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

im-per′me-a-ble (ĭm-pûr′mē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not permeable; impervious. — **im-per′me-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-per′son-al (-sŭn-ăl), *a.* Not personal; as: **a** *Gram.* Of verbs, denoting the action of an unspecified agent, and hence used with no subject or an indefinite one; as, *it snows.* **b** Without personal reference or connection. **c** Not representing, or existing as, a person. — *n.* That which is impersonal; an impersonal verb. — **im-per′son-al′i-ty** (ĭm-pûr′sŭn-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-per′son-al-ly,** *adv.*

im-per′son-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. **1.** To personify; typify. **2.** To act the character of; personate. — **im-per′son-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* — **im-per′son-a′tor,** *n.*

im-per′ti-nence (ĭm-pûr′tĭ-nĕns) } *n.; pl.* -NENCES (-nĕn-
im-per′ti-nen-cy (-pûr′tĭ-nĕn-sĭ) } sĕz); -NENCIES (-sĭz).
1. Fact, state, or quality of being impertinent; as **a** Irrelevance; unfitness; impropriety. **b** Incivility; insolence. **2.** That which is impertinent; a case lacking pertinence.

im-per′ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not pertinent; esp., irrelevant. **2.** Guilty of, or prone to, rudeness; pert; insolent. — **Syn.** Rude, saucy, unmannerly, disrespectful, impudent. See OFFICIOUS. — **im-per′ti-nent-ly,** *adv.*

im′per-turb′a-ble (ĭm′pẽr-tûr′bȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being disturbed; calm; serene. — **Syn.** See COOL. — **im′per-turb′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im′per-turb′a-bly,** *adv.*

im-per′vi-ous (ĭm-pûr′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not pervious. — **im-per′vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **im-per′vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

im-pet′i-cos (ĭm-pĕt′ĭ-kōz), *v. t.* A word in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," perhaps for *impocket* (put in a pocket).

im′pe-trate (ĭm′pē-trāt), *v. t.;* -TRAT′ED (-trāt′ĕd); -TRAT′ING. [L. *impetratus,* p. p. of *impetrare* to obtain; *im-* in + *patrare* to bring to pass.] **1.** To obtain by entreaty. **2.** To entreat; beseech. — **im′pe-tra′tion** (-trā′shŭn), *n.*

im-pet′u-os′i-ty (ĭm-pĕt′ū-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Impetuous state or quality; an impetuous action, impulse, etc.

im-pet′u-ous (-pĕt′ū-ŭs), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *impetuosus.* See IMPETUS.] **1.** Rushing with violence; furious; violent. **2.** Vehement in feeling; hastily or rashly energetic; passionate. — **im-pet′u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **im-pet′u-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Eager, precipitate, hasty, headlong; fierce, raging, passionate, ardent, fervid. — IMPETUOUS, VEHEMENT agree in the idea of energetic action. IMPETUOUS emphasizes the idea of eager, hasty, or headlong impulse; VEHEMENT, that of ardent, violent, or passionate feeling; as, for his *impetuous* blow, he later felt *vehement* regret.

im′pe-tus (ĭm′pē-tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *impetere* to rush upon, attack; *im-* in + *petere* to fall upon, seek.] **1.** The property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its weight and its motion; momentum. *Momentum* is the technical, *impetus* the popular, term, but *impetus* commonly indicates the origin and intensity of the motion, rather than its quantity or effectiveness. **2.** Impulse; incentive; stimulus.

im-pi′e-ty (ĭm-pī′ē-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being impious; irreverence; ungodliness. **2.** An impious act.

im-pinge′ (-pĭnj′), *v. i.;* -PINGED′ (-pĭnjd′); -PING′ING (-pĭn′jĭng). [L. *impingere; im-* in + *pangere* to fix.] **1.** To strike or dash (on, upon, against), esp. with sharp collision; of waves of sound, light, etc., to come sharply (on or upon). **2.** To encroach or infringe. — **im-pinge′ment,** *n.*

im′pi-ous (ĭm′pĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not pious; wanting in reverence for the Supreme Being; profane. — **Syn.** See IRRELIGIOUS. — **im′pi-ous-ly,** *adv* — **im′pi-ous-ness,** *n.*

imp′ish (ĭm′pĭsh), *a.* Having the characteristics of an imp; esp., mischievous. — **imp′ish-ly,** *adv.* — **imp′ish-ness,** *n.*

im-pla′ca-ble (ĭm-plā′kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not placable; inexorable. — **Syn.** Unappeasable, relentless. — **im-pla′ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **im-pla′ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **im-pla′ca-bly,** *adv.*

im-plant′ (-plănt′), *v. t.* To plant or set securely or deeply; hence, to instill or inculcate thoroughly. — **Syn.** Introduce, ingraft, infix, impress, insinuate, inspire, infuse. — **im′plan-ta′tion** (ĭm′plăn-tā′shŭn), *n.*

im-plead′ (-plēd′), *v. t. & i.* To sue at law; hence, to accuse.

im′ple-ment (ĭm′plē-mĕnt), *n.* [LL. *implementum* accomplishment, L. *implere, -pletum,* to fill up, finish; *im-* in + *plere* to fill.] An instrument, tool, or utensil.

Syn. IMPLEMENT, TOOL, UTENSIL, INSTRUMENT suggest relatively simple construction and personal manipulation. *Implement* and *tool* are often interchangeable. But IMPLEMENT is the broader term, often implying that by which any operation is carried on; TOOL commonly suggests the implements of a craftsman or laborer. UTENSIL applies esp. to the implements of the kitchen; as, cooking *utensils.* INSTRUMENT implies more delicate operations than *tool;* as, surgical *instruments,* astronomical *instruments,* a draftsman's *instruments. Instrument* and *tool* (the latter in this sense always a term of contempt) are also applied fig. to one made use of to serve another's purpose.

im′pli-cate (ĭm′plĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING. [L. *implicatus,* p. p. of *implicare* to involve; *im-* in + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To fold or twist together; interweave. **2.** To imply. **3.** To bring into intimate or incriminating connection; involve. — **Syn.** See INVOLVE.

im'pli-ca'tion (ĭm'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of implicating; state of being implicated. **2.** That which is implied or involved; inference.

im-plic'it (ĭm-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *implicitus*, p. p. of *implicare* to entwine.] **1.** Entangled; involved. *Obs.* **2.** Tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed; implied. **3.** Involved in the nature or being of something, though not shown or expressed; not clear or conscious. **4.** Unquestioning; unreserved; as, *implicit* faith. — **im-plic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **im-plic'it-ness**, *n.*

im-plied' (-plīd'), *p. a.* Virtually involved or included; inferential; — correlative of *express* or *expressed*.

im'plo-ra'tor (ĭm'plō-rā'tŏr), *n.* One who implores. *Obs.*

im-plore' (ĭm-plōr'; 57), *v. t.*; -PLORED' (-plōrd'); -PLOR'ING (-plōr'ĭng). [L. *implorare*; *im-* in + *plorare* to cry aloud.] To call upon or for in supplication; beseech; entreat; beg. — **Syn.** Supplicate, crave, pray, adjure. See BEG. — **im-plor'er** (-plōr'ẽr), *n.* — **im-plor'ing-ly**, *adv.*

im-ply' (-plī'), *v. t.*; -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. [from same source as *employ*.] **1.** To infold. *Obs.* **2.** To involve in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressly stated; contain by implication; include virtually. **3.** To express indirectly; insinuate.

Syn. IMPLY, INVOLVE are sometimes interchangeable. But to IMPLY is commonly to include virtually or carry as an inference; to INVOLVE is to include necessarily or carry as a consequence; as, your answer *implies* that you agreed to his scheme, which *involves* your disgrace. See HINT.

im-pol'i-cy (-pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* Inexpedience; bad policy.

im'po-lite' (ĭm'pō-līt'), *a.* Not polite; uncivil; rude. — **im'po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **im'po-lite'ness**, *n.*

im-pol'i-tic (ĭm-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* Not politic; unwise; inexpedient; indiscreet. — **im-pol'i-tic-ly**, *adv.*

im-pon'der-a-ble (ĭm-pŏn'dẽr-*ā*-b'l), *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible weight. — **im-pon'der-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

im-pone' (-pōn'), *v. t.* [L. *imponere*, *-positum*, to place on; *im-* in + *ponere* to place.] To stake; pledge. *Obs.*

im-port' (ĭm-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [L. *importare* to bring in, occasion, cause; *im-* in + *portare* to bear. Sense 3 comes through F.] **1. a** To purport; mean; signify. **b** To express or state. **c** To imply. **2.** To introduce from without; esp., to bring (wares) into a place from a foreign country in commerce; — opposed to *export*. **3.** To be of importance to; concern. — **Syn.** Denote, indicate, betoken.

im'port (ĭm'pōrt; *formerly* ĭm-pōrt'), *n.* **1.** Meaning; hence, application or interpretation. **2.** Importance. **3.** Merchandise imported; — esp. in *pl.* — **Syn.** See MEANING.

im-por'tance (ĭm-pōr'tăns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being important; consequence; weight; moment; significance. **2.** Importunity. *Obs.* **3.** Import; meaning. *Obs.*

Syn. IMPORTANCE, CONSEQUENCE, MOMENT. IMPORTANCE is the general term; CONSEQUENCE, chiefly in the phrase *of* (esp. great, small, any, no, etc.) *consequence*, suggests that which involves results; it is often applied — as is also, less often, *importance*— to social rank or distinction, sometimes with the implication of composure or self-importance; MOMENT, now only in *of* (great, small, no, etc.) *moment*, suggests weight, influence, or value.

im-por'tan-cy (ĭm-pōr'tăn-sĭ), *n.* Importance. *Obs.*

im-por'tant (-tănt), *a.* **1.** Having consequence; significant; weighty. **2.** Consequential; pompous. **3.** Urgent. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Momentous, considerable, influential.

im'por-ta'tion (ĭm'pŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of importing, esp. of merchandise from abroad; that which is imported.

im-port'er (ĭm-pōr'tẽr; 57), *n.* One who imports.

im-por'tu-na-cy (-pŏr'tū-*nā*-sĭ), *n.* Importunity. *Obs. or R.*

im-por'tu-nate (-năt), *a.* **1.** Troublesome. *Obs.* **2.** Troublesomely urgent; pressing in demand. — **-nate-ly**, *adv.*

im'por-tune' (ĭm'pŏr-tūn'; ĭm-pôr'tūn), *a.* [F. *importun*, L. *importunus*; *im-* not + a deriv. fr. root of *portus* harbor, *importunus* orig. meaning, hard of access.] **1. a** Inopportune. *Obs.* **b** Troublesome. **2.** Urgent; importunate.—*v. t.*; -TUNED' (-tūnd'); -TUN'ING (-tūn'ĭng). **1.** *Obs.* **a** To annoy. **b** To press on; impel. **2.** To urge persistently. **3.** To beg for urgently or repeatedly. *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* To be importunate; beg earnestly. — **Syn.** See BEG.

im'por-tu'ni-ty (ĭm'pŏr-tū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being importunate; troublesome pertinacity.

im-pose' (ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *imposer*; *ĭm-* in + *poser* to place.] **1.** To place; put. *Rare.* **2.** To lay on (the hands), as in confirmation. **3.** To lay as a charge, tax, penalty, etc.; inflict. **4.** To subject (one) *to* a charge, penalty, etc. **5.** *Print.* To arrange in proper order and lock up in a chase for printing; — of pages, forms, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To impress one's self or itself, as by reason of authority. **2.** To obtrude; presume. **3.** To deceive by false representation; — with *on* or *upon*. — **im-pos'er** (ĭm-pōz'ẽr), *n.*

im-pos'ing (ĭm-pōz'ĭng), *p. a.* Impressive; commanding.

im'po-si'tion (ĭm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of imposing; as: **a** Act of laying on, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, deceiving, etc. **b** A laying on of the hands as in confirmation. **2.** That which is imposed; as: **a** A charge; burden; tax. **b** An unwarranted requirement. **c** A trick or deception; imposture. — **Syn.** Deceit, fraud.

im-pos'si-bil'i-ty (ĭm-pŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being impossible. **2.** An impossible thing.

im-pos'si-ble (-pŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not possible; incapable of being or occurring. **2.** Utterly impracticable or hopeless. **3.** Hopelessly incongruous or deficient; out of the question. *Colloq.* — **im-pos'si-bly**, *adv.*

im'post (ĭm'pōst), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *impostus*, fr. L. *impositus*, p. p. of *imponere* to impose. See IMPONE.] **1.** A tax; esp., a customs duty; excise. **2.** *Arch.* The top member of a pillar, pier, etc., supporting an arch.

im-pos'thume (ĭm-pŏs'tūm). Var. of IMPOSTUME.

im-pos'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who imposes on others.

Syn. Pretender. — IMPOSTOR, MOUNTEBANK, CHARLATAN. IMPOSTOR is the generic term, denoting esp. one who passes himself off for some one else. *Mountebank* and *charlatan* originally denoted pretenders to medical knowledge or skill. MOUNTEBANK often carries a suggestion of buffoonery. CHARLATAN adds the implication of pretentious, flashy, or magniloquent display.

im-pos'tume (-tūm), *n.* Corrup. of APOSTEME. *Obsoles.*

im-pos'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *impostura*.] Act or conduct of an impostor; fraud or imposition. — **Syn.** Cheat, trick.

im'po-tence (ĭm'pō-tĕns) } *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being
im'po-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } impotent; weakness. **2.** Want of self-control. *Rare.* **3.** Absence of procreative power.

im'po-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor; weak; infirm. **2.** Ungovernable. *Obs.* **3.** Wanting the power of procreation; sometimes, barren. — **Syn.** See POWERLESS. — **im'po-tent-ly**, *adv.*

im-pound' (ĭm-pound'), *v. t.* To shut up or place in or as in a pound; hence, to seize and hold in legal custody.

im-pov'er-ish (-pŏv'ẽr-ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *empovrir*; *em-* (L. *in*) + *povre* poor.] To make poor (literally or figuratively). — **im-pov'er-ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

im-pow'er (-pou'ẽr). Var. of EMPOWER.

im-prac'ti-ca-ble (ĭm-prăk'tĭ-*kā*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not practicable. **2.** Not to be persuaded or controlled by any reasonable method; unmanageable. **3.** Incapable of being used or availed of. — **im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty**, **im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

im'pre-cate (ĭm'prē-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *imprecatus*, p. p. of *imprecari*; *im-* in, on + *precari* to pray.] To call down or invoke by prayer (usually some evil); curse.

im'pre-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imprecating; thing imprecated. — **Syn.** See CURSE. — **im'pre-ca-to-ry** (ĭm'prē-*kā*-tō-rĭ), *a.*

im-pregn' (ĭm-prĕn'), *v. t.* To impregnate. *Obs. or Poet.*

im-preg'na-ble (ĭm-prĕg'*nā*-b'l), *a.* [F. *imprenable*; *im-* not + *prenable* pregnable.] Able to resist attack or assault; unconquerable. — **im-preg'na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **im-preg'na-bly**, *adv.*

im-preg'nate (-năt), *v. t.*; -NAT-ED (-năt-ĕd); -NAT-ING. [fr. LL., fr. L. *im-* in + *praegnans* pregnant.] **1.** To make pregnant; to render fruitful or fertile in any way; fertilize. **2.** To infuse particles of another substance into; saturate.—(-nāt), *a.* Impregnated. — **im'preg-na'tion** (ĭm'prĕg-nā'shŭn), *n.*

im'pre-sa'ri-o (ĭm'prā-sä'rē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIOS (-ōz); It. -SARI (-sä'rē). [It., fr. *impresa* enterprise.] The projector or manager of an opera or concert company.

im'pre-scrip'ti-ble (ĭm'prē-skrĭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not subject to prescription. **2.** Inalienable; absolute.

im-prese' (-prēs'), *n.* [fr. OF. or It.] A device; emblem. *Obs.*

im'press (ĭm'prĕs; *formerly* ĭm-prĕs'), *n.* Impressment.

im-press' (ĭm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [*im-* in + 1st *press*.] To levy for public service; esp., to force into the naval service.

im-press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *impressus*, p. p. of *imprimere* to impress; *im-* in, on + *premere* to press.] **1.** To press, stamp, or print something in or upon. **2.** To imprint upon (something). **3.** To apply with pressure or so as to press or

imprint. **4.** **a** To cause a vivid impression of; stamp. **b** To produce an impression upon; affect, esp. deeply.

im′press (ĭm′prĕs; *formerly also* ĭm-prĕs′), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing. **2.** A mark made by pressure; impression; imprint; stamp; print; result of pressure or influence. **3.** Characteristic; stamp.

im-press′i-ble (-prĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible; sensitive. — **im-press′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ).

im-pres′sion (-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing; state of being impressed; communication, as of a stamp, style, or character, by external force or influence. **2.** Effect of impressing, as an indentation, stamp, or figure; a trait or feature resulting from indirect influence. **3.** Influence or effect on feeling, sense, or intellect; keen sense. **4.** An indistinct notion, remembrance, or opinion.

im-pres′sion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to impression; susceptible. — **im-pres′sion-a-bil′i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im-pres′sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The theory and practice of a school of painting the fundamental idea of which is to render the immediate sense impression of the artist, excluding minute analysis and detail. **2.** In literature, the depiction of scene, emotion, or character with broad simplicity and little detail. — **im-pres′sion-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* & *a.*

im-pres′sive (-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* Making, or tending to make, an impression; adapted to affect the sensibilities or conscience. — **im-pres′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pres′sive-ness**, *n.*

im-press′ment (-prĕs′mĕnt), *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service.

im-pres′sure (-prĕsh′ŭr), *n.* Impression.

im-prest′. Impressed. *Obs., Poetic, or Ref. Sp.*

im′pri-ma′tur (ĭm′prĭ-mā′tŭr), *n.* [NL., let it be printed.] *Law.* A license to print or publish a book, paper, etc.

‖ **im-pri′mis** (ĭm-prī′mĭs), *adv.* [L., for *in primis* among the first, chiefly; *in* in + *primus* first.] In the first place.

im-print′ (-prĭnt′), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *imprimere* to impress, imprint.] **1.** To impress; stamp. **2.** To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of type, plates, stamps, etc. **3.** To fix indelibly, as in the memory; impress.

im′print (ĭm′prĭnt), *n.* **1.** Whatever is imprinted; impress. **2.** The name of the publisher of a book, usually on the title-page, or that of the printer on any printed sheet.

im-pris′on (ĭm-prĭz′'n), *v. t.* To put in prison; confine.

Syn. IMPRISON, INCARCERATE, IMMURE. IMPRISON is the general term, INCARCERATE, more bookish, IMMURE (commonly elevated) retains its implication of inclosure within walls.

im-pris′on-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of imprisoning; state of being imprisoned; confinement; incarceration; restraint.

im-prob′a-bil′i-ty (-prŏb′ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being improbable; unlikelihood; also, that which is improbable; an improbable event or result.

im-prob′a-ble (-prŏb′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true or to occur; not to be expected. — **im-prob′a-bly**, *adv.*

im-promp′tu (-prŏmp′tū), *adv.* or *a.* [F., fr. L. *in promptu* in readiness; *in* + *promptus* visibility, readiness.] Offhand; extemporaneous; extempore. — *n.* Something made or done offhand or without previous study. — **Syn.** See EXTEMPORE.

im-prop′er (-prŏp′ẽr), *a.* Not proper; specif.: **a** Not suited to the circumstances or end; not appropriate. **b** Not accordant with fact, truth, or right procedure; incorrect. **c** Not normally formed, or not properly so called; as: **improper fractions,** fractions in which the numerator is greater than the denominator. **d** Not fitting; indecorous; indecent. — **im-prop′er-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. IMPROPER, INDECENT, UNSEEMLY, INDECOROUS, UNBECOMING, INDELICATE. That is IMPROPER which in any way violates propriety; UNSEEMLY is stronger; INDECENT, the strongest term, applies to that which is grossly offensive to modesty or propriety; as, *improper* conduct; an *unseemly* quarrel; *indecent* language. That is INDECOROUS which transgresses etiquette or civility, esp. in public; that is UNBECOMING which does not befit one's character or standing; that is INDELICATE which verges upon immodesty, or (sometimes) which betrays lack of tact or of refined perceptions; as, he was so *indecorous* as to talk during the sermon; sentiments *unbecoming* to her; it often is *indelicate* to praise a person in the presence of others.

im′pro-pri′e-ty (ĭm′prō-prī′ē-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or fact of being improper. **2.** An improper act, use, sense, etc. — **Syn.** See SOLECISM.

im-prov′a-ble (ĭm-prōōv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being improved.

im-prove′ (-prōōv′), *v. t.;* -PROVED′ (-prōōvd′); -PROV′ING (-prōōv′ĭng). [for earlier *improue;* OF. *en* in (L. *in*) + *prou* profit, L. *pro, prod,* in *prodesse* to be useful.] **1.** To use to good purpose or advantage, as one's time. **2.** To augment or enhance in value or good quality; make better. — *v. i.* **1.** To increase; rise in value. **2.** To grow better. **3.** To make improvements; — usually with *on* or *upon.*

Syn. Mend, amend; rectify, correct; advance, promote. — IMPROVE, BETTER, AMELIORATE. IMPROVE (the general term) and BETTER (more vigorous and homely) apply to objects and conditions, and do not necessarily imply that these are bad to begin with; AMELIORATE now applies chiefly to conditions (commonly unfavorable); as, the mind is *improved* by exercise; a good essay is *bettered* by revision; his misery cannot be *ameliorated. Improve* alone is used in the sense of "turn to advantage;" as, to *improve* an opportunity.

im-prove′ment (ĭm-prōōv′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or process of improving; as: profitable employment or use; cultivation; development, esp. betterment. **2.** State of being improved; esp., enhanced value or excellence. **3.** A result or manifestation of improving, or that which constitutes it.

im-prov′er (-prōōv′ẽr), *n.* One that improves.

im-prov′i-dent (-prŏv′ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* Not provident; wanting foresight or forethought; thoughtless; thriftless. — **Syn.** Inconsiderate, heedless, shiftless, prodigal, wasteful. — **im-prov′i-dence** (-dĕns), *n.* — **im-prov′i-dent-ly**, *adv.*

im-prov′i-sa′tion (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′shŭn; -zā′shŭn), *n.* Act or art of improvising; that which is improvised; impromptu.

im′pro-vise′ (ĭm′prō-vīz′), *v. t. & i.;* -VISED′ (-vīzd′); -VIS′ING (-vīz′ĭng). [fr. F., fr. It., fr. *improvviso* unprovided, sudden, extempore, L. *improvisus; im-* not + *provisus* foreseen, provided.] **1.** To compose, recite, sing, etc., extemporaneously; extemporize. **2.** To bring about, make, or do, without preparation; provide offhand. — **im′pro-vis′er** (-vīz′ẽr), **im-prov′i-sa′tor** (ĭm-prŏv′ĭ-sā′tẽr; -zā′tẽr), *n.*

im-pru′dence (ĭm-prōō′dĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or instance of being imprudent; want of caution; indiscretion.

im-pru′dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Not prudent; indiscreet; injudicious. — **im-pru′dent-ly**, *adv.*

im′pu-dence (ĭm′pū-dĕns), *n.* Quality of being impudent; esp., pert assurance; insolence; effrontery. — **Syn.** Audacity, sauciness, impertinence, pertness, rudeness.

im′pu-den-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Impudence.

im′pu-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *impudens, -entis; im-* not + *pudens* ashamed, modest, p. pr. of *pudere* to feel shame.] **1.** Immodest; indecent. *Obs.* **2.** Bold or pert, with contempt or disregard of others; impertinent; insolent. — **Syn.** Audacious, brazen, saucy. See OFFICIOUS. — **im′pu-dent-ly**, *adv.*

im-pugn′ (ĭm-pūn′), *v.t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *impugnare; in* against + *pugnare* to fight.] To assail by words or arguments; call in question; oppose as false. — **im-pugn′er**, *n.*

im-pu′is-sant (ĭm-pū′ĭ-sănt), *a.* [F.] Powerless; impotent; feeble. — **im-pu′is-sance** (-săns), *n.*

im′pulse (ĭm′pŭls), *n.* [L. *impulsus,* fr. *impellere.* See IMPEL.] **1.** Act of impelling, or driving onward with sudden force; impulsion, or motion so produced. **2.** A spontaneous inclination. **3.** A motive or natural tendency other than rational or instinctive; also, the mental force actuated by such motives or tendencies. — **Syn.** Incentive, influence, instigation. See MOTIVE.

im-pul′sion (ĭm-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* [L. *impulsio.* See IMPEL.] **1.** Act of impelling; state of being impelled; also, the impelling force, or impulse. **2.** Mental impulse.

im-pul′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving an impulse; moving; impellent. **2.** Actuated or characterized by impulse. — **im-pul′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pul′sive-ness**, *n.*

im-pu′ni-ty (-pū′nĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *impunitas,* fr. *impunis* without punishment; *im-* not + *poena* punishment.] Exemption from punishment, harm, or loss.

im-pure′ (-pūr′), *a.* Not pure; as: **a** Containing something unclean; dirty; unwholesome. **b** Adulterated. **c** Of art, etc., mixed. **d** Unclean, ceremonially; hence, defiled; unholy. **e** Unchaste; lewd. **f** Of language, not accurate; not idiomatic. — **im-pure′ly**, *adv.* — **im pure′ness**, *n.*

im-pu′ri-ty (-pū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being impure. **2.** That which is or renders impure.

im-pur′ple (-pûr′p'l). Var. of EMPURPLE.

im-put′a-ble (ĭm-pūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be imputed; attributable; referable. — **im-pu′ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

im′pu-ta′tion (ĭm′pū-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of imputing; thing imputed; esp. attribution of evil; censure; insinuation.

im-put′a-tive (ĭm-pūt′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Transferred by imputation; also, given to imputation. — **im-put′a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

im-pute′ (-pūt′), *v. t.;* -PUT′ED (-pūt′ĕd); -PUT′ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *imputare* to reckon in, charge, impute; *im-* in + *putare* to reckon, think.] **1.** To ascribe (to one) as author, originator, or possessor; charge or credit, as a fault or

virtue. **2.** *Theol.* To ascribe vicariously. —**Syn.** Attribute; imply, insinuate. See REFER. — **im-put'er** (-pūt'ĕr), *n.*

in (ĭn), *prep.* [AS.] Primarily, *in* denotes situation or position with respect to surrounding, encompassment, or inclosure. *In* is used specif. as: **1.** Indicating inclusion in space or time or in a vaguely denoted physical surrounding; as, dressed *in* white; *in* silk; *in* darkness. **2.** Indicating inclusion in a whole; as, the tallest boy *in* the class. **3.** Indicating inclusion, encompassment, or engrossment as to scope, influence, character, state or condition, attribute, degree, activity, etc.; as, to be *in* difficulties; *in* hope of reward; engaged *in* business; *in* proof of his statement; sold *in* the lump; sketches *in* oil. — **Syn.** See AT.

in as much as, *or* **inasmuch as,** in the degree that; in like manner as; in consideration that; because that; since.

in, *adv.* [AS.] **1.** Indicating a direction of entering; as, come *in*. **2.** Indicating a position as to surroundings, encompassment, inclosure, inclusion, etc.

— *a.* Internal; inward. — *n.* [Usually in *pl.*] **1.** One that is in, esp. one in office. **2.** A reëntrant angle; corner. — **ins and outs,** nooks and corners; twists and turns. — *v. t.* To take in; harvest. *Obs. or Dial.*

in- (ĭn-). A prefix from Eng. prep. and adv. *in*, also from Lat. prep. *in*, meaning *in, within, into, towards, on.*

☞ In words from Latin, *in-* appears as *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, and *im-* before a labial; as, *illusion, irruption, imbue, immigrate, impart.* In native English words, *in-* is generally unchanged, as in *inland, inroad, inmate, inbred.*

in- (ĭn-). [L. *in-*.] An inseparable prefix, or particle, meaning *not, non-, un-*; as, *inactive, not active*; *incontrollable, not controllable, uncontrollable.* See 1st IN-, *Note.*

in/a-bil'i-ty (ĭn/ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being unable; insufficiency of power, strength, resources, or capacity. **Syn.** Incompetence, impotence, incapacity; disqualification. — INABILITY, DISABILITY. INABILITY ordinarily suggests inherent lack of power to perform something; DISABILITY now commonly implies some loss of the needed competency or qualification.

in/ac-ces/si-ble (ĭn/ăk-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not accessible. — **in/ac-ces/si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in/ac-ces/si-bly,** *adv.*

in-ac'cu-ra-cy (ĭn-ăk'ū-rə-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or fact of being inaccurate; also, a mistake; error.

in-ac'cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* Not accurate; inexact; incorrect; erroneous. — **in-ac'cu-rate-ly,** *adv.*

in-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Lack of action; idleness; inertness.

in-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not active; as: **a** Inert. **b** Indisposed to action; sluggish. — **Syn.** Dull, sluggish, slothful, lazy. See INERT. — **in-ac'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **in-ac'tive-ness, in/ac-tiv'i-ty** (ĭn'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-ad'e-quate (ĭn-ăd'ē-kwāt), *a.* Not adequate; insufficient. — **in-ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwə-sĭ), *n.* — **in-ad'e-quate-ly,** *adv.* — **in-ad'e-quate-ness,** *n.*

in/ad-mis'si-ble (ĭn/ăd-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not admissible. — **in/ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in/ad-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

in/ad-vert'ence (-vûr'tĕns); *pl.* -CES (-sĕz) } *n.* **1.** Quality **in/ad-vert'en-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ); *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz) } of being inadvertent; inattention; negligence. **2.** An effect of inattention; an oversight. — **Syn.** See NEGLIGENCE.

in/ad-vert'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter; negligent; inattentive. — **in/ad-vert'ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-al'ien-a-ble (ĭn-āl'yĕn-ə-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being alienated. — **-a-bly,** *adv.* — **in-al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-am'o-ra'ta (ĭn-ăm/ō-rä'tə), *n.* [It. *innamorata.*] A woman in love or beloved; a sweetheart.

in-ane' (ĭn-ān'), *a.* [L. *inanis.*] Without contents; empty; esp., void of sense or intelligence; silly. — **in-ane'ly,** *adv.*

in-an'i-mate (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-māt), *a.* Not animate; lifeless; dull. — **Syn.** See LIFELESS. — **in-an'i-mate-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

in/a-ni'tion (ĭn/ə-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *inanitio* emptiness, *inanire* to empty, *inanis* empty.] State of being inane; emptiness; specif., exhaustion from lack of food.

in-an'i-ty (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being inane. **2.** An inane thing; a vanity; — esp. in *pl.*

in-ap'pli-ca-ble (-ăp'lĭ-kə-b'l), *a.* Not applicable. — **in-ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-ap'pli-ca-bly,** *adv.*

in/ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ĭn/ə-prē'shĭ-ə-b'l), *a.* Not appreciable; too small to be perceived. — **in/ap-pre'ci-a-bly,** *adv.*

in/ap-pro'pri-ate (-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* Not appropriate. — **in/ap-pro'pri-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in-ap-pro'pri-ate-ness,** *n.*

in-apt' (-ăpt'), *a.* Not apt, or not suitable; also, not apt, or not ready; inept. — **in-apt'ly,** *adv.*

in-arch' (ĭn-ärch'), *v. t.* To graft by bringing scion and stock into contact while both are growing on their own roots.

Inarching.

in/ar-tic'u-late (ĭn/är-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a* **1.** Of sounds, words, etc., uttered without the articulations of intelligible speech. **2.** Unable to articulate; dumb. **3.** Not jointed or articulated; without distinct body segments. — **Syn.** See DUMB. — **in/ar-tic'u-late-ly,** *adv.* — **in/ar-tic'u-late-ness,** *n.*

in-ar'ti-fi'cial (ĭn-är'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* **1.** Not artificial; natural; artless; unaffected; simple; direct. **2.** Inartistic.

in/ar-tis'tic (ĭn/är-tĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Not artis-
in/ar-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } tic. — **in/ar-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in/as-much' (ĭn/ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* In as much; — with *as*. See *in as much as*, under IN, *prep.* — **Syn.** See BECAUSE.

in/at-ten'tion (ĭn/ă-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Want of attention; disregard; heedlessness. — **Syn.** See NEGLIGENCE.

in/at-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless; negligent. — **Syn.** Careless, regardless, thoughtless. — **-ten'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-tive-ness,** *n.*

in-au'di-ble (ĭn-ô'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Not audible. — **in-au'di-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-au'di-bly,** *adv.*

in-au'gu-ral (-gū-răl), *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration. — *n.* An inaugural address. *U. S.*

in-au'gu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *inauguratus*, p. p. of *inaugurare* to take omens; hence, to consecrate, inaugurate; *in-* in + *augurare* to augur.] **1.** To admit or induct into an office formally; install. **2.** To begin or initiate, esp. under favorable circumstances or with ceremony; esp., to celebrate the first public use of. **3.** To commence or enter upon (esp. something beneficial); set in motion. — **Syn.** See INITIATE. — **in-au'gu-ra'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

in-au'gu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inaugurating; formal opening or beginning.

in/aus-pi'cious (ĭn'ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfavorable. — **-cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*

in'board' (ĭn'bōrd'; 57), *a.* & *adv. Naut.* Inside or inwardly.

in'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Born in or with one; innate. — **Syn.** Inbred, inherent, natural. See INNATE.

in'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Inward bound.

in'bred' (ĭn'brĕd'; 109), *a.* **1.** Bred within; innate. **2.** (*pron.* ĭn-brĕd') Subjected to inbreeding. — **Syn.** See INNATE.

in-breed' (ĭn-brēd'), *v. t.*; -BRED' (-brĕd'); *cf. the adj.*); -BREED'ING. **1.** To produce or generate within. **2.** To breed with each other (animals closely related).

In'ca (ĭn'kə), *n.* [Peruvian, through Sp.] **1.** One of a South American tribe of Indians whose supremacy was acknowledged by most of the cultured tribes at the advent of the Spaniards. **2.** Specif., one of the ruling family of the Incas; esp., the ruling chief, or emperor.

in-cage' (ĭn-kāj'), *v. t.* To cage; coop up.

in-cal'cu-la-ble (-kăl'kū-lə-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being calculated; very great. — **in-cal'cu-la-bly,** *adv.*

in'ca-les'cent (ĭn'kə-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incalescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incalescere* to grow hot.] Growing warm.

in'can-des'cence (-kăn-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* Glowing due to heat.

in'can-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incandescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incandescere* to become hot; *in-* in + *candescere* to be incandescent, *candere* to be glittering white.] White or glowing with intense heat; hence, clear; shining; brilliant.

in'can-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *incantatio*, fr. *incantare* to chant a magic formula over one.] The use of spells or charms, spoken or sung, as a part of the ritual of magic; also, the formula of words used.

in-ca'pa-ble (-kā'pə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable; wanting in capacity, ability, or qualification. **2.** Not able to admit; — with *of*. **3.** Not to be brought to do (some evil thing); — with *of*. **4.** *Law.* Wanting legal power. — **in-ca'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-ca'pa-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-ca'pa-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. Unqualified, disqualified, inefficient. — INCAPABLE, UNABLE. INCAPABLE commonly implies inherent or permanent lack of power to do or bear something; UNABLE, want of ability to meet or perform a specific requirement or task.

— *n.* One morally or mentally weak or inefficient.

in'ca-pac'i-tate (ĭn'kə-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. To deprive of capacity; disable; disqualify. — **in'ca-pac'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

in'ca-pac'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Want of capacity; inability; disability. — **Syn.** Incapability, incompetency, disqualification

in-car′cer-ate (ĭn-kär′sẽr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [*in-* in + L. *carceratus*, p. p. of *carcerare* to imprison, *carcer* prison.] To imprison; hence, to confine; hem in. — **Syn.** See IMPRISON. — **in-car′cer-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

in-car′na-dine (ĭn-kär′nȧ-dĭn), *a.* [F. *incarnadin*, It. *incarnatino;* L. *in* in + *caro, carnis*, flesh.] Of a reddish hue; properly, flesh-colored; also, blood-colored; crimson. — *v. t.;* -DINED (-dĭnd); -DIN-ING. To make incarnadine.

in-car′nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *incarnatus*, p. p. of *incarnare* to incarnate; *in* in + *caro* flesh.] Invested with flesh or bodily nature and form; esp., embodied in human form; hence, personified. — (-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING. **1.** To make incarnate; embody. **2.** To give a concrete or actual form to. **3.** To show itself as the embodiment of.

in′car-na′tion (ĭn′kär-nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of incarnating; state of being incarnated. **2.** *Theol.* Of Christ, the union of Godhead with manhood. **3.** An incarnated being or idea; as a person or other creature embodying a spirit or deity, or exhibiting markedly some trait or quality.

in-case′ (ĭn-kās′), *v. t.;* -CASED′ (-kāst′); -CAS′ING. [F. *encaisser; en-* (L. *in*) + *caisse* case.] To inclose in a case or in something solid. — **in-case′ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

in-cau′tious (ĭn-kô′shŭs), *a.* Not cautious; heedless; careless; rash. — **Syn.** Unwary, indiscreet, inconsiderate, imprudent, reckless, impolitic, thoughtless. — **in-cau′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cau′tious-ness**, *n.*

in-cen′di-a-ry (ĭn-sĕn′dĭ-â-rĭ), *a.* [L. *incendiarius*, fr. *incendium* a fire. See INCENSE to inflame.] **1.** Of or pert. to the malicious burning of property. **2.** Tending to excite faction, sedition, or quarrels; inflammatory; seditious. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who maliciously sets fire to a building or other property. **2.** One who excites faction, quarrels, or sedition; an agitator. — **in-cen′di-a-rism** (-ȧ-rĭz'm), *n.*

in′cense (ĭn′sĕns), *n.* [F. *encens*, L. *incensum*, fr. *incensus*, p. p. of *incendere* to burn.] **1.** Material used to produce a perfume when burned. **2.** Perfume or smoke exhaled from spices or gums when burned in celebrating religious rites; hence, any pleasing fragrance. — *v. t.* **1.** To burn incense before. **2.** To perfume as with incense.

in-cense′ (ĭn-sĕns′), *v. t.;* -CENSED′ (-sĕnst′); -CENS′ING. [L. *incensus*, p. p. of *incendere* to burn.] **1.** To enkindle or excite, as a passion. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To inflame with anger; heat; madden. — **Syn.** Enrage, exasperate, provoke, anger. See IRRITATE. — **in-cense′ment**, *n.*

in-cen′ser (-sĕn′sẽr), *n.* [OF. *encensier.*] A censer. *Obs.*

in-cen′tive (-sĕn′tĭv), *a.* [L. *incentivus*, fr. *incinere* to strike up the tune; *in-* + *canere* to sing.] **1.** Inciting; stimulative. **2.** Kindling. *Obs.* — *n.* That which incites, or tends to incite, to determination or action; motive. — **Syn.** Spur, stimulus, incitement, encouragement. See MOTIVE.

in-cep′tion (-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *inceptio*, fr. *incipere* to begin; *in-* in + *capere* to take.] Beginning; commencement; initiation. — **Syn.** See ORIGIN.

in-cep′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Beginning, or relating to a beginning. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting the beginning of an action; — said of a verb. — *n.* An inceptive verb or phrase.

in-cer′tain (ĭn-sûr′tĭn), *a.* [F.] Uncertain. *Obs.*

in-cer′ti-tude (-sûr′tĭ-tūd), *n.* Doubtfulness; indecision.

in-ces′sant (ĭn-sĕs′ănt), *a.* [L. *incessans, -antis; in-* not + *cessare* to cease.] Continuing or following without interruption; unceasing; uninterrupted. — **Syn.** See CONTINUAL. — **in-ces′san-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* — **in-ces′sant-ly**, *adv.*

in′cest (ĭn′sĕst), *n.* [L. *incestus, -tum*, unchastity, incest, *incestus* unchaste; *in-* not + *castus* chaste.] Crime of cohabitation between persons so closely related that marriage is prohibited. — **in-ces′tu-ous** (ĭn-sĕs′tū-ŭs), *a.*

inch (ĭnch), *n.* [AS. *ynce*, L. *uncia* one twelfth, inch, ounce.] A measure of length, 1-12th of a foot (= 2.54 centimeters).

in-char′i-ta-ble, *a.* See IN-, not. *Obs.*

inch′meal′ (ĭnch′mēl′), *adv.* [see -MEAL.] Also **by inchmeal.** By inches; little by little; gradually.

in′cho-ate (ĭn′kō-āt), *a.* [L. *inchoatus*, better *incohatus*, p. p. of *incohare* to begin.] Recently, or just, begun; beginning; incipient; incomplete. — **in′cho-ate-ly**, *adv.*

in-cho′a-tive (ĭn-kō′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Inchoate. **2.** Expressing, or pertaining to, a beginning; inceptive. — *n.* An inchoative, or inceptive, verb (see INCEPTIVE, *a.*, 2).

in′ci-dence (ĭn′sĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or manner of falling upon or affecting; also, range of occurrence or influence. **2.** *Physics.* The falling of a projectile, ray of light, etc., on a surface. — **angle of incidence**, the angle which any line, as of a ray of light, falling on a surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface.

in′ci-den-cy (ĭn′sĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Incidence. *Obs.*

in′ci-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *incidens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incidere* to fall into or on; *in* in, on + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** Liable to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally happening or appertaining, esp. as a subordinate feature. **2.** Falling or striking, as a light ray on a surface. — **Syn.** See SUBJECT. — *n.* **1.** That which falls out or takes place; event; occurrence. **2.** An accidental or subordinate action or event. — **Syn.** Circumstance, fact, contingency. See EVENT.

in′ci-den′tal (-dĕn′tăl), *a.* **1.** Happening without design or as a chance feature of something else; casual; accidental; subordinate. **2.** Liable to happen or to follow as a chance feature or incident. — **Syn.** See ACCIDENTAL. — *n.* That which is incidental; esp., *pl.*, subordinate or incidental items not particularized. — **in′ci-den′tal-ly**, *adv.*

in-cin′er-ate (ĭn-sĭn′ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [LL. *incineratus*, p. p. of *incinerare* to incinerate; L. *in* in + *cinis* ashes.] To burn to ashes; cremate. — **in-cin′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* — **in-cin′er-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n.*

in-cip′i-ence (-sĭp′ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Incipient state or quality;
in-cip′i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } beginning; commencement.

in-cip′i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *incipiens*, p. pr. of *incipere* to begin.] Beginning to be, or to appear. — **-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-cise′ (-sīz′), *v. t.;* -CISED′ (-sīzd′); -CIS′ING (-sīz′ĭng). [L. *incisus*, p. p. of *incidere* to incise; *in* in + *caedere* to cut.] To cut in or into; carve; engrave.

in-cised′ (-sīzd′), *p. a.* **1.** Cut in; carved; engraved. **2.** Having the margin deeply notched.

Incised Leaf.

in-ci′sion (-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of incising. **2.** A cut; gash.

in-ci′sive (-sī′sĭv), *a.* Cutting; penetrating; sharp; hence, acute; clear-cut; sarcastic; biting. — **Syn.** See SHARP. — **in-ci′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ci′sive-ness**, *n.*

in-ci′sor (-sī′zẽr; -sẽr), *n.* A tooth adapted for cutting; specifically, one of the cutting teeth in front of the canines in either jaw.

in-ci′so-ry (-sī′sō-rĭ), *a.* Adapted to cut.

in′ci-ta′tion (ĭn′sĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* An inciting; incitement.

in-cite′ (ĭn-sīt′), *v. t.;* -CIT′ED (-sīt′ĕd); -CIT′ING. [L. *incitare; in* in + *citare* to rouse, stir up.] To spur or urge on. — **Syn.** Stimulate, instigate, goad, arouse, provoke, encourage, prompt. See MOVE. — **in-cit′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

in-cite′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An inciting; that which incites; incentive. — **Syn.** Motive, spur, stimulus, impulse.

in′ci-vil′i-ty (ĭn′sĭ-vĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being uncivil; rudeness. **2.** Any uncivil act. — **Syn.** Impoliteness, disrespect, discourtesy.

in-clem′en-cy (ĭn-klĕm′ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz) State, quality, or fact of being inclement.

in-clem′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Not clement; severe; harsh; rough; stormy. — **Syn.** Cruel, rigorous, boisterous.

in-clin′a-ble (-klīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Inclined; favorably disposed.

in′cli-na′tion (ĭn′klĭ-nā′shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *inclinatio.*] **1.** A particular disposition; leaning; tendency; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another; propensity. **2.** Act of inclining, or bending; obeisance; nod. **3.** A direction or tendency, or amount or degree of deviation, from the true vertical or horizontal. **4.** Inclined surface; slope. **5.** *Geom.* The angle determined by two lines or planes; as, the *inclination* of two rays of light. — **Syn.** Bent, proneness, bias, proclivity.

in-cline′ (ĭn-klīn′), *v. i.;* -CLINED′ (-klīnd′); -CLIN′ING. [fr. OF., fr. L *inclinare; in* in + *clinare* to bend, incline.] **1.** To bow; incline the head or body forward; bend. **2.** To lean or tend, mentally or morally; be disposed. **3.** To deviate from a line, direction, or course; slope; slant; deviate from the vertical or horizontal. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to incline. **2.** To turn; dispose. — *n.* An inclined plane; ascent or descent; grade; slope.

in-clined′ (ĭn-klīnd′), *p. a.* **1.** Having inclination; as: **a** Disposed, esp. favorably. **b** Sloping. **2.** *Math.* Making an angle with some line or plane. — **inclined plane**, a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon. When used to produce pressure or to move bodies, it is a *simple machine* or *mechanical power.*

in-clin′ing (-klīn′ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Inclination; disposition. **2.** Party or following. *Obs. or Archaic.*

in-close′ (-klōz′), *v. t.;* -CLOSED′ (-klōzd′); -CLOS′ING. **1.** To shut up or in. **2.** To shut or envelop in a receptacle; esp., to insert (something) in the same parcel or envelope with another. **3.** To surround, or shut in, as with a fence.

in-clo'sure (ĭn-klō'zhŭr), *n.* **1.** Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed. **2.** That which is inclosed, as a field, a letter within another, etc. **3.** That which incloses, as a fence.

in-clude' (ĭn-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.;* -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); -CLUD'ING. [L. *includere, inclusum; in* in + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To confine; shut up; inclose. **2.** To comprehend or comprise; contain; embrace. — **Syn.** See CONTAIN.

in-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn; 86), *n.* Act of including; state of being included.

in-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Inclosing; surrounding; containing; comprising. **2.** Comprehending the stated limit or extremes; as, from Monday to Friday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Friday; — opposed to *exclusive*. — **in-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-cog' (ĭn-kŏg'), *a., adv., & n.* Incognito. *Colloq.*

in-cog'ni-ta (-nĭ-tä), *a. & n.* Feminine of *incognito*.

in-cog'ni-to (-nĭ-tō), *a. or adv.* [It. *incognito*, masc., *-ta*, fem., L. *incognitus* unknown; *in-* not + *cognitus* known.] With (one's) identity concealed; esp., in a capacity other than one's official capacity, or under a name or title not calling for special recognition. — *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). One appearing or living incognito; also, state or disguise of such a one.

in'co-her'ence (ĭn'kō-hēr'ĕns) } *n.; pl.* -ENCES (-ĕn-sĕz),
in'co-her'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } -ENCIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or fact of being incoherent. **2.** That which is incoherent.

in'co-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Not coherent; as: **a** Wanting cohesion; loose. **b** Wanting agreement or coördination; incongruous; inconsistent. — **in'co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in'com-bus'ti-ble (ĭn'kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not combustible. — **in'com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'come (ĭn'kŭm), *n.* **1.** A coming in. **2.** Something that comes in by way of addition. **3.** Gain from labor, business, or property; revenue; receipts; wages or salary. — **Syn.** Profit, proceeds, interest, emolument, produce.

in'com'er (ĭn'kŭm'ĕr), *n.* One that comes in.

in'com'ing, *a.* Coming in; accruing, as profit; taking possession, as a tenant; beginning, as a year; entering. — *n.* **1.** Act of coming in; arrival. **2.** That which comes in; esp., a gain or receipt; income; — usually in *pl.*

in'com-men'su-ra-ble (ĭn'kŏ-mĕn'shōō-rä-b'l), *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure or basis of comparison. In arithmetic, having no common divisor but 1. — **in'com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *a.* Not commensurate; as: **a** Incommensurable. **b** Inadequate.

in'com-mode' (ĭn'kŏ-mōd'), *v. t.;* -MOD'ED (-mōd'ĕd); -MOD'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *incommodare*, fr. *incommodus* inconvenient; *in-* not + *commodus* convenient.] To give inconvenience; to put out; discommode. — **Syn.** Annoy, disturb, trouble, molest, inconvenience, disquiet, vex, plague.

in'com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not commodious; inconvenient. — **in'com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'com-mod'i-ty (-mŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *incommoditas.*] Inconvenience; annoyance; disadvantage.

in'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-mū'nĭ-kä-b'l), *a.* Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted.

in'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-kä-tĭv), *a.* Not communicative; reserved; exclusive.

in-com'pa-ra-ble (ĭn-kŏm'pä-rä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Beyond comparison; without a peer or equal; matchless. **2.** Not suitable for comparison; — followed by *with* or *to*. — **in-com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-pat'i-ble (ĭn'kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not compatible; mutually inconsistent; incongruous; incapable of harmonious association or of acting in accord; discordant. — **Syn.** See INCONSISTENT. — **in'com-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-com'pe-tence (ĭn-kŏm'pē-tĕns), **in-com'pe-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being incompetent; want of ability. — **Syn.** Inability, disqualification, incapability.

in-com'pe-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* Not competent; wanting adequate power, capacity, means, etc.; incapable; specif., without legal qualifications; disqualified. — **-tent-ly**, *adv.*

in'com-plete' (ĭn'kŏm-plēt'), *a.* Not complete; not finished; imperfect; defective. — **in'com-plete'ly**, *adv.* — **in'com-plete'ness, in'com-ple'tion** (-plē'shŭn), *n.*

in'com-posed' (-pōzd'), *a.* Disordered; disturbed. *Obs.*

in-com'pre-hen'si-ble (ĭn-kŏm'prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being contained within limits. **2.** Not capable of being comprehended or understood; unintelligible; beyond ordinary comprehension; unfathomable; enigmatic. **in-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com'pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

in'com-press'i-ble (ĭn'kŏm-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not compressible. — **in'com-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'con-ceiv'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sēv'ä-b'l), *a.* Not conceivable; unimaginable; unthinkable; incredible; unbelievable. — **in'con-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'con-ceiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'con-clu'sive (-klōō'sĭv; 86), *a.* Not conclusive; not leading to a definite conclusion or result. — **in'con-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in'con-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-con'gru-ent (ĭn-kŏŋ'grōō-ĕnt), *a.* Incongruous.

in-con'gru-i-ty (ĭn'kŏn-grōō'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being incongruous; inconsistency; impropriety; inharmony. **2.** That which is incongruous.

in-con'gru-ous (ĭn-kŏŋ'grōō-ŭs), *a.* Not congruous; inharmonious; inconsistent, unsuitable; inappropriate; absurd; disagreeing; unfit; improper. — **Syn.** See INCONSISTENT. — **in-con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.*

in-con'se-quence (ĭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being inconsequent; illogicality; irrelevance.

in-con'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *inconsequens.* See IN- not; CONSEQUENT.] **1.** Not following from the premises; illogical. **2.** Disconnected; irrelevant. **3.** Characterized by inconsequence; as, an *inconsequent* mind. — **-quent-ly**, *adv.*

in-con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* Not regularly following from the premises; irrelevant; hence, unimportant.

in'con-sid'er-a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ä-b'l), *a.* Not considerable; trivial. — **in'con-sid'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'con-sid'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* Not considerate; not regarding the rights or feelings of others; hasty; careless. — **Syn.** Inattentive, negligent, improvident, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, injudicious, rash. — **in'con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

in'con-sist'en-cy (ĭn'kŏn-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being inconsistent; discordance; contrariety; incompatibility. **2.** That which is inconsistent.

in'con-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Not consistent· **a** Contradictory or inconsequent; illogical; incongruous; incompatible; irreconcilable. **b** Not uniform in sentiment, not steady to principle, etc.; fickle. — **in'con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Discordant, dissonant, repugnant, incoherent, discrepant. — INCONSISTENT, INCONGRUOUS, INCOMPATIBLE. INCONSISTENT implies contradiction or discrepancy; INCONGRUOUS, lack of harmony, or reciprocal unsuitability, often verging on absurdity; INCOMPATIBLE suggests positive opposition or contrariety; as, innocence and vice are *inconsistent;* the lamb and the lion are *incongruous* companions; his hatred is *incompatible* with any kindly interest.

in'con-sol'a-ble (-sōl'ä-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being consoled; disconsolate. — **in'con-sol'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con'so-nant (ĭn-kŏn'sō-nănt), *a.* Not consonant or agreeing; discordant. — **in-con'so-nance** (-năns), *n.*

in'con-spic'u-ous (ĭn'kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not conspicuous; hardly discernible; not prominent or striking. — **in'con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in'con-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-con'stant (ĭn-kŏn'stănt), *a.* Not constant; not stable or uniform; fickle; changeable. — **Syn.** Mutable, volatile, unsteady, variable, wavering, fluctuating. See FAITHLESS. — **in-con'stan-cy** (-stăn-sĭ), *n.* — **in-con'stant-ly**, *adv.*

in'con-test'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-tĕs'tä-b'l), *a.* Not contestable; not to be disputed or controverted. — **Syn.** Incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable, certain. — **in'con-test'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con'ti-nence (ĭn-kŏn'tĭ-nĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being incontinent.

in-con'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *incontinens.* See IN- not; CONTINENT.] Not continent; as: **a** Uncontrolled; indulging unlawful lust; lewd. **b** Unable to retain or contain; — usually with *of*. — **in-con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

in-con'ti-nent, **in-con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* [fr. F., fr. L. *in continenti* (sc. *tempore*), lit., in continuous (time).] Immediately; at once. *Archaic.*

in'con-trol'la-ble (ĭn'kŏn-trōl'ä-b'l), *a.* Uncontrollable.

in-con'tro-vert'i-ble (ĭn-kŏn'trō-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not controvertible; indisputable. — **in-con'tro-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-con'tro-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

in'con-ven'ience (ĭn'kŏn-vēn'yĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being inconvenient; disadvantage; discomfort; incommodity. **2.** That which is inconvenient; esp., that which gives trouble, embarrassment, or uneasiness. — **Syn.** Incommodiousness, awkwardness, disquiet, uneasiness, disturbance, annoyance. — *v. t.;* -IENCED (-yĕnst); -IENC-ING (-yĕn-sĭng). To put to inconvenience; incommode.

in'con-ven'ien-cy (-yĕn-sĭ), *n.* Inconvenience.

in′con-ven′ient (ĭn′kŏn-vēn′yĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not suitable; unfit. *Obs.* **2.** Not convenient; giving trouble or annoyance; hindering progress or success. — **Syn.** Unsuitable, uncomfortable, awkward, unseasonable, inopportune, incommodious, disadvantageous, troublesome, cumbersome, embarrassing, annoying. — **in′con-ven′ient-ly**, *adv.*

in′con-vert′i-ble (-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not convertible; specif., of paper money, not exchangeable on demand for specie. — **in′con-vert′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **-vert′i-ble-ness**, *n.*

in-con′y (ĭn-kŭn′ĭ), *a.* Prob., rare; fine; pretty. *Obs. Cant.*

in-cor′po-ral (ĭn-kôr′pō-răl), *a.* Incorporeal. *Obs.*

in-cor′po-rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *incorporatus.* See IN-not; CORPORATE.] Incorporeal; spiritual. *Rare.*

in-cor′po-rate, *a.* [L. *incorporatus*, p. p. of *incorporare* to incorporate; *in* in + *corporare.* See CORPORATE.] **1.** Made one in body; intimately united or blended. **2.** Incorporated; also, united with others in a corporation. — (-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING. **1.** To form into a body; combine, as ingredients, into one consistent mass; unite. **2.** To unite with, or introduce into, a mass already formed. **3.** To unite intimately; blend. **4.** To form into a legal body politic, or corporation. **5.** To unite with a material body; embody. — *v. i.* To unite in or as one body.

in-cor′po-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** An incorporating; state of being incorporated. **2.** A body incorporated; a corporation.

in-cor′po-ra′tor (ĭn-kôr′pō-rā′tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who incorporates. **2.** One of the original members of a corporation.

in′cor-po′re-al (ĭn′kŏr-pō′rē-ăl; 57), *a.* **1.** Not corporeal; immaterial. **2.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, immaterial beings. **3.** *Law.* Existing only in contemplation of law, as an immaterial right. — **Syn.** Unsubstantial, bodiless, spiritual. — **in′cor-po′re-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-corpse′ (-kôrps′), *v. t.* To incorporate. *Rare.*

in′cor-rect′ (ĭn′kŏ-rĕkt′), *a.* **1.** Not corrected; unsubdued. *Obs.* **2.** Not correct; faulty. **3.** Unbecoming; improper. **4.** Untrue; inaccurate. — **Syn.** Erroneous, wrong. — **in′cor-rect′ly**, *adv.* — **in′cor-rect′ness**, *n.*

in-cor′ri-gi-ble (ĭn-kŏr′ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not corrigible; bad beyond correction; irreclaimable. — *n.* One who is incorrigible. — **in-cor′ri-gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-cor′ri-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-cor′ri-gi-bly**, *adv.*

in′cor-rupt′ (ĭn′kŏ-rŭpt′), *a.* Not corrupt; sound; pure; untainted; upright; honest.

in′cor-rupt′i-ble (-rŭp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not corruptible; specif., incapable of being bribed or morally corrupted. — **in′cor-rupt′i-bil′i-ty** (-rŭp′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **-rupt′i-bly**, *adv.*

in′cor-rup′tion (-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* Condition or quality of being incorrupt or incorruptible. *Archaic.*

in-crease′ (ĭn-krēs′), *v. i.;* -CREASED′ (-krēst′); -CREAS′ING. [OF. *encreistre*, fr. L. *increscere; in* in + *crescere* to grow.] **1.** To become greater; grow; advance; wax; — opposed to *decrease.* **2.** To multiply by propagation; be fertile or prolific. — *v. t.* To augment; add to; enhance.

Syn. INCREASE, ENLARGE, AUGMENT. INCREASE, the general term, applies to number, size, duration, intensity, value; ENLARGE applies chiefly to that which has (lit. or fig.) capacity, scope, magnitude, or dimensions; as, to *increase* (not *enlarge*) one's weight, one's speed; to *increase* (or *enlarge*) one's income, one's capacity for enjoyment; to *enlarge* (not *increase*) one's house, one's circle of acquaintances. AUGMENT is more frequent in literary than in popular usage; it often implies a substantial increase or enlargement.

in′crease (ĭn′krēs), *n.* **1.** Act of increasing; as: **a** Addition or enlargement; augmentation; growth. **b** Multiplication by propagation; production of young; generation. **2.** That which results from increasing; addition; increment; offspring; produce; profit. — **Syn.** Enlargement, development, accession, production.

in-creas′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of INCREASE. — **in-creas′ing-ly**, *adv.*

in′cre-ate (ĭn′krē-āt), *a.* Not created; self-existent.

in-cred′i-ble (ĭn-krĕd′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not credible; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief. — **in-cred′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **in-cred′i-bly**, *adv.*

in′cre-du′li-ty (ĭn′krē-dū′lĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being incredulous; skepticism. — **Syn.** See UNBELIEF.

in-cred′u-lous (ĭn-krĕd′ū-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Not credulous; skeptical; unbelieving. **2.** Indicating, or caused by, disbelief or incredulity. — **in-cred′u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

in′cre-ment (ĭn′krē-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An increasing; enlargement; increase. **2.** That which is gained or added; specif., one of a series of minute additions or augmentations.

in-cres′cent (ĭn-krĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *increscens, -entis*, p. pr. of *increscere* to increase.] Increasing; waxing.

in-crim′i-nate (ĭn-krĭm′ĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [LL. *incriminatus*, p. p. of *incriminare; in* in + *criminare, -nari*, to accuse of a crime. See CRIMINATE.] To charge with, or involve in, a crime or fault; accuse.

in-crust′ (-krŭst′), *v. t.* [L. *incrustare; in* in + *crustare* to crust.] To cover or line with a crust, or hard coat.

in′crus-ta′tion (ĭn′krŭs-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of incrusting; state of being incrusted. **2.** A crust or hard coating.

in′cu-bate (ĭn′kū-bāt), *v. t.;* -BAT′ED (-bāt′ĕd); -BAT′ING. [L. *incubatus*, p. p. of *incubare* to lie on; *in* in + *cubare* to lie down.] To sit on (eggs) to hatch them, brood; hence, to maintain (eggs, bacteria, etc.) under conditions favorable to hatching or development. — *v. i.* To sit on eggs; brood.

in′cu-ba′tion (-bā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of incubating. **2.** A brooding or brooding upon. **3.** *Med.* Development of a disease from its causes.

in′cu-ba′tor (ĭn′kū-bā′tẽr), *n.* One that incubates; esp., an apparatus for hatching eggs.

in′cu-bus (ĭn′kū-bŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -BUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -BI (-bī). [L., nightmare.] **1.** An evil spirit supposed to lie on persons asleep. **2.** Nightmare. **3.** Any person or thing that oppresses or burdens.

in-cul′cate (ĭn-kŭl′kāt; ĭn′kŭl-), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED; -CAT-ING. [L. *inculcatus*, p. p. of *inculcare* to tread on; *in* in + *calcare* to tread, *calx* heel.] To teach and impress by repetition or repeated admonition. — **Syn.** Instill, infuse, ingraft, impress. — **in′cul-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **in-cul′ca-tor**, *n.*

in′cul-pate (ĭn′kŭl-pāt; ĭn-kŭl′pāt), *v. t.;* -PAT′ED (-pāt′-ĕd; -pāt-ĕd); -PAT′ING. [fr. LL., fr. L. *in* in + *culpa* fault.] To impute guilt to; blame; incriminate. — **in′cul-pa′tion** (ĭn′kŭl-pā′shŭn), *n.* — **in-cul′pa-to-ry** (ĭn-kŭl′pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

in-cum′ben-cy (-kŭm′bĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or quality of being incumbent; that which is incumbent; as: **a** A duty; obligation. **b** Full possession and exercise of an office. **c** An incumbent, or overlying, weight or mass.

in-cum′bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [L. *incumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *incumbere* to lie or press upon.] **1.** Lying or reclining, esp. with downward pressure. **2.** Lying, resting, or imposed, as a duty; obligatory. — *n.* One holding an office.

in-cum′ber (-bẽr), **in-cum′brance.** Vars. of ENCUMBER, etc.

in-cur′ (ĭn-kûr′), *v. t.;* -CURRED′ (-kûrd′); -CUR′RING (-kûr′-ĭng). [L. *incurrere* to run into or toward; *in* in + *currere* to run.] To meet or fall in with, as a thing inconvenient, harmful, etc.; become liable to; bring down upon one's self.

Syn. INCUR, CONTRACT agree in the idea of bringing upon one's self something unpleasant, onerous, or injurious. INCUR emphasizes the idea of liability, and commonly implies voluntary action; CONTRACT oftener suggests actual, often involuntary, acquisition; as, to *incur* an obligation, a penalty, risk, criticism; to *contract* a disease, a bad habit.

in-cur′a-ble (ĭn-kūr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being cured; irremediable. — **Syn.** Irretrievable, irreparable, hopeless. — *n.* One diseased beyond cure. — **in-cur′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-cur′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-cur′a-bly**, *adv.*

in-cu′ri-ous (ĭn-kū′rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not curious, or inquisitive; indifferent; careless. — **in-cu′ri-os′i-ty** (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-cur′sion (-kûr′shŭn), *n.* [L. *incursio.* See INCUR.] A running in, into, or against; hence, a hostile entrance into a territory; a raid. — **Syn.** Irruption, foray.

in-cur′vate (-vāt), *a.* [L. *incurvatus*, p. p. of *incurvare* to crook; *in* in + *curvus* bent.] Curved inwards. — (-vāt), *v. t. & i.;* -VAT-ED (-vāt-ĕd); -VAT-ING. To curve; bend; specif., to curve inwards. — **in′cur-va′tion** (ĭn′kŭr-vā′shŭn), *n.*

in-curve′ (ĭn-kûrv′), *v. t. & i.* To curve, esp. inwards.

in′cus (ĭŋ′kŭs), *n.; L. pl.* INCUDES (ĭn-kū′dēz). [L., anvil.] *Anat.* The middle one of the chain of three small bones in the ear of mammals; the anvil bone. See EAR.

Ind (ĭnd), *n.* **1.** India. *Poet. or Archaic.* **2.** Indies. *Obs.*

in-debt′ed (ĭn-dĕt′ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Brought into debt or under obligation.

in-debt′ed-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being indebted. **2.** Sum owed; debts collectively.

in-de′cen-cy (-dē′sĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being indecent; unseemliness; immodesty; obscenity. **2.** That which is indecent; indecent word or act.

in-de′cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy. — **Syn.** Unbecoming, indecorous, indelicate, unseemly, immodest, gross, impure, obscene, vile. See IMPROPER. — **in-de′cent-ly**, *adv.*

in′de-ci′sion (-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* Want of decision; hesitation.

in′de-ci′sive (-sī′sĭv), *a.* Not decisive; as: **a** Undetermined; irresolute. **b** Not certain; dubious. — **in′de-ci′sive-ly**, *adv.*

in′de-clin′a-ble (-klīn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* *Gram.* Not declinable.

in'de-co'rous (ĭn'dĕ-kō'rŭs; ĭn-dĕk'ō-rŭs), *a.* Not decorous; violating good manners; unbecoming; improper. — **Syn.** Impolite, uncivil, ill-bred. See IMPROPER. — **in'de-co'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **in'de-co'rous-ness**, *n.*

in'de-co'rum (ĭn'dĕ-kō'rŭm), *n.* Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior; also, an indecorous action.

in-deed' (ĭn-dēd'), *adv.* [*in*, prep. + *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact; verily; truly; to be sure.

in'de-fat'i-ga-ble (ĭn'dĕ-făt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*.] Incapable of being fatigued, or not yielding to fatigue; untiring; unwearying; tireless. — **in'de-fat'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'de-fat'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

in'de-fea'si-ble (-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not defeasible; that cannot be annulled or forfeited. — **in'de-fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in'de-fea'si-bly**, *adv.*

in'de-fen'si-ble (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not defensible; unjustifiable. — **in'de-fen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-fen'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

in'de-fin'a-ble (-fīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being defined. — **in'de-fin'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'de-fin'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-def'i-nite (ĭn-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* **1.** Not definite; undetermined or indeterminate; as: **a** Vague or general. **b** Having no prescribed limit. **2.** Unmeasured or unmeasurable. **3.** *Gram.* Not defining or determining. **4.** *Bot.* Very numerous or not easily counted; — applied to the members of a floral whorl, as stamens. — **Syn.** Uncertain, unsettled, indeterminate, loose, equivocal, inexact. — **in-def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **in-def'i-nite-ness**, *n.*

in'de-his'cent (ĭn'dĕ-hĭs'ĕnt), *a.* *Bot.* Remaining closed at maturity; not dehiscent. — **in'de-his'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

in-del'i-ble (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indelebilis*; *in-* not + *delebilis* capable of being destroyed.] That cannot be removed, or effaced. — **Syn.** Fixed, fast, permanent, ineffaceable. — **in-del'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-del'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-del'i-ca-cy (-kȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-sĭz). Quality of being indelicate; coarseness; also, that which is indelicate.

in-del'i-cate (-kȧt), *a.* Not delicate; offensive to good manners or to purity of mind; rude. — **Syn.** Coarse, broad, impolite, immodest, gross, offensive, unchaste, impure, unrefined. See IMPROPER. — **in-del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*

in-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion (-dĕm'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of indemnifying against loss, etc.; state of being indemnified. **2.** That which indemnifies.

in-dem'ni-fy (-dĕm'nĭ-fī), *v. t.*; **-ni-fied** (-fīd); **-ni-fy'ing**. [L. *indemnis* unhurt (*in-* not + *damnum* hurt, damage) + *-fy*.] **1.** To secure against loss or damage. **2.** To make restitution or compensation to, as for loss, damage, etc.; to reimburse; also, to make good (a loss). — **Syn.** See PAY.

in-dem'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). [L. *indemnitas*, fr. *indemnis* uninjured.] **1.** Protection or exemption from loss or damage; security; insurance; specif., immunity from penalty for past offenses; amnesty. **2.** Indemnification, compensation, or remuneration for loss or injury sustained.

in-dent' (-dĕnt'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *indentare*, fr. L. *in* in + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] **1.** To make a notch or a series of notches in the border of; make jagged or serrate. **2.** *Print.* To set (a line or lines) with indention; form an indention in (a paragraph, etc.). See INDENTION, 2. **3.** To indenture. — *v. i.* **1.** To form a recess. **2.** To agree by indenture; contract. — (ĭn-dĕnt'; ĭn'dĕnt), *n.* **A** notch in a margin, or a recess like a notch; *Print.*, an indention.

in-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt'), *v. t.* To dent; impress; stamp or press in; also, to form a dent or dents in.

in'den-ta'tion (ĭn'dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An indenting; state of being indented; result of indenting; as: **a** A notch or recess in a margin. **b** *Print.* Indention. — **Syn.** See DINT.

in-dent'ed. *p. a.* **1.** Jagged; notched. **2.** Indentured. **3.** *Print.* Set in from the margin. **4.** Dented; impressed.

in-den'tion (-dĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An indenting. **2.** *Print.* **a** Act of setting a line or lines (esp. the first line of a paragraph) in from the margin. **b** The blank space so left.

in-den'ture (-tûr), *n.* **1.** An indenting; state of being indented. **2.** *Law.* An agreement in writing. **3.** Specif., usually in the *pl.*, a contract binding an apprentice to a master, a servant to service in a colony, etc. — *v. t.*; **-tured** (-tûrd); **-tur-ing** (-tûr-ĭng). To bind by an indenture.

in'de-pend'ence (ĭn'dĕ-pĕn'dĕns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being independent; power to direct one's own affairs without interference. **2.** A sufficiency of means for a livelihood; a competency. — **Syn.** See FREEDOM.

in'de-pend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Independence. *Now Rare.*

in'de-pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not dependent; free from external control; self-governing. **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to the Independents. **3.** Not dependent for support; having a competency; hence: **a** Obtained by one's own exertion. **b** Affording a comfortable livelihood; forming a competency. **4.** Not subject to bias or influence; self-directing; unconstrained. **5.** *Politics.* Not bound by party; exercising a free choice in voting. **6.** Declining assistance from others, through self-respect. — **Syn.** Uncontrolled, uncoerced, self-reliant, unrestricted, bold. — *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* One who believes that an organized Christian church is independent of all external ecclesiastical authority. In England, often, esp. in the *pl.*, a Congregationalist. **2.** A person or thing independent in some way. **3.** Specif., *Politics*, one who exercises liberty of choice in voting. — **in'de-pend'ent-ly** (ĭn'dĕ-pĕn'dĕnt-lĭ), *adv.*

in'de-scrib'a-ble (-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being described; beyond description. — **in'de-scrib'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'de-sert' (-zûrt'), *n.* Lack of desert or merit. *Rare.*

in'de-struct'i-ble (-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not destructible. — **in'de-struct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-struct'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

in'de-ter'mi-na-ble (-tûr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Not determinable; impossible to be definitely known, defined, or limited.

in'de-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Not determinate; indefinite; not distinct or precise; vague; unsettled; uncertain; not leading to a definite end or result. — **in'de-ter'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'de-ter'mi-nate-ness**, *n.*

in'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.

in'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. INDEXES (-dĕk-sĕz; 24), L. INDICES (ĭn'dĭ-sēz). [L. See INDICATE.] **1.** The index finger. **2.** A pointer or indicator. **3.** *Print.* A sign [☞] used to direct attention to a note or paragraph; a "fist." **4.** That which points out, indicates, or discloses; indication. **5.** Table of contents, argument, preface, or prologue. *Obs.* **6.** [*pl.* commonly *indexes*.] A table or list for facilitating reference to topics, names, etc., in a book. **7.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* Short for **Index Librorum Prohibitorum**, a list of books the reading of which is prohibited or restricted. **8.** [*pl.* always *indices*.] *Math.* The figure, letter, or expression showing the power or root of a quantity, as the figure 3 in a^3, $\sqrt[3]{9}$; exponent. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with an index, or reference list; put into an index. **2.** To indicate.

index finger. The forefinger; — because used in pointing.

In'di-a (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* A country in southern Asia.

India ink, a black pigment (formerly sepia, now lampblack or ivory black) brought chiefly from China and Japan. — **I. paper.** **a** A kind of Chinese paper used for prints of engravings, etc. **b** A very thin, opaque printing paper.

In'di-a-man (-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* **-men** (-mĕn). *Naut.* A vessel in the India trade, esp. a large one of the East India Company.

In'di-an (-ȧn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, India, the Indies, or the Indians. **2.** Of, pert. to, or designating, the aborigines, or Indians, of America. **3.** Made of Indian corn; as, *Indian* pudding.

Indian club, a form of wooden club for gymnastic exercise. — **I. corn.** A well-known native North American cereal (called *corn* in the United States); maize; also, the meal (**Indian meal**) made from it. — **I. file**, single file. — **I. pipe**, a common waxy-white leafless saprophytic herb, of Asia and the United States. — **I. summer**, a period of mild weather in late autumn or early winter, usually characterized by haze or smokiness in the atmosphere.

— *n.* **1.** A native of India (Hindustan) or Farther India (Indo-China); specif., a Hindu. **2.** A member of any aboriginal American stock other than an Eskimo; an American, or Red, Indian. **3.** An American Indian language.

India rubber, *or*, *often*, **in'di-a-rub'ber**, *n.* **1.** A tough elastic substance got from the milky juice of various tropical plants. See CAOUTCHOUC and RUBBER. **2.** A piece of this substance or an article made from it; a rubber.

in'di-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *indicans*, p. pr.] Serving to point out; indicating. — *n.* That which indicates or points out.

in'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; **-cat'ed** (-kāt'ĕd); **-cat'ing**. [L. *indicatus*, p. p. of *indicare* to indicate; *in* in + *dicare* to proclaim. See DICTION.] **1.** To point out or to; make known; betoken. **2.** *Med.* To manifest by symptoms; point to as the proper remedy. — **Syn.** Show, signify, denote, evidence, evince, exhibit, present, reveal, disclose.

in'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of indicating. **2.** That which serves to indicate or point out; mark; sign; symptom. — **Syn.** Evidence, signal.

in-dic'a-tive (ĭn-dĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of the verb which states something as an undoubted fact, rather than as a conceivable thought.

2. Pointing out; giving intimation or knowledge (of something not visible or obvious); suggestive. — *n.* *Gram.* The indicative mood, or a verbal form denoting it. — **in-dic′a-tive-ly** (ĭn-dĭk′ȧ-tĭv-lĭ), *adv.*

in′di-ca′tor (ĭn′dĭ-kā′tẽr), *n.* One that shows or points out; esp., a device for indicating something.

in′di-ca-to-ry (-kȧ-tō̇-rĭ), *a.* Serving to indicate.

in′di-ces (ĭn′dĭ-sēz), *n.*, *Lat. pl.* of INDEX.

in-di′ci-a (ĭn-dĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* INDICIUM (-ŭm). [L., fr. *index* index.] Signs; indications; appearances.

in-dict′ (-dīt′), *v. t.* [see INDITE.] To charge with an offense; esp., to find an indictment against. — **in-dict′er**, **in-dict′or**, *n.*

in-dict′a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to be indicted; subject to indictment. **2.** That renders one liable to indictment.

in-dic′tion (-dĭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *indictio*, fr. *indicere* to announce, appoint. See DICTION.] **1.** The proclamation of a Roman emperor fixing the valuation of property for assessment every 15 years; hence, a tax so levied. **2.** A cycle of 15 years, or a specific year in the cycle.

in-dict′ment (-dīt′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of indicting; state of being indicted. **2.** *Law.* The formal written statement of an offense as found by the grand jury.

In′dies (ĭn′dĭz), *n. pl.* The East or the West Indies.

in-dif′fer-ence (ĭn-dĭf′ẽr-ĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being indifferent; indifferent character; apathy; unimportance; insignificance.

Syn. Insensibility, coldness, lukewarmness. — INDIFFERENCE, UNCONCERN. INDIFFERENCE implies lack of interest or feeling; UNCONCERN, freedom from solicitude or anxiety.

in-dif′fer-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Indifference.

in-dif′fer-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *indifferens.*] **1.** Disinterested. *Chiefly Legal.* **2.** Without predilection or choice; hence, apathetic; heedless. **3.** Medium; moderate. **4.** Not predetermined, or having no marked tendency. **5.** Neither very good nor very bad: hence, passable; mediocre. **6.** Equal or equivalent in effect or value; unimportant; immaterial. — *n.* An indifferent person. — *adv.* Indifferently; moderately. *Obs.* — **in-dif′fer-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in′di-gence (ĭn′dĭ-jĕns), *n.* Condition of being indigent; poverty. — **Syn.** Penury, destitution, lack. See POVERTY.

in-dig′e-nous (ĭn-dĭj′ē-nŭs), *a.* [L. *indigenus*, *-na*; OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + root of L. *gignere* to beget.] **1.** Produced or living naturally in a place or climate; native. **2.** Inherent; innate. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. — **in-dig′e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

in′di-gent (ĭn′dĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *indigens*, p. pr. of *indigere* to need; OL. *indu* (fr. *in* in) + L. *egere* to need.] **1.** Wanting; lacking. *Archaic.* **2** Needy; poor.

in′di-gest′ed (-jĕs′tĕd), *a.* Not digested; undigested; confused; ill-considered.

in′di-gest′i-ble (-jĕs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not digestible; not readily digestible.

in′di-ges′tion (-jĕs′chŭn), *n.* Lack of digestion; dyspepsia; incomplete or difficult digestion. — **in′di-ges′tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

in-dign′ (ĭn-dīn′), *a.* [L. *indignus*; *in-* not + *dignus* worthy.] Unworthy; disgraceful; degrading. *Obs. or Poetic.*

in-dig′nant (-dĭg′nănt), *a.* [L. *indignans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *indignari* to be indignant, disdain, *indignus* unworthy.] Affected with indignation; wrathful because of unjust treatment, mean action, or the like. — **in-dig′nant-ly**, *adv.*

in′dig-na′tion (ĭn′dĭg-nā′shŭn), *n.* Anger with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; righteous anger. — **Syn.** See ANGER.

in-dig′ni-ty (ĭn-dĭg′nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *indignitas.*] **1.** Indign quality or state. *Obs.* **2.** Any action toward another which shows contempt for him; offense against personal dignity; contumely; incivility or injury, with insult. — **Syn.** See AFFRONT.

in′di-go (ĭn′dĭ-gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). [fr. Sp. or Pg., fr. L. *indicum* indigo, *Indicus* Indian.] **1.** A blue dyestuff got from any of several plants and also made artificially. **2.** A deep violet-blue, one of the chief prismatic colors.

in′di-rect′ (-rĕkt′), *a.* Not direct; as: **a** Not straight or rectilinear; circuitous. **b** Not straightforward; unfair; tending to deceive. **c** Leading to a result by remote means. **d** Not resulting directly from an act or cause, although more or less remotely connected with it. — **in′di-rect′ly**, *adv.*

in′di-rec′tion (-rĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Indirect procedure; an indirect act. **2.** Act or practice not fair or open; deceit.

in′dis-cern′i-ble (-zûr′nĭ-b'l), *a.* Imperceptible.

in′dis-creet′ (ĭn′dĭs-krēt′), *a.* Not discreet; lacking discretion. — **Syn.** Imprudent, rash, hasty, heedless; undiscerning, foolish. — **in′dis-creet′ly**, *adv.* — **in′dis-creet′ness**, *n.*

in′dis-crete′ (-krēt′), *a.* Not discrete or separate; compact.

in′dis-cre′tion (ĭn′dĭs-krĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being indiscreet; imprudence; an indiscreet act.

in′dis-crim′i-nate (-krĭm′ĭ-nȧt), *a.* Not discriminate; wanting, or not making, discrimination; confused; promiscuous. — **in′dis-crim′i-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **-nate-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Confused, heterogeneous. — INDISCRIMINATE, MISCELLANEOUS, PROMISCUOUS. That is INDISCRIMINATE which lacks selection or discrimination; MISCELLANEOUS suggests such heterogeneous mixture as results from indiscriminate choice or fortuitous conjunction; PROMISCUOUS frequently adds the implication of (often objectionable) community of use or absence of restriction.

in′dis-crim′i-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Want of discrimination, distinction, or discernment.

in′dis-pen′sa-ble (-pĕn′sȧ-b'l), *a.* Not dispensable; absolutely necessary or requisite. — **in′dis-pen′sa-bil′i-ty**, **in′dis-pen′sa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′dis-pen′sa-bly**, *adv.*

in′dis-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.;* -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [OF. *indispos* indisposed, feeble, or F. *indisposé* indisposed. See IN- not; DISPOSE.] **1.** To render unfit; disqualify. **2.** To disorder as regards health; make sick or ill. **3.** To render averse or unfavorable; disincline.

in′dis-posed′ (-pōzd′), *p. a.* **1.** Disordered as to health; sick; ill; often, slightly out of health. **2.** Not having a favorable disposition; disinclined; unwilling; unfriendly.

in-dis′po-si′tion (ĭn-dĭs′pō̇-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* State of being indisposed; as: **a** Disorder as regards health; illness; often, a slight or temporary illness. **b** Aversion; disinclination.

in-dis′pu-ta-ble (ĭn-dĭs′pū̇-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not disputable; incontestable. — **in-dis′pu-ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-dis′pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-dis′pu-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-dis′so-lu-ble (ĭn-dĭs′ō-lū-b'l; ĭn′dĭ-sŏl′ū-b'l), *a.* Not dissoluble; not capable of being dissolved, undone, or broken, or the like. — **in-dis′so-lu-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-dis′so-lu-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-dis′so-lu-bly**, *adv.*

in′dis-tinct′ (ĭn′dĭs-tĭŋkt′), *a.* **1.** Not clear; difficult to distinguish, as from obscurity; confused; faint. **2.** Not separate or separable; not distinguished or readily distinguishable. — **Syn.** Undefined, blurred, obscure, indefinite, vague.

in′dis-tin′guish-a-ble (-tĭŋ′gwĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not distinguishable. — **in′dis-tin′guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-dite′ (ĭn-dīt′), *v. t.;* -DIT′ED (-dīt′ĕd); -DIT′ING. [ME. *enditen* to write down, dictate, accuse, OF. *enditier*, *enditer*, to indicate, dictate, write, inform, L. *indicere* to proclaim; *in* in + *dicere* to say.] To compose, or to compose and write; hence, to describe or phrase; also, to put in writing; inscribe. — **in-dit′er** (-dīt′ẽr), *n.*

in′di-um (ĭn′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [see INDIGO.] *Chem.* A white, malleable, and easily fusible metallic element found combined in many ores, esp. in zinc blende. It has two indigo-blue lines in its spectrum. Symbol, *In;* at. wt., 114.8.

in′di-vert′i-ble (ĭn′dĭ-vûr′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be diverted.

in′di-vid′a-ble (-vīd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Indivisible. *Obs.*

in′di-vid′u-al (-vĭd′ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *individuus* indivisible; *in-* not + *dividuus* divisible.] **1.** Not divisible. *Obs.* **2.** Existing as a distinct entity; particular; — opp. to *general* and *universal.* **3.** Having marked individuality. **4.** Arising from, belonging to, or used by, an individual. — **Syn.** See SPECIAL. — *n.* **1.** A single or particular being or group of beings; specif., *Vulgar or in Contempt*, a person. **2.** Anything incapable of division without loss of identity.

in′di-vid′u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The being individual; individuality; personality. **2.** Selfishness; egoism.

in′di-vid′u-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Character peculiar to an individual; the sum of characteristic traits. **2.** Quality or state of being individual or constituting an individual; oneness; unity. **3.** An individual.

in′di-vid′u-al-ize (-vĭd′ū-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To make individual; to mark as an individual. **2.** To treat or notice individually; particularize.

in′di-vid′u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an individual or distinct manner; each by itself. **2.** As an individual; personally.

in′di-vis′i-ble (-vĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not divisible or separable into parts. **2.** *Math.* Not capable of exact division. — *n.* That which is indivisible. — **in′di-vis′i-bil′i-ty** (-vĭz′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in′di-vis′i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

in-doc′ile (ĭn-dŏs′ĭl), *a.* Inapt; not easily instructed or governed; unruly. — **in′do-cil′i-ty** (ĭn′dō̇-sĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-doc′tri-nate (ĭn-dŏk′trĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [*in* in + L. *doctrina* doctrine.] To instruct in learning; to instruct (in), or imbue (with), as principles; teach. — **in-doc′tri-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*

In'do-Eu'ro-pe'an, *a.* Designating, or belonging to, certain languages constituting a linguistic family comprising languages spoken in India and other parts of Asia and the chief languages of Europe; Aryan; Indo-Germanic.

In'do-Ger-man'ic. = INDO-EUROPEAN.

in'do-lence (ĭn'dō-lĕns), *n.* [L. *indolentia* freedom from pain.] Quality or state of being indolent; habitual idleness.

in'do-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *dolens, -entis*, p. pr. of *dolere* to feel pain.] **1.** Causing little or no pain, as, an *indolent* tumor. **2.** Indulging in ease; avoiding exertion; habitually idle. — **Syn.** See IDLE. — **in'do-lent-ly,** *adv.*

in-dom'i-ta-ble (ĭn-dŏm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *indomitabilis*; *in-* not + *domitare*, intens. fr. *domare* to tame.] Not to be subdued; untamable; unconquerable. — **in-dom'i-ta-bly,** *adv.* **Syn.** INDOMITABLE, INVINCIBLE. INDOMITABLE connotes stubborn determination or endurance; that is INVINCIBLE which cannot be overcome, or displaced; as, an *indomitable* will, an *invincible* argument; *invincible* stupidity.

in'door' (ĭn'dōr'; 57), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the interior of a building. **2.** Done, living, belonging, or given, within doors.

in'doors' (ĭn'dōrz'; ĭn'dōrz'), *adv.* In or into the house.

in-dorse' (ĭn-dôrs'), *v. t.*; -DORSED' (-dôrst'), -DORS'ING. Also **en-dorse'.** [LL. *indorsare*. See ENDORSE.] **1.** To inscribe something on the back of (a document). **2.** To write one's name on the back of (a paper), in order to transfer it, or to secure its payment or performance; to certify something upon the back of (a draft, writ, etc.). **3.** To give support to; sanction. — **in-dors'a-ble,** *a.* Also **en-dors'a-ble.**

in'dor-see' (ĭn'dŏr-sē'), *n.* Also **en'dor-see'.** One to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

in-dorse'ment (ĭn-dôrs'mĕnt), *n.* Also **en-dorse'ment.** **1.** Act of writing on the back of a note, bill, etc., or that which is so written. **2.** Sanction, support, or approval.

in-dors'er (-dôr'sẽr), *n.* Also **en-dors'er.** One who indorses.

in-dor'sor, *n.* An indorser.

Indra.

In'dra (ĭn'drȧ), *n.* [Skr.] In Vedic mythology, the great national god of the Aryans. He later sinks to secondary rank.

in'draft', in'draught' (ĭn'drȧft'), *n.* **1.** A drawing or pulling in. **2.** Inflow or inrush.

in'drawn' (ĭn'drôn'; ĭn-drôn'), *p. a.* Drawn in.

in-du'bi-ta-ble (ĭn-dū'bĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not dubitable, or doubtful; unquestionable. — **in-du'bi-ta-bly,** *adv.* — **Syn.** Evident, incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, irrefragable, certain, sure.

in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *inducere, inductum*; *in* in + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead on; influence, as by argument or offer of advantage. **2.** To bring on or about; cause. **3.** To produce by induction, as an electric current. **4.** *Logic.* To infer by induction; — opp. of *deduce*. — **Syn.** Move, instigate, incite, impel, urge, prevail on, win over, entice, allure.

in-duce'ment (-dūs'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of inducing; state of being induced. **2.** That which induces; motive; consideration. — **Syn.** Incentive, reason, influence. See MOTIVE.

in-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inductus*, p. p. of *inducere*. See INDUCE.] **1.** To put formally in possession of a benefice or office; install. **2.** To bring in; introduce; hence, to initiate.

in-duc'tance (ĭn-dŭk'tȧns), *n. Elec.* **a** That property of an electric circuit by virtue of which a varying current induces an electromotive force in that circuit or a neighboring one. **b** Specif., as a measure of self-induction or mutual induction, a quantity which, measured in henrys, is numerically equal to the electromotive force induced by a current varying at the rate of one ampere per second.

in-duc'tile (-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* Not ductile; inflexible; unyielding.

in'duc-til'i-ty (ĭn'dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inductile quality.

in-duc'tion (ĭn-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inducting, or bringing in; esp., installation; hence, *Obs. or R.:* introduction; entrance; initiation; beginning. **2.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Formality of giving possession of an ecclesiastical living or its temporalities to a clergyman. **3.** Act of bringing forward, as of evidence. **4.** Pretace; prelude. *Archaic.* **5.** *Logic.* Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal; the inference so reached. **6.** *Elec. & Magnetism.* Act or process by which an electrical conductor or a magnetizable body becomes itself electrified or magnetized in the presence, but not necessarily with actual contact, of an electrically charged body, a magnet, or a magnetic field produced by an electric current. — **Syn.** See DEDUCTION.

in-duc'tive (ĭn-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Leading or drawing; persuasive; — usually with *to*. **2.** Of or pert. to, or using, logical induction. **3.** *Physics.* Pert. to, produced by, or operating by, induction. — **in-duc'tive-ly,** *adv.*

in'duc-tiv'i-ty (ĭn'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. Elec.* Capacity for induction; specific inductance.

in-duc'tor (ĭn-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who inducts. **2.** *Elec.* A part of an electrical apparatus which acts on another part, or is itself acted on, by induction.

in-due' (-dū'), *v. t.*; -DUED' (-dūd'); -DU'ING. [L. *induere* to put on, clothe.] **1.** To assume; put on, as clothes; draw on. **2.** To clothe; invest; hence, to endow; furnish.

in-dulge' (ĭn-dŭlj'), *v. t.*; -DULGED' (-dŭljd'); -DULG'ING (-dŭl'jĭng). [L. *indulgere* to be indulgent.] **1.** To be complaisant toward; humor. **2.** To grant as by favor. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See GRATIFY. — *v. i.* To indulge one's self; esp., to give one's self up (to).

in-dul'gence (-dŭl'jĕns), *n.* Also, *R.*, **in-dul'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ). **1.** Act, fact, or practice of indulging; state or quality of being indulgent; gratification; specif., self-gratification. **2.** Favor granted. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, after sincere repentance.

in-dul'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *indulgens, -entis*, p. pr.] Indulging or prone to indulge; compliant. — **in-dul'gent-ly,** *adv.*

in'du-rate (ĭn'dū-rāt), *a.* [L. *induratus*, p. p. of *indurare*. See ENDURE.] Hardened, physically or morally; indurated. — (-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. **1.** To harden. **2.** To make unfeeling or stubborn. **3.** To inure.

in'du-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A growing or being hard. **2.** Want of pliancy or feeling; obduracy; callousness.

in-du'si-um (ĭn-dū'zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SIA (-ȧ). [L., an undergarment, fr. *induere* to put on.] *Bot.* In ferns, an outgrowth of the leaf, covering or investing the sori.

in-dus'tri-al (-dŭs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or constituting, an industry or industries; engaged in, or derived from, industries, esp. the manual labor of industries. **2.** Devoted to industrial training or development. — **in-dus'tri-al-ly,** *adv.*

in-dus'tri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A social system founded on, or made with reference to, industrial occupations.

in-dus'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *industrius, industriosus*. See INDUSTRY.] Given to, or characterized by, industry; busy; assiduous. — **Syn.** See BUSY. — **in-dus'tri-ous-ly,** *adv.*

in'dus-try (ĭn'dŭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *industria*.] **1.** Skill; cleverness. *Obs.* **2.** Habitual diligence; assiduity. **3.** Systematic labor or habitual employment. **4.** Any department or branch of art, occupation, or business, esp. one that employs much labor and capital.

in'dwell' (ĭn'dwĕl'), *v. t. & i.* To dwell in; abide within; inhabit. — **in'dwell'er,** *n.* — **in'dwell'ing,** *n.*

in-e'bri-ant (ĭn-ē'brĭ-ănt), *a.* [L. *inebrians*, p. pr. of *inebriare*. See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating. — *n.* Intoxicant.

in-e'bri-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *inebriatus*, p. p. of *inebriare* to inebriate; *in* in + *ebriare* to make drunk, *ebrius* drunk.] **1.** To intoxicate. **2.** To exhilarate or stupefy as if by liquor. — (-ăt), *a.* Intoxicated; drunken; stupefied. — **Syn.** See DRUNK. — *n.* One who is intoxicated; esp., a habitual drunkard. — **in-e'bri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **in'e-bri'e-ty** (ĭn'ē-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*

in-ed'i-ble (ĭn-ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not edible.

in-ef'fa-ble (-ĕf'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *ineffabilis.*] **1.** Incapable of being expressed in words; unutterable; — usually in a pleasing sense. **2.** Not to be uttered. — **in-ef'fa-bly,** *adv.*

in'ef-face'a-ble (ĭn'ĕ-fās'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not effaceable.

in'ef-fec'tive (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Not effective; failing to produce any, or the intended, effect; ineffectual; inefficient. — **in'ef-fec'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ef-fec'tive-ness,** *n.*

in'ef-fec'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* Not effectual; not producing the proper or usual effect; inefficient; useless. — **Syn.** Inefficacious, vain, fruitless, unavailing, futile. See USELESS. — **in'ef-fec'tu-al-ly,** *adv.* — **in'ef-fec'tu-al-ness,** *n.*

in-ef'fi-ca'cious (ĭn-ĕf'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Not efficacious. — **in-ef'fi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **in-ef'fi-ca-cy** (-ĕf'ĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.*

in'ef-fi'cient (ĭn'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not efficient; inefficacious. **2.** Incapable of, or indisposed to, the effective performance of duties. — **in'ef-fi'cien-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

in'e-las'tic (-ĕ-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Not having elasticity; not being elastic.

in-el′e-gant (ĭn-ĕl′ē-gănt), *a.* Not elegant; wanting in anything which correct taste requires. — **in-el′e-gance** (-găns), **-gan-cy** (-găn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GANCES (-găn-sĕz), -GANCIES (-sĭz). **-gant-ly**, *adv.* [**bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-el′i-gi-ble (ĭn-ĕl′ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not eligible. — **in-el′i-gi-**

in-el′o-quent (-ō-kwĕnt), *a.* Not eloquent.

in-ept′ (-ĕpt′), *a.* [L. *ineptus*; *in-* not + *aptus* apt, fit.] **1**. Not apt or fit; unsuited; unsuitable, unfit. **2**. Absurd; foolish. — **in-ept′ly**, *adv.* — **in-ept′ness**, *n.*

in-ept′i-tude (-ĕp′tĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of being inept.

in′e-qual′i-ty (ĭn′ē-kwŏl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. Quality of being unequal; want of equality; disproportion; unevenness; diversity. **2**. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy. **3**. *Math.* An expression consisting of two unequal quantities with a sign of inequality between them; as, $a > b$ (a is greater than b); $a < b$ (a is less than b). **4**. Variableness; inconstancy. — **Syn.** See DISPARITY.

in-eq′ui-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕk′wĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not equitable.

in′e-rad′i-ca-ble (ĭn′ē-răd′ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eradicated, or rooted out. — **in′e-rad′i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-ert′ (-ûrt′), *a.* [L. *iners*, *inertis*, unskilled, idle; *in-* not + *ars* art.] **1**. Powerless to move itself, or actively to resist motion impressed; having inertia. **2**. Not having active properties; powerless for a desired effect, as a drug. **3** Inactive; sluggish. — **in-ert′ly**, *adv.* — **in-ert′ness**, *n.*

Syn. Dull, passive, idle, lazy, indolent, supine, slothful, stupid, lethargic, apathetic, lifeless, dead. — INERT, INACTIVE, SLUGGISH, PHLEGMATIC, TORPID. One is INACTIVE who for any reason is not busy or active; INERT always suggests inherent or habitual indisposition to activity. That is SLUGGISH which is not only hard to rouse, but is also slow or heavy in motion; as, the *sluggish* brain of a sot. PHLEGMATIC connotes constitutional heaviness or stolidity; as, a *phlegmatic* temperament. TORPID adds the implication of apathy or the sluggishness of that which is, as it were, benumbed; as, a *torpid* snake; *torpid* from grief.

in-er′ti-a (ĭn-ûr′shĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., idleness, fr. *iners* idle.] **1**. *Physics.* **a** That property of matter by which it tends to remain in an existing state of rest, or of motion in the same straight line or direction, unless acted on by an external force. **b** An analogous negative property of forces, as of electricity. **2**. Inertness, want of energy; sluggishness.

in-es′ti-ma-ble (-ĕs′tĭ-mȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being estimated; esp., too valuable or excellent to be measured or fully appreciated; above all price. — **Syn.** Incalculable, invaluable, priceless. — **in-es′ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

in-ev′i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕv′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inevitabilis*; *in-* not + *evitare* to avoid.] Incapable of being avoided or shunned; unavoidable. — **in-ev′i-ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-ev′i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-ev′i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in′ex-act′ (ĭn′ĕg-zăkt′), *a.* Not exact; inaccurate; loose.

in′ex-cus′a-ble (-ĕks-kūz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not excusable; not admitting excuse or justification. — **in-ex-cus′a-bly**, *adv.*

in′ex-haust′i-ble (-ĕg-zôs′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being exhausted; as: **a** Unfailing. **b** Indefatigable. — **in′ex-haust′i-bil′i-ty**, **-i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in′ex-haust′i-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex′o-ra-ble (ĭn-ĕk′sō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexorabilis.*] Not to be persuaded by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; relentless. — **Syn.** See INFLEXIBLE. — **in-ex′o-ra-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-ex′o-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in′ex-pe′di-ent (ĭn′ĕks-pē′dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Not expedient; not tending, or unsuited, to the end desired; impolitic. — **Syn.** Unwise, unprofitable, inadvisable, disadvantageous. — **in′ex-pe′di-ence** (-ĕns), **in′ex-pe′di-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

in′ex-pen′sive (-pĕn′sĭv), *a.* Not expensive.

in′ex-pe′ri-ence (-pē′rĭ-ĕns), *n.* Want of experience; lack of experimental knowledge. — **in′ex-pe′ri-enced** (-ĕnst), *a.*

in′ex-pert′ (-pûrt′), *a.* Not expert; unskilled.

in-ex′pi-a-ble (ĭn-ĕks′pĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Not admitting of expiation or atonement. **2**. Implacable. *Archaic.*

in-ex′pli-ca-ble (-plĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not explicable; incapable of being explained. — **in-ex′pli-ca-bil′i-ty** (ĭn-ĕks′plĭ-kȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-ex′pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in′ex-plic′it (ĭn′ĕks-plĭs′ĭt), *a.* Not explicit; not clearly, or not fully, expressed or developed.

in′ex-press′i-ble (-prĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being expressed; ineffable; indescribable. — **-press′i-bly**, *adv.*

in′ex-pres′sive (-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* **1**. Inexpressible. *Rare.* **2**. Not expressive; dull. — **in′ex-pres′sive-ly**, *adv.*

in′ex-pug′na-ble (-pŭg′nȧ-b'l; -pūn′ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *inexpugnabilis.*] Impregnable; unconquerable.

in′ex-ten′si-ble (ĭn′ĕks-tĕn′sĭ-b'l), *a* Not extensible; not elastic.

in′ex-tin′guish-a-ble (ĭn′ĕks-tĭŋ′gwĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not extinguishable; unquenchable. — **in′ex-tin′guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex′tri-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks′trĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Not permitting extrication. **2**. Incapable of being disentangled or untied; hence, unsolvable. — **in-ex′tri-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-fal′li-ble (ĭn-făl′ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Not fallible; not capable of erring; unerring. **2**. Not liable to fail, deceive, or disappoint; indubitable; certain. — **in-fal′li-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-fal′li-bly**, *adv.*

in′fa-mous (ĭn′fȧ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *infamis*; *in-* not + *fama* fame.] **1**. Of very bad report; notoriously vile. **2**. Causing infamy; deserving detestation. **3**. *Law.* Branded with infamy by conviction. — **Syn.** Odious, disgraceful, abominable, shameful. — **in′fa-mous-ly**, *adv.*

in′fa-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [L. *infamia*, fr. *infamis* infamous.] **1**. Evil fame or reputation; public disgrace, dishonor, or reproach. **2**. Extreme baseness or vileness; an infamous act. — **Syn.** See DISHONOR.

in′fan-cy (-făn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *infantia*. See INFANT.] **1**. Early childhood; babyhood. **2**. *Law.* The status of an infant, or one under age, or under the age of 21 years; minority.

in′fant (-fănt), *n.* [L. *infans*; *in-* not + *fari* to speak.] **1**. A child in the first period of life; a babe. **2**. *Law.* A person not of full age; a minor. — *a.* **1**. Pert. to, or being in, infancy; immature. **2**. Intended for young children.

in-fan′ta (ĭn-făn′tȧ), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] Any daughter of a king and queen of Spain or Portugal; — also used as a title.

in-fan′te (-tā), *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] Any son, except the eldest, of a king and queen of Spain or Portugal; — also as a title.

in-fan′ti-cide (-făn′tĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *infanticidium*; *infans* child + *caedere* to kill.] **1**. The killing of a recently born child. **2** [L. *infanticida.*] One guilty of infanticide.

in′fan-tile (ĭn′făn-tīl; -tĭl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to infancy
in′fan-tine (ĭn′făn-tīn; -tĭn) } or an infant; childish. — **Syn.** See CHILDLIKE.

in′fan-try (-trĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. *infante* infant, boy, servant, foot soldier, fr. L. *infans*, *-antis*, child; foot soldiers being formerly the servants of knights.] *Mil.* A body of foot soldiers; — disting. from *cavalry* and *artillery.*

in′fan-try-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. An infantry soldier.

in-fat′u-ate (ĭn-făt′ū-āt), *a.* [L. *infatuatus*, p. p. of *infatuare*; *in* in + *fatuus* foolish.] Infatuated. — (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. **1**. To make foolish; affect with folly; deprive of sound judgment. **2**. To inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion. — **in-fat′u-at′ed** (-āt′ĕd), *p. a.*

in-fat′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of infatuating; state of being infatuated; that which infatuates. — **Syn.** See FOLLY.

in-fect′ (-fĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *infectus*, p. p. of *inficere* to put or dip into, to stain, infect; *in-* in + *facere* to make.] **1**. To taint with morbid matter; contaminate with any disease-producing substance, germs, or bacteria. **2**. To affect with infectious disease. **3 a** To contaminate; corrupt. **b** To imbue with some feeling, as from sympathetic influence or example. — **Syn.** Poison, pollute, defile. — **in-fec′tor**, *n.*

in-fec′tion (-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act or process of infecting, esp. with disease. **2**. That which infects, or causes the communicated disease. **3**. State of being infected; result of infecting influence; a prevailing germ disease; epidemic. **4**. Sympathetic communication of like qualities or emotions; contagion. **5**. Affection. *Humorous Misuse.*

in-fec′tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1**. Having qualities that may infect; communicable or caused by infection. **2**. Infected. *Obs.* **3**. Capable of being easily diffused; sympathetic; "catching." — **in-fec′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.*

infectious disease. **a** Any disease due to the growth of bacteria or protozoans in the body. It may or may not be contagious. **b** Sometimes, as disting. from *contagious disease*, such a disease communicated by germs carried in air or water, without contact with the patient, as measles.

in-fec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Producing infection; infectious.

in′fe-lic′i-tous (ĭn′fē-lĭs′ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; not well expressed. — **in′fe-lic′i-tous-ly**, *adv.*

in′fe-lic′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. State or quality of being infelicitous; unhappiness; misfortune. **2**. That (as a word, expression, etc.) which is infelicitous.

in-fer′ (-fûr′), *v. t.*; -FERRED′ (-fûrd′); -FER′RING. [L. *inferre* to bring into, occasion, infer; *in* in + *ferre* to bring.] **1**. To derive by reasoning or implication; conclude from acts or premises; *Colloq.*, to surmise; guess. **2**. To lead to as a conclusion or consequence; hence, to indicate; point out. — *v. i.* To draw inferences. — **in-fer′a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

Syn. INFER, DEDUCE, CONCLUDE (as agreeing in the idea of

reasoning from premises). INFER is the general term; it often implies little more than *surmise*; DEDUCE emphasizes more than *infer* the formal processes involved; CONCLUDE suggests the arrival at the logical result of an act or process of inference; as, I *infer* that from what you say; I *deduce* my conviction of your absence from the failure of your account to tally with the facts; I *conclude*, upon a careful examination of the evidence, that I was mistaken.

in'fer-ence (ĭn'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inferring. **2.** That which is inferred; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted; conclusion; deduction.

in'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference. — **in'fer-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

in-fe'ri-or'i-ty (-ēr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being inferior.

in-fe'ri-or (ĭn-fē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [L., compar. of *inferus* that is below, underneath.] **1.** Situated lower down; lower; nether. **2.** Of lower degree or rank. **3.** Of less importance, value, or merit; of poorer quality. **4.** Of poor quality; mediocre; second-rate. — *n.* One that is inferior to another.

in-fer'nal (-fûr'năl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *infernalis*, fr. *infernus* that which lies beneath, the lower. See INFERIOR.] **1.** Of or pert. to the nether world. **2.** Of or pert. to, or inhabiting, hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish. — **Syn.** Tartarean, Stygian, devilish, satanic, malicious. — **in-fer'nal-ly**, *adv.*

infernal machine, a machine or apparatus maliciously designed to explode, and destroy life or property.

in-fer'no (-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [It.] The infernal regions; hell; hence, a place likened to it.

in-fer'tile (-fûr'tĭl), *a.* Not fertile; barren; sterile. — **in-fer'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **in'fer-til'i-ty** (ĭn'fẽr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-fest' (ĭn-fĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *infestare*, fr. *infestus* disturbed, hostile; *in* in, against + root of *defendere* to defend.] To trouble by numbers or by frequency of presence; visit persistently and molest. — **in'fes-ta'tion** (ĭn'fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.*

in'fi-del (ĭn'fĭ-dĕl), *a.* [L. *infidelis*; *in-* not + *fidelis* faithful, *fides* faith.] **1.** Not holding to the faith; esp., non-Christian; also, opposing or (regarded as) traitorous to Christianity. **2.** Of or pertaining to infidels or infidelity. — *n.* A disbeliever; esp.: **a** One not a Christian. **b** One not a Mohammedan.

Syn. INFIDEL, FREETHINKER, SKEPTIC, AGNOSTIC, UNBELIEVER, ATHEIST. INFIDEL in modern popular usage is a term of reproach for one who avowedly denies the tenets of Christianity and the truth of the Scriptures. FREETHINKER varies, and may imply warranted freedom of thought or pernicious license of opinion. SKEPTIC emphasizes the suggestion of doubt; AGNOSTIC, that of suspended judgment. UNBELIEVER is commonly opposed to *believer*, and is virtually equivalent to *disbeliever*; it suggests more a personal, less a purely intellectual, attitude towards Christianity than *skeptic*, *agnostic*, or *freethinker*. AN ATHEIST is one who denies the existence of God.

in'fi-del'i-ty (-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Want of belief in (a certain) religion. **2.** Breach of trust; treachery; deceit; also, an unfaithful act. **3.** Adultery.

in'field' (ĭn'fēld'), *n.* **1.** A field near a farmhouse, as distinguished from outlying fields; — opp. to *outfield*. **2.** *Baseball.* The diamond; also, the players on the infield collectively; — opp. to *outfield*. — **in'field'er** (-fēl'dẽr), *n.*

in-fil'trate (ĭn-fĭl'trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED; -TRAT-ING. [*in-* + *filtrate*.] **1.** To cause to penetrate gradually. **2.** To pass through or into as in filtering. — *v. i.* To filter into or through something. — **in'fil-tra'tion** (ĭn'fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.*

in'fi-nite (ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *a.* [L. *infinitus*. See IN- not; FINITE.] **1.** Unlimited or boundless, as in time or space. **2.** Indefinitely large or extensive; immeasurable; hence, vast; immense; also, inexhaustible. **3.** Without limit in power, capacity, knowledge, or excellence; boundless; perfect; — opposed to *finite*. **4.** *Math.* Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind; — said of certain quantities. — **Syn.** Illimitable, interminable, unlimited, endless, eternal. — *n.* That which is infinite; as: **a** Boundless space or duration; infinity. **b** *Math.* An infinite quantity or magnitude; — denoted by ∞. **c** [*cap.*] The Infinite Being; God. — **in'fi-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **in'fi-nite-ness**, *n.*

in'fin-i-tes'i-mal (-fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* **1.** Arbitrarily or indefinitely small. **2.** Immeasurably or incalculably small; very minute. **3.** Relating to infinitesimal quantities. — *n.* An infinitesimal quantity. — **in'fin-i-tes'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

in-fin'i-tive (-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *infinitivus*.] *Gram.* Unlimited; undefined. — *n.* *Gram.* That form (commonly with *to* in English, except with the auxiliary verbs *may*, *can*, *might*, etc.) of the verb which simply names the action without predicating it of a subject, being itself a noun with certain features of the verb, esp. that of taking an object and adverbial qualifiers. The verbal noun in *-ing*, though an infinitive by the definition and sometimes called one, is now generally classed as a *gerund*. It has the important distinction that it can be used after prepositions generally, as in "the pleasure of *knowing* him."

in-fin'i-tude (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Quality of being infinite; also, that which is infinite. **2.** Innumerable quantity.

in-fin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being infinite; that which is infinite, as unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity. **2.** Indefinite number. **3.** *Math.* An infinite. **4.** *Geom.* That region of a line, plane, or space, infinitely distant from the finite region regarded.

in-firm' (-fûrm'), *a.* **1.** Not firm or sound physically; weak; feeble. **2.** Weak; irresolute; vacillating. **3.** Not solid or stable; precarious. — **Syn.** See WEAK. — **in-firm'ly**, *adv.*

in-fir'ma-ry (-fûr'mă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A hospital, or place for the infirm or sick.

in-fir'mi-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Character or state of being infirm; feebleness, or an instance of it; as: **a** An unsound state; disease. **b** A personal failing; defect. — **Syn.** Debility, weakness, foible.

in-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *infixus*, p. p. of *infigere* to infix; *in* in + *figere* to fix.] **1.** To set; fasten, or fix by piercing or thrusting in. **2.** To implant or fix; inculcate.

in-flame' (-flām'), *v. t.*; -FLAMED' (-flāmd'); -FLAM'ING (-flām'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *inflammare*, *-matum*; *in* in + *flammare* to flame, *flamma* flame.] **1.** To set on fire; cause to burn or glow. *Now Rare.* **2.** To kindle or intensify, as passion. **3.** To incense; enrage; also, to cause to redden, as from anger. **4.** *Med.* To cause inflammation in. **5.** To augment. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To become affected with inflammation. — **Syn.** Fire, irritate, exasperate, anger, excite, arouse. See KINDLE. — **in-flam'er** (-flām'ẽr), *n.*

in-flam'ma-ble (-flăm'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being easily set on fire; combustible. **2.** Excitable; irritable. — **in-flam'ma-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-flam'ma-ble-ness**, *n.*

in'flam-ma'tion (ĭn'flă-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inflaming; state of being inflamed. **2.** *Med.* A morbid congestion manifested by redness and swelling with heat and pain.

in-flam'ma-to-ry (ĭn-flăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Tending to inflame, kindle, or irritate. **2.** Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious. **3.** *Med.* Accompanied with, or tending to cause, inflammation.

in-flate' (-flāt'), *v. t. & i.*; -FLAT'ED (ĭn-flāt'ĕd); -FLAT'ING (-flāt'ĭng). [L. *inflatus*, p. p. of *inflare* to inflate; *in* in + *flare* to blow.] To swell with air or gas; expand; distend. — **Syn.** See DILATE. — **in-flat'er** (ĭn-flāt'ẽr), **in-fla'tor**, *n.*

in-flat'ed (ĭn-flāt'ĕd; 24), *p. a.* Affected with, or characterized by, inflation; pompous.

in-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* An inflating; inflated condition; as: **a** Distention. **b** Pomposity; turgidity; also, great conceit **c** Undue expansion or increase, as in prices, etc.

in-flect' (-flĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inflectere*, *-flexum*; *in* in + *flectere* to bend.] **1.** To turn from a direct line; bend; deflect. **2.** *Gram.* To vary (a word) by inflection; decline, as a noun or adjective; conjugate, as a verb.

in-flec'tion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inflecting; state of being inflected; result of inflection; a bending or bend; angle. **2.** Modulation of the voice; change in pitch or tone of the voice. **3.** *Gram.* **a** The variation which words undergo to mark case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, voice, etc.; also, to mark comparison. **b** An inflectional form, suffix, or element. — **in-flec'tion-al** (-ăl), **in-flec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

in-flex'i-ble (-flĕk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being bent; stiff; unyielding. **2.** Firm in purpose; not to be turned, changed, or altered; resolute; determined. — **in-flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-flex'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. Unbending, rigid, rigorous; obstinate, stubborn. — INFLEXIBLE, INEXORABLE, imply immovability in purpose or execution. That is INFLEXIBLE which cannot be bent, turned, or modified; that is INEXORABLE which is deaf to prayer or entreaty; as, the *inflexible* integrity of Lincoln; *inflexible* decision; "the *inexorable* voice of necessity."

in-flex'ion, in-flex'ion-al. Vars. of INFLECTION, etc. *British.*

in-flict' (-flĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *inflictus*, p. p. of *infligere* to strike on, inflict; *in* in, on + *figere* to strike.] To give or cause by, or as by, striking; cause to bear or suffer; impose.

in-flic'tion (-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of inflicting; something inflicted, as punishment, disgrace, etc. — **in-flic'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

in'flo-res'cence (ĭn'flō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* [L. *inflorescens*, p. pr. of *inflorescere* to begin to blossom; *in* in + *florescere* to begin to blossom.] **1.** A flowering. **2.** *Bot.* **a** General arrangement of flowers on an axis; mode of development of the flowers. **b** A floral axis; a flower cluster.

in'flow' (ĭn'flō'), *n.* An inflowing; influx.

in'flu-ence (ĭn'flōō-ĕns; 86), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *influens*, *-entis*, p. p. of *influere*, *influxum*, to flow in See IN- in, FLUENT.] **1.** *Astrol.* Orig., a stream of ethereal fluid thought to flow from the stars and to affect the actions of men; later, exercise of occult power by stars. **2.** Emanation or infusion, esp. of a spiritual or moral force. *Now Rare.* **3.** An insensible or indirect altering of anything, esp. gradually, or power or capacity to effect this. **4.** Power arising from station, intellect, wealth, etc. **5.** Something that exerts influence; an influential person. — **Syn.** Ascendancy, supremacy, sway, control, mastery, rule. — *v. t.*; -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). To exert influence upon; as: **a** To alter or move; sway; persuade. **b** To affect; modify; determine.

in'flu-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Exerting or possessing influence; hence, potent; effective. — **in'flu-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

in'flu-en'za (-zä), *n.* [It. *influenza* influence, influenza (formerly attributed by astrologers to astral influence).] Epidemic affection with acute nasal catarrh, or inflammation of the throat or bronchi; grippe.

in'flux' (ĭn'flŭks'), *n.* [L. *influxus*, fr. *influere*. See IN-FLUENCE.] A flowing in; inflow; inpouring.

in-fold' (ĭn-fōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To wrap up or cover with folds; envelop; inclose; involve. **2.** To embrace.

in-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *informare*; *in* in + *formare* to form, *forma* form.] **1.** To give form to; be the formative principle of; hence, to animate; inspire. **2.** To train; instruct. *Rare.* **3.** To communicate knowledge, news, or alleged facts, to; acquaint; tell; enlighten. — **Syn.** Teach, instruct, notify, advise. — *v. i.* **1.** To take form; appear. *Obs.* **2.** To give information, esp. in accusation.

in-for'mal (-fôr'măl), *a.* Not in the usual or established form; hence, without ceremony. — **in-for'mal-ly**, *adv.*

in'for-mal'i-ty (ĭn'fôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being informal; want of prescribed or customary form; also, an informal proceeding.

in-form'ant (ĭn-fôr'mănt), *n.* One who gives information. **Syn.** Accuser, complainant. — INFORMANT, INFORMER. An INFORMANT is one who gives information of whatever sort; an INFORMER is one who informs against another by way of accusation or complaint. *Informer* is often, *informant* never, a term of opprobrium.

in'for-ma'tion (ĭn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of informing; communication of intelligence; instruction. **2.** Knowledge communicated by others or obtained by study and investigation; intelligence. **3.** Act of informing against a person or party. **4.** *Law.* A kind of prosecution for a public offense. It is not based on the finding of a grand jury. — **Syn.** See KNOWLEDGE.

in-form'a-tive (ĭn-fôr'mă-tĭv), *a.* Instructive.

in-form'er (-fôr'mẽr), *n.* **1.** One that animates or inspires. *Obs.* **2.** One who imparts knowledge or news. **3.** One who informs of violations of law. — **Syn.** See INFORMANT.

in'fra- (ĭn'frā-.) [L.] A prefix denoting *below*, *lower than*; as in *infrasternal*, *situated below* the sternum.

in-frac'tion (ĭn-frăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *infractio*. See INFRINGE.] Act of breaking; breach, esp. of a law or obligation; violation; infringement; transgression.

in-frac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* An infringer; violator; breaker.

in-fran'gi-ble (ĭn-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not frangible.

in'fra-red', *a.* Pertaining to or designating that part of the spectrum lying outside of the visible spectrum at its red end.

in-fre'quent (ĭn-frē'kwĕnt), *a.* **1.** Seldom happening; rare. **2.** Occurring at considerable distances or intervals; occasional. — **in-fre'quence** (-kwĕns), **in-fre'quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **in-fre'quent-ly**, *adv.*

in-fringe' (-frĭnj'), *v. t.*; -FRINGED' (-frĭnjd'); -FRING'ING (-frĭn'jĭng). [L. *infringere*; *in* in + *frangere* to break.] To commit a breach of; violate; commit an infringement. — **Syn.** See TRESPASS. — *v. i.* To encroach; trespass; — with *on* or *upon*. — **in-fring'er** (-frĭn'jẽr), *n.*

in-fringe'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of infringing. **2.** A breach of, or an encroachment or trespass on, a right or privilege, as of a patent, copyright, or trade-mark.

in'fun-dib'u-lar (ĭn'fŭn-dĭb'ŭ-lẽr), **in'fun-dib'u-late** (-lāt), *a.* Having the form of a funnel.

in'fun-dib'u-lum (ĭn'fŭn-dĭb'ŭ-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ULA (-lä). [L., a funnel.] A funnel-shaped part.

in-fu'ri-ate (ĭn-fū'rĭ-āt), *a.* [It *infuriato*, p. p., or LL. *infuriatus*, p. p. of *infuriare*; *in* in + L. *furia* fury.] Furiously angry; enraged. — (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To enrage; madden. — **in-fu'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

in-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng) [L. *infusus*, p. p. of *infundere* to pour in; *in-* in + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour in, as a liquid; to pour (into or upon). **2.** To instill, as principles or qualities; introduce; insinuate. **3.** To inspire or imbue (with); animate; fill. **4.** To steep without boiling.

in-fu'si-ble (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not fusible; hardly fusible.

in-fu'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* Act or process of infusing; instillation; also, that which is infused or is got by infusing; quality or element introduced; tincture; admixture.

In'fu-so'ri-a (ĭn'fū-sō'rĭ-ä; 57), *n. pl.* [because found in *infusions*.] **1.** *Nat. Hist.* Orig., a heterogeneous group comprising most minute plants and animals (mostly microscopic), found in decomposing infusions of organic matter, in stagnant water, etc. **2.** *Zoöl.* Now, a class of Protozoa characterized by the presence of cilia and generally regarded as the most highly organized of the protozoans. — **in'fu-so'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **in'fu-so'ri-an** (-ăn), *n.* & *a.*

-ing (-ĭng) **1.** [for ME. *-end*, *-and*, *-ind*, AS. *-ende*.] The suffix of the present participle; as, singing birds.

☞ This ending later became confused with *-ing* of the verbal noun (see def. 2, below).

2. [ME. *-ing*, AS. *-ing*, *-ung*.] A suffix used to form nouns, primarily abstract nouns of action from verbs, and also, by analogy, from nouns, adverbs, and other words. See *Rules for Spelling*, §§ 6, 7, 8, 11, 12.

in'gath'er-ing (ĭn'găth'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* A gathering in; harvest.

in-gen'ious (ĭn-jēn'yŭs), *a.* [L. *ingeniosus*, fr. *ingenium* natural quality or capacity, genius.] **1.** Possessed of ingenuity; inventive. **2.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, cleverness or ingenuity; of curious design; of ideas, etc., adroit, shrewd, or witty. **3** Mental; intellectual. *Obs.* — **in-gen'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-gen'ious-ness**, *n.*

‖**in'gé-nue'** (ăN'zhā-nü'), *n.*; *pl.* -NUES (*F.*, -nü'). [F., fem. of *ingénu* ingenuous.] An ingenuous, or naïve, girl or young woman, or an actress representing such a person.

in'ge-nu'i-ty (ĭn'jĕ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *ingenuitas* ingenuousness.] **1.** Ingenuous character; candor. *Archaic.* **2.** Ingeniousness: **a** Inventiveness. **b** Cleverness or aptness of design or contrivance.

in-gen'u-ous (-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ingenuus* inborn, freeborn, noble, frank.] **1.** Of a superior character; noble; generous. **2.** Free from reserve, disguise, or dissimulation; open; frank; also, artlessly frank or free. **3.** Erron. for INGENIOUS. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Unreserved; plain, sincere, candid. See FRANK. — **in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-gest' (-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *ingestus*, p. p. of *ingerere* to put in; *in* in + *gerere* to bear.] To take into the alimentary canal or digestive cavity. — **in-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.*

in'gle (ĭn'g'l), *n.* Flame; blaze; fire; fireplace.

in'gle-nook' (-nōōk'), *n.*, *or* **ingle nook**. Chimney corner.

in-glo'ri-ous (ĭn-glō'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* [L. *inglorius*, or *ingloriosus*; *in-* not + *gloria* glory.] **1.** Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; obscure; humble. **2.** Shameful; ignominious. — **in-glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-glo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'got (ĭŋ'gŏt; ĭn'-), *n.* **1.** A mold to cast metals in. *Obs.* **2.** A mass of metal cast into a convenient shape, as a bar, block, etc.; — said esp. of precious metals and of steel.

in-graff' (ĭn-grăf'). Obs. var. of ENGRAFF.

in-graft' (-grăft'), *v. t.* **1.** To insert, as a scion of one tree, in another for propagation; graft; fig., to introduce so as to make a part of something. **2.** To subject to grafting.

in'grain' (ĭn'grān'; ĭn-grān'), *v. t.* **1.** To dye with or in grain, or kermes. **2.** To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. **3.** To work into the natural texture of; saturate; imbue. — (ĭn'grān'), *a.* **1.** Dyed before manufacture or in the fiber; as, an *ingrain* carpet. **2.** Thoroughly inwrought; ingrained. — *n.* Ingrain yarn; an ingrain carpet.

in'grained' (ĭn'grānd'; ĭn'grānd'), *p. a.* Wrought into the grain or fiber; deep-seated. — **Syn.** See INVETERATE.

in'grate (ĭn'grāt), *a.* [L. *ingratus*. See IN- not; GRATEFUL.] Showing ingratitude; ungrateful. — *n.* An ingrate person.

in-grate'ful (ĭn-grāt'fo͝ol), *a.* Ingrate. *Obs.*

in-gra'ti-ate (ĭn-grā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [*in-* in + L. *gratia* favor.] To bring into favor; insinuate. **Syn.** To INGRATIATE one's self is to win one's way into

favor, esp. by sedulous (often servile) effort to please; INSINUATE implies also subtle and suave persistence; as, he *ingratiated* himself with them by his attentions and a show of deference; a sly, polite, *insinuating* address.

in-grat'i-tude (ĭn-grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Want of gratitude; ungratefulness. **2.** Unpleasantness; unkindness. *Obs.*

in-gre'di-ent (-grē'dĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *ingrediens, -entis*, entering into, p. pr. of *ingredi*, p. p. *ingressus*, enter; *in* in + *gradi* to walk, go.] A component part of a combination or mixture; element; constituent. — **Syn.** See COMPONENT.

in'gress (ĭn'grĕs), *n.* [L. *ingressus*, fr. *ingredi*.] **1.** Act of entering; entrance. **2.** Power or liberty of access.

in'gui-nal (ĭn'gwĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *inguinalis*, fr. *inguen, inguinis*, groin.] Of or pert. to, or in the region of, the groin.

in-gulf' (ĭn-gŭlf'). Var. of ENGULF.

in-gur'gi-tate (-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *ingurgitatus*, lit., poured in; *in* in + *gurges* whirlpool.] To swallow. — **in-gur'gi-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

in-hab'it (-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *inhabitare; in* in + *habitare* to dwell.] **1.** To live in; occupy permanently. **2.** To settle as resident. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To live; dwell. *Archaic.*

in-hab'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

in-hab'it-ance (-ĭ-tăns), *n.* **1.** Inhabitancy. **2.** An abode.

in-hab'it-an-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Act of inhabiting; state of being inhabited; residence; occupancy.

in-hab'it-ant (-tănt), *n.* A permanent dweller in a place. **Syn.** INHABITANT, CITIZEN, DENIZEN (esp. in their literary implications). INHABITANT, the general term, implies permanent abode; CITIZEN, enjoyment of the full rights and privileges of allegiance; DENIZEN (sometimes merely poetical or elevated for *inhabitant*) often suggests admission by favor to privileges not claimable as rights.

in-hab'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* An inhabiting; dwelling.

in-hab'it-ed, *p. a.* Having one or more inhabitants.

in-hale' (ĭn-hāl'), *v. t.*; -HALED' (-hāld'); -HAL'ING (-hāl'-). [*in* in + L. *halare* to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; inspire; — opp. to *exhale*. — **in'ha-la'tion** (ĭn'hă-lā'shŭn), *n.*

in-hal'er (-hāl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who inhales. **2.** An apparatus for inhaling a vapor or gas, or for filtering air.

in'har-mon'ic (ĭn'här-mŏn'ĭk) } *a.* Not harmonic; discord-
in'har-mon'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ant.

in'har-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not harmonious; discordant. — **in'har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-here' (ĭn-hēr'), *v. i.*; -HERED' (-hērd'); -HER'ING (-hēr'-ĭng). [L. *inhaerere; in* in + *haerere* to stick, hang.] To be inherent; be a fixed element or attribute; cleave (to); belong, as attributes, qualities, etc.

in-her'ence (-hēr'ĕns) } *n.*; *pl.* -ENCES (-ĕn-sĕz), -ENCIES
in-her'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), } (-sĭz). State, quality, or fact of inhering or of being inherent.

in-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *inhaerens, -entis*, p. pr. See INHERE.] Permanently existing as an attribute in something; belonging by nature; inalienable; inseparable. — **Syn.** See INTRINSIC. — **in-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-her'it (-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *inhereditare* to appoint as heir; *in* in + *hereditare* to inherit, *heres* heir.] **1.** To take by descent or inheritance; receive by birth. **2.** To come into possession of; possess. **3.** To be heir to (another); succeed.

in-her'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being inherited; transmissible; descendible. **2.** Capable of taking, or having the right to take, by inheritance or as heir.

in-her'it-ance (-ĭ-tăns), *n.* **1.** An inheriting. **2.** That which is or may be inherited; possession passing by descent; heritage. **3.** A valuable possession or blessing, esp. one received by gift; benefaction. **4.** Possession; ownership. — **Syn.** See HERITAGE.

in-her'i-tor (-ĭ-tĕr), *n.* One who inherits; an heir. — **in-her'i-tress** (-trĕs), **in-her'i-trix** (-trĭks), *n. fem.*

in-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *inhaesio.*] Inherence.

in-hib'it (-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *inhibitus*, p. p. of *inhibere; in* in + *habere* to have, hold.] **1.** To forbid; interdict. **2.** To check; restrain, as in activity. — **Syn.** See FORBID. — **in-hib'i-to-ry** (-ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* — **in'hi-bi'tion** (ĭn'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

in-hos'pi-ta-ble (-hŏs'pĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not hospitable. **2.** Affording no shelter or sustenance; barren; wild. — **in-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.* [table.]

in-hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being inhospi-

in-hu'man (-hū'măn), *a.* [L. *inhumanus.*] **1.** Destitute of human kindness; cruel; unfeeling. **2.** Unlike what is normally human. — **in-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

in'hu-man'i-ty (ĭn'hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty; also, inhuman act.

in-hume' (ĭn-hūm'), *v. t.*; -HUMED' (-hūmd'); -HUM'ING (-hūm'ĭng). [L. *inhumare; in* in + *humare* to bury.] To deposit in the earth; bury; inter. — **in'hu-ma'tion** (ĭn'hū-mā'shŭn), *n.*

in-im'i-cal (-ĭm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *inimicalis*, fr. *inimicus* unfriendly, hostile; *in-* not + *amicus* friendly.] **1.** Having the disposition of an enemy; unfriendly. **2.** Opposed in tendency or effects; antagonistic. — **in-im'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in-im'i-ta-ble (-ĭ-ta-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being imitated; matchless; unrivaled. — **in-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-im'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-im'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-iq'ui-tous (-ĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked. — **in-iq'ui-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **-tous-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Criminal, unrighteous, flagitious, heinous, atrocious. — INIQUITOUS, NEFARIOUS. INIQUITOUS suggests gross injustice; NEFARIOUS implies extreme wickedness, esp. such as is involved in the breach of sacred obligations.

in-iq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *iniquitas* injustice, *iniquus* unjust; *in-* not + *aequus* even, equal.] **1.** Absence of, or deviation from, just dealing; unrighteousness; wickedness. **2.** An iniquitous thing; sin; crime.

in-i'tial (-ĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *initialis*, fr. *initium* entrance, beginning, *inire* to enter; *in* in + *ire* to go.] **1.** Of or pert. to the beginning; commencing. **2.** Standing at the beginning; first. — *n.* The first letter of a word or name. — *v. t.*; -TIALED (-shăld) or -TIALLED; -TIAL-ING or -TIAL-LING. To mark with an initial or initials. — **in-i'tial-ly**, *adv.*

in-i'ti-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *initiatus*, p. p. of *initiare* to begin, *initium* beginning.] **1.** To introduce by a first act; originate; begin. **2.** To instruct in the rudiments or principles. **3.** To introduce into a society, club, etc., as by formal rites. — **in-i'ti-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* **Syn.** Admit, instate, induct; commence, open. — INITIATE, INAUGURATE. Both words emphasize the act (often formal) of beginning. INITIATE is the more general term; INAUGURATE, in the sense of *begin*, heightens the implication of formality or ceremony, and properly applies only to something of dignity or importance; *inaugurate* is often misused as a grandiloquent synonym for *begin* or *open*; as, the new method of procedure was *initiated* under favorable conditions; the French Revolution was felt by many to have *inaugurated* a new era.

in-i'ti-ate (-ăt), *a.* Initiated; also, pertaining to an initiate. — *n.* One who is, or is to be, initiated.

in-i'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of initiating, or process of being initiated. **2.** The rites, ceremonies, or instructions, with which one is made a member of a society, etc.

in-i'ti-a-tive (-ĭsh'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to initiation; serving to initiate, or begin; preliminary. — *n.* **1.** An introductory step. **2.** The right or power to introduce a new measure or course of action.

in-i'ti-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Suitable for beginning; introductory; prefatory. **2.** Tending or serving to initiate.

in-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *injectus*, p. p. of *inicere, injicere; in* in + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To throw or force in. **2.** To throw in by way of suggestion, etc.; interject.

in-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An injecting. **2.** That which is injected; esp., a liquid medicine injected into the body.

in-jec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One that injects.

in-joint' (-joint'), *v. t.* [*in* in + *joint.*] To join. *Obs.*

in'ju-di'cious (ĭn'jōō-dĭsh'ŭs; 86), *a.* Not judicious; indiscreet; unwise. — **Syn.** Inconsiderate, rash, hasty, imprudent. — **in'ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in'ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

in-junc'tion (ĭn-jŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *injunctio*, fr. *injungere, injunctum*, to join into, enjoin. See ENJOIN.] **1.** Act of enjoining. **2.** An order; precept; direction. **3.** *Law.* A writ or process granted by a court of equity and requiring a party to do or forbear some act. — **Syn.** See MANDATE.

in'jure (ĭn'jōōr), *v. t.*; -JURED (-jōōrd); -JUR-ING. [From E. *injury*, or F. *injure* injury. See INJURY.] To do harm to; hurt; wrong; offend. — **Syn.** Damage, mar; maltreat, insult, affront, dishonor, abuse. — **in'jur-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

in-ju'ri-ous (ĭn-jōō'rĭ-ŭs; 86), *a.* [L. *injuriosus.* See INJURY.] **1.** Inflicting or tending to inflict injury; hurtful; mischievous. **2.** Slanderous; abusive. — **Syn.** Harmful, pernicious, baneful, deleterious, detrimental, noxious, ruinous. — **in-ju'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ju'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'ju-ry (ĭn'jōō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *injuria*, fr. *injurius* injurious, unjust; *in-* not + *jus, juris*, right, law, justice.] **1.** Damage or hurt done or suffered. **2.** An act which damages or hurts.

Syn. Detriment, hurt, loss, impairment; prejudice, evil, ill, injustice, wrong. — INJURY, DAMAGE, HARM, MISCHIEF agree in the idea of detriment. INJURY is the general term, DAM-

AGE is esp. an injury which impairs value or involves loss; HARM is the more popular and colloq. term for *injury*; MISCHIEF is troublesome or vexatious harm or injury, worked esp. by a personal or living agent; it often suggests petty annoyance due to sport or thoughtlessness.

in-jus'tice (ĭn-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* **1.** Want of justice; violation of another's rights; wrong. **2.** An unjust act; a wrong. **Syn.** Inequity, unfairness; hardship, injury. — INJUSTICE, WRONG. INJUSTICE applies to whatever is not just; WRONG is stronger, more positive and personal; as, I have met with much *injustice*; our *wrongs* are more than we can bear.

ink (ĭnk), *n.* [OF. *enque*, L. *encaustum* the purple-red ink with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Gr. ἔγκαυστον, fr. ἐγκαυστος burnt in, encaustic. See ENCAUSTIC.] **1.** A fluid or viscous material used for writing and printing. **2.** *Zoöl.* The black protective secretion of a cephalopod, as the cuttlefish. See SEPIA. — *v. t.* To put ink upon. — **ink'er** (ĭngk'ẽr), *n.*

ink'horn' (ĭngk'hôrn'), *n.* A small bottle of horn or other material formerly used for holding ink.

ink'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

in'kle (ĭng'k'l), *n.* A kind of linen tape or braid; also, the thread or yarn from which inkle is made.

ink'ling (ĭngk'lĭng), *n.* A reason to suspect or infer; a hint.

ink'stand' (ĭngk'stănd'), *n.* A small vessel for holding ink, to dip the pen into; also, a device for holding ink, pens, etc.

ink'well' (-wĕl'), *n.* A reservoir for ink.

ink'y (ĭngk'ĭ), *a.*; INK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); INK'I-EST. Consisting of, using, or resembling, ink; soiled with ink; black.

in-lace' (ĭn-lās'). Var. of ENLACE.

in-laid' (ĭn-lād'; ĭn'lād'), *p. a.* Set into a surface so as to form a decorative design; decorated with such a design.

in'land (ĭn'lănd), *a.* **1.** Interior; not on, or belonging to, the frontier. **2.** Within the land; not bordering the sea. **3.** Confined to a country or state; domestic. — *adv.* Away from the frontier or coast.

in'land' (ĭn'lănd'), *n.* The interior of a country, or the part or parts near the centers of population.

in-lay' (ĭn-lā'), *v. t.*; IN-LAID' (-lād'); *or, esp. as p. a.*, ĭn'lād'); IN-LAY'ING. To set into the body of a surface; also, to adorn (a surface) by inlaying (with). — **in'lay'er**, *n.*

in'lay' (ĭn'lā'), *n.* Material inlaid; inlaid work.

in'let (ĭn'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A passage by which an inclosed place may be entered; entrance. **2.** A recess in a shore; a narrow strip of water running into the land or between islands.

in'ly (ĭn'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Internally; inwardly; in the heart. **2.** Heartily; intimately. — *a.* Internal; secret. *Obs.*

in'mate (ĭn'māt), *n.* [*in* + *mate* associate.] **1.** One who lives in the same house or apartment with another. **2.** One of a family or community occupying a single dwelling; also, one kept in an asylum, prison, etc. **3.** An inhabitant.

in'most (-mōst), *a.* [AS. *innemest*, a double superlative form fr. *inne* within, *in* in.] Deepest within; innermost.

inn (ĭn), *n.* [AS. *in*, *inn*, house, inn, fr. AS. *in* in.] **1.** A public house for lodging and entertaining travelers or wayfarers; hotel; hostelry. **2.** A residence or hotel for students. *Obs.*, except in names of certain buildings (the **Inns of Court**) in England, or of the societies that occupied them.

in'nate (ĭn'nāt; ĭn-nāt'), *a.* [L. *innatus; in* in + *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] Inborn; native; natural; belonging to by nature. — **in'nate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'nate-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Original, inherent, constitutional, intrinsic, inherited, ancestral. — INNATE, INBORN, INBRED, CONGENITAL. INNATE (the Latin term) and INBORN (the Saxon term) are often used without distinction, but *inborn* retains more specific reference to that which is actually born in one; INBRED suggests qualities deeply rooted or firmly ingrained; as, *innate* ideas; *inbred* sentiments. That is CONGENITAL which exists from birth.

in'ner (ĭn'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *innera*, a compar. fr. *inne* within, fr. *in* in.] **1.** Farther in; interior; internal; not outward. **2.** Of or pert. to the mind or spirit or its phenomena.

in'ner-most (-mōst), *a.* [For *inmost*.] Farthest inward; inmost. — *n.* Inmost part or being.

inn'hold'er (ĭn'hōl'dẽr), *n.* An innkeeper.

in'ning (ĭn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** In cricket, baseball, etc., one of the turns of a side or a player to bat; hence, in some other games, a similar turn with the object of scoring. **2.** The turn of a person or a party in power.

inn'keep'er (ĭn'kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps an inn.

in'no-cence (ĭn'ō-sĕns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being innocent; as: **a** Purity of heart; blamelessness. **b** Guilelessness; artlessness. **c** Freedom from guilt. **2.** The common bluet. — **Syn.** Harmlessness, sinlessness, guiltlessness.

in'no-cen-cy (ĭn'ō-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Innocence.

in'no-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *innocens*, *-entis*; *in-* not + *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to harm.] **1.** **a** Of persons: Guiltless; sinless; pure; also, blameless. **b** Of actions and things: Without evil influence or effect, or not arising from evil intention. **2.** a Guileless, ignorant, or simple. **b** Free from guilt. **c** Blamelessly free or devoid (of); without; — usually jocular. **3.** Harmless. — **Syn.** Inoffensive, immaculate, pure. See SIMPLE. — *n.* **1.** **a** An innocent one; esp., a young child. **b** An unsophisticated person; a simpleton; also, a natural fool; an idiot. **2.** *pl.* Bluets. See INNOCENCE, 2. *U. S.* — **in'no-cent-ly**, *adv.*

in-noc'u-ous (ĭ-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *innocuus*; *in-* not + *nocuus* hurtful, *nocere* to hurt.] Harmless; producing no ill effect. — **in-noc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-noc'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-nom'i-nate (ĭ-nŏm'ĭ-nāt; ĭn-nŏm'-), *a.* [L. *innominatus; in-* not + *nominare* to name.] Having no name; unnamed. **innominate bone**, the hip bone.

in'no-vate (ĭn'ō-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *innovatus*, p. p. of *innovare* to renew; *in* in + *novare* to make new, *novus* new.] To make innovations in; change. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To make changes. — **in'no-va'tor** (-vā'tẽr), *n.*

in'no-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of innovating. **2.** A change or novelty, esp. in customs, manners, or rites.

in-nox'ious (ĭ-nŏk'shŭs; ĭn-nŏk'-), *a.* Harmless.

in'nu-en'do (ĭn'ū-ĕn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [L., by intimation, by hinting, gerund of *innuere*, *innutum*, to give a nod, intimate; *in* in, to + *-nuere* (in comp.) to nod.] A remote allusion or reference, usually derogatory; an insinuation. — **Syn.** Hint, intimation. See INSINUATION.

in'nu-it (ĭn'ū-ĭt), *n. pl.* The Eskimos of America.

in-nu'mer-a-ble (ĭ-nū'mẽr-ă-b'l; ĭn-nū'-), *a.* [L. *innumerabilis*. See IN- not; NUMERABLE.] Too many to be counted; numberless. — **in-nu'mer-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-nu'mer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Numberless; innumerable.

in'nu-tri'tious (ĭn'ū-trĭsh'ŭs; ĭn'nū-), *a.* Not nutritious.

in-oc'u-late (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *inoculatus*, p. p. of *inoculare* to ingraft; *in* in, on + *oculare* to furnish with eyes, *oculus* eye, also, bud.] **1.** To graft by budding. *Obs.* **2.** *Med.* To infect with a disease by inserting its virus in the flesh, esp. so as to induce a mild form to secure future immunity. **3.** To imbue (with something, esp. harmful ideas or principles). — **in-oc'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **in-oc'u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

in-o'dor-ous (-ō'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *inodorus*.] Odorless.

in'of-fen'sive (ĭn'ō-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* **1.** Giving no offense, or provocation; causing no annoyance. **2.** Harmless; unoffending. — **in'of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in'of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-op'er-a-tive (ĭn-ŏp'ẽr-ă-tĭv), *a.* Not operative; not active; producing no effect.

in-op'por-tune' (ĭn-ŏp'ŏr-tūn'), *a.* [L. *inopportunus*. See IN- not; OPPORTUNE.] Not opportune; unseasonable. — **in-op'por-tune'ly**, *adv.* — **in-op'por-tune'ness**, *n.*

in-or'di-nate (-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not limited to rules or to usual bounds; excessive; intemperate. — **Syn.** See EXCESSIVE. — **in-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **in-or'di-nate-ness**, *n.*

in'or-gan'ic (ĭn'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Not organic; as: **a** Designating, or composed of, matter other than animal or vegetable. **b** Not forming, or not characteristic of, an organism.

in-os'cu-late (ĭn-ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [*in* in + *osculate*.] **1.** To unite, as arteries, by apposition or contact. **2.** To unite so as to become or make continuous; blend. — **in-os'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

in'put' (ĭn'pŏŏt'), *n.* A sum put in; a contribution. *Scot.*

in'quest (ĭn'kwĕst), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *inquesta*, fr. L. *inquirere*. See INQUIRE.] **1.** Judicial or official inquiry, esp. before a jury. **2.** A body of men assembled to hold such an inquiry. **3.** The finding made on such inquiry.

in-qui'e-tude (ĭn-kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* Disturbed state; uneasiness; restlessness; also, *pl.*, disquieting thoughts.

in-quire' (ĭn-kwīr'), *v. t.*; -QUIRED' (-kwīrd'); -QUIR'ING (-kwīr'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *inquirere*, *-quisitum*; *in* in + *quaerere* to seek.] **1.** To ask about or ask; make examination or inquiry respecting. **2.** To interrogate; question. *Obs.* **3.** To seek; — often with *out*. *Obs.*

Syn. Catechize, examine, interpellate. — ASK, INQUIRE, INTERROGATE, QUESTION, QUERY. ASK is the general term for putting a question; as, he *asked* me about you. To INQUIRE is to ask for information; it may or may not imply authority. To QUESTION is to inquire by putting repeated questions; as, we *questioned* the prisoner about the knife. To INTERROGATE is to question formally or systematically, esp. in order to elicit information. To QUERY (occasionally for

mal or bookish for *ask*) is in modern usage to call tentatively in question, or to mark as doubtful; as, to *query* the correctness of a reading.
— *v. i.* **1.** To ask a question; ask. **2.** To examine; investigate. — *n.* Inquiry. *Obs.* — **in-quir'er** (ĭn-kwīr'ẽr), *n.*

in-quir'ing (ĭn-kwīr'ĭng), *p. a.* Given to inquiry; inquisitive. — **in-quir'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-quir'y (ĭn-kwīr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIRIES (-ĭz). An inquiring: **a** Seeking; search for truth or knowledge; research; investigation. **b** Interrogation; a question or questioning. — **Syn.** Interrogatory, question, query, scrutiny, investigation, research. See EXAMINATION.

in'qui-si'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *inquisitio*. See INQUIRE.] **1.** Act of inquiring; search; examination. **2.** A judicial inquiry before a jury; also, the finding of the jury. **3.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* A tribunal for the discovery, examination, and punishment of heretics. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION. — **in'qui-si'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

in-quis'i-tive (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Given to inquiry; curious after knowledge. **2.** Disposed to ask questions, esp. about matters which do not concern the inquirer. — **Syn.** Prying, meddling, meddlesome. See CURIOUS. — **in-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-quis'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who inquires or makes inquisition, esp. officially, as a coroner, sheriff, etc., or a member of the Inquisition.

in-quis'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, or characteristic of, inquisition or inquisitors; searching; prying. — **in-quis'i-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

in'road (ĭn'rōd), *n.* A hostile incursion or invasion; raid; hence, an encroachment; invasion.

in'rush' (ĭn'rŭsh'), *n.* A rush inwards; inpour.

in'sa-lu'bri-ous (-sā-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not salubrious; unhealthful. — **in'sa-lu'bri-ty** (-brĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-sane' (ĭn-sān'), *a.* [L. *insanus*. See IN- not; SANE.] **1.** Unsound; — said of the mind; not sane; mad; deranged. **2.** Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons. **3.** Characterized by insanity or gross folly; chimerical. **4.** Causing insanity. *Obs.* — **in-sane'ly**, *adv.* — **in-sane'ness**, *n.*
Syn. INSANE, MAD, CRAZY (here compared in their secondary senses only). INSANE implies utter folly or irrationality; MAD adds the implication of extravagance or rashness; that is CRAZY which is wild or distracted, as with joy, excitement, etc.; as, an *insane* scheme; a *mad* career; a *crazy* notion seized him.

in-sa'nie (-sā'nĭ), *n.* [OF. *insanie*.] Insanity. *Obs.*

in-san'i-ta-ry (-săn'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* Not sanitary; unhealthy.

in-san'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being insane. **2.** Extravagant foolishness or folly, or an example of it. — **Syn.** Lunacy, madness, derangement, alienation, mania, delirium, frenzy, monomania, dementia.

in-sa'ti-a-ble (-sā'shĭ-ă-b'l; -shă-b'l), *a.* Not satiable. — **in-sa'ti-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-sa'ti-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sa'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* Insatiable. — **in-sa'ti-ate-ly**, *adv.*

in-sconce' (-skŏns'). Obs. var. of ENSCONCE.

in-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *inscribere*. See IN- in; SCRIBE.] **1.** To write or engrave (words or characters); also, to mark or engrave (as a tablet) with recording characters. **2.** Hence, to stamp deeply; impress. **3.** To address; dedicate informally. **4.** *Geom.* To draw (one figure within another) so that as many points as possible of the inner figure lie in the boundary of the outer figure. — **in-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.*

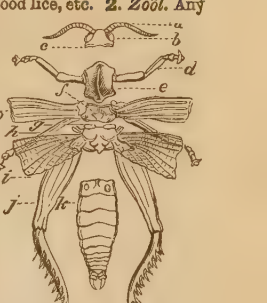
in-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *inscriptio*.] **1.** Act or process of inscribing. **2.** That which is inscribed; something written or engraved for preservation. **3.** An address or informal dedication, as of a book. — **in-scrip'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

in-scroll' (-skrōl'), *v. t.* To write on a scroll; record.

in-scru'ta-ble (-skrōō'tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *inscrutabilis*. See IN- not; SCRUTINY.] **1.** Incapable of being searched into and understood; incomprehensible. **2.** Unfathomable. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See MYSTERIOUS. — **in-scru'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-scru'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-scru'ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-sculp' (-skŭlp'), *v. t.* [L. *insculpere*.] To engrave; sculpture. *Obs. or R.*

in'sect (ĭn'sĕkt), *n.* [L. *insectum*, fr. *insectus*, p. p. of *insecare* to cut in; — because they appear *cut in*, or nearly divided.] **1.** [See *Illust.* in next column.] Popularly, any of numerous small invertebrate animals belonging to a class (*Insecta*) comprising beetles, bugs, bees, flies, etc. (having three clearly defined body regions, *head*, *thorax*, and *abdomen*, and only three pairs of legs, and usually two pairs of wings) and to other allied classes of arthropods, as spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, wood lice, etc. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any member of the class *Insecta*.



Parts of an Insect (Grasshopper). *a* Antennæ; *b* Eyes; *c* Head; *d* Anterior Legs; *e*, *f*, *g* Thorax; *h* Middle Legs; *i* Base of Posterior Wing; *j* Posterior Legs; *k* Abdomen; *o* Base of Anterior Wing.

in-sec'ti-cide (ĭn-sĕk'tĭ-sīd), *n.* [*insect* + *-cide*, 1.] A powder or other agent used to destroy insects.

In-sec'ti-vo-ra (ĭn'sĕk-tĭv'ŏ-ră), *n. pl.* [L. *insectum* insect + *vorare* to devour.] *Zoöl.* An order of mammals including moles, shrews, hedgehogs, and their allies. They are mostly small, insectivorous, terrestrial, and nocturnal.

in-sec'ti-vore (ĭn-sĕk'tĭ-vōr), *n.* One of the Insectivora.

in-sec-tiv'o-rous (ĭn'sĕk-tĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on insects.

in'se-cure' (ĭn'sẽ-kūr'), *a.* Not secure; not effectually protected; unsafe. — **in'se-cure'ly**, *adv.*

in'se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being insecure; want of safety; risk.

in-sen'sate (ĭn-sĕn'sāt), *a.* **1.** Without sensation; inanimate. **2.** Without sense, or intelligence. **3.** Without sensibility; unfeeling; brutal. — **Syn.** See INSENSIBLE.

in-sen'si-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being insensible; want of sensibility.

in-sen'si-ble (-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation. **2.** Incapable of being perceived by the senses, or perceptible only with difficulty; imperceptible; hence, slow; gradual. **3.** Devoid or insusceptible of emotion or passion; apathetic; indifferent; also, unaware (of something which should arouse one). — **in-sen'si-bly**, *adv.*
Syn. Dull, numb, unfeeling, stupid, stolid, torpid, apathetic, impassive, indifferent. — INSENSIBLE, INSENSATE. INSENSIBLE applies chiefly to persons, INSENSATE, to both persons (or personal qualities) and things. *Insensible* implies insusceptibility to feeling, sometimes entire unconsciousness; *insensate* suggests incapability of sensation or feeling, sometimes utter senselessness; as, *insensible* to praise, gratitude; an *insensate* block, *insensate* folly.

in-sep'a-ra-ble (-sĕp'ă-rā-b'l), *a.* Not separable. — **in-sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-sert' (-sûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *insertus*, p. p. of *inserere* to insert; *in* in + *serere* to join, connect.] To set or put into.
Syn. INSERT, INTERCALATE, INTERPOLATE. To INSERT (the general term) is to introduce esp. between or among other things; to INTERCALATE (primarily to make an insertion in the calendar) is to insert esp. between the members of a series; to INTERPOLATE is to insert esp. extraneous or spurious matter; as, an *inserted* stanza (implying only its introduction); an *intercalated* stanza (suggesting an intrusion into a sequence); an *interpolated* (i. e., spurious) stanza.

in'sert (ĭn'sûrt), *n.* A thing inserted or to be inserted.

in-ser'tion (ĭn-sûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inserting. **2.** That which is inserted; specif., embroidery to be inserted in plain material; piece of such work.

in-set' (ĭn-sĕt'), *v. t.* To infix; insert; ingraft. *Obs.*

in'set (ĭn'sĕt), *n.* An insertion; insert.

in'shore' (ĭn'shōr'; ĭn'shōr'), *a.* Near, or directed toward, the shore. — *adv.* (*pron.* ĭn'shōr'). In toward the shore.

in-shrine' (ĭn-shrīn'). Var. of ENSHRINE.

in'side' (ĭn'sīd'; ĭn'sīd'), *n.* **1.** The inner side, surface, or part; interior. **2.** [Usually in *pl.*] Entrails. *Colloq.* **3.** Inward nature. **4.** An inside passenger. *Colloq.* — **in'side'** (ĭn'sīd'), *a.* Internal; interior. — (ĭn'sīd'; ĭn'sīd'), *adv.* Within; internally. — *prep.* Inside of; within.

in'sid'er (ĭn'sīd'ẽr), *n.* A person inside; hence, one in a position to have first-hand information; — opp. to *outsider*.

in-sid'i-ous (ĭn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, fr. *insidiae* ambush, *insidere* to sit in; *in* in + *sedere* to sit.] Lying in wait; characterized by treachery and deceit; sly; crafty; wily. — **in-sid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'sight' (ĭn'sīt'), *n.* **1.** Mental vision; discernment; intuition. **2.** Act or fact of apprehending the inner nature of things. — **Syn.** See DISCERNMENT.

in-sig'ni-a (ĭn-sĭg'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.*; *sing.* INSIGNE (-nē). [L., fr. *insignis* distinguished by a mark; *in* in + *signum* a mark.] Distinguishing marks; badges; emblems.

in′sig-nif′i-cant (ĭn′sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kănt), *a.* Not significant; as: **a** Meaningless. **b** Having no weight; unimportant; trifling; small; mean. — **Syn.** Immaterial, inconsiderable, inferior, trivial, contemptible. — **in′sig-nif′i-cance** (-kăns), **in′sig-nif′i-can-cy** (-kăn-sĭ), *n.* — **in′sig-nif′i-cant-ly**, *adv.*

in′sin-cere′ (ĭn′sĭn-sēr′), *a.* Not sincere; dissembling; deceitful; false. — **Syn.** Hollow, hypocritical, deceptive, disingenuous, untrustworthy. — **in′sin-cere′ly**, *adv.*

in′sin-cer′i-ty (-sĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Hypocrisy; deceitfulness.

in-sin′u-ate (ĭn-sĭn′ū-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *insinuatus*, p. p. of *insinuare* to insinuate; *in* in + *sinus* bosom.] **1.** To introduce gently, slowly, or artfully. **2.** To work or introduce (a person or one's self) gently or artfully, as into some relation; ingratiate. **3.** To hint indirectly; suggest; imply, esp. with a malicious or underhanded purpose. — **Syn.** Instill, suggest, intimate. See HINT, INGRATIATE. — *v. i.* **1.** To creep, wind, or flow in. *Obs.* **2.** To ingratiate one's self. *Obs.* — **in-sin′u-a′tor**, *n.*

in-sin′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of insinuating. **2.** That which is insinuated: **a** An ingratiating act or speech. **b** An indirect hint; suggestion.

Syn. Ingratiation; hinting, suggestion, implication. — INSINUATION, INNUENDO agree in the sense of covert suggestion, usually to a person's discredit. But INNUENDO often adds to INSINUATION the idea of an ambiguous or equivocal allusion so framed as to point to something injurious to the character or reputation of the person referred to; as, covert *innuendoes* insinuating evil.

in-sin′u-a-tive (-sĭn′ū-ā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Stealing into the confidence or affections; ingratiating. **2.** Hinting; insinuating.

in-sip′id (-sĭp′ĭd), *a.* [L. *insipidus; in-* not + *sapidus* savory, *sapere* to taste.] **1.** Without savor; tasteless; flat. **2.** Wanting in animation; uninteresting; dull. — **in′si-pid′i-ty** (ĭn′sĭ-pĭd′ĭ-tĭ), **in-sip′id-ness**, *n.* — **-id-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Stale, lifeless, dead, pointless, monotonous, tame, heavy, prosy, prosaic. — INSIPID, VAPID, FLAT apply in their physical senses to food or drink. That is INSIPID which is without taste or marked flavor; that is VAPID which has lost its life or spirit; FLAT implies still more strongly deadness or staleness.

in-sist′ (ĭn-sĭst′), *v. i.* [L. *insistere* to set foot on, follow, persist; *in* in + *sistere* to stand, cause to stand.] To take and keep a stand; hold to something firmly; be persistent.

in-sist′ence (-sĭs′tĕns), *n.* Act of insisting; state or quality of being insistent; persistence; urgency.

in-sist′en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Insistent quality; insistence.

in-sist′ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Insisting or disposed to insist; persistent; hence, compelling attention. — **in-sist′ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-snare′ (-snâr′), *v. t.* To catch in or as in a snare; entrap.

in′so-bri′e-ty (ĭn′sō-brī′ē-tĭ), *n.* Intemperance.

in-so′cia-ble (ĭn-sō′shȧ-b'l), *a.* Unsociable.

in′sole′ (ĭn′sōl′), *n.* Inside sole of a boot or shoe; also, a strip of leather, or the like, placed inside a shoe.

in′so-lence (-sō-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being insolent; overbearing demeanor; brutal impudence. **2.** An insult.

in′so-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *insolens, -entis; in-* not + *solens* accustomed, p. pr. of *solere* to be accustomed.] **1.** Haughty and contemptuous or brutal in behavior or language; overbearing; grossly disrespectful. **2.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, insolence; insulting. **3.** Extravagant; excessive. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Abusive, impertinent, impudent, saucy. See ARROGANT. — **in′so-lent-ly**, *adv.*

in-sol′u-ble (ĭn-sŏl′ū-b'l), *a.* Not soluble; as: **a** Indissoluble. **b** Not to be solved or explained; insolvable. **c** Incapable or very difficult of being dissolved (in a liquid). — **in-sol′u-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-sol′u-ble-ness**, *n.*

in-solv′a-ble (-sŏl′vȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not solvable; insoluble. **2.** Not convertible into cash, as a bank note. *Rare.*

in-sol′vent (-vĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not solvent; unable to pay one's debts or all enforceable debts. **2.** Relating to persons unable to pay their debts. — *n.* An insolvent debtor. — **in-sol′ven-cy** (-sŏl′vĕn-sĭ), *n.*

in-som′ni-a (-sŏm′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *insomnis* sleepless; *in-* not + *somnus* sleep.] Sleeplessness.

in′so-much′ (ĭn′sō-mŭch′), *adv.* So much; to such a degree; in such wise; so; — usually followed by *that* or *as.*

in′sou′ciance′ (ăN′sōō′syäNs′; ĭn-sōō′sĭ-ăns), *n.* [F.] Want of care or concern; indifference.

in-sou′ci-ant (ĭn-sōō′sĭ-ănt; *F.* ăN′sōō′syäN′), *a.* [F.] Characterized by insouciance; indifferent; unconcerned.

in-span′ (ĭn-spăn′), *v. t. & i.* [D. *inspannen.*] To yoke or harness, as oxen to a wagon. *S. Africa.*

in-spect′ (ĭn-spĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *inspectus*, p. p. of *inspicere* to inspect; *in* in + *specere* to look at.] **1.** To look upon; view critically; examine; investigate. **2.** To view and examine officially, as troops, a public work, etc.; to oversee.

in-spec′tion (ĭn-spĕk′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of inspecting. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION.

in-spec′tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who inspects; overseer. **2.** A police officer next below a superintendent.

in-sphere′ (-sfēr′), *v. t.;* -SPHERED′ (-sfērd′); -SPHER′ING (-sfēr′ĭng). To place or inclose in, or form into, a sphere.

in-spir′a-ble (-spīr′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inspired.

in′spi-ra′tion (ĭn′spĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of breathing in; specif., the drawing of air into the lungs; — opp. to *expiration.* **2.** A supernatural influence which qualifies men to receive and communicate divine truth; also, the truth so communicated. **3.** Act, power, or result of stimulating the intellect or emotions. — **in-spir′a-to-ry** (ĭn-spīr′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

Syn. INSPIRATION, AFFLATUS. INSPIRATION denotes the awakening, quickening, or creative impulse, esp. as manifested in high artistic achievement; AFFLATUS (usually in the somewhat bookish phrase *divine afflatus*) is overwhelming or compelling inspiration.

in-spire′ (ĭn-spīr′), *v. t.;* -SPIRED′ (-spīrd′); -SPIR′ING (-spīr′ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *inspirare; in* in + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To blow or breathe into or upon. *Obs. or Arch.* **2.** To infuse by breathing. *Archaic.* **3.** To inhale; — opp. to *expire.* **4.** To infuse into as if by breathing; affect as with a supernatural influence; give inspiration to. **5.** To infuse into the mind; convey as by a divine influence; produce as by inspiration. — *v. i.* To inhale air. — **in-spir′er** (-spīr′ẽr), *n.*

in-spired′ (-spīrd′), *p. a.* **1.** Breathed in. **2.** Animated or affected by or as by a supernatural influence. **3.** Suggested by some one in power or in an influential position.

in-spir′it (ĭn-spĭr′ĭt), *v. t.* To infuse life or spirit into; animate; encourage; cheer. — **in-spir′it-ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-spis′sate (-spĭs′āt), *v. t. & i.;* -SAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -SAT-ING. [L. *inspissatus*, p. p. of *inspissare* to thicken; *in* in + *spissare* to thicken, *spissus* thick.] To thicken, esp. by evaporation. — **in′spis-sa′tion** (ĭn′spĭ-sā′shŭn), *n.*

in′sta-bil′i-ty (ĭn′stȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being unstable, or an instance of it; as: **a** Want of firmness or security. **b** Lack of determination or fixedness; inconstancy. — **Syn.** Fickleness, changeableness, changeability, wavering, unsteadiness, unstableness.

in-sta′ble (ĭn-stā′b'l), *a.* Unstable.

in-stall′ (-stôl′), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *installare*, fr. *in* in + OHG. *stal* a place, stall.] **1.** To place in office by seating in a stall, or official seat; hence, to place formally in an office, etc.; instate; induct. **2.** To set in a seat; give a place to. **3.** To set up or fix in position for use or service.

in′stal-la′tion (ĭn′stô-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of installing; state of being installed: **a** The formal giving possession of an office, etc. **b** Setting up for service; a system of machines, apparatus, etc., as set up for use, as in electric lighting, etc.

in-stall′ment, in-stal′ment (ĭn-stôl′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Installation. **2.** The seat or place in which one is put. *Obs. & R.* **3.** Any portion of either a debt or a sum of money that has been divided into portions made payable at different times.

in′stance (ĭn′stăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *instantia*, fr. *instans.* See INSTANT.] **1.** Urgent solicitation; hence, urgency; insistence. *Archaic.* **2.** Instigation; request. **3.** That which urges, as a motive. *Obs.* **4.** That which offers itself or is offered as an illustrative case; something cited in proof; example. **5.** Step in an action; occasion. — **Syn.** See EXAMPLE. — *v. t.;* -STANCED (-stănst); -STANC-ING (-stăn-sĭng). To mention as a case, or example; cite.

in′stan-cy (-stăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being instant; urgency; pressure.

in′stant (-stănt), *a.* [L. *instans, -antis*, p. pr. of *instare* to stand or press upon; *in* in, on + *stare* to stand.] **1.** Pressing; urgent; earnest. **2.** Present; current. *Archaic*, exc. as used with dates to indicate the current month (commonly abbr. *inst.*); as, the 10th *inst.;* the 8th of this *instant* June. **3.** Closely pressing in time; immediate. **4.** Direct. — *adv.* Instantly. *Poetic.* — *n.* **1.** A point in duration; a moment; esp., an infinitesimal portion of time; also, any particular moment. **2.** The present or current month; — an elliptical use. See INSTANT, *a.*, 2.

Syn. Second, flash, trice, jiffy. — INSTANT, MOMENT, MINUTE. INSTANT emphasizes the idea of inappreciable duration; MOMENT is often interchangeable with *instant*, but sometimes suggests slightly longer continuance; MINUTE, though often equivalent to *moment* or *instant*, ordinarily suggests somewhat definitely the measured fraction of an hour.

in'stan-ta'ne-ous (ĭn'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Done or occurring in an instant. **2.** At or during a given instant. — **Syn.** See DIRECTLY. — **in'stan-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

in-stan'ter (ĭn-stăn'tẽr), *adv.* [L., earnestly.] Immediately.

in'stant-ly (ĭn'stănt-lĭ), *adv.* of INSTANT. Specif.: **a** Urgently. **b** Without the least delay; at once. — **Syn.** See DIRECTLY. — *conj.* As soon as; immediately; directly.

in-state' (-stāt'), *v.t.*; -STAT'ED(-stāt'ĕd); -STAT'ING. **1.** To set or establish, as in a rank; install. **2.** To invest; endow. *Obs.*

in-stead' (-stĕd'), *adv.* [*in*-in + *stead* place.] **1.** In the place or room; in lieu; — esp. with *of*. **2.** In its stead; rather.

in-steep' (-stēp'), *v. t.* To steep or soak; drench. *Rare.*

in'step (ĭn'stĕp), *n.* **1.** The arched part of the human foot in front of the ankle joint. **2.** That part of the hind leg of the horse between the hock, or ham, and the pastern joint. **3.** That part of a shoe, stocking, etc., over the instep.

in'sti-gate (-stĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *instigatus*, p. p. of *instigare* to instigate.] To urge forward; set on; provoke; incite; — chiefly with reference to evil actions. — **Syn.** Stimulate, spur, tempt, impel. See MOVE. — **in'sti-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **in'sti-ga'tor**, *n.*

in-still', **in-stil'** (ĭn-stĭl'), *v. t.*; -STILLED'(-stĭld'); -STILL'ING. [L. *instillare*, *-latum*; *in* in + *stillare* to drop, *stilla* drop.] To drop in; pour in drop by drop; hence, to impart gradually; infuse slowly. — **in-still'ment**, **in-stil'ment**, *n.* — **in'still-la'tion** (ĭn'stĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.*

in-stinct' (ĭn-stĭŋkt'), *a.* [L. *instinctus*, p. p. of *instinguere* to instigate, incite.] **1.** Impelled by an inner or an exciting agency. **2.** Imbued or filled; charged.

in'stinct (ĭn'stĭŋkt), *n.* **1.** Natural inward impulse; involuntary or unreasoning prompting to any action, bodily or mental. **2.** A natural aptitude or knack; predilection.

in-stinc'tive (-stĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, instinct; derived from, or prompted by, instinct; determined by natural impulse. — **in-stinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Natural, involuntary, spontaneous, automatic, original, innate, inherent. — INSTINCTIVE, INTUITIVE. INSTINCTIVE connotes innate impulse or spontaneous aptitude; INTUITIVE implies direct perception or apprehension, without reasoning; as, an *instinctive* dread; *intuitive* ideas.

in'sti-tute (ĭn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.*; -TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); -TUT'ING. [L. *institutus*, p. p. of *instituere* to institute, instruct; *in* in + *statuere* to cause to stand.] **1.** To set up; originate and establish; hence, to set on foot; inaugurate. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* To invest with the spiritual charge of a benefice. — **Syn.** Begin, commence; found, erect, organize, constitute. — *n.* That which is instituted; as: **a** An elementary principle; an authoritative precept or rule; usually, in *pl.*, a collection of such principles or precepts, esp. of legal principles. **b** An institution; an organization to promote learning, art, etc., as a society or a college; also, a building devoted to the work of such an organization.

in'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of instituting; as: **a** Establishment; foundation. **b** *Eccl.* The investing of a clergyman with the spiritual charge of a benefice. **2.** That which is instituted, or established; as: **a** An established social, political, or national practice, law, custom, characteristic, etc. **b** An organized society or corporation; a foundation. — **in'sti-tu'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

in'sti-tu'tor (ĭn'stĭ-tū'tẽr), *n.* One who institutes.

in-struct' (ĭn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *instructus*, p. p. of *instruere* to furnish, provide, construct, instruct; *in* in, on + *struere* to build.] **1.** To impart knowledge to, esp. methodically; teach; discipline. **2.** To inform; apprise. **3.** To furnish with directions; direct. — **Syn.** See COMMAND.

in-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, practice, or profession of one who instructs. **2.** That which instructs or is imparted to instruct; as: **a** Knowledge or discipline given. **b** A teaching; thing taught. **c** [Usually in *pl.*] Orders, esp. as to duty or procedure.

Syn. INSTRUCTION, TEACHING, TUITION. INSTRUCTION emphasizes the imparting of information, knowledge, or skill; TEACHING suggests more the personal relation of master and pupil; TUITION, the most formal term, implies superintendence or (esp.) remuneration for instruction.

in-struc'tive (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-struc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who instructs; a teacher. — **in-struc'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

in'stru-ment (ĭn'strōō-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *instrumentum*. See INSTRUCT.] **1.** That by means of which something is performed or effected; medium; agent. **2.** A device for doing work or producing an effect; tool; implement. **3.** A contrivance by which musical sounds are produced; as, wind *instruments*. **4.** A legal writing, as a deed, writ, etc. — **Syn.** Utensil, machine, apparatus. See IMPLEMENT.

in'stru-men'tal (ĭn'strōō-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Acting as an instrument; helpful; serviceable. **2.** Of or pert. to an instrument, esp. a musical instrument; designed for, or performed with or on, an instrument. — **in'stru-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

in'stru-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being instrumental; means; agency.

in'stru-men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Arrangement or composition of music for instruments, esp. for the orchestra. **2.** A use of, or operation with, instruments.

in'sub-or'di-nate (ĭn'sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not subordinate; disobedient; mutinous. — **-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

in'sub-stan'tial (ĭn'sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* Not substantial; as: **a** Not having substance; apparitional. **b** Flimsy; frail. — **in'sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in-suf'fer-a-ble (ĭn-sŭf'ẽr-*ā*-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being suffered or endured; intolerable. — **in-suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'suf-fi'cience (-sŭ-fĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Insufficiency. *Obs. or R.*

in'suf-fi'cien-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Insufficient quality or state.

in'suf-fi'cient (-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* Not sufficient; wanting in strength, power, capacity, or skill; inadequate. — **Syn.** Scanty, incommensurate; unfit, incompetent, incapable.

in'su-lar (ĭn'sŭ-lăr), *a.* [L. *insularis*, fr. *insula* island.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, an island; dwelling or situated on, or forming, an island. **2.** Insulated; isolated. **3.** Pertaining to the people of an island; hence, narrow; illiberal.

in'su-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being insular.

in'su-late (ĭn'sŭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *insulatus* insulated, fr. *insula* island.] To isolate; esp., *Physics*, to separate by nonconductors, as to prevent transfer of electricity or heat. — **in'su-la'tor** (ĭn'sŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.*

in'su-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated; material used or for use in insulating.

in-sult' (ĭn-sŭlt'), *v. t.* [L. *insultare*, freq. fr. *insilire* to leap into or upon; *in* in + *salire* to leap.] To treat with insolence; affront wantonly. — *v. i.* To behave with pride or insolence; exult, esp. insolently. *Archaic.* — **in-sult'er**, *n.*

in'sult (ĭn'sŭlt), *n.* **1.** Act of attacking or assailing; attack. *Archaic.* **2.** Gross indignity offered to another; an affront. — **Syn.** Outrage, contumely. See AFFRONT.

in'sul-ta'tion (ĭn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *insultatio*.] Act of insulting; scornful exultation; insult. *Obs. or Archaic.*

in-sult'ing, *p. a.* Containing insult. — **Syn.** See ARROGANT.

in-su'per-a-ble (ĭn-sū'pẽr-*ā*-b'l), *a.* Not superable; incapable of being surmounted. — **Syn.** Impassable, insurmountable, unconquerable. — **in-su'per-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-su'per-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-su'per-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'sup-port'a-ble (ĭn'sŭ-pōr'tă-b'l; 57), *a.* Not supportable; insufferable. — **in'sup-port'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'sup-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Not suppressible. *Rare.*

in-sur'a-ble (ĭn-shōōr'*ā*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, etc.

in-sur'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of insuring against loss by a contingent event; also, the business of making insurance contracts. Called also *assurance*. **2.** Premium paid for insuring anything. **3.** Sum for which anything is insured.

in-sure' (-shōōr'), *v. t.*; -SURED' (-shōōrd'); -SUR'ING. [ME. *ensuren*, prob. for *assuren*, by change of prefix.] **1.** To make sure or secure; guarantee. **2.** To secure against loss by a contingent event, on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium. — *v. i.* To contract to give insurance; underwrite; also, to procure or effect insurance.

in-sured' (-shōōrd'), *n.* One who is insured.

in-sur'er (-shōōr'ẽr), *n.* One that insures.

in-sur'gence (-sûr'jĕns), *n.* An uprising; insurrection.

in-sur'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *insurgens*, p. pr. of *insurgere*, *insurrectum*, to rise up; *in* in + *surgere* to rise.] Rising against authority or established government; rebellious. — *n.* One who revolts; rebel. Specif. [*cap.*], in U. S. politics, after about 1905, a member of a section of the Republican party which in tariff reform, regulation of corporations, etc., demanded a more radical policy than that formerly adopted by the party.

Syn. INSURGENT, REBEL. INSURGENT implies a rising against constituted authority; REBEL, open and armed resistance.

in'sur-mount'a-ble (ĭn'sẽr-mount'*tă*-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being surmounted; insuperable. — **in'sur-mount'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'sur-rec'tion (ĭn'sŭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *insurrectio*, fr. *insurgere*. See INSURGENT.] A rising against civil or political authority. — **Syn.** See REBELLION. — **in'sur-rec'tion-**

al (-ăl), **in′sur-rec′tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* — **-rec′tion-ist,** *n.*
in′sus-cep′ti-ble (ĭn′sŭ-sĕp′tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not susceptible; not impressible. — **in′sus-cep′ti-bil′i-ty** (-sĕp′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in-swathe′ (ĭn-swāth′). Var. of ENSWATHE.
in-tact′ (ĭn-tăkt′), *a.* [L. *intactus; in-* not + *tactus*, p. p. of *tangere* to touch.] Untouched; uninjured; left entire. — **Syn.** See WHOLE.
in-tagl′io (ĭn-tăl′yō; *It.* ēn-täl′yō), *n.; pl.* E. -TAGLIOS (ĭn-tăl′yōz), It. -TAGLI (ēn-täl′yē). [It., fr. *intagliare* to engrave, carve.] **1.** An engraving; esp., a figure depressed below the surface of the material; also, the art or process of executing intaglios; — chiefly in *in intaglio.* **2.** Anything, esp. a gem, carved in intaglio. Cf. CAMEO.
in′take′ (ĭn′tāk′), *n.* **1.** A taking in; thing taken in. **2.** Place where a fluid is taken into a channel, conduit, etc.
in-tan′gi-ble (ĭn-tăn′jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not tangible, lit. or fig.; impalpable. — **in-tan′gi-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **in-tan′gi-ble-ness,** *n.* — **in-tan′gi-bly,** *adv.*
Syn. Imperceptible; shadowy, vague, dim, insubstantial. — That is INTANGIBLE which cannot be touched or grasped; that is IMPALPABLE which cannot be distinguished by feeling; fig., both connote insubstantiality, attenuation, vagueness; as, an *intangible* ether, an *impalpable* powder, a finespun and *intangible* argument.
in′te-ger (ĭn′tē-jẽr), *n.* [L. *integer* untouched. See ENTIRE.] A complete entity; esp., a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number.
in′te-gral (-grăl), *a.* **1.** Essential to completeness; integrant. **2.** Complete; entire. **3.** *Math.* Of, being, or pertaining to, an integer; not fractional. — *n.* A whole; an entire thing; a whole number. — **in′te-gral-ly,** *adv.*
in′te-grant (-grănt), *a.* [L. *integrans, -antis,* p. pr.] Making part of a whole. — *n.* An integrant part; component.
in′te-grate (-grāt), *v. t. & i.;* -GRAT′ED (-grāt′ĕd); -GRAT′ING. [L. *integratus,* p. p. of *integrare* to make whole, renew. See INTEGER.] **1.** To form into one whole; make entire; perfect. **2.** To indicate the whole of; give the sum or total of. — **in′te-gra′tion** (-grā′shŭn), *n.*
in-teg′ri-ty (ĭn-tĕg′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *integritas.* See INTEGER.] **1.** State or quality of being complete; wholeness; entirety. **2.** Unimpaired state; soundness; purity. **3.** Moral soundness; uprightness; rectitude. — **Syn.** See HONESTY.
in-teg′u-ment (-ū-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *integumentum,* fr. *integere* to cover; *in* in + *tegere* to cover.] A covering; investment; coat; skin.
in′tel-lect (ĭn′tĕ-lĕkt), *n.* [L. *intellectus,* fr. *intelligere, -legere, intellectum,* to understand; *inter* between + *legere* to collect, choose.] **1.** Power or faculty of knowing, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the understanding. **2.** A mind or intelligence; hence, mind as embodied; a person of intellectual power. **3.** *pl.* The senses, wits, or mental faculties. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See MIND.
in′tel-lec′tion (-lĕk′shŭn), *n.* Exercise of the intellect; cognition; also, a particular act of the intellect.
in′tel-lec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, the intellect; intelligent; rational.
in′tel-lec′tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to, or performed by, the intellect or understanding. **2.** Endowed with intellect; esp., having unusual mental capacity. **3.** Suitable for exercising the intellect. — **Syn.** See MENTAL. — **in′tel-lec′tu-al-ly,** *adv.*
in′tel-lec′tu-al′i-ty (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Intellectual powers; quality of being intellectual.
in-tel′li-gence (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĕns), *n.* **1.** The intellect. **2.** Mental acuteness; sagacity. **3.** An intelligent being or spirit. **4.** Information communicated; news; advice. **5.** Knowledge; particular or general information. — **Syn.** Instruction, notice, notification, report. See MIND, NEWS.
in-tel′li-genc-er (-jĕn-sẽr), *n.* One that conveys intelligence or news; esp., an informer or spy.
in-tel′li-genc-ing, *p. a.* Acting as an intelligencer. *Obs. or R.*
in-tel′li-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *intelligens, -entis,* p. pr.] **1.** Endowed with intelligence or intellect. **2.** Possessed of a high or fitting degree of understanding; knowing; sensible. **3.** Skilled or versed; cognizant. **4.** Bearing or giving intelligence. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Sensible, understanding. See MENTAL. — **in-tel′li-gent-ly,** *adv.*
in-tel′li-gen′tial (-jĕn′shăl), *a.* Of, like, pertaining to, or having, intelligence; intellectual.
in-tel′li-gi-ble (ĭn-tĕl′ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *intelligibilis.*] Capable of being understood; comprehensible. — **in-tel′li-gi-bil′i-ty** (-jĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-tel′li-gi-bly,** *adv.*
in-tem′per-ance (-tĕm′pẽr-ăns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being intemperate; want of temperance; any immoderate indulgence of appetites or passions; excess. **2.** Esp., excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors.
in-tem′per-ate (ĭn-tĕm′pẽr-āt), *a.* Not temperate; as: **a** Excessive; extreme. **b** Ungovernable; immoderate. **c** Indulging any appetite or passion to excess. **d** Esp., given to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. — **in-tem′per-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in-tem′per-ate-ness,** *n.*
in-tend′ (-tĕnd′), *v. t.* [F. *entendre,* fr. L. *intendere, -tentum, -tensum,* to intend, attend, extend; *in* in + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To mean; signify. **2.** To have in mind as a purpose; mean; plan; purpose. **3.** To direct the mind on; attend to. *Obs. or R.* **4.** To direct, as one's course; proceed on. *Obs. or Archaic.* **5.** To pretend; claim. *Obs.*
in-tend′an-cy (-tĕn′dăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** The office or employment of an intendant; also, a body of intendants. **2.** A territorial district under an intendant.
in-tend′ant (-dănt), *n.* [F.] One in charge of some public business; a superintendent.
in-tend′ed (-dĕd), *p. p.* of INTEND. Specifically: Betrothed. *Colloq.* — *n.* An affianced lover. *Colloq.*
in-tend′ment (-tĕnd′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Meaning; significance. *Obs. or Legal.* **2.** Intention; design; purpose. *Obs.*
in-ten′i-ble (ĭn-tĕn′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [*in-* not + L. *tenere* to hold.] That will not hold or contain. *Obs.*
in-tense′ (-tĕns′), *a.* [F., fr. L. *intensus* stretched, tight, p. p. of *intendere* to stretch.] **1.** In a strained or extreme degree; also, having or showing its characteristic attribute in a high degree. **2.** Strained or straining; high-wrought; profoundly earnest or intent. — **Syn.** See TENSE. — **in-tense′ly,** *adv.* — **in-tense′ness,** *n.*
in-ten′si-fy (-tĕn′sĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [*intense* + *-fy.*] To render intense or more intense. — **-fi′er,** *n.*
Syn. To INTENSIFY is to heighten in intensity; to AGGRAVATE is to increase in gravity; as, his grief was *intensified* by their suffering; the malady was *aggravated* by his exertions. The colloquial use of *aggravate* in the sense of provoke, exasperate, is contrary to good usage.
— *v. i.* To become intense or more intense.
in-ten′sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Intentness; determination. **2.** Increase of power or energy; intensity; strength. **3.** *Logic.* The collective attributes that make up a complex general notion; — correlative of *extension, extent,* or *sphere.*
in-ten′si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being intense; extreme or high degree. **2.** Degree or amount; strength; energy.
in-ten′sive (ĭn-tĕn′sĭv), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or marked by, intensity or intensification. **2.** *Gram.* Tending to make intense; esp., serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* verb. **3.** Designed to increase the productivity of land by expenditure of more capital and labor on it; — opp. to *extensive.* — *n.* That which intensifies; *Gram.,* an intensive word, prefix, etc. — **in-ten′sive-ly,** *adv.*
in-tent′ (-tĕnt′), *a.* [L. *intentus,* p. p. See INTEND.] Directed with, or giving, keen attention; hence, earnest; intense; also, sedulous; determined. — **Syn.** See TENSE.
in-tent′, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *intendere, intentum.* See INTEND.] **1.** A turning of the mind toward an object; hence, a design; purpose. **2.** Meaning; import; significance. — **Syn.** View, drift, object, end, aim, plan. See INTENTION.
in-ten′tion (-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1.** That which is, or is intended to be, conveyed to the understanding; meaning; import. **2.** Purpose; design; *pl., Colloq.,* purpose as to marriage.
Syn. INTENTION, INTENT, PURPOSE, DESIGN, AIM, OBJECT, END. INTENTION, which often suggests little more than what one means to do, implies less settled determination than PURPOSE, less definite prearrangement than DESIGN, which often implies artful scheming; as, his *intentions* are good; there was no *purpose* in his actions; *designs* accidentally discovered. INTENT is chiefly legal or poetical; as, *intent* to deceive, to kill. AIM emphasizes directness of purpose, OBJECT, that on which activities are focused, END, that towards which they tend as their final cause; as, singleness of *aim;* the *object* of education; "the chief *end* of society."
in-ten′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Done by intention; intended; designed. — **Syn.** See VOLUNTARY. — **in-ten′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
in-ten′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *intentivus* intensive.] Attentive; intent. — **in-ten′tive-ly,** *adv.* *Both Rare.*
in-tent′ly (-tĕnt′lĭ), *adv.* In an intent manner. — **Syn.** Fixedly, earnestly, attentively, sedulously, eagerly.
in-tent′ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-ter′ (-tûr′), *v. t.;* -TERRED′ (-tûrd′); -TER′RING. [fr OF., fr. LL. *interrare;* L. *in* in + *terra* the earth.] To deposit (a corpse) in the earth or in a grave or tomb; bury.

in'ter- (ĭn'tĕr-). [L. *inter* among, between, compar. of *in* in.] A prefix meaning *among, between, amid, mutually,* and specif. denoting: **a** In verbs, *among, together, mutually.*
Examples: *interflow*, to flow *together*; *interact*, to act *mutually*; *intermix*, to mix *among* or *together*.
b In nouns, *one that is intermediate* or *intervening.*
Examples: *interagent*, *an intermediate* agent.
c In adjectives, *situated* or *being between.*
Examples: *interatomic*, *situated* or *being between* atoms; *interaxial*, *situated* or *being between* axes.

in'ter-act' (-ăkt'), *v. i.* To act upon each other or reciprocally. — **in'ter-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-breed' (-brēd'), *v. i. & t.* To breed by crossing different stocks, varieties, or species.

in-ter'ca-la-ry (ĭn-tûr'kā-lā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *intercalaris, intercalarius.*] **1.** Intercalated in the calendar; as, an *intercalary* month, day, etc. **2.** Inserted; interpolated.

in-ter'ca-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *intercalatus*, p. p. of *intercalare* to intercalate; *inter* + *calare* to proclaim.] **1.** To insert, as a day, in a calendar. **2.** To insert among others; interpolate. — **Syn.** See INSERT.

in-ter'ca-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intercalating; that which is intercalated; interpolation.

in'ter-cede' (ĭn'tĕr-sēd'), *v. i.*; -CED'ED (-sēd'ĕd); -CED'ING. [L. *intercedere, -cessum*; *inter* + *cedere* to pass.] To act between parties with a view to reconcile differences; — usually followed by *with* or *for*. — **Syn.** Mediate, arbitrate. See INTERPOSE. — **in'ter-ced'er** (-sēd'ĕr), *n.*

in'ter-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lăr), *a.* Lying between cells.

in'ter-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* [L. *interceptus*, p. p. of *intercipere; inter* + *capere* to take, seize.] **1.** To take or seize by the way; stop; check. **2.** To interrupt communication with; cut off from view, approach, etc. **3.** To include between; as, the part *intercepted* between two points. — **in'ter-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* — **in'ter-cep'tor** (-tĕr), **-cept'er**, *n.*

in'ter-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intercessio* an intervention, a becoming surety. See INTERCEDE.] Act of interceding; mediation; petition or entreaty in favor of another or others.

in'ter-ces'sor (-sĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who intercedes; mediator.

in'ter-ces'so-ry (-sĕ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or making, intercession; interceding.

in'ter-chain' (-chān'), *v. t.* To chain together. *Obs.*

in'ter-change' (-chānj'), *v. t.* [fr. OF. See INTER-; CHANGE.] **1.** To put each in the place of the other; exchange; reciprocate. **2.** To alternate; vary. — **Syn.** See EXCHANGE.

in'ter-change' (ĭn'tĕr-chānj'), *n.* **1.** Mutual exchange. **2.** Alternate succession; alternation.

in'ter-change'a-ble (-chān'jă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **in'ter-change'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in'ter-change'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in'ter-change'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'ter-change'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Interchange. *Obs.*

in'ter-col-le'gi-ate (-kŏ-lē'jĭ-āt), *a.* See INTER-, **c**.

in'ter-co-lum'ni-a'tion (-kŏ-lŭm'nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intercolumnium.*] *Arch.* **a** The clear space between two columns. **b** A (given) system of spacing between columns.

in'ter-com-mu'ni-cate (-kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To communicate mutually. — **-mu'ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* Between the ribs. — *n.* An intercostal part or structure.

in'ter-course (ĭn'tĕr-kōrs; 57), *n.* [OF. *entrecours* commerce, exchange, L. *intercursus* a running between, *intercurrere* to run between. See INTER-; CURRENT.] **1.** Communication; commerce; esp., interchange of thought and feeling. **2.** Interchange, or exchange, as of letters. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** Communion, fellowship, connection.

in'ter-cross' (-krŏs'), *v. t. & i.* To cross each other, as lines.

in'ter-de-nom'i-na'tion-al (-dē-nŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn-ăl), *a.* See INTER-, **c**.

in'ter-de-pend'ence (-dē-pĕn'dĕns), **in'ter-de-pend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Mutual dependence. — **in'ter-de-pend'ent**, *a.*

in'ter-dict (ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *interdictum*, fr. *interdicere* to prohibit; *inter* + *dicere* to say.] **1.** A prohibitory decree; prohibition. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A papal prohibition restraining from ecclesiastical functions, etc.

in'ter-dict' (-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To forbid; debar; to lay under an interdict. — **Syn.** See FORBID. — **in'ter-dic'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* — **in'ter-dic'to-ry** (-dĭk'tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

in'ter-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of interdicting; state of being interdicted; also, an interdict.

in'ter-est (ĭn'tĕr-ĕst), *n.* [LL. *interesse* usury, compensation, L. *interesse* to be between, to be different, to be of importance; *inter* between + *esse* to be; influenced by OF. *interest*, fr. L. *interest* it interests, is of interest, 3d sing. pres. of *interesse.*] **1.** Participation in advantage, profit, and responsibility; hence, that in which one has such an interest; business. **2.** Advantage; profit; benefit. **3.** Influence due to personal position, connections, or the like. **4.** Those interested in any particular affair taken collectively. **5.** Excitement of feeling accompanying special attention to some object; concern. **6.** Premium paid by a borrower for the use of what he borrows. **7.** Any excess above an exact equivalent. — *v. t.* **1.** To involve the interest or welfare of; affect. **2.** To cause or induce to have a share or interest. **3.** To engage the attention of; awaken interest in. — **Syn.** Excite, entertain, occupy, hold.

in'ter-est-ed (ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Having the attention or feelings engaged or excited. **2.** Having an interest or concern; involved; concerned.

in'ter-est-ing, *p. a.* Engaging the attention; exciting, or adapted to excite, interest, curiosity, or emotion.

in'ter-fere' (-fēr'), *v. i.*; -FERED' (-fērd'); -FER'ING (-fēr'-ĭng). [OF. *entreferir* to strike (each other); *entre* (L. *inter*) + *ferir* to strike, fr. L. *ferire.*] **1.** To strike one foot against the opposite foot or ankle in going. **2.** To collide; clash. **3.** To take a part in the concerns of others; interpose. **4.** *Physics.* To act reciprocally so as to affect one another; — said of waves, rays, etc. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE.

in'ter-fer'ence (-fēr'ĕns), *n.* Act or state of interfering.

in'ter-fold' (ĭn'tĕr-fōld'), *v. t.* To fold together; interlock.

in'ter-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'), -FUS'ING (-fūz'-ĭng). [L. *interfusus*, p. p. of *interfundere* to pour between; *inter* + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To combine, as by scattering or mixing; intermingle. **2.** To infuse or diffuse. **3.** To permeate; penetrate; pervade. — **-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

in-ter'ga-to-ry (ĭn-tûr'gă-tŏ-rĭ). For INTEROGATORY. *Obs.*

in'ter-im (ĭn'tĕr-ĭm), *n.* [L., fr. *inter* between.] The meantime; time intervening; interval between events, etc.

in-te'ri-or (ĭn-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L., compar. fr. *inter* between.] **1.** Being within; inside; inner; internal; inward; — opp. to *exterior.* **2.** Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland. — *n.* **1.** The internal or inner part of a thing; inside. **2.** The inland part of a country. **3.** Inner nature or character. **4.** The domestic affairs of a state or nation; as, the Department of the *Interior.* — **in-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-ja'cent (ĭn'tĕr-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *interjacens, -entis*, p. pr., deriv. of *inter* between + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying or being between or among; intervening. — **in'ter-ja'cence** (-sĕns), **in'ter-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

in'ter-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *interjectus*, p. p., deriv. of *inter* + *jacĕre* to throw.] To insert; interpose.

in'ter-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interjecting; also, that which is interjected; as: **a** Utterance of exclamations; ejaculation. **b** An interposing; something interposed, as a remark. **2.** *Gram.* An ejaculatory word or form, usually thrown in without grammatical connection, as *O! Alas! Ha ha!* etc. Cf. EXCLAMATION. — **in'ter-jec'tion-al** (-ăl), **in'ter-jec'to-ry** (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

in'ter-knit' (-nĭt'), *v. t. & i.* To intertwine.

in'ter-lace' (-lās'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To unite as by lacing together; interweave. **2.** To alternate; intersperse; mix.

in'ter-lard' (-lärd'), *v. t.* [F. *entrelarder.* See INTER-; LARD.] To insert between; to mix or mingle; esp., to introduce that which is foreign or irrelevant into.

in'ter-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.*; -LAID' (-lād'); -LAY'ING. To lay or place among or between.

in'ter-leaf' (ĭn'tĕr-lēf'), *n.*; *pl.* -LEAVES (-lēvz'). A leaf inserted between other leaves, as a blank for notes, etc.

in'ter-leave' (-lēv'), *v. t.*; -LEAVED' (-lēvd'); LEAV'ING. To insert a leaf or leaves in; bind with blank interleaves.

in'ter-line' (-līn'), *v. t.*; -LINED' (-līnd'); -LIN'ING (-līn'ĭng). To write or insert between lines, as for correction; write or print something between the lines of.

in'ter-line' (ĭn'tĕr-līn'), *v. t.* To insert a lining in (a garment) beneath the ordinary lining.

in'ter-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ăr), *a.* Contained between lines; inserted between lines; containing interlineations.

in'ter-lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of interlining; also, that which is interlined.

in'ter-link' (-lĭnk'), *v. t.* To link together; link.

in'ter-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. i. & t.* To unite, engage, or interrelate with one another; lock into one another.

in'ter-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *interlocutio*, fr. *interloqui, -locutus*, to speak between; *inter* + *loqui* to speak.] Interchange of speech; conference.

in′ter-loc′u-tor (ĭn′tẽr-lŏk′ū-tẽr), *n.* One who takes part in conversation; talker; interpreter; questioner.

in′ter-loc′u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or of the nature of, dialogue; conversational. **2.** Spoken as an interlocution. **3.** *Law.* Intermediate; not final or definitive.

in′ter-lope′ (-lōp′), *v. i.;* -LOPED′ (-lōpt′); -LOP′ING (-lōp′ĭng). To traffic without a proper license; intrude.

in′ter-lop′er (ĭn′tẽr-lōp′ẽr), *n.* One who interlopes or interferes wrongfully or officiously.

in′ter-lude (-lūd), *n.* [LL. *interludium;* L. *inter* between + *ludus* play, *ludere* to play.] **1.** An entertainment between the acts of a play. **2.** A piece of music played between the parts of a song, of a church service, etc. **3.** An intervening or interruptive space, feature, or event.

in′ter-lu′nar (-lū′nȧr) } *a.* Relating to the interval between
in′ter-lu′nar-y (-ĭ) } the old and the new moon.

in′ter-mar′ry (-măr′ĭ), *v. i. & t.* To become connected by marriage between their members; — said of families, ranks, castes, etc. — **in′ter-mar′riage** (-ĭj), *n.*

in′ter-med′dle (-mĕd′′l), *v. i.* To meddle with others' affairs; interpose, interfere. — **in′ter-med′dler** (-lẽr), *n.*

in′ter-me′di-a-ry (-mē′dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Intermediate. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One intermediate; a go-between; hence, mediating agency.

in′ter-me′di-ate (-āt), *a* Being in the middle; between extremes or limits; coming or done between; intervening. — *n.* **1.** Something intermediate. **2.** A mediator or an intermediary. — (-āt), *v. i.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. To act as intermediate agent, mediate. — **in′ter-me′di-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

in-ter′ment (ĭn-tûr′mĕnt), *n.* Act of interring; burial.

in′ter-mez′zo (ĭn′tẽr-mĕd′zō), *n.; It. pl.* -MEZZI (-zē). [It.] **1.** A short and light piece between the acts of serious drama or opera. **2.** *Music.* A short piece played in an interval of an extended musical work, or independently.

in-ter′mi-na-ble (ĭn-tûr′mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *interminabilis.*] Without termination; endless. — **Syn.** Boundless, illimitable, immeasurable, infinite. — **in-ter′mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

in′ter-min′gle (-mĭŋ′g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle together.

in′ter-mis′sion (-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *intermissio.* See INTERMIT.] **1.** Act or state of intermitting; state of being intermitted; interruption; discontinuance. **2.** Cessation for a time; interval; temporary pause.

in′ter-mit′ (-mĭt′), *v. t. & i.;* -MIT′TED; -MIT′TING. [L. *intermittere; inter* between + *mittere, missum,* to send.] To discontinue; interrupt; suspend intermittently.

in′ter-mit′tence (-ĕns), *n.* Act or state of intermitting; intermission. — **in′ter-mit′ten-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

in′ter-mit′tent (-ĕnt), *a.* Coming and going at intervals; alternating; recurrent; periodic. — **-mit′tent-ly**, *adv.* — **intermittent current**, *Elec.*, a current that flows and ceases to flow at intervals, but is not reversed in direction.

in′ter-mix′ (-mĭks′), *v. t. & i.* To intermingle. — **in′ter-mix′ture** (-mĭks′tūr), *n.*

in′ter-mo-lec′u-lar (ĭn′tẽr-mō-lĕk′ū-lȧr), *a.* See INTER-.

in-tern′ (ĭn-tûrn′), *v. t.;* -TERNED′ (-tûrnd′); -TERN′ING. [F. *interner.*] To confine to one locality.

in-ter′nal (-tûr′năl), *a.* [L. *internus,* fr. *in* in. See IN.] **1.** Inclosed; inward; interior; — opp. to *external;* also, designating that which is to be inwardly applied. **2.** Inherent; intrinsic. **3.** Domestic, as opp. to *foreign.* **4.** Pertaining to the inner being or consciousness; spiritual. — **Syn.** Inside, inland. — **in-ter′nal-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter′nal–com-bus′tion, *a.* *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, any engine (called an **internal–combustion engine**) in which the heat or pressure energy necessary to produce motion is developed in the engine cylinder, as by the explosion of a gas, and not in a separate chamber, as in a steam-engine boiler. The gas used may be a fixed gas, or one derived from gasoline, naphtha, petroleum, alcohol, ether, etc.

in′ter-na′tion-al (ĭn′tẽr-năsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Between or among nations or their citizens; common to or affecting two or more nations. — **in′ter-na′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

in′ter-na′tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* International character or sentiments; also, international organization.

in′ter-ne′cine (ĭn′tẽr-nē′sĭn; -sīn), *a.* [L. *internecinus* deadly, fr. *internecare* to kill, slaughter; *inter* between + *necare* to kill.] **1.** Deadly. **2.** Mutually destructive.

in′ter-node′ (ĭn′tẽr-nōd′), *n.* [L. *internodium; inter* + *nodus* knot.] The interval or part between two nodes.

in′ter-nun′ci-o (-nŭn′shĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* -CIOS (-ōz). [L. *internuntius; inter* between + *nuntius, nuncius,* messenger.] **1.** A messenger between two parties. **2.** A representative of the Pope at a seat of government where there is no nuncio.

in′ter-pel′late (ĭn′tẽr-pĕl′āt), *v. t.;* -LAT-ED (-āt-ĕd); -LAT-ING. [L. *interpellare, -atum; inter* + *pellare* (in comp.), akin to *pellere* to drive.] **1.** To interrupt. *Obs.* **2.** To question formally, as an executive officer, in explanation of his conduct. — **in′ter-pel-la′tion** (-pĕ-lā′shŭn), *n.*

in′ter-pen′e-trate (-pĕn′ē-trāt), *v. t. & i.* To penetrate between, within, or throughout; permeate.

in′ter-plan′et-a-ry (-plăn′ĕt-ā-rĭ), *a.* See INTER-, c.

in′ter-play′ (ĭn′tẽr-plā′), *n.* Mutual action or influence; interaction; reciprocal or contrasting action or effect.

in′ter-plead′ (-plēd′), *v. i.* *Law.* To plead, or go to trial, with each other in order to determine a right affecting the action of a third party. See INTERPLEADER.

in′ter-plead′er, *n.* *Law.* A proceeding to enable a person to compel parties making the same claim against him to litigate the matter between themselves.

in-ter′po-late (ĭn-tûr′pō-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [L. *interpolatus,* p. p. of *interpolare* to form anew, interpolate, fr. *interpolus, interpolis,* falsified, vamped up.] To alter or corrupt, esp. a text, by inserting new or foreign matter. — **Syn.** See INSERT. — **in-ter′po-la′tor** (-lā′tẽr), *n.*

in-ter′po-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of interpolating; that which is interpolated.

in′ter-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.;* -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *interposer.* See INTER-; POSE, *v. t.*] **1.** To place between. **2.** To thrust in; intrude. **3.** To introduce or inject between the parts of a conversation or argument. — *v. i.* **1.** To be or come between. **2.** To mediate; intervene. **3.** To interrupt. — **in′ter-pos′er** (-pōz′ẽr), *n.*

Syn. INTERPOSE, INTERFERE, INTERVENE, MEDIATE, INTERCEDE. To INTERPOSE is to put one's self forward in the affairs of others, with or without propriety; to INTERFERE is to interpose either impertinently and officiously, or in the exercise of right or authority; to INTERVENE is esp. to interpose with aid or as an intermediary; as, I shall not *interpose* in their quarrel; to *interfere* in another's business; some trick of fortune *intervened* in her favor. To MEDIATE is to intervene esp. in order to effect a reconciliation; to INTERCEDE is to interpose on another's behalf; as, to *mediate* between belligerents; *intercede* with the king.

in′ter-po-si′tion (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Act of interposing; state of being interposed; intervention; the thing interposed.

in-ter′pret (ĭn-tûr′prĕt), *v. t.* [L. *interpretari,* p. p. *-tatus,* fr. *interpres* interpreter, negotiator.] **1.** To explain or tell the meaning of; translate; elucidate. **2.** To appreciate in the light of individual belief or judgment. **3.** To apprehend and represent by art; show by illustrative representation. — **Syn.** Solve, render, expound, decipher, unfold, unravel. See EXPLAIN. — *v. i.* To act as an interpreter; translate.

in-ter′pre-ta′tion (-prē-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interpreting. **2.** Exposition or explanation given; meaning. **3.** An artist's way of expressing his thought or conception of a subject. — **Syn.** Translation, version, rendering, construction.

in-ter′pre-ta-tive (-tûr′prē-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Designed to interpret. **2.** According to interpretation; constructive.

in-ter′pret-er (-prĕt-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who interprets or explains. **2.** The messenger of the gods. *Obs. or Poetic.*

in′ter-reg′num (ĭn′tẽr-rĕg′nŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -NA (-nȧ). [L.; *inter* between + *regnum* dominion.] **1.** The time during which a throne is vacant between the reigns of two successive sovereigns. **2.** Any period during which the functions of government are suspended or vested in a temporary executive. **3.** Hence, a pause in a continuous event or series.

in′ter-re-la′tion (-rē-lā′shŭn), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal relation; correlation. — **in′ter-re-lat′ed** (-rē-lāt′ĕd), *p. a.*

in-ter′ro-gate (ĭn-tĕr′ō-gāt), *v. t. & i.;* -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING. [L. *interrogatus,* p. p. of *interrogare* to ask; *inter* between + *rogare* to ask.] To examine by questioning; question. — **Syn.** See INQUIRE.

in-ter′ro-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interrogating; inquiry. **2.** A mark [?] indicating that the preceding sentence is interrogatory; — called also *interrogation point.*

in′ter-rog′a-tive (ĭn′tĕ-rŏg′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Interrogatory. — *n.* *Gram.* A word used in asking questions, as *who, what, which.* — **in′ter-rog′a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-ter′ro-ga′tor (ĭn-tĕr′ō-gā′tẽr), *n.* One who interrogates.

in′ter-rog′a-to-ry (ĭn′tĕ-rŏg′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing, expressing, or implying a question; interrogative. — *n.; pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). A formal question or inquiry.

in′ter-rupt′ (ĭn′tĕ-rŭpt′), *v. t.* [L. *interruptus,* p. p. of *interrumpere* to interrupt; *inter* + *rumpere* to break.]

1. To break into or between; or hinder by or as by breaking in. **2.** To break the monotony or uniformity of.—*v. i.* To break in on some action or discourse, esp. with questions or remarks.—**in'ter-rupt'er, -rup'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

in'ter-rup'tion (ĭn'tĕr-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interrupting. **2.** A break caused by abrupt intervention of something. **3.** Stop; hindrance. **4.** Temporary cessation; suspension.

in'ter-sect' (ĭn'tĕr-sĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *intersectus*, p. p. of *intersecare; inter* + *secare* to cut.] To pierce, divide, or cut by passing through or athwart; cut across; cross.

in'ter-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act or place of intersecting.

in'ter-space' (ĭn'tĕr-spās'), *n.* Intervening space.

in'ter-sperse' (-spûrs'), *v. t.*; -SPERSED' (-spûrst'); SPERS'ING. [L. *interspersus* interspersed; *inter* + *spargere* to scatter.] **1.** To scatter or set here and there among other things. **2.** To place something at intervals in or among.—**in'ter-sper'sion** (-spûr'shŭn), *n.* [See INTER-, **c**.]

in'ter-state' (ĭn'tĕr-stāt'), *a.*, **in'ter-stel'lar** (-stĕl'ăr), *a.*

in-ter'stice (ĭn-tûr'stĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -STICES (-stĭ-sēz). [L. *interstitium* pause, interval; *inter* + *sistere* to set.] A space between one thing and another, esp. between things closely set, or between the parts of a body; chink; crack; crevice.—**in'ter-sti'tial** (ĭn'tĕr-stĭsh'ăl), *a.*

in'ter-tex'ture (-tĕks'tŭr), *n.* Act of interweaving; state of being interwoven; that which is interwoven.

in'ter-tis'sued (-tĭsh'ŭd), *a.* Interwoven.

in'ter-twine' (-twīn'), *v. t. & i.* To twine one with another.

in'ter-twist' (-twĭst'), *v. t.* To twist one with another.

in'ter-ur'ban (-ûr'băn), *a.* Between cities or towns.

in'ter-val (ĭn'tĕr-văl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *intervallum; inter* + *vallum* a wall.] **1** A space or gap between things. **2.** Intervening space of time. **3.** *Music.* Difference in pitch between any two tones.

in'ter-vale (-vāl), *n.* [same word as *interval*, but influenced by E. *vale*.] A tract of low ground between hills, or along the banks of a stream. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

in'ter-val'lum (-văl'ŭm), *n.* [L.] An interval. *Rare.*

in'ter-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.*; -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *intervenire, -ventum*, to intervene, hinder, *inter* + *venire* to come.] **1.** To enter as something extraneous; come in (between, or among). **2.** To occur, fall, or come, between points of time or events. **3.** To make intervention; interpose. **4.** To occur or lie (between).—**Syn.** See INTERPOSE.—**in'ter-ven'er** (-vēn'ĕr), *n.*

in'ter-ven'ient (-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* Intervening.

in'ter-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of intervening; interposition. **2.** Any interference affecting the interests of others, esp. any interference by one state in the affairs of another state.

in'ter-view (ĭn'tĕr-vū), *n.* [F. *entrevue*, fr. *entrevoir* to see imperfectly, have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* to visit each other. See INTER-; VIEW.] A mutual sight or view; a meeting face to face; conference; esp., a meeting between a representative of the press and another person to enable the former to get information for publication; also, the published statement of the information so obtained.—*v. t.* To have an interview with, esp. in order to get information for publication.—**in'ter-view'er** (-vū'ĕr), *n.*

in'ter-weave' (ĭn'tĕr-wēv'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To unite by or as by weaving together; intertwine. **2.** To intermingle.

in-tes'ta-cy (ĭn-tĕs'tă-sĭ), *n.* State of dying intestate.

in-tes'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *intestatus; in-* not + *testatus*, p. p. of *testari* to make a will.] **1.** Not having made a will. **2.** Not disposed of by will.—*n.* One who dies intestate.

in-tes'ti-nal (-tĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the intestine.

in-tes'tine (-tĭn), *a.* [L. *intestinus*, fr. *intus* within, *in* in.] **1.** Internal; domestic. **2.** Intestinal. *Obs.*—*n.* The tubular portion of the alimentary canal from stomach to anus; the bowels; —commonly in *pl.*

in-thrall' (-thrôl'), etc. See ENTHRALL, etc.

in-throne' (-thrōn'). See ENTHRONE.

in-til', in-till' (-tĭl'), *prep.* [*in* + *till*.] In; into. *Obs. or Scot.*

in'ti-ma-cy (ĭn'tĭ-mă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or fact of being intimate. —**Syn.** Acquaintance, familiarity, fellowship, friendship. [friend. *Obs. or Archaic.*]

in'ti-ma'do (-mä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Sp.] An intimate

in'ti-mate (ĭn'tĭ-māt), *a.* [formerly *intime*, L. *intimus*, a superl. corresponding to the compar. *interior*. The form *intimate* is due to confusion with L. *intimatus*, p. p. See INTIMATE, *v. t.*] **1.** Deep-seated; innermost; intrinsic. **2.** a Close in association or acquaintance; as, an *intimate* friend; also, involving, or arising from, familiar association. b Close or exact by reason of customary contact or thorough investigation; as, *intimate* knowledge. c Near. **3.** Closely united.—**Syn.** See FAMILIAR.—*n.* An intimate friend or associate; a confidant.—**in'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.*

in'ti-mate (ĭn'tĭ-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd), -MAT'ING. [L. *intimatus*, p. p. of *intimare* to put, drive, or press into, announce, *intimus* inmost. See INTIMATE, *a.*] **1.** To announce; declare. **2.** To suggest indirectly; hint.—**Syn.** See HINT.

in'ti-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intimating; also, the thing intimated, as an announcement; declaration; hint.

in-tim'i-date (ĭn-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. [LL. *intimidatus*, p. p. of *intimidare* to frighten; *in* in + *timidus* timid.] To make timid or fearful; specifically, to deter, as by threats; overawe; cow.—**Syn.** Abash, terrify, daunt, deter. See FRIGHTEN.—**in-tim'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*—**in-tim'i-da'tor** (-dā'tĕr), *n.*

in-ti'tle (-tī't'l). See ENTITLE.

in-tit'ule (-tĭt'ūl), *v. t.*; -ULED (-ūld); -UL-ING (-ūl-ĭng). To give a title to; entitle.

in'to (ĭn'tōō), *prep.* [*in* + *to*.] **1.** To the inside of; within. See IN. **2.** *Math.* By; together with;—with *multiply* expressed or understood; as, in $a \times b$, a is multiplied *into* b.

in-tol'er-a-ble (ĭn-tŏl'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not tolerable; insufferable.—*adv.* Intolerably.—**in-tol'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-tol'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-tol'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* Quality or state of being intolerant; esp., refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, etc.; bigotry.

in-tol'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* **1.** Not enduring; unable to endure. **2.** Not tolerant; not tolerating difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. as to religion; bigoted.—**in-tol'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*

in-tomb' (-tōōm'), *v. t.* See ENTOMB.—**in-tomb'ment**, *n.*

in'to-nate (ĭn'tō-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [See INTONE.] **1.** To pronounce or recite in a musical, sonorous, and measured manner, as in reading the liturgy; intone. **2.** To pronounce with a certain musical pitch or modulation of the voice. **3.** To utter with voice, or vocal tone.

in'to-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An intoning: a Act of musically reciting, usually in monotone, as part of a liturgy. b Act of sounding musical tones, as of a scale. **2.** Manner of playing or uttering tones, esp. as to pitch or modulation.

in-tone' (ĭn-tōn'), *v. t. & i.*; -TONED' (-tōnd'); -TON'ING. [LL. *intonare, -natum; in* in + L. *tonus* tone.] To utter with musical or prolonged tones; chant; recite in monotone.

in-tox'i-cant (-tŏk'sĭ-kănt), *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating agent, as alcohol, opium, etc.

in-tox'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* [LL. *intoxicatus*, p. p. of *intoxicare* to drug, poison; *in* in + L. *toxicum*, arrow poison, Gr. τοξικόν. See TOXIC.] Intoxicated. *Obs. or Poetic.*—(-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To make drunk; inebriate; excite or stupefy by strong drink or a narcotic. **2.** To excite to a transport of enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

in-tox'i-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Affected by an intoxicant; also, emotionally wrought up.—**Syn.** See DRUNK.

in-tox'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Med.* A poisoning. **2.** State of being intoxicated, or drunk; inebriation; act of intoxicating, or making drunk. **3.** A high excitement of mind.—**Syn.** Inebriety; infatuation, delirium.

in'tra- (ĭn'tră-). Prefix fr. L. *intra*, within, inside.

in-trac'ta-ble (ĭn-trăk'tă-b'l), *a.* Not tractable; not easily governed, managed, or directed; obstinate; refractory.—**Syn.** Perverse, unmanageable, unruly, headstrong, ungovernable, restive. See OBSTINATE.—**in-trac'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-trac'ta-ble-ness**, *n.*—**in-trac'ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-tra'dos (-trā'dŏs), *n.* [F.; L. *intra* within + F. *dos* the back, L. *dorsum*.] *Arch.* The interior curve of an arch.

in-tran'si-gent (ĭn-trăn'sĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *intransigeant; in-* not + L. *transigere* come to an agreement.] Refusing compromise; irreconcilable.—*n.* A radical or irreconcilable.

in-tran'si-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not transitive; not passing over to an object; expressing an action or state as limited to the agent or subject, or as ending in itself.—**-tive-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **in tran'si-tu** (ĭn trăn'sĭ-tū). [L.] *Law.* In transit.

in-treat' (-trēt'). See ENTREAT.

in-trench' (-trĕnch'), *v. t.* **1.** To cut in; furrow. **2.** To surround with a trench or intrenchments.—*v. i.* To encroach; infringe;—usually with *on* or *upon*.—**Syn.** See TRESPASS.

in-trench'ant (-trĕn'chănt), *a.* [*in-* not + *trenchant*.] Not to be gashed or cut. *Obs.*

in-trench'ment (-trĕnch'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An intrenching; state of being intrenched. **2.** *Mil.* Any defensive work consisting of at least a trench and a parapet of the earth thrown up.

in-trep'id (ĭn-trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *intrepidus.* See IN- not; TREPIDATION.] Not trembling with fear; brave; undaunted. — **Syn.** Dauntless, valiant, heroic. — **-id-ly**, *adv.*

in'tre-pid'i-ty (ĭn'trĕ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being intrepid; fearless bravery; valor. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.

in'tri-ca-cy (ĭn'trĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or quality of being intricate; that which is intricate.

in'tri-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *intricatus*, p. p. of *intricare* to entangle, perplex.] Entangled; complicated; involved; difficult to understand, follow, etc. — **in'tri-cate-ly**, *adv.*

in'tri-gant (ĭn'trĭ-gănt; *F.* ăN'trē'gäN'), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -GANTS (-gănts; *F.* -gäN'); **in'tri-gante'** (-gänt'; -gänt'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -GANTES (-gănts'; *F.* -gänt'). [F., fr. It. *intrigante.*] An intriguing person.

in-trigue' (ĭn-trēg'), *v. i. & t.*; -TRIGUED' (-trēgd'); -TRIGUING (-trē'gĭng). [F. *intriguer*, fr. It. *intrigare*, L. *intricare.* See INTRICATE.] **1.** To carry on a secret and illicit amour. **2.** To contrive by intrigue or secret artifice; plot; scheme. — (ĭn-trēg'; ĭn'trēg), *n.* **1.** A plot; conspiracy. **2.** An amour. — **Syn.** See CONSPIRACY. — **in-tri'guer**, *n.*

in-trinse' (ĭn-trĭns'), *a.* [cf. INTRINSIC.] Intricate. *Rare.*

in-trin'sic (-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* [L. *intrinsecus*, adv., inward, fr. a word akin to *intra* within + *secus* otherwise, beside.] Essential; inherent; true; — opposed to *extrinsic.*

Syn. Natural, inseparable; real, genuine. — INTRINSIC, INHERENT, ESSENTIAL. That is INTRINSIC (opposed to *extrinsic*) which belongs to, or is a property of, a thing considered in itself, as opposed to what is accidental or adventitious; that is INHERENT which subsists as a permanent or inalienable element or quality of a thing; that is ESSENTIAL which belongs to the very nature of a thing or is indispensable to its being what it is; as, symbols have both an extrinsic and *intrinsic* value; *intrinsic* worth, dignity; *inherent* qualities of the human mind; an *essential* feature of a painting.

in-trin'si-cal-ly, *adv.* Essentially; really; truly.

in'tro-duce' (ĭn'trō-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUCING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *introducere, -ductum; intro* within + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To bring into knowledge or understanding of something; instruct. **2.** To bring into play; to bring into practice or use; institute. **3.** To lead, bring, conduct, or usher in. **4.** To put (something into a place); insert. **5.** To open to notice; begin; present. **6.** To make known, as a person, by formal announcement; cause to be acquainted. **7.** To bring forward, as a resolution, formally or officially.

in'tro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An introducing. **2.** a That part of a book or discourse introducing the main subject; preface. b Formal preliminary treatise; guide. **3.** Act of formally making persons known to each other.

in'tro-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] Introducer. *Obs. or R.*

in'tro-duc'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to introduce; prefatory.

in-tro'it (ĭn-trō'ĭt), *n.* [L. *introitus*, fr. *introire* to enter; *intro* within + *ire* to go.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A selection of words said in the Mass after the priest has ascended to the altar; also, this selection as sung by the choir. **2.** In the Anglican churches, a psalm or anthem sung while the priest or clergy are entering the sanctuary or approaching the altar to celebrate the Eucharist; less properly, a part composition sung or played at the beginning of the Communion service.

in'tro-mis'sion (ĭn'trō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of intromitting.

in'tro-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *intromittere, -missum; intro* within + *mittere* to send.] To send or put in; introduce; also, to admit.

in'tro-spect' (-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *introspectus*, p. p. of *introspicere* to look into; *intro* within + *specere* to look.] To look into or within; examine introspectively.

in'tro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* A looking inward; esp. self-examination, or inspection of one's own mind. — **in'tro-spec'tive** (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* — **in'tro-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in'tro-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [see INTROVERT.] Act of introverting; state of being introverted.

in'tro-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *intro* within + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To introspect. **2.** To turn or bend inward.

in-trude' (ĭn-trōōd'), *v. t.*; -TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); -TRUD'ING. [L. *intrudere, -trusum; in* in + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust or force in or on; esp., to force (one's self) in without leave or welcome. — **in-trud'er** (-trōōd'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. Encroach, infringe, trespass. — INTRUDE, OBTRUDE. To INTRUDE is to thrust one's self in (often officiously) undesired, uninvited, or without right; to OBTRUDE is to force or impose one's self, one's company, or one's affairs, unduly on others; as, to *intrude* upon another's privacy; pedantry is an ostentatious *obtrusion* of knowledge.

— *v. i.* To thrust one's self in; encroach; trespass.

in-tru'sion (ĭn-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of intruding; esp., act of forcing one's self in without right or welcome.

in-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Apt to intrude; characterized by intrusion. **2.** Intruded, or thrust in, as a foreign element; also, intruding. — **in-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **-sive-ness**, *n.*

in-trust' (-trŭst'), *v. t.* To deliver to (another) something in trust; to deliver (something) in trust.

in'tu-i'tion (ĭn'tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *intuitio*, p. p. of *intueri* to look on; *in* in, on + *tueri.* See TUITION.] **1.** *Philos.* Immediate apprehension or cognition. **2.** Innate or instinctive knowledge; insight; familiarly, ready insight or apprehension. **3.** Anything discerned by intuition; esp., a primary truth. — **in'tu-i'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-tu'i-tive (ĭn-tū'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Knowing or perceiving by intuition, without reasoning. **2.** Received or perceived by intuition. **3.** Having, or working by, intuition. — **Syn.** See INSTINCTIVE. — **in-tu'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-tu'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

in'tu-mesce' (ĭn'tū-mĕs'), *v. i.*; -MESCED' (-mĕst'); -MESCING (-mĕs'ĭng) [L. *intumescere; in* in + *tumescere* to swell up, incho. fr. *tumere* to swell.] To swell, dilate, or bubble up, as with heat, liquid, or air. — **in'tu-mes'cence** (-mĕs'ĕns), *n.* — **in'tu-mes'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

in'tus-sus-cep'tion (ĭn'tŭs-sŭs-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *intus* within + E. *susception.*] The reception of one part or thing within another.

in-twine', **in-twist'**. See ENTWINE, ENTWIST.

in'u-en'do. Erroneous var. of INNUENDO.

in'un-date (ĭn'ŭn-dāt; ĭn-ŭn'dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED; -DAT'ING. [L. *inundatus*, p.p. of *inundare* to inundate; *in* in + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow, *unda* wave.] To overflow; flood. — **Syn.** Deluge, overwhelm, submerge.

in'un-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Process or act of inundating; state of being inundated; overflow; flood.

in-ure' (ĭn-ūr'), *v. t.*; -URED' (-ūrd'); -URING (-ūr'ĭng). [*in-* in + *ure* use, work, fr. OF. *oevre, uevre*, L. *opera.*] **1.** To accustom or discipline; harden; habituate. **2.** To cause to exercise; put to practice. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To pass into use; be applied. — **in-ure'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

in-ured' (-ūrd'), *p. a.* Accustomed; hardened.

in-urn' (-ûrn'), *v. t.* To put into an urn; hence, to entomb.

in-u'tile (-ū'tĭl), *a.* [L. *inutilis.*] Useless; unprofitable.

in'u-til'i-ty (ĭn'ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Unprofitableness; useless thing or action; a useless thing or factor.

in-ut'ter-a-ble (ĭn-ŭt'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unutterable.

in-vade' (ĭn-vād'), *v. t.*; -VAD'ED (-vād'ĕd); -VAD'ING. [L. *invadere, invasum; in* in + *vadere* to go.] **1.** To enter for conquest or plunder. **2.** To attack. *Obs.* **3.** To infringe; encroach on. **4.** To spread over, or through, esp. injuriously. **5.** To enter. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See TRESPASS. — *v. i.* To make an invasion. — **in-vad'er** (-vād'ẽr), *n.*

in-vag'i-nate (-văj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *in* in + *vagina* sheath.] To insert as in a sheath; to cause to fold in so that an outer becomes an inner surface. — **in-vag'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

in'va-lid (ĭn'vȧ-lĭd), *n.* [F. *invalide*, n. & a., L. *invalidus*, a. See INVALID null.] A person weak and infirm, esp. one in chronic ill health; specif., one disabled for active service. — *a.* **1.** Not well; infirm. **2.** Adapted for a sick person. — *v. t.* **1.** To make or render invalid, or infirm. **2.** To classify or enroll, or to dismiss from duty, as an invalid.

in-val'id (ĭn-văl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *invalidus* not strong, infirm, inadequate. See IN- not, VALID.] Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; void; null.

in-val'i-date (-ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. To render invalid or null. — **in-val'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

in'va-lid-ism (ĭn'vȧ-lĭd-ĭz'm), *n.* Sickness; infirmity.

in'va-lid'i-ty (-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of validity or cogency.

in-val'u-a-ble (ĭn-văl'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Valuable beyond estimation; inestimable; precious. — **in-val'u-a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

in-va'ri-a-ble (ĭn-vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not variable; constant; uniform. — **in-va'ri-a-bil'i-ty** (-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ), **in-va'ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-va'sion (-vā'zhŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *invasio.* See INVADE.] **1.** Act of invading; incursion for conquest or plunder. **2.** The incoming, or first attack, of anything hurtful.

in-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, invasion; tending to invade; aggressive.

in-vec'tive (-vĕk'tĭv), *a.* [F. *invectif*, L. *invectivus.* See INVEIGH.] Characterized by, using, or given to using invective. — *n.* A violent or railing denunciation or accusation; hence, harsh, censorious, or denunciatory expression. — **Syn.** Railing, diatribe. See ABUSE. — **in-vec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-veigh' (ĭn-vā'), *v. i.* [L. *invehere, -vectum*, to carry or bring into or against; in passive, to attack with words, inveigh; *in* in + *vehere* to carry.] To declaim or rail; use invectives; — with *against*. — **in-veigh'er**, *n.*

in-vei'gle (-vē'g'l), *v. t.*; -VEI'GLED (-g'ld); -VEI'GLING (-glĭng). [F. *aveugler* to blind, delude, OF. *avugler*, fr. *avuegle, avugle*, blind, LL. *aboculus*; L. *ab* + *oculus* eye.] To lead astray as if blind; entice; insnare; beguile. — **Syn.** See ALLURE. — **in-vei'gle-ment**, *n.* — **in-vei'gler** (-glĕr), *n.*

in-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *inventus*, p. p. of *invenire* to come upon, find, invent; *in* in + *venire* to come.] **1.** To find. *Obs.* **2.** To frame by thought or imagination; devise; contrive. **3.** To discover, as by study or inquiry; find out; devise. — **Syn.** Design, fabricate, concoct. See DISCOVER.

in-vent'er, *n.* An inventor.

in-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of finding; discovery. *Archaic.* **2.** Act of inventing; esp., original contrivance; construction of something new. **3.** That which is invented; as: **a** A contrivance, plan, or device; esp., an original contrivance or apparatus. **b** A fabrication to deceive; falsehood. **4.** Faculty of constructing or creating; inventive power. **5.** *Fine Arts, Rhet., etc.* Selection and arrangement of a theme, or originality in its choice or treatment.

in-ven'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Able and apt to invent; ingenious; original. — **in-ven'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ven'tive-ness**, *n.*

in-ven'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who invents; contriver.

in'ven-to'ri-al (ĭn'vĕn-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Of or pertaining to an inventory. — **in'ven-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

in'ven-to-ry (ĭn'vĕn-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *inventorium*. See INVENT.] **1.** A catalogue or schedule of an estate; an itemized list of goods with their estimated worth. **2.** Things that are or may be inventoried. — **Syn.** See LIST. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. To make an inventory of.

in-verse' (ĭn-vûrs'; ĭn'vûrs), *a.* [L. *inversus*, p. p. of *invertere*. See INVERT.] Opposite in order, relation, or effect; reversed; inverted. — *n.* That which is inverse. — (ĭn-vûrs'), *v. t.*; -VERSED' (-vûrst'); -VERS'ING. To invert or reverse. — **in-verse'ly** (ĭn-vûrs'lĭ), *adv.*

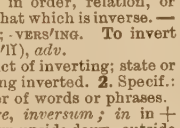
in-ver'sion (ĭn-vûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inverting; state or position of being inverted; also, thing inverted. **2.** Specif.: *Rhet.* A change of the normal order of words or phrases.

in-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *invertere, inversum*; *in* in + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To reverse; turn upside down, outside in, or inside out; reverse the order of the members of, etc. **2.** To reverse in meaning, sense, or application. — **Syn.** See REVERSE.

in-ver'te-brate (-vûr'tē-brāt), *a.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Having no backbone; of or pertaining to the invertebrates. **2.** Fig., lacking will or resolution. — *n.* **1.** One of an obsolete division (*Invertebrata*) of the animal kingdom including all except the vertebrates. **2.** Fig., one lacking in resolution.

in-vert'ed (ĭn-vûr'tĕd), *p. a.* Changed to a contrary or reverse position, order, meaning, etc. — **in-vert'ed-ly**, *adv.*

inverted arch, *Arch.*, an arch with crown downward; — much used in foundations, etc.



Inverted Arch.

in-vest' (-vĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *investire, -vestitum*; *in* in + *vestire* to clothe, *vestis* clothing.] **1.** To clothe, as with insignia of office, or with the office itself; to install in possession of rank, dignity, or estate. **2.** To confer; endow; also, to settle or vest (in). **3.** To clothe, dress, or array. **4.** To put on; don. *Archaic.* **5.** To envelop; imbue. **6.** *Mil.* To inclose with hostile intent; besiege. **7.** To lay out (money or capital) in business or other investment. — *v. i.* To make an investment.

in-ves'ti-gate (-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *investigatus*, p. p. of *investigare* to investigate; *in* in + *vestigare* to track, trace.] To follow up by patient inquiry or observation. — *v. i.* To make investigation. — **in-ves'ti-gat'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ves'ti-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.*

in-ves'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of investigating. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION.

in-ves'ti-ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** Act or right of investing, as with an office; state of being invested. **2.** Vestment; covering.

in-vest'ment (-vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of investing; state of being invested. **2.** That with which one is invested; a vestment. **3.** Specif., the laying out of money in the purchase of property, esp. for income or profit; the amount of money invested, or that in which money is invested.

in-ves'tor (-vĕs'tẽr), *n.* One who invests.

in-vet'er-a-cy (ĭn-vĕt'ẽr-ă-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being inveterate.

in-vet'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *inveteratus*, p. p. of *inveterare* to render old; *in* in + *vetus, veteris*, old.] **1.** Established by long continuance; deep-rooted; long-standing. **2.** Malignant; spiteful. *Now Rare or Colloq.* **3.** Confirmed; habitual. — **in-vet'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Obstinate, deep-seated, besetting, hardened. — INVETERATE, CONFIRMED, CHRONIC, INGRAINED. INVETERATE (chiefly used of what is bad or hurtful) applies to that which is firmly established (esp. by or as by long continuance) or obstinately persisted in; that is CONFIRMED which is fixed or settled, sometimes from a rooted aversion to change; CHRONIC emphasizes the idea of long continuance or lingering character; as, an *inveterate* foe; *confirmed* mannerisms; *chronic* mental restlessness. That is INGRAINED which has been wrought into the very constitution (esp. mental or moral) of something; as, an *ingrained* prejudice, repugnance. All four adjectives may also be used of persons; as, an *inveterate* smoker, a *confirmed* drunkard, a *chronic* invalid, an *ingrained* pessimist.

in-vid'i-ous (-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, fr. *invidia* envy.] Tending to excite odium, ill will, or envy; likely to give offense; also, unjustly discriminating. — **Syn.** See HATEFUL. — **in-vid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-vig'or-ate (-vĭg'ŏr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To give vigor or life and energy to. — **Syn.** Refresh, animate, vivify, stimulate. — **in-vig'or-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

in-vin'ci-ble (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *invincibilis*.] Incapable of being conquered; unconquerable; insuperable. — **Syn.** See INDOMITABLE. — **in-vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-vin'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-vin'ci-bly**, *adv.*

in-vi'o-la-ble (-vī'ō-lă-b'l), *a.* Not violable; not susceptible of hurt or harm; not to be violated; sacred; holy. — **in-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-vi'o-la-bly**, *adv.*

in-vi'o-late (-lāt) } *a.* **1.** Not violated; uninjured; un-
in-vi'o-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } broken. **2.** Not defiled or profaned; chaste; pure. — **in-vi'o-late-ly**, *adv.*

in-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not visible; incapable of being seen. — *n.* An invisible person or thing; specif., God or the unseen world. — **in-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **in-vis'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

in'vi-ta'tion (ĭn'vĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inviting; solicitation; also, the expression by which one is invited. **2.** The offering of attractions to draw one on; enticement.

in-vi'ta-to-ry (ĭn-vī'tă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing invitation.

in-vite' (-vīt'), *v. t.*; -VIT'ED (-vīt'ĕd); -VIT'ING. [L. *invitare*.] **1.** To request graciously to do or forbear some act; to ask by way of favor, as to come as a guest, etc. **2.** To attract; tempt. **3.** To give occasion for, or opening to. — **in-vit'er** (-vīt'ẽr), *n.* — **in-vit'ing-ly**, *adv.*

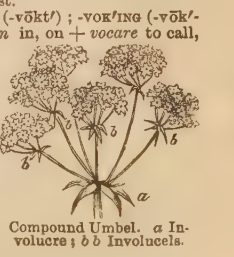
Syn. Bid, call, summon, request; persuade, allure, entice. — INVITE, SOLICIT. To INVITE is to ask to come to some (supposedly agreeable) place or to engage in some (presumably attractive) proceeding; SOLICIT adds the implication of earnestness, often of allurement (sometimes to evil); as, he *invited* us to tea; he *solicited* their custom.

in'vo-cate (ĭn'vō-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *invocatus*, p. p. of *invocare*. See INVOKE.] To invoke.

in'vo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or form of calling for the assistance or presence of some superior being; solemn entreaty; esp., prayer offered to a divine being. **2.** Act of, or formula for, conjuring, or calling forth, evil spirits.

in'voice (ĭn'vois), *n.* [F. *envois* things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi*, fr. *envoyer* to send. See ENVOY.] **1.** A priced list of merchandise sent to a purchaser, consignee, etc. **2.** The lot or set of goods as shipped or received. — *v. t.*; -VOICED (-voist); -VOIC-ING (-vois-ĭng). To make an invoice of; to insert in a priced list.

in-voke' (ĭn-vōk'), *v. t.*; -VOKED' (-vōkt'); -VOK'ING (-vōk'-ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *invocare*; *in* in, on + *vocare* to call, *vox* voice.] **1.** To call on for aid or protection; invite earnestly, as in prayer. **2.** To call forth or upon by incantation; conjure. — **in-vok'er** (-vōk'ẽr), *n.*



Compound Umbel. *a* Involucre; *b b* Involucels.

in-vol'u-cel (-vŏl'ū-sĕl), *n.* A secondary or small involucre.

in'vo-lu'cre (ĭn'vō-lū'kẽr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *involucrum* a covering, fr. *involvere*. See INVOLVE.] *Bot.* In seed plants, a whorl or rosette of bracts, often resembling an ordinary calyx, sub-

tending or supporting a flower cluster or fruit. Involucres are characteristic of all composites. — **in′vo-lu′cral** (ĭn′-vō̇-lū′krăl), **in′vo-lu′crate** (-krāt), *a.*

in-vol′un-ta-ry (ĭn-vŏl′ŭn-tā̇-rĭ), *a.* Not voluntary; not under the influence or control of the will; not done willingly or by choice; unintentional; compulsory. — **in-vol′un-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vol′un-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

in′vo-lute (ĭn′vō̇-lūt), *a.* [L. *involutus*, p. p. See INVOLVE.] **1.** Intricate. **2.** Rolled inward, as a leaf, at the margin. **3.** *Zoöl.* Having the whorls closely coiled, as certain shells. — *n.* Something intricate; specif., *Geom.*, a curve traced by a point of a flexible inextensible thread kept taut as it is wound upon, or unwound from, a curve.

in′vo-lut′ed (-lūt′ĕd), *a.* Involute.

in′vo-lu′tion (-lū′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of involving. **2.** That which is involved. **3.** State of being involved; complication; entanglement; hence, something entangled.

in-volve′ (ĭn-vŏlv′), *v. t.*; -VOLVED′ (-vŏlvd′); -VOLV′ING. [L. *involvere, -volutum*, to roll about, wrap up; *in-* in + *volvere* to roll.] **1.** To roll about, or infold, so as to conceal or obscure; envelop; surround. **2.** To wind; coil; entwine. **3.** To complicate or make intricate, as in grammatical structure. **4.** To draw into a complication; embarrass; implicate. **5.** To roll up in itself; gather in. **6.** To include or contain; esp., to contain implicitly; imply. **7.** To engage thoroughly; occupy or absorb. **8.** *Math.* To raise to any assigned power; multiply into itself a given number of times. — **in-volved′** (-vŏlvd′), *p. a.* — **in-volve′ment**, *n.*

Syn. INVOLVE, IMPLICATE. INVOLVE, as here compared (see IMPLY), suggests complication or embarrassment; IMPLICATE implies close, often entangling, connection with something, usually (but not always) unpleasant or disgraceful; as, he was *involved* in a quarrel; *implicated* in a crime.

in-vul′ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl′nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded, injured or damaged. — **in-vul′ner-a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-vul′ner-a-bly**, *adv.*

in′ward (ĭn′wẽrd), **in′wards** (ĭn′wẽrdz), *adv.* [AS. *inweard.*] **1.** Toward the interior. **2.** Internally. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Into, or toward, the mind or thoughts; inwardly.

in′ward, *a.* **1.** Being or placed within; inner; — opposed to *outward*. **2. a** In the mind, heart, or soul. **b** Situated, existing, or performed, inside of the body; — of the mind, thoughts, etc.; hence, mental; spiritual. **3.** Going or proceeding inward. — *n.* **1.** The inside; *Obs. or R., exc., pl.*, the entrails. **2.** An intimate. *Obs.*

in′ward-ly, *adv.* **1.** In the inner part or parts; internally. **2.** In spirit; secretly. **3.** Toward the center; inward.

in′ward-ness, *n.* **1.** Internal or true state; intrinsic nature. **2.** Quality or state of being inward or internal. **3.** Intimacy. *Obs.* **4.** Earnestness; also, spirituality.

in′wards (ĭn′wẽrdz), *adv.* Inward.

in-weave′ (ĭn-wēv′), *v. t.* To weave in or together.

in-wind′ (-wīnd′), *v. t.* To wind in or about; entwine.

in-wov′en (-wōv′'n), *a.* Woven in; interwoven.

in-wrap′ (-răp′), *v. t.* **1.** To cover by wrapping; involve; infold. **2.** To involve or imply; also, to absorb or engross.

in-wreathe′ (-rēth′), *v. t.* To encompass as with a wreath.

in-wrought′ (ĭn-rôt′; ĭn′rôt′), *p. a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things; worked into any fabric.

I′o (ī′ō), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰώ.] *Gr. Myth.* A maiden loved by Zeus. Hera, from jealousy, changed her into a heifer, set the hundred-eyed Argus to watch her, and, when Argus was killed by Hermes, sent a gadfly to sting her. Io was finally restored to her original shape.

i-od′ic (ī-ŏd′ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or caused by, iodine.

i′o-dide (ī′ō̇-dīd; -dĭd), *n.* Also **-did**. *Chem.* A compound of iodine with another element or radical.

i′o-dine (ī′ō̇-dĭn; -dīn), *n.* Also **-din**. [Gr. ἰώδης violet-like; ἴον a violet + εἶδος form; — from its violet colored vapor.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the halogen group, isolated as a shining, blackish gray, crystalline solid of peculiar chlorinelike odor. Symbol, *I*; at. wt., 126.92.

i-o′do-form (ī-ō′dō̇-fôrm; ī-ŏd′ō̇-), *n.* [*iodine* + *formyl*.] A crystalline, volatile antiseptic, of pungent, unpleasant odor.

i′on (ī′ŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἰόν, neut. of ἰών, p. pr. of ἰέναι to go.] **1.** One of the substances which appear at the respective poles in electrolysis. See ANION; CATION. **2.** One of the electrified particles into which, according to the electrolytic dissociation theory, the molecules of electrolytes are divided by water and other solvents. An *ion* consists of one or more atoms. Those positively electrified (hydrogen and metals) are called *cations*; negative ions (as acidic atoms) are called *anions*. **3.** One of the electrified particles into which the molecules of a gas are broken up by the electric current, by certain rays, and by high temperatures.

-ion. [L. *-io, -ionis.*] A suffix denoting: *State; action; result of an act.* See -ATION.

I-o′ni-an (ī-ō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Ionia or Ionians; Ionic. — *n.* One of the people, esp. the Greek colonists, of Ionia.

i-on′ic (ī-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*ion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ions.

I-on′ic (ī-ŏn′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians. **2.** *Arch.* Pertaining to, or designating, the **Ionic order** of architecture, distinguished esp. by the spiral volutes of its capital. **3.** *Pros.* **a** Designating a kind of foot. See IONIC, *n.* **b** Consisting of, or pert. to, such feet. — *n.* **1.** *Pros.* **a** A foot of four syllables: either two long and two short, the *greater Ionic*; or two short and two long, the *smaller Ionic*. **b** A verse or meter of Ionic feet. **2.** [Often *l. c.*] *Print.* See TYPE.

Greek Ionic Capital. 1 Volute; 2 Listel; 3 Baluster or Bolster; 4 Necking; 5 Shaft; 6 Abacus.

i′on-ize (ī′ŏn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). [*ion* + *-ize*.] To separate or convert into ions; dissociate. — **i′on-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* — **i′on-iz′er** (-īz′ẽr), *n.*

i-o′ta (ī-ō′tȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἰῶτα.] **1.** The ninth (smallest) letter, Ι, ι, of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *I, i*. **2.** A very small quantity or degree; jot; particle.

I O U (ī ō ū). [I owe you.] A paper bearing the letters *I O U*, with a sum named, and signed as an evidence of debt.

ip′e-cac (ĭp′ē̇-kăk), *or, technically*, **ip′e-cac′u-an′ha** (-kăk′-ū-ăn′ȧ), *n.* [Pg *ipecacuanha*, fr. Braz. *ipe-kaa-guena*, prop., a creeping plant that nauseates.] A tropical South American creeping plant, the root of which is used as an emetic; also, the root, tincture, or extract, of this plant.

Iph′i-ge-ni′a (ĭf′ĭ-jē̇-nī′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. G. Ἰφιγένεια.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Agamemnon, offered by her father as a sacrifice to Artemis, who made her a priestess.

i′po-mœ′a (ī′pō̇-mē′ȧ), *n.* [Gr. ἴψ, ἰπός, a kind of worm + ὅμοιος like.] Any of a large genus (*Ipomœa*) of plants of the morning-glory family, having showy flowers.

‖ **ip′se dix′it** (ĭp′sē dĭk′sĭt); *occasional pl.* IPSE DIXITS. [L.] Lit., he himself has said (it); hence, an unproved assertion on the mere authority of some speaker; a dictum.

ir- (ĭr-). An assimilated form of IN-.

I′ran′ (ē′rän′; *Eng.* ī-răn′), *n.* [Per. *Īrān*.] The native name of Persia. — **I-ra′ni-an** (ī-rā′nĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.*

i-ras′ci-ble (ī-răs′ĭ-b'l; ĭ-răs′-), *a.* [L. *irascibilis*, fr. *irasci* to be angry, *ira* anger.] Prone to anger; choleric; irritable. — **i-ras′ci-bil′i-ty, i-ras′ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **i-ras′ci-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. Peppery, waspish, hot, fiery, hasty, hot-tempered, splenetic, peevish, petulant, snappish. — IRASCIBLE, CHOLERIC, TESTY, TECHY, TOUCHY. One is IRASCIBLE who is by temperament prone to anger; as, a peppery and *irascible* old gentleman. One is CHOLERIC who is fiery or hot-tempered; as, a *choleric* disposition. TESTY implies peevish or petulant irritability; TECHY (now oftener TOUCHY) suggests esp. readiness to flare up or take offense; as, a *testy* waspish little fellow; to be *touchy* under criticism. See ANGRY.

i-rate′ (ī-rāt′; ī′rāt), *a.* [L. *iratus*, fr. *irasci* to be angry.] Angry; incensed. — **i-rate′ly**, *adv*

ire (īr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ira*.] Anger; wrath. — **Syn.** See ANGER.

ire′ful (īr′fo͝ol), *a.* Full of ire; irascible. — **ire′ful-ly**, *adv.*

i-ren′ic (ī-rĕn′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. εἰρηνικός, fr. εἰρήνη peace.]
i-ren′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Pacific; pacificatory; peaceful.

i′ri-da′ceous (ī′rĭ-dā′shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a family (*Iridaceæ*) of perennial herbs, the iris family, including many common garden plants, as the iris, crocus, and gladiolus.

ir′i-des′cence (ĭr′ĭ-dĕs′ĕns), *n.* The rainbowlike play of colors as in a soap bubble, mother-of-pearl, etc.

ir′i-des′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *iris, iridis*, rainbow.] Having colors like the rainbow; exhibiting iridescence; prismatic.

i-rid′i-um (ī-rĭd′ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *iris, iridis*, rainbow; — from the iridescence of some solutions.] *Chem.* A rare metal, resembling platinum, but harder, and brittle. It is one of the heaviest substances known. Symbol, *Ir*; at. wt., 193.1.

i′ris (ī′rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. IRISES (-ĕs; 24), L. IRIDES (ĭr′ĭ-dēz; ī′rĭ-). [L. *Iris, Iridis*, the goddess, the rainbow, a sweet-smelling plant, Gr. Ἶρις, Ἴριδος, also iris of the eye.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* Goddess of the rainbow, in Homer's "Iliad," messenger of Zeus and Hera. **2.** The rainbow, or an appearance like it. **3.** The opaque, contractile diaphragm perforated by the pupil and forming the colored

portion of the eye. **4.** *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Iris*) of plants, including the American species called flags. Many are cultivated for their flowers.

I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Ireland or its inhabitants. — **Irish moss,** carrageen; also, a blancmange made of it. — **I. potato,** the ordinary white potato. — *n.* **1.** [Collective *pl.*] Natives or inhabitants of Ireland or their immediate descendants, esp. those of Celtic race. **2.** The Irish language: **a** The Celtic speech of Ireland. **b** English as spoken by the Irish.

I'rish-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An action, expression, idiom, etc., peculiar to the Irish; a Hibernicism.

I'rish-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man of Irish birth; a Hibernian.

i-rí'tis (ī-rī'tĭs), *n.* [see IRIS; **-ITIS.**] *Med.* An inflammation of the iris of the eye. — **i-rit'ic** (ī-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

irk (ûrk), *v. t.* [ME. *irken.*] To weary or trouble; annoy; bore; — now chiefly impersonally with *it;* as, it *irks* me.

irk'some (-sŭm), *a.* Wearisome; tedious; also, formerly, painful; disgusting. — **irk'some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Fatiguing, exhausting, burdensome, monotonous, vexatious, annoying. — IRKSOME, TIRESOME, WEARISOME, TEDIOUS, HUMDRUM. That which is IRKSOME inspires distaste, reluctance, or impatience; as, *irksome* drudgery. That is TIRESOME which actually tires or (esp.) which bores one; WEARISOME implies greater fatigue or more settled ennui; that is TEDIOUS which is tiresomely monotonous, slow, or prolix; as, "It is *tiresome* to be funny for a whole evening;" a *wearisome* eternity; shoveling gravel becomes both *tedious* and *tiresome.* HUMDRUM implies commonplace and monotonous routine; as, *humdrum* domestic life.

i'ron (ī'ûrn), *n.* [AS. *īren, īsen, īsern.*] **1.** A silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, strongly attracted by magnets, and readily oxidized (rusted) in moist air. Symbol, *Fe* (Lat. *ferrum*); at. wt., 55.84. — **Cast iron** is fusible and brittle. — **Wrought iron** is a slaggy, malleable iron which cannot be hardened by sudden cooling. — **Steel** is iron malleable between certain (variable) limits of temperature, and may either be cast into a malleable mass or be tempered. — **2.** Strength; power; firmness; inflexibility. **3.** An instrument, utensil, appliance, etc., of iron; as: **a** A harpoon. **b** An iron for smoothing or pressing cloth, clothes, etc.; a flatiron, etc. **c** A sword. *Obs.* **d** *pl.* Iron fetters; handcuffs. — *a.* **1.** Of, or made of, iron. **2.** Resembling iron in appearance or in hardness, strength, insensibility, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish, arm, or cover with iron. **2.** To shackle with irons; fetter; handcuff. **3.** To smooth with an iron instrument; esp., to press with a heated flatiron.

i'ron-clad' (-klăd'), *a.* Clad in iron; *Colloq.*, rigorous; exacting. — *n.* An ironclad or armored naval vessel. *Hist.*

i-ron'i-cal (ī-rŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **i-ron'ic** (-ĭk). [fr. LL., fr. Gr. *εἰρωνικός* dissembling. See IRONY.] **1.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, irony. **2.** Addicted to the use of irony. — **i-ron'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **i-ron'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

i'ron-side' (ī'ûrn-sīd'), *n.* **1.** A man of great strength or bravery. **2.** [*cap.*] *pl.* Cromwell's cavalry in the English Civil War; hence, any of various other bodies of hardy veteran troops. **3.** [In form *ironsides,* but construed as *sing.*] *Nav.* An ironclad; as, "Old *Ironsides.*"

i'ron-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Articles of iron; hardware.

i'ron-weed' (-wēd'), *n.* In the United States, any of a certain genus of plants of the aster family bearing cymes of tubular flowers, mostly red or purple.

i'ron-wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Any of certain trees with unusually hard, strong, or heavy wood; also, the wood itself.

i'ron-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work in iron. **2.** [Now only in *pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.*] A furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling mill, or foundry, where it is made into heavy work.

i'ron-y (ī'ûr-nĭ), *a.* [from IRON.] **1.** Made of iron; containing, or abounding in, iron; iron. **2.** Resembling iron.

i'ro-ny (ī'rō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *ironia,* Gr. *εἰρωνεία* dissimulation, *εἴρων* a dissembler in speech.] **1.** Dissimulation. **2. a** A sort of humor or light sarcasm in which the intended implication is the opposite of the literal sense of the words; also, the figure of speech using this. **b** An ironical utterance or expression. **3.** A state of affairs or events the reverse of what was, or was to be, expected.

Syn. IRONY, SARCASM, SATIRE. The distinguishing quality of IRONY is that the meaning intended is contrary to that seemingly expressed. *Irony* may be gentle or cutting. The essential quality of SARCASM is bitterness or taunting reproachfulness; it may or may not be ironical, but it is always cutting or ill-natured; as, his disposition to petulance and *sarcasm; sarcastic* humor. SATIRE is a (commonly) formal or elaborate holding up of (esp. public) vice or folly, always as colored or pervaded by the satirist's feeling, to ridicule or reprobation; it is not necessarily ironical; as, Juvenal's relentless *satire.*

Ir'o-quois' (ĭr'ō-kwoi'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F., fr. native name.] An Indian of a powerful and warlike confederacy (Five Nations), formerly inhabiting central New York. — **Ir'o-quoi'an,** *a.*

ir-ra'di-ant (ĭ-rā'dĭ-ănt), *a.* Irradiating or illuminating. — **ir-ra'di-ance** (-ăns), *n.* — **ir-ra'di-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

ir-ra'di-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ĕd); **-AT'ING.** [L. *irradiatus,* p. p. of *irradiare* to irradiate.] To throw rays of light on; illuminate; brighten. — *v. i.* To emit rays; be radiant; shine. — (-āt), *a.* Illuminated; irradiated. — **ir-ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **ir-ra'di-a-tive** (-rā'dĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.*

ir-ra'tion-al (ĭ-răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Not rational; as: **a** Not endowed with reason or understanding. **b** Not according to reason; absurd. **c** *Math.* Not exactly expressible by an integer nor by a vulgar fraction; surd; — said esp. of roots. — **ir-ra'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* — **ir-ra'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. IRRATIONAL, UNREASONABLE. That is IRRATIONAL which is contrary to reason regarded as a faculty of the mind, and which is therefore foolish or absurd; that is UNREASONABLE which is not in accordance with reason in its relation to practical affairs, and which is accordingly extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; as, an *irrational* fear, belief, opinion; *unreasonable* demands.

ir're-claim'a-ble (ĭr'ē-klām'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed. — **ir're-claim'a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-rec'og-ni'tion (ĭ-rĕk'ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A failure to recognize; absence of recognition.

ir-rec'on-cil'a-ble (ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl'ă-b'l; ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl'ă-b'l), *a.* Not reconcilable; implacable; incompatible. — *n.* One that is irreconcilable; one who refuses compromise. — **ir-rec'on-cil'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ir-rec'on-cil'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ir-rec'on-cil'a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-rec'on-cile (ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sīl), *v. t.* To make unreconciled or incompatible; to alienate or estrange. *Obs.*

ir're-cov'er-a-ble (ĭr'ē-kŭv'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being recovered or rectified; irreparable. — **Syn.** Irretrievable, irremediable. — **ir're-cov'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-deem'a-ble (-dēm'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not redeemable; specif., not convertible into specie at the holder's pleasure; — of paper money. **2.** Admitting of no change or release; hopeless.

ir're-du'ci-ble (-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not reducible.

ir-ref'ra-ga-ble (ĭ-rĕf'ră-gă-b'l), *a.* Not refragable; unanswerable; undeniable. — **ir-ref'ra-ga-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-fut'a-ble (ĭr'ē-fūt'ă-b'l; ĭ-rĕf'ū-tă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of refutation; indisputable. — **ir're-fut'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir're-fut'a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-reg'u-lar (ĭ-rĕg'ū-lăr), *a.* Not regular; not according to established law, method, usage or principles; not normal; unnatural; unsymmetrical; not straight; not uniform. — **Syn.** Immethodical, unsystematic, desultory; abnormal, erratic, eccentric; changeable, mutable; devious, crooked; intemperate, disorderly. — **ir-reg'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz).

ir-rel'a-tive (ĭ-rĕl'ă-tĭv), *a.* Not relative; unrelated; also, irrelevant. — **ir-rel'a-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **-a-tive-ness,** *n.*

ir-rel'e-vant (-ē-vănt), *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; extraneous. — **ir-rel'e-vance** (-văns), **ir-rel'e-van-cy** (ĭ-rĕl'ē-văn-sĭ), *n.* — **ir-rel'e-vant-ly,** *adv.*

ir're-li'gion (ĭr'ē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* State of being irreligious; want of religion; impiety.

ir're-li'gious (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Destitute of religion; ungodly. **2.** Indicating irreligion; profane. — **ir're-li'gious-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. IRRELIGIOUS, PROFANE, IMPIOUS. *Irreligious* is negative, *profane* and *impious* are positive. IRRELIGIOUS often connotes mere indifference to sacred things; PROFANE implies irreverence, IMPIOUS, open or defiant contempt.

ir're-me'di-a-ble (ĭr'ē-mē'dĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Not remediable; incurable. — **ir're-me'di-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-mov'a-ble (-mōō'vă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not removable. **2.** Immovable; inflexible. *Obs.* — **ir're-mov'a bly** *adv.*

ir-rep'a-ra-ble (ĭ-rĕp'ă-ră-b'l), *a.* Not reparable; irretrievable; irremediable. — **Syn.** See IRRETRIEVABLE. — **ir-rep'a-ra-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ir-rep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-peal'a-ble (ĭr'ē-pēl'ă-b'l), *a.* Not repealable.

ir're-press'i-ble (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not repressible. — **ir're-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir're-press'i-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-proach'a-ble (-prōch'ă-b'l), *a.* Not reproachable; blameless. — **ir're-proach'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir're-sist'i-ble (-zĭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That cannot be successfully

resisted or opposed; overpowering. — **ir′re-sist′i-bil′i-ty** (ĭr′ē-zĭs′tĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir′re-sist′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-sist′i-bly**, *adv.* — Also *R.* **ir′re-sist′a-ble** (-*ȧ*-b'l), etc.

ir-res′o-lute (ĭ-rĕz′ō-lūt), *a.* Not resolute; wavering; vacillating. — **Syn.** Undecided, fickle, changeable, inconstant, unstable. — **ir-res′o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **-lute-ness**, *n.*

ir-res′o-lu′tion (-lū′shŭn), *n.* Want of resolution; irresoluteness; indecision; vacillation.

ir′re-spec′tive (ĭr′ē-spĕk′tĭv), *a.* Disregarding particular persons, conditions, etc.; independent. *R.* — **irrespective of**, regardless of; independent of. — **ir′re-spec′tive-ly**, *adv.*

ir′re-spir′a-ble (ĭr′ē-spīr′*ȧ*-b'l; ĭ-rĕs′pĭ-r*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Not respirable (so as to sustain life).

ir′re-spon′si-ble (-spŏn′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not responsible; not answerable for consequences. — **ir′re-spon′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ir′re-spon′si-bly**, *adv.*

ir′re-triev′a-ble (-trēv′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Not retrievable; irrecoverable. — **ir′re-triev′a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. Irremediable, incurable. — IRRETRIEVABLE, IRREPARABLE are often used without distinction. But IRRETRIEVABLE applies to that which cannot be recovered or recalled; IRREPARABLE, to what cannot be repaired or made good.

ir-rev′er-ence (ĭ-rĕv′ẽr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being irreverent; want of reverence; an irreverent act or utterance. **2.** State of not being reverenced; dishonor.

ir-rev′er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Not reverent; expressive of a want of veneration. — **ir-rev′er-ent-ly**, *adv.*

ir′re-vers′i-ble (ĭr′ē-vûr′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reversed. — **ir′re-vers′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir′re-vers′i-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rev′o-ca-ble (ĭ-rĕv′ō-k*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being revoked; unalterable. — **ir-rev′o-ca-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **ir-rev′o-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ir-rev′o-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ir′ri-gate (ĭr′ĭ-gāt), *v. t. & i.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING. [L. *irrigatus*, p. p. of *irrigare* to irrigate; *ir-* in + *rigare* to water.] To supply (land) with water by canals, ditches, etc., for nourishing plants. — **ir′ri-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*

ir-rig′u-ous (ĭ-rĭg′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *irriguus.*] Irrigated; well-watered. *Rare.*

ir′ri-ta-ble (ĭr′ĭ-t*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* [L. *irritabilis.*] Capable of being irritated; as: **a** Easily angered or exasperated; irascible. **b** Easily excited. — **ir′ri-ta-bil′i-ty** (ĭr′ĭ-t*ȧ*-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **ir′ri-ta-bly**, *adv.*

ir′ri-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *irritans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Irritating. — *n.* That which irritates or excites or produces irritation.

ir′ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING. [L. *irritatus*, p. p. of *irritare.*] **1.** To excite impatience, anger, or displeasure in; provoke; exasperate. **2.** *Med.* To excite to morbid sensitiveness or activity. **3.** *Physiol.* To excite to its characteristic action or function.

Syn. Fret, inflame, excite, vex, anger, enrage, chafe, gall, tease, pique, sting, ruffle. — IRRITATE, EXASPERATE, NETTLE, PROVOKE, INCENSE. To IRRITATE is to excite to momentary impatience or anger; to NETTLE is to irritate so as to cause pique; EXASPERATE commonly implies bitter or intense irritation or keen vexation; as, to be *irritated* at suspicion; to *exasperate* a hasty temper; *provoking* to dignity; *nettled* at neglect. To PROVOKE is to awaken strong annoyance or vexation, or (esp. in the form *provoking*) to tease or tantalize; INCENSE implies quick-flaming or slow-burning anger or irritation; as, a *provoking* little laugh; *incensed* at insults.

ir′ri-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* An irritating; state of being irritated.

ir′ri-ta-tive (ĭr′ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to excite or irritate.

ir-rup′tion (ĭ-rŭp′shŭn), *n.* [L. *irruptio*, fr. *irrumpere* to burst into; *ir-* in + *rumpere* to break.] **1.** A bursting in. **2.** A sudden and violent inroad.

ir-rup′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Rushing in or upon.

is (ĭz), *v. i.* [AS.] 3d person sing. present indicative of *be.*

I′saac (ī′z*ȧ*k), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Yitskhāq.*] In the Bible, a Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah, husband of Rebekah, and father of Jacob and Esau. See *Gen.* xv.–xxxv.

I-sa′iah (ī-zā′y*ȧ*; ī-zī′*ȧ*), *n.* [Heb. *Yeshayāh.*] In the Bible: **1.** The greatest of the Hebrew prophets, about 740 to 701 B.C. **2.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

Is-car′i-ot (ĭs-kăr′ĭ-ŏt), *n.* Surname of Judas. See JUDAS, 1.

is′chi-um (ĭs′kĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CHIA (-*ȧ*). [L., Gr. *ἰσχίον.*] The ventral and posterior of the three chief bones composing either half of the pelvis. — **is′chi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

I-seult′ (ĭ-sōōlt′), *n.* [F.] Same as ISOLDE.

-ish (-ĭsh). [AS. *-isc.*] A suffix used to form adjectives: **1.** On nouns, and with the sense of: *belonging to*, *characteristic of*, or *of the nature of*, *like.*

Examples: Turk*ish*, *belonging to*, or *characteristic of*, the Turks; book*ish*, girl*ish*, *of the nature of*, or *characteristic of*, a book, a girl. Except in names of peoples, this sense of *-ish* is now often derogatory, having the sense of, *showing the faults*, *weaknesses*, or the like, *of*; as in boy*ish*, *belonging to* a boy, esp., *showing the faults* or *weaknesses of* boys. **2.** On adjectives, and with the sense of: *somewhat* (of the nature indicated by the adjective to which *-ish* is affixed).

Examples: dull*ish*, *somewhat* dull; tall*ish*, *somewhat* tall.

-ish (-ĭsh). [F. *-is-*, *-iss-* (found in the p. pr., indic. pl., etc., of certain verbs, as *finir* to finish, *fleurir* to flourish.] A verb ending, orig. appearing in certain verbs of French origin; as in abol*ish*, cher*ish*, fin*ish*, furn*ish*, garn*ish*.

Ish′ma-el (ĭsh′mā-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Yishmā′ēl*, i.e., God hears.] **1.** In the Bible, a son of Abraham and Hagar. Of him it was predicted, "His hand will be against every man and every man's hand against him" (*Gen.* xvi. 12). **2.** Hence, a social outcast.

Ish′ma-el-ite (-īt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ishmael. **2.** A social outcast. — **Ish′ma-el-it′ish** (-īt′ĭsh), *a.*

Ish′tar (ĭsh′tär), *n.* *Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The goddess of the reproductive forces of nature, the chief of the pantheon; also, esp. with the Assyrians, a goddess of war.

i′sin-glass (ī′zĭŋ-glȧs), *n.* [prob. corrupted fr. OD. *huizenblas*, lit., bladder of the *huso* (a large sturgeon).] **1.** A very pure gelatin, chiefly from sturgeons' air bladders. **2.** Mica, esp. in thin sheets.

I′sis (ī′sĭs), *n.* [L., the goddess Isis, fr. Gr. Ἶσις.] *Egypt. Myth.* An Egyptian goddess of fecundity, sometimes represented as cow-headed. She is sister and wife of Osiris.

Is′lam (ĭs′l*ȧ*m; ĭz′-; ĭs-läm′), *n.* [Ar. *Islām* obedience to the will of God.] **1.** Mohammedanism. **2.** The whole body of Mohammedans; the Mohammedan world. — **Is-lam′ic** (ĭs-lăm′ĭk; ĭz-), *a.* — **Is′lam-ism** (ĭs′l*ȧ*m-ĭz'm; ĭz′-), *n.* — **Is′lam-ite** (-īt), *n.*

is′land (ī′lănd), *n.* [AS. *īgland*, *ēgland*, *ēglond*; *īg*, *ēg*, *íeg*, island + *land*, *lond*, land.] **1.** A tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent. **2.** Something suggestive of an island in position, as an isolated hill. — *v. t.* **1.** To isolate; insulate. **2.** To furnish with or as with islands.

is′land-er (ī′lăn-dẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of an island.

isle (īl), *n.* [OF. *isle*, L. *insula.*] An island; now, usually, a small island. *Chiefly Poetic.* — *v. t.*; ISLED (īld); ISL′ING (īl′ĭng). To island. — *v. i.* To stay in an isle.

isles′man (īlz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An islander.

is′let (ī′lĕt), *n.* [OF. *islette*, dim. of *isle.*] A little island.

-ism (-ĭz'm). [F. *-isme*, or L. *-ismus*, fr. Gr. *-ισμός.*] A suffix used to form nouns, and denoting: **1.** *Act of.*

Example: bapt*ism*, *act of* baptizing.

2. a *State*, *condition*, or *quality of being.*

Example: secular*ism*, *state* or *quality of being* secular.

b *Med.* *Morbid condition induced by excessive use of.*

Example: morphin*ism*, *morbid condition induced by excessive use of* morphine.

3. *Conduct*, *policy*, *doctrine*, *principles*, *practice*, or the like, *characteristic of* (that which is indicated in the first part of the word), often implying the *sympathy*, *adherence*, or *attachment*, *of a follower.*

Examples: Quaker*ism*, *conduct* or *doctrines characteristic of* the Quakers; stoic*ism*, *conduct* or *practices of* the Stoics; jingo*ism*, *conduct* or *policy characteristic of* the jingoes; American*ism*, *attachment to* America (the United States).

4. *A characteristic*, or *peculiarity* (of that, esp. a language, which is indicated by the first or main part of the word).

Examples: Gallic*ism*, a Gallic (French) *characteristic* or *peculiarity*; colloquial*ism*, pedant*ism*, etc.

ism (ĭz'm), *n.* [see -ISM.] A distinctive doctrine, theory, system, or practice; — usually disparaging.

Is-me′ne (ĭs-mē′nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἰσμήνη.] See ŒDIPUS.

i′so- (ī′sō-), **is-**. [Gr. *ἴσος* equal.] A prefix denoting *equal*, *same*; esp.: *Chem.* Denoting *isomerism*; as, *iso*cyanic acid, which is isomeric with cyanic acid.

i′so-bar (ī′sō-bär), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *βάρος* weight.] *Phys. Geog.* A line connecting or marking places on the earth's surface where the barometric height reduced to sea level is the same either at a given time or for a certain period. — **i′so-bar′ic** (-băr′ĭk), *a.*

i-soch′ro-nal (ī-sŏk′rō-năl), **i-soch′ro-nous** (-sŏk′rō-nŭs), *a.* [fr. Gr., fr. *ἴσος* equal + *χρόνος* time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; recurring at regular intervals. — **i-soch′ro-nal-ly**, **-ro-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ro-nism** (-nĭz'm), *n.*

i′so-gon′ic (ī′sō-gŏn′ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *γωνία* angle.] Pert. to, or noting, equal angles. — *n.* An isogonic line. **isogonic lines**, *Magnetism*, imaginary lines joining places on

the earth's surface at which the variation of the magnetic needle from the meridian or true north is the same.

i'so-late (ī'sŏ-lāt; Īs'ŏ-), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [F. *isolé*, fr. It. *isolato*, p. p. of *isolare* to isolate, *isola* island, L. *insula*.] **1.** To place by itself; insulate. **2.** *Chem.* To separate from all foreign substances.

i'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of isolating, or state of being isolated; insulation; loneliness. — **Syn.** See SOLITUDE.

I-solde' (Ī-sōld'), *n.* See TRISTRAM.

i'so-mor'ic (ī'sŏ-mĕr'Ĭk), *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportion by weight, but differing in one or more properties owing to difference in structure. — **i-som'er-ism** (ī-sŏm'ĕr-Iz'm), *n.*

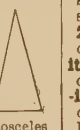
i-som'er-ous (ī-sŏm'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*iso-* + *-merous.*] Having an equal number of parts, ridges, markings, etc.; as: *Bot.* Having the members of each floral whorl equal in number.

i'so-met'ric (ī'sŏ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [*iso-* + Gr. *μέτρον* meas-
i'so-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } ure.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure.

i'so-mor'phic (-mōr'fĭk), *a.* **1.** *Cryst.* Having similar crystalline form. **2.** *Biol.* Alike in form. — **-mor'phism**, *n.*

i'so-pod (ī'sŏ-pŏd), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] One of a suborder (*Isopoda*) of crustaceans, in which the body is composed of seven free thoracic segments each of which bears a pair of legs similar in size and direction.

i-sos'ce-les (ī-sŏs'ē-lēz), *a.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰσοσκελής*; *ἴσος* equal + *σκέλος* leg.] *Geom.* Having two equal sides; — said of a triangle.


Isosceles Triangle.

i'so-therm (ī'sŏ-thûrm), *n.* [*iso-* + Gr. *θέρμη* heat.] *Phys. Geog.* A line joining points on the earth's surface having the same temperature at a given time, or for a given period.

i'so-ther'mal (-thûr'măl), *a.* Pert. to or indicating equality of temperature; of or pert. to isotherms.

i'so-trop'ic (-trŏp'Ĭk) } *a.* [*iso-* + *-tropic*, *-tropous.*]
i-sot'ro-pous (ī-sŏt'rō-pŭs) } *Physics.* Having the same properties in all directions.

Is'ra-el (Iz'rā-ĕl), *n.* [L. *Israel* or Gr. *Ἰσραήλ*, fr. Heb. *Yisrāēl*, i. e., champion of God; *sārāh* to fight + *ēl* God.] **1.** The Hebrew patriarch Jacob. See *Gen.* xxxii. 28. **2.** Jacob's descendants; the children of Israel; the Jews. **3.** God's chosen people; the elect; the Christian church.

Is'ra-el-ite (-ĕl-īt), *n.* A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Hebrew; a Jew. — **Is'ra-el-it'ish** (Iz'rā-ĕl-ĭt'Ĭsh), *a.*

is'su-a-ble (Ish'ū-ă-b'l), *a.* That may be issued.

is'su-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of issuing, or giving out; issue.

is'sue (-ū), *n.* [OF., fr. *issir, eissir*, to go out, L. *exire*; *ex* from + *ire* to go.] **1.** A passing or flowing out; egress, exit. **2.** A discharge or flux, as of blood. **3.** *Med.* An artificial ulcer to produce secretion and discharge of pus for relief of some affected part. **4.** Progeny; offspring. **5.** Produce; profits. **6.** Outcome or result. Also, *Obs.*, an action or deed. **7.** A point in debate; the point at which a matter is ready for, or admits of, decision. **8.** Act of sending out; delivery; issuance. **9.** That which is issued, or sent out; the quantity sent forth. — *v. i.;* -SUED (-ūd); -SU-ING. **1.** To go, pass, or flow out. **2.** To come out; sally forth. **3.** To proceed as progeny; be descended. *Archaic or Legal.* **4.** To grow; accrue. **5.** To proceed as from a source; be derived; result. **6.** To close; end; turn out. **7.** To be given or sent out officially or publicly. — *v. t.* **1.** To send or let out; emit; discharge. **2.** To deliver, or give out. **3.** To give birth to; bear; — chiefly in passive. *Obs.* **4.** To send out officially; publish; utter. — **is'su-er** (Ish'ū-ĕr), *n.*

-ist (-Ist). [Gr. *-ιστής.*] A noun suffix denoting: **a** *One who does*, or *makes a practice of* (1) a given action, commonly expressed by a corresponding verb in *-ize*; as in moral*ist*, theor*ist*; or (2) a specified class of conduct; as in bigam*ist*, sensual*ist*. **b** *One who practices* a given art; as in rhapsod*ist*, artis*t*; *one professionally* or *particularly occupied with*, or *skilled in*, a given department of knowledge; as in botan*ist*, physic*ist*; or a given subject or thing; as in humor*ist*, ocul*ist*, novel*ist*, balloon*ist*. **c** *One who professes*, or *adheres to*, a given doctrine, system, or cult, commonly denoted by a corresponding noun in *-ism*; as in athe*ist*.

isth'mi-an (Is'mĭ-ăn; Ĭsth'- ; Ĭst'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to an isthmus, as [*cap.*] the Isthmus of Panama, or the Isthmus of Corinth, Greece, or the games anciently celebrated there. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of an isthmus.

isth'mus (-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἰσθμός* neck, neck of land between two seas, isthmus, esp. Isthmus of Corinth.] *Geog.* A strip of land connecting two larger portions of land.

It (Ĭt), *pron.* [ME. *it, hit*, AS. *hit*, neut. of *hē.*] The neuter pronoun of the third person, corresponding to *he* and *she*, and having the same plural (*they*, *their* or *theirs*, *them*). *It* is used: **1.** As a substitute for any neuter noun or noun phrase in the nominative or the objective case. **2.** As a demonstrative; as, *it* is I, what is *it*? **3.** As an indefinite nominative; as, *it* snows; also, *Archaic* or *Colloq.*, *it* says, *it* tells. **4.** As an indefinite object; as, to foot *it* (i. e., to walk). *Now often Colloq.* **5.** As a possessive. *Obs. or Dial.*

I-tal'ian (Ĭ-tăl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy or its people or their language or literature. — *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Italy. **2.** The language of the Italians.

I-tal'ic (Ĭ-tăl'Ĭk), *a.* [L. *Italicus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to Italy, esp. ancient Italy, or its peoples; specif., pert. to parts of Italy other than Rome. **2.** [Now usually *l. c.*] Designating, or pert. to, type in which the letters slope up toward the right, as in *these words*. — *n.* [Now usually *l. c.*] An italic letter, character, or type, or such letters, etc., collectively.

i-tal'i-cize (Ĭ-tăl'Ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'Ĭng). [Sometimes *cap.*] To print in italics; to underline (written letters or words) with a single line; to use italics.

itch (Ĭch), *v. i.* [ME. *icchen, zicchen*, AS. *giccan.*] **1.** To have an uneasy sensation in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part affected. **2.** To have a constant desire; long. — *n.* **1.** An itching contagious eruption of the skin, specif., *Med.*, one caused by a certain mite; scabies. **2.** A sensation in the skin due to the eruption, or like that occasioned by it. **3.** A constant irritating desire.

itch'y (-Ĭ), *a.;* ITCH'I-ER (-Ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Having the itch, or an itching sensation; of the nature of the itch.

-ite (-īt). [From Gr. *-ίτης*, fem. *-ῖτις.*] **1.** A suffix denoting *one of a party, an adherent of, a native or citizen of*, or the like; as, a Canaan*ite*, a Ham*ite*, a Bryan*ite*. **2.** In various technical terms used to name: **a** A *mineral* or *rock;* as in barı*te*, gran*ite*. **b** *Chem.* A *salt* formed *from* an *acid* whose name ends in *-ous;* as, sulphı*te*, from sulphur*ous* acid. **c** An *explosive;* as in lyddı*te*, dynam*ite*.

i'tem (ī'tĕm), *adv.* [L.] Also; — introducing something additional or new. — *n.* **1.** A saying, warning, etc., introduced by *item;* a hint. *Obs.* **2.** An article; separate particular; detail. **3.** A separate piece of news or information; a paragraph. — *v. t.* To set or note down as an item, or by or in items.

i'tem-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ĭng). To state in items, or by particulars. *Chiefly U. S.*

it'er-ance (Ĭt'ĕr-ăns), *n.* Iteration; repetition.

it'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *iteratus*, p. p. of *iterare* to repeat, *iterum* again.] To utter or do a second time or many times; repeat. — **it'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **it'er-a-tive** (Ĭt'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.*

ith'er (Ĭth'ĕr). Scot. and dial. var. of OTHER.

I-thu'ri-el (Ĭ-thū'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb., the discovery of God.] In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel who found Satan "squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve," and transformed him by a touch of his spear into his proper shape.

i-tin'er-a-cy (ī-tĭn'ĕr-ă-sĭ; Ĭ-), *n.* Itinerancy (in sense 1).

i-tin'er-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Act of itinerating; state of being itinerant. **2.** A discharge of official duty involving frequent change of residence; custom of so discharging official duty; also, an itinerant body of officials.

i-tin'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [LL. *itinerans, -antis*, p. pr. of *itinerare* to journey, L. *iter, itineris*, a walk, journey.] Traveling about a country; going or preaching on a circuit; wandering. — *n.* One who travels about, esp. a preacher.

i-tin'er-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a journey or route, or journeying. **2.** Itinerant. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A route. **2.** Account of travels. **3.** Travelers' guidebook or route.

i-tin'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To travel about or on a circuit, esp. to preach, lecture, etc.

-i'tis (-ī'tĭs). [Gr. *-ιτις.*] *Med.* A suffix used to denote an *inflammatory disease of;* as, bronch*itis*, phren*itis*.

its (Its), *pron. & a.* Possessive case or possessive adjective of *it:* Of or belonging to it.

it 's (Its). Contraction of *it is*.

it-self' (Ĭt-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized or reflexive form for the pronoun *it*.

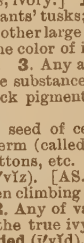
-ive (-Ĭv). [L. *-ivus.*] An adjective suffix denoting *relating to; tending to; of the nature of; involving.*

Examples: selective, *relating to* selection; *tending to* select; appreciative, *of the nature of* or *involving* appreciation.

I've (īv). Colloq. for *I have*.

i'vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *eboreus*

made of ivory, *ebur, eboris,* ivory.] **1.** Hard, creamy-white dentine, composing elephants' tusks; also, the dentine of the tusks of other large mammals, or of a tooth. **2.** The color of ivory; whiteness, as of the skin. **3.** Any article of ivory. **4.** An ivorylike substance.


Ivy.

ivory black. A fine black pigment prepared by calcining ivory.

ivory nut. The nutlike seed of certain palms. Its hard endosperm (called **vegetable ivory**) is used for buttons, etc.

i'vy (ī'vĭ), *n.; pl.* IVIES (ī'vĭz). [AS. *īfig.*] **1.** A well-known evergreen climbing shrub of the ginseng family. **2.** Any of various plants more or less like the true ivy; as, American *ivy*, etc. — **i'vied** (ī'vĭd), *a.*

i-wis', y-wis' (ĭ-wĭs'), *adv.* [AS. *gewis* certain. The common form *iwis* was often written *I wis.* The prefix was mistaken for the pronoun *I*, and *wis* for a form of the verb *wit* to know.] Certainly; indeed. *Archaic.*

Ix-i'on (ĭk-sī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. 'Ιξίων.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of the Lapithæ, bound in Tartarus to a revolving wheel for aspiring to the love of Hera and boasting of his supposed success.

ix'tle (ĭks'tlē; -tlĭ; ĭs'-), *n.* - [Mex. *istle.*] The fiber obtained from various tropical American plants.

-ize (-īz). [F. *-iser*, L. *-izare*, Gr. *-ίζειν.*] A suffix forming transitive and intransitive verbs, and denoting: *to subject to, render, make into, conform to, make like, impregnate with, treat with,* or *combine with; act in the way of,* or *practice,* etc.

iz'zard (ĭz'ărd), *n.* [formerly *ezed.*] The letter **z.**

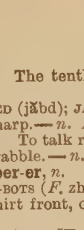
J

J (jā); *pl.* **J's** or **Js** (jāz). The tenth letter of the English alphabet.

jab (jăb), *v. t. & i.*; JABBED (jăbd); JAB'BING. To thrust abruptly with something sharp. — *n.* A jabbing. *Both Colloq.*

jab'ber (jăb'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly; chatter; gabble. — *n.* Act of jabbering; gibberish; chatter. — **jab'ber-er,** *n.*

ja'bot' (zhá'bō'), *n.; pl.* -BOTS (*F.* zhá'bō'). [F.] A trimming, as a ruffle on a shirt front, or lace for a dress front.

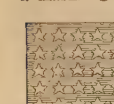


Ratchet Jack. *A* Socket to elevate Lever; *B* Pawl to lift Rack; *C* Detent to keep Rack from slipping back; *D* Rack; *E* Lifting Foot; *F* Lifting Head.

ja'cinth (jā'sĭnth; jās'ĭnth), *n.* [F. *jacinthe*, L. *hyacinthus.*] The hyacinth. *Obs.*, except as the name of a gem.

jack (jăk), *n.* [F. *jaque.*] **1.** A coarse coat of defense, esp. of leather. **2.** [perh. fr. its resemblance to a *jackboot.*] A pitcher or can for liquor, as of waxed leather. *Archaic.*

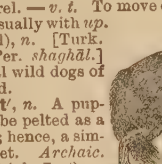
Jack, *n.* [F. *Jacques* James, L. *Jacobus*, Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Heb. *Ya'agōb* Jacob; prop., seizing by the heel; hence, a supplanter. But perh. orig., in English, a familiar form of *John.*] **1.** [*cap.*] A nickname for *John.* **2.** [*cap.*] A common fellow; boor. *Obs.* **3.** [Often *cap.*] A sailor. *Colloq.* **4.** [Sometimes *cap.*] Any of various serving men or attendants. **5.** *Playing Cards.* Any of the four knaves. **6.** Any of various mechanical devices; as: **a** A contrivance to turn a spit. **b** A portable machine for exerting great force through a small distance. **7.** *Bowls.* The small bowl used as a mark. **8.** *Nav.* A small flag used as a signal, usually


American Jack.

British Jack.

the same as the union (and called more fully *union jack*). **9.** Short for JACKASS. **10.** Any of various fishes; esp., a pike or pickerel. — *v. t.* To move or lift by or as by a jack or jacks; — usually with *up.*

jack'al (jăk'ôl), *n.* [Turk. *chakāl*, fr. Per. *shaghāl.*] Any of several wild dogs of the Old World.


Jackal.

Jack'-a-Lent', *n.* A puppet set up to be pelted as a sport in Lent; hence, a simpleton; puppet. *Archaic.*

jack'a-napes' (-ă-nāps'), *n.* [for *Jack o'* (= *of*) *Napes* (for *Naples*) a Jack (monkey) from Naples in Italy.] **1.** A monkey; ape. *Archaic.* **2.** A coxcomb; an impertinent or conceited fellow.

Jack and Gill (jĭl) *or* **Jill,** proper names for any lad and lass, as in "*Jack* and *Jill* went up the hill," etc.

jack'ass' (jăk'ăs'), *n.* **1.** A male ass; a donkey. **2.** A conceited dolt; perverse blockhead; ass.

jack boot, *or* **jack'boot',** *n.* A kind of large boot reaching above the knee.

jack'daw' (jăk'dô'), *n.* A bird of the crow family; a daw.

jack'et (jăk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque.* See 1st JACK.] **1.** A short coat without skirts, usually with sleeves. **2.** Any of various outer coverings or casings, esp. one to prevent heat radiation. — *v. t.* To put a jacket on.

jack'-in-the-pul'pit, *n.* An American arum bearing a spadix with an overarching green-and-purple spathe.

Jack Ketch (kĕch). [after a notorious executioner.] An executioner or hangman. *Eng.*

jack'knife' (jăk'nīf'), *n.; pl.* JACKKNIVES. [pocket knife.]

jack'-o'-lan'tern, *n.* **1.** An ignis fatuus. **2.** A lantern made, as of a pumpkin, to show features of a human face.

jack'pud'ding (-pōōd'ĭng), *n.* A merry-andrew. *Archaic.*

jack rabbit. Any of several large hares of western North America, having very large ears and long hind legs.

jack'screw' (jăk'skrō'), *n.* A jack in which a screw is used for exerting pressure.

jack'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** One of the pebbles or pieces used in playing a certain game. **2.** *pl.* The game so played.

jack'straw' (-strô'), *n.* **1.** A man of straw; a man without property, worth, or influence. **2.** One of a set of straws or strips, as of wood, used in a certain game; also, *pl.*, the game.

Ja'cob (jā'kŭb), *n.* [L. *Jacob*, or fr. Gr. See 2d JACK.] In the Bible, a Hebrew patriarch, younger son of Isaac and Rebekah and father of the twelve patriarchs. *Gen.* XXV.–1.

Jac'o-be'an (jăk'ō-bē'ăn; jā-kō'bē-ăn), *a.* [L. *Jacobus* James.] Of or pert. to James I. of Eng., his reign or times.

Jac'o-bin (jăk'ō-bĭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A Dominican friar. **2.** One of a society or club of radical democrats in France during the revolution of 1789. Hence: A plotter; a violent radical; demagogue. — **Jac'o-bin'ic** (-bĭn'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Jac'o-bin-ism** (jăk'ō-bĭn-ĭz'm), *n.*

Jac'o-bite (-bīt), *n. Eng. Hist.* A partisan or adherent of James II., or of his descendants. — **Jac'o-bit'ic** (-bĭt'ĭk), **Jac'o-bit'i-cal,** *a.* — **Jac'o-bit-ism** (jăk'ō-bīt-ĭz'm), *n.*

Ja'cob's lad'der (jā'kŭbz). **1.** The ladder which Jacob saw in his dream. *Gen.* xxviii. 12. **2.** Also **Ja'cob's-lad'der,** *n. Naut.* A rope or wire ladder with wooden or iron rungs.

jac'o-net (jăk'ō-nĕt), *n.* Also **jac'co-net, jac'co-not,** etc. A kind of thin cotton fabric, orig. made in India.

Jacque'mi-not (jăk'mĭ-nō'; *F.* zhăk'mē'nō'), *n.* [after a French general.] A well-known deep crimson rose.

jac'u-late (jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *jaculatus*, p. p. of *jaculari.* See EJACULATE.] To hurl; dart. *Rare.* — **jac'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

jade (jād), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. piedra de *ijada* stone of the side, fr. *ijada* side, pain in the side, the stone being supposed to cure this pain. Sp. *ijada* is fr. L. *ilia* flanks.] A compact stone, commonly green, capable of a fine polish.

jade, *n.* **1.** A horse; contemptuously, a mean, vicious, or worn-out horse. **2.** A woman; contemptuously, a disreputable or vicious woman. Rarely, a worthless man. — *v. t. & i.*; JAD'ED (jād'ĕd; 24); JAD'ING. **1.** To tire or wear

6ut. **2.** To make ridiculous and contemptible. *Obs.*— **Syn.** Fatigue, weary. See TIRE.

jae'ger (yā'gĕr; *in sense* 2 *also* jā'gĕr), *n.* **1.** Var. of JÄGER. **2.** Any of several rapacious, gull-like birds.

Ja'el (jā'ĕl), *n.* See SISERA.

jag (jăg), *n.* Also *jagg.* A sharp projecting part; tooth; barb.

jag, *n.* Also *jagg.* A small load. *Dial. or Colloq.*

Jag'an-nath (jŭg'ə-nät; -nôt), **Jag'an-na'tha** (-nät'hə), *n.* Also **Jug'ger-naut** (which see). [Hind. *Jagan-nāth* lord of the world, Skr. *jagannātha.*] *Hinduism.* A form of Vishnu, or of Krishna. Formerly it was erroneously supposed that devotees allowed themselves to be crushed under the wheels of the car in which his idol is drawn.

jä'ger (yā'gĕr), *n.* [G. *jäger.*] **1.** A hunter. **2.** A German or Austrian rifleman. **3.** (yā'gĕr; jā'-). = JAEGER, bird.

jag'ged (jăg'ĕd), *p. a.* Having jags, or sharp notches; sharply pointed. — **jag'ged-ly,** *adv.* — **jag'ged-ness,** *n.*

jag'gy (-ĭ), *a.* ; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -GI-EST. Jagged; notched.

ja-ghire' (jə-gēr'), *n.* [Per. *jāgīr.*] In India, a grant of the public revenues of a district with power to administer it.

jag'uar (jăg'wär; jə-gwär'), *n.* [Tupi *yagoara, jaguara.*] A large feline animal, ranging from Texas to Paraguay. It is marked with black spots.

Jaguar. (1/8)

jail (jāl), *n.* Also **gaol.** [fr. OF., fr. LL. dim. of *gabia* cage, L. *cavea* cavity, cage.] A prison, esp. one for persons held for minor offenses or pending judicial proceedings. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a jail; imprison.

jail'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* Also **gaol'-bird'.** A prisoner in jail; a habitual criminal.

jail delivery. Also **gaol delivery.** **1.** *Eng. Law.* The clearing of a jail by bringing the prisoners to trial, esp. at the assizes. **2.** Deliverance from a jail or imprisonment, by force or otherwise.

jail'er (jāl'ĕr), *n.* Also **jail'or, gaol'er.** The keeper of a jail.

jakes (jāks), *n.* A privy. *R.*

jal'ap (jăl'əp), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *jalapa;* — from *Jalapa,* a town in Mexico.] The purgative tuber of a Mexican plant of the morning-glory family, or an extract or powder prepared from it.

ja-louse' (jə-lōōz'), *v. t.;* -LOUSED (-lōōzd'); -LOUS'ING (-lōōz'-ĭng). [F. *jalouser* to be jealous.] To suspect. *Scot.*

jam (jăm), *v. t.;* JAMMED (jămd); JAM'MING. Also **jamb.** **1.** To press closely or tightly; crowd; wedge in. **2.** To crush or bruise. — *v. i.* To become wedged or fixed; stick fast. — Act of jamming; state of being jammed; a crush.

jam, *n.* A thick preserve made of fruit boiled with sugar.

Ja-mai'can (jə-mā'kən), *a. & n.* See -AN.

jamb (jăm), *n.* Also **jambe.** [F. *jambe* a leg, *jambe de force* a principal rafter.] **1.** A jambeau. **2.** An upright piece forming the side of an opening, as a doorway.

jam'beau (jăm'bō), *n.; pl.* -BEAUX (-bōz). [fr. F. *jambe* a leg.] In medieval armor, a leg piece.

James (jāmz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *Jacobus, Jacob.* Cf. JACOB.] In the Bible: **1.** The son of Zebedee, and one of the twelve apostles. **2.** The son of Alphæus, and one of the twelve apostles. **3.** The Epistle of James in the New Testament.

Jam-shid', Jam-shyd' (jăm-shēd'), *n.* [Per. *Jamshid.*] *Persian Myth.* The king of the peris, who, for a boast of immortality, was compelled to assume a human form and live on earth, where he became a mighty king of Persia, reigning 700 years.

jan'gle (jăn'g'l), *v. i.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [OF. *jangler.*] **1.** To talk idly; chatter; gossip. **2.** To quarrel, wrangle. **3.** To sound discordantly, as bells out of tune. — *v. t.* To cause to jangle. — *n.* Act or sound of jangling.

Jan'is-sa-ry. Var. of JANIZARY.

Jan'i-tor (jăn'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *janua* door.] **1.** A doorkeeper; porter. **2.** One having the care of a building, offices, apartments, etc. — **jan'i-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

Jan'i-za-ry (jăn'ĭ-zə-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *janissaire,* fr. Turk. *yeñi-cheri* new soldiers.] [Often *l. c.*] A soldier of a body of Turkish infantry that existed from the 14th century to the 19th, and consisted at first of slaves. Often, any Turkish soldier.

Jan'u-a-ry (jăn'ū-ə-rĭ), *n.* [L. *Januarius,* fr. *Janus,* the Latin god to whom the month was sacred.] The first month of the year, having 31 days.

Ja'nus (jā'nŭs), *n.* [L. See JANUARY.] *Roman Relig.* An ancient Roman deity, primarily god of gates and doors, hence, of all beginnings. He was represented with two opposite faces. — **Ja'nus-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*

ja-pan' (jə-păn'), *n.* [fr. *Japan,* the country.] **1.** A brilliant hard varnish or lacquer. **2.** Work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner. — *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Japan, the Japanese, or Japanese lacquered work. — *v. t.;* -PANNED' (-pănd'); -PAN'NING. To cover with japan, or the like; lacquer.

Jap'a-nese' (jăp'ə-nēz' ; -nēs'), *a. & n.* See -ESE.

jape (jāp), *v. i.;* JAPED (jāpt); JAP'ING (jāp'ĭng). To jest; play tricks; jeer. — *v. t.* To trick; fool; mock. — *n.* A jest; trick; deception; fraud; now usually, a joke; jibe.

ja-pon'i-ca (jə-pŏn'ĭ-kə), *n.* [fr. NL. *Japonia* Japan.] The common camellia; also, the Japanese quince.

Ja'ques (jā'kwēz ; jāk'wēs ; zhāk). In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," a lord, who affects a cynical philosophy, and is called "the melancholy Jaques."

jar (jär), *n.* [F. *jarre,* Sp. *jarra,* fr. Ar. *jarrah* ewer.] A deep, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass.

jar, *n.* [see AJAR.] A turn; — only in **on the jar,** ajar.

jar, *v. i.;* JARRED (järd); JAR'RING. **1.** To sound harshly, esp. with a grating noise; be discordant. **2.** To make a jarring sound, esp. by shaking; hence, to shake violently or unexpectedly; shiver. **3.** To have a discordant effect. **4.** To be or act at variance; clash; quarrel. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to shake, esp. with harsh discordance. **2.** To affect painfully; shock. — *n.* **1.** A harshly discordant sound; a shaking or vibration. **2.** A painful effect, as of discord; a shock. **3.** Clash, as of opinions; esp., a petty dispute.

‖ **jar'di'nière'** (zhär'dē'nyĕr'), *n.* [F., fem., a gardener.] An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants, etc.

jar'gon (jär'gŏn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Chatter or twitter, as of a bird. *Obs.* **2.** Confused, unintelligible language or utterance. — **Syn.** See CANT. — *v. i.* To utter or talk jargon.

jar'go-nelle' (-gō-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] An early variety of pear.

ja'sey (jā'zĭ), *n.* A wig, esp. a worsted one. *Humorous. Eng.*

jas'mine (jăs'mĭn), *n.* Also **jas'min.** [F. *jasmin,* Sp. *jazmín,* Ar. *yāsmīn,* Per. *yāsmīn.*] **1.** Any of certain shrubs of the dogbane family with very fragrant flowers. **2.** A climbing shrub with fragrant yellow flowers. *Southern U. S.* **3.** Any of various other plants with fragrant flowers; as, Cape *jasmine.*

Ja'son (jā'sŭn), *n.* [L. *Iason,* fr. Gr. Ἰάσων.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Æson, and nephew of Pelias, king of Iolcus, who, to keep him from the throne, sent him in quest of the Golden Fleece (which see) kept by Æëtes, king of Colchis. Æëtes set him the task of harnessing two fire-breathing bulls to a plow, and of sowing dragon's teeth, and destroying the crop of armed men which would spring up. All this he accomplished, and secured the fleece, by the help of Medea. See MEDEA; ARGONAUT.

jas'per (jăs'pĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *iaspis,* Gr. ἴασπις.] An impure quartz, of dull red, yellow, and other colors, used for vases, seals, etc. Jasper in the Bible (Ex. xxviii: 20; Rev. xxi. 18) was probably a dark green or opalescent stone.

jaun'dice (jän'dĭs; jôn'-), *n.* [F. *jaunisse,* fr. *jaune* yellow, fr. L. *galbinus* yellowish, *galbus* yellow.] *Med.* A disease caused by absorption of bile into the blood, and characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, and by general languor and lassitude.—*v. t.;* -DICED (-dĭst); -DIC-ING (-dĭ-sĭng). To affect with or as with jaundice; hence, to color by prejudice or envy; prejudice.

jaunt (jänt ; jônt), *v. i.* **1.** To go to and fro wearily; trudge about. *Obs.* **2.** To ramble, esp. for pleasure; stroll. — *n.* **1.** A wearisome journey. *Now Rare.* **2.** A short excursion for pleasure; a short journey. — **Syn.** See JOURNEY.

jaunt'ing car. A low open vehicle, common in Ireland, in which passengers sit sidewise, back to back or face to face.

jaun'ty (jän'tĭ ; jôn'-), *a. ;* -TI-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. [fr. F. *gentil.* See GENTLE.] **1.** Genteel; gentlemanly. *Obs.* **2.** Having an air of easy unconcern or sprightliness. — **Syn.** See FINICAL. — **jaun'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **jaun'ti-ness,** *n.*

Jav'a-nese' (jăv'ə-nēz' ; -nēs'), *a. & n.* See -ESE.

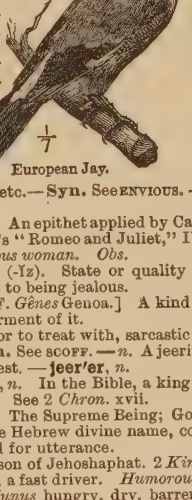
jave'lin (jăv'lĭn ; jăv'ə-), *n.* [F. *javeline.*] A sort of light spear for hurling. — *v. t.* To pierce as with a javelin. *R.*

jaw (jô), *n.* **1.** One of the structures that border the mouth and serve to open and close it. **2.** Fig.: Mouth or entrance. **3.** Something more or less suggestive of an animal's jaw;

as: Either of two or more opposing parts movable so as to open and close for holding, etc.; as, the *jaws* of a vise, etc.

jaw'bone' (jô'bōn'), *n.* One of the bones of a vertebrate's jaw, esp. of the lower jaw.

jay (jā), *n.* [F. *geai*, OF. *gai*, *jai*.] **1.** A European bird allied to the magpies; also, any of numerous related birds. **2.** a An impertinent chatterer. b A stupid or gullible person. *Slang.*


European Jay. 1/7

jeal'ous (jĕl'ŭs), *a.* [OF. *jalous*, *gelos*, LL. *zelosus* zealous, *zelus* zeal, jealousy, Gr. ζῆλος. See ZEAL.] **1.** Zealous; solicitous. *Archaic.* **2.** Apprehensively vigilant in care; anxious. **3.** Disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest or affection; distrustful. **4.** Exacting exclusive devotion; intolerant of rivalry. **5.** Vigilant or exact in observation, scrutiny, etc.—**Syn.** See ENVIOUS. —**jeal'ous-ly**, *adv.*

jeal'ous-hood (jĕl'ŭs-hōōd), *n.* An epithet applied by Capulet to his wife in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," IV. iv. 13; probably meaning *jealous woman. Obs.*

jeal'ous-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -OUSIES (-Iz). State or quality of being jealous; the distress due to being jealous.

jean (jēn; jān), *n.* [prob. fr. F. *Gênes* Genoa.] A kind of twilled cotton cloth; *pl.*, a garment of it.

jeer (jēr), *v. i.* & *t.* To utter, or to treat with, sarcastic or scoffing remarks; taunt.—**Syn.** See SCOFF.—*n.* A jeering utterance; a taunt; a biting jest.—**jeer'er**, *n.*

Je-hosh'a-phat (jē-hŏsh'ā-făt), *n.* In the Bible, a king of Judah of the 9th century B. C. See 2 *Chron.* xvii.

Je-ho'vah (-hō'vä), *n.* [Heb.] The Supreme Being; God; —a Christian form given to the Hebrew divine name, considered by the Jews too sacred for utterance.

Je'hu (jē'hū), *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The son of Jehoshaphat. 2 *Kings* ix. **2.** [*l. c.*] A driver; esp., a fast driver. *Humorous.*

je-june' (jē-jōōn'), *a.* [L. *jejunus* hungry, dry, barren.] **1.** Lacking nourishing quality or substance. **2.** Void of interest; dry; insipid.—**je-june'ly**, *adv.*—**je-june'ness**, *n.*

je-ju'num (-jōō'nŭm), *n.* [L. *jejunus* empty.] The division of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum.

jel'ly (jĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-Iz). [F. *gelée* jelly, frost, *geler* to freeze, L. *gelare*.] A food preparation of a soft homogeneous consistency due to its containing gelatin; a similar preparation or substance.—*v. i.* & *t.*; -LIED (-Id); -LY-ING. To come, or to bring, to the consistency of jelly.

jel'ly-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various marine free-swimming invertebrates having a jellylike body; a medusa.

jen'net (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* [F. *genet*, Sp. *jinete*, orig., a mounted soldier.] A small Spanish horse.

jen'ny (jĕn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-Iz). **1.** [*cap.*] A familiar or pet form of *Jane*. **2.** With names of animals, often used to denote a female, as in "*jenny* wren."

jeop'ard (jĕp'ärd), *v. t.* To jeopardize.

jeop'ard-ize (-är-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ-ING (-dīz'ĭng). To expose to loss or injury; risk; jeopard.

jeop'ard-y (-dĭ), *n.* [OF. *jeu parti* an even game; *jeu*, *ju*, (L. *jocus* jest) + *partir* to divide, L. *partire*.] **1.** Hazard; danger. **2.** *Law.* The danger that an accused person is subjected to when put on trial for a crime.—**Syn.** See DANGER.

Jeph'thah (jĕf'thä), *n.* In the Bible, a judge of Israel who sacrificed his only daughter to Jehovah. See *Judges* xi. 30–40.

je-quir'i-ty (jē-kwĭr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*, *or* **je-quirity bean.** The seed of the Indian licorice used for beads, as a weight, etc.

Jerboa. (1/5)

jer-bo'a (jĕr-bō'ä), *n.* [Ar. *yarbū'*.] Any of several Old World social, jumping rodents.

je-reed', *or* **jer-rid'** (jē-rēd'), *n.* [Ar. *jerīd*.] A blunt javelin used in military games in Moslem countries.

jer'e-mi'ad (jĕr'ē-mī'ăd), *n.* [alluding to the Old Testament "Lamentations of Jeremiah."] A tale of sorrow, disappointment, or complaint.

Jer'e-mi'ah (-ä), **Jer'e-mi'as** (-ăs), *n.* A great Hebrew prophet whose preaching is recorded in the "Book of the Prophet Jeremiah."

je-rid' (jē-rēd'). Var. of JEREED.

jerk (jûrk), *v. i.* & *t.* **1.** To give a short sharp thrust, push, pull, or twist. **2.** To throw with a short quick motion.—*n.* A sharp, suddenly arrested or spasmodic motion.

jerk, *v. t.* [fr. Peruv. *charqui* dried beef.] To cut (meat) into long slices or strips and dry in the sun.

jer'kin (jûr'kĭn), *n.* A jacket or short coat. *Hist. or Dial.*

jerk'y (jûr'kĭ), *a.*; JERK'I-ER (-kĭ-ĕr); JERK'I-EST. Moving by jerks and starts.—**jerk'i-ly**, *adv.*

Jer'o-bo'am (jĕr'ō-bō'ăm), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** "A mighty man of valor," first king of Israel (B. C. 937–915). 1 *Kings* xii.–xiv. **2.** Son of Joash and king of Israel. 2 *Kings* xiii.

jer-reed', **jer-rid'** (jĕ-rēd'). Vars. of JEREED, JERID.

jer'ry-build', *v. t.* To build cheaply and unsubstantially.

jer'sey (jûr'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz). [from *Jersey*, one of the Channel Islands.] A kind of knitted jacket; hence, a close-fitting jacket or upper garment of an elastic fabric.

jess (jĕs), *n.* [OF. *gies*, *giez*, prop. pl. of *giet*, *get*, *jet*. See JET a shooting forth.] *Falconry.* A short strap as of leather, secured round the leg of a hawk, for attaching the leash.

jes'sa-mine (jĕs'ä-mĭn), *n.* Var. of JASMINE.

Jes'se (jĕs'ē), *n.* In the Bible, David's father. *Ruth* iv. 17–22.

Jes'si-ca (-ĭ-kä), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Shylock's daughter who elopes with a Christian.

jest (jĕst), *n.* [OF. *geste* deed, tale, LL. *gesta*, orig., exploits, fr. L. *gestus*, p. p. of *gerere* to bear, accomplish.] **1.** A jeer; taunt; thing said or done in banter or raillery; sport; fun. **2.** A practical joke; prank. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A laughingstock.

Syn. JEST, JOKE are often interchangeable. But JEST (less colloq. than *joke*) commonly implies raillery, sometimes taunting or ill-natured; JOKE oftener suggests a sportive sally to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object; as, bitter *jests*; cheap *jokes*.

—*v. i.* To joke; make light of anything.—*v. t.* **1.** To ridicule; banter; rally. *Rare.* **2.** To affect by jesting. *Rare.*

jest'er (jĕs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tells of exploit or romance. *Hist.* **2.** Buffoon; court fool. **3.** One given to jesting; joker.

jest'ing, *n.* Joking; pleasantry.—*p. a.* Sportive.

Je'sus (jē'zŭs; yā'sōō), *n.* [L., vocative and oblique cases of *Jesus*.] Jesus.—*Poetical.*

Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, under the title of the Society (or Company) of Jesus. **2.** A crafty person; an intriguer; —an opprobrious use of the term arising from the use of art and intrigue generally attributed to the Jesuits by their enemies or opponents.—**Jes'u-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), **-it'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*—**Jes'u-it-ism** (jĕz'ū-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

Je'sus (jē'zŭs), *n.* [L. *Jesus*, Gr. Ἰησοῦς, fr. Heb. *Yēshūa'*; *Yāh* Jehovah + *hōshīa'* to help.] **1.** In the Bible, the son of Mary, and founder of the Christian religion; the Savior. *Luke* i. 31; ii. 21. Cf. CHRIST. **2.** Any of several other Biblical characters. *Acts* vii. 45 (*A. V.*). *Col.* iv. 11.

jet (jĕt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *gagates*, fr. Gr. γαγάτης, fr. Γάγας or Γάγγαι, a town and river in Lycia.] **1.** A velvet-black mineral of the nature of coal, susceptible of a good polish. **2.** Velvet black.—*a.* **1.** Made of jet. **2.** Black as jet.

jet, *v. i.*; JET'TED; JET'TING. [F. *jeter*, fr. LL. *jectare* for L. *jactare*, freq. fr. *jacĕre* to throw.] **1.** To strut; swagger; of a bird, to twitch the tail up and down, as if in display. *Obs.* **2.** To spout out in a stream; shoot forth; spurt.—*n.* [OF. *get*, *giet*, a throw, cast, *jeter* to throw.] A shooting forth; spurt; sudden gush.

jet'sam (jĕt'săm), *n.* [see JETTISON.] Goods cast overboard to lighten a vessel in distress; esp., such goods when washed ashore.

jet'ti-son (-ĭ-sŭn), *n.* [OF. *getaison* a throwing, *geter*, *jeter*, to throw.] **1.** The throwing overboard of goods, esp. in order to lighten a vessel in danger. **2.** = JETSAM.

jet'ty (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-Iz). [F. *jetée* a pier, jetty, causeway. See JET, *v. i.*] **1.** A structure, as of wood or stone, extended into a sea, lake, etc., to influence the current or tide or to protect a harbor. **2.** A landing wharf or pier.

jet'ty, *a.* Made of jet; like jet in color.—**jet'ti-ness**, *n.*

‖ **jeu** (zhû), *n.*; *pl.* JEUX (zhû). [F.] Amusement; play.

‖ **jeu d'es'prit'** (dĕs'prē'). [F., play of mind.] A witticism.

Jew (jū; jōō; 86), *n.* **1.** Orig., one of the tribe of Judah. **2.** Anyone of the Hebrew race or whose religion is Judaism.

jew'el (jū'ĕl; jōō'ĕl; 86), *n.* [OF. *juel*, *joel*, dim. of *ju*, *jeu*, sport, L. *jocus*.] **1.** An ornament of gold, silver, or the like, usually one having enamel or precious stones as a part of its

design. **2.** A precious stone ; gem. **3.** An object of special affection; a precious thing. — **Syn.** See GEM. — *v. t.* ; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED ; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To adorn with jewels.

jew'el-er, jew'el-ler (jū'ĕl-ẽr ; jōō'-), *n.* A maker of jewels or jewelry, or a dealer in jewels, precious stones, etc.

jew'el-ry (-rĭ), *or British,* **jew'el-ler-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Art or trade of the jeweler ; also, jewels collectively.

Jew'ess (jū'ĕs), *n.* A female Jew.

jew'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of certain large sea basses.

Jew'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Jews or Hebrews ; Israelitish.

Jew'ry (-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Judea ; also, a district inhabited by Jews ; ghetto. **2.** The Jewish people or race.

jew's'-harp', *or* **jews''-harp',** *n.* [*Jew* + *harp.*] A lyre-shaped instrument which, when held between the teeth, gives tones from a bent metal tongue struck by the finger.

Jez'e-bel (jĕz'ē-bĕl), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel. See 2 *Kings* ix. 30. **2.** A wicked, bold, or abandoned woman, esp. one who paints her face.

jib (jĭb), *n. Naut.* A triangular sail, set on a stay or halyard, extending from the head of the foremast. See SAIL, *Illust.*

jib, *n.* The projecting arm of a crane, supporting the load.

jib, *v. i.* Of an animal in harness, to move restively backward or sidewise ; refuse to go ; balk.

jib boom. A spar serving as an extension of the bowsprit.

jibe (jīb), *v. i.* ; JIBED (jībd) ; JIB'ING (jīb'ĭng). To agree ; harmonize. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.*

jibe. Var. of GIBE, GYBE.

jif'fy (jĭf'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -FIES (-ĭz). A moment; instant. *Colloq.*

jig (jĭg), *n.* **1.** A brisk dance movement or a dance to it. **2.** A piece of sport; a prank ; — chiefly in *the* (*his,* etc.) *jig is up. Obs. or Slang.* **3.** **a** A kind of trolling bait. **b** A small machine or handy tool. **c** An apparatus for jigging ore or coal. — *v. t.* ; JIGGED (jĭgd) ; JIG'GING (jĭg'ĭng). **1.** To sing, play, or dance as a jig. **2.** To move jerkily. **3.** To separate impurities from (ore or coal) by agitating in water. — *v. i.* **1.** To dance a jig. **2.** To move jerkily.

jig'ger (jĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Corrupt. of CHIGOE. **2.** Any of certain mites which burrow under the skin. *Southern U. S.*

jig'ger, *n.* **1.** One who jigs. **2.** Any of various devices, as a jig to catch fish, or a jig for washing ore or coal. **3.** *Naut.* A light tackle, used for various purposes.

jigger mast. *Naut.* **1.** The after mast of a four-masted vessel. **2.** A small mast at the stern of a yawl-rigged vessel.

jig'gle (jĭg'l), *v. i. & t.* ; -GLED (-'ld) ; -GLING (-lĭng). [freq. of JIG.] To move with quick little jerks. — *n.* Light, rapidly repeating, jerky motion.

jill (jĭl), *n.* A young woman ; a sweetheart. See GILL.

jilt (jĭlt), *n.* **1.** A woman who capriciously casts off a lover. **2.** A flirt ; wench. *Scot.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cast off capriciously, as a lover. **2.** To deceive. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To play the jilt.

jim'my (jĭm'ĭ), *n.* A short crowbar used by burglars.

jimp (jĭmp), *a.* Slender ; trim. *Scot.*

Jim'son weed (jĭm's'n). Orig., **James'town' weed.** A very poisonous weed of the nightshade family, with rank-smelling foliage and large white trumpet-shaped flowers.

jin'gle (jĭŋ'g'l), *v. i. & t.* ; -GLED (-g'ld) ; -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To sound with clinking or mingled tinkling sounds, as coins ; tinkle. **2.** To rime or sound with a jingling effect. — *n.* **1.** A clinking or tinkling sound ; also, that which makes a jingling sound. **2.** A catchy repetition or correspondence of sounds in verse, or the verse itself. **3.** A two-wheeled covered car used in Ireland and Australia.

jin'go (jĭŋ'go), *n.* ; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). **1.** A word used as a jocular or euphemistic oath ; — chiefly in *by jingo.* **2.** One who boastfully favors an aggressive foreign policy.—*a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, jingoes.—**jin'go-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

jinn (jĭn), *n.* **1.** *pl.* of JINNI, JINNEE. **2.** (*pl.* JINNS) Improperly, a jinni.

jin-ni', **jin-nee'** (jĭ-nē'), *n.* ; *pl.* JINN (jĭn). [Ar. *jinnī,* pl. *jinn.*] In Mohammedan belief, one of a class of supernatural beings, subject to magic control. They are said to be pure flame, and to be able to assume various forms.

jin-rik'i-sha (jĭn-rĭk'ĭ-shä), *n.* Also **jin-rick'sha.** [Jap. *jin* man + *riki* power + *sha* carriage.] A small two-wheeled hooded Oriental vehicle drawn by a man or men.

jo (jō), *n.* ; *pl.* JOES (jōz). A sweetheart ; darling. *Scot.*

Jo'ab (jō'ăb), *n.* In the Bible, the chief captain of David's army. See 2 *Kings* II. 5–6, 28–34.

Jo'ash (jō'ăsh), *n.* King of Israel B. C. 798–790.

job (jŏb), *v. t.* ; JOBBED (jŏbd) ; JOB'BING. [ME. *jobben* to peck.] To strike or stab with something pointed, esp. a knife ; jab. — *n.* A sudden thrust ; jab.

job (jŏb), *n.* **1.** An odd or occasional piece of work; specifically, any definite work undertaken in gross, esp. for a fixed price. **2.** A corrupt piece of official business. **3.** An affair ; event. *Colloq.* **4.** A situation or employment. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To sublet (work). **2.** To hire or let by the job or for a period of service. *Eng.* **3.** To buy and sell as a broker or middleman. **4.** To deal with or effect by jobbery. — *v. i.* **1.** To do odd pieces of work for hire; work by the piece. **2.** To do business as a jobber, or middleman. **3.** To carry on jobbery in public positions.

Job (jōb), *n.* [L. *Job* or Gr. Ἰώβ, fr. Heb. *Iyŏb.*] The patient hero of the Old Testament book of Job.

job'ber (jŏb'ẽr), *n.* One who jobs ; as : **a** A worker by the job or on job work. **b** One who jobs horses, etc. *Eng.* **c** A middleman. **d** A corrupt politician. — **job'ber-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

Job's com'fort-er (jōbz). A tactless or malicious person who, under pretense of sympathy, insinuates rebukes.

Jo-cas'ta (jō-kăs'tä), *n.* See ŒDIPUS.

jock'ey (jŏk'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). [dim. of *Jack,* Scot. *Jock ;* orig., a boy who rides horses.] **1.** A fellow ; lad. *Scot.* **2.** A wandering minstrel; vagabond. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** One who handles, or deals in, horses. *Obs., Dial. Eng., or U. S.* **4.** One who rides or drives a horse. *Obs., exc.:* A professional rider of race horses. — *v. t.* **1.** To play the jockey toward; cheat. **2.** To treat or manipulate trickily. — *v. i.* To play or act the jockey; cheat ; also, to maneuver skillfully for a legitimate advantage.—**jock'ey-ing,** *n.*—**jock'ey-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

jock'o (jŏk'ō), *n.* [panzee, or any ape.] [corrupt. of native name.] The chimpanzee, or any ape.

jock'te-leg (-tē-lĕg), *n.* A large clasp knife. *Scot.*

jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* [L. *jocosus,* fr. *jocus* joke.] Given to jesting ; full of jokes ; merry. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **jo-cose'ly,** *adv.* — **jo-cose'ness, jo-cos'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

joc'u-lar (jŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *jocularis,* fr. *joculus,* dim. of *jocus* joke.] **1.** Given to jesting ; acting in jest ; jocose. **2.** Said or done in joke ; sportive. — **joc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **joc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Witty, facetious, waggish, sportive, playful, funny, comical, droll ; gay, hilarious, mirthful.—JOCULAR, JOCOSE, JOCUND, JOVIAL, JOLLY, MERRY, BLITHE, JOYFUL, JOYOUS. That is JOCULAR which is sportive or given to jest ; JOCOSE often adds the implication of waggishness or facetiousness. JOCUND is chiefly poetical for *merry* or *cheerful ;* JOVIAL connotes esp. good fellowship or conviviality ; JOLLY often suggests higher spirits than *jovial;* as, such a *jocund* company ; *jovial* meetings, fellows : a *jolly* troop of huntsmen. MERRY suggests laughter and gayety ; BLITHE (chiefly poetical) connotes rather freshness and buoyancy of spirit ; as, a *merry* farce. JOYFUL implies keen pleasure ; JOYOUS connotes greater spontaneity or light-heartedness; as, the *joyful* news of a victory; the *joyous* laughter of a child.

joc'und (jŏk'ŭnd), *a.* [L. *jocundus, ju-,* orig., helpful, *juvare* to help.] Feeling, exhibiting, or characteristic of, mirth or good cheer ; merry ; gay; sportive.— **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **joc'und-ly,** *adv.* — **jo-cun'di-ty** (jō-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*

joe. Var. of JO, a sweetheart. *Scot.*

Jo'el (jō'ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Yōēl.*] **1.** A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date. **2.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

jog (jŏg), *v. t.* ; JOGGED (jŏgd) ; JOG'GING (jŏg'ĭng). **1.** To push, jostle, or nudge, esp. in order to rouse, notify, warn, etc. **2.** To remind ; call the attention of. — *v. i.* To move by jogs or jolts, like those of a slow trot. — *n.* **1.** A slight shake ; push ; jolt. **2.** Act of moving with jogs, or jolts ; a slow, steady walk, trot, etc. **3.** Any irregularity of line or surface, as in a wall. *Chiefly U. S.*

jog'gle (-'l), *v. t. & i.* ; -GLED (-'ld) ; -GLING. [freq. of *jog.*] To shake slightly ; jostle; jog ; totter. — *n.* **1.** A jog; jolt; jog trot. **2.** A notch in a joining surface to prevent slipping.

jog trot. A slow, regular, jolting gait ; hence, a routine habit ; a slow, easy-going way.

John (jŏn), *n.* [L. *Joannes, Johannes,* Gr. Ἰωάννης, fr. Heb. *Yehōkhānān.*] **1.** Masc. prop. name. **2.** **a** Any of various Biblical characters ; as : (1) John the Baptist, who preceded Jesus, preaching repentance. (*Mat.* iii.) (2) John the Apostle, whose name is attached to the Fourth Gospel, three Epistles, and the Book of Revelation. **b** (1) The Gospel of John. (2) One of the three Epistles of John.

John'-a-dreams' (-ȧ-drēmz'), *n.* A dreamy, idle fellow.

John Bull The English personified, or a typical Englishman.

john dory, *also* **john doree.** [*John* + *dory, doree,* the fish.] A highly colored European marine food fish.

john'ny-cake' (jŏn'ĭ-kāk'), *n.* A kind of bread made of Indian corn meal, flour, eggs, milk, etc. *U. S.*

join (join), *v. t.* [F. *joindre*, fr. L. *jungere* to yoke, join.] **1.** To unite; connect; couple; combine. **2.** **a** To associate one's self with; unite with. **b** To unite in marriage. **3.** To adjoin. *Colloq.* **4.** To engage in, as a contest.—*v. i.* **1.** To come together so as to be united; be close or in contact; mingle; unite. **2.** To engage; join battle. *Obs. or R.*

Syn. JOIN, COMBINE, UNITE, CONSOLIDATE, AMALGAMATE agree in denoting the association, with varying degrees of closeness, of two or more objects. JOIN may express connection of any degree of closeness. COMBINE, rather more than *unite*, keeps in mind the elements associated; UNITE lays slightly greater emphasis on the resulting unity; as, the *combined* forces of the allies; the two companies *united* in one, a *united* family. CONSOLIDATE emphasizes the compactness or stability arising from the association of the parts; AMALGAMATE emphasizes the closeness of their union; as, to *consolidate* two railroads; an *amalgamation* of the Saxon and Norman elements of English.

join'der (join'dẽr), *n.* [F. *joindre*, inf. as n.] A joining.

join'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that joins. **2.** Mechanic who does the woodwork (as doors, stairs, etc.) for finishing buildings.

join'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Art, trade, or work of a joiner; things made by a joiner.

joint (joint), *n.* [F. *joint*, OF. also *jointe* (LL. *juncta*), fr. L. *jungere*, *junctum*, to join.] **1.** The part, or the arrangement of the part, where two bones of an animal's body, or parts of an invertebrate's body, are joined, esp. so as to admit of motion; hence, a part in a plant where branches give off. **2.** The place or part where two things or parts are joined or united; junction. **3.** The part or space included between two articulations, knots, or nodes. **4.** Any of the large pieces of meat as cut for roasting. **5.** A place of low resort, as for smoking opium. *Slang.* —*a.* [F., p. p.] **1.** Joined; united; combined. **2.** Involving the united activity of, or shared by or affecting, two or more. —*v. t.* **1.** To unite by a joint or joints; fit together. **2.** To provide with a joint or joints; articulate. **3.** To separate at the joints; disjoint.—**joint'er** (join'tẽr), *n.*

joint'ly, *adv.* Together; unitedly; not separately.

joint'ress (join'trĕs), *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

joint ring. A ring of two separable hoops. *Obs.*

join'ture (join'tūr), *n.* [F., a joint, a joining, L. *junctura*, fr. *jungere* to join.] **1.** A joining; union. *Obs.* **2.** An estate settled on a wife to be taken in lieu of dower. —*v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING. To settle a jointure upon.

joist (joist), *n.* [OF. *giste*, fr. *gesir* to lie. See GIST.] Any of the small timbers or beams laid horizontally in a building, to support the flooring or the laths or furring strips of a ceiling. —*v. t.* To furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* [L. *jocus.*] **1.** Something witty or sportive; jest; witticism. **2.** Something not said seriously; something done in sport. **3.** A laughingstock. — **Syn.** See JEST. —*v. t.*; JOKED (jōkt); JOK'ING (jōk'ĭng). To make merry with; make jokes on; banter. —*v. i.* To do something for sport, or as a joke; be merry; jest.—**Syn.** Rally, banter.

jok'er (jōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who jokes; a jester. **2.** *Card Playing.* An extra card sometimes added to the pack, counting as a trump, usually as the highest.

jole. Var. of JOWL.

jol'li-fi-ca'tion (jŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* [*jolly* + *-fication.*] A merrymaking. *Colloq.*

jol'li-ly (jŏl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **jol'li-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

jol'li-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being jolly; gayety.— **Syn.** Merriment, mirth, festivity, hilarity.

jol'ly (jŏl'ĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [OF. *joli*, *jolif*, joyful, merry.] **1.** In high spirits; joyful. **2.** Full of life and mirth; jovial; merry. **3.** Expressing or inspiring mirth and gayety. **4.** Of fine appearance; excellent; pleasant. *Mostly Colloq.* — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — *adv.* Very; remarkably. *Slang or Colloq.*

jol'ly-boat', *n.* *Naut.* A ship's boat of medium size.

jolt (jōlt), *v. i.* & *t.* To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground. — *n.* A sudden shock or jerk. — **jolt'er,** *n.*

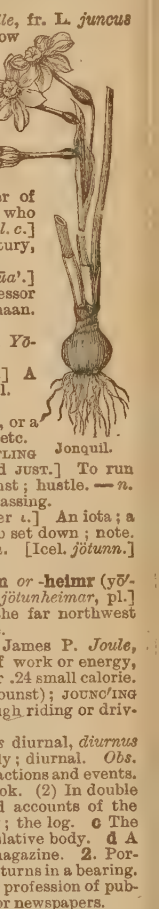
jolt'er-head' } (jōl'tẽr-hĕd'), *n.* A large, stupid, or clumsy
jolt'head' } head; a dunce. — **jolt'er-head'ed,** *a.*

Jo'nah (jō'nä), *n.* [Heb. *Yōnāh* dove.] **1.** In the Bible, a Hebrew prophet, who, during a tempest, sent by the Lord because of Jonah's disobedience, was cast overboard from a ship in which he was fleeing, and being swallowed by a great fish (in *Matt.* xii. 40, a "whale") was in its belly three days and nights. **2.** Hence, one whose presence brings ill luck. **3.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

Jon'a-than (jŏn'ȧ-thăn), *n.* [Heb. *Yōnāthān.*] In the Bible, the son of Saul, and friend of David. See DAVID.

jon'gleur' (zhôn'glûr'; jŏn'glẽr), *n.* [F. See JUGGLER.] In the Middle Ages, in France and Norman England, an itinerant minstrel.

jon'quil (jŏn'kwĭl; jŭn'-), *n.* [F. *jonquille*, fr. L. *juncus* a rush.] A species of narcissus, with yellow or white fragrant flowers.



Jonquil.

jo'rum (jō'rŭm; 57), *n.* [perh. from *Joram*, in 2 Sam. viii. 10, who brought vessels of silver, etc.] A large drinking vessel, or its contents. *Colloq.*

Jos'eph (jō'zĕf), *n.* [Heb. *Yōsēph.*] **1.** In the Bible: **a** A Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob, who gave him a "coat of many colors." See *Gen.* XXX. 23 to the end. **b** The husband of Mary, mother of Jesus. **c** The rich man of Arimathæa who placed the body of Jesus in his tomb. **2.** [*l. c.*] An outer garment worn in the 18th century, chiefly by women as a riding habit.

Josh'u-a (jŏsh'ū-ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yehōshūa'.*] In the Bible: **1.** The son of Nun, and successor of Moses. He led the Israelites into Canaan. **2.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

Jo-si'ah (jō-sī'ȧ), **Jo-si'as** (-ăs), *n.* [Heb. *Yōshiyāh.*] King of Judah B. C. 639–608 (?).

joss (jŏs), *n.* [fr. Pg. *deos* God, L. *deus.*] A Chinese household divinity; Chinese idol.

joss house. A Chinese temple. *Colloq.*

joss stick. A reed covered with a paste, or a cylinder of the paste, burned as incense, etc.

jos'tle (jŏs''l), *v. t.* & *i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [dim. of *joust*, *just*, v. See 2d JUST.] To run against and shake; elbow; crowd against; hustle. — *n.* A crowding or bumping together, as in passing.

jot (jŏt), *n.* [L. *iota*, Gr. *ἰῶτα* the letter ι.] An iota; a point; tittle. —*v. t.*; JOT'TED; -TING. To set down; note.

Jo'tunn (yō'tōōn), **Jö'tunn** (yû'tōōn), *n.* [Icel. *jötunn.*] *Norse Myth.* A giant.

Jo'tunn-heim *or* **-heimr, Jö'tunn-heim** *or* **-heimr** (yō'tōōn-hām; yû'tōōn-; -hām'r), *n.* [Icel. *jötunheimar*, pl.] *Norse Myth.* Abode of the giants, in the far northwest where the ocean joined the world's edge.

joule (joul; *commonly* jōōl), *n.* [after James P. *Joule*, English physicist.] *Physics.* A unit of work or energy, approximately equal to .738 foot pound or .24 small calorie.

jounce (jouns), *v. t.* & *i.*; JOUNCED (jounst); JOUNC'ING (joun'sĭng). To jolt; shake, esp. by rough riding or driving. —*n.* A jolt; shake.

jour'nal (jûr'nȧl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *diurnalis* diurnal, *diurnus* belonging to the day, fr. *dies* day.] Daily; diurnal. *Obs.* —*n.* **1.** A diary; an account of daily transactions and events. Specifically: **a** *Bookkeeping.* (1) A daybook. (2) In double entry, a book of condensed and grouped accounts of the daily transactions. **b** *Naut.* A log book; the log. **c** The record of the daily proceedings of a legislative body. **d** A daily newspaper; hence, a periodical; magazine. **2.** Portion of a rotating shaft, spindle, etc., that turns in a bearing.

jour'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n* The business or profession of publishing, editing, or writing for, journals or newspapers.

jour'nal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One whose business or profession is journalism. **2.** One who keeps a journal, or diary.

jour'nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To enter or record in a journal, or book of records.

jour'ney (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). [OF. *jornée*, *jurnée*, a day, a day's work or journey, fr. *jorn*, *jurn*, a day, fr. L. *diurnus.* See JOURNAL.] **1.** A day's travel (in the Middle Ages estimated commonly at 20 miles). *Obs.* **2.** Travel or passage from one place to another.

Syn. JOURNEY, TOUR, TRIP, JAUNT, EXCURSION, PILGRIMAGE. JOURNEY often suggests somewhat prolonged traveling (cf. *voyage*), esp. to a particular destination or for a specific object; TOUR implies a circuitous course from place to place, esp. for pleasure; a TRIP is a relatively brief or expeditious journey, whether for business or pleasure; a JAUNT is a pleasure trip, commonly short, often impromptu; EXCURSION suggests rather more formality than *jaunt*, and often implies a number of participants; PILGRIMAGE suggests a destination hallowed by religious or other associations. — *v. i.* To travel from place to place; go on a journey. — *v. t.* To travel over or through. *Obs. or R.* —**jour'ney-er,** *n.*

jour'ney-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who has

learned a handicraft or trade and works, esp. for days' wages, for another. — **jour'ney-work'** (jûr'nĭ-wûrk'), *n.*

joust (jŭst; jōōst), *v. & n.*, **joust'er**, *n.* See 2d JUST, etc.

Jove (jōv), *n.* [L. (gen.) *Jovis*, OL. *Jovis*, nom. & gen. Cf. JUPITER.] **1.** Jupiter. **2.** The planet Jupiter. *Poetic.*

jo'vi-al (jō'vĭ-ăl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *Jovialis*. The planet Jupiter was thought to make those born under it joyful or jovial.] **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Jove, the god or the planet. **2.** Joyous; jolly; merry. — **Syn.** Gay, festive, mirthful, gleeful. See JOCULAR. — **jo'vi-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **jo'vi-al-ly**, *adv.*

Jo'vi-an (jō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to, or like, Jupiter.

jow (jou; jō), *v. t. & i.* To ring (a bell); toll; also, to sway. — *n.* A stroke. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

jowl (jōl), *n.* [for older *chole*, *chaul*, AS. *ceaft* jaw.] **1.** A jaw, esp. the under jaw. **2.** The cheek.

jowl, *n.* The head, or head and adjacent parts, of a fish.

jowl (jōl; joul), *v. i. & t.* To strike. — *n.* A stroke, as of a bell. *Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

joy (joi), *n.* [F. *joie*, L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium* joy, *gaudere* to rejoice, be glad.] **1.** The emotion excited by acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; delight; happiness. **2.** That which causes joy or happiness. **3.** The sign or exhibition of joy; gayety; mirth. — **Syn.** Exultation, rapture, bliss, merriment, festivity, hilarity. See PLEASURE. — *v. i.* To rejoice; be glad; exult. — *v. t.* **1.** To gladden. **2.** To enjoy. *Obs. or Poetic.*

joy'ance (-ăns), *n.* Enjoyment; delight; gayety.

‖ **Joy'euse' Garde, la** (lȧ zhwȧ'yûz' gärd). [F.] In mediæval romance, the residence of Lancelot of the Lake, given to him by King Arthur for defending the Queen's honor.

joy'ful (joi'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of joy; causing joy; very glad. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **joy'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'ful-ness**, *n.*

joy'less, *a.* Not having or causing joy; unenjoyable. — **joy'less-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'less-ness**, *n.*

joy'ous (-ŭs), *a.* Glad; joyful; affording or inspiring joy. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **joy'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'ous-ness**, *n.*

Ju'bal (jōō'băl), *n.* In the Bible, a son of Lamech, and father of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen.* iv. 21.

ju'bi-lant (jōō'bĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *jubilans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *jubilare* to shout for joy.] Shouting with joy; exulting.

Ju'bi-la'te (jū'bĭ-lā'tē; yōō'bē-lä'tä), *n.* [L., imper. of *jubilare* to shout for joy.] **1.** The 100th Psalm (99th in the Vulgate and Douay Version); — from its first word in the Latin versions. A musical setting of this psalm. **2.** The third Sunday after Easter. [exultation.

ju'bi-la'tion (jōō'bĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A triumphant shouting;

ju'bi-lee (jōō'bĭ-lē; 86), *n.* [F. *jubilé*, L. *jubilaeus*, Gr. *ἰωβηλαῖος*, fr. Heb. *yōbēl* trumpet blast.] **1.** Also **jubile.** *Jewish Hist.* An institution (Lev. xxv. 8–17) to be observed every fiftieth year by liberation of all Hebrew slaves, restoration of alienated lands, etc. **2.** The 50th (sometimes 25th) anniversary of an event, or its commemoration. **3.** A season or occasion of general joy. **4.** Jubilation.

Ju'dah (jōō'dȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Yehūdāh.*] In the Bible, the son of Jacob and ancestor of the tribe of Judah in southern Palestine, the most powerful of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Ju-da'ic (jōō-dā'ĭk) ‖ *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jews; **Ju-da'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) ‖ Jewish.

Ju'da-ism (jōō'dȧ-ĭz'm; 86), *n.* **1.** The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews. **2.** Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Ju'da-ize (-ĭz), *v. i. & t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To conform, or to convert, to Judaism.

Ju'das (jōō'dȧs), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, the disciple who betrayed Christ. (See ISCARIOT.) **2.** A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship. **3.** In the Bible: **a** One of the twelve apostles, not Iscariot. *John* xiv. 22. **b** See JUDE.

Jude (jōōd), *or* **Ju'das** (jōō'dȧs), *n.* [L. *Judas*, Gr. Ἰούδας; same name as *Judah.*] The author of the Epistle of Jude in the New Testament.

judge (jŭj), *n.* [F. *juge*, fr. L. *judex*, *judicis.*] **1.** An officer authorized to decide litigated questions; esp., the presiding magistrate in a court of justice. **2.** a *Jewish Hist.* One of the magistrates who long governed Israel, after Joshua's death. **b** *pl.* [*cap.*] The seventh book of the Old Testament, called in full the Book of Judges. It records the history of the judges. **3.** An umpire. **4.** One who has skill to decide on the merits or value of something; a connoisseur; critic. — *v. t. & i.*; JUDGED (jŭjd); JUDG'ING (jŭj'ĭng). **1.** To hear and determine as a judge; pass judgment on; also, to decree. **2.** To sit in judgment on; criticize. **3.** To conclude or determine by exercise of the judgment; esteem; think. **4.** To govern; — said of a Hebrew judge. *Archaic.* — **judg'er** (jŭj'ẽr), *n.* — **judge'ship**, *n.*

judg'ment, judge'ment (jŭj'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The pronouncing of a formal opinion or decision; also, opinion or decision given. **2.** *Law.* **a** Act of determining, as in courts, what is conformable to law and justice; also, the decree or sentence of a court. **b** The obligation, esp. a debt, created by decree of court; also, the certificate evidencing such a decree. **3.** The sentence of God as the judge of all; esp., final award. **4.** A calamity regarded as sent by God. **5.** Justice; righteousness. *Archaic.* **6.** Mental act of judging or forming an opinion. **7.** Power or faculty of judging wisely; good sense. **8.** Result of judging; opinion; decision. **Syn.** JUDGMENT, SENSIBILITY, TASTE (esp. in their æsthetic relations). JUDGMENT implies nice and discriminating perception or discernment; SENSIBILITY connotes delicacy and susceptibility of feeling; TASTE includes both; as, the faculty of *taste* or correct *judgment*; "A rectitude of *judgment* in the arts, which may be called a good *taste*, does in a great measure depend upon *sensibility*;" "Persons of much *sensibility* are always persons of *taste*."

judgment, *or* **judgement, day.** [Often *caps.*] *Theol.* The day of the Last Judgment; the last day; doomsday.

ju'di-ca-to-ry (jōō'dĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ; 86), *a.* Of or pert. to judgment; dispensing justice; judicial. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A court of justice; tribunal. **2.** Administration of justice.

ju'di-ca-ture (-tūr), *n* [fr. F. or LL.] **1.** State, profession, or function of those who administer justice; also, the administration of justice. **2.** Judges collectively; a court of justice. **3.** Right of judicial action; jurisdiction.

ju-di'cial (jōō-dĭsh'ăl; 86), *a.* [L. *judicialis*, fr. *judicium* judgment, *judex* judge.] **1.** Of or pert. or appropriate to the administration of justice, courts of justice, or a judge thereof. **2.** Specif.: Sanctioned, ordered, or enforced, by a court. **3.** Fitted for judging or deciding; exercising, involving, or relative to, judgment. — **ju-di'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. JUDICIAL, JUDICIOUS. That is JUDICIAL which pertains to, or is characteristic of, a judge, or implies the passing of a judgment: that is JUDICIOUS which exercises or accords with sound judgment; as, a *judicial* decision (one by a judge); a *judicious* decision (one showing good judgment).

ju-di'ci-a-ry (-ĭ-ä-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to courts, judges, or judicial procedure; judicial. — *n.* That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; courts or the judges collectively.

ju-di'cious (jōō-dĭsh'ŭs; 86), *a.* [F. *judicieux.*] **1.** Directed by sound judgment; wise; discreet. **2.** Judicial. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Prudent, discerning, sagacious. See JUDICIAL, WISE. — **ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

Ju'dith (jōō'dĭth), *n.* [L. *Judith* or Gr. Ἰουδίθ, fr. Heb. *Yehūdīth.*] In one of the apocryphal books, a beautiful Jewess, who attended Holofernes, an Assyrian general, in his tent, killed him when he was drunk, and saved her town.

Ju'dy (-dĭ), *n.* [corrupt. of *Judith.*] A character in the puppet show of "Punch and Judy." See PUNCH.

jug (jŭg), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A corruption of, or nickname for, *Joan*, or *Joanna*; hence [*l. c.*], in general, a woman, servant, mistress. *Rare.* **2.** A pitcher or ewer; specif., *U. S.*, a deep vessel with a narrow mouth, and a handle on one side. — *v. t.*; JUGGED (jŭgd); JUG'GING (jŭg'ĭng). **1.** To stew, as a hare, in a jug placed in water. **2.** To imprison. *Slang.*

Jug'ger-naut (jŭg'ẽr-nôt), *n.* **1.** A Hindu god. Var. of JAGANNATH. **2.** An object, as an institution or belief, of blind devotion or ruthless sacrifice.

jug'gle (-'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [OF. *jogler*, *jugler.* See JUGGLER.] **1.** To perform the tricks of a juggler. **2.** To practice artifice or imposture. — *v. t.* **1.** To beguile or deceive, as by jugglery. **2.** To perform juggling tricks with. — *n.* **1.** An act or piece of juggling. **2.** An imposture; deception.

jug'gler (-lẽr), *n.* [OF. *jogleor*, *jugleor*, *jongleor*, fr. L. *joculator* jester, *joculari* to jest, *joculus* a little jest, dim. of *jocus* jest, joke.] **1.** One skilled in tricks of illusion, esp. sleight of hand, or in feats of dexterity. **2.** Deceiver; cheat.

jug'gler-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GLERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Art or act of a juggler; sleight of hand. **2.** Trickery; imposture.

jug'gling (-lĭng), *n.* Jugglery. — *p. a.* Cheating; tricky.

ju'gu-lar (jōō'gū-lär; 86), *a.* [L. *jugulum* collar bone.] *Anat.* **a** Of or pertaining to the throat or neck. **b** Of or pertaining to the jugular vein. — *n.* Short for **jugular vein**, one of the large veins returning the blood from the head.

juice (jōōs; 86), *n.* [F. *jus* broth, juice, L. *jus.*] **1.** The

fluid contents of plant or animal substance; *pl.*, all the fluids in the animal body. **2.** Any liquid extracted from a body.

juic'y (jōōs'ĭ), *a.*; JUIC'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); JUIC'I-EST. Abounding with juice; succulent. — **juic'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

ju'jube (jōō'jōōb; 86), *n.* [F., fr. L. *zizyphum*, Gr. *ζίζυφον*, Per. *zīzfūn*.] **1.** The drupaceous fruit of any of several trees of the buckthorn family, of the Mediterranean region; also, any of the trees. **2.** **a** A jelly made from jujubes. **b** A lozenge flavored with, or in imitation of, the jujube fruit.

ju'jut'su (jōō'jōōt'sōō), *n.* [Jap. *jūjutsu*; *jū* soft + *jutsu* art.] The Japanese art of self-defense without weapons, depending largely on the use of an opponent's strength and weight to disable him.

ju'lep (jōō'lĕp; 86), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *julepe*, fr. Ar. & Per. *julāb*, *jullāb*, fr. Per. *gulāb*, rose water julep; *gul* rose + *āb* water.] A drink flavored with aromatic herbs; *Med.*, a sweet, demulcent mixture, used as a vehicle.

Jul'ian (jōōl'yăn), *a.* Relating to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar; as, the *Julian* calendar, in which the astronomical year was taken as 365 days, 6 hours, and the civil year was made to consist of 365 days with 366 days in every fourth, or leap, year, with the months as now.

‖ **ju'lienne'** (zhü'lyĕn'; jōō'lĭ-ĕn'), *n.* [F.] A clear soup containing thin strips of carrots, onions, etc.

Ju'li-et (jōō'lĭ-ĕt), *n.* See ROMEO.

Ju-ly' (jōō-lī'), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-liz'). [L. *Julius*; — from Caius *Julius* Cæsar, born in this month.] The seventh month of the year, having 31 days.

jum'ble (jŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To mix confusedly. — *n.* **1.** A confused mixture. **2.** A small, thin, sugared cake.

jump (jŭmp), *v. i.* **1.** To spring free from the ground; bound; leap. **2.** To bounce; jolt. **3.** To pass abruptly as if by a leap. **4.** To coincide; tally; — followed by *with*. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over or across by a spring or leap; overleap. **2.** To leave as if by a leap; as, to *jump* the track. **3.** To cause to jump. **4.** To seize suddenly or fraudulently, as a mining claim, as on the plea of a flaw in title. **5.** To hazard. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** Act of jumping; leap; bound. **2.** Space cleared by a leap. **3.** A sudden involuntary movement; a start. **4.** An effort; a venture. *Obs.* — *adv.* Exactly; pat. *Obs.* — **jump'er**, *n.*

jump'er (jŭm'pẽr), *n.* A loose upper garment; esp., a sort of loose jacket worn by workmen over their ordinary dress.

jun'co (jŭŋ'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-kōz). [Sp. *junco* a rush, L. *juncus*.] Any of numerous small American finches (genus *Junco*); a snowbird.

junc'tion (jŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *junctio*, fr. *jungere*, *junctum*, to join.] **1.** Act of joining; state of being joined; union; coalition. **2.** Place or point of meeting; specifically, the place where railroad lines meet or cross.

junc'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *junctura*.] **1.** A junction. **2.** The line or point where, or that by which, two bodies are joined; joint; articulation; seam. **3.** Point of time; crisis; exigency.

Syn. Conjuncture, pass, strait, pinch, quandary, predicament, extremity. — JUNCTURE, EXIGENCY, EMERGENCY, CRISIS agree in the idea of an important or crucial point of time or combination of circumstances. JUNCTURE emphasizes the concurrence or convergence of events; EXIGENCY implies urgency or the pressure of necessity; an EMERGENCY is an (esp.) sudden or unforeseen *exigency*; a CRISIS is a decisive *juncture*, or a turning point; it often implies suspense; as, a critical *juncture*; the *exigency* of the occasion forced him to act; we cannot foresee every *emergency*; affairs have come to a *crisis*, a change must come.

June (jōōn; 86), *n.* [L. *Junius*, fr. name of a Roman gens.] The sixth month of the year, having thirty days.

June beetle *or* **bug.** Any of several large brown beetles that begin to fly about the first of June.

jun'gle (jŭŋ'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *jangal*; Skr. *jaṅgala* desert.] An impenetrable thicket, esp. one characteristic of the lowlands of India; hence, any tangled mass of vegetation.

jun'ior (jōōn'yẽr; 86), *a.* [L., compar. of *juvenis* young.] **1.** Younger. Abbr. *Jr.* or *jr.*; as, John Smith, *Jr.* **2.** Lower in standing or in rank; later in office. **3.** Composed of juniors. **4.** Of more recent date; more modern. — *n.* **1.** A younger person. **2.** One of a lower or later standing; in American colleges and schools, one in the year next to the senior, or last, year. — **jun-ior'i-ty** (jōōn-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ju'ni-per (jōō'nĭ-pẽr; 86), *n.* [L. *juniperus*.] **1.** Any of various evergreen shrubs or small trees of the pine family. **2.** In the Old Testament, a leafless shrub of Asia Minor.

junk (jŭŋk), *n.* [Pg. *junco*.] *Naut.* Any of various vessels of Chinese and neighboring waters having a very high poop and overhanging stem.

Chinese Junk.

junk (juŋk), *n.* **1.** Pieces of old cordage used to make gaskets, mats, oakum, etc. **2.** Old metal, glass, paper, etc. **3.** Hard salted beef supplied to ships.

jun'ket (jŭŋ'kĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A cream cheese, or a dish of curds and cream, or of milk coagulated and flavored. **2.** A sweetmeat. *Obs.* **3.** A feast; an outing or excursion, esp. at public cost. — *v. i. & t.* To feast; to go on or take a junket.

Ju'no (jōō'nō), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess, consort of Jupiter, whose attributes she largely shared. She was goddess of marriage and childbirth. By the Romans, Juno was identified with the Greek *Hera*.

jun'ta (jŭn'tȧ), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *jungere*, *junctum*, to join.] **1.** A council, tribunal, or committee, esp. one for legislation or administration, as in Spain, etc. **2.** A junto.

jun'to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [corrupt. of *junta*.] A number of men combined for some purpose, as party intrigue; a faction; cabal; clique. — **Syn.** See COMBINATION.

Ju'pi-ter (jōō'pĭ-tẽr; 86), *n.* [L. *Jup(p)iter* (gen. *Jovis*) fr. *Jovis* + *pater* father.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian god of the heavens, corresponding to the Greek Zeus. See ZEUS. **2.** The largest planet, and the brightest except Venus.

ju'rat (jōō'răt), *n.* [L. *juratum*, neut. p. p. of *jurare* to swear.] *Law.* A memorandum added to an affidavit stating when and before whom it was made.

ju-rid'i-cal (jōō-rĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *juridicus*; *jus*, *juris*, right, law + root of *dicere* to say.] **1.** Of or pert. to the administration of justice, or the office of a judge. **2.** Of or pert. to law or jurisprudence; legal. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ju'ris-con'sult (jōō'rĭs-kŏn'sŭlt; -kŏn-sŭlt'), *n.* [L. *jurisconsultus*; *jus*, *juris*, right + *consultus* skillful, p. p. of *consulere* to consult.] A man learned in law, esp. in the Civil law; a jurist.

ju'ris-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *jurisdictio*; *jus*, *juris*, right, law + *dictio* a saying, speaking.] **1.** *Law.* Right or power to exercise judicial authority. **2.** Authority of a sovereign power to govern or legislate; authority; control. **3.** Sphere of authority.

ju'ris-pru'dence (-prōō'dĕns), *n.* [L. *jurisprudentia*; *jus* right, law + *prudentia* a foreseeing, prudence.] **1** The science or philosophy of law. **2.** Law, or a system of laws; a department of law. — **ju'ris-pru-den'tial** (-dĕn'shăl), *a.*

ju'ris-pru'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Understanding law; skilled in jurisprudence. — *n.* A jurist.

ju'rist (jōō'rĭst; 86), *n.* [F. *juriste*, LL. *jurista*, fr. L. *jus*, *juris*, right, law.] One versed in the law, esp. the Civil law.

ju-ris'tic (jōō-rĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a jurist or jurisprudence; pert. to, created by, or recognized in, law; legal.

ju'ror (jōō'rẽr; 86), *n.* [OF. *jureor* one who takes oath, L. *jurator* swearer, fr. *jurare* to swear.] A member of a jury.

ju'ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *jurée* an oath, judicial inquiry, fr. *jurer* to swear, L. *jurare*, *jurari*] **1.** *Law.* A body of men sworn to give a true answer, or verdict, on some matter submitted to them, esp. such a body legally chosen to inquire into any matter of fact, and to render a verdict, according to the evidence. **2.** A committee to determine relative merit or award prizes at a competition.

ju'ry, *a. Naut.* For temporary use, usually in an emergency; as, a *jury* mast.

ju'ry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A juror.

just (jŭst), *a.* [F. *juste*, L. *justus*, fr. *jus* right, law, justice.] **1.** Conforming to the spiritual law; righteous before God. *Now Chiefly Biblical.* **2.** Righteous; violating no right or obligation; fair; impartial; hence, as of punishments, deserved. **3.** Legally right; lawful. **4.** Conformed to truth or a proper standard; reasonable; right; due. **5.** Exact; accurate. — **Syn.** Equitable, upright, honest, true, normal. — *adv.* **1.** Precisely; exactly; neither more nor less. **2.** Closely; almost. **3.** Precisely at the time referred to or implied; now, or but a moment ago. **4.** Barely; merely; only; by a very little. **5.** Simply; quite; — intensive. *Colloq.*

just (jŭst), **joust** (jŭst; jōost), *v. i.* [OF. *juster*, *jouster*, *joster*, fr. L. *juxta* near to, nigh.] **1.** To join battle; en-

gage, esp. on horseback, as men at arms. *Obs.* **2.** To engage in a just; tilt. — *n.* A combat on horseback between two knights with lances; a combat (often, a mock combat) of this kind as part of a tournament; a tilt; often, in *pl.*, a tournament. — **just'er** (jŭst'ẽr), **joust'er**, *n.*

jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *justitia*, fr. *justus* just.] **1.** Quality of being just. **2.** The principle or practice of just dealing; rectitude; integrity. **3.** Uprightness; equitableness; fairness. **4.** The rendering to every one his due; just treatment; also, merited reward or punishment. **5.** Administration of law. **6.** A court of justice, or its jurisdiction. **7.** A judge; magistrate. — **jus'tice-ship**, *n.*

Syn. JUSTICE, EQUITY. In ordinary usage JUSTICE implies the strict and judicial rendering of what is due; EQUITY emphasizes rather the idea of fairness or even-handed impartiality; as, a judge should administer *justice* with *equity*.

jus'tic-er (-tĭ-sẽr), *n.* [F. *justicier*.] A judge. *Archaic.*

jus-ti'ci-ar (jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ar), **jus-ti'ci-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *n. Eng. Hist.* **1.** The chief political and judicial officer of the king until the 13th century. **2.** A high royal judicial officer.

jus'ti-fi'a-ble (jŭs'tĭ-fī'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being justified, or shown to be just. — **Syn.** Defensible, warrantable, excusable. — **jus'ti-fi'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **jus'ti-fi'a-bly**, *adv.*

jus'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of justifying; state of being justified; also, that which justifies; defense; vindication. — **jus'ti-fi-ca-tive** (jŭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* — **jus'ti-fi-ca-to-ry** (jŭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

jus'ti-fi'er (jŭs'tĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that justifies.

jus'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *justifier*, L. *justificare*; *justus* just + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To prove or show to be just; vindicate; warrant. **2.** To pronounce free from guilt or blame; absolve; exonerate. **3.** To adjust or arrange exactly; make even or true, as lines of type, by proper spacing; adjust, as type.

Syn. JUSTIFY, WARRANT. To JUSTIFY is to vindicate or to show sufficient grounds for; to WARRANT is to justify, esp. by sanction or authority. See VINDICATE.

jus'ti-fy (jŭs'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* **1.** *Law.* **a** To show a sufficient lawful reason for an act done. **b** To qualify as bail or surety. **2.** *Print.* To form an even surface or true line; fit exactly; — of type.

jus'tle (jŭs"l). Var. of JOSTLE.

just'ly (jŭst'lĭ), *adv.*, **just'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

jut (jŭt), *v. i.*; JUT'TED; JUT'TING. [corrupt. of *jet*.] To shoot out or forward; project; protrude; — often with *out*, *up*, etc. — *n.* That which projects or juts; projection.

jute (jōōt; 86), *n.* [Hind. *jūt*, Skr. *jūṭa* matted hair.] **1.** The glossy fiber of either of two East Indian plants, used for sacking, twine, etc. **2.** Either plant producing this fiber.

Jute, *n.* A member of one of the Low German tribes of Jutland, some of whom settled in Kent, England, in the 5th century. — **Jut'ish** (jōōt'ĭsh), *a.*

jut'ty (jŭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty. — *v. t. & i.* To jut. *Obs.*

ju've-nal (jōō'vẽ-năl; 86), *a.* [L. *juvenalis*, fr. *juvenis* young.] Juvenile. — *n.* A youth. *Obs.*

ju've-nes'cent (-nĕs'ĕnt; 86), *a.* [L. *juvenescens*, p. pr. of *juvenescere* to grow young again, fr. *juvenis* young.] Growing or becoming young. — **ju've-nes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

ju've-nile (jōō'vẽ-nīl; -nĭl), *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, fr. *juvenis* young.] **1.** Young; youthful; immature or undeveloped. **2.** Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for, youth. — **Syn.** Puerile, boyish, childish. See YOUTHFUL. — *n.* **1.** A young person or youth. **2.** A book for children. — **ju've-nil'i-ty** (-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

jux'ta-po-si'tion (jŭks'tȧ-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *juxta* near + *positio* position.] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, or side by side.

K

K (kā), ; *pl.* **K's** or **KS** (kāz). The eleventh letter of the English alphabet.

Ka'a-ba (kä'ȧ-bȧ; kä'bȧ). Var. of CAABA.

Ka'fir (kä'fẽr) } *n.* [Ar. *kāfir* infidel, pagan, fr. *kafara* to
Kaf'fir (kăf'ẽr) } be skeptical in religious matters.] **1.** A native of Kafiristan, in Asia. **2.** A member of an intelligent and powerful negroid race of South Africa.

Kafir, *or* Kaffir, corn. A grain-yielding sorghum.

kai'ser (kī'zẽr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *Cæsar*.] Emperor; — a title of: **a** Ancient Roman emperors. *Obs.* **b** Holy Roman emperors. *Obs. or Hist.* **c** Austrian emperors. **d** Esp. [*cap.*], German emperors.

kale, kail (kāl), *n.* [Scot. *kale*, *kail*, *cale*, northern form of *cole*.] **1.** Cole or colewort; in Scotland, *Colloq.*, any plant of the cabbage tribe. **2.** A variety of cabbage with curled leaves. **3.** A broth or soup of kale; vegetable soup. *Scot.*

ka-lei'do-scope (kȧ-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. καλός beautiful + εἶδος form + *-scope*.] An instrument containing loose pieces of colored glass, etc., and reflecting surfaces so arranged as to show symmetrical forms. — **ka-lei'do-scop'ic**(-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

kal'en-dar, kal'ends, ka'lif. See CALENDAR, CALENDS, etc.

kal'mi-a (kăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [after Peter *Kalm*, a Swede.] *Bot.* Any of a small genus (*Kalmia*) of North American evergreen shrubs with handsome corymbose flowers.

Kal'muk, Kal'muk (kăl'mŭk), *n.* **1.** A member of any of a confederacy of Buddhist Mongol tribes, mostly of western China. **2.** The language of the Kalmucks.

kal'so-mine (kăl'sō-mĭn). Var. of CALCIMINE.

kame (kām), *n.* **1.** Scot. & Northern Eng. var. of COMB. **2.** *Geol.* A short ridge, hill, or hillock of stratified drift. Cf. ESKER, DRUMLIN.

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Giant Kangaroo.

Kan'a-ka (kăn'ȧ-kȧ; kȧ-năk'ȧ), *n.* Also **Kanack'a** (kȧ-năk'ȧ). A member of the native race of Hawaii; hence, a Polynesian or Melanesian.

kan'ga-roo' (kăn'gȧ-rōō'), *n.*; *pl.* -ROOS (-rōōz'). A herbivorous leaping marsupial mammal of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands.

ka'o-lin } (kā'ō-lĭn; kä'-), *n.* [Chin. *kao ling*, prop., high
ka'o-line } hill; — from the place where first found.] A very pure white clay used to form the paste of porcelain.

kar'ma (kär'mȧ; *Skr.* kŭr'mȧ), *n.* [Skr.] *Buddhism.* The effect of a person's acts on his lot in the future existence.

ka-roo' (kȧ-rōō'), *n.*; *pl.* -ROOS' (-rōōz'). [Hottentot *karó* dry, arid.] One of the dry table-lands of South Africa.

ka-tab'a-sis (kȧ-tăb'ȧ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. κατάβασις, fr. καταβαίνειν to go down.] Lit., a going down; [*cap.*] the return march to the sea of the Greek auxiliaries of the Anabasis. See ANABASIS. Hence, any similar retreat.

ka-tab'o-lism (-ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. κατά down + βάλλειν to throw.] *Biol.* Destructive metabolism; — opposed to *anabolism*. — **kat'a-bol'ic** (kăt'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), *a.*

ka'ty-did' (kā'tĭ-dĭd'), *n.* Any of several large, green, arboreal, American insects allied to the grasshoppers, crickets, etc.; — from the shrill sounds made by the males.

kau'ri (kou'rĭ), *n.* A New Zealand tree of the pine family.

Kay, Sir (kā). A rude, boastful, and malicious knight of the Round Table, foster brother and seneschal of Arthur.

kay'ak (kī'ăk), *n.* [Eskimo.] An Eskimo canoe, usually of sealskin with a covering to lace about the paddler.

keb'bie (kĕb'ĭ), *n.* A cudgel; a hook-headed stick. *Scot.*

keb'buck, keb'bock (-ŭk), *n.* A cheese. *Scot. & Ir.*

keck (kĕk), *v. i.* To heave or retch; to feel nausea.

kedge (kĕj), *v. t. & i.*; KEDGED (kĕjd); KEDG'ING. *Naut.* To move (a vessel) by carrying out a kedge in a boat, dropping it, and hauling the vessel up to it. — *n.* Also **kedge anchor.** A small anchor, used in light work, as kedging.

keek (kēk), *v. & n.* Peep. *Scot. & Irish.*

keel (kēl), *n.* **1.** A longitudinal single or built-up timber (or, in an iron vessel, a combination of plates) extending along the middle of the bottom of a vessel. **2.** A ship. *Poetic.* **3.** Something suggestive of a ship's keel; as: **a** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Any ridgelike process; a carina. **b** *Aëronautics.* In a dirigible, a construction analogous to a ship's keel; in an aëroplane, a fin or fixed surface, serving merely to increase stability and hold the machine to its course. — *v.t. & i.* To turn up the keel of; turn over.

keel, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *cil* ruddle.] A red ocher; ruddle.

keel, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cēlan* to cool.] To cool; skim or stir.

keel'er (kēl'ẽr), *n.* **A** small or shallow tub. *Obs. or Dial.*

keel'haul' (-hôl'), *v. t. Naut.* To haul (a person) under the keel of a ship, by ropes, as by way of punishment.

keel'son (kĕl'sŭn), **kel'son**, *n.* A strengthening structure in a ship above the keel and fixed to it.

keen (kēn), *a.* [AS. *cēne* bold, wise.] **1.** Sharp; having a fine edge or point. **2.** Sharply painful; bitter; cutting; piercing; as, *keen* sarcasm; a *keen* wind. Hence: **a** Pungent or stinging. **b** Vivid; shrill. **3.** Eager. **4.** Sharp; acute; — referring to sight, hearing, smell, etc. **5.** Acute of mind. — **Syn.** Ardent; shrewd; biting, sarcastic. See SHARP. — **keen'ly**, *adv.* — **keen'ness**, *n.*

keen, *n.* [Ir. *caoine.*] A wailing lamentation or dirge.

keep (kēp), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* KEPT (kĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEEP'ING. [AS. *cēpan.*] **1.** To observe (something prescribed or obligatory); perform, as duty; celebrate, as a festival. **2.** To conform one's conduct to; attend, as church. **3.** To preserve or maintain; — variously, as: **a** To preserve from danger, harm, or loss; guard. **b** To attend on; have the care of; tend. **c** To hold; maintain; as, to *keep* silence; *keep* watch. **d** To cause to remain; maintain unchanged; as, to *keep* away, down, in, out, etc. **e** To support. **f** To have in one's service; maintain, as a servant, etc. Also, to lodge or feed for pay; as, to *keep* boarders. **g** To maintain a record of transactions, accounts, etc.; as, to *keep* books; also, to enter (as accounts, etc.) in a book. **h** To have habitually for sale. **4.** To hold; retain; detain. **5. a** To reserve; withhold. **b** To refrain from divulging, as a secret; conceal. **c** To remain or continue in; as, to *keep* one's room, etc.; frequent. **6.** To conduct or carry on; maintain; manage; continue. — **Syn.** Confine, restrain; husband, preserve. See CELEBRATE. — *v. i.* **1.** To lodge. *Now Colloq., Chiefly U. S.* **2.** To continue; stay. **3.** To last; endure; remain unimpaired or sweet. — *n.* **1.** Guard; care; charge. *Archaic.* **2.** That which protects; stronghold; fortress; castle; specif., the donjon of a medieval castle. See CASTLE, *Illust.* **3.** Maintenance; support.

keep'er (kēp'ẽr), *n.* One that watches, guards, maintains, etc., as one in charge of a prison, or a gamekeeper.

keep'ing (kēp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who keeps; observance; custody; also, retention; preservation. **2.** Maintenance; keep; support. **3.** Conformity; harmony; consistency. — **Syn.** Care, guardianship, custody, possession.

keep'sake' (kēp'sāk'), *n.* Something kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

keeve (kēv), *n.* [AS. *cȳf.*] A vat or tub, as for mash.

keg (kĕg), *n.* A small cask, usually of ten gallons or less.

kelp (kĕlp), *n.* **1.** The ashes of seaweed. **2.** Any of various large brown seaweeds.

kel'pie, kel'py (kĕl'pĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). *Scot. Myth.* A water spirit, usually horselike in form, believed to warn those who are to be drowned, or to assist in their drowning.

kel'son, Kelt, Kelt'ic. Vars. of KEELSON, CELT, etc.

ken (kĕn), *v. t.;* KENNED (kĕnd); KEN'NING. [AS. *cennan* to proclaim, or fr. related Icel. *kenna* to know.] **1.** To discern. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** To know; understand. *Chiefly Scot.* **3.** To admit. *Obs.*, exc. *Scots Law.* — *v. i.* To know (of or about). *Archaic or Scot.* — *n.* Cognizance; view; esp., reach of sight; range of perception; insight.

Ken'dal green (kĕn'dăl), *or* **Kendal**, *n.* A green cloth formerly made by Flemish weavers at Kendal, in Westmorland, England; also, the color of this cloth.

ken'nel (kĕn'ĕl), *n.* The watercourse of a street; gutter.

ken'nel, *n.* [F. *chenil*, LL. *canile*, fr. L. *canis* dog.] **1.** A house for a dog or dogs. Also, an establishment where dogs are bred; — often in *pl.* **2.** A pack of dogs. — *v. t.;* -NELED (-ĕld) OR -NELLED; -NEL-ING OR -NEL-LING. To lie or lodge in, or retire into, a kennel. — *v. i.* To put or keep in a kennel.

ke'no (kē'nō), *n.* A form of lotto used in gambling.

kept (kĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of KEEP.

ke-ram'ic (kē-răm'ĭk), **ke-ram'ics.** Vars. of CERAMIC, etc.

ker'a-tin (kĕr'ă-tĭn), *n.* [Gr. κέρας, -ατος, horn.] The nitrogenous basis of such tissues as horn, hair, feathers, etc.

kerb (kûrb). Var. of CURB. *Brit.* — **kerb'stone'**, *n.*

ker'chief (kûr'chĭf), *n.* [OF. *couvrechef*, head covering; *couvrir* to cover + *chief* head. See COVER, CHIEF.] **1.** A cloth worn as a covering for the head, or otherwise for protection or ornament. **2.** A handkerchief.

kerf (kûrf), *n.* [AS. *cyrf* a cutting off, *ceorfan* to cut, carve.] The slit or notch made in cutting or sawing.

ker'mes (kûr'mēz), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Ar. & Per.] **1.** The dried bodies of certain scale insects allied to the cochineal insects. They contain coloring matter analogous to carmine. **2.** A dwarf European oak on which kermes insects feed.

ker'mis (kûr'mĭs), **ker'mess** (-mĕs), *n.* [D. *kermis*, prop., Mass.] **1.** In and near the Low Countries, a local outdoor festival and fair. **2.** An indoor entertainment and fair. *U.S.*

kern (kûrn), *n.* [F. *carne* a projecting angle, L. *cardo, cardinis*, a hinge.] *Printing.* A part of the face of a type which projects beyond the body, or shank.

kern, kerne, *n.* [Ir. *ceatharnach* foot soldier, *ceatharn* band of soldiers.] **1.** A light-armed (esp. medieval) Celtic foot soldier of Ireland or Scotland; also, a body of kerns. **2.** A rude peasant of the wilder parts of Ireland.

ker'nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* [AS. *cyrnel*, fr. *corn* grain.] **1.** A seed, as of an apple. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A whole grain or seed of a cereal, as of wheat or corn. **3.** The part of a seed within the integuments; hence, the endocarp in nuts, drupes, or other seedlike fruits. **4.** The central or essential part of anything; gist; core. — *v. t.;* -NELED (-nĕld) or -NELLED; -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING. To inclose as a kernel.

ker'o-sene' (kĕr'ō-sēn'), *n.* [Gr. κηρός wax.] An illuminating oil formerly distilled from bituminous shale, etc., (hence called *coal oil*), but now from petroleum.

ker'sey (kûr'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz). [prob. fr. *Kersey* in Eng.] A kind of woolen cloth, usually coarse and ribbed.

ker'sey-mere (-mēr), *n.* [for *cassimere*, confounded with *kersey.*] A kind of woolen cloth. = CASSIMERE.

kes'trel (kĕs'trĕl), *n.* A common European falcon of small size, noted for its hovering in the air against a wind.

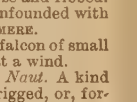
ketch (kĕch), *n.* [prob. fr. *catch*, n. or v.] *Naut.* A kind of strongly built, two-masted, fore-and-aft-rigged, or, formerly, square-rigged vessel.

ketch'up (kĕch'ŭp), *n.* [Malay *kēchap.*] Catchup.

ke'tone (kē'tōn), *n. Org. Chem.* Any of an important group of compounds containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

ket'tle (kĕt'l), *n.* [ME. *ketel.*] **1.** A metallic vessel for boiling liquids; pot; esp., a teakettle. **2.** A kettledrum.

ket'tle-drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* A drum with a hollow hemisphere of thin copper or brass for the body.



Kettledrum.

kettle hole. *Geol.* A steep-sided hollow, without surface drainage, esp. in glacial drift.

kex (kĕks), *n.* The dry stalk of various hollow-stemmed plants. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*

key (kē), *n.* [Sp. *cayo.*] Low island or reef.

key, *n.* [AS. *cǣg.*] **1.** An instrument to shoot or draw the bolt of a lock. **2.** That which affords or prevents entrance, control, etc.; as, the *key* of a defense. Hence, that which serves to solve or explain; as, the *key* to a riddle, a map, etc. **3.** Something resembling a key in form or function, as a watch key: specif., a wedge or pin fitting into a space so as to hold parts in place, as the keystone of an arch. **4.** In various instruments and machines, as a piano, typewriter, etc., a lever, actuating the mechanism or regulating the action. **5.** *Music.* a The keynote of a scale. *Obs.* **b** A system of tones based on their relation to a keynote, from which it is named; the tonality of a certain scale; as, the *key* of C major. **6.** Tone of voice; as, a plaintive *key.* — *v. t.* **1.** To lock with or as with a key. **2.** *Music.* To regulate the pitch of. Also fig., esp. with *up.*

key'board' (kē'bôrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** The bank or row of keys on an organ, pianoforte, etc. **2.** The whole arrangement, or one range, of the keys of an organ, typewriter, etc.

keyed (kēd), *a.* **1.** Having keys, as a musical instrument. **2.** Fastened by a key or keystone. **3.** Set to a key, as a tune.

key fruit. A samara, or winged fruit, as that of the maple.

key'hole' (kē'hōl'), *n.* A hole for receiving a key.

key'note' (-nōt'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* The tonic, or fundamental tone, of a key or tonality. **2.** Fundamental fact or idea.

key'stone' (-stōn'), *n. Arch.* The wedge-shaped piece at the center of the crown of an arch.

kha'ki (kä'kĕ), *a.* [Hind. *khākī*, Per. *khāk* dust.] Dull brownish yellow or drab; — applied to cloth, orig. a stout cotton cloth. — *n.* Any kind of khaki cloth or a uniform of it.

kha'lif, kha'liff. Vars. of CALIPH.

khan (kän; kăn), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *khān.*] In the Orient, a caravansary or resthouse.

khan, *n.* [Per. & Tatar *khān.*] Literally, lord; prince; — a Tatar title of rulers of Mongol, Tatar, and Turkish tribes, and of dignitaries in Persia, Afghanistan, etc.

khan'ate (-āt), *n.* Dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

khe-dive' (kĕ-dēv'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Per. *khedīw* prince.] The title of the Turkish viceroy in Egypt.

kibe (kīb), *n.* A chapped or ulcerated chilblain.

kick (kĭk), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *kiken.*] **1.** To strike, thrust, or hit, with or as with the foot or feet; of a horse, ass, etc., specif., to have a habit of kicking. **2.** To object strenuously or grumblingly. **3.** Of a firearm, to recoil, or recoil against, when fired. —*n.* Act of one that kicks; esp., a blow with the foot or feet; power or aptness to kick.

kick'shaw' (kĭk'shô'), **kick'shaws'** (-shôz'), *n.* [F. *quelque chose* something.] **1.** Any trifling, trumpery thing; a toy. **2.** A fancy dish; tidbit.

kick'y-wick'y (-ĭ'wĭk'ĭ), *n.* A wife. *Contemptuous.*

kid (kĭd), *n.* A small wooden tub, esp. a sailors' mess tub.

kid, *n.* [of Scand. origin.] **1.** A young goat. **2.** Flesh or skin of a kid; a thing made of kid; as: **a** A kind of leather. **b** *pl.* Kid gloves. **3.** A child. *Colloq. or Slang.*

kid'nap' (kĭd'năp'; *formerly* kĭd'năp'), *v. t.*; -NAPED' (-năpt') or -NAPPED'; -NAP'ING or -NAP'PING. [*kid* a child + E. dial. *nap* to seize.] To carry (any one) away by unlawful force or by fraud, and against his will, or to detain (one) for that purpose. — **kid'nap'er** (-ẽr), **kid'nap'per,** *n.*

kid'ney (kĭd'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). **1.** Either of the pair of glandular organs that excrete urea, uric acid, etc.; a urinary or renal organ. **2.** Temperament; disposition; sort; kind.

kie'sel-guhr' (kē'zĕl-gōōr'), *n.* [G., fr. *kiesel* flint + *guhr* sediment.] A deposit of fine, usually white, siliceous powder, composed chiefly or wholly of the remains of diatoms.

kil'erg' (kĭl'ûrg'), *n.* [*kilo-* + *erg.*] *Physics.* A unit of work, equal to one thousand ergs.

kill (kĭl), *v. t.* [ME. *killen, kellen, cullen,* to kill, strike.] **1.** To deprive of life; slay. **2.** To deprive of vital or active quality; destroy; ruin; neutralize; put an end to. **3. a** To consume (time). **b** To defeat or veto, as a bill.

Syn. KILL, SLAY, DISPATCH, SLAUGHTER, MURDER, ASSASSINATE. KILL is the general term for depriving of life; SLAY is now elevated or poetic; DISPATCH emphasizes the idea of making quickly away with; to SLAUGHTER is to kill with savage or bloody violence; to MURDER is to kill with malicious forethought and intention; to ASSASSINATE is to murder suddenly, treacherously, or by stealth.

—*n.* Act of killing; also, an animal killed, esp. as prey.

kill'deer' (-dēr'), *n.* A species of plover; — from its cry.

kill'er (kĭl'ẽr), *n.* One that kills.

kiln (kĭl; kĭln), *n.* [AS. *cyln, cylen,* L. *culina* kitchen.] A furnace or heated chamber for burning or heating something, as brick or lime. —*v. t.* To burn, bake, or dry in a kiln.

kiln'-dry', *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

kil'o- (kĭl'ō-). [F. *kilo-.* See KILOGRAM.] A prefix meaning *thousand,* used in names of units of measurement, as in **kil'o-cal'o-rie** (-kăl'ō-rĭ), a great calorie (see CALORIE); **kil'o-dyne** (-dīn), a unit of force of 1,000 dynes.

kil'o-gram, kil'o-gramme (-grăm), *n.* [F *kilogramme; kilo-* (fr. Gr. χίλιοι a thousand) + *gramme* gram.] *Metric System.* A measure of weight, being 1,000 grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois (15,432.34 grains).

kil'o-gram-me'ter, *or* **-me'tre** (-grăm-mē'tẽr), *n Mech.* A unit (about 7¼ foot pounds) of energy or work, being the amount expended in raising one kilogram one meter.

kil'o-li'ter, kil'o-li'tre (-lē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *kilolitre.* See KILOGRAM; LITER.] A thousand liters, or a cubic meter.

kil'o-me'ter, kil'o-me'tre (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [F. *kilomètre.* See KILOGRAM; METER.] One thousand meters (3,280.8 feet, nearly ⅝ths of a mile). — **kil'o-met'ric** (-mĕt'rĭk), **kil'o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

1 Kilt; 2 Plaid; 3 Brooch; 4 Sporran; 5 Glengarry Bonnet; 6 Dirk.

kil'o-volt' (-vōlt'), *n.*, **kil'o-watt'** (-wŏt'), *n.* See KILO-, VOLT, WATT.

kilt (kĭlt), *n.* A kind of short plaited petticoat worn in the Highlands of Scotland by men; any similar garment. —*v. t.* **1.** To tuck up, as the clothes. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** To tie up.

kil'ter (kĭl'tẽr), **kel'ter** (kĕl'-), *n.* Order; proper condition; — esp. in *out of,* or *in, kilter. Colloq. or Dial.*

ki-mo'no (kĭ-mō'nō; *Jap.* kĭm'ō-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). [Jap.] A kind of loose Japanese gown, or one imitating it.

kin (kĭn), *n.* [AS. *cynn* kin, kind, race, people.] **1.** A group of persons of the same stock. *Archaic.* **2.** Relatives; kindred; also, a kinsman or relative. **3.** Relationship; connection by birth or marriage. —*a.* Kindred; related; akin.

-kin (-kĭn). [of LG. origin.] A suffix forming nouns, and denoting *little,* as in lamb*kin, little* lamb; lady*kin, little* lady.

kind (kīnd), *n.* [AS. *cynd, gecynd, gecynde.*] **1.** Nature; as, the law of *kind;* Dame *kind;* bodily *kind. Archaic.* **2.** Character; style; way. *Archaic.* **3.** Natural instinct or disposition. *Obs.* **4.** A natural group, class, or division; as, the bird *kind.* **5.** A class; sort; description.

Syn. Species, genus, nature, style, character. — KIND, SORT are often used without distinction. But SORT sometimes implies some disparagement or contempt.

—**in kind,** in the kind of thing designated. — *a.* [AS. *cynde, gecynde,* natural, innate. See KIND, *n.*] **1.** Natural; native; also, of good nature. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Having feelings befitting our common nature; benevolent; sympathetic; gracious; also, proceeding from, or characterized by, such feelings. **3.** Loving; affectionate. *Rare.* **4.** Gentle; tractable. — **Syn.** Benign, beneficent, bounteous, forbearing, tender, humane, good, lenient, clement, mild, obliging, friendly, amicable.

kin'der-gar'ten (kĭn'dẽr-gär'tĕn), *n.* [G., lit., children's garden.] A school for beginning the education of children by gratifying and cultivating their normal aptitude for exercise, play, observation, etc. — **-gart'ner** (-gärt'nẽr), *n.*

kind'--heart'ed (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Humane; sympathetic.

kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To bring forth young. *Obs.*

kin'dle, *v. t.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To set on fire; ignite; light. **2.** To inflame, as the passions; rouse; incite. **3.** To light up or inflame as if with flame.

Syn. KINDLE, IGNITE, INFLAME. KINDLE is used in both lit. and fig. senses; to IGNITE is now popularly used in the sense of *kindle,* and is rarely fig.; to INFLAME, now chiefly fig., is to kindle to excessive or violent heat or passion.

—*v. i.* **1.** To take fire. **2.** To grow warm or animated. **3.** To become lighted up or inflamed. — **kin'dler** (-dlẽr), *n.*

kind'less (kīnd'-), *a.* Without kindness; *Obs.,* unnatural.

kind'ly (kīnd'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [AS. *cyndelīc, gecyndelīc.*] **1.** Natural; native; hereditary. *Obs.* or *Scots Law.* **2.** Humane; sympathetic; hence, benevolent; gracious. **3.** Favorable; mild; agreeable; beneficent. — *adv.* **1.** Naturally. *Rare.* **2.** In a kind manner; affectionately; with good will; agreeably. — **kind'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

kind'ness (kīnd'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being kind; beneficence; rarely, kind feeling; affection. **2.** A kind act. — **Syn.** Good will, benignity, grace, tenderness, compassion, clemency, mildness, gentleness, favor.

kin'dred (kĭn'drĕd), *n.* [ME. *kinrede, kynrede, kunreden;* AS. *cynn* kin, race + *rǣden* rule, condition.] **1.** Relationship; affinity; kinship. **2.** The family or stock to which one belongs. — **Syn.** Kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen. — *a.* Of the same family or race; related; cognate. — **Syn.** See CONGENIAL.

kine (kīn), *n. pl.* [for older *kyen,* formed like *ozen,* fr. AS. *cȳ,* pl. of *cū* cow.] Cows. *Archaic or Poetic.*

kin'e-mat'ics (kĭn'ĕ-măt'ĭks; kī'nĕ-), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. *κίνημα* motion.] *Physics.* Science of motions considered in themselves. — **kin'e-mat'ic** (-ĭk), **-mat'i-cal** (-kăl), *a.*

ki-net'ic (kĭ-nĕt'ĭk; kī-), *a.* [Gr. *κινητικός,* fr. *κινεῖν* to move.] *Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or due to, motion; — often contrasted with *potential;* as, *kinetic* energy.

ki-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of dynamics treating of the changes of motion produced by forces.

ki-ne'to-scope (kĭ-nē'tō-skōp; kī-), *n.* [Gr. *κινητός* movable + *-scope.*] A machine for producing animated pictures using a moving film carrying instantaneous views.

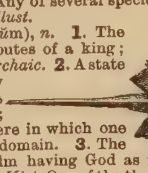
king (kĭng), *n.* [AS. *cyng, cyning.*] **1.** A male sovereign; monarch. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The historical books in the Old Testament recording the reigns of Jewish kings. **3.** A person likened to a king as being supreme or chief; as, *King* of Heralds; a railroad *king; king* of beasts. **4. a** *Chess.* The principal piece. **b** *Cards.* A card bearing a picture of a king. **c** *Checkers.* A man that has moved entirely across the board.

King Arthur. A legendary king of Britain of the 6th century, who became the central figure of a great cycle of romance. He was said to have lived with his wife, Guinevere, at Caerleon on the Usk, whence knights set out on chivalrous exploits. He is supposed to have received mortal wounds from the Saxons on the battlefield of Camlan.

king'bird' (kĭng'bûrd'), *n.* Any of several American flycatchers, some of which are noted for their pugnacity.

king'bolt' (kĭng'bōlt'), *n.* A vertical bolt holding in place the forward axle of a vehicle or a truck of a railroad car.

king crab. Any of several species of large marine arthropods. See *Illust.*



King Crab. (¼)

king'dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** The rank or attributes of a king; dominion. *Archaic.* **2.** A state or territory subject to a king or queen; also, the sphere in which one has control; domain. **3.** The spiritual realm having God as its head. **4.** *Nat. Hist.* One of the three grand divisions of natural objects, namely: **mineral kingdom**, comprising all unorganized and lifeless substance and objects; **vegetable kingdom**, containing all plants; **animal kingdom**, containing all animals.

king'fish'er (-fĭsh'ĕr), *n.* Any of a family of birds, mostly crested, bright-colored, and having a long, stout, sharp bill.

King Horn. The hero of various romances, a Christian prince who is driven from his realm to a foreign country, and finally marries a king's daughter.

king'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** A little, or insignificant, king. **2.** Any of several very small birds resembling the warblers.

king'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. Of or becoming a king; royal; sovereign; regal. — *adv.* In a kingly manner.
Syn. Imperial, majestic, august. — KINGLY, REGAL, ROYAL. *Kingly* and *regal* are often interchanged. But KINGLY oftener refers to the character of a king, or to dispositions, feelings, or purposes, which are kinglike; REGAL relates rather to the office of a king, or (esp.) to its external state or pomp; as, *kingly* courtesy, *kingly* condescension; *regal* state. *Regal* and ROYAL are often interchanged; but *royal* commonly applies to that which is in any way associated with the crown.

king'-post', *n. Carpentry.* A vertical member connecting the apex of a triangular truss with the base.

king's, *or* queen's, English. Correct or pure English.

king's evil. Scrofula; — so called because formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

king'ship (kĭng'shĭp), *n.* **1.** State, office, or dignity of a king. **2.** Royal rule or government. **3.** Majesty.

kink (kĭŋk), *n.* [fr. D. or Sw.] **1.** A twist or loop in a rope, thread, etc., caused by a doubling or winding upon itself. **2.** An odd or unreasonable notion; crotchet; whim. — *v. i.* To form a kink, as a rope or thread. — *v. t.* To cause to kink; make a kink in. — **kink'y** (kĭŋk'ĭ), *a.*

ki'no (kē'nō; kī'nō), *n.* A dark red or blackish product similar to catechu, used in medicine and in dyeing.

kins'folk' (kĭnz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Relatives; kindred; kin.

kin'ship (kĭn'shĭp), *n.* Quality or state of being kin. — **Syn.** See AFFINITY.

kins'man (kĭnz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One related by blood or (loosely) by marriage; a relative. — **kins'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn).

ki-osk' (kē-ŏsk'), *n.* [Turk. *kiushk*, *kiöshk*, Per. *kūshk.*] **1.** A Turkish open summerhouse or pavilion. **2.** A similar structure used as a news stand, band stand, etc.

kip (kĭp), *n.* Hide or leather from a young or small beast.

kip'per (kĭp'ĕr), *n.* [prob. fr. AS. *cypera.*] **1.** A male salmon or sea trout after spawning. **2.** A kippered salmon or herring. — *v. t.* To cure, by cleaning, salting, etc., and then drying or smoking.

Kir-ghiz' (kĭr-gēz'), *n.*; *pl.* -GHIZ or -GHIZES (-ĕz). A member of a widespread race of Turkic speech and Mongolian stock, chiefly of the steppe regions of Central Asia.

kirk (kûrk), *n.* [Scot. See CHURCH.] **1.** = CHURCH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** [Usually *cap.*, and with *the.*] Esp., in English usage, the Church of Scotland, as disting. from the Church of England or from the Scottish Episcopal Church.

kir'mess. Var. of KERMIS.

kirn (kûrn; kĭrn), *n. Scot.* **1.** [see CHURN.] A churn. **2.** [perh. a different word.] A merrymaking at the end of the harvest; a harvest home.

kir'tle (kûr't'l), *n.* [AS. *cyrtel.*] *Archaic.* **1.** A man's tunic or coat. **2.** A woman's gown. — **kir'tled** (-t'ld), *a.*

kis'met (kĭs'mĕt), *n.* [fr. Per. & Ar.] Fate. *Oriental.*

kiss (kĭs), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *cyssan*, fr. *coss* a kiss.] **1.** To touch or press with the lips, as a mark of greeting, etc.; salute with the lips. **2.** To give (a kiss); to express, as good-by, by kissing. **3.** To touch gently or lightly. — *n.* **1.** Act of kissing; a salute or caress with the lips. **2.** A gentle touch or contact. **3.** A small piece of confectionery. — **kiss'er**, *n.*

kiss'ing (kĭs'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of KISS. — **kissing comfit**, a perfumed comfit to sweeten the breath. *Obs.* — **k. crust**, the portion of the upper crust of a loaf which has touched another loaf in baking. *Colloq.*

kist (kĭst), *n.* A chest; trunk; coffin. *Scot.*

kit (kĭt), *n.* A kitten.

kit, *n.* A small violin.

kit, *n.* **1.** A wooden vessel of various sizes, kinds, and uses. **2.** A set or collection of tools or implements; an outfit; also, the box, bag, etc., in which such a set is carried, or the box, bag, etc., with the contents. **3.** A set; collection; — generally contemptuous; as, the whole *kit* of them. *Colloq.*

kitch'en (kĭch'ĕn; 24), *n.* [AS. *cycene*, L. *coquina*, fr. *coquere* to cook.] **1.** A room fitted up, or appropriated to, cookery. **2.** The cooking department; cuisine. **3.** Food from the kitchen; hence, any food eaten as a relish. *Scot., Ir., & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To furnish food to; entertain with kitchen fare. *Obs. & R.* [a kitchen.]

kitch'en-er (-ĕn-ĕr), *n.* One employed in, or in charge of, a kitchen.

kitchen middens. [Dan. *kjökkenmöddings* kitchen leavings.] A refuse heap, mainly of the shells of edible mollusks, marking the site of a primitive human habitation.

kite (kīt), *n.* [AS. *cȳta.*] **1.** Any of certain birds of the hawk family, mostly small or medium-sized, with long narrow wings. **2.** One who is rapacious; a sharper, rogue, or rascal. **3.** A well-known contrivance for flying in the air at the end of a string. **4.** A piece of fictitious commercial paper used for raising money or to sustain credit. *Cant.* — *v. i.*; KIT'ED (kīt'ĕd; 24); KIT'ING. To get money or credit by using "kites." *Cant.*

kith (kĭth), *n.* [AS. *cȳð* native land, fr. *cūð* known.] Familiar friends, neighbors, or fellow countrymen, collectively; by confusion, kindred or kin. *Archaic*, exc. in *kith and kin.*

kit'ten (kĭt''n), *n.* [ME. *kiton*, prob. fr. an OF. dial. form of F. *chaton*, fr. *chat* cat, LL. *cattus.* See CAT.] A young cat; sometimes, a young rabbit or other animal. — *v. t. & i.* To give birth to (a kitten or kittens). — **kit'ten-ish**, *a.*

kit'ti-wake (kĭt'ĭ-wāk), *n.* Any of several gulls.

kit'tle (kĭt'l), *v. t. Obs. or Scot.* **1.** To tickle; please. **2.** To puzzle. — *a.* Ticklish; risky. *Chiefly Dial.*

klep'to-ma'ni-a (klĕp'tō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. κλέπτης thief + *mania.*] An insane propensity to steal. — **-ma'ni-ac**, *n.*

Kling'sor (klĭng'zôr), *n.* In Wagner's "Parsifal," a magician who sets fair women to beguile the knights. He thus takes the sacred spear from their chief, Amfortas, but loses it, and is destroyed upon his failure to enthrall Parsifal.

knack (năk), *n.* **1.** A clever way of doing something; an ingenious device or expedient; formerly often, a crafty device; trick. **2.** Aptness; skill; dexterity. **3.** A clever contrivance; toy; knickknack.

knack'er (năk'ĕr), *n.* One who slaughters worn-out or useless horses and sells their flesh for dog's meat, etc.

knap (năp), *v. t. & i.* KNAPPED (năpt); -PING. *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To strike smartly; rap. **2.** To talk finely or affectedly.

knap'sack' (năp'săk'), *n.* [D. *knapzak*; *knappen* to eat + *zak* bag.] A soldier's or traveler's case of canvas or leather for carrying necessaries on the back.

knar (när), *n.* A knot or burr in wood. — **knarred** (närd), *a.*

knave (nāv), *n.* [AS. *cnafa* boy.] **1.** A boy or male servant or menial; hence, a man of humble birth or position. *Archaic.* **2.** A tricky fellow; rogue. **3.** A playing card bearing the picture of a servant or a soldier; a jack.

knav'er-y (nāv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Practices of a knave; trickery; rascality. **2.** Roguishness; mischievousness; mischief. *Obs.* **3.** Tricks of dress or ornament. *Obs.*

knav'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like or characteristic of a knave. — **knav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **knav'ish-ness**, *n.*

knead (nēd), *v. t.* [AS. *cnedan.*] **1.** To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands. **2.** To treat or form as by kneading. — **knead'er**, *n.*

knee (nē), *n.* [AS. *cnēo*, *cnēow.*] **1.** The joint, or the region of the joint, in the middle part of the leg. **2.** Something suggestive of the human knee, esp. when bent. — *v. t.* **1.** To traverse on the knees. **2.** To bend the knee to in supplication or deference. *Archaic.*

knee'cap' (nē'kăp'), *n.* The patella.

kneed (nēd), *a.* Having (such) a knee or knees.

knee'-deep', *a.* Rising, or sunk, to the knees.

knee'-high', *a.* Rising or reaching upward to the knees.

kneel (nēl), *v. i.*; KNELT (nĕlt) or KNEELED (nēld); KNEEL'ING. [AS. *cnēowlian.* See KNEE.] To bend the knee; fall or rest on the knees. — **kneel'er**, *n.*

knee'pan' (nē'păn'), *n.* The patella; kneecap.

knell (nĕl), *v. i.* [ME. *knellen*, AS. *cnyllan.*] To summon, announce, or proclaim by or as by a knell. — *v. i.* To ring; esp., to toll at a death or funeral; sound as a knell or as a warning or evil omen. — *n.* The stroke of a bell, esp. when tolled at a funeral or death; hence, a warning of, or a sound indicating, the passing away of anything.

knelt (nĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of KNEEL.

knew (nū), *pret.* of KNOW.

Knick'er-bock'er (nĭk'ẽr-bŏk'ẽr), *n.* [from Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, pretended author of Irving's "History of New York," taken as a typical Dutchman.] **1.** A descendant of the old Dutch settlers of New York; any New Yorker. **2.** [*l. c.*] *pl.*, rarely in *sing.* A kind of short breeches gathered at the knee; hence, a costume including these.

knick'knack' (-năk'), *n.* A trifle or toy; gimcrack; bawble.

knife (nīf), *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). [AS. *cnīf.*] **1.** An instrument consisting (in its modern form) of a thin blade, usually of steel and having a sharp edge, fastened to a handle. **2.** A sharp cutting blade or tool in a machine. — *v. t.*; KNIFED (nīft); KNIF'ING. **1.** To cut, stab, etc., with a knife. **2.** To try to defeat secretly or underhandedly, as a candidate of one's own party. *Slang, U. S.* — **knif'er** (nīf'ẽr), *n.*

knight (nīt), *n.* [AS. *cniht, cneoht*, boy, youth, attendant, military follower.] **1.** A military attendant or follower; hence, one devoted to the service of a lady as her attendant or champion. **2.** **a** In feudal times, a mounted man-at-arms serving a superior; esp., one who, after serving as page and squire, was admitted to a special military rank and bound to chivalrous conduct. **b** In modern times, a man on whom knighthood has been conferred by a sovereign, in Great Britain ranking next below a baronet, and having the title *Sir.* **3.** *Chess.* A certain piece usually bearing a horse's head. — *v. t.* To dub or create (one) a knight.

knight'–er'rant, *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHTS-ERRANT. A knight who traveled in search of adventures in which to exhibit military skill, prowess, and generosity. — **knight'–er'rant-ry**, *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHT-ERRANTRIES (-rĭz).

knight'hood (nīt'hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** The rank, profession, or character of a knight. **2.** The, or a, body of knights.

knight'ly, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or becoming a knight; chivalrous. **2.** Consisting, or made up, of knights. — *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. — **knight'li-ness**, *n.*

Knight Templar; *pl.* KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. **1.** See TEMPLAR, 1. **2.** A member of an order of Freemasonry reputed to be directly descended from the ancient Templars.

knit (nĭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p.p.* KNIT or KNIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNIT'TING. [AS. *cnyttan*, fr. *cnotta* knot.] **1.** To tie. *Archaic.* **2.** To form, as a textile fabric, by interlacing yarn or thread in loops with needles. **3.** To bring or bind together as by knitting; unite firmly; often, to develop in strength or sturdiness; as, a well-*knit* man. **4.** To draw together; wrinkle. **5.** To bind by a social, legal, or similar tie; also, to form (such a tie). — *v. i.* **1.** To weave by making knots or loops. **2.** To become compact; consolidate. **3.** To grow together. — *n.* Style of knitting. *Obs. or R.*

knit'ting (nĭt'ĭng), *vb. n.* Action of one who knits, or the work or fabric made by one who knits.

knives (nīvz), *n.*, *pl.* of KNIFE.

knob (nŏb), *n.* **1.** A rounded protuberance or mass; bunch; lump. **2.** A knoblike ornament or handle. **3.** A rounded hill or mountain, esp. an isolated one. — **knob'by** (-ĭ), *a.*

knock (nŏk), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *cnocian, cnucian.*] **1.** To strike with something hard or heavy; rap. **2.** To drive or be driven against something; collide. **3.** To rap upon for admittance, as a door. — *n.* An act of knocking; a blow; rap.

knock'a-bout' (nŏk'ȧ-bout'), *n.* A kind of small yacht, having a mainsail and a jib, but no bowsprit.

knock'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that knocks; specifically, a kind of hammer hinged to a door, for knocking.

knock'–knee', *n.* A condition in which the knees bend in so as to touch each other in walking. — **knock'–kneed'**, *a.*

knoll (nōl), *n.* [AS. *cnoll.*] A small round hill; mound.

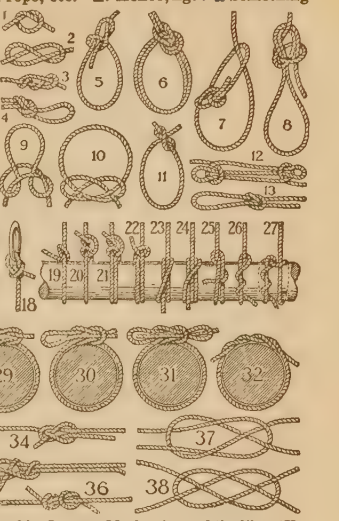
knoll, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *knollen.* See KNELL.] To ring, as a bell; toll; proclaim or summon by ringing. — *n.* Act of knolling; kuell. *All Archaic & Dial. Eng.*

knop (nŏp), *n.* A knob; a bud; a stud, boss, or bunch.

knosp (nŏsp), *n.* [G. *knospe* bud.] A knop; boss.

knot (nŏt), *n.* A species of sandpiper.

knot, *n.* [AS. *cnotta.*] **1.** **a** A lump or knob formed by interweaving the parts of a cord, rope, or other slender and flexible body. **b** Any tie or fastening formed with cord, rope, etc. **2.** Hence, fig.: **a** Something not easily solved; a difficulty; problem. **b** A bond; tie; specif., the marriage tie. **3.** A bow, cockade, or epaulet. **4** A cluster; group. **5.** A knob; lump. **6.** A swelling, protuberance, or concretion in a plant,



Principal Knots used by Seamen, Mechanics, and the like. (K = Knot; B. = Bend; H = Hitch.) 1 Overhand K.; 2 Figure-of-eight K.; 3 Stevedore's K.; 4 Loop K.; 5 Bowline (Knot); 6 Bowline on a Bight; 7 Running Bowline; 8 Bowline with a Bight; 9 Harness H.; 10 Prolonge K.; 11 Slide K.; 12 Sheepshank; 13 Slip, or Running, K.; 14 Anchor K. or Fisherman's B.; 15 Cat's-paw; 16 Single, 17 Double, Blackwall H.; 18 Studding-sail Tack B.; 19, 20 Half Hitches; 21 Rolling H.; 22 Round Turn and Half H.; 23 Clove H., or Builder's K.; 24 Magnus H.; 25 Studding-sail Halyard B.; 26 Timber H.; 27 Timber and a Half H.· 28 Reef, Square, or Flat, K.; 29 Granny K.; 30 Single, 31 Double, Bowknot; 32, 33 Surgeon's K.; 34 Becket, Sheet, or Hawser B., or Weaver's K.; 35 Double Sheet B.; 36 Englishman's Tie; 37 Single, 38 Double, Carrick B.

esp. the hard lump at the point of insertion of a branch. **7.** A figure of interlaced or interwoven lines, as in embroidery. **8.** A place or point where several or many lines, nerves, etc., meet or intersect. **9.** *Naut.* **a** A division of the log line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion. **b** A unit of speed, equivalent to one nautical mile (6,080.27 feet) an hour; as, when a ship goes eight nautical miles an hour, her speed is eight *knots.* **c** Loosely, in reference to speed, a nautical mile. — *v. t.*; KNOT'TED; -TING. **1.** To tie in or with, or form into, a knot or knots. **2.** To form or make by knotting. **3.** To unite closely or intricately; entangle. — *v. i.* **1.** To form knots, as in a cord; tangle. **2.** To knit knots for fringe or trimming. **3.** To gather in a knot, or group. *Obs.*

knot'grass' (nŏt'grȧs'), *n.* **1.** A common weed of the buckwheat family. **2.** Any of several grasses, as oat grass.

knot'ted (-ĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Tied in or with a knot or knots. **2.** Knotty. **3.** Decorated with knobs or bosses.

knot'ty (-ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. **1.** Full of knots; knotted; gnarled. **2.** Intricate; puzzling. **3.** Hard and rough; rugged. — **knot'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

knout (nout; nōōt), *n.* [Russ. *knut.*] A kind of whip for flogging criminals. — *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

know (nō), *v. t.*; *pret.* KNEW (nū); *p. p.* KNOWN (nōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOW'ING. [AS. *cnāwan.*] **1.** To perceive; recognize; recognize as distinct; distinguish. **2.** To perceive or apprehend as true; perceive with understanding and conviction. **3.** To be convinced or assured of. **4.** To have or acquire information about. **5.** To be acquainted with. **6.** **a** To have sexual intercourse with. **b** To have practical knowledge or information of; be skilled in. — *v. i.* **1.** To have knowledge; have a clear and certain perception. **2.** To be certain or confident. **3.** To seek knowledge. — *n.* Fact of knowing; knowledge. — **know'er**, *n.*

know'a-ble (nō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be known. — **ble-ness**, *n.*

knowe, know (nou; nō), *n.* [see 1st KNOLL.] A knoll. *Scot.*

know'ing, *n.* Acquaintance; cognizance; knowledge; hence,

experience. — *p. a.* **1.** Informed; intelligent. **2.** Artful; cunning; shrewd; often, having the air of possessing special information. **3.** Stylish. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See SHREWD. — **know'ing-ly** (nō'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.*

knowl'edge (nŏl'ĕj; 24), *n.* **1.** Recognition; cognizance; —esp. in *to take knowledge of. Archaic.* **2.** Familiarity from actual experience; practical skill. **3.** Sexual intercourse; — usually in *carnal knowledge.* **4.** Acquaintance with fact; hence, scope of information. **5.** Act or state of knowing; clear perception of fact, truth, or duty. **6.** That which is gained and preserved by knowing; enlightenment; learning; the sum of information conserved by civilization.

Syn. KNOWLEDGE, WISDOM, SCIENCE, INFORMATION. KNOWLEDGE denotes acquaintance with, or clear perception of, facts; WISDOM is the capacity of judging soundly and dealing broadly with facts, esp. in their practical relations to life and conduct; it often implies depth of insight or ripeness of experience. SCIENCE is exact, organized, and classified knowledge, esp. in relation to the physical world. INFORMATION is knowledge communicated or acquired, esp. by reading or observation.

known (nōn), *p. p.* of KNOW.

know'-noth'ing, *n.* **1.** An ignoramus. **2.** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* A member of a secret political organization (the *American party*) which aimed to render the foreign-born population politically powerless. It was most active from 1853 to 1856. Its members replied "I don't know" to questions about the party.

knuck'le (nŭk'l), *n.* [AS. *cnucel.*] **1.** A rounded prominence at a finger joint; also, the joint. **2.** The knee or hock joint of a quadruped, with the adjacent parts, used in cookery. **3.** Something shaped or projecting like a knuckle, as one of the parts of a hinge through which the pin passes. — *v. i.*; -LED (-ld); -LING (-lĭng). To yield; submit; — usually with *down* or *under.*

knurl (nûrl), *n.* A knot, knob, or nodule. [gnarly.]

knurl'y (-lĭ), *a.*; KNURL'I-ER; -I-EST. Full of knurls, or knots; [gnarly.]

ko-a'la (kō-ä'lä), *n.* [native name.] A sluggish arboreal marsupial of Australia, with large hairy ears; — called also *native bear.*

ko'bold (kō'bōld), *n.* [G.] In German folklore: **a** A kind of domestic spirit or brownie. **b** A kind of gnome.

ko'dak (kō'dăk), *n.* [an invented name.] **1.** A kind of portable photographic camera. **2.** A photograph taken with a kodak. — *v. t. & i.* To photograph with a kodak.

Koh'i-noor' (kō'hĭ-nōōr'; kō'ĭ-), *n.* [Persian *kōh-i-nūr*, lit., mountain of light.] A famous diamond of great size, surrendered to the British crown on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. As cut it weighs 106¼ carats.

kohl (kōl; kō'h'l), *n.* [see ALCOHOL.] A preparation used by Eastern women to darken the edges of the eyelids.

kohl'-ra'bi (kōl'rä'bĭ; kōl'rä'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [G., fr. It. *cavoli rape* (pl.).] A kind of cabbage in which the stem is greatly enlarged, and is eaten like cauliflower.

ko'la (kō'lä), *n.* The kola nut or an extract from it.

kola nut. The bitter nut of an African tree, cultivated in the West Indies and Brazil. It contains much caffeine.

‖ **kop** (kŏp), *n* [South African D., fr. D. *kop* head.] Hill; mountain. *South Africa.*

ko'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* Also **ko'pek, co'peck,** etc. [Russ. *kopeyka.*] A small Russian copper (orig. silver) coin and money of account. It is the 100th part of a ruble, and is now worth about half a cent.

‖ **kop'je** (kŏp'ĭ), *n.* [S. African D.] A small kop. *S. Africa.*

Ko-ran' (kō-răn'; kō'răn), *n.* [Ar. *qorān.*] The scriptures of the Mohammedans.

Ko-re'an (kō-rē'ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

ko'sher (kō'shĕr), *a.* [Heb. *kosher* fit.] Ceremonially clean, according to Jewish law; — used of food, esp. meat.

ko-tow' (kō-tou'), *v. i.* Also **kow-tow'.** [Chin. *k'o t'ou* knock head.] To kneel and knock the forehead on the ground in homage or worship. — *n.* Act of kotowing.

kou'miss, kou'myss (kōō'mĭs). Vars. of KUMISS.

kraal (krăl), *n.* [D., fr. Pg. *curral* cattle pen.] **1.** A form of stockaded village of South African natives; also, the village community. **2.** A stockade or pen for cattle or sheep. *South Africa.*

kra'ken (krä'kĕn; krä'-), *n.* [Norw. dial. *krake* (the final *n* is the article).] A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster.

krem'lin (krĕm'lĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *kreml'.*] The citadel of a town or city, esp. [*cap.*] that of Moscow.

kreut'zer (kroit'sĕr), *n.* [G. *kreuzer.*] An old German or Austrian copper coin worth about half a cent.

Kriem'hild (krēm'hĭlt), *n.* [MHG. *Chriemhilt, Kriemhilt.*] *Ger. Myth.* In the Nibelungenlied, the wife of Siegfried. After his death she is married to Etzel and instigates the slaughter of her kinsmen, in revenge for Hagen's murder of Siegfried. See BRUNHILD, SIEGFRIED.

kris (krēs). Var. of CREESE.

Krish'na (krĭsh'nä), *n.* [Skr. *Kṛshṇa.*] *Hindu Myth.* The eighth reincarnation of Vishnu, personifying the fructifying and reproductive aspect of nature.

Kriss Kring'le (krĭs krĭng'g'l). [G. *Christkindl, -del,* Christ child, Christmas gift, a dim. of *Christkind.*] St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus.

kryp'ton (krĭp'tŏn), *n.* [Gr. κρυπτόν, neut. of κρυπτός hidden.] *Chem.* An inert gaseous element, occurring in air. Symbol, *Kr*; at. wt., 82.92.

Ku'fic (kū'fĭk), *a.* Also **Cu'fic.** Of or pert. to Kufa, or Cufa, a town on the Euphrates; — used esp. of an Arabic alphabet, early employed there.

Ku'-Klux', *or* **Ku'klux'** (kū'klŭks'), *n. U. S. Hist.* A secret political organization in the South, active for several years after the close of the Civil War, and aiming chiefly to repress the political power of the freedmen; — called also **Ku-Klux Klan.** Also, a member of the organization.

ku'miss, kou'miss (kōō'mĭs), *n.* Also **ku'mys.** [Russ. *kumys.*] A fermented (or distilled) liquor made from milk, originally by the Tatars from mare's milk.

kum'quat (kŭm'kwŏt), *n.* [Chin. *kam-kwat* gold orange.] A Chinese citrous fruit extensively cultivated, having a sweet rind and acid pulp; also, the tree that bears this fruit.

Kun'dry (kōōn'drĭ), *n.* [G.] In Wagner's "Parsifal," a woman doomed to wander in helpless remorse. Klingsor forces her to beguile Amfortas. Parsifal lifts the curse from her by resisting her wiles.

Kurd (kōōrd), *n.* A member of a fierce, dark race dwelling chiefly in Kurdistan. — **Kurd'ish** (kōōr'dĭsh), *a. & n.*

kye (kī). Obs. or Scot. pl. of COW.

ky'loe (kī'lō), *n.* One of a breed of Highland cattle.

Kym'ri, Kym'ry (kĭm'rĭ), **Kym'ric.** Var. of CYMRY, etc.

L

L (ĕl); *pl.* **L'S** or **LS** (ĕlz). **1.** The twelfth letter of the English alphabet. **2.** Something shaped like, or making a shape like, the letter **L**, esp. an extension to a main building at right angles to its length.

la (lō; lä), *interj.* **1.** Look! *Archaic.* **2.** An exclamation of surprise; — commonly with *me. Dial. or Uncultivated.*

la (lä), *n. Music.* The sixth of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the sixth tone of the diatonic scale.

La'ban (lā'băn), *n.* [Heb. *Lābān.*] In the Bible, the father of Leah and Rachel, the wives of Jacob. See *Gen.* xxix.

la'bel (lā'bĕl), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A band or fillet. *Obs.* **2.** A slip of silk, paper, parchment, metal, etc., affixed to anything, and indicating the contents, ownership, destination, etc. — *v. t.*; -BELED (-bĕld) or -BELLED; -BEL-ING or -BEL-LING. **1.** To affix a label to. **2.** To describe or designate as by a label; tag.

la-bel'lum (lă-bĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-ä). [L., dim. of *labrum* lip.] *Bot.* The lip, or median member of the inner perianth or corolla, of plants of the orchid family.

la'bi-al (lā'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *labium* lip.] **1.** Of or pert. to the lips, or labia. **2.** *Phon.* **a** Articulated mainly by the lips, as *b, p, m.* **b** Modified by contraction of the lips, as oō (fōod), ō (ōld), etc. — *n.* A labial consonant.

la'bi-ate (-āt), *a.* Having lips or liplike parts.

la'bi-o-den'tal (lā'bĭ-ō-dĕn'tăl), *a. Phon.* Formed or articulated with the coöperation of the lips, or one lip, and the teeth, as *f* and *v.* — *n.* A labiodental consonant.

la'bi-um (lā'bĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BIA (-ä). [L.] A lip.

la'bor, la'bour (-bĕr), *n.* [OF. *labour, labor, labur,* L. *labor.*] **1.** Toil; exertion, esp. when fatiguing, painful, or irksome; work. **2.** Laborers, operatives, and artisans as a body or class. **3.** An act of laboring; a work, task. **4.** Product or result of labor or work. *Archaic.* **5.** Trouble; pains. *Obs.* **6.** Travail; childbirth. — **Syn.** See

WORK. — *v. i.* **1.** To perform labor; work; toil. **2.** To be oppressed with difficulties or disease; move slowly, as under a burden; *Naut.*, to pitch or roll heavily. **3.** To be in travail, or childbirth.—*v. t.* **1.** To expend labor on; specif., to till; cultivate. *Chiefly Poetic.* **2.** To form, perform, or bring, with labor. *Archaic.* **3.** To work out with effort and in detail; elaborate. **4.** To labor to effect or achieve. *Archaic.* **5.** To cause to labor; tire; distress. *Obs.*

lab'o-ra-to-ry (lăb'ŏ-rə-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Originally, the workroom of a chemist; hence, a place devoted to experimental study in natural science, or to testing, analyzing, or preparing drugs, chemicals, explosives, etc.

Labor Day. In most States of the United States, a day, usually the first Monday of September, made a legal holiday, in honor of, or in the interests of, workingmen as a class.

la'bored, la'boured (lā'bẽrd), *p. a.* Produced or performed with labor; elaborately wrought; not easy or natural.

la'bor-er, la'bour-er (-bẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who labors; esp., one who does physical labor or work that requires strength rather than skill. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN.

la-bo'ri-ous (lə-bō'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *laboriosus*, fr. *labor* labor.] **1.** Requiring labor; toilsome. **2.** Diligent; industrious. — **la-bo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

la'bor-some, la'bour-some (lā'bẽr-sŭm), *a.* Laborious. *Obs. or R.*

la'brum (lā'brŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRA (-brə). [L.] **1.** A lip or edge, as of a basin. **2.** *Zoöl.* **a** The upper lip of arthropods. **b** The external margin of a gastropod shell.

la-bur'num (lə-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L.] Any of a genus (*Laburnum*) of European poisonous, yellow-flowered fabaceous shrubs.

lab'y-rinth (lăb'ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. λαβύρινθος.] **1.** A place full of intricate passageways; a maze. **2.** An inextricable or bewildering state of things; a perplexity; maze. **3.** The internal ear; — from its complex shape.

Syn. LABYRINTH, MAZE are often used with little distinction. LABYRINTH emphasizes the idea of structural intricacy; MAZE, which often applies to what is shifting, heightens the implication of confusion or bewilderment; as, a *labyrinth* of paths; a *maze* of crossing and interwoven lines. — *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a labyrinth; form or arrange like a labyrinth. — **lab'y-rin'thi-an** (-rĭn'thĭ-ăn), **lab'y-rin'thic** (-thĭk), **lab'y-rin'thine** (-thĭn), *a.*

lac, lakh (lăk), *n.* [Hind. *lak*, *lākh*, *lāksh*, Skr. *laksha* mark, sign, lac.] One hundred thousand; also, a vaguely great number; specifically, 100,000 rupees. *Anglo-Ind.*

lac (lăk), *n.* [Per. *lak.*] A resinous substance secreted by a certain scale insect. When melted, and reduced to a thin crust, lac is called shellac

lace (lās), *n.* [OF. *laz*, fr. L. *laqueus* noose, snare.] **1.** Originally, any cord, line, or tie. Now, a string, cord, or band, passing through holes, and used to draw and hold together parts, as of a garment, a shoe, etc. **2.** An ornamental braid for trimming men's hats, uniforms, etc.; — now only in *gold lace* or *silver lace*. **3.** An openwork fabric of fine threads, usually figured; a delicate tissue of thread, much worn as an ornament of dress. — *v. t. & i.*; LACED (lāst); LAC'ING (lās'ĭng). **1.** To fasten, unite, compress, adorn, or trim with or as with a lace. **2.** To beat; make stripes on.

Lac'e-dæ-mo'ni-an (lăs'ẽ-dẽ-mō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Lac'e-de-mo'ni-an.** Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the chief city of Laconia. — *n.* A Spartan.

lac'er-ate (lăs'ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *laceratus*, p. p. of *lacerare* to lacerate, *lacer* lacerated.] To tear; rend; mangle. Hence: To afflict; harrow.

lac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of lacerating. **2.** A wound made by lacerating.

lac'er-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Lacerating, or tending to lacerate.

la-cer'ti-an (lə-sûr'shĭ-ăn; -tĭ-ăn), *a.* [fr. L. *lacerta* lizard.] *Zoöl.* Of or pert. to an order or suborder (*Lacertilia*) of reptiles including ordinary lizards, chameleons, geckos, etc. — **la-cer'ti-an**, *n.* — **lac'er-til'i-an** (lăs'ẽr-tĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

lace'wing' (lās'wĭng'), *n.* Any of certain neuropterous insects having lacelike wings. Their larvæ destroy aphids.

lach'es (lăch'ĕz), *n.* [fr. OF., deriv. of L. *laxus* loose, lax.] *Law.* Neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

Lach'e-sis (lăk'ẽ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάχεσις, lit., lot, fr. λαγχάνειν, λαχεῖν, to obtain by lot.] One of the Fates.

lach'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-măl), *a.* Better, but unusual, **lac'ri-mal.** [see LACHRYMOSE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to tears. **2.** *Anat.* Designating, pertaining to, or situated near, the organs producing tears. — *n.* = LACHRYMATORY.

lach'ry-ma-to-ry (lăk'rĭ-mə-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One of a class of narrow-necked vessels found in ancient Roman sepulchers. It was once believed that tears of the dead person's friends were collected in them.

lach'ry-mose (-mōs), *a.* [L. *lacrymosus*, *lacrimosus*, fr. *lacrima*, *lacruma*, a tear.] Generating or shedding tears.

lac'ing (lās'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Action of one that laces. **2.** Something that laces or is of the nature of a lace or of lace.

la-cin'i-ate (lə-sĭn'ĭ-āt) } *a.* [fr. L. *lacinia* the lappet of
la-cin'i-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } a garment.] Fringed; *Bot.*, cut into deep irregular lobes; narrowly incised.

lack (lăk), *n.* [ME. *lac.*] **1.** Deficiency; want; need. **2.** That which is lacking; thing needed.

Syn. LACK, WANT (often interchangeable) agree in the idea of deficiency. But LACK often merely states the fact of absence or defect; WANT commonly implies that what is lacking is desirable or necessary.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be wanting; — chiefly in *p. pr.*; as, funds were *lacking*. **2.** To have need; be short; — with *of* or *in*. — *v. t.* **1.** To be without or deficient in. **2.** To want; need. **3.** To feel the absence of; miss. *Obs.*

lack'a-dai'si-cal (-ə-dā'zĭ-kăl), *a.* Affectedly languid; listless; languidly sentimental. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.*

lack'er, lack'er-er, etc. Var. of LACQUER, etc.

lack'ey (lăk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). [F. *laquais.*] A footman; valet; fig., a servile follower; toady. — *v. i. & t.* To act, serve, or attend as a lackey.

lack'lus'ter } (-lŭs'tẽr), *n.* A want of luster. — *a.* Want-
lack'lus'tre } ing luster or brightness.

La-co'ni-an (lə-kō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Laconia, the southeastern part of the Peloponnesus Its capital was Sparta. — *n.* One of the people of Laconia.

La-con'ic (lə-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Spartan. *Rare.* **2.** [*l. c.*] Expressing much in few words, as did the Spartans; concise; sententious. — **Syn.** See CONCISE. — **la-con'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lac'quer (lăk'ẽr), *n.* [F. *lacre* a sort of sealing wax, Pg. *lacre*, fr. *lacca* lac. See LAC the resin.] **1.** **a** A varnish consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol. **b** Any of various varnishes with a resin as the base; specif., the natural varnish got in Japan from the sap of a species of sumac. **2.** A decorative article of wood coated with Oriental lacquer and often inlaid; collectively, such work or articles. — *v. t.* To cover or coat with lacquer; varnish.

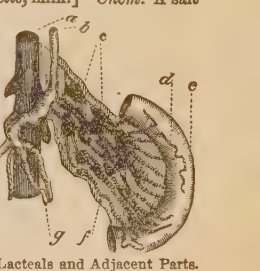
lac'quey (lăk'ĭ). Var. of LACKEY.

lac'ri-mal, lac'ry-mal. Vars. of LACHRYMAL.

la-crosse' (lə-krŏs'; 62), *n.* [F. *la crosse*, lit., the crosier, hooked stick.] A game of ball, originating among the North American Indians, now the popular field sport of Canada. It is played with long-handled rackets, called *crosses*.

lac'tate (lăk'tāt), *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of lactic acid.

lac-ta'tion (lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* The secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland; act of giving suck.



Lacteals and Adjacent Parts. *a* Aorta; *b* Thoracic Duct; *c* Lymphatic Glands in the Mesentery, connected with each other and with the Thoracic Duct by the Lacteals *f*; *d* Radicles, or rootlike beginnings, of the Lacteals in the wall of the Intestine *e*; *g* Large Lacteals separated from the Mesentery.

lac'te-al (lăk'tẽ-ăl), *a.* [L. *lacteus* milky, *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] **1.** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, milk; milky. **2.** Conveying or containing chyle; as, the *lacteal* vessels. — *n.* One of the lymphatics of the small intestine which convey chyle through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct.

lac'te-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Milky.

lac-tes'cence (lăk-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* A becoming milky; milkiness.

lac-tes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *lactescens*, p. pr., deriv. of *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] **1.** Milky; becoming milky. **2.** Secreting, or concerned in secreting, milk.

lac'tic (lăk'tĭk), *a.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] Of or pertaining to milk; procured from sour milk or whey; as, *lactic* acid.

lac-tif'er-ous (lăk-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk + *-ferous.*] Secreting or conveying milk, or a milky fluid.

lac'to- (lăk'tō-), **lac'ti-** (lăk'tĭ-), **lact-.** Combining forms from Latin *lac*, *lactis*, meaning *milk*.

lac-tom'e-ter (lăk-tŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*lacto-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for estimating richness of milk.

lac'tose (lăk'tōs), *n.* [L. *lac, lactis*, milk + *-ose.*] *Chem.* A hard, crystalline sugar, present in milk. Called also *milk sugar* or *sugar of milk.*

la-cu'na (lă-kū'nă), *n.; pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-năz). [L., ditch, pit, lake.] **1.** A blank space; hiatus; gap; break. **2.** *Biol.* An intercellular or interstitial space; specif., one of the minute cavities in bone occupied by the bone cells.

la-cus'trine (-kŭs'trĭn), *a.* [L. *lacus* lake.] Of or pertaining to lakes; formed in, or living in, lakes.

lad (lăd), *n.* [ME. *ladde.*] **1.** A boy; youth; often, familiarly, a man of any age. **2.** A male sweetheart. *Scot.*

lad'der (lăd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *hlæder, hlædder.*] **1.** An appliance, consisting, in its simplest form, of two long side pieces joined at intervals by crosspieces, commonly called *rungs*, forming steps. **2.** A thing like, or functioning as, a ladder.

lad'die (lăd'ĭ), *n.* A lad; male sweetheart. *Chiefly Scot.*

lade (lād), *v. t.; pret.* LAD'ED (lād'ĕd); *p. p.* LAD'ED, LAD'EN (lād''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAD'ING. [AS. *hladan* to load, draw (water).] **1.** To load; put a burden or load on or in. **2.** To throw or lift in or out, with a ladle, dipper, etc.; dip; bail. — *v. i.* **1.** To load; take on cargo. **2.** To dip up a liquid.

lad'en (lād''n), *v.* To lade.

lad'ing (-Ing), *n.* **1.** A loading. **2.** Load; cargo; freight; burden. — **Syn.** See FREIGHT.

la'dle (lā'd'l), *n.* [AS. *hlædel*, fr. *hladan* to load, drain.] A long-handled cuplike spoon, often large, used in lading or dipping. — *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To take up and convey in a ladle; dip with or as with a ladle.

la-drone' (lă-drōn'), *n.* [Sp. *ladrón*, L. *latro* robber.] A thief or robber; esp., a highwayman; brigand.

la'dy (lā'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [ME. *ladi, læfdi*, AS. *hlæfdige, hlæfdie.*] **1.** The mistress of a household. *Obs.* **2.** A woman having proprietary rights, rule, or authority; mistress; — correlative of *lord.* **3.** A sweetheart; ladylove. **4.** [*cap.*] The Virgin Mary; — usually with *Our.* **5.** A woman of social distinction or position; a well-bred woman; — correlative of *gentleman.* **6.** [*cap.*] In England, a title prefixed to the names of women of certain ranks. **7.** Wife. *Obs. or Uncultivated.* — **Syn.** See FEMALE, *n.*

la'dy-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* [equiv. to, bird of Our Lady.] Any of various small, more or less hemispherical, often brightly colored beetles, mostly feeding on small insects.

la'dy-bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* A ladybird. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

Lady Day. A day kept to commemorate an event in the life of the Virgin Mary; now, the Annunciation, March 25.

la'dy-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [*lady* + *-kin.*] A little lady.

la'dy-like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a lady; esp., becoming or suitable to a lady; hence, effeminate. — **Syn.** See FEMALE, *a.*

la'dy-love' (-lŭv'), *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

la'dy-ship (-shĭp), *n.* Rank, position, or personality of a lady; — used (when preceded by *her* or *your*) to designate or address one having the title of *Lady.*

la'dy's-slip'per (lā'dĭz-), *n.* Any of various orchids, the flower of which suggests a slipper.

la'dy's-smock', la'dy-smock', *n.* The cuckoo-flower.

La-er'tes (lā-ûr'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαέρτης.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Ithaca, father of Ulysses. **2.** The brother of Ophelia, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." He poisons his rapier and, after wounding Hamlet, is, by exchange of weapons, himself wounded with it.

lag (lăg), *n.* A stave of a cask, drum, etc.

lag, *v. t.* To transport; send to penal servitude. *Cant.*

lag, *a.* **1.** Last. *Obs.*, exc. in *lag end.* **2.** Belated; sluggish; tardy. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* **1.** One that lags or is last. *Rare.* **2.** Act or condition of lagging; hence: A falling behind or retardation, as in a current. — *v. i.* To move slowly; loiter. — **lag'ger** (-ẽr), *n.*

lag'an (lăg'ăn) *or, Rare,* **lag'end** (-ĕnd). Var. of LIGAN.

lager beer, *or* **lager** (lä'gẽr), *n.* [G. *lager* bed, storehouse + *bier* beer.] A kind of beer made originally in Germany; — from its being stored for some months before use.

lag'gard (lăg'ẽrd), *a.* Lagging; loitering. — *n.* One who lags; loiterer. — **lag'gard-ly,** *adv.* — **lag'gard-ness,** *n.*

la-goon' (lă-gōōn'), *n.* Also **la-gune'.** [It. or Sp. *laguna*, L. *lacuna* ditch, pool, pond, *lacus* lake.] A shallow channel, pond, or lake, esp. one near, or communicating with, the sea.

la'ic (lā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *laicus.*] Also **la'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). Of or pert. to a layman or the laity; lay; secular. — *n.* A layman.

laid (lād), *pret. & p. p.* of LAY; **lain** (lān), *p. p.* of LIE.

lair (lâr), *n.* [AS. *leger.*] A place in which to lie or rest; a bed or couch; esp., the bed or couch of a wild beast. — *v. i.* To make, or go to, one's lair; lie; rest.

laird (lârd), *n.* [see LORD.] A landholder. *Scot.*

‖ lais'sez' faire' (lĕ'sā' fâr'). [F.] Lit., let (people) do, or make (what they choose)· hence, noninterference; — a phrase deprecating governmental interference intended to foster or regulate labor, manufactures, etc.

la'i-ty (lā'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The people, as distinguished from the clergy; laymen. **2.** Those not of a certain profession.

La'i-us (lā'ĭ-ŭs; -yŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάϊος.] See ŒDIPUS.

lake (lāk), *n.* [F. *laque*, fr. same source as *lac* a resin.] **1.** A purplish red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal; also, the color of this pigment. **2.** Any of many insoluble metallic compounds of coloring matter.

lake, *n.* [OF. *lac*, L. *lacus.*] A considerable inland body of standing water; also, an expanded part of a river.

lakh (lăk). Var. of LAC, one hundred thousand.

la'kin (lā'kĭn). Obs. contraction of LADYKIN.

la'ma (lä'mä), *n.* [Tibetan *blama.*] In Tibet, Mongolia, etc., a priest or monk of the belief called Lamaism (a form of Buddhism); — so called by foreigners. Among the Tibetans, a monk famed for wisdom and saintliness.

lamb (lăm), *n.* [AS. *lamb.*] **1.** A young sheep. **2.** A person like a lamb in being innocent, gentle, weak, or the like. **3.** Lamb's flesh. — *v. i.* To bring forth a lamb or lambs.

lam'ben-cy (lăm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality, state, or fact of being lambent; that which is lambent.

lam'bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [L. *lambens*, p. pr. of *lambere* to lick.] **1.** Playing or touching lightly, as over a surface. **2.** Softly bright or radiant. — **Syn.** See RADIANT. — **-bent-ly,** *adv.*

lamb'kin (lăm'kĭn), *n.* **1.** A small or young lamb. **2.** A child, or a young or tender person.

lamb'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; meek.

lam'bre-quin (lăm'brĕ-kĭn; lăm'bẽr-), *n.* [F.] A drapery pendent from a shelf or window casing. *U. S.*

lamb'skin' (lăm'skĭn'), *n.* A lamb's skin, or leather made from it; esp., a skin dressed with the wool on.

lamb's wool. A drink made of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced.

lame (lām), *a.;* LAM'ER (lām'ẽr); LAM'EST. [AS. *lama.*] **1.** Disabled physically, esp. in the leg or foot so that the power of walking is impaired; crippled. **2.** Fig., halting; inefficient; defective. — *v. t.;* LAMED (lāmd); LAM'ING (lām'ĭng). To make lame; cripple; disable.

la-mel'la (lă-mĕl'ä), *n.; pl.* L. -LÆ (-ē), E. -LAS (-ăz). [L. *lamella*, dim. of *lamina* plate, leaf, layer.] A thin plate, leaf, or layer; a platelike organ, process, or part.

la-mel'lar (lă-mĕl'ẽr; lăm'ẽ-lẽr), *a.* Composed of, arranged in, or characterized by, lamellæ; lamellate.

lam'el-late (lăm'ẽ-lāt; lă-mĕl'āt) } *a.* **1.** Composed of, or
lam'el-lat'ed (lăm'ẽ-lāt'ĕd) } furnished with, thin plates, or lamellæ. **2.** Composed of a flat plate or leaf.

la-mel'li-branch (lă-mĕl'ĭ-brăŋk), *n.* [see LAMELLA; BRANCHIATE.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Lamellibranchia*, or *Lamellibranchiata*) of mollusks, including the clams, oysters, mussels, etc. — **-bran'chi-ate** (-brăŋ'kĭ-āt), *a. & n.*

lame'ly, *adv.,* **lame'ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

la-ment' (lă-mĕnt'), *v. i.* [L. *lamentari*, fr. *lamentum* a lament.] To express or feel sorrow; weep; wail; mourn greatly. — *v. t.* To express deep sorrow for or about; mourn for; bemoan; bewail. — **Syn.** See DEPLORE. — *n.* **1.** Expression of grief or sorrow in complaints or cries; lamentation; weeping. **2.** An expression of lamentation in a literary form, as an elegy, ballad, or dirge.

lam'en-ta-ble (lăm'ĕn-tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Mournful; expressing grief; doleful. **2.** Fitted to awaken lament; pitiable; deplorable. — **lam'en-ta-bly,** *adv.*

lam'en-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of lamenting; audible expression of sorrow. **2.** [*cap.*] *pl.* A book of the Old Testament, attributed to the prophet Jeremiah.

la-ment'ed (lă-mĕn'tĕd), *p. a.* Mourned for; bewailed.

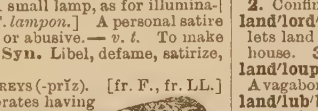
la'mi-a (lā'mĭ-ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λάμια.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of a class of man-devouring monsters, commonly represented with the head and breast of a woman and the body of a serpent. **2.** Hence, a vampire; witch; sorceress.

lam'i-na (lăm'ĭ-nä), *n.; pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-năz). [L.] **1.** A thin plate or scale; a layer; flake. **2.** *Bot.* The blade of a foliage leaf. — **lam'i-nar** (-när), *a.*

lam'i-na-ble (-nä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being formed into a lamina or laminæ, as by splitting or pressure.

lam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Shaped like, or made up of, a lamina or laminæ. — (-nāt), *v. t. & i.;* NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. **1.** To divide into laminæ. **2.** To form into a thin plate, as by rolling. **3.** To cover or construct with laminæ; plate.

lam'i-nat'ed (lăm'ĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Laminate.
lam'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Process of laminating; state of being laminated; also, a laminated structure; a lamina.
Lam'mas (lăm'ăs), *n.* [AS. *hlāmmesse, hlāfmæsse*, loaf Mass, bread feast; *hlāf* loaf + *mæsse* Mass.] **1.** The first day of August (**Lammas Day**). **2.** The time of year (**Lammastide**) about Lammas Day.
lam'mer-gei'er } (-ĕr-gī'ĕr), *n.* [G. *lämmergeier; lamm*,
lam'mer gey'er } pl. *lämmer*, lamb + *geier* vulture.] The largest European bird of prey, found in mountain regions.
lamp (lămp), *n.* [F. *lampe*, L. *lampas, -adis*, fr. Gr. λαμπάς, -άδος, torch, fr. λάμπειν to shine.] **1.** A vessel with a wick for burning oil or the like to produce artificial light; hence, any of various devices for producing light or heat; as, an arc *lamp*, incandescent *lamp*, etc. **2.** A torch. *Rare or Poetic.* **3.** *pl.* The eyes. *Now Slang.*
lam'pas (lăm'păs), *n.* [F.] In horses, a congestion of the mucous membrane of the hard palate.
lamp'black' (lămp'blăk'), *n.* Fine soot from the smoke of carbonaceous substances. It is used as a pigment.
lam'per eel (lăm'pĕr). A lamprey. [tions.]
lam'pi-on (-pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F.] A small lamp, as for illumina-
lam-poon' (lăm-pōōn'), *n.* [F. *lampon.*] A personal satire in writing, usually malicious or abusive. — *v. t.* To make the subject of a lampoon. — **Syn.** Libel, defame, satirize, lash. — **lam-poon'er**, *n.*
lam'prey (lăm'prĭ), *n.; pl.* -PREYS (-prĭz). [fr. F., fr. LL.] Any of certain eel-like vertebrates having the mouth large, suctorial, and jawless.



Sea Lamprey. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

la'nate (lā'nāt), *a.* [L. *lanatus*, fr. *lana* wool, down.] Woolly; covered with fine, long hair, or hairlike filaments.
Lan-cas'tri-an (lăn-kăs'trĭ-ăn), *a. Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the English royal house of Lancaster. — *n.* A member or supporter of the house of Lancaster, esp. in the Wars of the Roses, in which its symbol was the red rose. Its reigning members were Henry IV., V., and VI.
lance (lăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lancea.*] **1.** A weapon with a long shaft and a sharp steel head, carried by light cavalry. **2.** A soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.
lance, *v. t.;* LANCED (lănst); LANC'ING (lăn'sĭng). **1.** To pierce with or as with a lance. **2.** To open or cut with or as with a lancet. **3.** To hurl; launch. *Archaic or Poetic.*
lance'-knight', *n.* A lansquenet. *Obs. or Hist.*
lance'let, *n.* [*lance* + *-let.*] Any of certain small transparent marine animals, the lowest existing vertebrates.
Lan'ce-lot (lăn'sĕ-lŏt), *n.* [F *Lancelot.*] The most famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table, and the paramour of Queen Guinevere. Although the handsomest, most generous, and bravest of knights, he fails in the quest of the Holy Grail because of his sin. See ELAINE.
lan'ce-o-late (lăn'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *lanceolatus*, fr. *lanceola* a little lance, dim. of *lancea* lance.] Lance-shaped; narrow, tapering to a point; as, a *lanceolate* leaf.
lanc'er (lăn'sĕr), *n.* **1.** **a** One who lances. **b** One who carries a lance; a light cavalry soldier armed with the lance. **2.** *pl. Dancing.* A set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement; also, the music for these dances.
lan'cet (lăn'sĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* lance.] **1.** A surgical instrument, commonly pointed and two-edged, used in opening abscesses, etc. **2.** Short for lancet arch, an acutely pointed arch, or lancet window, a window terminating in a lancet arch.
lance'wood' (lăns'wŏŏd'), *n.* A tough, elastic wood, used for bows, cabinetwork, etc.; also, a tree yielding it.
lan'ci-nate (lăn'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd), -NAT'ING. [L. *lancinatus*, p. p. of *lancinare* to tear.] To tear; stab.
land (lănd), *n.* [AS. *land, lond.*] **1.** The solid part of the surface of the earth. **2.** Any part of the surface of the earth, as a country, estate, etc.; hence, a nation; a people. **3.** Ground, esp. as to its situation, nature, or quality; soil. **4.** A building having a common entry to several tenements. *Scot.* — *v. t.* **1.** To put on shore from a vessel; disembark. **2.** To catch and bring to shore or into a boat or the like; capture. **3.** To set down after conveying; cause to reach, or come to rest (in a particular place, position, or condition). — *v. i.* **1.** To disembark; also, of a vessel, to come to shore. **2.** To come to the end of a course, or to a particular stage or position, as in a journey; arrive; alight.
lan'dau (lăn'dô; -dou), *n.* [fr. *Landau*, a town in Germany.] A four-wheeled covered vehicle with the top divided so that the vehicle can be used open or closed.
lan'dau-let' (-dô-lĕt'), *n.* A small landau.
land'ed (lăn'dĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Owning land. **2.** Consisting in, or derived from, land; as, *landed* property.
land'er (-dĕr), *n.* One who lands, or makes a landing.
land'fall' (lănd'fôl'), *n. Naut.* Sighting or making land.
land'grave' (lănd'grāv'), *n.* [G. *landgraf*, lit., land count.] A German count having a certain territorial jurisdiction; later, the title of certain German princes.
land'gra-vine (-grə-vēn), *n.* [G. *landgräfin.*] The wife of a landgrave, or a woman holding the rank of a landgrave.
land'hold'er (-hōl'dĕr), *n.* A holder or owner of land.
land'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that lands. **2.** A place for landing, as from a ship, a carriage, etc. **3.** *Arch.* The level part of a staircase, at the end of a flight of stairs.
land'la'dy (lănd'lā'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). **1.** A woman who holds and leases land. **2.** The mistress of an inn, lodging house, or boarding house. **3.** A hostess. *Scot.*
land'locked' (-lŏkt'), *a.* **1.** Inclosed, or nearly so, by land. **2.** Confined to fresh water, as a fish, by some barrier.
land'lord' (-lôrd'), *n.* **1.** The lord of land; hence, one who lets land to another. **2.** The master of an inn or lodging house. **3.** A host in a private house. *Obs. or Scot.*
land'loup'er (-loup'ĕr; -lōōp'ĕr), *n.* Also **-lop'er** (-lōp'ĕr). A vagabond; vagrant. — **-loup'ing** (-ĭng), *a.* Also **-lop'ing.**
land'lub'ber (-lŭb'ĕr), *n. Naut.* One who passes his life on land; hence, any one who is clumsy on shipboard.
land'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A farmer; rustic. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A man who lives, or serves, on land.
land'mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark to designate the boundary of land. **2.** Any conspicuous object on land that marks a locality or serves as a guide, esp. to navigation. **3.** Any event which marks a turning point or a stage.
land'own'er (lănd'ōn'ĕr), *n.* An owner of land.
land'rak'er (-rāk'ĕr), *n.* Short for **foot landraker**, a footpad or vagabond. *Obs.*
land'scape (lănd'skāp), *n.* [*D. landschap.* See LAND; -SHIP.] **1.** A portion of land comprehended in one view, esp. in its pictorial aspect. **2.** A picture representing natural scenery; — disting. from a portrait, etc., and, generally, from a sea picture. **3.** A plan; description; sketch. *Obs.*
land'skip. Obs. or archaic var. of LANDSCAPE.
land'slide' (-slīd') } *n.* The slipping down of a considerable
land'slip' (-slĭp') } mass of earth or rock on any steep slope; also, the mass which slips down. *Landslide* is the more common in the United States, *landslip*, in England.
lands'man (lăndz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A native of the land; a fellow countryman. *Obs. or R.* **2.** One who lives on the land; — opp. to *seaman.* **3.** *Naut.* **a** A sailor on his first voyage. **b** A sailor of little experience and rated below an ordinary seaman.
Land'sturm' (lănt'stōōrm'; -shtōōrm'), *n.* [G. See LAND; STORM.] In various countries, esp. Germany: **a** A general levy in time of war. **b** The forces called out on such a levy, composed of men not in the army, navy, or Landwehr, and supposed to be called out only in case of grave emergency.
‖**Land'tag'** (lănt'täk'), *n.* [G.] The Prussian legislature.
land'ward (lănd'wĕrd), *adv.* Also **land'wards** (-wĕrdz). Toward the land. — *a.* **1.** Country; rural; rustic. *Scot.* **2.** Lying or being toward the land.
Land'wehr' (lănt'vār'), *n.* [G., lit., land defense.] That part of the army, in various countries, which has (usually) completed the required service with the colors and is exempt from duty during peace, except for occasional drill.
lane (lān), *n.* [AS. *lane, lonc.*] A narrow passageway between fences or hedges, not traveled as a highroad; an alley between buildings; any narrow passageway or track.
lang'syne' (lăng'sīn'), *adv. & n.* [Scot. *lang* long + *syne* since.] Long since; long ago. *Scot.*
lan'guage (lăn'gwăj), *n.* [F. *langage*, fr. L. *lingua* tongue, hence speech, language.] **1.** The body of words and forms of speech used by a considerable community, esp. when established by long usage; a tongue. **2.** Any means of expressing feeling or thought, as human speech, or its written or printed representation, or a system of signs or gestures. **3.** **a** Form, manner, or style of expression, esp. verbal expression. **b** The vocabulary and phraseology pertaining to an art or a department of knowledge. **c** Ability to speak or understand foreign languages.
Syn. LANGUAGE, SPEECH are often interchangeable. LAN-

GUAGE is the more general term, while SPEECH retains more explicitly the fundamental suggestion of vocal utterance.

lan'guaged (lăŋ'gwājd), *a.* **1.** Skilled in a language or languages. **2.** Having a language; — chiefly in composition.

‖ **langue' d'oc'** (lăŋg' dŏk'). [F., prop., language of "oc" (Pr. *oc* yes).] The Romance dialects of the southerly provinces of France; — so called from *oc* (yes) in contrast with the ‖ **langue' d'o'il'** (lăŋg' dō'ēl') [F., prop., language of "oïl" (OF. *oïl* yes, F. *oui*)], the dialects of the basin of the Loire and north, which use *oïl* or *oui*.

lan'guet, lan'guette (lăŋ'gwĕt), *n.* [F. *languette*, dim. of *langue* tongue, L. *lingua*.] A tonguelike part, implement, or process; a tongue.

lan'guid (-gwĭd), *a.* [L. *languidus*, fr. *languere* to be languid.] **1.** Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; weak. **2.** Sluggish; apathetic; listless. **3.** Slow; without force; as, a *languid* interest. — **lan'guid-ly**, *adv.* — **lan'guid-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Feeble, faint, heavy, torpid, sluggish; spiritless, supine. — LANGUID, LISTLESS are often used without distinction. But LANGUID emphasizes the idea of weakness or faintness; LISTLESS, that of mere indifference or inertia; as, a sick bird with a *languid* eye; a dreamy, *listless* mood.

lan'guish (-gwĭsh), *v. i.* [F. *languir*, L. *languere*.] **1.** To become languid; lose strength or animation. **2.** To droop or pine with longing. **3.** To assume an appealing expression of weariness or emotion. — **Syn.** Fade, droop, faint. — *n.* Act or state of languishing; a languishing look.

lan'guish-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Becoming languid. **2.** Amorously pensive. **3.** Slow; without force or interest.

lan'guish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or state of languishing. **2.** Tenderness of look or mien; amorous pensiveness.

lan'guor (-gẽr; -gwẽr), *n.* [OF. *langour*, L. *languor*.] **1.** A languid state due to exhaustion; lassitude. **2.** Listless indolence; tender dreaminess. **3.** Dullness; stagnation. — **Syn.** See LASSITUDE. — **lan'guor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

lan'iard, *n.* Var. of LANYARD.

la-nif'er-ous (lă-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **la-nig'er-ous** (-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lanifer* or *laniger*; *lana* wool + *ferre*, or *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing wool; woolly.

lank (lăŋk), *a.* [AS. *hlanc*.] **1.** Slender and thin; lean; shrunken. **2.** Languid; drooping. *Obs. & R.* **3.** Of hair, without curl or wave. — **Syn.** See THIN. — **lank'ness**, *n.*

lank'y (lăŋk'ĭ), *a.*; -I-ER; -I-EST. Lank; esp., of a person, tall, spare, and, usually, loose-jointed. — **lank'i-ness**, *n.*

lan'o-lin, lan'o-line (lăn'ō-lĭn), *n.* [L. *lana* wool.] Wool fat or wool grease, esp. in a purified condition.

lans'que-net (lăns'kĕ-nĕt), *n.* [F., fr. G. *landsknecht* a foot soldier, a game of cards; *land* country + *knecht* boy, servant.] **1.** A German mercenary foot soldier of the 15th, 16th, or 17th century; a mercenary foot soldier, esp. one armed with a pike. **2.** A gambling game at cards.

lan-ta'na (lăn-tā'nȧ; lăn-tā'nȧ), *n. Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Lantana*) of tropical shrubs of the verbena family.

lan'tern (lăn'tẽrn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lanterna*, fr. Gr. λαμπτήρ light, torch, λάμπειν to shine.] **1.** Something inclosing and protecting a light, either portable (as a closed transparent case, with a light within), or fixed, as in a street light or lighthouse. **2.** *Arch.* **a** An open structure of light material on a roof, to give light and air to the interior. **b** A cupola or towerlike member crowning a larger one. **3.** [F. *lanterne*.] *Fr. Hist.* A street lamp. Many "aristocrats" were hanged to these lamps in the French Revolution.

lantern jaws. Long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage.

lan'tha-num (lăn'thȧ-nŭm), *n.* [Gr. λανθάνειν to lie hid.] *Chem.* A rare element, allied to aluminium. Symbol, *La*; at. wt., 139.0.

lant'horn (lănt'hôrn; lăn'tẽrn). Archaic var. of LANTERN.

la-nu'gi-nose (lȧ-nū'jĭ-nōs), **la-nu'gi-nous** (-nŭs) *a.* [L. *lanuginosus*, fr. *lanugo*, *-ginis*, down, *lana* wool.] Covered with down, or fine soft hair; downy.

lan'yard, lan'iard (lăn'yȧrd), *n.* [F. *lanière* thong, strap, OF. *lasniere*, fr. *lasne* strap, thong.] **1.** *Naut.* A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships; esp., one of the pieces passing through deadeyes and used to extend shrouds, stays, etc. **2.** *Mil.* A strong cord with a hook at one end, used in firing certain kinds of cannon.

La-oc'o-ön (lā-ŏk'ō-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαοκόων.] *Class. Myth.* A priest of Apollo at Troy, who incurred the enmity of Athena. He was destroyed, with his two sons, by two serpents, which the goddess caused to come out of the sea.

La-od'i-ce'an (-ŏd'ĭ-sē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Laodicea, a city in Phrygia Major (*Rev.* iii. 14–16); lukewarm in religion; hence, indifferent. — **La-od'i-ce'an**, *n.*

La-om'e-don (lā-ŏm'ē-dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαομέδων.] A king of Troy, father of Priam.

lap (lăp), *n.* [AS. *læppa*.] **1.** A loose or lower part of a garment, that may be folded over; specif., a skirt of a coat or of a gown. **2.** The part of the clothing that lies on the knees, thighs, and lower part of the body as one sits; that part of the person so covered; fig., place of rearing and fostering.

lap, *v. t. & i.*; LAPPED (lăpt) or, *Rare*, LAPT; LAP'PING. **1.** To fold; bend and lay (over or on something); wrap or wind (around something). **2.** To wrap; wrap up; cover; clothe. *Archaic.* **3.** To infold; hold as in the lap; cuddle. **4.** To lay or lie over or by the side of anything so as partly or wholly to cover it; also, to be partly over, or by the side of (something). **5.** To project (over, beyond, or into something). — *n.* **1.** That part of a thing that overlaps another; also, the measure of such overlapping. **2.** State of overlapping, or the extent of the overlapping. **3.** One circuit around a race track, esp. when that is a fraction of the distance to be traversed.

lap, *v. i.* [AS. *lapian*.] To make a sound as of taking up drink with the tongue. — *v. t.* **1.** To lick up with a quick motion of the tongue. **2.** Of water, to wash with a sound as of licking up liquid; splash gently. — *n.* **1.** Act or sound of lapping. **2.** That which is lapped; as: **a** Liquid food for dogs. **b** Any drink, esp. a weak drink. *Slang.*

lap dog. A small pet dog which may be held in the lap.

la-pel' (lȧ-pĕl'), *n.* [dim. of *lap* a fold.] That part of a garment which is turned back; specif., the fold of the front of a coat continuing the collar; — usually in *pl.* [holds.

lap'ful (lăp'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as the lap

lap'i-da-ry (lăp'ĭ-dā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *lapidarius*, fr. *lapidarius* pertaining to a stone, *lapis* stone.] **1.** An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones. **2.** A connoisseur of gems or precious stones, or of lapidary work. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the art of cutting or engraving stones. **2.** **a** Of, pert. to, or suitable for, monumental inscriptions. **b** Engraved on stone.

la-pid'i-fy (lȧ-pĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *lapis*, *-idis*, stone + *-fy*.] To convert into stone; petrify.

‖ **la'pis** (lā'pĭs; lăp'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* LAPIDES (lăp'ĭ-dēz). [L.] A stone; — chiefly used in Latin phrases; as: la'pis la'zu-li (lāz'ū-lī), a stone of a rich azure blue (probably the sapphire of the ancients); also, its color.

Lap'i-thæ (lăp'ĭ-thē), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Λαπίθαι.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thessalian people whose king, Pirithous, invited the centaurs to his wedding. The centaurs, inflamed with wine, attempted to seize the bride and other maidens, but were defeated by the Lapithæ aided by Theseus.

Lap'land-er (lăp'lăn-dẽr), *n.* A Lapp.

Lapp (lăp), *n.* **1.** One of a Mongoloid race, of northern Scandinavia and parts of Russia, of very short stature and with short, broad heads. **2.** The language of the Lapps.

lap'pet (-ĕt), *n* [dim. of *lap* a fold.] **1.** A loose fold or flap of a garment or headdress. **2.** Anything hanging or lying in a fold or loosely pendent, as a flap of flesh; a fold.

lapse (lăps), *n.* [L. *lapsus*, fr. *labi*, p. p. *lapsus*, to slide, fall.] **1.** A slip, as of tongue or pen; a fault; a slight deviation from truth, accuracy, etc. **2.** *Theol.* A fall or apostasy. **3.** *Law.* The termination or failure of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it or failure of contingency. **4.** A gliding or slipping; a gradual passing. **5.** A falling into ruin or disuse. — *v. i.*; LAPSED (lăpst); LAPS'ING. **1.** To pass, fall, or slip by lapse. **2.** To commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake. *Obs.* **3.** To fall into disuse or ruin. — **lapsed** (lăpst), *p. a.*

lap'stone' (lăp'stōn'), *n.* A stone held in the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

lap'streak' (-strēk'), *a.* Clinker-built; — said of boats.

lapt. See LAP.

lap'wing' (lăp'wĭŋ'), *n.* [AS. *hleapewince*.] An Old World plover, noted for its slow flight and wailing cry.

Lapwing. (½)

lar (lär), *n.* See LARES.

lar'board (lär'bōrd; -bẽrd), *n.* [ME./*laddeborde*.] *Naut.* The left-hand side of a ship to one on board facing the bow; port; — now superseded by *port*, because of confusion with *starboard*. — **lar'board**, *adv.*

lar'ce-ner (lär'sē-nẽr), *n.* One who commits larceny.

lar'ce-ny (lär'sĕ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *latrocinium*, fr. *latro* robber.] *Law.* The unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it; theft. — **lar'ce-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

larch (lärch), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Larix*) of pinaceous trees, having short, fascicled, deciduous leaves. Also, their wood, usually tough and durable. **2.** Any of several conifers of related genera.

Branch of Larch (reduced) showing Leaves and mature Cones.

lard (lärd), *n.* [F., bacon, pig's fat, L. *lardum*, *lardum*.] The rendered fat of swine, esp. the internal abdominal fat. — *v. t.* **1.** To stuff or enrich with pork or bacon. **2.** To fatten; enrich with fat. **3.** To smear with lard, fat, or grease. **4.** To garnish; interlard.

lard'er (lär'dẽr), *n.* [OF. *lardier*.] A place where meat and other articles of food are kept.

la'res (lā'rēz; 3), *n. pl.; sing.* LAR (lär); *E. pl.* LARS (lärz). [L.] *Roman Religion.* Orig., gods or spirits of particular localities, as of the house, fields, etc., later regarded as beneficent ancestral spirits.

large (lärj), *a.;* LARG'ER (lär'jẽr); LARG'EST (-jĕst). [F., fr. L. *largus*.] **1.** Liberal; lavish. *Obs.* **2.** Abundant; ample; also, broad; wide. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** Having more than usual power, capacity, or scope; comprehensive; capacious; — as, a *large* mind, heart, sympathy. **4.** Exceeding most other things of like kind in bulk, capacity, quantity, etc.; big; great; — opposed to *small*. — **Syn.** See GREAT. — *adv.* Amply; fully; liberally; freely. *Obs.* — *n.* Liberty; freedom. *Obs.*, exc. in: **at large. a** Without restraint or confinement; as, to go *at large*. **b** Of electors, representatives, etc., for the whole of a State, or other division having subdivisions. *U. S.* — **large'ness**, *n.*

large'ly, *adv.* In a large manner; esp.: **a** Extensively. **b** Generally. **c** Pompously.

lar'gess } (lär'jĕs), *n.* [F. *largesse*, fr. *large* large.] Lib-
lar'gesse } eral giving; a liberal gift; a bounty bestowed.

‖ **lar-ghet'to** (lär-gĕt'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Less slow than *largo*, and rather more so than *adagio*.

‖ **lar'go** (lär'gō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slow or slowly; — more so than *adagio*.

lar'i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *n.* [Sp. *la reata* the rope.] **1.** A long, small rope of hemp or hide with a running noose, used for catching cattle, horses, etc.; a lasso. **2.** A rope for picketing horses or mules. *Western U. S.*

lark (lärk), *n.* [AS. *lāwerce*, *lāferce*.] **1.** Any of numerous species of singing birds, mostly of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa; esp., the skylark. **2.** Any of various other more or less similar birds, as the meadow larks, titlarks, etc.

lark, *v. i.* To sport; frolic. — *v. t.* To make sport of. — *n.* A frolic; a merry adventure. *All Colloq.*

lark'spur (lärk'spûr), *n.* Any of a genus of plants of the crowfoot family, many species of which are cultivated for their showy flowers with spurred calyx.

Larkspur.

lar'ri-kin (lăr'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* A rowdy street loafer; a rowdyish fellow. *Australia & Eng.*

lar'rup (lăr'ŭp), *v. t.* To beat or flog soundly. *Colloq.*

lar'um (lăr'ŭm; lā'rŭm), *n.* Short for ALARUM. *Archaic.*

lar'va (lär'vä), *n.; L. pl.* -VÆ (-vē). [L. *larva* ghost, mask.] *Zoöl.* **a** The immature, wingless, often wormlike form (as the caterpillar, grub, etc.) in which insects that undergo metamorphosis hatch from the egg, and in which they remain prior to the pupa or chrysalis stage. **b** The early form of any animal which must pass through a metamorphosis, as the tadpole of a frog. — **lar'val** (-văl), *a.*

la-ryn'ge-al (lă-rĭn'jē-ăl; lăr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* [fr. LARYNX.] Of or pertaining to, or used on, the larynx.

lar'yn-gi'tis (lăr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* [see LARYNX; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the larynx. — **lar'yn-git'ic** (-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*

la-ryn'go-scope (lă-rĭn'gō-skōp), *n.* [see LARYNX; -SCOPE.] An apparatus for examining the interior of the larynx.

lar'yn-got'o-my (lăr'ĭn-gŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [fr. Gr. See LARYNX; -TOMY.] *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the larynx.

lar'ynx (lăr'ĭnks), *n.; pl.* LARYNGES (lă-rĭn'jēz). [Gr. λάρυγξ, -υγγος.] The modified upper part of the trachea, or windpipe. In man and other mammals, and in amphibians, it is the organ of voice. Cf. SYRINX.

las'car (lăs'kär; lăs-kär'), *n.* [Per. & Hind. *lashkar* an army.] **1.** An East Indian native sailor. **2.** An East Indian native army servant; also, a native artilleryman of a low grade in the British army. *Anglo-Indian.*

las-civ'i-ous (lă-sĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lascivia* wantonness, fr. *lascivus* wanton.] **1.** Wanton; lewd; lustful. **2.** Tending to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions. — **las-civ'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **las-civ'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

lash (lăsh), *n.* [ME. *lasche* whiplash, blow.] **1.** A stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough; hence, a sweeping stroke. **2.** The thong or cord of a whip; also, anything used for whipping. **3.** A stroke of satire, sarcasm, or the like; a cut. **4.** An eyelash. — *v. t.* **1.** To whip, scourge, strike, drive, or impel, with or as with a lash. **2.** To belabor with words; berate. — *v. i.* **1.** To rush; dash; of rain, tears, etc., to pour; of light, to flash. **2.** To ply the whip; strike; to direct censure or sarcasm.

lash (lăsh), *v. t.* To bind fast with a cord, thong, or chain.

lash'er (lăsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who lashes, or whips. **2.** The water rushing through the opening of a weir; also, the pool into which the water falls. *Eng., Chiefly Local.*

lash'er, *n.* One that lashes, or fastens.

lash'ing, *vb. n* **1. a** Act of one that lashes, or binds. **b** That which is used in binding, as the cord for tying up a sailor's hammock. **2.** Act of one who lashes; castigation.

lass (lăs), *n.* [ME. *lasse*, *lascе*.] **1.** A young woman; girl; sweetheart. **2.** A maidservant. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

las'sie (lăs'ĭ), *n.* A young girl; lass. *Chiefly Scot*

las'si-tude (lăs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *lassitudo*, fr. *lassus* faint, weary.] Debility; weariness.

Syn. LASSITUDE, LANGUOR are often interchangeable. But LANGUOR is apt to imply real or affected want of energy or interest: LASSITUDE, rather relaxation or flagging of energy.

las'so (-ō), *n.; pl.* -SOS (-ōz). [Sp. *lazo*, L. *laqueus*. See LACE.] A rope or long thong with a running noose, used to catch horses, etc. *Chiefly Sp. Amer. or Southwestern U. S.* — *v. t.* To catch with a lasso. — **las'so-er**, *n.*

las'sock (-ŭk), *n.* A little girl; lassie. *Scot.*

last (lăst), *n.* [AS. *hlæst*, fr. *hladan* to lade.] A certain (varying) weight or measure, formerly much used in commerce, often estimated at 4,000 lbs.

last (lăst), *n.* [AS. *lāst* trace, footstep.] A wooden block shaped like the human foot, on which boots or shoes are formed. — *v. t.* To shape with a last; fasten or fit to a last.

last, *a.* [contr. of *latest*, superl. of *late*.] **1.** Being or remaining after all others; final, hindmost; farthest. **2.** Most recent. **3.** Lowest in rank or degree. **4.** Furthest from a given quality, character, or condition; most unlikely; least fit. **5.** Conclusive; final. **6.** Supreme; utmost. — **Last Judgment**, *Theol.*, God's or Christ's final judgment of mankind; also, the time of it.

Syn. LAST, LATEST, FINAL, ULTIMATE, EVENTUAL, EXTREME. That is LAST which follows all others, esp. of the same sort; that is LATEST which is furthest advanced toward a given or set time, or is nearest to the present time; as, the *last* page, train, etc. That is FINAL which definitely closes a series or process; that is ULTIMATE which comes, or is attained, at last; as, a *final* decision; *ultimate* success. But *ultimate* is also used of that beyond which one cannot go, as in tracing a process; as, *ultimate* constituents. That is EVENTUAL which ultimately falls out or results; as, there will come *eventual* rest. EXTREME is now synonymous with *last* only in "*extreme* unction."

— *adv.* **1.** After all others; at the end. **2.** At a time or on an occasion which is last. **3.** In conclusion; lastly. **4.** In the end; finally; at last. — *n.* That which is last; end.

last, *v. i.* [AS. *lǣstan* to perform, follow, last, fr. *lāst*, *lǣst*, footstep, course.] To continue; endure. — *n.* Endurance.

last'er, *n.* One that endures.

last'ing, *n.* **1.** Continuance; endurance. **2.** A durable woolen stuff, used for women's shoes, etc.; everlasting.

last'ing, *p. a.* Existing or continuing a long while; enduring; durable. — **last'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **last'ing-ness**, *n.*

Syn. LASTING, PERMANENT, DURABLE, STABLE. LASTING (sometimes equivalent to *everlasting*) implies long continuance; that is PERMANENT (opposed to *temporary*) which is fixed or established, esp. in a given state or position. DURABLE commonly implies power of resistance to destructive agencies. That is STABLE which is firmly fixed.

last′ly, *adv.* **1**. In conclusion; at last. **2**. Finally. *Obs.*

Lat′a-ki′a (lăt′ȧ-kē′ȧ), *n.* [Turk.] A kind of tobacco.

latch (lăch), *n.* [ME. *lacche*, prob. fr. *lacchen* to seize, AS. *læccan.*] A movable piece which holds anything in place by entering a notch or cavity; esp., the catch which holds a door or gate closed, though it be not bolted. — *v. t. & i.* To catch or fasten by means of a latch.

latch′et (lăch′ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *lachet*, dial. form of F. *lacet* lace, dim. of *lacs.* See LACE.] A string fastening a shoe.

late (lāt), *a.*; LAT′ER (lāt′ẽr), or LAT′TER (lăt′ẽr); LAT′EST (lāt′ĕst), or LAST (låst). [AS. *læt.*] **1**. Coming or doing after the usual or proper time; tardy. **2**. Far advanced toward the end or close. **3**. Existing, or holding some position or relationship, recently, but not now; lately deceased, or gone out of office. **4**. Recent; as, the *late* rains. **5**. Continuing or doing until an advanced hour. — **Syn.** See NEW, SLOW. **Late Latin, Low Latin**, Latin in the latest stages, including the barbarous coinages from other languages, as German, etc., made after the classic Latin had become a dead language. — *adv.* **1**. After the usual, proper, or appointed time; after delay; — opposed to *early.* **2**. Far in the night, day, week, etc. **3**. Not long ago; recently.

lat′ed (lāt′ĕd), *a.* Belated. *Poetic.*

la-teen′ (lă-tēn′), *a.* [F. voile *latine* a lateen sail; prop., a *Latin* sail.] *Naut.* Designating, or pert. to, a peculiar rig common in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters. — **lateen sail**, *Naut.*, a triangular sail extended by a long yard slung to the mast, which is usually low. See DHOW, *Illust.*

late′ly (lāt′lĭ), *adv.* Not long ago; recently; of late.

la′ten-cy (lā′tĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being latent.

late′ness (lāt′nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being late.

la′tent (lā′tent), *a.* [L. *latens, -entis*, fr. *latere* to lie hid.] Not visible or apparent; hidden; concealed. — **la′tent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. LATENT, DORMANT, QUIESCENT, POTENTIAL. LATENT applies to that which is present without showing itself; DORMANT to that which is present without manifesting activity; as, *latent* ambiguities, a *latent* meaning; *dormant* energy. QUIESCENT emphasizes rather the cessation of action than the presence of energy; as, after a violent eruption the volcano became *quiescent.* That is POTENTIAL which, though not actually existing now, may come into existence at some future time (which exists, not *in esse*, but *in posse*); as, a *potential* artist, *potential* energy; "The apple already lies *potentially* in the blossom."

lat′er (lāt′ẽr), *a. & adv.*, *compar.* of LATE.

lat′er-al (lăt′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *lateralis*, fr. *latus, lateris*, side.] **1**. Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, directed toward, or coming from, the side. **2** Being or acting, side by side; of winds, blowing from the same general direction. *Obs.* — *n.* Anything having a lateral situation, growth, or extension. — **lat′er-al-ly**, *adv.*

lat′est (lāt′ĕst), *a.* **1**. Last. *Archaic.* **2**. Superlative of LATE. — **Syn.** See LAST.

la′tex (lā′tĕks), *n.* [L., a fluid.] *Bot.* A milky fluid found in certain cells, as of the milkweeds, euphorbias, etc.

lath (låth), *n.*; *pl.* LATHS (låthz). [AS. *lætt.*] **1**. A narrow strip of wood used to nail to the framework of a building as a groundwork to support plastering, etc. Hence, sheet metal, wire cloth, etc. used for the same purpose. **2**. Laths collectively; lath work. — *v. t.* To cover or line with laths.

lathe (lāth), *n.* A machine by which a piece of hard material is held and rotated while being shaped by a tool.

lath′er (låth′ẽr), *n.* One who places laths for the plaster.

lath′er (lăth′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *léaðor* washing soda.] **1**. Foam or froth with soap and water. **2**. Foam from profuse sweating. — *v. t.* To spread over with lather. — *v. i.* To form lather, or a froth like lather. — **lath′er-er**, *n.* — **lath′er-y**, *a.*

lath′ing (låth′ĭng), *vb. n.* Act or process of putting laths in position; laths collectively; lath work.

lath′y (låth′ĭ), *a.* Like a lath; long and slender; thin.

Lat′in (lăt′ĭn), *a.* **1**. [L. *Latinus.*] Of or pert. to Latium, a country of ancient Italy, or its people, the Latins, or the language used by the Romans or Latins. **2**. Designating, or pert. to, the peoples (French, Italian, Spanish, etc.) whose languages are descended from the Latin. — *n.* **1**. The language of ancient Latium and Rome, and until the 17th c. the general language of learning and diplomacy in western Europe. **2**. One of the people of ancient Latium or Rome.

Lat′in-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A Latin idiom or mode of speech.

Lat′in-ist, *n.* A Latin scholar.

La-tin′i-ty (lȧ-tĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The use of the Latin tongue, style, or idiom; style in writing or speaking Latin.

Lat′in-ize (lăt′ĭn-īz), *v. t.* **1**. To translate into Latin. **2**. To give a Latin form, character, or characteristics, to.

lat′ish (lāt′ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat late.

lat′i-tude (lăt′ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *latitudo* breadth, fr. *latus* broad.] **1**. Breadth; width; extent; scope. *Now Rare.* **2**. Freedom; independence. **3**. *Geog.* Angular distance on a meridian; now, distance, north or south, from the equator. **4**. A region or locality as marked by its latitude; as, cold *latitudes.* **5**. *Astron.* Angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic. — **lat′i-tu′di-nal** (lăt′ĭ-tū′dĭ-năl), *a.*

lat′i-tu′di-na′ri-an (-nā′rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Indifferent or opposed to a strict application of any particular standard of belief or opinion, esp. in religion. — *n.* One who is a freethinker, esp. in religious matters, and cares little about the externals of religion. — **lat′i-tu′di-na′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

La-to′na (lȧ-tō′nȧ), *n.* *Roman Myth.* Leto.

la-trine′ (lȧ-trēn′), *n.* [L. *latrina.*] A privy, as in a camp.

-latry. [Gr. λατρεία service.] A suffix denoting *worship of.* Example: demono*latry*, *worship of* demons.

lat′ten (lăt′ĕn), *n.* [OF. *laton.*] **1**. A kind of brass or brasslike alloy hammered into thin sheets, formerly much used for church utensils. **2**. Sheet tin; iron plate, covered with tin; also, any metal in thin sheets; as, gold *latten.*

lat′ter (-ẽr), *a.* [ME. *later, lætter* (AS. *lætra*), compar. of *lat* late.] **1**. More recent; later; esp., being, or of or pert. to, the end of a period; as, the *latter* part of the week. **2**. Of two things, being the one mentioned second; — opposed to *former.* **3**. Last; final. *Archaic*, exc. in *latter days.* — **Latter-day Saint**, a Mormon.

lat′ter-ly, *adv.* Lately; recently; at a later period.

lat′tice (lăt′ĭs), *n.* [F. *lattis* lathwork, fr. *latte* lathe.] **1**. A kind of wood or metal network of strips; — called also *latticework;* hence, any window, gate, or the like, having a lattice. **2**. A lattice or an imitation of one, usually painted red, used as the sign of an alehouse or inn. *Obs. or Hist.* — *v. t.*; -TICED (-ĭst); -TIC-ING (-ĭ-sĭng). **1**. To make a lattice of; give the appearance of a lattice to. **2**. To furnish with a lattice.

Lattice, 1.

lat′tice-work′ (lăt′ĭs-wûrk′), *n.* A lattice, or lattices collectively.

laud (lôd), *n.* [L. *laus, laudis.*] **1**. High commendation; praise; exaltation. **2**. *pl.* *Eccl.* A religious service, chiefly of praise. It usually comes at daybreak. **3**. An ascription or hymn of praise to God. **4**. A song of praise. — *v. t.* To praise; celebrate; extol.

laud′a-ble (lôd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Praiseworthy; commendable. **2**. *Old Med.* Healthy; not noxious; as, *laudable* pus. — **laud′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **lau′da-bly**, *adv.*

lau′da-num (lô′dȧ-nŭm), *n.* Formerly, any of various preparations of opium; now, tincture of opium.

lau-da′tion (lô-dā′shŭn), *n.* Act of lauding; praise.

laud′a-to-ry (lôd′ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or expressing, praise.

laugh (läf), *v. i.* [AS. *hlehhan, hlyhhan, hliehhan.*] To show mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by laughter. — *v. t.* To affect, influence (in a specified manner), or to effect or express or utter, by means of laughter or ridicule. — *n.* Act of laughing; expression of mirth, gayety, ridicule, etc., peculiar to man; the sound heard in laughing. — **laugh′er**, *n.*

laugh′a-ble (läf′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite laughter. — **laugh′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **laugh′a-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. Amusing, humorous, witty, merry, facetious, waggish, sportive. — LAUGHABLE, LUDICROUS, RIDICULOUS, COMICAL, COMIC, DROLL, FUNNY. LAUGHABLE applies to whatever is fit to provoke laughter; LUDICROUS commonly suggests laughable absurdity or incongruity; RIDICULOUS often adds the implication of contempt or derision; as, a *laughable* incident; a *ludicrous* predicament; a *ridiculous* gesticulation. COMICAL and COMIC apply to that which is mirth-provoking, *comic* being chiefly used of literary compositions intended to excite laughter. DROLL implies laughable oddity; as, Thackeray's names are often inimitably *droll.* FUNNY applies in general to that which is amusing.

laugh′ing, *p. a.* Fit to be treated or accompanied with laughter; — in phrases such as *this is no laughing matter.* **laughing gas**, nitrous oxide, a gas, much used as an anæsthetic. It sometimes produces exhilaration and laughter.

laugh′ing-stock′ (-stŏk′), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt.

laugh′ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS. *hleahtor.*] **1**. The movement of the muscles of the face, esp. of the lips, with interrupted (often noisy) expulsion of air from the lungs, indicating merriment, satisfaction, or derision; also, an expression of the eyes or countenance indicative of merriment or keen amusement. **2**. A cause of, or subject for, laughter.

launch (länch; lônch), *v. t.* [OF. *lanchier*, *lancier*, fr. *lance* lance. See LANCE.] **1.** To throw, as a lance; hurl. **2.** To cause to slide into the water; set afloat. **3.** To send out; start (one) on a career; set going. — *v. i.* **1.** To move with force and swiftness like a ship sliding into the water; plunge. **2.** To set out, as on the sea; — often with *forth* or *out*. — *n.* **1.** The movement of a vessel from the land into the water, esp. by sliding from the stocks; the act or process causing this movement; — often fig. **2.** *Naut.* **a** The largest boat of a ship of war. **b** Any open, or largely undecked, power-driven boat.

laun'der (län'dẽr; lôn'-), *v. t.* [fr. *launder* (*Obs.*) a washerwoman, F. *lavandière*, fr. L. *lavandus* to be washed, fr. *lavare* to wash.] To wash, as clothes; to wash and iron. — **laun'der-er**, *n.* — **laun'dress** (-drĕs), *n. fem.*

laun'dry (-drĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIES (-drĭz). **1.** Act of laundering; a washing. **2.** A place where laundering is done. **3.** Articles sent to a laundry to be washed. *Colloq.*

Laun'fal, Sir (-făl). A knight of the Round Table, steward of King Arthur. He had an inexhaustible purse.

lau-ra'ceous (lô-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *laurus* laurel.] *Bot.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Lauraceæ*) of shrubs and trees, including the laurel, sassafras, cinnamon, and other plants, noted for their aromatic or medicinal properties.

lau're-ate (lô'rē-ât), *a* [L. *laureatus*, fr. *laurea* laurel tree, *laureus* of laurel, *laurus* laurel.] **1.** Crowned with laurel as a mark of honor; hence, distinguished; worthy of honor, esp. for poetic excellence. **2.** Composed of laurel.—*n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate.—**lau're-ate-ship**, *n.*

lau'rel (lô'rĕl; lŏr'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *lorier*, *laurier*, fr. L. *laurus*.] **1.** Either of two species of trees or shrubs constituting a genus (*Laurus*); esp., the bay laurel, or bay tree, of southern Europe. Its foliage was used by the ancient Greeks as a mark of distinction; later, a crown of laurel indicated academic honors. **2.** Any of various trees or shrubs resembling the true laurel, as the mountain *laurel*. **3.** A crown of laurel; hence, honor; distinction; — esp. in the *pl.*; as, to win *laurels*. — **lau'reled, lau'relled** (lô'rĕld; lŏr'ĕld), *a.*

lau'wine (lô'wĭn), *n.* [G.] An avalanche.

la'va (lä'vȧ), *n.* [It., orig. in Naples, a torrent of rain overflowing the streets, fr It. & L. *lavare* to wash.] Fluid rock such as issues from a volcano, or such rock solidified.

la-va'tion (lȧ-vā'shŭn), *n.* A washing; cleansing.

lav'a-to-ry (lăv'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). [L. *lavatorium*. See LAVE to wash.] **1.** A basin or other vessel for washing. **2.** A place for washing, as in hotels, schools, etc.

lave (lāv), *n.* [AS. *lāf*.] The remainder; rest. *Obs. or Scot.*

lave, *v. t.*; LAVED (lāvd); LAV'ING (lāv'ĭng). [AS. *lafian*.] To lade or pour, as with a ladle.

lave, *v. t.* [F. *laver*, L. *lavare*.] To wash; bathe; wash or flow along or against. — *v. i.* To bathe; wash one's self.

lav'en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* **1.** A European mint bearing spikes of lilac-purple flowers. **2.** The fragrant dried leaves and flowers of this plant. **3.** The color of lavender flowers.

la'ver (lā'vẽr), *n.* [L., a water plant.] Any of several common purple edible seaweeds.

la'ver, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *lavatorium* a washing place.] A vessel for washing; basin or bowl for water. *Now Poetic.*

lav'er-ock (lăv'ẽr-ŭk; lāv'rŭk). Obs. or Scot. var. of LARK.

lav'ish (lăv'ĭsh), *a.* [OF. *lavasse*, *lavache*, a deluge of rain.] **1.** Expending or bestowing profusely; prodigal. **2.** Expended or produced profusely; excessive. **3.** Unrestrained; impetuous; wild. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** Wasteful, extravagant, exuberant, unstinted. See PROFUSE. — *v. t.* To use lavishly; squander. — **lav'ish-er**, *n.* — **lav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lav'ish-ment**, *n.* — **lav'ish-ness**, *n.*

law (lô), *n.* [AS. *lagu*, fr. Scand.] **1.** Binding custom or rule of conduct, or the whole body of such customs and rules; also, the regulation or state of society brought about by their existence and enforcement. **2.** **a** Legal science; jurisprudence. **b** Trial under the laws; litigation; as, to go to *law*. **c** The legal profession as a whole. **3.** The Jewish or Mosaic law, contained in the Pentateuch, Joshua, and Ezekiel xl.–xlviii.; also, this part of the Scriptures. Hence, the Old Testament. **4.** A divine commandment or revelation; God's will. **5.** In arts, works, games, etc.: The rules of construction, or of procedure; a principle, maxim, or usage. **6.** *Philos. & Science.* A statement of an order or relation of phenomena invariable under the given conditions. **7.** *Math.* The rule or formula according to which anything, as the terms of a series, proceeds or comes into being. — *v. i. & t.* To litigate; sue. *Obs. or Scot.*

law (lô), **laws** (lôz), *interj.* An exclamation of mild surprise. *Archaic or Vulgar.*

law'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Conformable to law; legitimate. **2.** Constituted, authorized, or established, by law; rightful. — **law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **law'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. LAWFUL, LEGAL, LEGITIMATE. That is LAWFUL which is in conformity with the principle or spirit of the law, moral or juridical; that is LEGAL which is in conformity with the letter or rules of the law as administered; as, a *lawful* contract; a *legal* proceeding. LEGITIMATE (orig. of children lawfully begotten) has extended its meaning to anything sanctioned by known authority, or logically admissible, or in conformity with accepted standards; as, a *legitimate* conclusion, the *legitimate* drama.

law'giv'er (-gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who enacts a law; legislator.

lawk (lôk), **lawks** (lôks), *interj.* Vulgar euphemism for *Lord*, used esp. as an exclamation of surprise.

law'less (lô'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without law; not regulated by law. **2.** Not restrained or controlled by the law of morality or society; unruly; disorderly; licentious. — **law'less-ly**, *adv.* **law'less-ness**, *n.* See -NESS. — **Syn.** See ANARCHY.

law'mak'er (lô'māk'ẽr), *n.* A legislator; a lawgiver.

lawn (lôn), *n.* [earlier *laune lynen*, i. e., *lawn linen*; prob. from the town *Laon* in France.] A very fine linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric with a rather open texture.

lawn, *n.* [F. *lande* heath.] **1.** An open space between woods; glade. *Archaic or Poetic.* **2.** Grass land; esp., ground covered with fine grass kept closely mown.

lawn tennis. A variety of the game of tennis, played in the open air on a court of turf or some even surface.

lawn'y (lôn'ĭ), *a.* Made of, wearing, or resembling, lawn.

lawn'y (lôn'ĭ), *a.* Having a lawn or lawns; like a lawn.

law'suit' (lô'sūt'), *n.* A suit in law; a case before a court.

law'yer (lô'yẽr), *n.* One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law, as an attorney, counselor, solicitor, or barrister.

lax (lăks), *a.* [L. *laxus*.] **1.** Of the bowels, loose; open; also, having the bowels loose. **2.** Not tense, firm, or rigid; loose; slack. **3.** Not strict or stringent; vague.

Syn. Relaxed; unconfined, unrestrained; dissolute, licentious, free. — LAX, SLACK (in fig. senses) are often interchangeable. But LAX oftener implies the opposite of strictness, severity, or precision; SLACK suggests rather a contrast with vigor, promptitude, or briskness; as, *lax* discipline; *slack* in one's work.

lax'a-tive (lăk'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *laxatif*, L. *laxativus* mitigating, assuaging.] Relieving from constipation; — opp. to *astringent*. — *n.* A laxative medicine.

lax'i-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *laxitas*, fr. *laxus* loose, slack.] State or quality of being lax, or loose.

lax'ly, *adv.*, **lax'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

lay (lā), *pret.* of LIE, to recline.

lay, *n.* [OF. *lai*.] **1.** A song; a simple lyric or short narrative poem; a ballad. **2.** A melody; any musical utterance.

lay, *a.* [F. *lai*, L. *laicus*, Gr. λαϊκός of the people, lay, λαός, λεώς, people.] **1.** Of or pert. to the laity, as distinct from the clergy. **2.** Not of or from a particular profession.

lay, *v. t.*; LAID (lād); LAY'ING. [AS. *lecgan*, fr. *licgan* to lie.] **1.** To bring down, as with force. **2.** To calm; allay; suppress. **3.** To put or set down in a recumbent position; deposit; as, to *lay* a book on the table. **4.** To bring forth and deposit (an egg or eggs). **5.** **a** To deposit as a pledge. *Obs.* **b** To wager; bet. **6.** To impose as a duty, burden, punishment, or the like; as, to *lay* a tax on land. **7.** To impute; charge. **8.** To place; put. **9.** To coat; cover; spread. **10.** To cause to be in, or to place in, a given position or state; as, to *lay* waste a region. **11.** To present or offer as true or valid, or for consideration; to state, allege, submit, prefer, assert. **12** To prepare; arrange. — *v. i.* **1.** To lay eggs. **2.** *Naut.* To place one's self in a (given) position. **3.** To wager; bet. **4.** To apply one's self vigorously. **5.** To lie (be prostrate, etc.). *Now Dial. or Vulgar.* — *n.* **1.** A wager; stake; chance. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A row; layer. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A plan, field, or line of activity. *Slang or Cant.* **4.** The way in which a thing lies or is laid in relation to something else; as, the *lay* of the land.

lay'er (lā'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lays. **2.** That which is laid; a stratum; bed; one thickness, course, or fold laid. **3.** A shoot or branch of a plant, which for propagation is usually bent down to the ground, a portion being covered with earth. — *v. t.* To propagate by layers. — **lay'er-ing**, *n.*

lay figure. [for older *layman*, D. *leeman*, *ledemann*; OD. *lede* a limb, joint, D. *lid*.] **1.** An adjustable artist's model of the human body. **2.** A puppet.

lay'man (lā'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [*lay* + *man.*] One of the laity; one not of the clergy or some particular profession or class of experts.

la'zar (lā'zär), *n.* [fr. *Lazarus* the beggar (*Luke* xvi. 20).] A person infected with a pestilential disease, esp. a poor person or beggar so afflicted; a leper. — **la'zar-like'**, *a.*

laz'a-ret'to (lăz'ă-rĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). Also **laz'a-ret'**. [fr. F. or It., fr. *Lazarus.* See LAZAR.] **1.** A public hospital, esp. for those having loathsome or contagious diseases, as lepers. **2.** *Naut.* In some merchant vessels, a space between decks, usually near the stern, used as a storeroom.

Laz'a-rus (lăz'ă-rŭs), *n.* [L. *Lazarus* or Gr. Λάζαρος, fr. the same Heb. name as *Eleazer.*] **1.** In the Bible: **a** The brother of Mary and Martha. Jesus raised him from the dead (*John* xi.). **b** The beggar in the parable of the rich man and beggar in Luke xvi., described as "full of sores." **2.** [Sometimes *l. c.*] A diseased, esp. a leprous, beggar.

laz'u-lite (-ū-līt), *n.* [lapis *lazuli* (see under LAPIS) + *-ite.*] An azure blue native phosphate of aluminium and magnesium, often occurring in crystals.

la'zy (lā'zĭ), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zĭ-ĕr); -ZI-EST. **1.** Disinclined to action or labor; indolent; slothful. **2.** Slow; sluggish. — **lazy strap.** See HARNESS, *Illust.* — **Syn.** See IDLE. — **la'zi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **la'zi-ness**, *n.*

laz'za-ro'ne (lăz'ă-rō'nā; *It.* läd'zä-rō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). [It. *lazzarone.*] One of the homeless idlers of Naples.

lea (lē), *n.* [AS. *léah, léa.*] Pasture or grassland; meadow.

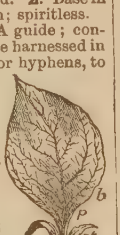
leach (lēch), *v. t.* **1.** To percolate (a liquid) through something, as ashes. **2.** To subject to the dissolving action of percolating liquid. **3.** To dissolve out by percolation. — *v. i.* To part with soluble constituents by percolation.

lead (lĕd), *n.* [AS. *léad.*] **1.** A well-known metallic element, heavy, pliable, and inelastic. Symbol, *Pb* (L. *plumbum*); at. wt., 207.10; sp. gr., 11.4. **2.** An article of alloy of lead; as: **a** A plummet, as for sounding at sea. **b** *Print.* A thin strip of type metal (or of brass) to separate lines of type. **c** *pl.* Lead framing for panes, as in windows. **3.** A thin cylinder of graphite used in pencils. — *v. t.*; LEAD'ED; LEAD'ING. **1.** To cover, line, clog, or weight with lead. **2.** To fix (window glass) in position with leads. **3.** *Print.* To place leads between the lines of.

lead (lēd), *v. t.*; LED (lĕd); LEAD'ING. [AS. *lǽdan*, fr. AS. *líðan* to go.] **1.** To convey, as in a vehicle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** To guide as with the hand. **3.** To show the way, esp. by going with; serve as a way for. Hence, fig.: To direct in action, opinion, etc.; counsel. **4.** To conduct or direct with authority. **5.** To precede and direct; hence, to be chief among. **6.** To draw or direct by influence, good or bad; induce. **7.** To guide or constrain in a passage or course; hence, to proceed on, along, or in the way of; pass; spend; as, to *lead* a quiet life. **8.** To begin a game, round, or trick, with. — *v. i.* **1.** To guide or conduct; be first; — in most of the analogous senses of *lead*, v. t. **2.** To be led; admit of being led. **3.** To tend or reach; take its course. — *n.* **1.** Action of one that leads; guidance; direction. **2.** Precedence; also, measure of precedence. **3.** Act or right of playing first in a game, round, or trick; card, suit, or piece so played. **4. a** That which leads or acts as a guide. **b** An open channel in an ice field. **5.** *Mining.* **a** A lode. **b** An alluvial deposit, as of gold, in an old river bed.

lead'en (lĕd'n), *a.* **1.** Made of lead; like lead. **2.** Base in quality; cheap. **3.** Heavy or dull; sluggish; spiritless.

lead'er (lēd'ĕr), *n.* One that leads; as: **1.** A guide; conductor. **2.** A chief; commander. **3.** A horse harnessed in front of others. **4.** *pl. Print.* A row of dots or hyphens, to lead the eye across a space. **5.** A pipe to conduct water or other fluid. **6.** A chief article of trade, esp. one sold cheap to bring trade. **7.** An editorial article. *Chiefly Eng.* — **Syn.** See CHIEF. — **lead'er-ship**, *n.*



Foliage Leaf. *b* Blade; *p* Petiole, or Leafstalk; *st* Stipule.

lead'ing (lēd'ĭng), *n.* Action of one that leads; guidance. — *p. a.* Guiding; directing; foremost.

leaf (lēf), *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES (lēvz). [AS. *léaf.*] **1. a** One of the lateral outgrowths of a stem; esp., one of the ordinary green expanded organs (**foliage leaves**) of plants. **b** A petal; as, a rose *leaf. Colloq.* **2.** Something suggestive of a foliage leaf; as: **a** A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages, one on each side. **b** A part that slides or is hinged, as of shutters, doors, etc. **c** A movable part of a table top. **d** Metal or other substance in a thin sheet or plate. — *v. i.* To produce leaves; leave.

leaf'age (lēf'ĭj), *n.* Foliage; leaves collectively.

leaf'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

leaf'let (lēf'lĕt), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A division of a compound leaf. **2.** A small foliage leaf. **3.** A leaflike organ or part. **4.** *Print.* A sheet of small pages folded, but not stitched; a folder.

leaf'stalk' (lēf'stôk'), *n.* A petiole.

leaf'y (-ĭ), *a.*; LEAF'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); LEAF'I-EST. **1.** Having, or abounding in, or consisting of, leaves. **2.** Of the nature of a leaf.

league (lēg), *n.* A measure of distance varying for different times and countries from about 2.4 to 4.6 miles; — in English usage chiefly rhetorical for a distance of about 3 miles.

league, *n.* [F. *ligue*, It. *liga, lega*, fr. L. *ligare* to bind.] A covenant between two or more nations, parties, or persons, as for mutual defense, etc.; also, the alliance so formed; a confederacy. — **Syn.** See ALLIANCE. — *v. i. & t.*; LEAGUED (lēgd); LEA'GUING (lē'gĭng). To unite in a league; confederate. — **lea'guer** (lē'gĕr), *n.*

lea'guer, *n.* [D. *leger.*] **1.** A camp, orig. of a besieging army. *Hist.* **2.** A siege or beleaguering. — *v. t.* To besiege.

Le'ah (lē'a). See LABAN.

leak (lēk), *n.* **1.** A crack or hole which (contrary to intention) admits or lets out water or other fluid. Also fig.; as, a *leak* in the treasury. **2.** Act of leaking; leakage. **3.** *Elec.* A loss of electricity through imperfect insulation, or point where it occurs. — *v. i.* To let water or other fluid enter or escape (contrary to intention), as through a hole; also, to enter or escape in this manner, as a fluid; also, fig., to be divulged gradually; become public; — usually with *in* or *out.* — *v. t.* To permit to enter or escape through a leak.

leak'age (lēk'ĕj), *n.* **1.** A leaking; an entering or escaping by a leak. **2.** That which leaks in or out.

leak'y (-ĭ), *a.*; LEAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Permitting water or other fluid to leak in or out. **2.** Tattling; not close. *Colloq.* — **leak'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

leal (lēl), *a.* [OF. *leial*, another form of *loial.* See LOYAL.] Faithful; loyal; true. *Now Poetic or Dial.*

lean (lēn), *v. i.*; LEANED (lēnd), sometimes LEANT (lĕnt); LEAN'ING. [AS. *hlinian, hleonian.*] **1.** To lie down or recline. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** To incline or bend so as to receive support; as, he *leaned* on his staff. **3.** To incline or bend from a vertical position; as, a *leaning* column. **4.** To incline in opinion or desire; tend; — with *to, toward*, etc. **5.** To rely for support, comfort, etc.; — with *on, upon*, or *against.* — *v. t.* To cause to lean; incline; support or rest.

lean (lēn), *a.* [AS. *hlǽne.*] **1.** Wanting flesh or fat; thin. **2.** Wanting fullness, richness, productiveness, etc.; scant; — used lit. and fig. — **Syn.** Spare, meager, lank, gaunt. See THIN. — *n.* That part of flesh which is chiefly muscle without fat. — **lean'ly**, *adv.* — **lean'ness**, *n.*

Le-an'der (lē-ăn'dĕr), *n.* See HERO, 1.

lean'-to' (lēn'tōō'), *a.* Having only one slope or pitch; — of a roof. — *n.* A wing or extension with a lean-to roof.

leap (lēp), *v. i.*; LEAPED (lēpt) or, *Chiefly Poet.*, LEAPT (lĕpt); LEAP'ING (lēp'ĭng). [AS. *hléapan* to leap, jump, run.] **1.** To spring clear of the ground; jump; vault. **2.** To spring; bound; move swiftly. Also fig. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over by a leap or jump. **2.** To cause to leap. — *n.* **1.** Act of leaping; jump; spring; bound. **2.** A place that is, or must be, leaped over; distance covered by a leap. — **leap'er**, *n.*

leap'frog' (lēp'frŏg'), *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him.

leapt (lĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAP. *Chiefly Poet.*

leap year. A year of 366 days; every fourth year in which any fixed date after February *leaps* over a day and falls on the next week day but one to that on which it fell the year before. Centesimal years exactly divisible by 400, as 2000, and other years exactly divisible by 4, as 1912, are leap years.

Lear (lēr), *n.* A legendary king of Britain. In Shakespeare's "King Lear" he divides his kingdom between his two elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, and disinherits his youngest daughter, Cordelia, who loves him according to her "bond, nor more nor less." When driven to madness by the abuse of the elder sisters, he is tenderly cared for by Cordelia, who is murdered at her sisters' orders.

learn (lûrn), *v. t.*; LEARNED (lûrnd) or LEARNT (lûrnt); LEARN'ING. [AS. *leornian.*] **1.** To gain knowledge or understanding of, or skill in, by study, instruction, or investigation; fix in the mind. **2.** To ascertain; hear. **3.** To

teach. *Now a Vulgarism.* — *v. i.* To acquire knowledge or skill; receive instruction or information. — **learn'er**, *n.*

learn'ed (lûr'nĕd), *a.* Of or pert. to learning; characterized by learning; erudite. — **learn'ed-ly**, *adv.*

learn'ing, *n.* Acquisition of knowledge or skill; knowledge or skill got by instruction or study; erudition.

Syn. LEARNING, LORE, SCHOLARSHIP, ERUDITION. LEARNING is knowledge esp. as acquired by study. LORE (often poetical for *learning*) is esp. the body of knowledge (often traditional) on a particular subject. SCHOLARSHIP implies proficiency or adeptness in the learning of the schools. ERUDITION is esp. profound or recondite learning.

lease (lēs), *v. t.*; LEASED (lēst); LEAS'ING (lēs'ĭng). [F. *laisser*, OF. *laissier* to leave, transmit, L. *laxare* to loose, *laxus* loose.] **1.** To grant or convey by lease; let; demise. **2.** To hold or take a lease of. — *n.* A contract by which one conveys real estate for life or for a term of years; also, the act of such conveyance or the term for which it is made.

lease'hold' (lēs'hōld'), *a.* Held by lease. — *n.* A tenure by lease, or the land held. — **lease'hold'er** (-hōl'dẽr), *n.*

leash (lēsh), *n.* [fr. OF., LL., fr. L. *laxus* loose.] **1.** A thong or cord as for a hawk or dog. **2.** *Sport.* A brace and a half; hence, three. — *v. t.* To tie together or hold with a leash.

leas'ing (lēz'ĭng), *n.* [AS. *léasung*, fr. *léas* destitute of, false.] Act of lying; a lie or lies. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

least (lēst), *a.* [fr. AS. superl. of *lǽssa* less.] The superlative for *little*. Smallest, in size or degree; shortest; slightest; lowest. — *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

leath'er (lĕth'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *leðer*.] **1.** The skin of an animal tanned or otherwise dressed for use; also, material consisting of such skin. **2.** Something made of leather. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To apply or supply leather to. **2.** To beat with a thong; hence, to thrash. *Colloq. or Slang.*

leath'er-back' (-băk'), *n.* The largest existing sea turtle. It has a carapace of small bones in a leathery skin.

leath'er-coat', *n.* A russet apple. *Dial. Eng., now Rare.*

leath'er-et (-ĕt), **leath'er-ette'** (lĕth'ẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [*leather* + *-et.*] A paper imitation of leather.

leath'ern (lĕth'ẽrn), *a.* Of or like leather.

leath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

leave (lēv), *n.* [AS. *léaf.*] **1.** Liberty granted; permission; allowance; specif., leave of absence, as from military duty. **2.** A formal parting; farewell. — **Syn.** See PERMISSION.

leave (lēv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LEFT (lĕft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAV'ING (lēv'ĭng). [AS. *lǽfan.*] **1.** To allow or cause to remain; have remaining at death; hence, to bequeath; devise. **2.** To let remain unremoved or undone. **3.** To let be without interference; to permit to be done, controlled, or the like, by another; hence, to commit; refer. **4.** To put, place, deposit, or the like, so as to allow to remain. **5.** To withdraw or depart from. **6.** To desert; forsake; hence, relinquish. **7.** To cease from; desist from; stop.

☞ The use of *leave* for *let*, in to *leave* (one) be, to *leave* go (of), etc., is contrary to good usage.

Syn. Resign, surrender, forego. — LEAVE, QUIT. LEAVE signifies merely an act of departure; QUIT implies a going without intention of return, or a final abandonment. — *v. i.* **1.** To depart; set out. *Colloq.* **2.** To cease; desist.

leave (lēv), *v. i.*; LEAVED (lēvd); LEAV'ING; [see LEAF.] To send out leaves; leaf; — often with *out*.

leav'en (lĕv'n), *n.* [F. *levain*, L. *levamen* alleviation; but taken as meaning a raising, that which raises, fr. *levare* to raise.] **1.** Any substance used to produce fermentation, as in dough; esp., a portion of fermenting dough reserved for this use; yeast. **2.** Sometimes, any ferment. **3.** An admixture or element that modifies or tempers the whole. — *v. t.* **1.** To make light with leaven; cause to ferment. **2.** To mingle with a transforming element or admixture; imbue; impregnate; — sometimes implying corruption.

leav'er (lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who leaves.

leaves (lēvz), *n., pl.* of LEAF.

leav'ing (lēv'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Thing left; remnant; residue; — usually in *pl.* **2.** *pl.* Refuse; offal.

leav'y (lēv'ĭ), *a.* Leafy.

lech'er (lĕch'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *lecheor*, *lecheur*, glutton, libertine, fr. *lechier* to lick.] A man given to lewdness; a debauchee. — *v. i.* To practice lewdness. *Obs.* — **lech'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* — **lech'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **lech'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

lech'er-y (lĕch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Free indulgence of lust; lewdness.

lec'tern (lĕk'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *letrun*, LL. *lectrum*, fr. L. *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] A reading desk, in some churches, from which the lections, or lessons, are read.

lec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *lectio*, fr. *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] **1.** A reading; a variation in the text. **2.** A lesson or selection, esp. of Scripture, read in divine service.

lec'tion-a-ry (lĕk'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A book, or a list, of lections, for reading in divine service.

lec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [L.] A reader.

lec'ture (-tûr), *n.* [LL. *lectura*, fr. L. *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] **1.** A reading; a lection. *Obs.* **2.** A discourse; esp., a formal discourse for instruction. **3.** A lesson in class; an example. *Obs.* **4.** A reprimand from one in authority. — *v. i.*; -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR-ING (-tûr-ĭng). To deliver a lecture or lectures. — *v. t.* **1.** To read or deliver a lecture or lectures to; instruct by lectures. **2.** To reprove formally; reprimand. — **lec'tur-er** (-tûr-ẽr), *n.*

led (lĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAD.

Le'da (lē'dȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λήδα.] *Gr. Myth.* The wife of a king of Sparta, and mother of Castor and Pollux, Clytemnestra, and Helen of Troy.

ledge (lĕj), *n.* [ME. *legge* a bar.] **1.** A projecting ridge or raised edge; shelf. **2.** A narrow flat surface or shelf, esp. one that projects, as from a wall. **3.** A limited mass of rock bearing valuable mineral; a lode or vein.

ledg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *n.* *Bookkeeping.* A book in which a summary of accounts is preserved; the final book of record in business transactions.

ledg'er, leg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *a.* Lying or remaining in a place. *Obs.*, exc. in phrases, as: **ledger**, *or* **leger**, **line**, *Music*, a line added above or below the staff to extend its compass. — **l. space**, *Music*, a space next to a ledger line.

lee (lē), *n.* [AS. *hléo*, *hléow*, shelter.] **1.** Shelter; protection; a sheltered place; esp., *Chiefly Naut.*, a place or side protected from the wind. **2.** *Naut.* The quarter toward which the wind blows; that side, as of a ship, farthest from the point from which the wind blows. — *a. Naut.* Designating, or pert. to, the lee, as of a ship; — opposed to *weather*. **lee shore**, a shore on the lee side of a vessel. — **l. tide**, a tide running in the same direction in which the wind blows.

lee, *n.*; *pl.* LEES (lēz). [F. *lie.*] That which settles at the bottom, as of a cask of liquor (esp. wine); sediment; dregs; — used now only in *pl.*

leech (lēch), *n.* *Naut.* Either edge of a square sail; the after edge of any fore-and-aft sail.

leech, *n.* [AS. *lǽce*.] **1.** A physician or surgeon. *Archaic.* **2.** Any of numerous carnivorous or bloodsucking worms. A European fresh-water species is used by physicians for bleeding patients. **3.** One who clings to another to draw gain from him. — *v. t.* **1.** To cure; heal; doctor. *Archaic.* **2.** To bleed by means of leeches.

leek (lēk), *n.* [AS. *léac*.] A liliaceous plant, having a flavor like that of the onion, but with a smaller bulb and succulent leaves, which are eaten raw or cooked.

leer (lēr), *v. i.* **1.** To look askance or obliquely, esp. lustfully or malignly. **2.** To move furtively; slink. *Obs.* — *v. t.* **1.** To use in leering; as, to *leer* the eye. **2.** To entice with leers. — *n.* A look or cast of the eye conveying a sly, sinister, or immodest suggestion.

lees (lēz), *n. pl.* Dregs. See 2d LEE.

leet (lēt), *n.* [LL. *leta*.] *Eng. Hist.* A kind of manor court, or its jurisdiction, or a day on which it was held.

lee'ward (lē'wẽrd; *naut.* lū'ẽrd), *a. Naut.* Pert. to, or in the direction of, the lee; — opp. to *windward*. — *n.* The lee side; the lee. — *adv.* Toward the lee.

lee'way' (lē'wā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The lateral movement or deviation of a ship to leeward. **2.** Margin or room for action or the like. *Colloq.*

left (lĕft), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAVE.

left, *a.* [fr. AS. *left* weak.] **1.** Designating, or pert. to, that side of the body on which, in man, muscular action is generally weaker than on the other side; — opp. to *right*. **2.** Situated to the left; as, the *left* side of a deliberative meeting is that to the left of the presiding officer; the *left* bank of a river is that to the left of a person facing downstream. — *n.* **1.** That part of space toward which the left side of one's body is turned; the part on the left side. **2.** [Often *cap.*] Those members of a European legislature who have seats to the left of the presiding officer; hence, the liberal, radical, or democratic party, whose representatives occupy those seats. See CENTER, *n.*, 5.

left'–hand', *a.* **1.** Situated on the left. **2.** Left-handed.

left'–hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd; 24, 109), *a.* **1.** Having the left hand more dexterous than the right; using the left hand in preference to the right. **2.** Done or made with the left hand instead of the right. **3.** Clumsy; awkward; un-

lucky; insincere. **4.** Having a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch. — **left'-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

leg (lĕg), *n.* [of Scand. origin.] **1.** A limb of an animal supporting the body; specif., that part of the limb between the knee and foot. **2.** That which resembles a leg in form or use; as: **a** One of the supports of a piece of furniture. **b** One of the sides of a pair of compasses. **3.** The part of a garment covering the leg. **4.** A bow or obeisance; a scrape; esp. in *to make a leg*. *Obs., Archaic, or Jocular.* **5.** An object suggestive of a leg; as: **a** *Naut.* The course and distance made by a vessel on one tack. **b** *Math.* Either side of a triangle as disting. from the *base* or, in a right triangle, from the *hypotenuse*. **6.** *Cricket.* That part of the on side of the field near, and in a line with, the batsman. — *v. i. & t.*; LEGGED (lĕgd); LEG'GING (lĕg'ĭng). To use the legs, as in walking or running; — usually with *it*.

leg'a-cy (lĕg'ȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [OF. *legacie* office of a legate, *legat* legate, L. *legatus*.] **1.** A gift of property, esp. personal property, by will; bequest. **2.** A thing coming from an ancestor or predecessor; as, a *legacy* of shame.

le'gal (lē'gȧl), *a.* [L. *legalis*, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or based on, law. **2.** In conformity with law; lawful. **3.** Enforced, protected, given effect to, or the like, in courts of law; — disting. from *equitable*. — **Syn.** See LAWFUL. — **le'gal-ly**, *adv.*

le-gal'i-ty (lē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Conformity or attachment to law; observance of law. **2.** Quality or state of being legal; lawfulness.

le'gal-ize (lē'gȧl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make legal; give legal sanction to.

leg'ate (lĕg'ĕt), *n.* [L. *legatus*, fr. *legare* to commission, depute, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law.] **1.** An ecclesiastic representing the Pope. **2.** Ambassador, envoy, or delegate. **3.** *Roman Hist.* **a** An official assistant of a general or provincial governor. **b** Under the emperors, a governor sent to a province. — **leg'ate-ship**, *n.* — **leg'a-tine** (-tĭn; -tīn), *a.*

leg'a-tee' (-ȧ-tē'), *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

le-ga'tion (lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *legatio*.] **1.** The commission of one person to act for another. **2.** A legate or envoy and his associates; embassy; deputation. **3.** The place of business or official residence of a diplomatic minister. **4.** The office and dignity of a legate.

‖ **le-ga'to** (lā-gä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It., tied.] *Music.* Connected without breaks between the tones; — opposed to *staccato*.

leg'end (lĕj'ĕnd; lē'jĕnd), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *legendus* to be read, *legere* to read.] **1.** A story of life, as of a saint; hence, history; story. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** Any story coming down from the past, esp. one popularly taken as historical though not verifiable; a tradition. **3.** An inscription, motto, or title, as on a coin. — **Syn.** See MYTH.

leg'end-a-ry (lĕj'ĕn-dȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a legend or legends; like a legend; fabulous. — **Syn.** See TRADITIONAL.

leg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *a.* Remaining in place. Var. of LEDGER.

leg'er-de-main' (-dĕ-mān'), *n.* [F. *léger* light + *de* of + *main* hand, L. *manus*.] Sleight of hand; a trick of sleight of hand; any artful deception or trick. — **-de-main'ist**, *n.*

le-ger'i-ty (lĕ-jĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lightness; nimbleness. *Obs.*

legged (lĕgd; *in comb.*, -lĕg'ĕd *or* -lĕgd), *a.* Having legs; — chiefly in combination; as, a long-*legged* man.

leg'ging (lĕg'ĭng), *n.* Also **leg'gin.** [from LEG.] A cover for the leg, like a long gaiter; — chiefly in *pl.*

leg'horn (lĕg'hôrn), *n.* A plaiting made from a straw grown in Tuscany, Italy; — from Leghorn, the place of exportation; also, a hat or bonnet of it.

leg'i-ble (lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *legibilis*, fr. *legere* to read.] Capable of being read or deciphered; plain; — used of written or printed matter; — also used fig. — **leg'i-bil'i-ty** (lĕj'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **leg'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **leg'i-bly**, *adv.*

le'gion (lē'jŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *legio*, fr. *legere* to collect.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A body of soldiers forming the principal army unit, varying from 3,000 foot soldiers and 300 knights, or cavalrymen, in early times, to 6,000 foot soldiers under the empire. **2.** An army. **3.** A multitude.

le'gion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, or consisting of, a legion or legions. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A member of a legion.

leg'is-late (lĕj'ĭs-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To make or enact a law or laws. — *v. t.* To cause to be, become, go, pass, or the like, by legislation.

leg'is-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *legis latio*. See LEGISLATOR.] Act of legislating; preparation and enactment of laws. Also, the laws thus enacted.

leg'is-la-tive (lĕj'ĭs-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Making laws; — disting. from *executive* or *administrative*, and *judicial*. **2.** Of or pert. to, or suitable to, legislation or the legislature.

leg'is-la'tor (lĕj'ĭs-lā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *legis lator*, proposer of a law; *lex*, *legis*, law + *lator* proposer.] One who makes laws for a state or community; a member of a legislature.

leg'is-la'ture (-tūr), *n.* The body of persons in a state invested with power to make the laws.

le'gist (lē'jĭst), *n.* One skilled in law. [legitimate.

le-git'i-ma-cy (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being

le-git'i-mate (-măt), *a.* [LL. *legitimatus*, p. p. of *legitimare* to legitimate, fr. L. *legitimus* legitimate.] **1.** Lawfully begotten. **2.** Real; genuine; not false. **3.** Accordant with law; lawful. Hence, existing or ruling by hereditary right, as a monarch. **4.** Conforming to recognized principles or accepted rules or standards. **5.** Logical; reasonable. — **Syn.** See LAWFUL. — (-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT'ED (-māt'ĕd); -MAT'ING. To make legitimate in fact or status; hence, to authorize or justify. — **le-git'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **le-git'i-mate-ness**, *n.* — **le-git'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

le-git'i-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who supports legitimate or hereditary authority, esp. a hereditary monarchy. Specifically [*cap.*], a supporter of the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty to the crown of France.

leg'-of-mut'ton, *a.* Having the general shape or outline of a leg of mutton. — **leg-of-mutton sail**, a triangular sail with its apex at the masthead, much used on small boats.

leg'ume (lĕg'ūm; lē-gūm'), *n.* [F. *légume*, L. *legumen*, fr. *legere* to gather; because they may be picked without cutting.] **1.** The fruit or seed of a leguminous plant, as the pea, bean, etc., used for food. **2.** A leguminous plant. **3.** A pod usually dehiscent into two parts, having seeds attached along the ventral suture, as in the bean, pea, etc.

le-gu'mi-nous (lē-gū'mĭ-nŭs), *a* Pert. to, or of the nature of, legumes, as peas, beans, vetch, clover, alfalfa, etc.

lei'sure (lē'zhŭr; lēzh'ŭr), *n.* [OF. *leisir*, orig., permission, fr. L. *licere* to be permitted.] **1.** Freedom or opportunity afforded by exemption from occupation or business. **2.** Time free from engagement or occupation; hence, convenience; ease. — *a.* Free; as, *leisure* hours.

lei'sure-ly, *a.* Characterized by leisure; not hurried. — *adv.* In a leisurely manner. — **lei'sure-li-ness**, *n.*

lem'an (lĕm'ăn; lē'măn), *n.* [ME. *lemman*, *lefman*; AS. *léof* dear + *mann* man.] A sweetheart or lover; specifically, a paramour; esp., in later use, a mistress. *Archaic.*

lem'ma (lĕm'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MATA (-ȧ-tȧ), E. -MAS (-ȧz). [L., fr. Gr. λῆμμα anything assumed, fr. λαμβάνειν to take, assume.] A preliminary or auxiliary proposition used in a demonstration of some other proposition.

lem'ming (-ĭng), *n.* [Norw.] Any of several small arctic rodents having a very short tail and furry feet.

lem'on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* [F. *limon*, Per. *līmūn*.] **1.** A well-known, light-yellow, acid fruit related to the orange. **2.** The tree which bears this fruit. — *a.* Lemon-colored.

lem'on-ade' (-ād'), *n.* [F. *limonade*.] A beverage consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

le'mur (lē'mŭr), *n.* [L., a ghost, specter.] Any of numerous arboreal, chiefly nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, mostly native to Madagascar and adjacent islands. Nearly all have a foxlike muzzle, large eyes, and soft woolly fur. — **lem'u-rine** (lĕm'ū-rĭn; -rīn), **lem'u-roid** (-roid), *a.*

lem'u-res (lĕm'ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L. See LEMUR.] *Roman Relig.* Spirits of the dead; ghosts.

lend (lĕnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LENT (lĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEND'ING. [AS. *lǣnan*, fr. *lǣn* loan.] **1.** To allow the use of, on condition of the return of the same or an equivalent in kind; as, to *lend* a book or money; — opposed to *borrow*. **2.** To afford; grant; furnish; as to *lend* assistance. **3.** To let for hire. *Rare*, exc. of money. **4.** To devote (one's self or itself) to; as, to *lend* one's self to an enterprise. — *v. i.* To make a loan or loans. — **lend'er**, *n.*

Syn. LEND, LOAN. LOAN, for LEND, is not in approved use, except sometimes in financial language.

length (lĕngth), *n.* [AS. *lengð*, fr. *lang*, *long*, long.] **1.** The longest, or longer, dimension of any object, in distinction from *breadth* or *width*; extent from end to end. **2.** Extent in time, number, or quantity; as, *length* of life. **3.** A space or time considered as a measure; as, a race won by two *lengths*. **4** *Phon. & Pros.* Of a vowel or syllable, quantity as long or short. See LONG, *a.*, 5. **5.** A single piece or subdivision of a series; as, a *length* of pipe.

at length. **a** At or in the full extent; without abbreviation. **b** At the end or conclusion; after a long period. See LAST.

length'en (lĕng'th'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become longer.

length'wise' (lĕngth'wīz'), *adv. & a.* In the direction of the length; longitudinally. — **length'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.*

length'y (lĕng'thĭ), *a.;* LENGTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ĕr), -I-EST. Having length; of discourse, long; prolix; of persons, *Chiefly Colloq.*, tall. — **length'i-ly**, *adv.* — **length'i-ness**, *n.*

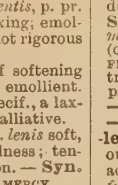
le'ni-ence (lē'nĭ-ĕns; lēn'yĕns), **le'ni-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ; -yĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being lenient; lenity.—Syn. See MERCY.

le'ni-ent (lē'nĭ-ĕnt; lēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L *leniens, -entis*, p. pr. of *lenire* to soften, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] **1.** Relaxing; emollient; softening. **2.** Mild; clement; merciful; not rigorous or severe. — **le'ni-ent-ly**, *adv.*

len'i-tive (lĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient. — *n.* **1.** A lenitive medicine or application; specif., a laxative. **2.** That which softens or mitigates; a palliative.

len'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *lenitas*, fr. *lenis* soft, mild.] State or quality of being lenient; mildness; tenderness; clemency; also, a lenient act or action. — **Syn.** Gentleness, kindness, softness, humanity. See MERCY.

lens (lĕnz), *n.* [L. *lens* a lentil; — from the lentil-like shape of a double convex lens.] **1. a** A piece of transparent substance having two opposite regular surfaces, both curved, or one curved and one plane, used for changing the direction of rays of light. Of spherical lenses there are six varieties, as here shown in section: *a* plano-concave; *b* double concave; *c* plano-convex; *d* double convex; *e* converging concavo-convex, or converging meniscus; *f* diverging concavo-convex, or diverging meniscus. **b** A combination of two or more simple lenses. **2.** In the eyes of animals with well-developed visual organs, a transparent body of double convex form, whose function is to focus the light rays on the retina. See EYE.



Lenses.

Lent (lĕnt), *n.* [AS. *lenglen, lencten*, spring, Lent.] An annual season of fasting, consisting, in the Western Church, of the 40 week days (Sunday being always a feast) preceding Easter, the first being Ash Wednesday.

lent, *pret. & p. p.* of LEND.

Lent'en (lĕn'tĕn), *a.* [Often *l. c.*] **1.** Of or pert. to, or suitable to, Lent. **2.** Spare; meager; plain; somber.

len-tic'u-lar (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *lenticularis.*] **1.** Resembling a lentil in size or form; of the form of a double convex lens. **2.** Of or pertaining to a lens.

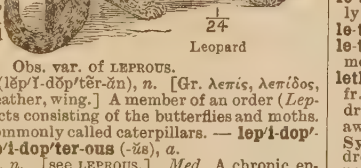
len'til (lĕn'tĭl), *n.* [F. *lentille*, fr. L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens, lentis*, lentil.] [Usually in *pl.*] **1.** A leguminous annual plant widely cultivated in southern Europe and the Orient for its edible seeds. **2.** A seed of this plant.

‖ **l'en-vol'**, *or* **l'en-voy'** (lĕn-voi'; *F.* län'vwä'), *n.* [F. *le* the + *envoi* a sending.] = ENVOY, *n.*, 2.

Le'o (lē'ō), *n.* [L. See LION.] *Astron.* **a** A northern constellation; the Lion. **b** The fifth sign of the zodiac.

le'o-nine (-ō-nīn), *a.* [L. *leoninus*, fr. *leo, leonis*, lion.] Pert. to, or characteristic of, the lion. — **le'o-nine-ly**, *adv.*

leop'ard (lĕp'ĕrd), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. λεόπαρδος, λέων lion + πάρδος pard.] **1.** A ferocious spotted cat of Asia and Africa. Its color is tawny or buff with black spots. **2.** The jaguar, or American leopard.



Leopard

lep'er (lĕp'ĕr), *n.* [F. *lèpre* leprosy, L. *lepra*, fr. Gr. λέπρα, fr. λεπρός scaly, λέπος scale.] A person affected with leprosy.

lep'er-ous (-ŭs). Obs. var. of LEPROUS.

lep'i-dop'ter-an (lĕp'ĭ-dŏp'tĕr-ăn), *n.* [Gr. λεπίς, λεπίδος, scale + πτερόν feather, wing.] A member of an order (*Lepidoptera*) of insects consisting of the butterflies and moths. The larvæ are commonly called caterpillars. — **lep'i-dop'ter-an** (-ăn), **lep'i-dop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

lep'ro-sy (-rō-sĭ), *n.* [see LEPROUS.] *Med.* A chronic endemic infectious disease caused by a specific microörganism, and characterized by tubercular nodules, ulcerations, and disturbances of sensation. It is nearly always fatal.

lep'rous (-rŭs), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *leprosus*, fr. *lepra*. See LEPER.] **1.** Infected with, pertaining to, or resembling, leprosy. **2.** Causing leprosy. *Obs.*

lese maj'es-ty (lēz măj'ĕs-tĭ). Also **leze majesty.** [F. *lèse-majesté*, fr. L. *laesus*, fem. *laesa*, injured + *majestas* majesty.] *Law.* A crime against the sovereign.

le'sion (lē'zhŭn), *n.* [F. *lésion*, L. *laesio*, fr. *laedere, laesum*, to injure.] A hurt; injury. Specif., *Med.*, any morbid change in exercise of function or in texture of an organ.

less (lĕs), *a.* [AS. *lǣssa.*] Used as the comparative of *little.* **1.** Smaller; not so great; not so much. **2.** Reduced by subtraction or omission; as, nine *less* three.

Syn. LESS, SMALLER, FEWER. LESS (opposed to *greater, more*) refers esp. to degree, value, or amount; SMALLER (opposed to *larger*), esp. to size, dimensions, or amount; FEWER (opposed to *more*), esp. to number; as, *less* noise, trouble, room, money; a *smaller* quantity, number, company; he has *fewer* (not *less*) pupils than formerly.

— *adv.* Not so much; in a less degree; as, *less* bright. — *n.* **1.** A less amount. **2.** The inferior, younger, or smaller.

-less (-lĕs). [AS. *-léas*, also separately *léas* free from, without, deceitful, false.] A privative suffix used to form adjectives: **1.** From nouns, and denoting: *being without, free from, lacking, destitute of.*

Examples: child*less*, home*less*, *being without*, or *destitute of*, a child, a home; seam*less*, *free from* a seam.

2. From verbs, and denoting: *exempt from* or *not subject to* (the action indicated by the verb); *incapable of* (being acted upon in the manner indicated by the verb).

Example: resist*less*, *incapable of* being resisted.

☞ In some words formed with *-less*, the suffix has little more than the force of an emphatic *not, non-*, or *un-*; as in, fade*less*, *not* fading, *un*fading; cease*less*.

les-see' (lĕs-ē'), *n.* One to whom a lease is given.

less'en (lĕs'n), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or become less; reduce; shrink; diminish. **2.** To represent as less; esp., to disparage. — **Syn.** Decrease; lower, impair, weaken.

less'er (lĕs'ĕr), *a.* [see LESS, *a.*; -ER.] Smaller; inferior. LESSER BEAR. = URSA MINOR. — L. DOG. = CANIS MINOR.

les'son (lĕs'n), *n.* [F. *leçon* lesson, reading, fr. L. *lectio* a reading, *legere* to read.] **1.** *Eccl.* A portion of Scripture read at divine service. **2.** A reading or exercise assigned to a pupil for study. **3.** That which is learned or taught by an express effort; instruction from precept, observation, etc. **4.** A severe lecture; rebuke; warning. — *v. t.* To teach; instruct; also, to rebuke; hence, to punish as a lesson.

les'sor (lĕs'ôr; lĕs-ôr'), *n. Law.* One who grants by lease.

lest (lĕst), *conj.* [fr. AS. *ðỹ lǣs ðe* the less that.] **1.** For fear that; that . . . not; in order that . . . not; as, he would not speak, *lest* he might wake me; do not be idle, *lest* you come to want. **2.** That (without the negative particle); — after certain expressions denoting *fear* or *apprehension;* as, I feared *lest* I might anger him.

let (lĕt), *v. t.* [AS. *lettan*, fr. *læt* slow.] To hinder; impede; prevent. *Archaic.* — *n.* A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; delay. *Archaic*, exc. in *without let or hindrance.*

let, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LET (LET'TED, *Obs.*); *p. pr. & vb n.* LET'TING. [AS. *lǣtan.*] **1.** To leave; abandon. *Archaic*, exc. with *alone* or *be.* **2.** To cause; make. *Obs.*, exc. in *to let* (one) *know.* **3.** To permit; allow; suffer. **4.** To make escape, as a fluid; discharge (a gun); — chiefly *Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in *to let blood*, to bleed. **5.** To lease; rent; hire out; also, to give or assign, as a contract; — often with *out.* — **Syn.** See HIRE. — *v. i.* To be let or leased; as, the farm *lets* for $500 a year.

-let (-lĕt). [from two French dim. endings *-el* (L. *-ellus*) and *-et*, as in brace*let*.] A suffix with a diminutive force, forming nouns, and meaning *little.*

Examples: king*let*, *little* king; stream*let*, *little* stream.

le'thal (lē'thăl), *a.* [L. *let(h)alis*, fr. *letum* death.] **1.** Deadly; mortal; fatal. **2.** Of or relating to death.

le-thar'gic (lĕ-thär'jĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, affected with,
le-thar'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } causing, or resembling, lethargy; morbidly drowsy; dull; heavy. — **Syn.** See SLEEPY.

leth'ar-gy (lĕth'ăr-jĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. λησαργία, fr. λήθαργος forgetful, λήθη forgetfulness.] **1.** Morbid drowsiness; profound sleep, from which one can scarcely be awakened. **2.** A state of inaction or apathy.

Syn. LETHARGY, TORPOR, STUPOR. LETHARGY connotes drowsiness or apathy; TORPOR suggests extreme sluggishness or suspended animation; STUPOR denotes, even more emphatically, heaviness and deadening of the faculties, even amounting to complete unconsciousness.

Le'the (lē'thē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λήθη, prop., forgetfulness.] **1.** *Class Myth.* A river of Hades whose water when drunk caused forgetfulness of the past. **2.** Oblivion. **3.** Death. *Rare.* — **Le-the'an** (lē-thē'ăn), *a.*

Le'to (lē'tō), *n.* [Gr. Λητώ.] *Gr. Myth.* The mother of Apollo and Artemis by Zeus. In later myths she is the mistress of Zeus, and wanders about persecuted by Hera until she comes to Delos, where her children are born.

let'ter (lĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who lets or permits.

let'ter, *n.* [F. *lettre*, OF. *letre*, fr. L. *littera*, *litera*, a letter; pl., an epistle, a writing, literature.] **1.** An alphabetic symbol; one of the characters used in writing or print to represent speech sounds. **2. a** A written or printed communication of a direct or personal nature. The plural was formerly used in the singular sense, and is still in many phrases, as *letters* of administration, etc. **b** *pl.* Literature; belles-lettres; learning; erudition; as, a man of *letters*. **3.** Verbal expression; exact signification or requirement. **4.** *Print.* A single type; type collectively; a style of type.

letters of marque (and reprisal), a letter granted by a sovereign authorizing seizure of foreigners or their goods in reprisal; later, a commission authorizing privateering.

—*v. t.* To mark with letters or words.

let'tered (-ĕrd), *p. a.* **1.** Literate; educated. **2.** Of or pertaining to learning or literature; learned. **3.** Inscribed, stamped, or marked with or as with letters.

let'ter-head' (-ĕr-hĕd'), *n.* A heading printed or engraved on letter paper; paper having such heading.

let'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or business of making, or marking with, letters, as by cutting or painting. **2.** The letters made.

let'ter-press' (-prĕs'), *n.* Print; —often used of reading matter in distinction from illustrations.

let'tuce (lĕt'ĭs), *n.* [prob. fr. OF. *laitues*, pl. of *laitue*, fr. L. *lactuca* lettuce.] A garden plant of the chicory family.

leu'co-cyte (lū'kō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. λευκός white + κύτος hollow vessel.] *Anat.* A white blood corpuscle. Leucocytes are nucleated, amœbalike cells, and destroy foreign organisms, as bacteria.

Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *n.* [It. *levante* the east (where the sun rises), the Levant, deriv. fr. L. *levare* to raise.] **1. a** The East; Orient. *Obs.* **b** Specif., the countries washed by the eastern Mediterranean. **2.** [*l. c.*] A levanter. —(lē-vănt'; *earlier also* lĕv'ănt), *a.* [Often *l. c.*] Oriental; eastern. — **Le-vant'ine** (lē-văn'tĭn; lĕv'ăn-tĭn), *a.*

le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *v. i.* To run away from debts; decamp.

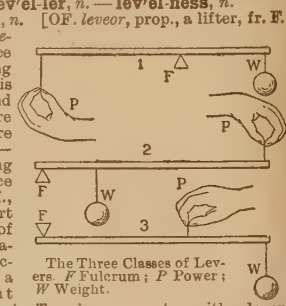
le-vant'er (lē-văn'tĕr), *n.* [Sometimes *cap.*] A strong easterly wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.

lev'ee (lĕv'ē; lĕv-ē'), *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*.] An embankment to prevent inundation; also, a landing place or quay. *Southern & Western U. S.* —*v. t.*; -EED (lĕv'ēd; lĕv-ēd'); -EE-ING. To make levees on or along. *U. S.*

lev-ee' (lĕ-vē'; lĕv'ē), *n.* [F. *lever*, fr. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*.] **1.** A morning reception or assembly. **2.** In Great Britain and Ireland, a court assembly (held in the early afternoon) for men only. **3.** Any miscellaneous gathering of guests; *U. S.*, esp., a reception held by the President.

lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *livel*, L. *libella* level, water level, plumb level, dim. of *libra* pound, measure for liquids, level.] **1. a** An instrument for finding, or adjusting by, a horizontal line or plane. **b** A measurement, with a level, of the difference of altitude of two points. **2.** Horizontal condition; uniform altitude. **3.** A horizontal surface. **4.** A horizontal line or surface taken as an index of altitude, or distance above the sea level. **5.** A certain position, rank, etc., conceived of as in one of several planes of different elevation. **6.** *Mining.* **a** A horizontal passage in a mine. **b** The horizontal plane containing a main level and other workings. **7.** Act of aiming a missile weapon. *Obs.* —*a.* **1.** Having no part higher than another; having, or conforming to, the surface of the undisturbed liquid parts of the earth's surface. **2.** Horizontal. **3.** Even with anything else; on the same footing; of equal importance. **4.** Well balanced; just; steady; as, a *level* head. *Colloq.* **5.** Straightforward; plain. **Syn.** LEVEL, FLAT, EVEN, SMOOTH (esp. as applying to surfaces). That is LEVEL which is without inclination; FLAT emphasizes rather the absence of marked curvature, prominences, or depressions, and often implies monotony; as, *level* as a floor; the *flat* surface of a table, *flat* and uninteresting country. EVEN suggests esp. uniformity; SMOOTH implies evenness without appreciable break to sight or touch; a surface may be *even* or *smooth* without being *level* or *flat*. —*adv.* In a straight or level line; directly. —*v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To make level, flat, or even. **2.** To bring to a horizontal position, as a gun; hence, to aim. **3** To bring to a common level or plane, esp. as to rank, privilege, etc.; also, to bring to a level with. **4.** To bring to a lower level, overthrow; lower. **5.** *Surv.* To find the heights of different points in (a piece of land), as with a surveyor's level. —*v. i.* **1.** To level (with); hence, to accord. *Obs.* **2.** To aim a gun, etc.; to direct the eye, mind, or effort to an object. **3.** To bring persons or things to a level. — **lev'el-er**, **lev'el-ler**, *n.* — **lev'el-ness**, *n.*

le'ver (lē'vĕr; lĕv'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *leveor*, prop., a lifter, fr. F. *lever* to raise, L. *levare*.] A rigid piece capable of turning about one point, or axis (the fulcrum), and having two or more other points where forces are applied;—used for transmitting and modifying force and motion. Specif., a bar used to exert force at one point of its length, by application of a force at a second, and turning at a third (fixed) point called a *fulcrum*.—*v. t.* To raise, move, etc., with a lever.



The Three Classes of Levers *F* Fulcrum; *P* Power; *W* Weight.

le'ver-age (-ăj), *n.* Action of a lever, or mechanical advantage gained by the lever. [its first year.]

lev'er-et (lĕv'ĕr-ĕt), *n.* [dim. of F. *lièvre* hare.] A hare in

Le'vi (lē'vī), *n* [Heb. *Lēvī.*] In the Bible, a son of Jacob. See LEVITE.

lev'i-a-ble (lĕv'ĭ-*a*-b'l), *a.* That may be levied or levied on.

le-vi'a-than (lē-vī'*a*-thăn), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *livyāthān.*] **1.** An aquatic animal mentioned in the Old Testament, the Hebrew word being now interpreted as denoting a crocodile, whale, or dragon. **2** Something huge and formidable of its kind; — applied esp. to ships.

lev'i-er (lĕv'Ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who levies.

lev'i-gate (lĕv'Ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *levigatus*, p. p. of *levigare* to make smooth, *levis* smooth.] To make smooth; as: **a** To free from grit; reduce to an impalpable powder or paste. **b** To mix thoroughly, as liquids. **c** To polish. — **lev'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

lev'in (-ĭn), *n.* Lightning. *Now Literary.*

lev'i-tate (-ĭ-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [see LEVITY.] To rise by or as if by lightness or buoyancy. — **lev'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

Le'vite (lē'vīt), *n. Bib. Hist.* One of the tribe or family of Levi, esp. one designated to aid the priests in the care of the tabernacle, sacred vessels, and temple.

Le-vit'i-cal (lē-vĭt'Ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a Levite or Levites, or the book of Leviticus.

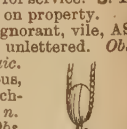
Le-vit'i-cus (-kŭs), *n.* The third book of the Pentateuch, containing the ceremonial laws for the priests and Levites.

lev'i-ty (lĕv'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *levitas*, fr. *levis* light in weight.] **1.** Lightness; buoyancy. **2.** Lack of gravity in deportment or character; unseemly frivolity. **3.** Instability; fickleness. —**Syn.** Thoughtlessness, unsteadiness, inconsideration, volatility, flightiness. See LIGHTNESS.

le'vo-ro'ta-to-ry, læ'vo-ro'ta-to-ry (lē'vō-rō'tā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *laevus* left + E. *rotatory.*] Turning the plane of polarization toward the left;—of certain compounds, crystals, etc.

lev'y (lĕv'Ĭ), *n.* [F. *levée*, fr. *lever* to raise. See LEVER.] **1.** Act or process of levying or that which is levied. **2.** A meeting of students to act on some matter affecting the school. *Eng. Public Schools.* —*v. t.*; LEV'IED (-Id); LEV'Y-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). **1.** To raise or collect, as by assessment or execution. **2.** To raise or collect (as troops) for service. **3.** To wage (war). — *v. i.* To make a levy, as on property.

lewd (lūd), *a.* [ME. *lewed*, *lewd*, lay, ignorant, vile, AS. *lǣwede* laical.] **1.** Not clerical; hence, unlettered. *Obs.* **2.** Wicked; bad; vicious. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** Lustful; unchaste. — **Syn.** Libidinous, licentious, sensual, impure, lascivious, lecherous. — **lewd'ly**, *adv.* — **lewd'ness**, *n.*



Lewis *aa* Dovetail Section; *b* Key; *c* Bolt.

lewd'ster (-stĕr), *n.* A lewd person. *Obs.*

lew'is (lū'ĭs), *n.* Also **lew'is-son** (-ĭ-sŭn), *n.* An iron tenon in sections which fit into a dovetail mortise, — to hoist stones, etc.

‖**lex** (lĕks), *n.*; *pl.* LEGES (lē'jēz). [L.] Law.

lex'i-cal (lĕk'sĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the vocabulary of a language. **2.** Of or pert. to a lexicon or lexicography.

lex'i-cog'ra-pher (-kŏg'rà-fĕr), *n.* [Gr. λεξικογράφος; λεξι-

κόν dictionary + γράφειν to write.] An author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

lex'i-cog'ra-phy (lĕk'sĭ-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art, process, or work of making a lexicon or dictionary. — **lex'i-co-graph'ic** (-kō-grăf'ĭk), **lex'i-co-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

lex'i-con (lĕk'sĭ-kŏn), *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν (sc. βιβλίον), neut. of λεξικός of words, λέξις a speaking, fr λέγειν to speak.] A dictionary, esp. one of Greek, Hebrew, or Latin.

Ley'den jar (lī'dĕn). *Elec.* A glass jar coated inside and out with tinfoil, for about ⅔ of its height, and usually surmounted by a brass knob communicating with the inside coating, used to accumulate electricity; — invented in Leyden, Holland.

Leyden Jar.

li'a-bil'i-ty (lī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being liable. **2.** That, as an obligation, for which one is liable. Specif., *pl.*, one's debts, collectively; — opp. to *assets*.

li'a-ble (lī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [fr. F. *lier* to bind, L. *ligare*.] **1.** Bound in law or equity; responsible; answerable. **2.** Exposed to a certain undesirable and more or less probable contingency or casualty; — with *to*. **3. a** Subject; pertaining; — with *to*. *Obs.* **b** Fit; apt. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See APT, RESPONSIBLE.

‖ **li'ai'son'** (lē'ā'zôn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ligatio*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] **1.** An illicit intimacy between a man and a woman. **2.** *Phon.* In spoken French, the joining of adjacent words by carrying over a final consonant to a word beginning with a vowel or an *h* not "aspirate."

li-a'na (lē-ä'nȧ; lĭ-ăn'ȧ), *n.* [F. *liane*.] Any climbing perennial plant having woody stems, as a grapevine.

li'ar (lī'ẽr), *n.* A person who knowingly utters a falsehood; one who lies; an untruthful person.

li-ba'tion (lī-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *libatio*, fr. *libare* to taste, pour out as an offering.] **1.** Act of pouring out a liquid, as wine, in honor of a deity; the liquid poured; a drink offering. **2.** A potation; a drinking. *Affected or Humorous.*

lib'bard (lĭb'ẽrd). Obs. or archaic var. of LEOPARD.

‖ **li-bec'cio** (lē-bĕt'chō), *n.* Incorrectly also **li-bec'chio**. [It. *libeccio*, fr. Gr. λίψ, λιβός.] The southwest wind.

li'bel (lī'bĕl), *n.* [L. *libellus* a little book, pamphlet, libel, lampoon, dim. of *liber* book.] **1.** A brief writing. *Obs.* **2.** Any public defamatory writing, as a handbill. *Obs. or R.* **3.** *Law.* Any representation wrongfully published and tending to expose another to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule; also, the act, tort, or crime of so publishing it. **4.** *Law.* In some jurisdictions, a written complaint beginning an action, and demanding relief. **5.** Any defamatory or unjustly unfavorable statement or representation. — *v. t.;* -BELED (-bĕld) or -BELLED; -BEL-ING or -BEL-LING. **1.** To make or publish a libel against. **2.** *Law.* To proceed against by filing a libel. — **li'bel-er**, **bel-ler**, *n.* [a libel.]

li'bel-ant, **li'bel-lant** (-ănt), *n.* One who begins a suit by

li'bel-ous, **li'bel-lous** (-ŭs), *a.* Including or involving a libel; defamatory. — **li'bel-ous-ly**, **li'bel-lous-ly**, *adv.*

lib'er-al (lĭb'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [F. *libéral*, L. *liberalis*, fr. *liber* free.] **1.** Befitting a man of free birth; not servile or mean; esp., not narrowly restricted by pecuniary or utilitarian considerations. **2.** Bestowing, or bestowed, in a large and noble way; generous; ample. **3.** Free from restraint; hence, licentious. *Archaic.* **4.** Not strict or rigorous; free, as a translation. **5.** Broad-minded; not bigoted; catholic. **6.** Not bound by established forms in political or religious philosophy; independent in opinion; not conservative; often, specif., having tendency toward democratic or republican forms.

Syn. LIBERAL, GENEROUS, BOUNTIFUL, MUNIFICENT. As applied to giving, LIBERAL suggests freedom or abundance, GENEROUS emphasizes the idea of warm-hearted readiness to give; as, a *liberal* allowance (one that is plentiful); a *generous* allowance (one that shows readiness to give, though perhaps small in itself). *Liberal* also suggests freedom from prejudice or narrowness; *generous*, magnanimity, esp. in judging; as, *liberal* opinions; a *generous* opponent. BOUNTIFUL suggests abounding liberality; MUNIFICENT, splendid or princely generosity.

liberal arts (L. *artes liberales*, the higher arts, which the Romans allowed only freemen to pursue), in the Middle Ages, the seven branches of learning,— grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. Now, the *liberal arts* include the sciences, philosophy, history, etc., which compose the course of academical or collegiate education. Hence, master of *arts;* bachelor of *arts*, etc.

— *n.* One liberal, or favoring liberality, in thought or principles. — **lib'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

lib'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Liberal principles and theories.

lib'er-al'i-ty (lĭb'ẽr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1. Quality** or state of being liberal. **2.** A gift; gratuity.

lib'er-al-ize (lĭb'ẽr-ăl-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make, or become, liberal.

lib'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *liberatus*, p. p. of *liberare* to free, *liber* free.] **1.** To release from restraint; free. **2.** To disengage; free from combination, as, gases. — **Syn.** Deliver, emancipate. See RELEASE. — **lib'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **lib'er-a'tor** (lĭb'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.*

Li-be'ri-an (lī-bē'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

lib'er-tine (lĭb'ẽr-tĭn), *n.* [L. *libertinus* freedman, fr. *libertus* one made free, *liber* free.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A freedman. **2.** One free from restraint or self-restraint; now, specif., a rake; debauchee. — *a.* **1.** Free from restraint; uncontrolled. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Dissolute; profligate.

lib'er-tin-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Licentious conduct; lewdness.

lib'er-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *liberté*, fr. L. *libertas*, fr. *liber* free.] **1.** Freedom; — opposed to *slavery*, *serfdom*, *subjection*, etc. **2.** State, or sum of the rights and immunities, of those whose rights and privileges are protected by an organized civil community (**civil liberty**), or of those who share effectually in their government (**political liberty**), or of those who are free to exercise their individual rights (**individual liberty**). **3.** Freedom from external restraint or compulsion; power to do as one pleases. **4.** Power of choice; freedom in willing. **5.** A privilege or license in violation of propriety; as, to take a *liberty*. **6.** Place in which certain immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised. **7.** Privilege; franchise; right or immunity. — **Syn.** See FREEDOM.

li-bid'i-nous (lĭ-bĭd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, fr. *libido*, *libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, fr. *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases.] Lustful; lascivious. — **Syn.** Lecherous, salacious.

Li'bra (lī'brȧ), *n.* [L., a balance.] *Astron.* **a** A southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio; the Balance. **b** The seventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, in September.

li-bra'ri-an (lī-brā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* One in charge of a library.

li'bra-ry (lī'brȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *librairie* bookseller's shop, formerly, a library, *libraire* bookseller, L. *librarius*, fr. *liber* book.] **1.** An apartment or building devoted to books, or an establishment for their custody and control. **2.** A collection of books for study or reading.

li'brate (-brāt), *v. i. & t.;* -BRAT-ED (lī'brāt-ĕd); -BRAT-ING. [L. *libratus*, p. p. of *librare* to balance, *libra* balance.] To vibrate as a balance does. — **li-bra'tion** (lī-brā'shŭn), *n.*

li'bra-to-ry (lī'brȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Balancing; librating.

li-bret'tist (lĭ-brĕt'ĭst), *n.* A libretto writer.

li-bret'to (-brĕt'ō), *n.; pl.* E. -TOS (-ōz), It. -TI (-tē). [It., dim. of *libro* book.] *Music.* **a** The text of an opera or for an extended piece of music. **b** The book containing the text.

Lib'y-an (lĭb'ĭ-ăn), *a.* See -AN.

lice (līs), *n., pl.* of LOUSE.

li'cense, **li'cence** (lī'sĕns), *n.* [F. *licence*, L. *licentia*, fr. *licere* to be permitted.] **1.** Authority or permission given to do or forbear any act; also, the document embodying such permission. **2.** Any permitted unusual freedom of action. **3.** Excess of liberty; disregard of law or propriety. **4.** Deviation from strict fact, form, or rule by an artist or writer for the sake of effect. — **Syn.** See FREEDOM. — *v. t.;* LI'CENSED or -CENCED (-sĕnst); LI'CENS-ING, -CENC-ING. **1.** To permit or authorize, esp. by formal license; give license to. **2.** To dismiss. *Obs.* — **li'cens-er**, **li'cenc-er**, *n.*

li'cen-see', **li'cen-cee'** (lī'sĕn-sē'), *n.* Person licensed.

li-cen'ti-ate (lī-sĕn'shĭ-āt), *n.* One licensed, as by a university, to exercise a profession or calling, as medicine.

li-cen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [L. *licentiosus*.] **1.** Characterized by license; lawless; immoral. **2.** Lewd; lascivious. **3.** Unrestrained by strict rules of correctness, as in writing. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** Uncurbed, uncontrolled, unruly, wanton, profligate, dissolute, lax, loose, sensual, impure, unchaste, immoral. — **li-cen'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.*

lich (lĭch), *n.* [AS. *lic* body. See LIKE, *a.*] **1.** Body; trunk. *Obs.* **2.** Corpse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

li'chen (lī'kĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λειχήν.] **1.** One of a group of plants growing as epiphytes, on rocks, bark, etc. A lichen is a composite organism consisting of a fungus living symbiotically with an alga. Lichens are now included among the fungi. **2.** *Med.* An eruptive skin disease. — *v. t.* To cover with lichens. — **li'chen-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

lich gate (lĭch). A covered gate through which the corpse is carried to the church or burial place, and where the bier is placed to await the clergyman. *Archaic or Dial.*

lic′it (lĭs′ĭt), *a.* [L. *licitus* permitted, lawful, fr. *licere* to be permitted.] Lawful; permitted.

lick (lĭk), *n.* [see LICK, *v.*] **1.** A stroke of the tongue in licking. **2.** A small quantity such as might be taken upon the tongue. **3.** A quick careless application of anything, as if by a stroke of the tongue. *Colloq.* **4.** A place where natural salt is found and where wild animals resort to lick it up. **5. a** A slap. *Colloq.* **b** *pl.* A whipping. **6.** A burst of energy; a spell (of work). *Colloq.* — *v. t.* [AS. *liccian*] **1.** To draw or pass the tongue over. **2.** To pass or play over or about, like a tongue. **3.** *Colloq.* **a** To strike repeatedly for punishment. **b** To conquer, as in a fight.

lick′er-ish, liq′uor-ish (lĭk′ẽr-ĭsh), *a.* [fr. an OF. form, influenced by E. *lick.*] **1.** Eager; craving: esp., eager to taste or enjoy, as food. **2.** Tempting the appetite; dainty. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Lustful. — **lick′er-ish-ly, liq′uor-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **lick′er-ish-ness, liq′uor-ish-ness,** *n.*

lick′-spit′tle, *n.* An abject parasite or toady.

lic′o-rice, liq′uo-rice (lĭk′ō-rĭs), *n.* [ME. *licoris*, through OF., fr. L. *liquiritia*, fr. *glycyrrhiza*, Gr. γλυκύρριζα; γλυκύς sweet + ῥίζα root.] **1.** A European fabaceous plant with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers. **2.** The dried root of this plant or an extract from it.

lic′tor (lĭk′tŏr), *n.* [L.] *Roman Antiq.* An officer (attendant on chief magistrates) who bore the fasces as insignia.

lid (lĭd), *n.* [AS. *hlid.*] **1.** That which covers the opening of a vessel, box, etc.; a movable cover. **2.** An eyelid. **3.** Either of the covers of a book. *Colloq.* — **lid′ded,** *a.*

lid′less, *a.* Having no lid; hence, sleepless; watchful.

lie (lī), *n.* [AS. *lyge.*] **1.** A falsehood uttered or acted to deceive. **2.** Anything which misleads or deceives. **3.** A charge of lying. — **Syn.** Untruth. See FALSITY. — *v. i.;* LIED (līd); LY′ING (lī′ĭng). [AS. *léogan.*] **1.** To utter falsehood with intent to deceive; tell or act a lie. **2.** To create a false or misleading impression; — esp. of inanimate objects.

lie, *v. i.; pret.* LAY (lā); *p. p.* LAIN (lān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LY′ING. [AS. *licgan.*] **1.** To have or assume a recumbent position on a support, as the ground or a bed; to be stretched out. **2.** To be in a helpless position, as if recumbent. **3.** Of inanimate things: To rest unattached in a flat or horizontal position; as, the book *lies* on the table. **4.** To subside, as the wind. *Obs.* **5.** To be, or remain for a time, in a condition, esp. of inactivity, concealment, disuse, etc. **6.** To be situated. **7.** To have direction; extend. **8.** To sojourn; lodge. **9.** To be; consist; — with *in;* as, remedy *lies* in rest. **10.** *Law.* To be sustainable, as an action.

☞ The forms of *lie* are often ignorantly or carelessly confounded with those of the transitive verb *lay.*

— *n.* **1.** The lay, as of land. **2.** An animal's haunt; covert.

‖ **Lied** (lēt), *n.; pl.* LIEDER (lē′dẽr). [G.] *Music.* A German song or lyric.

lief (lēf), *a.* [AS. *léof.*] Dear; precious; also, willing; glad. *Archaic.* — *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; — now only in, *had*, or *would, as lief, had* or *would liefer*, etc.

liege (lēj), *a.* [OF. *liege, lige.*] **1.** *Feudalism.* **a** Entitled to, or pert. to, allegiance and service; as, a *liege* lord. **b** Bound to service and allegiance, as to a liege lord; as, a *liege* man. **2.** Bound to loyalty or fidelity; hence, loyal; faithful. — *n.* **1.** A liege lord. **2.** A liege subject.

liege man, *or* **liege′man** (lēj′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A vassal; hence, a devoted adherent.

li′en (lē′ĕn; lēn), *n.* [F., band, bond, tie, fr. L. *ligamen*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] *Law.* A legal claim; a charge on property for satisfaction of a debt or duty.

lieu (lū), *n.* [F., OF. also *liu, leu,* fr. L. *locus* place.] Place; stead; — chiefly in **in lieu of.**

lieu-ten′an-cy (lū-tĕn′ăn-sĭ; *see* LIEUTENANT), *n.* Office, rank, or commission, of a lieutenant.

lieu-ten′ant (lū-tĕn′ănt; *in British usage usually, in the U. S. occas.,* lĕf-tĕn′ănt), *n.* [F., fr. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.*] **1.** An officer who acts in place of an absent superior. **2. a** A commissioned officer in an army. See ARMY. **b** A commissioned officer in the British navy, ranking next below a commander. **c** A commissioned officer in the United States navy. See NAVY.

lieutenant colonel, general. Army officers. See ARMY.

lieutenant commander. A naval officer. See NAVY.

lieutenant governor. A deputy governor; specif.: An officer of a State, next in rank to the governor. *U. S.*

lieu-ten′ant-ry, *n.* Lieutenancy. *Obs.*

life (līf), *n.; pl.* LIVES (līvz). [AS. *līf.*] **1.** The quality or character which distinguishes an animal or a plant from inorganic, or dead organic, bodies. **2.** State of that which is, or fact of being, alive; hence: **a** Exercise of vital activities; as, to bring to *life.* **b** A living being; esp., a person. **c** Living beings or organisms collectively; as, marine *life.* **3.** Quality or fact of animate existence conceived as a part of an animal's being or as a separable attribute of the body; hence, the vital force distinguishing organic from inorganic matter. **4.** Existence, esp. conscious existence, conceived as a quality of the soul. **5.** The series of experiences, of body and mind, in the life history of an animal. **6. a** An individual human existence; as, each day of one's *life.* **b** A biography. **7.** The duration of a life. **8.** Way or manner of living; hence, human affairs. **9.** The living form or semblance; also, animation; spirit, as of a work of art. **10.** That which imparts or excites spirit or vigor. **11.** The period of duration of anything conceived to be analogous to a natural organism in structure, functions, or development; as, the *life* of a state, of an iron girder.

life′blood′ (līf′blŭd′), *n.* **1.** The blood necessary to life. **2.** Fig., that which gives strength.

life′boat′ (-bōt′), *n.* A strong, buoyant boat for rescuing shipwrecked persons.

Lifeboat.

life buoy. A float, usually a buoyant ring intended to support persons who have fallen into the water, until a boat can be dispatched to save them.

life insurance *or* **assurance.** A contract of insurance based upon the life of a person.

life′less, *a.* Destitute or deprived of life; dead, or apparently dead; not giving or sustaining life; hence, spiritless; dull. — **life′less-ly,** *adv.* — **life′less-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Inert, inactive, torpid, dull, heavy, unanimated. — LIFELESS, DEAD, INANIMATE. Lit., LIFELESS and DEAD often differ merely in emphasis, *lifeless* laying stress on the (sometimes only apparent) absence of life, *dead*, on the presence of death; INANIMATE (less often *lifeless* and *dead*) often applies to that which has never had life; as, *inanimate* objects. Fig., *lifeless* and (the stronger) *dead*, less often *inanimate*, connote absence of vitality, spirits, or activity.

life′like′ (līf′līk′), *a.* Like a living being or a real object; resembling life.

life′long′ (-lŏng′; 62), *a.* Lasting through life.

life preserver. An apparatus, as a cork-filled jacket, for saving one from drowning by buoying up the body.

life′time′ (līf′tīm′), *n.* **1.** The time that life continues. **2.** Life; the course or current of life. *Rare.*

lift (lĭft), *n.* [AS. *lyft* air.] The sky *Archaic or Scot.*

lift, *v. t.;* LIFT′ED or, *Archaic,* LIFT; LIFT′ING. [of Scand. origin.] **1.** To bring, or cause to move, up higher; raise; elevate. **2.** To exalt in rank, condition, estimation, spirits, etc.; also, to exalt unduly; puff up. **3.** To collect, as moneys due; raise. *Obs., Dial., or R.* **4.** To steal. *Colloq.* **5.** To remove or take away rightfully. **6.** To pay and so take up, as a mortgage. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See RAISE. — *v. i.* **1.** To try to raise something. **2.** To rise; become or appear raised or elevated. — *n.* **1.** Act of lifting, or raising; also, act of rising as if lifting something; upward movement; hence, elevated carriage, as of the head. **2. a** A rise in position or condition. **b** Assistance, as by lifting; help. **c** Lifting force; hence, fig., elevating power or effect. **3.** That which is lifted, as a load. **4.** That by means of which something lifts or is lifted, as: **a** *Shoemaking.* A layer of leather in the heel. **b** A hoisting machine; an elevator. *Chiefly Eng.* **c** A set of pumps in a mine. **5.** The distance through which something is lifted. **6.** Degree of elevation; rise. — **lift′er** (lĭf′tẽr), *n.*

lig′a-ment (lĭg′ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, fr. *ligare* to bind.] **1.** Anything that binds one thing to another; bandage. **2.** *Anat.* A tough band of tissue serving to connect parts, as the articular extremities of bones, or to hold an organ in place. — **lig′a-men′tous** (-mĕn′tŭs), *a.*

li′gan (lī′găn), *or* **lag′an** (lăg′ăn), *n.* [OF. *lagan, lagand.*] *Law.* Goods sunk in the sea with a buoy attached.

li′gate (lī′gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); -GAT-ING. [L. *ligatus*, p. p. of *ligare* to bind.] To tie with a ligature; bandage. — **li-ga′tion** (lī-gā′shŭn), *n.*

lig′a-ture (lĭg′ȧ-tūr), *n.* [L. *ligatura*, fr. *ligare, ligatum,* to bind.] **1.** Act of binding. **2.** Anything that binds; band-

age. **3.** *Surg.* **a** A thread or string for tying the blood vessels to prevent hemorrhage. **b** A thread or wire to remove tumors, etc. **4.** *Music.* A tie; slur; also, a group of notes connected by a slur. **5.** *Print.* A double character, as *æ*; also, a connecting stroke; tie. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tŭrd); -TURING (-tŭr-ĭng). To bind, fasten, or furnish with a ligature.

li'geance (lī'jĕns; lē'-), *n.* [OF. See LIEGE.] **1.** Allegiance. **2.** The jurisdiction or territory of a liege lord or of a sovereign. *Now chiefly Law.*

light (līt), *n.* [AS. *léoht.*] **1.** The essential condition of vision; the opposite of darkness. Hence: **a** An emanation from a light-giving body; as, flames give *light.* **b** The sensation aroused in visual centers by light. **c** *Physics.* (1) That form of energy which, by its action upon the organs of vision, produces sight. Light is transmitted by undulations of the ether, at a velocity of 186,300 miles a second. (2) Radiation or radiant energy incapable of affecting the retina, but resembling true light in other respects. **2.** The sun's light; daylight; also, day; esp., dawn. **3.** A radiance: brightness; glowing. **4.** That which furnishes light, as the sun, a candle, a firework, etc. **5.** Mental or spiritual enlightenment, or its source. **6.** One who is noteworthy; a model or example. **7.** **a** Visible state; hence, state of exposure to public observation. **b** Power of vision; eyesight. *Poetic.* **8.** The medium through which light is admitted, as a window or a pane in a window. **9.** Appearance due to the particular facts presented to view; as, to put things in the right *light.* **10.** *Paint.* The more illuminated part of a scene; — opposed to *shade.* **11.** Something with which a light may be produced, or by which something, as a cigar, may be lighted. — *a.* **1.** Having light; not dark or obscure; bright. **2.** White or whitish; not of a deep shade; blond. — *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LIGHT'ED (-ĕd; 24) or LIT (lĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIGHT'ING. **1.** To set fire to; ignite; kindle. **2.** To give light to; illuminate; hence, to cause to glow; animate; brighten. **3.** To attend or conduct with a light. — *v. i.* **1.** To emit light; shine. *Obs.* **2.** To become or grow light. *Obs.* **3.** To become ignited. **4.** To be illuminated; receive light; brighten; — usually with *up.*

light, *a.* [AS. *lēht, léoht.*] **1.** Having little, or comparatively little, weight; not heavy. **2.** Below the legal, standard, or usual weight; as, *light* coin. **3.** Not massive in construction or appearance; as, a *light* bridge; *light* tracery. **4.** Slight; not important. **5.** Not burdensome or severe; easy. **6.** **a** Easy to be digested; hence, moderate; slight; as, *light* food. **b** *Cookery.* Well leavened: as, *light* biscuit. **c** Of wines, beers, etc., not heavy or strong. **7.** Not heavily burdened; carrying a relatively small cargo, or load, or none at all; as, *light* cavalry. **8.** Not burdened by care; happy. **9.** Not heavy or violent in movement or pressure; as, a *light* touch. **10.** Active; nimble; swift. **11.** Indulging in, inclined to, or marked by, levity; trifling; frivolous. **12.** Unsteady; volatile; fickle. **13.** Wanton; unchaste. **14.** **a** Not copious or heavy; as, a *light* rain. **b** Loose; easily pulverized, as soil. **15.** Dizzy; giddy; delirious; as, to be *light* in the head. — *adv.* Lightly; cheaply; easily. — *v. t.* To ease of a burden. *Obs.* — *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* LIGHT'ED (lĭt'ĕd; 24) or LIT (lĭt); LIGHT'ING (līt'ĭng). **1.** To dismount, as from a horse; alight; — with *from, off, on, at, in.* **2.** To descend and rest, perch, or settle, as a bird. **3.** To come down suddenly and forcibly; fall, as a blow. **4.** To come by chance; happen; — with *on* or *upon.*

light'en (līt'n), *v. t.* **1.** To relieve of a load in whole or in part; make lighter, or less heavy. **2.** To make less burdensome, as cares or grief. **3.** To cheer; gladden.

light'en (līt'n), *v. i.* **1.** **a** To flash or shine brightly. **b** To grow lighter; brighten. **2.** To shine with or like lightning. — *v. t.* **1.** To make light or clear; illuminate; also, to brighten. **2.** To enlighten. **3.** To flash out or disclose in or as in lightning.

light'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that lights; as, a *lighter* of lamps.

light'er, *n.* [D. *lichter,* fr. *lichten* to make light, unload.] *Naut.* A large barge, usually flat-bottomed, used in unloading or loading vessels not lying at wharves, or in transporting freight about a harbor. — *v. t.* To convey by or as by a lighter. — **light'er-man,** *n.*

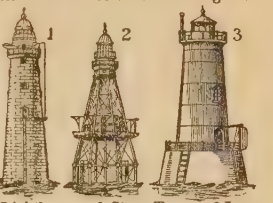
light'-fin'gered (līt'fĭng'gẽrd), *a.* Dexterous in stealing, esp. by picking pockets; thievish; pilfering.

light'-foot' } *a.* Having a light, springy step; nimble;
light'-foot'ed } active.

light'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; 24, 109), *a.* **1.** Dizzy; delirious, as with fever. **2.** Thoughtless; frivolous; fickle.

light'-heart'ed, *a.* Free from anxiety; gay; merry.

light'house' (līt'hous'), *n.* A tower or other building with a light at the top, for guiding sailors at night.



Lighthouse: 1 Stone Tower; 2 Iron Pile; 3 Iron Cylinder.

light'-mind'ed, *a.* Frivolous; volatile; trifling

light'ness (līt'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State, quality, or degree, of being illuminated. **2.** Absence of depth or of duskiness in color.

light'ness, *n.* State or quality of being light, or not heavy; hence: buoyancy; levity, fickleness, nimbleness, etc.

Syn. Thoughtlessness, inconstancy, unsteadiness, instability, giddiness, gayety, airiness. — LIGHTNESS, LEVITY, FRIVOLITY, FLIPPANCY, VOLATILITY, FLIGHTINESS. LIGHTNESS implies a general lack of weight or seriousness in character, conduct, or speech; LEVITY usually suggests more specifically trifling or unseasonable gayety; as, he made *light* of his loss; politics cannot be treated with *levity.* FRIVOLITY adds to *lightness* the implication of empty or idle speech or conduct; FLIPPANCY is esp. unbecoming levity or pertness in speaking of serious or sacred things. VOLATILITY is such lightness or fickleness of disposition as precludes long or serious dwelling upon one idea or plan; FLIGHTINESS is extreme volatility; it sometimes implies lack of mental balance; as, savages are notable for their *volatility;* distracted with pain, he was *flighty* in his talk.

light'ning (līt'nĭng), *n.* [for *lightening,* fr. *lighten* to flash.] The flashing of light caused by a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; hence, the discharge itself.

lightning bug. A firefly.

lightning rod. A metal rod connected with the earth or water, as on a house or vessel to protect it from lightning.

light'-o'-love' (līt'ō-lŭv'), *n.* **1.** A light or wanton woman. **2.** A certain old dance tune.

lights (līts), *n. pl.* [so called from their *lightness.*] The lungs. *Obs. or Vulgar,* as used of human lungs.

light'ship' (līt'shĭp'), *n.* A vessel with a brilliant light or lights, moored off a dangerous place as a guide for sailors.

light'some (-sŭm), *a.* Luminous; light; bright.

light'some, *a.* **1.** Light; airy; nimble. **2.** Cheerful; gay. **3.** Frivolous. — **light'some-ly,** *adv.* — **-some-ness,** *n.*

light'weight' (līt'wāt'), *n.* One of less than average weight. — *a.* Light or deficient in weight.

light'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Pitchy pine wood. *Southern U. S.*

lign'-al'oes (līn'ăl'ōz; lĭg-năl'ōz), *n.* [OF. *lignaloes,* L. *lignum aloës,* wood of aloe.] The resinous wood of a certain East Indian tree, burnt as a perfume by the Orientals.

lig'ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ligneus,* fr. *lignum* wood.] Of, of the nature of, or like, wood; woody.

lig'ni-fy (lĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [L *lignum* wood + *-fy.*] To change into wood; make or become woody. — **lig'ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.*

lig'nin (-nĭn), *n.* A substance or mixture of substances which, with cellulose, is the essential part of woody tissue.

lig'nite (-nīt), *n.* [L. *lignum* wood.] A variety of coal between peat and bituminous coal, esp. one in which the woody texture is distinct. — **lig-nit'ic** (lĭg-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

lig'num-vi'tæ (lĭg'nŭm-vī'tē), *n.* [L., wood of life; *lignum* wood + *vita,* gen. *vitæ,* life.] Any of various tropical American trees with hard, heavy wood; also, the wood.

lig'u-la (lĭg'ū-lă), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-lăz). [L., a little tongue. See LIGULE.] *Bot.* A ligule.

lig'u-late (-lāt) } *a.* [see LIGULE.] **1.** Strap-shaped.
lig'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } **2.** *Bot.* Furnished with ligules.

lig'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *li(n)gula,* dim. of *lingua* tongue.] *Bot.* **a** A thin appendage of a leaf at the junction of blade and petiole, as in grasses. **b** A ligulate corolla of a ray floret.

lik'a-ble, like'a-ble (līk'ă-b'l), *a.* Such as attracts liking.

like (līk), *a.*; LIK'ER (līk'ẽr); LIK'EST (-ĕst). [AS. *gelīc,* fr. *ge-,* orig. meaning, together + *līc* body, and orig. meaning, having the same body or shape.] **1.** Having the same, or nearly the same, appearance, qualities, or characteristics;

similar. **2.** Indicative of; as, it looks *like* good fishing. **3.** Inclined toward; as, to feel *like* taking a walk. **4.** = LIKELY. *Archaic or Dial.*

☞ *Like* is used at will as a suffix with nouns to form adjectives expressing resemblance; as, man*like*, like a man.

like (līk), *n.* That which is equal or similar to another; counterpart; copy; equal. — *adv. or prep.* **1.** In a manner or to an extent like that of. **2.** Alike; equally. *Archaic.* **3.** Likely; probably. *Rare*, exc. in *like enough*, *very like*, and (*Colloq. or Dial.*) *as like as not.* — *conj.* As; like as; as if; as, do *like* I do. *Provincial and contrary to good usage*, though occasionally found in good writers. — *v. i.* **1.** To look, seem to be (in a given condition). *Obs.* **2.** To come near; escape narrowly. *Now Dial. or Uncultivated.*

like, *v. i.* [**AS.** *līcian, gelīcian*, to please.] **1.** To be suitable or pleasing; — chiefly with dative object. *Archaic.* **2.** To be pleased; choose. — *v. t.* To have a liking for; enjoy. — *n.* A liking; preference; fancy; — usually in *pl.*

like'li-hood (līk'lĭ-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** Probability; as, in all *likelihood*. **2.** A probability; also, a sign; indication. **3.** Appearance of probable success; promise. *Archaic.*

like'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. **1.** Appearing like truth; probable; credible. **2.** Of such a nature or so circumstanced as to render something probable; as, he is *likely* to go. **3.** Suitable; as, a *likely* place to fish. **4.** Promising; also (*R. or Dial.*), comely; as, a *likely* boy. — *adv.* Probably.

Syn. LIKELY, PROBABLE. That is LIKELY which there is good reason to expect or believe; PROBABLE, which there is more reason to expect or believe than not. See APT.

lik'en (līk''n), *v. t.* To represent as like; compare.

like'ness (līk'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being like. **2.** Appearance; guise; shape. **3.** A copy. — **Syn.** Similarity, representation, effigy. See RESEMBLANCE.

like'wise' (-wīz'), *adv. & conj.* [see WISE, *n.*] In like manner; also; moreover; too. — **Syn.** See ALSO.

lik'ing (līk'ĭng), *n.* State of being pleased with a thing or person; hence, inclination; desire.

lik'ing (līk'ĭng), *p. a.* In, or of, a specified condition or appearance; as, better or worse *liking*. *Obs.*

li'lac (lī'lăk), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *lilak*, fr. Per. *līlaj*, *līlanj*, *nīlaj*, indigo plant, or fr. kindred *līlak* bluish.] **1.** A well-known shrub with large panicles of fragrant flowers. **2.** A light purplish color like that of the common lilac flower.

lil'i-a'ceous (lĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *liliaceus*, fr. *lilium* lily.] **1.** *Bot.* Pert. to the lily family. **2.** Like or pert. to lilies.

lil'ied (lĭl'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Like a lily; fair as a lily. **2.** Covered or decorated with, or having many, lilies.

Lil'ith (lĭl'ĭth; lī'lĭth), *n.* [Heb. *Līlīth.*] *Jewish Folklore.* A female demon worshiped by the Jews during the Babylonian Captivity. Later, she is represented as a night demon or vampire in the form of a seductive woman, the first wife of Adam, or, in medieval demonology, a witch.

Lil'li-pu'tian (lĭl'ĭ-pū'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to **Lilliput**, the island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" inhabited by tiny people; hence, very small. — *n.* One of the people of Liliput; hence, a tiny creature, esp. a pompous one.

lilt (lĭlt), *n.* **1.** A lively, buoyant song or air. **2.** Rhythmical swing or cadence. **3.** A swinging or springy movement. — *v. i. & t.* To sing a lilt; sing merrily.

lil'y (lĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). [AS. *lilie*, L. *lilium*, Gr. λείριον.] **1.** Any plant, flower, or bulb of a genus having scaly bulbs, whorled or scattered leaves, and showy flowers. **2.** The heraldic fleur-de-lis as the symbol of France or its kings; — chiefly in *pl.* — **lily of the valley**, a low perennial herb bearing a raceme of fragrant bell-shaped white flowers. — *a.* Pure, white, pale, or delicate, as a lily; like a lily.

Turk's-cap Lily. Reduced.

lil'y-liv'ered (-lĭv'ẽrd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

limb (lĭm), *n.* [AS. *lim.*] **1.** A leg, arm, or wing. **2.** A large primary branch or bough of a tree. **3.** Something suggestive of a leg, arm, or branch. — **Syn.** See BOUGH. — *v. t.* **1.** To supply with limbs. *Rare.* **2.** To dismember.

limb, *n.* [L. *limbus* border.] A border or edge, as of certain corollas, of the disk of a heavenly body, etc.

limbed (lĭmd), *a.* Having limbs; — chiefly in combination.

lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *a.* **1.** Easily bent; flexible; pliant. **2.** Supple; lithe. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — *v. t.* To cause to become limber. — **lim'ber-ness**, *n.*

lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *n. Mil* The detachable fore wheels, axle, and pole of a gun carriage. — *v. t. & i. Mil.* To attach the limber to (the gun carriage); — often with *up*.

limb'less (lĭm'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.

lim'bo (-bō), *or* **lim'bus** (-bŭs), *n.* [L. *limbus* border, edge.] **1.** [Often *cap.*] A region supposed by some Scholastic theologians to lie on the edge of hell. **2.** A place or condition of restraint or confinement, or of neglect or oblivion.

lime (līm), *n.* [AS. *līm.*] **1.** Birdlime. **2.** A caustic, highly infusible substance (calcium oxide), white when pure, obtained by calcining limestone, shells, etc.; — called also *quicklime*. — *v. t.*; LIMED (līmd); LIM'ING (līm'ĭng). **1.** To cement. **2.** To smear or entangle as with a viscous substance.

lime, *n.* [formerly *line*, for *lind.* See LINDEN.] Linden tree.

lime, *n.* [F., the fruit, fr. Ar. *līmah.*] A tree related to the lemon and bearing a small greenish yellow very acid fruit.

lime'kiln' (-kĭl'; -kĭln'), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burned to produce lime.

lime'light' (-līt'), *n.* An intense light produced by incandescence of a piece of lime in an intensely hot flame; — called also *calcium light*. It is used esp. to illuminate portions of a stage or objects or persons on the stage. Also fig.

Lim'er-ick (lĭm'ẽr-ĭk), *n.* A nonsense poem of five lines of which 1, 2, and 5 rime and also 3 and 4.

lime'stone' (līm'stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and yielding lime when burned.

lime twig. A twig smeared with birdlime; hence, a snare.

lime'wa'ter, *n.* **1.** A water solution of slaked lime. **2.** Water holding much calcium carbonate or sulphate in solution.

li-mic'o-line (lī-mĭk'ō-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *limicola* a dweller in the mud; *limus* mud + *colere* to dwell.] Shore inhabiting; of or pert. to a family (*Limicolæ*) of grallatorial birds including sandpipers, snipes, plovers, curlews, avocets, etc.

lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *n.* [fr. L. *limes, limitis.*] **1.** That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound; border; edge. **2.** A period, space, or thing defined by limits. **3.** *Math.* A fixed value or form which a variable may approach indefinitely but cannot reach. — **Syn.** Boundary, termination, confine — *v. t.* **1.** To assign to or within certain limits. *Chiefly Law.* **2.** To set a limit to. — **lim'it-a-ble**, *a.*

lim'i-ta-ry (lĭm'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Limited, as in authority. **2.** Of, pert. to, or serving as, a boundary; limiting.

lim'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of limiting; state of being limited. **2.** That which limits; restriction; qualification. **3.** *Law.* A certain statutory period after which a claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit. **4** A boundary; — usually in *pl. Obs.*

lim'i-ta-tive (lĭm'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Limiting; restrictive.

lim'it-ed, *p. a.* **1.** Confined within limits; restricted. **2.** Of a railroad train, accommodating a limited number or class of passengers. **3.** *Law.* Designating a government having constitutional limitations placed upon the scope of action of one or more of its branches; as, a *limited* monarchy.

lim'it-less, *a.* Having no limits; boundless.

lim'mer (-ẽr), *n. Scot.* **1.** Low fellow; rascal. **2.** A hussy.

limn (lĭm), *v. t.* [fr. ME., fr. F. *enluminer* to illuminate, limn, LL. *illuminare* to paint.] To draw or paint, as a picture; hence, to depict; express. — **lim'ner** (lĭm'nẽr), *n.*

li'mou-sine' (lē'mōō-zēn'), *n.* [fr. *Limousin*, an old province in France.] An automobile body with permanent top like a coupé; an automobile with such a body.

limp (lĭmp), *a.* **1.** Lacking stiffness, flaccid; flexible. **2.** Lacking firmness, as of character.

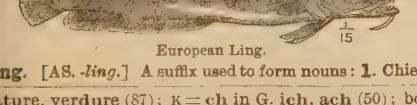
Syn. Limber, loose, drooping, soft, inelastic. — LIMP, FLACCID, FLABBY, FLIMSY. LIMP implies lack of stiffness; FLACCID, want of firmness or elasticity; that is FLABBY which hangs loose of its own weight (as esp. flesh or tissues); that is FLIMSY which is loose and unsubstantial in texture or structure; as, a *limp* collar; a *flaccid* and wrinkled skin; *flabby* muscles.

limp, *v. i.* To halt; walk lamely. — *n.* A halt in one's walk; act of limping.

lim'pet (lĭm'pĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *lempedu*, fr. LL. *lampreda* lamprey.] A marine gastropod mollusk having a low conical shell, found adhering to rocks or timbers.

lim'pid (-pĭd), *a.* [L. *limpidus.*] Clear; translucent. — **Syn.** Pellucid, lucid, crystal. See TRANSPARENT. — **lim-pid'i-ty** (-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **lim'pid-ly**, *adv.* — **lim'pid-ness**, *n.*

limp'ly (lĭmp'lĭ), *adv.*, **limp'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.
limp'sy (lĭmp'sĭ), **lim'sy** (lĭm'sĭ), *a.* Limp. *U. S. & Dial.*
lim'y (lī'mĭ), *a.* ; LIM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; LIM'I-EST. **1.** Smeared with, or consisting of, lime ; viscous. **2.** Containing, resembling, or having the qualities of, lime (calcium oxide).
inch'pin' (lĭnch'pĭn'), *n.* [AS. *lynis* axletree.] A pin inserted in the end of an axletree to hold the wheel on.
in'den (lĭn'dĕn), *n.* [orig. an adj. from *lind* linden tree, AS. *lind.*] A large and handsome tree of various species, with cordate leaves and cymose yellow flowers; the basswood.
line (līn), *n.* [ME. *lin.* See LINEN.] Flax. *Obsoles. or Dial.*
line, *v. t.* ; LINED (līnd) ; LIN'ING (lī'nĭng). [see LINE flax.] **1.** To cover the inner surface of, as of a cloak. **2.** To put something in the inside of; fill **3.** To strengthen or fortify, as by a lining. *Obs.* **4.** To serve as the lining of.
line, *n.* [AS. *līne* cable, hawser, *līn* flax ; influenced by F. *ligne* line, fr. L. *linea.*] **1.** A thread, cord, or rope ; esp., a strong slender cord. **2.** A threadlike mark, crease, or the like. **3.** A mark of division or outline, as on a map ; hence, a limit; boundary ; — often fig. **4.** *Geog.* **a** A circle of latitude or longitude. **b** The equator ; — called *the line* or *equinoctial line.* **5.** *Math.* That which has length but not breadth or thickness. **6.** A straight line ; fig., agreement ; harmony ; as, to be in *line* with the party. **7.** Lineament ; outline ; hence, plan ; method. **8.** *pl.* Fortune ; lot. **9.** A series, rank, or row of objects; specif., a row of letters, words, etc. Hence : **a** A verse of a poem. **b** A short letter ; a note. **c** *pl. Drama.* The spoken words of a play or part. **10.** A number of conveyances plying regularly under one management, or a system of transportation ; also, the operating organization ; as, a *line* of stages ; the Pennsylvania *line.* **11.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** A trench ; a rampart. **b** *pl.* Dispositions made to cover extended positions; as, in the enemy's *lines.* **c** A body or formation of troops abreast; — opposed to *column.* **d** The regular troops of an army. **e** In an army, the purely combatant forces. **f** In the United States navy, the officers who have to do with the fighting of a war vessel and its motive power. **12.** A series of ancestors or descendants. **13.** Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy. **14.** A department of industry or activity. **15.** *Trade.* A supply of articles of the same general class. **16.** Course or direction ; hence, a road. **17.** **a** The track and roadbed of a railway. **b** The connecting wire between telegraph or telephone stations. **18.** A measure of length, usually one twelfth of an inch. — *v. t.* **1.** To represent by lines ; outline. **2.** To mark with a line or lines. **3.** To align, as troops. **4.** To place, be placed, or be, in a line along ; to place a line along, as of trees along a street. — *v. i.* To take position in a line; form a line.
lin'e-age (lĭn'ē-ăj), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *linea* line.] Descent in a line from a common progenitor ; race ; family.
lin'e-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *linealis.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a line or lines ; linear. **2.** In or consisting of a direct line of ancestry or descent ; — opp. to *collateral.* **3.** Hereditary; as, a *lineal* feud. — **lin'e-al-ly**, *adv.*
lin'e-a-ment (-ă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *lineamentum*, fr. *linea* line.] One of the outlines or exterior features of a body or figure, esp. of the face; distinctive feature ; — usually in *pl.*
lin'e-ar (-ē-ăr), *a.* [L. *linearis.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a line or lines ; lineal. **2.** Narrow; threadlike.
lin'en (lĭn'ĕn; 24), *n.* [ME., fr. *lin* flax, AS. *līn* flax, whence *līnen* made of flax.] **1.** Thread or cloth of flax or (rarely) hemp; collectively, linen fabrics, articles of linen. **2.** Garments usually or chiefly of linen, esp. shirts, collars and cuffs.—*a.* **1.** Made of flax or linen. **2.** White; pale. *Rare.*
line of force. The line of direction in which a force acts, or the force acting along such a line.
lin'er (lī'nẽr), *n.* One who lines; something used as a lining.
lin'er, *n.* A vessel of a regular line of vessels ; as, a transatlantic *liner.* Also, a ship of the line.
ling (lĭng), *n.* [of Scand. origin.] Heather.
ling, *n.* [ME. *lenge* ; — from its length.] A large marine fish resembling the cod, of northern Europe and Greenland.



European Ling. 15

-ling. [AS. *-ling.*] A suffix used to form nouns : **1.** Chiefly from nouns or adjectives, and denoting *one that belongs to*, or *is concerned with* (the thing denoted by the noun), or *is* (of the quality denoted by the adjective).
Examples : hire*ling*, *one who receives* hire or pay ; year*ling*, *one that is* a year old ; first*ling*, *one that is* first. **2.** In forming diminutives, and denoting *little.*
Examples : lord*ling*, a *little* (petty or young) lord.
-ling. [AS. *-ling*, a suffix expressing direction.] A suffix used to form adverbs of manner ; as, dark*ling*, flat*ling.*
lin'ger (lĭŋ'gẽr), *v. i.* [freq. of ME. *lengen* to tarry, AS. *lengan* to prolong, put off, *lang* long.] To delay ; loiter; be slow in parting, going, coming, acting, etc. ; dawdle.
Syn. LINGER, LOITER. To LINGER is to remain long or to be slow in going, esp. from reluctance to depart ; to LOITER is to linger idly or aimlessly, esp. on the way.
— *v. t.* To protract; prolong. *Rare.* — **lin'ger-er**, *n.*
‖ **lin'ge-rie'** (lăN'zh'-rē'), *n.* [F.] Linen goods collectively ; linen or muslin underclothes, esp. of women.
lin'go (lĭŋ'gō), *n.* ; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [Pr. *lingo* language, or Pg. *lingoa;* both fr. L. *lingua* tongue.] Language ; dialect ; — chiefly in humorous or contemptuous use for a foreign language or style of speech. — **Syn.** See CANT.
lin'gua fran'ca (lĭŋ'gwȧ frăŋ'kȧ). [It., prop., language of the Franks.] A hybrid language used by the Latin races in intercourse with Greeks, North Africans, and Orientals; hence, any language similarly used.
lin'gual (-gwăl), *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue.] Of or pert. to the tongue or a tonguelike part ; *Phon.*, formed with the aid of the tongue, as *t, d*, *n.* — *n.* A lingual sound or letter.
lin'guist (-gwĭst), *n.* [L. *lingua* tongue, speech, language.] A person skilled in languages, esp. living languages.
lin-guis'tics (lĭŋ-gwĭs'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of languages, or of the origin, meaning, and application of words. — **lin-guis'tic** (-tĭk), **lin-guis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*
lin'i-ment (lĭn'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *linimentum*, fr. *linire*, *linere*, to besmear, anoint.] A preparation thinner than an ointment, rubbed on the skin, esp. as a sedative or a stimulant.
lin'ing (līn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which lines anything, as a box ; also, fig., contents. **2.** Act of providing a lining.
link (lĭŋk), *n.* A torch of tow, pitch, or the like.
link, *n.* [of Scand. origin.] **1.** A single ring of a chain. **2.** One of the links of a surveyor's chain used as a measure, 7.92 inches. **3.** A tie ; bond. **4.** Something suggestive of a link of a chain, as a sausage. *Collog. or Dial.* **5.** A winding of a stream ; also, the adjacent ground ; — usually in *pl. Scot.* — *v. t. & i.* To unite with or as with a link ; couple.
link'boy' (lĭŋk'boi') } *n.* A boy or man that carries a link,
link'man (-măn) } or torch, to light passengers.
links, *n. pl.* **1.** Gently undulating, sandy land. *Scot.* **2.** [Sometimes construed as a singular.] A golf course.
linn (lĭn), *n.* [Ir. *linn*, or Gael. *linne ;* in senses 2 & 3 prob. fr. AS. *hlynn* torrent.] *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** A pool, esp. one beneath a waterfall. **2.** A waterfall. **3.** A steep ravine.
Lin-næ'an, Lin-ne'an (lĭ-nē'ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or after the method of, Karl von Linné, Latinized *Linnæus* (1707-78), the Swedish naturalist who established the binomial system of nomenclature. He proposed (1735) an artificial classification of plants which was the standard until 1789.
lin'net (lĭn'ĕt ; 24), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *linum* flax ; it feeds on flaxseed and hempseed.] A small Old World finch.
li-no'le-um (lĭ-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [L. *linum* flax + *oleum* oil.] **1.** Linseed oil hardened by oxidizing. **2.** A floor cloth with a surface of hardened linseed oil and ground cork.
lin'o-type (lĭn'ō-tīp' ; lĭn'ō-), *n. Print.* A typesetting machine which casts each line of type in one piece.
lin'seed' (lĭn'sēd'), *n.* [AS. *līnsēd.*] Flaxseed.
lin'sey-wool'sey (lĭn'zĭ-wo͝ol'zĭ ; lĭn'sĭ-wo͝ol'sĭ), *n.* [see LINEN ; WOOL.] **1.** Coarse cloth of linen and wool, or cotton and wool. **2.** Jargon ; nonsense. *Obs.*
lin'stock (lĭn'stŏk), *n.* [corrupt. fr. D. *lontstok ; lont* slow match + *stok* stick.] A pointed, iron-shod, forked staff, to hold a lighted match for firing cannon. *Obs. or Hist.*
lint (lĭnt), *n.* [L. *linteum* linen, *linteus* made of linen, *linum* flax, lint.] **1.** Flax. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Linen scraped or otherwise made into a downy or fleecy substance for dressing wounds, etc. ; also, fluff from yarn or fabrics.
lin'tel (lĭn'tĕl), *n.* [OF., fr. a LL. dim. of L. *limes* limit.] A horizontal architectural member spanning an opening, as a door or window, to carry a superstructure.
lint'white' (lĭnt'hwīt'), *n.* [AS. *linetwige.*] The linnet.
lion (lī'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *leo*, *-onis*, fr. Gr. λέων.] **1.** A large carvicorous mammal, of the cat family, inhabiting sandy or

rocky wastes of Africa and southern Asia to western India. **2.** [*c a p.*] *Astron.* The constellation, or sign, Leo. **3.** An object of interest and curiosity, esp. a person so regarded.

Lion.

li'on-ess (lī'ŭn-ĕs), *n.* Female lion.

li'on-heart', *n.* A lion-hearted person; esp. [*cap.*], Richard I. of England, called *Cœur de Lion.*

li'on-heart'ed, *a.* Very brave; courageous.

li'on-ize (lī'ŭn-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To treat or regard as a lion, or celebrity.

lip (lĭp), *n.* [AS. *lippa.*] **1.** Either of the two fleshy folds which surround the orifice of the mouth. **2.** An edge, as of a hollow vessel or cavity, esp. when flaring or overlapping. —*a.* Of utterance or expression, coming from the lips only, and hence insincere; as, *lip* service, worship, etc. — *v. t.*; LIPPED (lĭpt); LIP'PING. **1.** To touch with the lips; kiss. **2.** To utter; speak. *R.* **3.** To notch the edge of, as a sword. *Scot.*

lipped (lĭpt), *a.* Having a lip or lips; having a raised edge resembling the lip; — often used in combination.

liq'ue-fac'tion (lĭk'wē-făk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *liquefactio.* See LIQUEFY.] Act of liquefying; state of being liquid.

liq'ue-fy (lĭk'wē-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -UE-FIED (-fīd); -UE-FY'ING. [F. *liquéfier*, L. *liquere* to be liquid + *ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To reduce to a liquid. — **liq'ue-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ă-b'l), *a.*

li-ques'cent (lĭ-kwĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *liquescens*, p. pr.] Becoming, or tending to become, liquid; melting.

li'queur' (lē'kûr'; lĭ-kûr'), *n.* [F. See LIQUOR.] An aromatic spirituous liquor, usually sweetened.

liq'uid (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* [L. *liquidus*, fr. *liquere* to be fluid or liquid.] **1.** Flowing freely like water. **2.** *Physics.* Characterized by free movement of the constituent molecules among themselves, but without the tendency to separation that is characteristic of gases; neither solid nor gaseous. **3.** Flowing; smooth-sounding. Specif.: *Phon.* Of consonant sounds, flowing; vowel-like, as the sounds of *l* and *r.* **4.** Of assets, securities, etc., cash or readily convertible into cash. **5.** Fluid and transparent; as, the *liquid* air. — **Syn.** See FLUID. — *n.* A liquid substance.

liq'uid-am'bar (lĭk'wĭd-ăm'bär), *n.* [see LIQUID; AMBER.] Any tree of a genus (*Liquidambar*) of trees related to the hamamelis; also, a yellowish fragrant balsamic liquid exuding from its trunk.

liq'ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd), -DAT'ING. [LL. *liquidatus*, p. p. of *liquidare* to liquidate, L. *liquidus* liquid, clear.] **1.** *Law.* To determine, as by agreement, the amount of (indebtedness or damages). **2.** To discharge; pay off, as a debt. **3.** To settle the accounts and distribute the assets of (a corporation or estate) in bringing it to an end. **4.** To make clear and intelligible. *Obs. or R.* — *v. i.* To liquidate one's debts or accounts. — **liq'ui-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* — **liq'ui-da'tor** (lĭk'wĭ-dā'tĕr), *n.*

li-quid'i-ty (lĭ-kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being liquid.

liq'uor (lĭk'ĕr), *n.* [OF. *licur*, L. *liquor*, fr. *liquere* to be liquid.] **1.** Any liquid. **2.** An alcoholic beverage, esp. if strong or distilled. — *v. t.* To smear with oil or grease. *Obs.*

liq'uor-ice, liq'uor-ish. Vars. of LICORICE, LICKERISH.

li'ra (lē'rä), *n.*; *It. pl.* -RE (-rā). [It., fr. L. *libra* the Roman pound.] A silver coin and monetary unit of Italy, since 1862 equivalent to the franc and worth 19.3 cents.

lisp (lĭsp), *v. i.* [AS. *wlisp* stammering, lisping.] **1.** To substitute *th* for *s* or *z* in speaking. **2.** To speak imperfectly or falteringly. — *v. t.* To speak with a lisp or in an imperfect or faltering manner; hence, to express in simple, childlike language. — *n.* Habit, act, or sound of lisping.

lis'som } (lĭs'ŭm), *a.* [For *lithesome.*] Lithe; supple;
lis'some } flexible; hence, nimble; agile. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **-ness**, *n.*

list (lĭst), *n.* [AS. *list* a list of cloth.] **1.** A strip forming the selvage of cloth. **2.** A strip of cloth. **3. a** Band of color. **b** A band, strip, or the like, formed by parting the hair or beard. **4.** A limit or boundary; also, an inclosure. **5.** [F. *liste.*] A roll or catalogue, as of items; a register.

Syn. LIST, ROLL, CATALOGUE, REGISTER, INVENTORY, SCHEDULE. LIST, the general term, denotes a simple series of names (as, a *list* of articles to be purchased, of guests to be invited); a ROLL is esp. a list of the members of some body; a CATALOGUE is an ordered, and often detailed, list or roll (as, a library *catalogue*, a college *catalogue*, a bookseller's *catalogue*); REGISTER emphasizes the formal or official character; an INVENTORY is an itemized list of articles on hand (as, the annual *inventory* of a merchant's stock); a SCHEDULE is esp. a list in tabular form (as, a *schedule* of rates).

— *v. t.* **1.** To put a list, or border, on; to cover with list, or with strips of cloth. **2.** To enroll in a list or catalogue. — *v. i.* To enlist in the army or navy.

list, *v. i.*; *pret.* LIST'ED, *Archaic* LIST; *p. p.* LIST'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIST'ING. [AS. *lystan* to be pleasing, *lust* pleasure.] **1.** To please; suit; like; wish; incline (to). *Archaic.* **2.** [perh. a different word.] *Naut.* To careen; — said of a ship. — *n.* **1.** Pleasure. *Obs.* **2.** Inclination; wish. *Archaic.* **3.** An inclination to one side; — mostly nautical.

list, *v. t. & i.* [see LISTEN.] To hearken; listen (to). *Archaic.*

lis'tel (lĭs'tĕl), *n.* *Arch.* A list, or narrow fillet.

lis'ten (lĭs'n), *v. i.* [AS *hlystan*, fr. *hlyst* hearing.] **1.** To give ear; hearken. **2.** To give heed; yield to advice. — *v. t.* To hear with attention. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See HEAR. — *n.* Act of listening. *Rare.* — **lis'ten-er**, *n.*

list'less (lĭst'lĕs), *a.* [*list* desire + *-less.*] Having no desire or inclination; indifferent: spiritless.—**Syn.** See LANGUID. — **list'less-ly**, *adv.* — **list'less-ness**, *n.*

lists (lĭsts), *n. pl.*; *rare in sing.* [prob. fr. *list* a border, confused with F. *lice* the lists, inclosing barrier, LL. *licia*, pl.] **1.** The barriers of a tilting field; hence, the field itself. **2.** A place of contest; an arena; — esp. in *to enter the lists*, to join in a contest

lit (lĭt), *pret. & p. p.* of LIGHT.

lit'a-ny (lĭt'ă-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *litania*, Gr. λιτανεία, fr. λιτανεύειν to pray.] In liturgical churches, a solemn supplication, usually penitential in character and responsive in form.

li'tchi' (lē'chē'), *n.* [Chin. *li chih.*] A fruit having a rough papery shell inclosing an aromatic pulp containing one seed.

-lite (-līt). Combining form from Greek λίθος, *a stone.*

li'ter (lē'tĕr), *n.* [F. *litre*, fr. *litron*, an old measure, Gr. λίτρα a silver coin, pound.] A measure of capacity in the metric system, being a cubic decimeter. It equals 61.022 cubic inches, .908 U. S. dry quart, or 1.0567 U. S. liquid quarts.

lit'er-a-cy (lĭt'ĕr-ă-sĭ), *n.* State of being literate.

lit'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *litteralis*, *literalis*, fr. *littera*, *litera*, a letter.] **1.** According to the "letter," or the natural or usual construction and implication of a writing or expression. **2. a** True to fact; not exaggerated. **b** Giving a strict construction; matter-of-fact; — applied to persons. **3.** Of translations, etc., following the letter or exact words; not free. **4.** Of or pert. to, or expressed by, letters; as, a *literal* error. **5.** Written. — **lit'er-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **lit'er-al-ly**, *adv.* — **lit'er-al-ness**, *n.*

lit'er-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *litterarius*, *literarius*, fr. *littera*, *litera*, a letter.] **1.** Of or pertaining to letters, or literature (often esp. belles-lettres). **2.** Versed in literature; connected with literature or men of letters.

lit'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *litteratus*, *literatus.*] **1.** Instructed in letters; able to read and write. **2.** Pert. to, or learned in, literature; literary. — *n.* A person who is literate.

‖ **lit'e-ra'ti** (lĭt'ĕ-rä'tī), *n. pl.* [L.] Men of letters.

‖ **lit'e-ra'tim** (-tĭm), *adv.* [LL.] Letter for letter.

lit'er-a-ture (lĭt'ĕr-ă-tūr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *lit(t)eratura* learning, grammar, writing, *lit(t)era* letter.] **1.** Literary culture. *Rare.* **2.** Production of literary work, esp. as an occupation. **3.** Literary productions collectively. **4 a** The class or total of writings, as of a given country, notable for literary form or expression; belles-lettres. **b** The body of writings having to do with a given subject, as physics.

Syn. LITERATURE, BELLES-LETTRES. LITERATURE is now used chiefly of writings distinguished by artistic form or emotional appeal. But the word is often applied to the whole body of writings on a particular subject, regardless of literary excellence. BELLES-LETTRES emphasizes the purely æsthetic aspects of literature.

‖ **lit'e-ra'tus** (lĭt'ĕ-rā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -TI (-tī). [L.] A man of letters; an erudite person; — chiefly in *pl.*

-lith (-lĭth). A suffix from Greek λίθος, *stone*. Cf. -LITE.

lith'arge (lĭth'ärj), *n.* [F., fr L. *lithargyrus*, Gr. λιθάργυρος scum of silver ; λίθος stone + ἄργυρος silver. Litharge is found in silver-bearing lead ore.] Lead monoxide, a yellowish red substance, variously obtained.

lithe (līth), *a.* ; LITH'ER (līth'ẽr) ; LITH'EST. [AS. *līðe* tender, mild, gentle.] Capable of being easily bent ; pliant ; flexible ; limber. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **lithe'ness**, *n.*

lith'er (lĭth'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *līðre* bad, wicked.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** Bad. *Obs.* **2.** Slothful ; lazy.

lith'er-ly, *a.* Crafty ; mischievous ; lazy. *Obs.*

lithe'some (līth'sŭm), *a.* Pliant ; limber ; lissom.

lith'i-a (lĭth'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. λίθος stone.] Oxide of lithium.

lith'ic (lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λιθικός of stones, λίθος stone.] **1.** Of or pert. to stone. **2.** *Med.* Of or pert. to the formation of uric-acid concretions (stone), esp. in the bladder.

lith'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. λίθος stone ; — it was discovered in a mineral.] *Chem.* A soft, silver-white metal, the lightest known. Sp. gr., 0.59 ; symbol, *Li* ; at. wt., 6.94.

lith'o- (lĭth'ō-). A combining form from Greek λιθος, *stone*.

lith'o-graph (-ō-grăf), *v. t.* [*litho-* + *-graph*.] To produce, copy, or portray by lithography. — *n.* A print made by lithography. — **li-thog'ra-pher** (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.*

li-thog'ra-phy (lĭ thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of putting writing or designs on stone with a greasy material, and of producing printed impressions therefrom ; any similar process using a substance other than stone. — **lith'o-graph'ic** (lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), **lith'o-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

li-thol'o-gy (lĭ-thŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science of rocks. *Obsoles.*

li-thot'o-my (lĭ-thŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. λιθοτομία.] *Surg.* Operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lith'y (lĭth'ĭ ; līth'ĭ), *a.* Easily bent ; pliable.

lit'i-ga-ble (lĭt'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as can be litigated.

lit'i-gant (-gănt), *a.* [L. *litigans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Disposed to, or engaged in, litigation.—*n.* One engaged in a lawsuit.

lit'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* ; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd) ; -GAT'ING. [L. *litigatus*, p. p. of *litigare* to litigate, fr. *lis*, *litis*, dispute, lawsuit.] To make the subject of a lawsuit ; contest at law. — *v. t.* To carry on a legal contest by judicial process. — **lit'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **lit'i-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.*

li-tig'ious (lĭ-tĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *litigiosus*, fr. *litigium* dispute, fr. *litigare*. See LITIGATE.] **1.** Inclined to judicial contest ; contentious. **2.** Subject to, involved in, or liable to, a lawsuit. **3.** Of or pert. to litigation. — **Syn.** See BELLIGERENT. — **li-ti'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **li-ti'gious-ness**, *n.*

lit'mus (lĭt'mŭs), *n.* [D. *lakmoes ; lak* lacquer + *moes* a pottage.] A dyestuff got from certain lichens. It is turned red by acids and restored to its blue color by alkalies.

li'tre (lē'tẽr). Var. of LITER.

lit'ten (lĭt'n), *p. a.* Lighted. *Rare.*

lit'ter (lĭt'ẽr), *n.* [F. *litière*, LL. *lectaria*, fr. L. *lectus* bed.] **1.** A couch with shafts, usually covered and curtained, for carrying passengers. **2.** A stretcher for carrying a sick or wounded person. **3.** Straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals ; also, something like such bedding ; as, the *litter* of leaves. **4.** Things lying scattered about ; scattered rubbish. **5.** Disorder or untidiness. **6.** The young brought forth at one time by a sow or other multiparous animal. Also fig. — *v. t.* **1.** To supply with litter, as cattle. **2.** To put into disorder, as a room. **3.** To give birth to ; — said, primarily, of brutes. — *v. i.* To produce a litter, or young.

lit'té'ra'teur' (lē'tā'rȧ'tûr'), *n.* [F.] One who occupies himself with literature ; a literary man.

lit'tle (lĭt'l), *a.* ; LESS, or LESS'ER ; LEAST, or (chiefly dial. or familiar) LIT'TLER, LIT'TLEST. [AS. *lȳtel*.] **1.** Small in size or extent ; diminutive ; — the opposite of *big*, *large*, or *great*. **2.** Short in duration ; brief. **3.** Small in quantity or degree ; not much. **4.** Small in dignity, power, or scope ; not great. **5.** Small in force ; weak. **6.** Small in sympathies ; narrow ; mean ; illiberal. — **Syn.** See SMALL. — *adv.* **1.** In a small quantity or degree ; slightly. **2.** Not at all ; — before verbs, as *think*, *imagine*, *know*, etc. — *n.* **1.** That which is little ; a small amount, time, distance, etc. **2** A small degree or scale ; miniature. — **lit'tle-ness**, *n.*

lit'to-ral (-ō-rȧl), *a.* [L. *lit(t)oralis*, fr. *lit(t)us*, seashore.] Of or pert. to a shore, esp. of the sea.—*n.* A coastal region.

li-tur'gic (lĭ-tûr'jĭk) } *a.* [Gr. λειτουργικός.] Pert. to, or of
li-tur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl) } the nature of, a liturgy ; of or pert. to public prayer and worship. — **li-tur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lit'ur-gy (lĭt'ûr-jĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. *liturgie*, or LL. *liturgia*, fr. Gr. λειτουργία a public service, public worship.] **1.** The Holy Communion or Mass (so called in the Eastern Church) ; a form of service for this ; a Mass. **2.** A form of public worship ; a ritual.

liv'a-ble } (lĭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Such as can be lived. **2.** Such
live'a-ble } as is suitable or pleasant to live in or with.

live (lĭv), *v. i.* ; LIVED (lĭvd) ; LIV'ING (lĭv'ĭng). [AS. *libban*, *lifian*.] **1.** To be alive. **2.** To continue in life, existence, activity, or memory. **3.** To get a livelihood ; subsist ; — with *on* or *by*. Also, to be nourished ; feed. **4.** To pass life in a certain manner, as to habits or circumstance. **5.** To live a life rich in experience or emotion. **6.** To make one's home ; dwell. **7.** With *together* or *with*, to cohabit. **8.** To outlast danger ; float ; — said of a vessel. — **Syn.** See RESIDE. — *v. t.* To pass, or spend, as one's life.

live (līv), *a.* [abbr. from *alive*.] **1.** Having, or full of, life ; alive. **2.** Of or pertaining to life or living beings. **3.** Energetic or alert ; wide-awake. *Chiefly U. S.* **4.** In a state of activity ; as : **a** Burning ; glowing. **b** *Engin.* Imparting power ; as, a *live* axle. **c** Having an electric current passing through, as a wire. **5.** Of color, bright ; vivid.

live'–for-ev'er (lĭv'-), *n.* A species of stonecrop.

live'li-hood (līv'lĭ-hōōd), *n.* Liveliness ; appearance of life. *Obs.*

live'li-hood, *n.* [ME. *livelode*, *liflode*, prop., course of life, life's support, maintenance ; AS. *līf* life + *lād* way, maintenance.] **1.** Course of life. *Obs.* **2.** Means of supporting life ; subsistence ; maintenance. — **Syn.** See LIVING.

live'long' (lĭv'lŏng' ; 62), *a.* [ME. (the) *lefe longe*, *leve longe*. See LIEF, *a.* ; LONG.] Whole ; entire ; long in passing ; — used of time, usually implying tediousness.

live'ly (lĭv'lĭ), *a.* ; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; -LI-EST. [AS *līflīc* living. See LIFE, -LY.] **1.** Full of life ; vigorous ; active ; animated. **2.** Representing life ; lifelike. *Now Rare.* **3.** Enlivening ; as, a *lively* voice, air, liquor. **4.** Vivid ; brilliant. **5.** Responding quickly to outer forces ; rebounding quickly ; as, a *lively* baseball.

Syn. Spirited, brisk, energetic, buoyant, airy, blithe, sportive, frolicsome. LIVELY, ANIMATED, VIVACIOUS, SPRIGHTLY, GAY apply to that which is full of life. LIVELY suggests esp. briskness, alertness, or energy ; ANIMATED applies esp. to that which is also spirited or bright ; as, a *lively* dance, pace ; a *lively* (or *animated*) discussion ; an *animated* smile. VIVACIOUS and (esp.) SPRIGHTLY suggest greater lightness of spirits or quickness of wit ; as, a *vivacious* woman ; *sprightly*, but not frivolous. GAY implies exuberant spirits ; as, a *gay* lark. — *adv.* [AS. *līflīce*.] In a lively manner ; briskly ; vigorously ; vividly. — **live'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **live'li-ness**, *n.*

liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lives. **2.** A resident.

liv'er, *n.* [AS. *lifer*.] In vertebrates, a large glandular organ which secretes bile and changes the blood, which passes through it. It was formerly regarded as the seat of passion, and a *white liver* as characteristic of a coward.

liv'er-ied (-ĭd), *a.* Wearing a livery. See LIVERY, 4 & 5.

liv'er-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** Any bryophyte of the class related to and resembling the mosses, but differing in reproduction and development, etc. Liverworts are found on damp ground, old logs, tree trunks, etc. **2.** The hepatica.

liv'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *livrée*, formerly, a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, prop., a delivery, dispensing, *livrer* to deliver, L. *liberare* to set free.] **1.** Allowance of food, clothing, etc., to servants or their animals. *Hist. or R.* **2.** *Law.* Act of delivering legal possession of property. **3.** The uniform clothing issued by feudal superiors to their retainers. **4.** The peculiar dress often worn by servants of a person of some fashion. **5.** The peculiar garb appropriated by any body of persons. **6.** Persons wearing livery. **7.** Characteristic dress or appearance **8.** **a** The feeding, stabling, and care of horses for pay ; boarding of horses. **b** A livery stable. *U. S.*

liv'er-y-man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A liveried retainer. *Archaic.* **2.** A freeman of the City of London, wearing the livery of the company to which he belongs. **3.** One who keeps a livery stable.

livery stable. A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

liv'id (lĭv'ĭd), *a.* [L. *lividus*, fr. *livere* to be bluish.] Black and blue ; leaden ; discolored. — **li-vid'i-ty** (lĭ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

liv'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** State of one that lives. **2.** Manner or rule of life. **3.** Possibility of living, esp. comfortably. **4.** Means of living ; livelihood. **5.** Estate ; property. *Archaic.* **6.** A benefice. *Eng.*

Syn. LIVING, LIVELIHOOD, SUBSISTENCE, SUSTENANCE. LIVING and LIVELIHOOD refer to maintenance in general. *Living* is now rare except in the phrases, to make, or earn, a *living ;*

livelihood sometimes suggests more definitely actual means of support; as, his trade is his only *livelihood*. SUBSISTENCE and SUSTENANCE refer more specifically to that which actually sustains animal life. *Subsistence* is the more general term; *sustenance* is commonly limited to food.

liv'ing (lĭv'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Alive; that lives. **2.** Active; operative; as, a *living* faith. **3.** Of or pert. to a living being or group; as, within *living* memory. **4.** Producing life, or vigor; enlivening. **5.** Full of, or true to, life; lively; vivid.

li'vre (lē'vĕr; *F.* lē'vr'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *libra* a pound of twelve ounces. Cf. LIRA.] A former French money of account, originally the value of a pound of silver (or gold).

lix-iv'i-ate (lĭk-sĭv'ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *lixivius* pert. to lye, *lix* ashes, lye.] To separate a soluble substance from one that is insoluble by leaching. — **lix-iv'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

lix-iv'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L. *lixivium, lixivia*, fr. *lix* ashes, lye.] Any solution obtained by lixiviation; esp., lye.

liz'ard (lĭz'ärd), *n.* [OF. *laisart, laisarde, lesarde*, L. *lacerta, lacertus.*] **1.** Any of numerous small four-legged, long-bodied reptiles, with tapering tail, and scaly or tuberculated skin. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any member of the group including the gecko, chameleons, and allied limbless forms.

lla'ma (lä'mȧ; *Sp.* lyä'mä), *n.* [Peruvian.] A South American ruminant allied to the camel, but smaller and without a hump; esp., the domesticated variety, used as a beast of burden in the Andes.

lla'no (lä'nō; *Sp.* lyä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). [Sp., plain, fr. L. *planus.*] An extensive plain. *Sp. Amer.*

lo (lō), *interj.* Look! behold!

loach (lōch), *n.* [F. *loche.*] Any of certain small Old World fresh-water fishes of the carp family.

load (lōd), *n.* [ME. *lode* load, way; same word as *lode*, but confused with *lade, load*, v.] **1.** That which is, or is to be, laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden; hence, the quantity proper or customary to carry or draw, as in a cart; a cargo; pack. **2** That which is upborne or sustained. **3.** That which burdens the mind, as care. **4.** The charge of a firearm. **5.** *Mech.* **a** Pressure due to superimposed weight. **b** External resistance overcome by a machine or prime mover, as a steam engine.

Syn. LOAD, BURDEN. Lit., a LOAD is that which is carried; BURDEN commonly adds the implication of difficulty or labor; as, a *load* of hay; his coat was a *burden* to him. — *v. t.* **1.** To lay or put a load on or in. **2.** To place on or in something, as for carriage. **3.** To supply abundantly. **4.** To increase in weight, often in a fraudulent manner; as, to *load* a cane; *loaded* dice. — *v. i.* **1.** To give or receive a load. **2.** To insert the charge in a firearm. — **load'er**, *n.*

load'star'. Var. of LODESTAR.

load'stone', **lode'stone'** (lōd'stōn'), *n.* [*load, lode* + *stone.*] *Min.* A piece of magnetite possessing polarity like a magnetic needle. See MAGNETITE.

loaf (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). [AS. *hlāf.*] A regularly shaped or molded mass of bread, cake, or sugar.

loaf, *v. i.* To spend time in idleness.

loaf'er (lōf'ĕr), *n.* One who loafs; a lazy lounger; hence, one who has the bad habits typical of street loafers.

loam (lōm), *n.* [AS. *lām.*] **1.** Earthy matter of clay and sand. Popularly, *loam* implies the presence of decomposed organic matter. **2.** *Founding.* A mixture of sand, clay, etc., used in making molds for large castings. — *v. t.* To cover, smear, or fill with loam. — **loam'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

loan (lōn), *n.* [AS. *lān.*] **1.** Act of lending; permission to use. **2.** That which one lends or borrows, esp. money lent at interest. — *v. t. & i.* To lend. — **Syn.** See LEND.

loath, loth (lōth), *a.* [AS. *lāð.*] **1.** Odious. *Obs.* **2.** Filled with disgust or aversion. — **Syn.** See RELUCTANT.

loathe (lōth), *v. t.*; LOATHED (lōthd); LOATH'ING (lōth'ĭng). [AS. *lāðian* to be hateful.] **1.** To excite to aversion. *Obs.* **2.** To dislike greatly; now, esp., to have extreme disgust at, or abhorrence for; detest. — **Syn.** See HATE.

loath'ful (lōth'fo͝ol), *a.* Causing loathing. *Now Rare.*

loath'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence.

loath'ly (lōth'lĭ), *a.* Loathsome; repulsive. — (lōth'lĭ; lōth'-), *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly. *Rare.*

loath'ness (lōth'nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

loath'some (lōth'sŭm), *a.* Fitted to cause loathing; disgusting; detestable. — **-some-ly**, *adv.* — **-some-ness**, *n.*

loaves (lōvz), *n.*, *pl.* of LOAF.

lob (lŏb), *n.* A dull, heavy person. *Obs. or Dial.* — *v. t. & i.*; LOBBED (lŏbd); LOB'BING. To fall, let fall, toss, throw, or go heavily or lazily.

lo'bate (lō'bāt), **lo'bat-ed**, *a.* Having lobes; lobed, as a leaf.

lo-ba'tion (lō-bā'shŭn), *n.* State of being lobate.

lob'by (lŏb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). [LL. *lobium, lobia*, same word as *laubia* a covered portico, fr. OHG. *louba* arbor.] **1.** A passageway, esp. when serving also as a waiting room, etc. **2.** The persons, collectively, who frequent the lobbies, or other parts, of a legislative house, esp. to lobby. — *v. i.*; -BIED (-ĭd); -BY-ING. To address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere with intent to influence their votes. — *v. t.* To urge or procure the passage of, as a bill, by lobbying. — **lob'by-ist**, *n.*

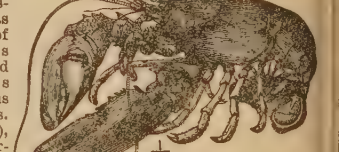
lobe (lōb), *n.* [Gr. λοβός.] A somewhat rounded projection or division, esp. of an organ or part. — **lobed** (lōbd), *a.*

lo-be'li-a (lō-bē'lĭ-ȧ; -bēl'yȧ), *n.* [after one M. *Lobel.*] Any of a genus (*Lobelia*) of herbaceous plants having red, blue, or white flowers with a very irregular corolla.

lob'lol'ly (lŏb'lŏl'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Thick gruel. **2.** A pine of the southern United States having thick, flaky bark. Also, any of several related pines.

lob'scouse' (lŏb'skous'), *n.* Also **lob'scourse'**. *Naut.* A dish of meat with vegetables, ship biscuit, etc.

lob'ster (-stĕr), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. L. *locusta* a marine shellfish.] Any large long-tailed crustacean used as food, esp. any of certain species having stalked compound eyes and two enormous claws, or pincers.


American Lobster.

lob'u-lar (-ū-lȧr), *a.* Like or pertaining to a lobule or lobules.

lob'ule (-ūl), *n.* A small lobe, or a subdivision of a lobe.

lo'cal (lō'kȧl), *a.* [L. *localis*, fr. *locus* place.] **1.** Characterized by, or relating to, place, or position in space. **2.** Characterized by, relating to, or occupying, a particular place or places; not general or widespread.

lo'cale' (lō'kȧl'), *properly* **lo'cal'**, *n.* [F. *local.*] A locality, esp. with reference to some characteristic feature.

lo'cal-ism (lō'kȧl-ĭz'm), *n.* State or quality of being local; affection for a particular place; also, a local idiom or habit.

lo-cal'i-ty (lō-kȧl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Fact or state of being local. **2.** A place; esp., a geographical place.

lo'cal-ize (lō'kȧl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make local; fix in, or assign or confine to, a definite place, or locality. — **lo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

lo'cal-ly, *adv.* of LOCAL. See -LY.

lo'cate (lō'kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING. [L. *locatus*, p. p. of *locare* to place, *locus* place.] **1.** To designate the site or place of, as a mining claim. **2.** To establish in a certain place; settle; place. **3.** To search for and discover the place of. **4.** To refer to a place as its seat or origin; as, to *locate* a pain in a tooth. — *v. i.* To place one's self; settle. *Colloq.*

lo-ca'tion (lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of locating; fact or state of being located. **2.** Situation; place; specif., place of residence or settlement. **3.** Land designated as to place and purpose of use, as a mining claim.

loc'a-tive (lŏk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a case denoting place, or the place where, or wherein. — *n.* The locative case, or a word in that case.

loch (lŏĸ), *n.* [Gael. & OIr.] A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea, esp. when nearly landlocked. *Scot.*

lock (lŏk), *n.* [AS. *locc.*] **1.** A tress, or ringlet of hair; hence, *pl.*, the hair of the head. **2.** A naturally cohering bunch of wool, cotton, flax, or the like; a tuft.

lock, *n.* [AS. *loc.*] **1.** A fastening, as for a door, fastened and opened by a key or by a combination. **2.** Any of various holds in wrestling; hence, *Obs.*, a stratagem; trick. **3.** The apparatus of a firearm by which the charge is exploded. **4.** A locking or fastening together; also, a state of being locked or fixed. **5.** An inclosure in a canal, river, dock, etc., with gates, used in rais-

Canal Lock.

ing or lowering boats from level to level. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten the lock or locks of ; make fast with or as with a lock or locks. **2.** To confine ; to shut (in or out) ; — often with *up*, *in*, *out*. **3.** To make fast or rigid, as by the engaging of parts. **4.** To make fast by interlinking ; as, to *lock* arms. — *v. i.* **1.** To become locked. **2.** To interlock ; interlink.

ock'age (lŏk'ĭj), *n.* Act or process of, or toll paid for, passing a vessel through a lock or locks, as of a canal.

ock'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that locks. **2.** A drawer, compartment, chest, or closet, that may be locked.

ock'et (-ĕt ; 24), *n.* [F. *loquet* latch, dim. of OF. *loc* lock.] A case for a miniature or lock of hair, as on a necklace.

ock'fast' (-fȧst'), *a.* Made fast by a lock. *Chiefly Scot.*

ock'jaw' (-jô'), *n. Med.* A variety of tetanus in which the jaws are locked rigidly together.

ock'out' (-out'), *n.* Refusal of an employer to give work to employees, used as a means of coercion.

ock'ram (-răm), *n.* [F. *locrenan*, *locronan*, fr. *Locronan*, in Brittany.] A kind of linen formerly used in England.

ock'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* One who makes or mends locks.

ock step. A mode of marching by a body of men in a very close file, in which the leg of each moves with the corresponding leg of the person ahead.

ock stitch. A peculiar sort of stitch formed by the locking together of two threads, as in most sewing machines.

ock'up' (lŏk'ŭp'), *n.* **1.** Act of locking up ; state of being locked up. **2.** A jail.

o'co (lō'kō), *v. t.* To poison with loco weed ; hence, *Colloq.*, to render insane or mad.

o'co-fo'co (-fō'kō), *n. ; pl.* -FOCOS (-kōz). **1.** A friction match. *Obs. U. S.* **2.** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* Orig. (1835), a member of the antimonopolist wing of New York City Democrats ; later, a member of the State Equal Rights party, organized by them, or (as used by the Whigs) any Democrat.

o'co-mo'bile (-mō'bĭl), *a.* [L. *locus* place + E. *mobile.*] Having the power to move about ; as, a *locomobile* crane.

o'co-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locus* place + *motio* motion.] Act or power of moving from place to place.

o'co-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to locomotion, or travel. **2.** Changing place, or able to change place ; as, a *locomotive* animal. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or designating, a machine, esp. an engine, that moves about by the operation of its own mechanism. — *n.* A locomotive engine ; a self-propelled vehicle ; esp., a steam engine, or electric motor, designed to haul cars on a railroad.

o'co-mo'tor (-mō'tŏr), *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion. — **locomotor ataxia**, *Med.*, a disease of the nervous system attended with peculiar disturbances of gait, etc.

co weed. [Sp. *loco* insane.] Any of several fabaceous herbs of the western United States causing a chronic nervous affection in cattle, horses, and sheep feeding on them.

c'u-lar (lŏk'ū-lȧr), *a.* [see LOCULUS.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having, or composed of, cells, or loculi ; as, *bilocular*.

c'u-lus (lŏk'ū-lŭs), *n. ; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., little place.] A small chamber or cavity ; a cell. — **loc'u-late** (-lȧt), *a.*

'cus (lō'kŭs), *n. ; L. pl.* -CI (-sī), & -CA (-kȧ). [L., place.] A place ; locality. **2.** *Plane Geom.* A line or group of lines containing all and only such points in the plane as satisfy a given condition.

'cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* [L. *locusta* locust.] **1.** Any grasshopper having short antennæ ; commonly, any of certain species that often travel in vast swarms and destroy vegetation. **2.** [prob. from *locust*, the insect.] **a** An American fabaceous tree with pinnate leaves and drooping racemes of white flowers ; also, its hard durable wood. **b** The honey locust.

cu'tion (lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *locutio*, fr. *loqui* to speak.] Utterance ; discourse ; also, phraseology. *Obsoles.* **2.** A particular or peculiar form of expression.

'u-to-ry (lŏk'ū-tō-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *locutorium.*] In a convent, a room reserved for conversation.

e (lōd), *n.* [AS. *lād* way, journey.] **1.** A path ; road ; also, a waterway. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Mining.* **a** A fissure in the rock, filled with mineral of later deposition ; also, its body of mineral. **b** Any ore deposit occurring in its natural place within definite boundaries separating it from the rocks.

e'star', load'star' (lōd'stär'), *n.* [*lode*, *load* + *star.* e LODE.] A star that leads ; esp., the polestar.

e'stone'. Var. of LOADSTONE.

ge (lŏj), *n.* [F. *loge*, LL. *laubia* porch, gallery, fr. OHG. *ôba* bower, G. *laub* foliage.] **1.** A small or temporary dwelling house ; a hut ; booth ; tent ; hence, any abode, as for a caretaker on an estate, etc. **2.** In secret societies, the hall or meeting place of a local branch or the members composing it. **3.** The lair of a wild animal. — *v. t.* ; LODGED (lŏjd) ; LODG'ING (lŏj'ĭng). **1.** To provide quarters for, esp. temporarily. **2.** To shelter ; entertain ; specif., to take as a lodger. **3.** To settle in a place ; to fix. **4.** To deposit for preservation. **5.** To place or vest, as authority in an agent. **6.** To drive or track (a deer) to covert. — *v. i.* **1.** To remain or dwell temporarily. **2.** To dwell ; reside ; specif., to reside as a lodger. **3.** To come to a rest ; stop and remain. — **Syn.** See RESIDE.

lodg'er (lŏj'ẽr), *n.* One that lodges ; specif., one who occupies a hired room in another's house.

lodg'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Dwelling ; abode ; esp., temporary abode ; quarters. **2.** *pl.* A room or rooms in another's house, as a place of residence.

lodg'ment, lodge'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A lodging place ; lodgings. *Rare.* **2.** Act or manner of lodging ; state of being lodged ; also, material lodged in a place.

lo'ess (lō'ĕs ; lûs), *n.* [G. *löss.*] A peculiar deposit of loam, covering large areas in North America, Europe, and Asia.

loft (lôft ; 62), *n.* [of Scand. origin.] **1.** Air, height. *Obs.* **2.** A room or floor above another ; esp., an attic. **3. a** An attic of a barn ; hayloft. **b** An upper floor of a warehouse or business building, esp. when without partitions. *U. S.* **c** A gallery in a church, hall, etc. ; as, the organ *loft*.

loft'y (lôf'tĭ ; 62), *a. ;* LOFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr) ; LOFT'I-EST. [fr. LOFT.] **1.** Rising high ; high ; esp., having imposing height. **2.** Haughty ; proud. **3.** Elevated in character, spirit, language, etc. ; exalted. — **Syn.** Dignified, stately, majestic, sublime. See HIGH. — **loft'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **loft'i-ness**, *n.*

log (lŏg), *n.* **1.** A bulky piece or length of unshaped timber. **2.** Something inert, heavy, or stupid. **3.** *Naut.* An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water, orig. a triangular block (the *log chip*) fastened to a line (the *log line*). **4.** The record of the rate of a ship's speed or of her daily progress ; also, the nautical record of a ship's voyage. — *v. t. ;* LOGGED (lŏgd) ; LOG'GING (lŏg'ĭng). *Naut.* To enter in a log (sense 4). — *v. i.* To engage in cutting or transporting logs.

log'a-rithm (lŏg'ȧ-rĭth'm ; -rĭth'm), *n.* [Gr. λόγος proportion + ἀριθμός number.] *Math.* The exponent of that power of a fixed number which equals a given number. — **log'a-rith'mic** (-rĭth'mĭk ; -rĭth'mĭk), **-rith'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.*

log book, *or* **log'book'**, *n. Naut.* = LOG, *n.*, 4.

log chip. *Naut.* See LOG, *n.*, 3.

loge (lōzh), *n.* [F. See LODGE.] A booth or stall ; specif., a box or stall in a theater or opera house.

log'gats (lŏg'ȧts), **log'gets**, *n.* An old English game played by throwing pieces of wood at a fixed stake. *Obs. or Hist.*

log'ger-head' (-ẽr-hĕd'), *n.* [dial. *logger* a log or block of wood + *head.*] **1.** A blockhead. **2.** A long-handled iron ball or bulb used, when heated, to melt tar, heat liquids, etc. **3.** A very large marine turtle common from Brazil to Cape Cod. — to be at loggerheads, to contend or quarrel.

log'gia (lŏj'ȧ ; lô'jĭ-ȧ ; *It.* lôd'jä), *n. ; pl.* E. LOGGIAS (-ȧz), It. LOGGE (lôd'jā). [It.] *Arch.* A roofed open gallery.

log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. λογική, fr. λογικός belonging to speaking or reason, λόγος speech, reason, λέγειν to say.] **1.** The science, art, or laws of exact reasoning, or of pure and formal thought ; science of generalization, judgment, classification, reasoning, and systematic arrangement. **2.** A treatise on logic. **3.** Reasoning ; esp., sound reasoning. — **log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lo-gi'cian (lō-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in logic.

log line. *Naut.* See LOG, *n.*, 3.

log'o- (lŏg'ō-). [See LOGIC.] Combining form from Greek λόγος, *word*, *thought*, *speech*, *discourse*.

lo-gom'a-chy (lō-gŏm'ȧ-kĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. λογομαχία ; λόγος word + μάχη fight, contest.] **1.** Contention or about words merely. **2.** Game of word making.

Log'os (lŏg'ŏs), *n. ; L. pl.* LOGOI (-oi). [fr. Gr. λόγος word, form expressing a thought.] *Theol.* Christ, the divine Word ; — used by St. John. Hence, the second person of the Trinity considered as the expression or incarnation of the Divine reason.

log'roll' (lŏg'rōl'), *v. i. & t.* To engage in logrolling ; to affect or further by logrolling. See LOGROLLING. *U. S.*

log'roll'ing, *n.* A combining to assist another in consideration of assistance in return ; — used opprobriously of certain political methods. *Chiefly U. S.*

log'wood' (lŏg'wŏŏd'), *n.* [from being imported in *logs.*]

The very hard brownish heartwood of a Central American tree. It is much used in dyeing.

lo'gy (lō'gĭ), *a.*; LO'GI-ER (-gĭ-ĕr); LO'GI-EST. Heavy or dull, esp. in motion or thought; as, a *logy* horse. *U. S.*

-logy (-lō-jĭ). [Gr. -λογία, fr. λόγος word, discourse, λέγειν to speak.] A combining form denoting *a speaking*, or *saying*, *discourse*, *treatise*, *doctrine*, *theory*, *science*.

Lo'hen-grin (lō'ĕn-grĭn), *n.* [G.] The Knight of the Swan, a hero of medieval German romance who comes in a swan-drawn boat to champion Elsa from a charge of murder preferred by her guardians. Lohengrin saves and marries her; when she violates his mandate not to ask his name, he tells her, but is borne away from her forever.

loin (loin), *n.* [OF. *logne*, fr. L. *lumbus* loin.] That part of the body, on either side, between the hip bone and the false ribs; — chiefly in *pl.*

loi'ter (loi'tĕr), *v. i.* [D. *leuteren*.] To be slow in moving; be dilatory; saunter. — **Syn.** See LINGER. — **loi'ter-er**, *n.*

Lo'ki (lō'kē), *n.* [Icel. *Loki*.] *Norse Myth.* A god who is contriver of discord and mischief, sometimes classed with the Æsir, sometimes with the Jotunns. He is able to transform himself into innumerable shapes. He contrives the death of Balder, and is overcome by Thor, who chains him up. See RAGNAROK, HEIMDALL, FREYA, ANDVARI.

loll (lŏl), *v. i.* **1.** To droop; dangle. **2.** Of the tongue, to hang out loosely; also, of an animal, to let the tongue loll, as when heated. **3.** To move or recline in a lax or lazy manner. — *v. t.* To let loll, or rest lazily or droopingly.

Lol'lard (lŏl'ärd), *n.* [through LL. or OD., fr. LG. & D. *lollen* to sing in a murmuring strain.] *Hist.* One of a certain sect in England and Scotland in the 14th and 15th centuries, who were religious and economic reformers and followers of Wycliffe, and so condemned by the church.

lol'li-pop (lŏl'ĭ-pŏp), *n.* A kind of candy, often in the form of a lump on the end of a stick.

Lom'bard (lŏm'bärd; lŭm'-), *n.* [F., fr. *Longobardi* or *Langobardi*.] **1.** One of a Teutonic tribe which dwelt in the 1st and 2d centuries on the Elbe, in the 5th on the Danube, and after their invasion of Italy, in 568, chiefly in the valley of the Po. Hence, a person descended from the Teutonic Lombards, or a native of the part of Italy named from them. **2.** [Also *l. c.*] A money lender or banker; — in allusion to the early Lombard bankers. *Obs. or Hist.*

Lombard Street. A London street famous for banks and note brokers; hence, the money interests of London.

lo'ment (lō'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *lomentum* bean meal and rice used as a cosmetic wash, fr. *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash.] An indehiscent legume, as of the tick trefoils, which breaks at maturity into one-seeded sections.

lone (lōn), *a.* [abbr. fr. *alone*.] **1.** Without company; solitary; hence, lonesome. **2.** Unmarried, or in widowhood. *Chiefly Humorous.* **3.** Being by itself; also, unfrequented; hence, causing loneliness; lonely. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY.

lone'ly, *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Without company; alone; lone. **2.** Solitary; retired; unfrequented. **3.** Depressed because of feeling one's self alone; lonesome. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY. — **lone'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **lone'li-ness**, *n.*

lone'some (-sŭm), *a.*; -SOM-ER (-ĕr); -SOM-EST. **1.** Secluded from society; unfrequented; solitary; hence, causing loneliness or depression. **2.** Conscious of, and depressed by, solitude. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY. — **lone'some-ly**, *adv.* — **lone'some-ness**, *n.*

long (lŏng; 62), *a.* [AS. *long*, *lang*.] **1.** Of considerable extent from end to end; not short. **2.** Of considerable extent in time; not brief; hence, tedious. **3.** Extended to (a specified) measure in space or time or in any series; as, a mile *long*. **4.** Directed to what is distant in space, time, or accessibility; far-reaching; as, *long* sight; a *long* farewell. **5.** Of a relatively great duration; — said in phonetics esp. of a vowel sound as compared with another called *short*; in prosody, esp. of a syllable. **6.** *Finance & Com.* Having a supply of stocks or goods; prepared for, or depending for a profit upon, advance in prices. — **long dozen**, thirteen. — **l. measure**, linear measure. — **l. ton.** See TON. — *n. Phon. & Pros.* A long sound or syllable. — *adv.* **1.** For or during a long time. **2.** Throughout an extent of time indicated; as, as *long* as he lives. **3.** At a point of duration far distant; as, *long* after the Conquest.

long, *adv. & prep.* Short for ALONG. *Archaic or Dial.*

long, *v. i.* [AS. *langian* to grow long, to long.] To feel a strong desire or craving; — with an infinitive, or *after* or *for*. **Syn.** LONG, YEARN, HANKER, CRAVE. LONG expresses strong desire or earnest wish; YEARN (chiefly elevated or poetical) implies eager or restless, often tender, longing; HANKER (chiefly colloq. or familiar) suggests the uneasiness, CRAVING, the urgency, of appetite; as, "I *long* to talk with you;" "Enoch *yearned* to see her face again;" he *hankers* for excitement; a *hankering* after money; a *craving* for drink.

long (lŏng; 62), *v. i.* [fr. AS. *gelang* belonging, dependent, consequent.] To be suitable or meet; befit; beseem; pertain; be appurtenant, appurtenant. *Archaic.*

lon'ga-nim'i-ty (lŏn'gȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *longanimitas*; *longus* long + *animus* mind.] Long-suffering; patience.

long'boat' (lŏng'bōt'; 62), *n.* *Naut.* The largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel.

long bow, *or* **long'bow'** (-bō'), *n.* The bow drawn by hand and discharging an arrow. Cf. CROSSBOW.

long'-drawn', *a.* Extended to a great length.

lon-gev'i-ty (lŏn-jĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *longaevitas*. See LONGEVOUS.] Long duration of life; length of life.

lon-ge'vous (lŏn-jē'vŭs), *a.* [L. *longaevus*; *longus* long + *aevum* lifetime, age.] Long-lived.

long'hand' (lŏng'hănd'), *n.* The characters used in ordinary writing; handwriting; — opposed to *shorthand*.

long'-head'ed, *a.* Having unusual foresight or sagacity.

long'ing (lŏng'ĭng; 62), *n.* An eager desire; craving.

long'ish (lŏng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

lon'gi-tude (lŏn'jĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *longitudo*, fr. *longus* long.] **1.** Length. *Chiefly Jocular.* **2.** *Geog.* The arc of the equator intercepted between, or the angle between, the meridian of a given place and a prime meridian, as that of Greenwich, England. **3.** *Astron.* The distance, in degrees, reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinox to the ecliptic meridian of any given point.

lon'gi-tu'di-nal (-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to longitude or length. **2.** Extending in length; placed or running lengthwise. — **lon'gi-tu'di-nal-ly**, *adv.*

long'-lived' (-līvd'), *a.* Having a long life; lasting long.

long prim'er (prĭm'ẽr). *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

long'shore'man (lŏng'shōr'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [abbr. fr. *alongshoreman*.] One employed about the wharves of a seaport, esp. in loading or unloading vessels.

long'-sight'ed, *a.* Far-sighted; hence, sagacious.

long'-stand'ing, *a.* Of long continuance.

long'-suf'fer-ance, *n.* Long-suffering. *Archaic.*

long'-suf'fer-ing, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time with patience. — *n.* Long patience of offense.

long'-tongued' (-tŭngd'), *a.* Having a long tongue; hence, talkative; babbling; loquacious.

long'-wind'ed (-wĭn'dĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Able to retain the breath a long time; hence, tediously long in speaking. — **long'-wind'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **long'-wind'ed-ness**, *n.*

long'wise' (-wīz'), **long'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* Lengthwise.

loo (lōō), *n.* [for older *lanterloo*, F. *lanturelu*, *lanturlu*.] A game at cards. — *v. t.* To subject to a forfeit at loo.

loof (lōōf). Var. of LUFF.

look (lŏŏk), *v. i.* [AS. *lōcian*.] **1.** To have or exercise the visual sense; see. **2.** To direct the eyes for seeing. **3.** To direct or pay attention; give heed; take care. **4.** To expect; anticipate (that). **5.** To turn, go, or resort (to); as, he *looks* to me for help. **6.** To seem to a perceiver; appear. **7.** To face; front. **8.** To show a tendency; indicate. — **Syn.** See SEE, SEEM. — *v. t.* **1.** To observe; examine. *Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in *look over*. **2.** To give a look to; as, to *look* man in the eye. **3.** To influence or bring by looking; as, to *look* down opposition. **4.** To express or manifest by a look. — *n.* **1.** Act of looking; glance. **2.** Expression of countenance; hence, personal aspect. **3.** Appearance; aspect.

look'er-on', *n.*; *pl.* LOOKERS-ON (-ẽrz-). A spectator. **Syn.** LOOKER-ON, SPECTATOR, BEHOLDER, OBSERVER. LOOKER-ON often suggests greater detachment or more casual observation than SPECTATOR, which often implies presence at a spectacle so as to see it. BEHOLDER is chiefly poetic or elevated; OBSERVER implies close and directed attention.

look'ing-glass', *n.* A mirror.

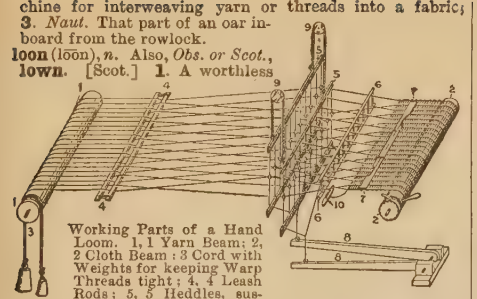
look'out' (lŏŏk'out'), *n.* **1.** **a** A watching for an object or event. **b** The place from which such observation is made. **c** One engaged in watching. **2.** View; prospect.

loom (lōōm), *v. i.* **1.** To appear above the surface of sea or land, or to appear enlarged, or distorted and indistinct, esp. from atmospheric influences; as, the ship *looms* large. **2.** To appear in an exaggerated or an impressively great form. — *n.* A looming appearance, shadow, or reflection.

loom, *n.* [AS. *gelōma* utensil, implement.] **1.** A vessel as a bucket or tub. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** A frame or machine

chine for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric; **3.** *Naut.* That part of an oar inboard from the rowlock.

loon (lōōn), *n.* Also, *Obs. or Scot.*, **lown.** [Scot.] **1.** A worthless



Working Parts of a Hand Loom. 1, 1 Yarn Beam; 2, 2 Cloth Beam; 3 Cord with Weights for keeping Warp Threads tight; 4, 4 Leash Rods; 5, 5 Heddles, suspended from Pulleys (9, 9), and raised and lowered by Treadles (3, 8) to form the Shed for the Shuttle (10); 6, 6 Reed; 7, 7 Temple.

person; a lout; boor; clown. **2.** **a** A fellow; menial. *Archaic.* **b** *Chiefly Scot.* (1) Boy; lad. (2) Harlot.

loon, *n.* [for older *loom,* of Scand. origin.] Any of several fish-eating diving birds of northern regions.

loop (lōōp), *n.* A small opening; a loophole. *Archaic.*

loop, *n.* **1.** A fold or doubling of a thread, rope, etc.; hence, a ring or fold forming a catch, often of metal or wood; an eye, staple, etc. **2.** A loop-shaped figure, course, bend, etc. — *v. t.* To make a loop or loops of or in; fasten with a loop or loops; — often with *up.* — *v. i.* To make a loop.

loop'er (lōōp'ẽr), *n.*

loop'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* [*loop* opening + *hole.*] **1.** A small opening, as in a wall or parapet, through which weapons may be discharged. **2.** A hole or aperture that gives a passage, or way of escape or evasion; — chiefly fig.

loose (lōōs), *a.*; LOOS'ER (-ẽr); LOOS'EST. [of Scand. orig.] **1.** Not fastened so as to be fixed, rigid, firm, or tight; as, a *loose* tooth, ribbons, etc. **2.** Free, esp. from confinement; as, a lion *loose;* *loose* coins, information, pages. **3.** Composed of free particles; not cohering; as, *loose* earth. **4.** Not dense, close, or compact, in structure or arrangement; as, *loose* texture. **5.** Wanting in restraint; lax; also, dissolute; lewd; as, a *loose* life. **6.** Wanting in precision or care; not strict, close, or rigid. — *adv.* Loosely; not so as unduly to bind or constrain. — *v. t.;* LOOSED (lōōst); LOOS'ING (lōōs'ĭng). **1.** To make loose; unbind, unpack, etc. **2.** To free from restraint; release. **3.** To release from an obligation; disengage; remit. **4.** To relax; make less rigid, tight, or strict. **5.** To make or render loose, as sod. — *n.* **1.** *Archery.* The release of the arrow. **2.** Conclusion; outcome; — often in *in,* or *at, the loose,* at the last moment. *Obs.* **3.** Looseness; laxity; esp., moral unrestraint. *Obs. or R.*

loose'ly (lōōs'lĭ), *adv.,* **loose'ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

loos'en (lōōs''n), *v. t.* **1.** To set or let loose; release. **2.** To make loose; free from tightness, firmness, fixedness, density. **3.** To relax (the bowels). **4.** To permit to become less strict, as discipline. — *v. i.* To become loose.

loose'strife' (lōōs'strīf'), *n.* [*loose,* v. + *strife;* as translation of the L. name *lysimachia.*] **1.** A plant of the primrose family, having leafy stems and yellow or white flowers. **2.** A common plant having a long spike of purple flowers.

loot (lōōt), *n.* [Hind. *lūṭ.*] Plunder, esp. that taken in war or by official corruption. — **Syn.** See BOOTY. — *v. t. & i.* To plunder or sack, as a city; rob, esp. by corruption.

lop (lŏp), *v. t.;* LOPPED (lŏpt); LOP'PING. **1.** To hew branches or twigs from (a tree, vine, etc.); trim. **2.** To cut off or remove, as twigs from a tree. — *n.* A part or parts of a tree, etc., lopped off; esp., parts not measured for timber.

lop, *v. i.* To hang down; droop; flop loosely or limply.

lope (lōp), *v. i.;* LOPED (lōpt); LOP'ING (lōp'ĭng). To go or move with a lope. — *n.* An easy gait, resembling a canter.

lop'-eared' (lŏp'ērd'), *a.* Having ears that droop.

lop'sid'ed (-sīd'ĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Leaning to one side, as from a defect of structure; hence, unsymmetrical.

lo-qua'cious (lō-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *loquax, -acis,* fr. *loqui* to speak.] Given to talking; garrulous; voluble. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **lo-qua'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **-cious-ness,** *n.*

lo-quac'i-ty (lō-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Talkativeness; garrulity.

lo'quat (lō'kwŏt; -kwät), *n.* [Chin. *lo kwat* medlar.] A Japanese evergreen tree often cultivated for ornament, or its edible fruit, resembling a small pear.

lord (lôrd), *n.* [AS. *hlāford,* for *hlāfweard,* i. e., bread keeper; *hlāf* bread, loaf + *weard* keeper, guard.] **1.** One who has authority, as from leadership; a master; ruler; one who has authority from property rights; a proprietor. **2.** **a** A titled nobleman. *Eng.* **b** Specif., *pl.* [*cap.*], usually with *the,* the British House of Lords (see under HOUSE). **3.** [Usually *cap.*] A title of reference or address prefixed to the name of a titled nobleman or used in certain official titles. *Eng.* **4.** A husband. **5.** [*cap.*] **a** The Supreme Being; Jehovah. **b** The Savior; Jesus Christ. — **The Lord's Day,** Sunday. — **The Lord's Supper.** **a** The supper partaken of by Jesus the night before his crucifixion. **b** The sacrament in commemoration of this; the Eucharist; Communion. — *v. t.* To play the lord; domineer. — *v. t.* To rule or preside over as a lord. *Rare.* [lordling.]

lord'ing, *n.* **1.** A lord; — esp. in address. *Archaic.* **2.** A

lord'ling (lôrd'lĭng), *n.* A little or insignificant lord.

lord'ly (lôrd'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Suitable for, pertaining to, or resembling, a lord; specif.: **a** Grand; noble. **b** Proud; haughty; insolent. — **Syn.** Imperious, overbearing, tyrannical, despotic, domineering, arrogant. See MASTERFUL. — *adv.* In a lordly manner. — **lord'li-ness,** *n.*

lord'ship (lôrd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Rank or position of a lord; hence [often *cap.*] (with *his* or *your*), a title applied to a lord (except an archbishop or a duke, who is called *his* or *your Grace*) or a judge (in Great Britain), etc. **2.** Seigniory; the jurisdiction of a lord. **3.** Dominion; authority.

lore (lōr; 57), *n.* [L. *lorum* thong: cf. F. *lore.*] *Zoöl.* The space between the eye and bill in birds, fishes, etc.

lore (lōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *lār.*] **1.** Act of teaching, or what is taught; hence, wisdom; counsel. *Archaic.* **2.** Knowledge; erudition, esp. when regarded as traditional, anecdotal, or miscellaneous. — **Syn.** See LEARNING.

Lo're-lei' (lō'rĕ-lī'; lōr'ĕ-), *n.* [G.] In German legend, a siren who haunted a rock on the Rhine, and by her beauty and singing lured sailors to destruction on a reef below.

lor'gnette' (lôr'nyĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle. **2.** An opera glass.

lo-ri'ca (lō-rī'kà), *n.; L. pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L. *lorum* thong.] **1.** *Anc. Armor.* A cuirass, orig. of leather. **2.** *Zoöl.* A hard protective case or shell, as of an armadillo, crocodile, etc. — **lor'i-cate** (lôr'ĭ-kāt), *a.* [numerous lories.]

lor'i-keet (lôr'ĭ-kēt; lôr'ĭ-kēt'), *n.* [see LORY.] Any of

lo'ris (lō'rĭs; 57), *n.* [F., fr. Flem. *lorrias* lazy, the sloth.] Either of two small nocturnal slow-moving lemurs.

lorn (lôrn), *a.* [see FORLORN.] **1.** Lost; ruined. *Archaic.* **2.** Forsaken; desolate; forlorn.

lo'ry (lō'rĭ; 57), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [Malay *lūrī, nūrī.*] Any of numerous parrots of Australia, New Guinea, etc.

lose (lōōz), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LOST (lôst; 62); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOS'ING (lōōz'ĭng). [AS. *losian* to become lost, perish, *los* destruction.] **1.** To bring to destruction; ruin; — chiefly in the passive. **2.** To suffer the loss of; part with, esp. accidentally or by separation. **3.** To fail to keep, sustain, or maintain; as, to lose one's *balance,* mind, health, senses, etc. **4.** To fail to keep in sight or mind. **5.** To go astray from, as from a road. **6.** To waste; squander; as, to *lose* a day. **7.** To fail to gain or win, as a prize. **8.** To prevent from gaining or keeping; as, his mistake *lost* him his office. **9.** To cause or suffer (one's self, a person) to lose his way or bearings; — chiefly reflexive or passive. Hence, to suffer loss of (one's, or his, its, etc., identity, self-control, etc.). — *v. i.* To suffer loss. — **los'er** (lōōz'ẽr), *n.*

lo'sel (lō'zĕl; lōōz'ĕl), *n.* [ME. *losel, lorel.*] A worthless person. — *a.* Worthless. *Both Archaic or Dial.*

loss (lŏs; 62), *n.* [AS. *los* destruction.] **1.** State or fact of being destroyed; ruin; perdition. **2.** Act or fact of suffering deprivation; esp., unintentional parting with something. **3.** Act or fact of failing to win, or utilize, or the resulting state; as, the *loss* of a race. **4.** That which is lost; specif., waste. **5.** *Mil.* The losing of soldiers in battle or by surrender; also, chiefly in *pl.*, killed, wounded, or captured soldiers. — **Syn.** Privation, detriment, injury, damage. — **at a loss,** puzzled; unable to determine; uncertain.

lost (lôst; 62), *p. a.* [p. p. of LOSE, *v. t.*] **1.** Ruined. **2.** Parted with; gone out of one's possession. **3.** Having wandered from, or unable to find, the way; also, no longer visible. **4.** Exclusively occupied with something; as, *lost* in thought. **5.** Not gained or won; also, wasted.

Lot (lŏt), *n.* [Heb. *Lōṭ.*] In the Bible, Abraham's nephew who escaped the destruction of Sodom. His wife was turned into a pillar of salt because she looked back. *Gen.* xix. 26.

lot (lŏt), *n.* [AS. *hlot.*] **1.** An object used as a counter or check in determining a question by chance. **2.** Use of lots as a means of deciding anything; as, to choose by *lot.* **3.** That conveyed by a lot; hence, a share; allotment. **4.** That which comes or happens without human design or forethought; fortune; fate. **5.** A distinct portion or plot of land. **6.** A separate portion; a number of objects collectively. — *v. t.;* LOT'TED; LOT'TING. **1.** To form or divide into lots, as land. **2.** To allot; apportion.

loth, loth'ly, loth'some, etc. Vars. of LOATH, etc.

Lo-tha'ri-o (lō-thā'rĭ-ō; 3), *n.; pl.* -RIOS (-ōz). In Rowe's drama "The Fair Penitent," a gay and unscrupulous rake.

lo'tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *lotio,* fr. *lavare, lotum,* to wash.] **1.** Act of washing. *Obs.* **2.** A liquid medicinal preparation for bathing the skin or an injured or diseased part.

Lo-toph'a-gi (lō-tŏf'ā-jī), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. λωτοφάγοι; λωτός lotus + φαγεῖν to eat.] In the Odyssey, a people (visited by Odysseus) who subsisted on the lotus and lived in the dreamy indolence it induced.

lot'ter-y (lŏt'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* LOTTERIES (-ĭz). [prob. fr. It. *lotteria.*] A scheme for distributing prizes by lot, esp. such a scheme in which lots, or chances, are sold.

lot'to (-ō), *n.* [It., prop., a lot.] A game of chance, played with numbered cards.

lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* Also, **lo'tos.** [L. *lotus,* Gr. λωτός.] **1.** *Gr. Legend.* The fruit, usually identified with the jujube, which the Lotophagi ate, or the tree bearing it. **2.** Any of several flowering water plants represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art. **3.** Any of a genus (*Lotus*) of fabaceous plants having pinnate leaves and umbellate flowers.

lo'tus-eat'er, lo'tos-eat'er, *n.* One of the Lotophagi; hence, one who gives himself up to dreamy indolence.

loud (loud), *a.* [AS. *hlūd.*] **1.** Of sound: Marked by intensity; not low, soft, or subdued. **2.** Giving or making a loud sound; hence, noisy. **3.** Striking, as from clamor, emphasis, etc.; outspoken. **4.** Offensively vivid or strong; unrefined; as, *loud* dress, manners, etc. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Noisy, boisterous, clamorous, turbulent, blustering. — *adv.* With loudness; loudly. — **loud'ly,** *adv.* — **loud'ness,** *n.*

loud'en (-'n), *v. i. & t.* To become, or make, louder.

lou'is d'or' (lōō'ĭ dôr'). [F., gold louis.] **1.** A French gold coin worth from about $4 to $4.79, superseded in 1795. **2.** A current gold coin of France, the 20-franc piece ($3.86).

loun'der (lōōn'dẽr), *n.* A heavy blow. *Scot.*

lounge (lounj), *v. i.;* LOUNGED (lounjd); LOUNG'ING. To move or act in a lazy or listless way; spend time lazily. — *v. t.* To waste by lounging; fritter; — with *away.* — *n.* **1.** An idle gait or stroll; state of reclining indolently. **2.** A piece of furniture resembling a sofa. — **loung'er** (loun'jẽr), *n.*

loup (lōōp; lōp), *v. i.* To leap. *Scot.*

‖ **loup'-ga'rou'** (lōō'gȧ-rōō'), *n.; pl.* LOUPS-GAROUS (lōō'-gȧ'rōō'). [F.] A werewolf.

louse (lous), *n.; pl.* LICE (līs). [AS. *lūs,* pl. *lȳs.*] **1.** Any of certain small, wingless, usually flattened insects, parasitic on warm-blooded animals. **2.** Any of various parasitic insects or small arachnids, crustaceans, etc.

lous'y (louz'ĭ), *a.;* -IER (-ĭ-ẽr); -IEST. **1.** Infested with lice. **2.** Mean; vulgar; vile. — **lous'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

lout (lout), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *lūtan.*] To bend; bow. *Archaic.*

lout, *n.* A clownish, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.

lout'ish, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward. — **Syn.** See BOORISH. — **lout'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **lout'ish-ness,** *n.*

lou'ver (lōō'vẽr), *n.* [OF. *lovier.*] *Medieval Arch.* A roof lantern, or turret, to give ventilation or light.

louver boards *or* **boarding.** The sloping overlapping boards set at intervals in openings, to shed rainwater.

lov'a-ble (lŭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Having qualities that excite, or are fitted to excite, love; worthy of love. — **lov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **lov'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **lov'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. LOVABLE, AMIABLE. LOVABLE is the more positive term, and applies to that which inspires, or is worthy of, love; AMIABLE (often a somewhat negative word) is often applied to that which is felt as pleasing or attractive.

lov'age (lŭv'ăj), *n.* [F. *livèche,* fr. L. *levisticum, ligusticum,* fr. *Ligusticus* of Liguria.] A European herb cultivated in old gardens as a domestic remedy.

love (lŭv), *n.* [AS. *lufu.*] **1.** A feeling of strong personal attachment; ardent affection. **2.** Desire for, and earnest effort to promote, the welfare of another, esp. as seen in God's solicitude for man and in man's due gratitude and reverence to God. **3.** Strong liking; fondness. **4.** Tender and passionate affection for one of the opposite sex; also, an instance of love; a love affair. **5.** The object of affection. **6.** [*cap.*] Cupid, or Eros, as the god of love; sometimes, Venus. **7.** *Tennis, etc.* Nothing; no points scored; — used in calling the score. — **Syn.** See ATTACHMENT.

love-in-idleness, the heartsease, or wild pansy. — **l.-lies-bleeding,** any cultivated amaranth, esp. a certain one having spikes of crimson flowers and sometimes reddish leaves. — *v. t.;* LOVED (lŭvd); LOV'ING (lŭv'ĭng). **1.** To have or manifest love for. **2.** To take delight or pleasure in; like. — *v. i.* To be in love. — **Syn.** See FOND.

love bird. Any of numerous small parrots that show great affection for their mates.

love feast. A meal or banquet in token of brotherly love.

love knot. A knot or bow of ribbon as a token of love.

love'less, *a.* Without love; unloved or unloving.

love'lock' (lŭv'lŏk'), *n.* A prominent lock of hair.

love'lorn' (-lôrn'), *a.* Forsaken by one's love.

love'ly (-lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. **1.** Loving; also, lovable. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Beautiful; esp., having a delicate beauty. **3.** Beautiful in character. **4.** Very pleasing. — **Syn.** Charming, delightful, delectable, enchanting. — *adv.* Lovably. *Obs.* — **love'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **love'li-ness,** *n.*

lov'er (lŭv'ẽr), *n.* One who loves; as: **a** A friend. **b** One in love with one of the other sex; usually, *sing.,* a male lover; *pl.,* a pair in love with each other. **c** A paramour. **d** One who has a strong liking for something.

lov'er-ly (lŭv'ẽr-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Like a lover.

love'sick' (lŭv'sĭk'), *a.* Languishing with love; expressive of languishing love. — **love'sick'ness,** *n.*

love'some (-sŭm), *a.* Lovely; lovable; loving. *Archaic.*

lov'ing (lŭv'ĭng), *p. a.* Feeling or expressing love. — **Syn.** See FOND. — **lov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lov'ing-kind'ness, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.

low (lō), *v. i.* [AS. *hlōwan.*] To make the calling sound of cattle; moo. — *v. t.* To utter with a lowing sound. — *n.* The calling sound made by cattle.

low (lō), *a.* [of Scand. origin.] **1.** Having small elevation; not high or tall. **2.** Dead; — now only predicatively. **3.** Below the normal level, surface, base of measurement, or the like; as, *low* land; *low* water. **4.** Near the equator. **5.** Near the horizon, as the sun. **6.** Of relatively little importance or of inferior standing; specifically, humble in station. **7.** Deficient, inferior, or unusually small in quantity, intensity, value, etc.; as, a *low* number, price, supply, etc. **8.** Of sounds, etc., specif.: **a** Not loud. **b** *Music.* Not high; depressed in pitch (see PITCH); grave. **9.** Deficient or inferior in strength, energy, animation, or the like; as, *low* spirits. **10.** Deficient or inferior in quality; esp., as of diet, plain. **11.** Lacking high character; as: **a** Wanting exaltation in thought or diction. **b** Mean; base; vulgar. **12.** Not advanced in organization, evolution, civilization, etc. — **Syn.** See HUMBLE.

Low Church. See HIGH CHURCH. — **L. German.** **a** The group of Teutonic languages including Gothic, Dutch, English, etc. **b** Plattdeutsch. — **L. Latin.** = LATE LATIN. — *adv.* **1.** In or to a low position; not aloft; not on high. **2.** *Astron.* Near the equator, or near the horizon. **3.** In subjection, poverty, or disgrace. **4.** Humbly; meanly. **5.** Cheaply. **6.** Not loudly; gently.

low, lowe (lō), *n. & v. i.* [of Scand. origin.] Flame; blaze; glow; light. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

low'bred' (lō'brĕd'), *a.* Bred, or like one bred, in a low condition of life; rude; vulgar.

low'er (lou'ẽr), **lour** (lour), *v. i.* [ME. *lowren, luren.*] **1.** To frown; look sullen. **2.** To be dark and threatening, as clouds. — **Syn.** See FROWN. — *n.* A lowering look.

low'er (lō'ẽr), *a., compar.* of LOW.

low'er (lō'ẽr), *v. t.* [from LOWER, compar. of *low,* a.] **1.** To let descend by its own weight; let down. **2.** To reduce the height of. **3.** To depress as to direction or object; as, to *lower* one's aim. **4.** To reduce in intensity, strength, value, etc. — *v. i.* To become lower or less; diminish.

low'er-case', *a. Print.* Pert. to, or kept in, the lower case; small (not capital), as letters. See 2d CASE, *n.,* 4.

low'er-ing (lou'ẽr-ĭng), **lour'ing** (lour'ĭng), *p. a.* Frowning; gloomy. — **low'er-ing-ly, lour'ing-ly,** *adv.*

low'er-most (lō'ẽr-mōst), *a.* Lowest.

low'er-y (lou'ẽr-ĭ), **lour'y** (lour'ĭ), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

low'ing (lō'ĭng), *n.* The calling sound made by cattle.

low'land (-lănd), *n.* Low or level country.

low'-lived' (lō'līvd'), *a.* Characteristic of or like those bred in a low and vulgar condition of life; mean.

low'ly (lō'lĭ), *a.* ; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr) ; -LI-EST. **1.** Belonging to a low rank ; hence, modest ; humble ; meek. **2.** Low in position or development ; inferior ; secondary. — **Syn.** See HUMBLE. — *adv.* **1.** Meekly ; modestly. **2.** In a low position, manner, or degree. — **low'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

lown (lōon). Var. of LOON, a boor.

lown (loun), *a. & adv.* Calm ; quiet. *Scot.*

low'-necked' (lō'nĕkt'), *a.* Cut low in the neck, as a dress.

low'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

low'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Dejected; depressed.

lox'o-drom'ic (lŏk'sŏ-drŏm'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. λοξός oblique + *-drome.*] Pert. to sailing on rhumb lines. — **loxodromic curve** *or* **line**, *Geom.*, a line on the surface of a sphere making equal oblique angles with all meridians ; rhumb line. It is the path of a ship sailing always oblique to the meridian in the direction of one and the same point of the compass.

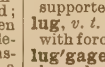
loy'al (loi'ăl), *a.* [F., fr. OF., fr. L. *legalis*, fr. *lex*, *legis*, law.] **1.** Faithful to law or the lawful government or sovereign. **2.** True to one to whom fidelity is due; constant; faithful. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or showing loyalty ; as, *loyal* expressions. **4.** Legitimate. *Obs.* — **loy'al-ly**, *adv.*

loy'al-ist, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign, or to the lawful authority, esp. in times of revolt or revolution.

loy'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being loyal.

Syn. Fidelity, faithfulness, constancy, devotion. — ALLEGIANCE, LOYALTY, FEALTY, HOMAGE. ALLEGIANCE emphasizes the idea of objective obligation or duty owed ; LOYALTY oftener connotes the feeling or sentiment (often strong or even enthusiastic) accompanying a sense of allegiance; as, the *allegiance* of a subject; the *loyalty* of a clansman. FEALTY implies fidelity in allegiance ; HOMAGE is a dutiful or deferential acknowledgment of superior power, merit, or excellence ; as, the chivalrous spirit of *fealty;* to pay *homage* to learning.

loz'enge (lŏz'ĕnj ; 24), *n.* [F. *losange.*] **1.** A figure with four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles ; diamond. **2.** Something having the form of a lozenge, as a small cake or tablet, flavored, and often medicated.



Lozenge

lub'ber (lŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A big, clumsy, awkward fellow ; esp., a drone ; lout. **2.** *Naut.* An unskilled seaman.

lub'ber-ly, *a. & adv.* Like a lubber.

lu'bri-cant (lū'brĭ-kănt), *a.* Lubricating. — *n.* That which lubricates, as oil, grease, etc.

lu'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* ; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING. [L. *lubricatus*, p. p. of *lubricare* to lubricate.] **1.** To make smooth or slippery. **2.** To apply a lubricant to. — **lu'bri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **lu'bri-ca'tor** (lū'brĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.*

lu-bric'i-ty (lū-brĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *lubricité*, L. *lubricitas*, slipperiness.] **1.** Slipperiness ; smoothness ; oiliness. **2.** Lasciviousness ; lewdness.

lu'cent (lū'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *lucens*, p. pr. of *lucere* to shine, *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Shining; bright ; also, clear ; translucent. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **lu'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

lu-cern', **lu-cerne'** (lū-sûrn'), *n.* [F. *luzerne.*] Alfalfa.

lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *lucidus*, fr. *lucere* to shine, *lux*, *lucis*, light.] **1.** Shining; bright. **2.** Clear ; pellucid. **3.** Designating, or characterized by, a sane or normal state of the faculties. **4.** Easily understood ; clear. — **Syn.** Luminous, sane, reasonable. See TRANSPARENT, CLEAR. — **lu-cid'i-ty** (lū-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **lu'cid-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'cid-ness**, *n.*

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L., bringing light, n., the morning star ; *lux*, *lucis*, light + *ferre* to bring.] **1.** The planet Venus, when it is the morning star ; — used fig. in Isaiah of a king of Babylon. **2.** Satan as identified with the rebel archangel before his fall ; — chiefly in *as proud as Lucifer.* **3.** [*l. c.*] A friction match ; — also *lucifer match.*

lu-cif'er-ous (lū-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [see LUCIFER.] Giving light ; illuminating. *Rare.*

Lu-ci'na (lū-sī'nă), *n.* [L., fr. fem. of adj. *lucinus*, fr. *lux*, *lucis*, light.] *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of childbirth ; — an appellation of Juno or, sometimes, Diana.

luck (lŭk), *n.* [LG. or D. *luk*, for *geluk.*] **1.** That which happens to one seemingly by chance ; chance ; hap; fortune. **2.** Favorable fortune ; good luck.

luck'less, *a.* Being without (good) luck ; unfortunate.

luck'y (-ĭ), *a.* ; LUCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Favored by luck; fortunate. **2.** Producing good, or resulting in good, by chance, or unexpectedly; favorable ; happy; as, a *lucky* mistake. — **luck'i-ly**, *adv.* — **luck'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. LUCKY, FORTUNATE, HAPPY. LUCKY emphasizes more strongly than FORTUNATE the element of chance ; HAPPY often suggests rather that which is auspicious or felicitous, and is sometimes equivalent to *opportune ;* as, a *lucky* hit ; a *fortunate* circumstance ; to be *fortunate* in one's friendships ; a *happy* omen, accident, issue.

lu'cra-tive (lū'krā-tĭv), *a.* [L. *lucrativus*, fr. *lucrari* to gain, *lucrum* gain.] Yielding lucre ; profitable. — **lu'cra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'cra-tive-ness**, *n.*

lu'cre (lū'kẽr ; lōō'-), *n.* [F., fr. L. *lucrum.*] Gain in money or goods ; profit; riches ; — now in an ill sense.

lu'cu-brate (lū'kŭ-brāt), *v. i.* ; -BRAT'ED (-brāt'ĕd) ; -BRAT'ING. [L. *lucubrare* to work by lamplight, *lux* light.] To work by artificial light ; hence, to produce lucubrations.

lu'cu-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of lucubrating ; laborious study. **2.** That which is, or appears as if, produced by study or meditation in retirement.

lu'cu-lent (lū'kŭ-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *luculentus.*] Lucid ; clear.

lu'di-crous (lū'dĭ-krŭs), *a.* [L. *ludicrus*, or *ludicer*, fr. *ludus* play, sport, *ludere* to play.] Adapted to excite laughter, esp. from incongruity or exaggeration ; ridiculous. — **Syn.** Burlesque, comic, droll, ridiculous. See LAUGHABLE. — **lu'di-crous-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'di-crous-ness**, *n.*

luff (lŭf), *n.* *Naut.* **a** The act of sailing a ship closer to the wind. **b** The forward or weather leech of a fore-and-aft sail. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To turn the head of a vessel toward the wind ; sail nearer the wind.

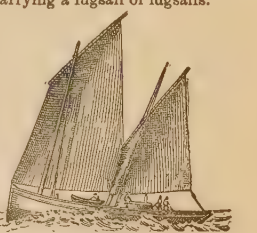
lug (lŭg), *n.* **1.** The ear, or its lobe. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** That which projects like an ear, esp. that by which anything is supported, carried, or grasped.

lug, *v. t. & i.* ; LUGGED (lŭgd) ; LUG'GING (lŭg'ĭng). To pull with force ; haul or drag, or carry along, esp. with difficulty.

lug'gage (lŭg'ăj), *n.* [fr. LUG to drag.] That which is lugged ; esp., a traveler's baggage. *Chiefly Gr. Brit.*

lug'ger (-ẽr), *n.* A vessel carrying a lugsail or lugsails.

lug'sail' (lŭg'sāl'), *or* **lug**, *n.* A four-sided sail bent to a yard hanging obliquely on the mast and hoisted or lowered with the sail. See LUGGER, *Illust.*



Lugger

lu-gu'bri-ous (lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lugubris*, fr. *lugere* to mourn.] Mournful ; doleful. — **Syn.** See DOLEFUL. — **lu-gu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **lu-gu'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

lug'worm' (lŭg'wûrm'), *n.* Any of several large annelids with tufted gills on the back, found in sandy beaches.

Luke (lūk), *n.* [L. *Lucas*, fr. Gr. Λουκᾶς.] In the Bible : **1.** The Evangelist, a physician and companion of St. Paul. **2.** The Gospel of Luke.

luke'warm' (-wôrm'), *a.* Moderately warm ; tepid ; hence, indifferent. — **luke'warm'ly**, *adv.* — **luke'warm'ness**, *n.*

lull (lŭl), *v. t.* To cause to rest by soothing influences ; calm. — *v. i.* To become gradually calm. — *n.* **1.** A lullaby. *Rare.* **2.** A brief cessation of storm or confusion.

lull'a-by' (lŭl'ă-bī'), *n.* ; *pl.* -BIES (-bīz'). **1.** A soothing refrain, as to quiet a baby. **2.** Good night ; good-by. *Obs.*

lum (lōom ; lŭm), *n.* A chimney. *Scot.*

lum-ba'go (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* [L., fr. *lumbus* loin.] Rheumatic pain in the loins and the lower back.

lum'bar (lŭm'bär), *a* [L. *lumbus* loin.] *Anat.* Of, pert. to, or near, the loins. — *n.* A lumbar vertebra or nerve.

lum'ber (-bẽr), *n.* [fr. *Lombard.* See LOMBARD, 2.] **1.** Old or refuse household stuff. **2.** Timber, esp. that sawed or split into boards, planks, etc. *Chiefly U. S.* — *v. i.* **1.** To move clumsily or as if burdened. **2.** To cut logs in the forest, or prepare timber for market. *U. S. & Canada.* — *v. t.* **1.** To heap together in disorder. **2.** To fill or encumber with lumber. — **lum'bor-er**, *n.* — **lum'ber-man** (-măn), *n.* *U. S. & Canada.*

lu'mi-na-ry (lū'mĭ-nă-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. F. & LL., fr. L. *luminare* a light or lamp, fr. *lumen*, *luminis*, light, *lucere* to be light, *lux*, *lucis*, light.] **1.** A body that gives light, esp. a heavenly body. **2.** An artificial light.

lu'mi-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *lumen* light + *ferous.*] Producing light; yielding light; transmitting light.

lu'mi-nos'i-ty (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being luminous ; also, a luminous thing.

lu'mi-nous (lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *luminosus*, fr. *lumen* light.] **1.** Shining; brilliant ; bright. **2.** Enlightened ; intelligent; also, clear ; intelligible. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

lump (lŭmp), *n.* **1**. A piece or mass of indefinite or irregular shape. **2**. A protuberance, as a swelling. **3**. A whole aggregation, collection, lot. **4**. *Colloq.* **a** A sluggish or dull person. **b** A heavy-set person. — *v. t.* **1**. To make into a lump; also, to make lumps on or in. **2**. To unite in one body or sum. **3**. To take in the gross; speak of collectively. — *v. i.* To form into a lump; become lumpy.

lump′fish′ (lŭmp′fĭsh′), *n.* A soft, clumsy, marine fish, usually translucent sea-green. It has tubercles on the skin.

lump′ish, *a.* Like a lump; inert; gross; heavy; dull. — **lump′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lump′ish-ness**, *n.*

lump′y (lŭm′pĭ), *a.*; LUMP′I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Covered with, or full of, lumps. Hence, of water: Rough; choppy.

Lu′na (lū′nȧ), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* The moon goddess, represented as driving two horses.

lu′na-cy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [see LUNATIC.] **1**. Any form of unsoundness of mind, except (usually) idiocy. **2**. Extravagant folly; madness.

lu′nar (lū′nȧr), *a.* [L. *lunaris*, fr. *luna* the moon.] **1**. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the moon; orbed or crescent. **2**. Measured by the moon's revolutions; as, a *lunar* day.

lu′nate (lū′nāt) } *a.* [L. *lunatus* crescent-shaped.] Crescent-shaped.
lu′nat-ed (-nāt-ĕd) }

lu′na-tic (-nȧ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *lunaticus*, fr. *luna* moon.] **1**. Affected with lunacy; insane. **2**. Evincing lunacy; crazy; as, *lunatic* talk. **3**. [attributive use of the noun.] Appropriated to, or used by, insane persons; as, a *lunatic* asylum. — *n.* An insane person.

lu-na′tion (lū-nā′shŭn), *n.* [LL. *lunatio*.] The time between successive new moons, averaging 29 d., 12 h., 44 m., 2.9 s.

lunch (lŭnch), *n.* [see LUNCHEON.] **1**. A luncheon, or light repast. *Colloq. & Informal.* **2**. Food prepared for a lunch. — *v. i.* To take lunch. — *v. t.* To provide lunch for.

lunch′eon (lŭn′chŭn), *n.* [E. dial. *luncheon*, *lunchion*, *lunshin*, a large lump of food, fr. dial. *lunch* a lump.] **1**. Food, or a light repast, taken between meals or as an irregular meal. **2**. A light repast between breakfast and dinner.

lunes (lūnz), *n. pl.* [see LUNATIC.] Fits of lunacy or frenzy; crazy or unreasonable freaks. *Archaic.*

lu-nette′ (lū-nĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *lune* moon.] A crescent-shaped object, as that surface at the upper part of a wall which is partly surrounded by a vault intersected by the wall. This space is often filled by a window or a mural painting.

lung (lŭng), *n.* [AS. *lungen*.] One of the (usually two) compound saclike organs forming the respiratory organ of air-breathing vertebrates.

Description of Illustration: The lungs are shown turned away from the middle line, with the pericardium and fat removed to show the heart and great blood vessels. *a a* Upper and Lower Lobes of Left Lung; *b b b* Upper, Middle, and Lower Lobes of Right Lung; *c* Windpipe, or Trachea, dividing below into Bronchi going to Right and Left Lung; *d* Right Auricle; *e* Right Ventricle; *f* Left Auricle; *g* Left Ventricle; *h i* Superior and Inferior Vena Cava; *k* Arch of Aorta; *l* Descending Aorta; *m* Pulmonary Artery; *n* & *o* Left & Right Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus.

Lungs and Heart of Man seen from in front

lunge (lŭnj), *n.* [fr. *allonge*, F. *allonge*, fr. *allonger* to lengthen; *à* (L. *ad*) + *long* long.] **1**. A sudden thrust, as with a sword. **2** Act of plunging forward; a leap. — *v. i. & t.*; LUNGED (lŭnjd); LUNG′ING (lŭn′jĭng). To make, cause to make, or move with, a lunge.

lung′wort′ (lŭng′wûrt′), *n.* A European plant, of the borage family, with small blue flowers. Its white-spotted leaves were fancied to resemble a diseased lung.

lu′ni-so′lar (lū′nĭ-sō′lȧr), *a.* [L. *luna* moon + E. *solar*.] Resulting from the united action, or pertaining to the mutual relations, of sun and moon.

lunt (lŭnt; lo͝ont), *n.* [D. *lont*.] *Scot.* **a** A slow match; torch. **b** Smoke, esp. of a pipe. — *v. t. & i.* To kindle; smoke.

Lu′per-cal (lū′pẽr-kăl), *n.* [L.] The Lupercalia. *Rare.*

Lu′per-ca′li-a (-kā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [fr. L. *Lupercus* the Lycean Pan, fr. *lupus* a wolf, because he kept off wolves.] *Rom. Relig.* A ceremony, observed on Feb. 15, in which priests made a circuit of the Palatine Hill, striking with goatskin thongs all women, to insure fertility and easy delivery.

lu′pine (lū′pĭn), *n.* [L. *lupinus*, *-num*.] A fabaceous plant with handsome long racemes; also, its edible seed.

lu′pine (lū′pīn), *a.* [L. *lupinus*, fr. *lupus* wolf.] Wolfish.

lu′pus (lū′pŭs), *n.* [L., a wolf.] *Med.* A certain cutaneous disease. It occurs in several forms.

lurch (lûrch), *n.* A sudden roll of a ship; hence, a swaying or staggering movement. — *v. i.* To roll or sway suddenly to one side; move with a lurch or lurches.

lurch, *n.* [OF. *lourche* name of a game; as adj., deceived, embarrassed.] **1**. A conclusion of a game or games with one player far ahead or with one failing to score. **2**. Embarrassment; discomfiture. *Obs.*, except in *to leave* (one) *in the lurch*. — *v. t.* To defeat by a lurch, as in cribbage, etc.

lurch, *v. i.* To lurk; prowl; hence, to dodge about; sneak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

lurch, *v. t.* To get the start of (a person) in laying hold of or securing something; defraud; rob. *Archaic.* — *n.* Act of lurching. *Archaic.*

lurch′er (lûr′chẽr), *n.* **1**. One that lurches, or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap. **2**. One of a mongrel breed of dogs, often used by poachers. *Brit.*

lur′dan, lur′dane (lûr′dăn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *lourd* heavy, dull.] A lazy, stupid person. *Archaic or Scot.*

lure (lūr), *n.* [fr. OF. *loire*, *loerre*.] **1**. A bunch of feathers on a long cord, often baited with raw meat; — used by falconers in recalling hawks. **2**. An allurement; enticement. **3**. A decoy or bait. — *v. t.*; LURED (lūrd); LUR′ING. To draw to the lure; to allure; entice. — **Syn.** See ALLURE.

lu′rid (lū′rĭd), *a.* [L. *luridus*.] **1**. Pale yellow; ghastly pale; wan; dismal. **2**. Appearing like glowing fire seen through, or combined with, cloud or smoke. **3**. Brown tinged with red. — **lu′rid-ly**, *adv.* — **lu′rid-ness**, *n.*

lurk (lûrk), *v. i.* [ME. *lurken*, *lorken*.] **1**. To lie hidden, as in ambush; stay in or about a place furtively. **2**. To escape notice or to exist secretly. **3**. To move or go furtively; sneak; — with *along*, *away*, *about*, etc.

Syn. LURK, SKULK, SLINK, SNEAK. To LURK is to lie concealed in a place or to move furtively about it; SKULK adds the implication of shame, cowardice, or fear; to SLINK is to steal away meanly or abjectly; SNEAK heightens the implication of meanness or servility; as, a lion *lurking* in a secret place; a thief *skulking* down an alley; to *slink* away like a whipped cur; to *sneak* out of difficulties.

lus′cious (lŭsh′ŭs), *a.* **1**. Grateful to taste or smell, esp. from sweetness; delicious. **2**. Deliciously sensuous; often, cloying; honeyed. — **lus′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*

lush (lŭsh), *a.* **1**. Full of juice or succulence; luxuriant, as grass. **2**. Characterized by lush growth.

lust (lŭst), *n.* [AS. *lust*.] **1**. Pleasure; also, desire. *Obs.* **2**. Sensuous, esp. sexual, desire. **3**. Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; — usually in a bad sense. — *v. i.* To have lust; — often with *after*.

lus′ter, lus′tre (lŭs′tẽr), *n.* [F. *lustre*, fr. L. *lustrare* to illuminate.] **1**. Fact or quality of shining with reflected light; shine or sheen; gloss. **2**. Brilliancy; splendor; glitter. **3**. A luminous object; specifically, a chandelier or the like. **4**. Radiance of beauty or renown; splendor.

Syn. Polish, brightness, brilliancy. — LUSTER, SHEEN, GLOSS. LUSTER denotes the brilliancy (often soft or iridescent) of objects which shine esp. by reflected light; fig., it suggests splendid renown or distinction; SHEEN is chiefly poetical. GLOSS denotes the superficial luster esp. of a smooth or polished surface; fig., it suggests specious appearance, or (often) newness; as, the *gloss* of satin; a *gloss* of fine words.

lus′ter, lus′tre (lŭs′tẽr), *n.* [L. *lustrum*.] A lustrum (2).

lust′ful (lŭst′fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Full of, or excited by, lust; characterized by lust. **2**. Strong; lusty. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Sensual, fleshly, carnal, licentious, lewd, unchaste, impure.

lus′ti-hood (lŭs′tĭ-ho͝od), *n.* [*lusty* + *-hood*.] State of being lusty; vigor of body. *Archaic.*

lust′i-ly (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **lust′i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

lus′tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *lustralis*.] **1**. Of or pertaining to, or used for, purification. **2**. Of or pertaining to a lustrum.

lus′trate (-trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd); -TRAT-ING. [L. *lustratus*, p. p. of *lustrare* to lustrate, fr. *lustrum* a lustrum.] To make clear or pure by a propitiatory offering; purify. — **lus-tra′tion** (lŭs-trā′shŭn), *n.*

lus′tring (lŭs′trĭng), *n.* [F. *lustrine*, It. *lustrino*.] A kind of glossy silk fabric.

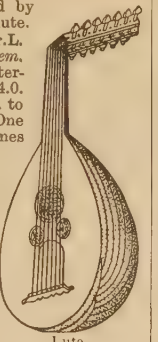
lus′trous (-trŭs), *a.* Having luster or sheen; shining; hence, radiant; illustrious. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT.

lus′trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz), L. -TRA (-trȧ). [L.] **1**. *Roman Antiq.* A purification of the people at the quinquennial census. **2**. A period of five years; a luster.

lust'y (lŭs'tĭ), *a.;* LUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. [fr. LUST.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Merry. **b** Comely ; beautiful ; also, agreeable. **c** Lustful. **2.** Full of life and vigor ; vigorous ; robust.

lute (lūt), *n.* [L. *lutum* mud, clay.] A cement of tenacious infusible substance, as clay, for sealing joints, vessels, or tubes, or for coating retorts, etc., when exposed to heat. — *v. t.;* LUT'ED ; LUT'ING. To close, or cover, with lute.

lute, *n.* [OF. *leüt.*] *Music.* A stringed instrument having a large pear-shaped body and played by plucking. — *v. t. & i.* To play on the lute.


Lute.

lu-te'ci-um (lū-tē'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. L. *Lutetia,* a town in Gaul, now Paris.] *Chem.* A metallic element separated from ytterbium in 1907. Symbol, *Lu;* at. wt., 174.0.

Lu'ther-an (lū'thẽr-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Luther or the Lutheran Church. — *n.* One who accepts or adheres to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church. The cardinal doctrine is that of justification by faith alone. — **Lu'ther-an-ism,** *n.*

lu'thern (lū'thẽrn), *n.* Dormer window.

lut'ing (lūt'ĭng), *n.* = LUTE, a cement.

lux'ate (lŭk'sāt), *v. t.;* -AT-ED (-sāt-ĕd) ; -AT-ING. [L. *luxatus,* p. p. of *luxare* to dislocate.] To dislocate. — **lux-a'tion** (lŭk-sā'shŭn), *n.*

‖**luxe** (*F.* lüks), *n.* [F. *luxe,* fr. L. *luxus.*] Elegance ; sumptuous quality or make; — usually with *de* (of) ; as, articles *de luxe;* édition *de luxe.*

lux-u'ri-ance (lŭks-ū'rĭ-ăns; lŭg-zhōō'-), *n.* State or quality of being luxuriant ; exuberance.

lux-u'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *luxurians,* p pr. of *luxuriare.*] **1.** Exceedingly fertile, as soil. **2.** Exuberant in growth ; rank ; abundant. **3.** Profuse and intricate in design, fertile in invention, or florid in device, as ornamentation. — **Syn.** See LUXURIOUS. — **lux-u'ri-ant-ly,** *adv.*

lux-u'ri-ate (-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. [L. *luxuriari, -are,* to luxuriate.] **1.** To grow exuberantly. **2.** To feed or live luxuriously. — **lux-u'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

lux-u'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or ministering to, luxury.—**lux-u'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**lux-u'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. LUXURIOUS, LUXURIANT, RANK. *Luxurious* and *luxuriant* now are somewhat sharply distinguished. That is LUXURIOUS which is given or pertains to luxury ; LUXURIANT implies exuberance or profuseness, esp. of growth or display ; as, *luxurious* and pleasure-loving ; a *luxurious* couch ; *luxuriant* foliage, a *luxuriant* imagination. RANK adds to *luxuriant* the implication of coarseness or excess ; as, *rank* unweeded eloquence.

lux'u-ry (lŭk'shō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *luxuria,* fr. *luxus* excess.] **1.** A free indulgence in costly gratifications of the appetites or tastes, as in food, dress, etc. ; also, a mode of life characterized by this. **2.** Anything which pleases the senses, and is also costly, or difficult to obtain.

-ly (-lĭ). **1.** [AS. *-līc, -lic,* orig. same word as *līc* body.] A suffix forming adjectives, now mostly from nouns, and denoting : **a** *Like in appearance, manner,* or *nature ; characteristic of ; befitting ; becoming.*

Examples : queen*ly, like* or *becoming* a queen ; coward*ly, befitting,* or *characteristic of,* a coward.

b With nouns of time, *every* (so often).

Examples : dai*ly, every* day ; month*ly, every* month.

2. A suffix forming adverbs from adjectives, participles, and (rarely) nouns. A majority of English adverbs are formed by the use of the suffix *-ly.* They may be classified as adverbs of : **a** Time, meaning : *in, at,* or *during* a . . . *time* or *period;* specifically, *every* (so often), *by the . . . ; once a. . . .*

Examples : late*ly,* recent*ly,* frequent*ly,* etc., *in, at,* or *during* a late, recent, etc., *time* or *period ;* week*ly,* year*ly,* month*ly, every* week, etc., *by the* week, etc. ; *once a* week, etc.

b Place, meaning : *in, at, through,* or the like, *a place, part, region, direction,* or the like.

Examples : low*ly,* easter*ly,* inward*ly,* remote*ly,* third*ly,* etc., *in* or *at* a low, eastern, etc., *place, part, region, direction,* or the like ; wide*ly, in* or *through a* wide *region.*

c Manner, meaning : *in a . . . manner, way, method, fashion, mode,* or the like.

Examples : slow*ly,* bad*ly,* wise*ly,* true*ly,* possibl*y,* particularly, *in a* slow, bad, etc., *manner, way, method, fashion.*

d Degree, number, or quantity, meaning : *in* or *to a . . . degree, number, measure, extent, amount, quantity,* or the like.

Examples : great*ly,* intolerabl*y,* entire*ly,* sufficient*ly,* part*ly, in* or *to a* great, intolerable, etc., *degree, number, measure, extent, amount, quantity,* or the like.

Ly-ca'on (lī-kā'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκάων.] *Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian king who set before Zeus, in disguise, a dish of human flesh to test his divinity. Zeus transformed him into a wolf (in other versions, struck him dead by lightning).

‖**ly'cée'** (lē'sā'), *n.* [F.] A French lyceum, or secondary school supported by the government.

ly-ce'um (lī-sē'ŭm), *n. ; pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -CEA (-ā). [L. *lyceum,* Gr. Λυκειον, after a near-by temple of Ἀπόλλων Λύκειος Apollo the wolf slayer.] **1.** [*cap.*] A place of exercise with covered walks, in the suburbs of ancient Athens, where Aristotle taught. **2.** A house or apartment for instruction by lectures. **3.** An association for debate and literary improvement. **4.** = LYCÉE.

Lyc'o-me'des (lĭk'ō-mē'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Λυκομήδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A king to whose court Thetis sent Achilles disguised as a girl, so that he need not go to the Trojan War.

ly'co-pod (lī'kō-pŏd), *n.* Any lycopodium ; hence, any plant of the order (*Lycopodiales*) including the lycopodiums. Often called *club moss* from the strobiles of some species.

ly'co-po'di-um (lī'kō-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. λύκος wolf + πούς foot.] Any of various evergreen plants (genus *Lycopodium*), erect or creeping, including *ground pine, ground fir,* etc.

lydd'ite (lĭd'ĭt), *n.* [fr. the proving grounds at Lydd, England.] A kind of high explosive, chiefly picric acid.

Lyd'i-an (lĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ancient Lydia, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. **2.** In reference to Lydian culture, soft or effeminate ; also, voluptuous.

lye (lī), *n.* [AS. *léah.*] **1.** A strong caustic alkaline solution, esp. that made by leaching wood ashes. It is used in making soap, washing, etc. **2.** A lixivium.

ly'ing (lī'ĭng), *p. a.* Supported horizontally ; recumbent.

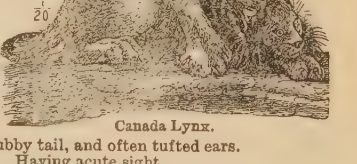
ly'ing-in', *n.* Confinement in childbirth.

lymph (lĭmf), *n.* [L. *lympha* water, goddess of water.] **1.** Pure water or a spring or stream of it. *Poetic.* **2.** *Anat.* A nearly colorless coagulable fluid contained in the lymphatics. **3.** *Med.* **a** A fibrinous material exuded from inflamed blood vessels. **b** A fluid containing products resulting from the growth of specific microörganisms on a culture medium, and supposed to have curative properties.

lym-phat'ic (lĭm-făt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or conveying, lymph. **2.** Designating, or having, a temperament lacking energy or animation. — *n. Anat.* A vessel containing or conveying lymph.

lynch (lĭnch), *v. t.* To inflict punishment upon, esp. death, without the forms of law, as when a mob hangs a suspect.

lynch law. Formerly **Lynch's law.** [perh. from a Virginian named *Lynch,* who took the law into his own hands.] Act or practice by private persons of inflicting punishment for crimes or offenses, without due process of law.


Canada Lynx.

lynx (lĭŋks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. λύγξ.] Any of certain wild cats having relatively long legs, a short stubby tail, and often tufted ears.

lynx'-eyed', *a.* Having acute sight.

ly'rate (lī'rāt) ‖ **ly'rat-ed** (-rāt-ĕd) ‖ *a.* Lyre-shaped, as a leaf, or the tail of certain birds.

lyre (līr), *n.* [OF. *lire,* L. *lyra,* Gr. λύρα.] *Music.* A stringed instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks, esp. in accompanying song and recitation (see LYRIC).

Lyre.

lyre bird. Any of three species of Australian passerine birds, the males of which have long tail feathers which are lyrate when spread.

lyr'ic (lĭr'ĭk) ‖ **lyr'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) ‖ *a.* [L. *lyricus,* Gr. λυρικός.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a lyre or harp. **2.** Suited to be sung to the lyre ; — used of poetry, generally in stanzas, expressive of the poet's feeling rather than of incident or events. — **lyr'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

lyr'ic, *n.* **1.** A lyric poem ; a lyrical composition. **2.** A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry.

lyr'ist (lĭr'ĭst ; līr'-), *n.* A player on the lyre ; hence, a composer or singer of lyrical poetry.

-lysis. [Gr. λύσις a loosing, λύειν to loose.] A suffix signifying *a loosing, dissolving, solution, dissolution.*

-lytic. [Gr. -λυτικός, fr. λυτικός loosing.] A suffix of adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-lysis.*

lyt'ta (lĭt'ä), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-tæ** (-ē). [L., a worm said to grow under the tongue of dogs, and to cause canine madness, Gr. λύττα, λύσσα, lit., madness.] A wormlike structure in the tongue of many carnivora, as the dog.

M

M (ĕm); *pl.* **M's,** **MS** (ĕmz). **1.** The thirteenth letter of the English alphabet. **2.** *Print.* = EM.

ma (mä), *n.* Mamma. *Colloq. or Childish.*

ma'am (măm; mäm; *unaccented* măm; 'm), *n.* Madam. *Colloq.* for *Madam,* and now used only parenthetically or at the end of a sentence, but formerly customarily in direct address. Its use among equals is rare. At the English court it is used in addressing the queen or a royal princess.

Mab, Queen (măb). A fairy queen, the midwife that delivers men of their dreams.

ma-ca'bre (mȧ-kä'b'r, *F.* mȧ'kä'br'), *a.* Also **ma-ca'ber.** [F., for OF. *Macabré, dance Macabré,* the dance of *Macabré,* where *Macabré* is a proper name.] Pertaining to, or suggestive of, the dance of death, an allegorical representation of death leading a motley crowd to the grave.

ma-ca'co (mȧ-kā'kō), *n.* Any of several lemurs.

mac-ad'am (măk-ăd'ăm), *n.* [after John L. *McAdam,* Scottish engineer.] **1.** Macadamized roadway or pavement. **2.** The broken stone used in macadamizing.

mac-ad'am-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To construct or finish (a road) by compacting a layer of small broken stone on a convex well-drained earth roadbed. — **mac-ad'am-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ma-caque' (mȧ-käk'), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *macaco.*] Any of certain short-tailed monkeys, of Asia and the East Indies.

mac'a-ro'ni (măk'ȧ-rō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIS (-nĭz), or -NIES (-nĭz). [It. *maccheroni, maccaroni,* pl.] **1.** A paste, chiefly of wheat flour dried in slender tubes, cooked as food. While the same in composition as macaroni, spaghetti is smaller and solid and vermicelli solid and smaller still. **2.** *Hist.* **a** In the 18th century, one of a class of traveled young men affecting foreign ways. **b** A fop.

mac'a-ron'ic (-rŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Confused; jumbled. **2.** Of or pertaining to a kind of burlesque composition, in which the vernacular words of one or more modern languages are intermixed with genuine Latin words, and with hybrids formed by adding Latin terminations to other roots.

mac'a-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *macaron,* It. *maccherone.* See MACARONI.] A small cake, composed chiefly of the white of eggs, sugar, and pounded almonds.

ma-caw' (mȧ-kô'), *n.* Any of many very large, long-tailed, brilliant-colored parrots of South and Central America.

Mac-beth' (măk-bĕth'), *n.* A king of Scotland (d. 1057), hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of this name. In the play, swayed by prophecies of his great future and by the ambition of Lady Macbeth, he murders Duncan, then king, whom he succeeds. He is finally slain by his rival Macduff.

Mac'ca-bees (măk'ȧ-bēz), *n. pl.* The name (in later times) of the Hasmonæans, a Jewish family that headed a religious revolt in the reign of Antiochus IV., B. C. 175–164.

mac'ca-boy (măk'ȧ-boi) } *n.* [fr. *Macouba,* district in the
mac'co-boy (măk'ō-boi) } island of Martinique, where it is made.] A kind of snuff.

Mac-duff' (măk-dŭf'), *n.* A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth." See MACBETH.

mace (mās), *n.* [OF.] **1** A heavy club often spiked, used esp. in the Middle Ages for breaking armor. Hence, any club used as a weapon. **2.** A staff borne by, or carried before, a dignitary, as an ensign of authority.

mace, *n.* [F. *macis.*] A kind of fragrant aromatic spice consisting of the dried outer fibrous covering of the nutmeg.

Mac'e-do'ni-an (măs'ē-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

mac'er (mās'ẽr), *n.* [F. *massier.*] A mace bearer; specif., in Scotland, a court officer charged with keeping order, etc.

mac'er-ate (măs'ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *maceratus,* p. p. of *macerare* to soften.] **1.** To make lean; cause to waste away. **2.** To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat. — **mac'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ma-che'te (mȧ-chā'tā), *n.* [Sp.] A very large heavy knife, used for cutting cane, as a weapon, etc. *Sp. America.*

Mach'i-a-vel'li-an (măk'ĭ-ȧ-vĕl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Florentine statesman Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527), or esp. to his political doctrine that a ruler may use any means, however unscrupulous, to maintain a strong central government. **2.** Hence, resembling such principles; characterized by political cunning. — **Mach'i-a-vel'li-an,** *n.* — **-vel'li-an-ism** (-īz'm), **-vel'lism** (-vĕl'ĭz'm), *n.*

ma-chic'o-late (mȧ-chĭk'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [LL. *machicolatus,* p. p. of *machicolare, machicollare.*] To furnish with machicolations, as a turret.

ma-chic'o-la'tion (mȧ-chĭk'ō-lā'shŭn; măch'ĭ-kō-), *n. Arch.* An opening between the corbels of a parapet, or in a gallery floor or the roof of a portal, through which missiles can be shot or dropped on assailants below; also, a gallery or parapet with such openings. See BATTLEMENT, *Illust.*

mach'i-nate (măk'ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *machinatus,* p. p. of *machinari* to devise, plot.] To plan; contrive; esp., to scheme to do harm; plot. — **mach'i-na'tor** (măk'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.*

mach'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of machinating; also, a hostile scheme; an artful plot. — **Syn.** See CONSPIRACY.

ma-chine' (mȧ-shēn'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *machina* machine, device, trick, Gr. μηχανή, fr. μῆχος means, expedient.] **1.** A material construction; a fabric. *Rare.* **2.** Hence, a mechanical contrivance, the work of human hands; formerly, often, a vehicle, as a coach. **3.** *a Theater.* An apparatus to produce stage effects;—chiefly in reference to the ancient stage. **b** Hence, in literature, any contrivance for dramatic presentation; esp., supernatural agency. **4.** A combination of mechanical parts serving to transmit and modify force and motion so as to do work. **5.** Any person or organization that acts like a machine. **6.** The body or leaders in a political party or other association, through which its activities are largely controlled.— *v. t.*; MA-CHINED' (-shēnd'); MA-CHIN'ING (-shēn'ĭng). To shape or finish by the action of machinery.

machine gun. A cannon, usually of small-arm caliber, for rapid, continuous firing, and operated by mechanism.

ma-chin'er-y (mȧ-shēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The agencies in the development of a plot, as of a poem, esp. supernatural agencies. **2.** Machines, in general or collectively; also, the working parts of a machine. **3.** The agencies by which anything is kept in action or a desired result is obtained.

ma-chin'ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A constructer of, or one versed in, machines. **2.** One skilled in the use of machines.

mack'er-el (măk'ẽr-ĕl), *n.* [OF. *maquerel,* LL. *macarellus.*] An important food fish of the North Atlantic; also, any of various related fishes; as, the Spanish *mackerel.*

mackerel sky. A sky flecked with small white clouds.

mack'in-tosh (-ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* [after Charles *Macintosh* (1766–1843), the inventor.] **1** A kind of waterproof outer garment. **2.** The cloth from which mackintoshes are made.

mac'ro-cosm (măk'rō-kŏz'm), *n.* [F. *macrocosme,* fr. Gr. μακρός long, great + κόσμος world.] The great world; the universe; — contrasted with *microcosm,* or man.

ma'cron (mā'krŏn; măk'rŏn), *n.* [Gr. μακρόν, neut. of μακρός long.] *Gram. & Pron.* A short, straight, horizontal mark [¯] placed over vowels to denote long quantity.

☞ In this book the macron indicates the name sounds of vowels: *ā* in *dāme, ē* in *ēve, ī* in *īce, ō* in *ōld, ū* in *ūse.*

mac'u-la (măk'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., spot, stain.] A spot, blotch, or stain, as on the skin, on the sun, etc.

mac'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *maculatus,* p. p. of *maculare* to spot.] To spot; stain; defile. — *a.* Spotted; defiled; impure. — **mac'u-la'tion,** *n.*

mad (măd), *a.*; MAD'DER (-ẽr); -DEST. [AS. *gemǣdd,* p. p. of a v. fr. *gemād* mad.] **1.** Disordered in intellect; insane. **2.** Due to, or marked by, delusion or want of reason; rashly foolish. **3.** Frenzied; furious; specif., enraged; hence, *Colloq.,* angry; vexed. **4.** Carried away by desire or passion; infatuated. **5.** Extravagant; esp., extravagantly gay; as, *mad* spirits. **6.** Rabid; as, a *mad* dog. — **Syn.** See INSANE. — *v. t. & i.*; MAD'DED; MAD'DING. To madden.

mad'am (măd'ăm), *n.* [see MADAME.] A form of polite address to a lady; — for the plural the French *mesdames* is used in address or as a title.

ma'dame' (mȧ'dȧm'; mȧ-dăm'; *often Anglicized*, **mȧd'ăm**), *n.*; *pl.* **MESDAMES** (mā'dȧm'). [F., fr. *ma* my (L. *mea*) + *dame* dame.] **1.** My lady; — a French title of courtesy for married women, often applied in English to any foreign married women. **2.** A French married woman.

mad'brain' (măd'brān'), *a.* Hot-headed; rash. — *n.* A madbrain person. — **mad'-brained'** (-brānd'), *a.*

mad'cap' (-kăp'), *a.* Inclined to wild or dangerous sports; hence, wild; reckless. — *n.* A madcap person.

mad'den (măd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become mad.

mad'der (-ẽr), *n.* [AS. *mædere*.] **1.** A European herb with small yellowish flowers. **2.** The root of this plant, used in dyeing; also, a coloring matter prepared from it.

mad'ding (-ĭng), *p. a.* Mad; raving; wild.

made (mād), *pret. & p. p.* of MAKE. Hence: *p. a.* Artificially produced, as by mixture, filling in, piecing together, etc.

Ma-dei'ra (mȧ-dē'rȧ; mȧ-dā'rȧ), *n.* Wine made in Madeira.

‖ **ma'de-moi'selle'** (mȧd'mwȧ'zĕl'; mȧd'ẽ-mŏ-zĕl'; *colloq.* mȧm'zĕl'), *n.*; *pl.* **MESDEMOISELLES** (mā'd'-mwȧ'zĕl'). [F., fr. *ma* my, f. of *mon* + *demoiselle* a young lady.] A French title of courtesy given to a girl or an unmarried lady, equivalent to the English *Miss*; — abbr. *Mlle.*

made'-up', *a.* **1.** Falsely devised, as a story. **2.** Artificial.

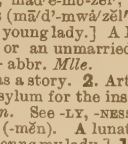
mad'house' (măd'hous'), *n.* An asylum for the insane.

mad'ly (măd'lĭ), *adv.*, **mad'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

mad'man (măd'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A lunatic.

Ma-don'na (mȧ-dŏn'ȧ), *n.* [It. *madonna* my lady.] **1.** [*l.c.*] My lady; — a term of address in Italian. **2. a** The Virgin Mary; — an Italian designation. **b** A picture or a statue of the Virgin Mary.

mad're-pore (măd'rẽ-pōr; 57), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It. *madrepora*.] Any of certain stony, often branching corals.



A Madrepore of Florida. End of a Branch.

mad'ri-gal (-rĭ-gȧl), *n.* [It. *madrigale*.] **1.** A lyric, usually amorous and adapted to musical setting. **2.** *Music.* **a** An unaccompanied setting of such a poem in (usually) five or six parts. **b** Any part song or glee.

Mæ-ce'nas (mẽ-sē'năs), *n.* [L., the patron of Horace and Vergil.] A patron; esp., a munificent patron of literature or art.

Mael'strom (māl'strŏm), *n.* A celebrated whirlpool off the northwest coast of Norway; hence, fig. [*l. c.*], any destructive or wide-reaching noxious influence.

mæ'nad (mē'năd), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-NADS** (-năd̆z), L. **-NADES** (mĕn'ȧ-dēz). [L. *Maenas*, *-adis*, Gr. *μαινάς*, *-άδος*, fr. *μαίνεσθαι* to rave.] **1.** A nymph attendant on Dionysus; also, a bacchante. **2.** Any frenzied woman.

maf'fi-a (măf'fē-ȧ), **ma'fi-a** (mä'fē-ȧ), *n.* [It. *maffia*.] **1.** In Sicily, the popular sentiment of hostility to the law, or those imbued with this sentiment. **2.** A supposed organization of Sicilians or Italians in foreign countries, formed for perpetrating unlawful acts, as murder and blackmail.

mag'a-zine' (măg'ȧ-zēn'), *n.* [F. *magasin*, fr. It. or Sp., fr. Ar. *makhzan*, *almakhzan*, storehouse, granary, cellar.] **1.** A storehouse or warehouse; esp., a repository for military stores. **2. a** The powder room in a fort or a ship. **b** A reservoir or supply chamber for a stove, camera, etc. **c** A chamber in a gun for holding cartridges to be fed automatically to the piece. **3.** The contents of a magazine. **4.** A pamphlet published periodically and containing miscellaneous articles, stories, poems, etc. **5.** A store, or shop.

Mag'da-len (măg'dȧ-lĕn), **Mag'da-lene** (-lēn), *n.* [L. *Magdalene*, fr. Gr. *Μαγδαληνή*.] **1.** Mary Magdalene, by tradition the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ (*Luke* vii. 37); — used with *the*. **2.** [*l. c.*] A reformed prostitute.

mage (māj), *n.* A magician. *Poetic.*

ma-gen'ta (mȧ-jĕn'tȧ), *n.* An aniline dyestuff yielding a brilliant dark red; also, the color yielded by it; — alluding to a battle fought at Magenta, in Italy (1859).

mag'got (măg'ŏt), *n.* **1.** A soft-bodied, grublike, footless larva of an insect, as that of the house fly; esp., a form living in decaying matter, flesh, etc. **2.** A fantastic notion or caprice. — **mag'got-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Ma'gi (mā'jī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **MAGUS** (mā'gŭs). [L., pl. of *Magus*, Gr. *Μάγος*; of Per. origin.] A priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Persia, in later times supposed to be sorcerers. — **Ma'gi-an** (mā'jĭ-ăn), *n. & a.*

mag'ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *μαγική*, fr. *μαγικός*. See MAGIC, *a.*] **1.** The art which pretends to produce effects by the aid of supernatural beings or by a mastery of secret forces in nature. **2.** The power brought into play by magic; hence, any seemingly occult power. — Syn. Sorcery, necromancy, conjuration, enchantment.

mag'ic (măj'ĭk), **mag'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *μαγικός*, fr. *μάγος*. See MAGI.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in, magic. **2.** Characterized by, or having the powers or effects of, magic; hence, seemingly due to, or having the power of, magic; enchanting. — **mag'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ma-gi'cian (mȧ-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* [F. *magicien*.] One skilled in magic; a necromancer; sorcerer; conjurer.

mag'is-te'ri-al (măj'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *magisterius* magisterial. See MASTER.] **1.** Of or pert. to a master; authoritative. Hence: Overbearing; imperious. **2.** Of or pert. to a magistrate, his office, or his duties. — **mag'is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **mag'is-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

mag'is-tra-cy (măj'ĭs-trȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). State, office, or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively.

mag'is-trate (-trāt), *n.* [L. *magistratus*, fr. *magister* master.] A person having power as a public civil officer; as: **a** The official first in rank in a government. **b** An official of a class having summary, often criminal, jurisdiction.

mag'ma (măg'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μάγμα*, fr. *μάσσειν* to squeeze, knead.] **1.** Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in a thin paste. **2.** *Petrog.* Molten material in the earth from which any igneous rock or lava is formed.

‖ **Mag'na Char'ta** (măg'nȧ kär'tȧ), **Mag'na Car'ta**. [LL.] **1.** The Great Charter, so called, which the English barons forced King John to sign June 15, 1215, at Runnymede. **2.** A constitution guaranteeing rights and privileges.

mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *magnanimus*; *magnus* great + *animus* mind.] **1.** Great of mind; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous. **2.** Dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; noble. — **mag-nan'i-mously**, *adv.* — **mag'na-nim'i-ty** (măg'nȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* [L. (pl.) *magnates*, *magnati*, fr. *magnus* great.] A person of rank, influence, or distinction.

mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ȧ, -zhȧ; -shĭ-ȧ, -shȧ), *n.* [fr. *Magnesia*, in Greece.] **1.** *Chem.* Magnesium oxide, a light earthy white substance, slightly alkaline, used as a laxative. **2. Magnesia alba**, a white, hydrous carbonate of magnesium, similarly used. — **mag-ne'sian** (-nē'zhăn; -shăn), *a.*

mag-ne'si-um (-nē'zhĭ-ŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [see MAGNESIA.] *Chem.* A silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, and light (sp. gr., 1.74). Symbol, *Mg*; at. wt., 24.32. It burns with a dazzling, strongly actinic light.

mag'net (măg'nĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *magnes*, *-etis*, Gr. *Μαγνῆτις λίθος*, *Μάγνης λίθος*, a magnet, metal that looked like silver, prop., Magnesian stone, *Μάγνης* a Magnesian, fr. *Magnesia* a district of Greece.] **1.** Loadstone. **2.** Any body having the polarity and the property, characteristic of loadstone, of strongly attracting iron and some other substances; specif., a mass of iron or steel having such properties artificially imparted.

mag-net'ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet. **2.** Endowed with great personal attractiveness. **3.** Inducing, susceptible to, or induced by, hypnotism (or animal magnetism, so called). — **magnetic needle**, a slender bar of magnetized steel which, when free to swing, as in a compass, indicates the direction of the earth's magnetism, and so approximately the north and south line. — **mag-net'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mag-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mag'net-ism (măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Property, quality, or state, of being magnetic; manifestation of the force in nature which is seen in a magnet. **2.** The science of magnetic phenomena. **3.** Power to attract; power to excite the feelings and gain the affections. **4.** Mesmerism.

mag'net-ite (-īt), *n.* An iron oxide and important ore, of metallic luster, strongly attracted by a magnet. It sometimes possesses polarity, when it will then attract iron, and is then called *loadstone*.

mag'net-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To communicate magnetic properties to; convert into a magnet. **2.** To attract by magnetism. **3.** To hypnotize. — **mag'net-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'-), **mag'net-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

mag'net-o- (măg'nĕt-ŏ-; măg-nē'tŏ-). A prefix meaning *pertaining to, produced by,* or *connected with, magnetism*.

mag-ne'to (măg-nē'tō; măg'nĕt-ō), *n. Elec.* A magneto-electric machine; esp., a magneto-dynamo used to generate

the current for the electric ignition in some internal-combustion engines, being operated by the engine itself.

mag'net-o-dy'na-mo (măg'nĕt-ō-dī'nə-mō; măg-nē'tō-), *n.* A dynamo with permanent field magnets.

mag'net-o-e-lec'tric } *a. Physics.* Pert. to, or characterized by, electricity developed by magnets, as in a machine using permanent magnets.
mag'net-o-e-lec'tri-cal }

mag'net-o-e-lec-tric'i-ty, *n.* Electricity developed by means of magnets; also, the science treating of the same.

mag'net-om'e-ter (măg'nĕt-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*magneto-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic forces. — **mag'net-om'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

mag-nif'ic (măg-nĭf'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *magnificus.*] **1.** Magnificent; sublime. **2.** Intended to impress; grandiloquent; eulogistic.
mag-nif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) }

Mag-nif'i-cat (-ĭ-kăt), *n.* [L., it magnifies.] **1.** The song of the Virgin Mary. *Luke* i. 46–55. **2.** [*l. c.*] A pæan.

mag'ni-fi-ca'tion (măg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A magnifying; state of being magnified.

mag-nif'i-cence (măg-nĭf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *magnificentia,* fr. *magnificus* magnificent; *magnus* great + *facere* to make.] Quality, state, or fact of being magnificent.

mag-nif'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* **1.** Great in deed or in place; — now only as an epithet of former famous rulers; as, Sultan Solyman the *Magnificent.* **2.** Liberal or lavish in expenditure. *Rare.* **3.** a Characterized by sensuous splendor or sumptuous adornment; also, characterized by grandeur or majestic beauty. b As applied to ideas, languages, etc.: Exalted; noble. — **Syn.** Glorious, majestic, sublime. See GRAND. — **mag-nif'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

mag-nif'i-co (-kō), *n.; pl.* -COES (-kōz). [It.] **1.** An appellation denoting: a A grandee of Venice. b A rector of a Germæn university. **2.** Any magnate.

mag'ni-fy (măg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *magnifier,* L. *magnificare.* See MAGNIFICENCE.] **1.** To praise highly; extol. *Archaic.* **2.** To increase the importance or estimation of. **3.** To amplify; enlarge, actually or in apparent dimensions, as by a microscope. **4.** To exaggerate. — *v. i.* To increase the apparent dimensions of objects, as a lens does. — **mag'ni-fi'er** (măg'nĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.*

mag-nil'o-quent (măg-nĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *magnus* great + *loquens, -entis,* p. pr. of *loqui* to speak.] Speaking pompously; bombastic; grandiloquent. — **Syn.** See TURGID. — **mag-nil'o-quence** (-kwĕns), *n.* — **-quent-ly,** *adv.*

mag'ni-tude (măg'nĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *magnitudo,* fr. *magnus* great.] **1.** Greatness, as in size, character, position, fame, importance, etc. **2.** Size; spatial quality. **3.** *Astron.* A degree of brightness, as of a fixed star.

mag-no'li-a (măg-nō'lĭ-ə), *n.* [after Pierre *Magnol,* Fr. botanist.] Any of various trees (genus *Magnolia*) having aromatic bark and large fragrant white, pink, or purple flowers.

magot pie. A magpie. *Obs.*

mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* [*Mag, Maggot,* equiv. to *Margaret* + *pie* magpie.] **1.** A bird allied to the jays, but having a long graduated tail. **2.** A chatterer.

European Magpie.

mag'uey (măg'wā; *Sp.* mä-gā'ĕ), *n.* [Sp., from a misreading of *allaguey,* a Sp. form of *aloe.*] In general, any species of agave, esp. one yielding useful fiber; specif., the common century plant.

Mag'yar (mŏd'yŏr), *n.* One of the dominant people of Hungary; also, their language.

ma-ha-ra'ja } (*mä-hä-rä'jä*), *n.* [Skr. *mahārāja* great king.] Title of certain Hindu princes.
ma-ha-ra'jah }

Mah'di (mä'dē), *n.* [Ar. *mahdī* leader.] Among Mohammedans, the last spiritual leader of the faithful. Many claimants have appeared, but the orthodox believe that he is yet to come. — **Mah'dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* — **Mah'dist,** *n.*

mahl'stick' (mäl'stĭk'; môl'-). Var. of MAULSTICK.

ma-hog'a-ny (*mə-hŏg'ə-nĭ*), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). A tropical American tree with hard, dark wood; also, the wood.

Ma-hom'et-an (*mə-hŏm'ĕt-ăn*), **Ma-hom'ed-an** (-ĕd-ăn). Vars. of MOHAMMEDAN.

Ma-hound' (*mə-hound'*; -hōond'), *n.* [OF. *Mahon, Mahom.*] Mohammed;—generally so called in the Middle Ages.

ma-hout' (*mə-hout'*), *n.* [Hind. *mahāwat.*] The keeper and driver of an elephant. *East Indies.*

Ma'hu (mä'hōō), *n.* A certain devil. *Obs.*

Ma'ia (mā'yə; mī'ə), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Maïa.*] See PLEIADES.

maid (mād), *n.* [for *maiden.*] **1.** An unmarried girl or woman; a maiden; esp., a virgin. **2.** A female servant. — **maid of honor** *or* **honour.** a An unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, whose duty it is to attend a queen or a princess. b The principal attendant on a bride at the wedding ceremony; — so called when unmarried.

maid'en (mād'n), *n.* [AS. *mægden,* dim. of AS. *mægð.*] **1.** A maid. **2.** An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a maiden or maidens. **2.** Virgin or virginal. **3.** Innocent; pure. **4.** Fresh; untried; unused. **5.** First; earliest; as, a *maiden* speech.

maid'en-hair' (-hâr'), *n., or* **maidenhair fern.** A variety of fern with slender stipes and delicate fronds.

maid'en-hood (-hōōd), **maid'en-head** (-hĕd), *n.* Virginity.

maid'en-ly, *a.* Of or pert. to a maiden or maidenhood; gentle. — **maid'en-ly,** *adv.* — **-en-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

maid'hood, *n.* [See MAID; -HOOD.] Maidenhood. *Rare.*

Maid Marian, *or* **Maid'mar'i-an** (mād'mâr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* In the Robin Hood legend, Robin's sweetheart, who followed him into banishment as a page and lived as a virgin huntress until the marriage ceremony could be performed.

maid'serv'ant (mād'sûr'vănt), *n.* A female servant.

mai'gre (mā'gĕr; mā'gr'), *a.* [F. See MEAGER.] Designating articles of diet free from flesh or the juices of flesh.

mail (māl), *n.* [F. *maille* ring of mail, fr. L. *macula* spot, mesh of a net.] **1.** a A flexible fabric of interlinked metal rings for defensive armor. b Erroneously, armor; any defensive covering. **2.** The hard protective covering of various animals, as of a tortoise. — *v. t.* To arm with mail.

mail, *n.* [OF. *male,* OHG. *malaha, malha,* wallet.] **1.** A bag; a traveling bag. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** a The bag or bags, with the letters, papers, etc., conveyed under public authority from one post office to another. b The system of appliances used in the postal service. **3.** That which comes in the mail; letters. *Chiefly U. S.* **4.** That which conveys mail, as a vehicle or person. — *v. t.* To deliver into the custody of the post office for transmission; to post. *Chiefly U. S.*

mail (māl), *n.* Also **maill.** [ME. *male* tax, tribute, price; of Scand. origin.] Payment; rent; tax. *Hist. or Scot.*

mail'a-ble (māl'ə-b'l), *a.* Lawful to mail, or post. *U. S.*

maim (mām), *v. t.* [fr. OF.] **1.** To deprive of the use of a member, so as to incapacitate a person in fighting. **2.** To mutilate; esp., to cripple or disable. — *n.* Deprivation of the use of a bodily member; serious physical injury. *Rare,* exc. in the spelling *mayhem.* — *a.* Maimed.

main (mān), *n.* **1.** In the game of hazard, a number which the caster calls before throwing. Hence, a match at dice, a stake, etc. **2.** A match at cockfighting.

main, *n.* [AS. *mægen* strength, power, force.] **1.** Strength; force; power. *Archaic,* exc. in "with might and *main.*" **2.** A broad stretch or expanse; specif.: a Mainland. b Main or high sea. **3.** Chief part; essential point. **4.** A principal line or conduit; as: a A principal duct, pipe, or conduit. b A trunk line of a railroad. — *a.* **1.** Powerful; mighty. **2.** Designating a great stretch of land or sea or of space. **3.** Important; essential to results, etc. *Obs.* **4.** Very great; also, first-rate; decided; as, a *main* comfort. *Rare.* **5.** Chief, first in size, rank, importance, etc. **6.** Of all, or of or pertaining to the majority; general. *Obs.* **7.** Sheer; utter; as, by *main* force. **8.** *Naut.* Connected with the mainmast. — *adv.* Very; extremely. *Rare.*

main'land (mān'lănd), *n.* The continent; the principal land; — in general, opposed to *island,* or *peninsula.*

main'ly, *adv.* **1.** Powerfully, forcibly, or violently; hence, greatly or abundantly. *Archaic.* **2.** Principally; chiefly.

main'mast (-măst), *n. Naut.* The mast regarded as the principal mast in a ship or other vessel.

main'sail' (mān'sāl'; *naut.* mān's'l), *n. Naut.* The principal sail on the mainmast; — called also *main course* on square-rigged vessels.

main'sheet' (-shĕt'), *n.* One of the sheets of the mainsail.

main'spring' (-spring'), *n.* The most important spring in a mechanism, as in a watch. Hence: Chief motive or cause.

main'stay' (-stā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The stay from the maintop forward, usually to foot of the foremast. **2.** Main support.

main-tain' (mān-tān'; mĕn-), *v. t.* [F. *maintenir,* prop., to hold by the hand; *main* hand (L. *manus*) + *tenir* to hold (L. *tenere*).] **1.** To hold or keep in any state, esp. in efficiency or validity; to support, sustain, or uphold; keep up.

. To continue or persevere in or with; carry on. **3.** To ear the expense of; support. **4.** To uphold and defend (a erson). **5.** To keep possession of; hold. **6.** To affirm; sp., to assert as true or as subject to proof; also, to sup- ort or defend by argument. — **Syn.** See ASSERT, CLAIM. —
ain-tain'a-ble, *a.* — **main-tain'er**, *n.*
ain'te-nance (mān'tē-năns), *n.* **1.** Act of maintaining; tate of being maintained; support, sustenance, defense, tc. **2.** Means of sustenance. **3.** Behavior; bearing. *Obs.*
ain'top' (mān'tŏp'), *n.* A platform at the head of the ainmast.
ain'–top-gal'lant (-tŏp-găl'ănt; *naut.* -t'găl'ănt), *a.* Des- gnating mast, sail, yard, etc., next above the maintopmast.
ain'–top'mast, *n.* A mast next above the mainmast.
ain'–top'sail, *n.* The sail set on the main-topmast.
ain yard. *Naut.* The yard of the mainsail.
aize (māz), *n.* [Sp. *maíz*, fr. *mayz*, native name in the ntilles.] Indian corn.
a-jes'tic (mă-jĕs'tĭk), *a.* Also **ma-jes'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl). ossessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity; noble; rand. — **Syn.** Splendid, sublime, magnificent; regal, oyal; stately, lofty, elevated. — **ma-jes'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
aj'es-ty (măj'ĕs-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *majesté*, L. *ajestas*, fr. an old compar. of *magnus* great.] **1.** Sovereign ignity or authority; grandeur; exalted dignity. **2.** Hence *cap.*], with a possessive, used as the title of a sovereign; s, Her *Majesty*; His Britannic *Majesty*.
a-jol'i-ca (mă-jŏl'ĭ-kă; mă-yŏl'-), *n.* [It.] A kind of ottery, with opaque glazing and showy decoration.
a'jor (mā'jĕr), *a.* [L. *major*, compar. of *magnus* great.] . Greater in number, quantity, rank, importance, etc. . Of full legal age. **3.** *Music.* Greater by a half step than ie minor. **4.** *Logic.* Designating the term of a syllogism hich forms the predicate of the conclusion, or the prem- e containing that term. — *n.* **1.** One of superior rank in class. **2.** *Mil.* An officer of a certain rank. See ARMY. . *Logic.* The major premise.
a'jor–do'mo (mā'jĕr-dō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOMOS (-mōz). [fr. p. or It., fr. LL., fr. L. *major* greater + *domus*, gen. of *do- us* house.] A man having charge of a great household, ep. of a royal establishment; a head steward or palace offi- al. Hence, jocularly, a butler or steward.
ajor general. *Mil.* An officer of a certain rank, properly ommanding a division. See ARMY.
a-jor'i-ty (mă-jŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or ate of being major or greater; specif., status of being of ll legal age. **2.** The greater of two numbers regarded s parts of a whole; more than half of any total; also, the xcess of this greater number over the remainder. **3.** The ilitary rank and office of a major.
ake (māk), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* MADE (mād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* AK'ING (māk'ĭng). [AS. *macian*.] **1.** To form or consti- te, or cause to be, in external nature; as, specif., to frame, shion, prepare, construct, fabricate, manufacture, com- se, etc. **2.** To form mentally or ideally; as: **a** To formu- te; design; as, to *make* plans for a house. **b** To compute be; as, he *made* the weight fifty pounds. **c** To con- der; as, he is not the fool you *make* him. **d** To signify; as, is *makes* much in my plans. **3.** To cause to exist, appear, occur; hence: to create; cause; establish; prepare; fix. To cause to be or become; as, to *make* known; to *make* me one leader. **5.** To assure the success or prosperity ; as, he is a *made* man. **6.** To cause (to act in a certain y); as, they *made* him go. **7. a** To do. *Archaic.* **b** To t (*it*); behave; — in the obsolete phrases *to make it*, *to ke it strange*, etc. **8.** To prepare, or arrange; as, to *make* bed. **9.** To gain; acquire; attain; as, to *make* money.). To accomplish by going; traverse, etc.; also, to arrive as, to make a *march*; to *make* a harbor. — *v. i.* **1.** To gage in forming or constructing something, or to cause nething to be formed or constructed. **2.** To compose etry. *Archaic.* **3.** To cause something (understood) to ume a designated condition or to perform a designated ion; as, to *make* fast, *make* ready. **4.** To have effect; isually with *for* or *against*. **5.** To act (in a certain man- '); be active; as, to *make* bold, *make* merry, etc. **6.** To ceed; go; extend; as, he *made* toward home, the road *kes* north. **7.** To increase; grow; as, the snow *makes* fast. ☞ In various senses, *make* is used intransitively in place the passive; as, bolts are *making* in this shop.
n. **1. a** Structure; form. **b** Constitution; character; d. **2. a** Action or process of manufacture. **b** Output.
make'bate' (mak'bāt'), *n.* One who excites contentions and quarrels *Archaic.*
make'–be-lieve', *n.* A feigning to believe, as in children's play; a fiction; invention. — *a.* Feigned; insincere.
mak'er (māk'ĕr), *n.* One that makes. Hence: [*cap.*] The Creator; — with *the*.
make'shift' (māk'shĭft'), *n.* That with which one makes shift; temporary expedient. — **make'shift'**, *a.*
make'–up', *n.* **1.** The way in which anything is made up or put together; as: **a** The way in which one is dressed, painted, etc., for a part, as on the stage. **b** Arrangement of type or of articles, headlines, etc., in printed matter. **2.** Constitution or composition of anything.
make'weight' (-wāt'), *n.* Something thrown into a scale to make weight; something added to supply a deficiency.
mal- (măl-). [F. *mal*, L. *male*, adv., fr. *malus*, bad, ill.] A prefix denoting *ill* or *evil*.
Mal'a-chi (măl'ă-kī), *n.* [Heb. *Malākī*.] A Hebrew prophet known only as the reputed author of the Book of Malachi in the Old Testament, about 464–424 B. C.
mal'a-chite (-kīt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *melochite*, fr. Gr. μαλάχη, μολόχη, a mallow; — from its green color, like that of a mallow leaf.] A native green basic carbonate of copper. Azurite is sometimes called **blue malachite**.
mal'ad-just'ment (măl'ă-jŭst'mĕnt), *n.* Bad adjustment.
mal'ad-min'is-ter (-ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tĕr), *v. t.* To administer badly. — **mal'ad-min'is-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.*
mal'a-droit' (măl'ă-droit'), *a.* [F. See MAL-; ADROIT.] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward; unskillful. — **mal'a-droit'ly**, *adv.* — **mal'a-droit'ness**, *n.*
mal'a-dy (măl'ă-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [F. *maladie*, fr. *malade* ill, sick, L. *male habitus*, i. e., ill-kept, not in good condition.] Any disease of the human body; esp., a lingering or deep-seated disorder.
Mal'a-ga (-gă), *n.* Wine from the province of Málaga, Spain; also, a sweet, white grape much cultivated in Spain.
Mal'a-gas'y (măl'ă-găs'ĭ), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native of Madagascar. **2.** The Malay language of Madagascar.
‖ **ma'laise'** (mă'lāz'; măl'āz), *n.* [F., fr. *mal* ill + *aise* ease.] An indefinite feeling of bodily uneasiness.
mal'a-pert (măl'ă-pûrt), *a.* [OF. *mal apert* unskillful, ill-taught, ill-bred; *mal* ill + *apert* adroit, intelligent.] Bold; impudent; saucy; pert. — *n.* A malapert person.
Mal'a-prop, Mrs. (măl'ă-prŏp). [from the French *mal à propos* inappropriate.] A character in Sheridan's "The Rivals," noted for her blunders in the use of words.
mal'a-prop-ism (măl'ă-prŏp-ĭz'm), *n.* [see MALAPROP, MRS.] A grotesque misuse of a word; a word so used.
mal-ap'ro-pos' (măl-ăp'rō-pō'), *a.* [F. *mal à propos*; *mal* evil + *à propos* to the purpose.] Unseasonable; inopportune. — *adv.* Unseasonably; inappropriately.
ma'lar (mā'lăr), *a.* [L. *mala* the cheek.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the cheek, or the sides of the head.
ma-la'ri-a (mă-lā'rĭ-ă; 3), *n.* [It., contr. fr. *mala aria* bad air.] **1.** Infected or noxious air; esp., an unhealthy exhalation from certain soils, as a marsh; miasma. **2.** A febrile disease formerly supposed to be due to poisonous exhalations, but now known to be due to blood parasites. The parasites are transferred to man by infected mosquitoes. — **ma-la'ri-al** (-ăl), **ma-la'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*
Ma-lay' (mă-lā'; mā'lā), *a.* Of or pert. to the Malay Peninsula or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant brown race of the region including the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. **2.** The language of the Malays. — **Ma-lay'an** (mă-lā'ăn), *a. & n.*
Mal'a-ya'lam (măl'ă-yä'lăm), *n.* The Dravidian language of the Malabar coast of India, an offshoot of Tamil.
Ma-lay'sian (mă-lā'shăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.
mal'con-tent' (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [F.] Discontented, esp. with the government. — *n.* One who is malcontent.
male (māl), *a.* [F. *mâle*, OF. *masle*, *mascle*, fr. L. *masculus* male, masculine, dim. of *mas* a male.] **1.** Designating, or of or pertaining to, a human being or animal of the sex which begets young. **2.** *Bot.* Pertaining to or designating any plant organ or reproductive body which accomplishes fertilization, or the plant which bears such organs. **3.** Masculine; as, *male* courage. **4.** *Machinery.* Adapted for fitting into a corresponding hollow piece; as, a *male* gauge.
Syn. MALE, MASCULINE, MANLY, MANNISH, MANLIKE, MANFUL, VIRILE. MALE (opposed to *female*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; MASCULINE (opposed to *feminine*) denotes that

(esp. strength, vigor, etc.) which belongs to, or is characteristic of, men, and often suggests gender rather than sex. MANLY (often opposed to *boyish*, *childish*) commonly suggests a man's finer qualities, esp. courage, frankness, independence; as, his big *manly* voice. MANLIKE is more apt to suggest characteristically masculine qualities or (esp.) foibles; as, *manlike* bluntness. MANNISH (compare the implications of *womanish*, *childish*) is a term of contempt; as compared with the corresponding use of *masculine*, it expresses affected rather than natural qualities; as, a woman impudent and *mannish*; a *mannish* costume; she is a *masculine* woman. MANFUL implies esp. bravery or resolution; as, a *manful* struggle. VIRILE (stronger than *masculine*) suggests the qualities of fully developed manhood; as, a *virile* style.

male orchis, a European terrestrial orchid with showy pink or purple flowers in a loose spike.

—*n.* A male human being, animal, or plant.

mal'e-dic'tion (măl'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *maledictio*, fr. *maledicere* to speak ill, curse; *male* ill + *dicere* to say.] **1.** A proclaiming of evil against some one; a cursing; a curse; — opposed to *benediction*. **2.** Act of speaking evil; slander; state of being slandered. — **Syn.** See CURSE.

mal'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* An evil deed; offense.

mal'e-fac'tor (-făk'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *malefacere* to do evil; *male* ill + *facere* to do.] One guilty of a malefaction, esp. of a crime or offense at the law; a criminal. — **Syn.** Evildoer, culprit, felon. — **mal'e-fac'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

ma-lef'i-cent (mȧ-lĕf'ĭ-sĕnt), *a.* Doing evil to others.

ma-lev'o-lence (-lĕv'ō-lĕns), *n.* Quality of being malevolent.

ma-lev'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *malevolens*, *-entis*; *male* ill + *volens* wishing.] Wishing evil; disposed to injure others; due to, or showing, ill will. — **Syn.** Ill-disposed, spiteful, malignant. See MALICIOUS. — **ma-lev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

mal-fea'sance (măl-fē'zăns), *n.* [F. *malfaisance*, fr. *malfaisant* doing ill; *mal* ill + *faisant* doing.] Wrongdoing; specif., an illegal deed; — official misconduct.

mal'for-ma'tion (măl'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Ill formation; irregular, abnormal, or wrong formation or structure.

mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *malitia*, fr. *malus* ill, evil.] **1.** Enmity of heart; malevolence; a malignant design of evil. **2.** *Law.* State of mind shown by intent to commit an unlawful act. — **Syn.** Spite, ill will, grudge, animosity, malignity, rancor, virulence, venom See RESENTMENT.

ma-li'cious (mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Indulging or exercising malice. **2.** Characterized by, or involving, malice; arising from ill will. — **ma-li'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Ill-disposed, mischievous, invidious, spiteful, resentful, rancorous, virulent, venomous. — MALICIOUS, MALEVOLENT, MALIGNANT, MALIGN. That is MALICIOUS which is dictated by hatred or spite; the word is sometimes used to imply satisfaction at the failures or misfortunes of others; MALEVOLENT emphasizes evil will, intent, or influence rather than malice in action; as, *malicious* spies, injury, enemies; a *malevolent* spirit. MALIGNANT implies intense and active ill will; MALIGN (chiefly poetical) connotes esp. baleful influence; as, *malignant* passion, cunning; *malign* influence of the stars.

ma-lign' (-līn'), *a.* [OF. *maligne*, *malin*, masc., *maligne*, fem., L. *malignus*; *malus* bad + root of *genus* kind.] **1.** Having an evil disposition; malevolent; malignant; — opp. to *benign*. **2.** Tending to injure; evil; pernicious; baleful; sinister. — **Syn.** See MALICIOUS. —*v. t.* **1.** To have or indulge malice toward. *Obs.* **2.** To traduce; slander. — **Syn.** See ASPERSE. — **ma-lign'er**, *n.*

ma-lig'nan-cy (-lĭg'năn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being malignant. — **Syn.** Malice, malevolence, malignity.

ma-lig'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *malignans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *malignare*, *malignari*, to do or make maliciously.] **1.** Rebellious against God or against a government; malcontent. *Hist.* **2.** *Med.* Tending or threatening to produce death; virulent. **3.** Having a baleful influence; malign. **4.** Disposed to do harm or inflict suffering; virulently inimical; malicious. — **Syn.** See MALICIOUS. —*n.* A malcontent. — **ma-lig'nant-ly**, *adv.*

ma-lig'ni-ty (-nĭ'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being malignant; malignancy. **2.** [Usually in *pl.*] A malignant act, feeling, event, etc.

ma-lign'ly (mȧ-līn'lĭ), *adv.* of MALIGN.

ma-lin'ger (-lĭŋ'gẽr), *v. i.* [F. *malingre* sickly, weakly.] To feign illness or inability, in order to avoid one's duty, as a soldier; to shirk duty by pretending illness or inability. — **ma-lin'ger-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

mal'i-son (măl'ĭ-z'n; -s'n), *n.* [OF. *maleïçon*, L. *maledictio*.] Malediction; curse.

mal'kin (mô'kĭn), **maw'kin**, *n.* [dim. of *Maud*.] **1.** Orig., a female proper name, applied esp. to a woman of the lower classes and to a specter, as one in a cat's form. *Obs.* **2.** A slattern; drab; a country wench. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** A scarecrow; guy. *Obs.* **4.** A cat; also, a hare. *Dial.*

mall (môl), *n.* [F. *mail*, L. *malleus*.] **1.** The mallet used in pall-mall; also, the game, or a place or alley for playing it. **2.** Hence: A public walk; shaded walk.

mal'lard (măl'ärd), *n.* [F. *malart*.] The male of the common wild duck, from which the domestic ducks have descended, or, *Obs.*, of any domestic variety; hence, commonly, any wild duck (of either sex) of this species.

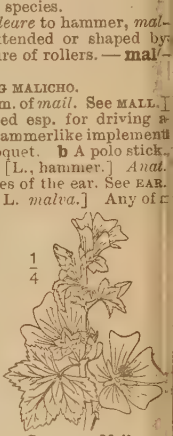
mal'le-a-ble (-ē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *malleare* to hammer, *malleus* hammer.] Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer, or by pressure of rollers. — **mal'le-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mal'le-cho (măl'ē-chō). See MICHING MALICHO.

mal'let (măl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*. See MALL.] **1.** A small short-handled maul, used esp. for driving a tool, as a chisel. **2.** a The wooden hammerlike implement used to drive the balls in playing croquet. b A polo stick.

mal'le-us (-ē-ŭs). *n.*; *pl.* MALLEI (-ī). [L., hammer.] *Anat.* The outermost of the three little bones of the ear. See EAR.

mal'low (-ō), *n.* [AS. *mealwe*, fr. L. *malva*.] Any of a genus (*Malva*) of plants, many very mucilaginous, with palmately lobed or dissected leaves; hence, any plant of the family (*Malvaceæ*) of which the genus *Malva* is typical.



Common Mallow, Flowering Shoot.

malm'sey (mäm'zĭ), *n.* [fr. Napoli di *Malvasia*, or *Monemvasia*, in the Morea.] A rich, sweet, aromatic wine, originally produced in Greece.

mal'nu-tri'tion (măl'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Faulty nutrition.

mal-o'dor-ous, *a.* Ill-smelling.

mal-prac'tice (-prăk'tĭs), *n.* Wrongful or negligent practice or action, esp. in professional or fiduciary conduct, as by a physician.

malt (môlt; -mŏlt), *n.* [AS. *mealt*.] **1.** Grain, generally barley, steeped in water until it has sprouted. Malt is important in brewing and distilling. **2.** Malt liquor; beer. *Colloq.* —*v. t.* **1.** To convert or change into malt or maltlike material. **2.** To make or treat with malt or malt extract.

Mal-tese' (môl-tēz'; -tēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Malta or its inhabitants. — **Maltese cat**, a bluish gray variety of the domestic cat. — **M. cross.** See CROSS, *Illust.* —*n. sing. & pl.* A native of Malta.

malt horse, A heavy horse such as brewers use; — sometimes used, as a term of abuse, for a stupid person. *Obs.*

malt'ose (môl'tōs; mŏl'-), *n.* [from MALT.] *Chem.* A crystalline sugar, formed from starch by the action of diastase. It is important physiologically and in brewing.

mal-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; abuse; treat roughly. — **mal-treat'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

malt'ster (môlt'stẽr; mŏlt'-), *n.* A maker of malt.

malt'worm' (môlt'wûrm'; mŏlt'-), *n.* A tippler; toper.

malt'y (môl'tĭ; mŏl'tĭ), *a.* Containing, or like, malt; also addicted to malt liquor; *Slang*, drunk.

mal-va'ceous (măl-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *malva* mallow.] *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*) of plant.

mal'ver-sa'tion (măl'vẽr-sā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *malverser* to be corrupt in office; L. *male* ill + *versari* to be busy.] Evil conduct; misbehavior, corruption, or extortion in office.

mal'voi-sie (măl'vwȧ-zē; măl'vȧ-), *n.* [F.] Malmsey.

Mal-vo'li-o (măl-vō'lĭ-ō), *n.* The outrageously self-conceited steward to Olivia in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Mam'a-luk, **Mam'a-luke**. Vars. of MAMELUKE.

Mam'e-luke (măm'ē-lūk), *n.* [F. *mamelouk*, fr. Ar. *mamlūk* a purchased slave or captive.] **1.** One of a body of soldiers recruited from slaves who, for several centuries, held great political power in Egypt, until exterminated or dispersed by Mehemet Ali in 1811. **2.** [*l. c.*] A fighting slave.

mam-ma' (mȧ-mä'; mä'mȧ), *n.* Also **ma-ma'**. [reduplicated from *ma*.] Mother; — now usually a child's word.

mam'ma (măm'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-MÆ** (-ē). [L. *mamma* breast.] *Anat.* A glandular organ for secreting milk, characteristic of all mammals, but normally rudimentary in the male.

mam'mal (-ăl), *n.* One of the Mammalia.

Mam-ma'li-a (mă-mā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. *mammalis* of the breast, *mamma* breast.] *Zoöl.* The highest class of ve

tebrates, including man and all other animals that suckle their young. — **mam-ma'li-an** (mă-mā'lĭ-ăn), *a.*

nam'ma-ry (măm'ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the mammæ.

nam'mer (măm'ẽr, mäm'-), *v. i. & i.* To confuse or be confused ; waver ; stammer. *Obs.*

nam'met. Obs. var. of MAUMET.

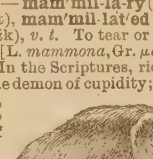
nam-mif'er-ous (mă-mĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [*mamma* breast + *-ferous.*] Having breasts, or mammæ ; mammalian.

nam-mil'la (-mĭl'ă), *n. ; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., dim. of *mamma* breast.] A nipple. — **mam'mil-la-ry** (măm'ĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* — **mam'mil-late** (-lāt), **mam'mil-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.*

nam'mock (măm'ŭk), *v. t.* To tear or break into pieces.

nam'mon (-ŭn), *n.* [L. *mammona*, Gr. μαμμωνᾶς riches, Aramaic *mamonā.*] In the Scriptures, riches ; hence [*cap.*], as a proper name, the demon of cupidity ; riches, personified.

nam'mon-ite (-ĭt), *n.* One devoted to the pursuit of riches.



Restoration of Mammoth. (1/60)

nam'moth (-ŏth), *n.* [Russ. *mámont, mámant.*] A huge, extinct elephant with long, thick hair and very long, upwardly curving tusks. — *a.* Very large ; gigantic.

nam'my (măm'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -MIES (-Iz). **1.** Mother ; — a child's word. **2.** In the southern United States, a negress nurse or old family servant.

nan (măn), *n. ; pl.* MEN (mĕn). [AS. *mann, man, monn, mon.*] **1.** A human being. **2.** The human race ; mankind. **3.** The male human being ; esp., an adult male person, as distinguished from a *woman* or a *child.* **4.** With *a :* one, or any one, indefinitely. **5.** One having in a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood. **6.** Manly character ; manliness. **7.** A husband ; — correl. of *wife. Obs. or Dial.*, except in *man and wife.* **8.** A vassal. **9.** An adult male servant or employee ; — correl. of *master.* **10.** One of the pieces in certain games, as chess or draughts (checkers). — *v. t.;* MANNED (măndˈ), MAN'NING. **1.** To supply with men, as for service, etc. **2.** To furnish with servants or followers. *Obs.* **3.** To fortify ; brace. **4.** *Naut.* To take hold of and exert strength upon. **5.** To tame, as a hawk.

nan'a-cle (măn'ă-k'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. dim. of *manus* hand.] A handcuff ; a fetter ; restraint ; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t. ;* -CLED (-k'ld) ; -CLING (-klĭng). To shackle ; fetter.

nan'age (-ăj), *n.* [fr. F. *manège* or It. *maneggio*, fr. It. *maneggiare* to manage, L. *manus* hand.] **1.** Management. *Archaic.* **2.** = MANÈGE. *Archaic.* — *v. t. ;* -AGED (-ăjd) ; -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To have under control and direction ; hence, administer ; treat ; control ; carry on. **2.** To guide by careful treatment ; bring around cunningly to one's plans. **3.** To treat with care ; husband. **4.** To bring about by contriving ; contrive. — **Syn.** Direct, govern, wield, order, contrive. See CONDUCT. — *v. i.* To direct affairs ; administer.

nan'age-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Such as can be managed. — **Syn.** Governable, tractable, controllable, docile. — **man'age-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **man'age-a-bly,** *adv.*

nan'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or art of managing ; administration ; guidance ; control. **2.** Judicious use of means to accomplish an end ; skillful treatment ; cunning practice. **3.** Those collectively who manage any enterprise or interest ; board of managers. — **Syn.** Conduct, government, direction, care, charge ; contrivance.

nan'ag-er (măn'ă-jẽr), *n.* **1.** One who manages ; conductor ; director. **2.** One who conducts business or household affairs with economy. — **man'a-ge'ri-al** (-ă-jē'rĭ-ăl), *a.*

nan'a-kin (măn'ă-kĭn). **1.** Var. of MANIKIN. **2.** Any of numerous small bright-colored birds of tropical America.

a-nas'seh (mă-năs'ĕ), *n.* In the Bible : **1.** The son of Joseph, and founder of the tribe of Manasseh. **2.** King of Judah (692–639 B. C.).

an'a-tee' (măn'ă-tē'), *n.* [Sp. *manatí*, fr. Carib *manatui.*] Any of several aquatic herbivorous mammals differing from the dugong in having the tail broad and rounded.

an'chet (măn'chĕt), *n.* A small loaf or roll of white bread ; a muffin. *Archaic.*

Man-chu' (măn-chōō'), *a.* Of or pert. to Manchuria or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** One of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria, which conquered China (ab. 1644). **2.** Language of the Manchus. — **Man-chu'ri-an** (-chōō'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.*

man'ci-ple (măn'sĭ-p'l), *n.* [OF. *manciple, mancipe*, slave, servant, fr. L. *mancipium*, fr. *mancipare* to sell.] A steward or purveyor for a college, monastery, etc.

-man'cy (-măn'sĭ). [Gr. μαντεία divination.] A suffix denoting *divination.*

man-da'mus (măn-dā'mŭs), *n.* [L., we command.] *Law.* **a** Originally, in England, any of various ancient prerogative writs issued by the sovereign ; hence, the prerogative writ issued to enforce performance of a public duty. Hence, *U. S.*, a common-law writ similarly used. **b** By extension, any of various statutory proceedings similarly used.

man'da-rin (măn'dă-rĭn ; măn'dă-rēn'), *n.* [Pg. *mandarim*, fr. Malay *mantrī* minister of state.] **1.** A Chinese public officer of one of the nine grades entitled to wear a button on the hat. **2.** [*cap.*] The dialect of Chinese used at court and by the official classes ; more widely, the chief dialect of the empire. **3.** A small Chinese species of orange.

man'date (-dāt), *n.* [L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to commit to one's charge, order ; *manus* hand + *dare* to give.] An authoritative command ; order ; injunction ; charge.

Syn. — MANDATE, BEHEST, INJUNCTION (in nontechnical uses). MANDATE (chiefly poetical or elevated) denotes an authoritative or peremptory command ; BEHEST (also poetical) implies a positive bidding, INJUNCTION, an emphatic admonition or direction, each with the force of a command.

man'da-to-ry (măn'dă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a mandate ; hence, obligatory.

man'di-ble (-dĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *mandibula, -ulum*, fr. *mandere* to chew.] *Anat.* **a** A jaw ; — now chiefly of the jaws in beaked animals, as birds. **b** The bony or cartilaginous skeleton of the lower jaw, esp. when composed of one bone or piece. **c** In arthropods, either one of the anterior pair of mouth appendages which often form strong biting jaws. — **man-dib'u-lar** (măn-dĭb'ŭ-lẽr), *a. & n.*

man'do-lin (măn'dō-lĭn'), *n.* [fr F., fr. It. deriv. of L. *pandura.* See BANDORE.] *Music.* An instrument of the lute kind, having a deep pear-shaped body and fretted neck.

man-drag'o-ra (măn-drăg'ō-rä), *n.* The European mandrake, esp. in allusion to its narcotic properties.

man'drake (măn'drāk), *n.* [AS. *mandragora*, L. *mandragoras*, fr. Gr. μανδραγόρας.] **1.** A narcotic European herb of the nightshade family, with whitish or violet-purple flowers. **2.** The common May apple. *U. S.*

man'drel (-drĕl), *n.* Also **man'dril.** **1.** *Machinery.* **a** An axis, spindle, or arbor, used to support work which is being operated on. **b** A short live spindle, as of a lathe. Hence, a kind of watchmaker's lathe. **2.** A steel core around which metal, etc., may be cast or shaped.

man'drill (-drĭl), *n.* A ferocious West African baboon.

man'du-ca'tion (măn'dū-kā'shŭn), *n.* [LL. *manducatio*, fr. *manducare* to chew.] Act of eating. *Rare*, except with reference to the Eucharist.

mane (mān), *n.* [AS. *manu.*] The long heavy hair on the upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, lion, etc. — **maned** (mānd), *a.*

ma'nège' (mä'nĕzh'), *n.* Also **ma-nege'** (mă-nĕzh'). [F. *manège.* See MANAGE, *n.*] **1.** A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses ; a riding academy. **2.** Art of riding, driving, or training horses. **3.** The movements or paces of a trained horse.

ma'nes (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** [Often *cap.*] *Roman Antiq.* The spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world. **2.** Hence, ancestral spirits worshiped as gods.

ma-neu'ver, ma-neu'vre (mă-nōō'vẽr ; -nū'vẽr), *n.* [F. *manœuvre*, OF. *manuevre*, fr. *manœuvrer*, orig., to work by hand, L. *manus* hand + *operari* to work.] **1.** A military or naval evolution. **2.** Act of managing or moving with artful design ; a stratagem or artifice. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE. — *v. i.;* -VERED or -VRED (-vẽrd), -VER-ING (-vẽr-ĭng) or -VRING (-vrĭng). **1.** To execute a maneuver. **2.** To manage with address or art ; scheme. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to maneuver, as troops or ships. **2.** To put, get, make, draw, etc., by maneuvering. **3.** To manage, or bring about, with skill ; manipulate. — **ma-neu'ver-er, ma-neu'vrer** (-vrẽr), *n.*

man Friday. A person wholly subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant Friday ; a factotum.

man'ful (măn'fo͝ol), *a.* Manly ; brave ; resolute ; noble. — **Syn.** See MALE. — **man'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **man'ful-ness,** *n.*

man′ga-nese′ (măŋ′gȧ-nēs′; măŋ′gȧ-nēz), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., corrupt. fr. L. *magnesia.* See MAGNESIA.] *Chem.* A hard, brittle metal having a grayish white color tinged with red. It is not magnetic. Symbol, *Mn;* at. wt., 54.93.

mange (mānj), *n.* [fr. F. *manger* to eat, OF. *mangier.* See MANGER.] Any of various forms of persistent contagious skin disease affecting domestic animals and sometimes man, esp. of those caused by certain parasitic mites.

man′gel–wur′zel (măŋ′g'l-wûr′z'l), *n.* [G., corrupt. fr. *mangoldwurzel; mangold* beet + *wurzel* root.] A large coarse variety of beet grown as fodder.

man′ger (mān′jẽr), *n.* [F. *mangeoire*, fr. *manger* to eat, L. *manducare*, fr. *mandere* to chew.] A trough or open box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle.

man′gle (măŋ′g'l), *v. t.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [AF. *mahangler.*] **1.** To cut or bruise with repeated strokes; lacerate; mutilate. **2.** To spoil, mutilate, or injure in making, doing, or performing. — **man′gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

man′gle, *n.* [D. *mangel.*] A machine for smoothing cloth, as sheets, etc., by roller pressure. — *v. t.* To smooth with a mangle, as damp linen. — **man′gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

man′go (-gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [Pg. *manga*, fr. Tamil *mānkāy.*] An oblong yellowish tropical fruit, widely cultivated. Also, the tree that bears it.

man′go-nel (-gȯ-nĕl), *n.* [OF., deriv. of Gr. *μάγγανον.*] An obsolete engine for throwing stones, javelins, etc.

man′go-steen (-stēn), *n.* [Malay *mangustan.*] A well-known East Indian tropical fruit, or the tree that bears it.

man′grove (-grōv), *n.* [Malay *manggimanggi* + E. *grove.*] A tropical tree or shrub with evergreen coriaceous leaves and yellowish flowers. The plant emits numerous aërial prop roots, which ultimately form an impenetrable mass.

man′gy (mān′jĭ), *a.;* MAN′GI-ER (-jĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. **1.** Infected with, of the nature of, or caused by, the mange. **2.** Shabby; squalid. **3.** Mean; contemptible. *Colloq.*

man-han′dle (măn-hăn′d'l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To move, or manage, by human force without mechanical aid. **2.** To handle roughly.

man′hole′ (măn′hōl′), *n.* A hole for a man to go through or into, and so get access to a drain, electric conduit, etc.

man′hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State of being man (i. e. human), or a man as distinguished from a child or a woman. **2.** Manly quality; courage. **3.** Men collectively.

ma′ni-a (mā′nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μανία.*] **1.** Violent derangement of mind; insanity. **2.** Excessive excitement or enthusiasm; a craze; a rage; a furor.

Syn. MANIA, DELIRIUM, FRENZY (in their nontechnical uses). MANIA suggests a relatively permanent, DELIRIUM a more temporary, state of uncontrollable emotion, excitement, or enthusiasm. FRENZY suggests wilder or more violent agitation or disorder than *delirium;* as, the *frenzy* of hate.

ma′ni-ac (-ăk), *a.* **1.** Raving with madness; mad. **2.** Frantic; violent. — *n.* A raving lunatic; madman. — **ma-ni′a-cal** (mȧ-nī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* — **ma-ni′a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

man′i-cure (măn′ĭ-kūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *manus* hand + *cura* care.] **1.** One who makes a business of taking care of people's hands, esp. their nails. **2.** The care of the hands and nails. — *v. t. & i.;* -CURED (-kūrd); -CURING (-kūr′ĭng). To care for (the hands and nails); care for the hands and nails of. — **man′i-cur′ist** (-kūr′ĭst), *n.*

man′i-fest (-fĕst), *a.* [L. *manifestus.*] Evident to the senses, esp. the sight; obvious to the understanding; plain.

Syn. Open, apparent, visible, unmistakable, indubitable, indisputable.—MANIFEST, OBVIOUS, PATENT, PALPABLE apply to that which is evident. That is MANIFEST which is clearly evident; that is OBVIOUS which is so evident as to arrest attention; that is PATENT which is open or unconcealed; that is PALPABLE which is evident to (or as to) the senses.

man′i-fest, *n.* A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, to be exhibited at the customhouse. — *v. t.* **1.** To make appear distinctly; put beyond doubt; display; prove; evidence. **2.** To exhibit the manifest of, as of a cargo. — **Syn.** Reveal, declare, disclose, discover, show. — **man′i-fest-ly**, *adv.*

man′i-fes-ta′tion (-fĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of manifesting; state of being manifested; also, that which manifests; display; revelation; disclosure. **2.** A public display made to show power and purpose, or to gain notice for a cause.

man′i-fes′to (-fĕs′tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [It.] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign, or other person claiming large powers, showing his intentions, motives, etc.

man′i-fold (măn′ĭ-fōld), *a.* [AS. *manigfeald.* See MANY; -FOLD.] **1.** Numerous and varied. **2.** Comprehending various features; multifarious; — used with *sing.* nouns. **3.** Being so in many ways or respects. **4.** Consisting of many of one kind combined; as, a *manifold* pipe.

Syn. MANIFOLD, MULTIFARIOUS agree in the idea of multiplicity or variety. MANIFOLD emphasizes the number or varied character, MULTIFARIOUS, the diversity, sometimes even the incongruity, of the elements involved; as, *manifold* copies; *multifarious* things.

— *n.* A copy made by manifolding. — *v. t* **1.** To make manifold; multiply. *Rare.* **2.** To make many or several copies of; esp. by the use of carbon paper. — **man′i-fold′-ly** (măn′ĭ-fōld′lĭ), *adv.* — **man′i-fold′ness**, *n.*

man′i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *manneken*, dim. of *man* man.] **1.** A little man; dwarf. **2.** A model of the human body, showing the tissues, organs, etc., commonly in detachable pieces.

Ma-nil′a, Ma-nil′la (mȧ-nĭl′ȧ), *n.* [Often *l. c.*] Short for **Manila, or Manilla, hemp,** the fiber of a Philippine species of banana, used for ropes, textiles, paper, etc.

man′i-oc (măn′ĭ-ŏk; mā′nĭ-), *n.* [fr. native name.] Cassava.

man′i-ple (măn′ĭ-p'l), *n.* [L. *manipulus, maniplus,* lit., a handful; *manus* hand + root of *plere* to fill.] **1.** A subdivision of the Roman legion, of 120 or 60 men; hence, *Obs.*, any small body of soldiers. **2.** *Eccl.* A band or scarf worn on the left arm as part of the eucharistic vestments.

ma-nip′u-lar (mȧ-nĭp′ū-lȧr), *a.* Manipulatory.

ma-nip′u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [see MANIPLE.] **1.** To treat, work, or operate with the hands, or by mechanical means, esp. with skill. **2.** To treat or manage with the mind, esp. skillfully. **3.** To control by management; also, to manage or treat artfully or fraudulently. — **ma-nip′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* — **ma-nip′u-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.* — **ma-nip′u-la′tor** (-lā′tẽr), *n.*

ma-nip′u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or involving manipulation; manipulative; manipular.

man′i-to (măn′ĭ-tō), **man′i-tou** (-tōō), **man′i-tu** (-tōō), *n.* [Algonquian *manito.*] Among the Algonquian Indians, one of the spirits controlling natural phenomena; spirit.

man′kind′, *n.* **1.** (*pron.* măn′kīnd′; *formerly also* măn′-kīnd′). The human race. **2.** (*pron.* măn′kīnd′). Men, as distinguished from women.

man′like′ (măn′līk′), *a.* Like, becoming to, or belonging to, a man; manly. — **Syn.** See MALE. — *adv.* Manfully.

man′ly (-lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Having qualities becoming to a man; manlike, esp. brave or noble; of or becoming to a man; masculine. — **Syn.** See MALE. — *adv.* In a manly manner; manfully. — **man′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

man′na (măn′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μάννα*, Heb. *mān.*] **1.** The food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness (*Ex.* XVI.); hence, divinely supplied food. **2.** Something likened to the Biblical manna. **3.** Sweetish matter exuded by the European flowering ash or related species.

man′ner (măn′ẽr), *n.* [F. *manière*, fr. L. *manuarius* belonging to the hand, *manus* hand.] **1.** Species; kind; sort. **2.** Fashion; guise; character. *Archaic.* **3.** A way of acting; a mode of procedure or execution; way; mode. **4.** A habit; custom. **5.** Mode of living or acting; behavior; conduct; specif.: *pl.* Social conduct or rules of conduct, as of a people or class; behavior; good or polite deportment.

Syn. MANNER, WAY, FASHION. MANNER is mode of action or distinctive style; WAY, often more general, may also designate a peculiar, personal, or intimate mode of behavior or procedure; FASHION occurs chiefly in phrases with *after* or *in;* as, Milton's grand *manner;* little womanly *ways;* to walk in Indian *fashion.* See DEPORTMENT, METHOD.

man′ner-ism (-ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Excessive adherence to a peculiar style or manner, esp. in art. —**Syn.** See AFFECTATION.

man′ner-ist (-ĭst), *n.* In art, one whose works show a strong tendency to imitation, to obedience to a school, or to a peculiar and formal or too unchanging method of his own.

man′ner-less, *a.* Destitute of manners; unmannerly.

man′ner-ly, *a.* Showing good manners; civil. — *adv.* With good manners; politely. — **man′ner-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

man′nie (măn′ĭ), *n.* A little man; a boy or lad. *Chiefly Sc.*

man′ni-kin. Var. of MANIKIN.

man′nish (măn′ĭsh), *a.* Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of, a man; manlike; masculine. — **Syn.** See MALE. — **man′nish-ly**, *adv.* — **man′nish-ness**, *n.*

ma-nœu′vre, ma-nœu′ver, etc. Vars. of MANEUVER, etc.

man′–of–war′, *n.; pl.* MEN-OF-WAR. A war vessel of a recognized navy, esp. one armed for active hostilities.

man′–of–war′ bird. A frigate bird.

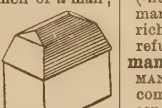
ma-nom′e-ter (mȧ-nŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *μανός* thin, rare + *-meter.*] A pressure gauge or vacuum gauge. — **man′o-met′ric** (măn′ō-mĕt′rĭk), *a.*

nan'or (măn'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *maneir* habitation, village, prop. an inf., to stay, dwell, L. *manere.*] **1.** A mansion. *Obs.* **2.** In England, an amount of land, orig. a feudal lordship, treated as a unit for certain administrative purposes. **3.** *Amer. Law.* A tract of land held by tenants in fee simple subject to a perpetual fixed rent. *Obs. or R.* — **ma-no'ri-al** (mȧ-nō'rĭ-ȧl ; 57), *a.*

nanor house. The house of the lord of a manor.

nan'quell'er (măn'kwĕl'ẽr), *n.* Killer of men or a man ; manslayer; executioner. *Archaic.*

nan'sard roof (măn'särd). [after its inventor.] A kind of roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower steeper than the upper.



Mansard Roof.

nanse (mȧns), *n.* [LL. *mansa* a farm, L. *manere, mansum,* to dwell.] **1.** A household's dwelling. *Obs.* **2.** The residence of an ecclesiastic ; esp., in Scotland, the house of the parish minister ; sometimes elsewhere, as in the United States, the parsonage.

nan'serv'ant (măn'sûr'vănt), *n.* A male servant.

nan'sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *mansio* a dwelling, *manere, mansum,* to dwell.] **1.** Abode. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** A separate abode, lodging, or chamber of a large house, inclosure, etc. ; — chiefly in *pl. Archaic.* **3.** Formerly, a manor house; hence, any house of some size or pretension.

nan'sion-ry (măn'shŭn-rĭ), *n.* That which is constructed for a dwelling place or mansion. *Obs. or R.*

nan'slaugh'ter (-slô'tẽr), *n.* The killing of a human being, specif., *Law,* unlawfully but without malice.

nan'swear' (-swâr'), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *mānswerian : mān* crime + *swerian* to swear.] To forswear. *Archaic or Scot.*

nan'teau (măn'tō; *F.* mäN'tō'), *n.; pl.* E. -TEAUS (măn'tōz), F. -TEAUX (mäN'tō'). [F.] **1.** A mantle or cloak. **2.** A kind of loose gown formerly worn by women.

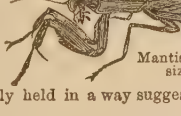
nan'tel (măn't'l) *or* **man'tel-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* [see MANTLE.] The beam, stone, or arch, or a shelf, above a fireplace.

nan'tel-et (măn't'l-ĕt ; măn't'lĕt), *n.* [F., dim. of *manteau,* OF. *mantel.* see MANTLE.] **1.** A short mantle or cape. **2.** *Mil.* A movable shelter formerly used by besiegers.

nan'tel-tree' (-trē'), *n.* A mantel. *Archaic.*

nan-til'la (măn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A woman's light cloak or cape. **2.** A kind of long veil ; — worn in Spain, Mexico, etc.

nan'tis (măn'tĭs), *n.; L. pl.* -TES (-tēz). [fr. Gr. *μάντις* a prophet.] Any of certain insects, allied to the grasshoppers, with stout anterior legs commonly held in a way suggestive of hands folded in prayer.



Mantis. Nat. size.

nan'tle (-t'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *mantel(l)um,* a cloth, napkin, mantle.] **1.** A loose sleeveless overgarment; a cloak. Fig., something that envelops or infolds. **2.** A lace-like hood of some refractory material which, placed over a flame, gives light by incandescence. — *v. t.;* -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; cloak. — *v. i.* **1.** To spread out ; — said of wings. **2.** To gather or take on, or form, a covering as of froth, scum, etc. ; to cream. **3.** To be or become suffused with blood ; of the blood, to gather so as to produce a flush ; blush.

nan'tu-a (măn'tū-ȧ), *n.* [from *Mantua,* Italy.] **1.** A kind of rich silk. *Obs.* **2.** [for *manteau,* by confusion.] A woman's cloak or kind of loose gown.

nan'tu-a-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes dresses, cloaks, etc., for women. — **man'tu-a-mak'ing,** *n.*

Man'tu-an (-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mantua, in Italy, the birthplace of Vergil. — *n.* A citizen or native of Mantua.

nan'u-al (-ū-ȧl), *a.* [F. *manuel,* L. *manualis,* fr. *manus* hand.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the hand or hands; done, made, or operated, by the hand or hands. **2.** Of the nature of, or designed for, a manual, as a text of a literary work. — *n.* **1.** A small book ; handbook. **2.** *Mil.* A prescribed exercise in the handling of a weapon. **3.** *Music.* An organ keyboard for the fingers. — **man'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

nan'u-fac'to-ry (-făk't'ō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A factory.

nan'u-fac'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *manu,* abl. of *manus* hand + *factura* a making, *facere* to make.] **1.** A making by hand. *Obs.* **2.** The making of wares or material products by hand, or machinery, often carried on systematically with division of labor. **3.** Anything manufactured. — *v. t.;* -TURED (-tūrd) ; -TUR-ING. **1.** To make (products); to produce by labor, esp., now, with division of labor and with machinery. **2.** To work into suitable forms for use ; as, to *manufacture* wool. **3.** To fabricate ; invent; — chiefly disparaging. — **man'u-fac'tur-er** (măn'ū-făk't'ūr-ẽr), *n.*

man'u-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED ; -MIT'TING. [L. *manumittere ; manus* hand + *mittere* to send.] To release from slavery ; free. — **man'u-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

ma-nure' (mȧ-nūr'), *v. t.;* -NURED' (-nūrd') ; -NUR'ING (-nūr'ĭng). [OF. *manuvrer, manovrer,* to cultivate by manual labor. See MANEUVER.] To apply manure to ; enrich, as land, by a fertilizer. — *n.* A fertilizer; specifically, refuse of stables and barnyards, dung of birds, etc.

man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *manu scriptus.* See MANUAL ; SCRIBE.] Written with or by the hand. — *n.* **1.** A composition written with the hand, as an ancient book ; esp., an author's copy of his work in handwriting or typewriting. **2.** Writing, as opposed to print.

☞ *Manuscript* is often abbreviated to *MS.*, pl. *MSS.*

Manx (măŋks), *a.* Of or pert. to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants. — **Manx cat,** one of a breed of domestic cats having a rudimentary tail. — *n.* **1.** The native Celtic language of the Manxmen. **2.** *pl.* Manx people. — **Manx'man,** *n.*

man'y (mĕn'ĭ), *a.* The comparative and superlative are supplied by *more, most,* from a different root. [AS. *manig, mænig.*] Consisting of a great number; numerous; not few. — **Syn.** Multiplied, manifold, various, sundry.

☞ With a sing. noun, *many* is now used attributively only in *many a* or *an* (that is, each one of many). It is used predicatively with a sing. noun in an inverted construction (*Now Dial. or Colloq.*) ; as, *many* is the time I 've come.

man'y, *n. & (elliptically) pron.* A large number.

man'y-head'ed, *a.* Having many heads. — **the many-headed beast or monster,** the multitude ; the populace. *Derisive.*

man'y-plies' (mĕn'ĭ-plīz'), *n.* The omasum ; — from the many plies, or folds, of its mucous membrane.

Ma'o-ri (mä'ō-rĭ ; *colloq.* mou'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). **1.** One of the aborigines of New Zealand, a Polynesian people, tall, vigorous, and brave. **2.** The language of the Maoris.

map (măp), *n.* [fr. F. *mappe,* in *mappemonde* map of the world, fr. LL., fr. L. *mappa* napkin.] **1.** A representation (usually flat) of the earth's surface, or of a part of it ; also, such a representation of the celestial sphere or a part of it. **2.** Something suggestive of a map; specif., *Obs. or R.,* a picture, image, or epitome.

Syn. A MAP has to do primarily with the land ; a CHART, with the water, esp. in relation to navigation.

— *v. t.;* MAPPED (măpt) ; MAP'PING. To represent by or on a map ; hence, to indicate or delineate as on a map ; sketch.

ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* [AS. *mapolder, mapulder, mapultréow,* maple tree.] Any of various well-known trees, or their wood, which is close-grained and hard. The watery sap is often sweet and yields a sirup and a sugar.

mar (mär), *v. t. ;* MARRED (märd); MAR'RING. [AS. *merran, myrran* (in comp.), to obstruct, impede, dissipate.] **1.** To damage greatly ; impair. **2.** To disfigure ; deface.

mar'a-bou (măr'ȧ-bōō), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of large stork, esp. an African species. **2.** One of the soft elongated tail coverts or wing coverts of a marabou.

mar'a-nath'a (măr'ȧ-năth'ȧ). *Bib.* Prop. an Aramaic phrase (*Māran athā,* prob. O Lord come) in 1 *Cor.* xvi. 22, often by misinterpretation thought to form with the preceding word (*anathema*) an imprecation. — *n.* Formerly, a terrible curse, as in excommunication.

mar'a-schi'no (măr'ȧ-skē'nō), *n.* [It., fr. *marasca, amarasca,* a bitter cherry, L. *amarus* bitter.] A liqueur distilled from the fermented juice of a certain cherry.

ma-ras'mus (mȧ-răz'mŭs), *a.* [Gr. *μαρασμός,* fr. *μαραίνειν* to quench, die away.] *Med.* Progressive emaciation.

Mar'a-thon race (măr'ȧ-thŏn). A long-distance race, esp. a foot race of about 25 miles.

ma-raud' (mȧ-rôd'), *v. i.* [F. *marauder,* fr. *maraud* vagabond.] To rove in quest of plunder ; plunder.

ma-raud'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who marauds ; freebooter.

mar'a-ve'dï (măr'ȧ-vā'dĭ), *n.* [Sp. *maravedí ;* — fr. the name of an Arabian dynasty.] Any of various obsolete Spanish coins, as a copper coin worth about ½ of a cent.

mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* [F. *marbre,* L. *marmor,* fr. Gr. *μάρμαρος.*] **1.** Any limestone, more or less crystallized by metamorphism and granular to compact in texture, and so capable of taking a polish or of being used for fine architectural work. **2.** A piece, slab, etc., of marble ; a work of art, record, etc., of marble ; *pl.,* a collection of marble

sculptures, etc. **3**. Something suggestive of marble in coldness, smoothness, hardness, etc. **4**. **a** A little ball, orig. of marble, used as a plaything. **b** [In form marbles, construed as *sing.*] A child's game played with marbles. — *a.* **1**. Resembling or imitating marble; variegated or mottled. **2**. Like marble in being cold, hard, smooth, white, unfeeling, etc. — *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To stain or variegate, like marble.

mar′bly (mär′blĭ), *a.* Like marble; hence, cold, rigid, etc.

march (märch), *n.* [F. *marche;* of G. origin.] A territorial border or frontier; esp., *Eng. Hist., pl.*, the frontier borderlands between England and Scotland, or England and Wales. — *v. i.* To border; — with *on*, *upon*, *with*, etc.

march, *v. i.* [F. *marcher*, in OF. also, to tread.] **1**. To advance in step or in military order, or in regular formation, or in an organized body, as soldiers. **2**. To walk in a grave or stately manner; proceed; progress. — *v. t.* To cause to march; cause to go by command or force. — *n.* **1**. A marching, esp. of soldiers. **2**. Stately or deliberate walk; steady progress. **3**. Distance passed over in marching. **4**. A regular, uniform step, used esp. by soldiers. **5**. A drumbeat or a piece of music suited to accompany marching. — **march′er**, *n.*

March, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *Martius* (sc. *mensis* month), fr. *Mars* Mars.] Third month of the year, containing 31 days.

mar′chion-ess (mär′shŭn-ĕs), *n.* [LL. *marchionissa*, fr. *marchio.* See MARQUIS.] Wife or widow of a marquis; a woman of the rank and dignity of a marquis.

march′pane′ (märch′pān′), *n.* A kind of sweetmeat.

Mar-co′ni (mär-kō′nĭ), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the system of wireless telegraphy used by Guglielmo *Marconi.*

mar-co′ni-gram (-grăm), *n.* A Marconi wireless message.

mar-co′ni-graph (-gráf), *n.* The apparatus used in Marconi wireless telegraphy.

Mar′di gras′ (mär′dē grä′), *n.* [F., lit., fat Tuesday.] Shrove Tuesday; — in some cities a day of merrymaking.

Mar′duk (mär′dōōk), *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* The chief deity of the Babylonian pantheon, originally a local sun deity.

mare (mâr), *n.* [AS. *mara* incubus. See NIGHTMARE.] A kind of spirit popularly believed to sit on a sleeper's chest and so cause nightmare; incubus; also, the nightmare. *Obs.*

mare (mâr), *n.* [AS. *mere*, *myre*, fem. of AS. *mearh* horse.] The female of the horse kind.

mare's′-nest′ (mârz′nĕst′), *n.* Something believed to be wonderful, but turning out to be imaginary or a hoax.

mare's′-tail′, *n.* **1**. A spreading cirrus cloud. **2**. A common aquatic plant with dense whorls of awl-shaped leaves.

mar′ga-rin (mär′gȧ-rĭn), *n.* **1**. *Chem.* A fatty substance got from animal fats and vegetable oils. **2**. Oleomargarine.

mar′ga-rine (-rēn; -rĭn; *cf.* OLEOMARGARINE), *n.* [F.] Artificial butter; oleomargarine.

marge (märj), *n.* [F.] A margin. *Now Poetic.*

mar′gent (mär′jĕnt), *n.* A margin. *Archaic.*

mar′gin (-jĭn), *n.* [L. *margo, -ginis.*] **1**. A border; edge; brink; verge; limit. **2**. An allowance or reserve, as of money, to meet conditions that cannot be foreseen. **3**. That part of a page outside of the main body of text. **4**. *Commerce.* The difference between cost price and selling price. **5**. *Finance.* Collateral security given to a broker or lender to secure him from loss on contracts. — **Syn.** See BORDER. — *v. t.* **1**. To enter, summarize, annotate, or indicate, in the margin of a page or pages. **2**. To form a margin to; border. **3**. *Finance.* To secure by a margin. — **mar′gin-al** (-jĭ-năl), *a.*

mar′gi-na′li-a (-jĭ-nā′lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Marginal notes.

mar′grave (-grāv), *n.* [G. *markgraf*, or D. *markgraaf.*] **1**. Orig., a military keeper of the marches, or borders, in Germany. **2**. Eng. equiv. of G. *Markgraf*, a marquis. — **mar-gra′vi-ate** (mär-grā′vĭ-āt), *n.*

mar′gra-vine (mär′grȧ-vēn), *n.* The wife of a margrave.

mar′gue-rite (mär′gẽ-rēt; mär′gẽ-rēt′), *n.* [F., pearl, daisy.] **1**. The daisy. **2**. Any of several cultivated species of chrysanthemum having single, daisylike flowers.

mar′i-gold (măr′ĭ-gōld), *n.* [*Mary* + *gold.*] Any of several plants of the aster family having, commonly, large heads of yellow-rayed flowers; also, any of the flowers.

ma-rine′ (mȧ-rēn′), *a.* [L. *marinus*, fr. *mare* the sea.] **1**. Of, pert. to, or formed by or in, the sea. **2**. Of or pert. to navigation of the sea; naval; nautical. **3**. Of or pert. to the commerce of the sea; maritime. **4**. Serving on shipboard; — said of a certain class of soldiers.

Syn. MARINE, MARITIME. MARINE designates esp. that which belongs to, or is produced by, the sea, or is intended for use at sea; MARITIME oftener applies to that which borders on the sea or pertains to navigation or commerce on the sea. — *n.* **1**. Mercantile and naval shipping collectively; seagoing vessels collectively. **2**. One who serves on shipboard; specif., one of a class of soldiers so serving. **3**. A picture of some marine subject.

mar′i-ner (măr′ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [F. *marinier*, LL. *marinarius.*] A seaman or sailor. — **Syn.** See SAILOR.

mar′i-o-nette′ (măr′ĭ-ō-nĕt′), *n.* [fr. F., dim. of *Marion*, fr. *Marie* Mary.] A puppet moved by strings or by hand.

mar′ish (măr′ĭsh), *n.* Marsh. *Now Poet. or Scot.*

mar′i-tal (măr′ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *maritalis*, fr. *maritus* of marriage; n., a husband.] **1**. Of or pert. to a husband. **2**. Of or pert. to marriage. — **Syn.** See MATRIMONIAL.

mar′i-time (-tīm; -tĭm), *a.* [L. *maritimus*, fr. *mare* sea.] **1**. Bordering on, or living near, the ocean. **2**. Connected with the sea in respect to commerce, etc. — **Syn.** See MARINE.

mar′jo-ram (mär′jō-răm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL.] Any of various mints. The sweet marjoram is very fragrant.

mark (märk), *n.* Also *marc.* [AS. *marc.*] **1**. An old weight, esp. of 8 oz. for gold and silver. **2**. A money of account and a coin, orig. of the value of a mark of silver. Specif.: the gold monetary unit, or a silver coin, of the German Empire, worth 23.8 cents.

mark, *n.* [AS. *mearc.*] Boundary; march. *Archaic & Hist.*

mark, *n.* [AS. *mearc.*] **1**. A landmark. *Obs.* **2**. A thing aimed at; a goal or target, lit. or fig. **3**. A significant token; symptom; sign; indication; specif., an indication of character; a trait; feature. **4**. An affixed, impressed, or assumed distinguishing sign or token, as to indicate ownership, honor, position, etc. **5**. Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to come up to the *mark.* **6**. A visible sign, impression, or trace, as a line, stain, scar, scratch. **7**. Note; importance; distinction; as, men of *mark.* — **Syn.** Impress, stamp, print, vestige, track; proof, badge. — *v. t.* **1**. To put a mark on; affix a mark to. **2**. To bound, designate, indicate, or set apart by or as by a mark; as, his courage *marked* him for a leader. **3**. To show as by a mark; manifest. **4**. To notice; observe; heed; consider. — **Syn.** Note, remark, regard; point out, betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand. — *v. i.* To notice or observe critically; note. — **mark′er** (mär′kẽr), *n.*

Mark, *n.* In the Bible: **1**. The Evangelist, **John Mark**, a fellow worker with Paul, and traditionally regarded as the author of the Gospel of Mark. **2**. The Gospel of Mark.

marked (märkt), *p. a.* Having a mark; hence, emphasized; conspicuous. — **mark′ed-ly** (märk′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

mar′ket (mär′kĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. L. *marcatus* trade, market place, fr. *mercari*, p. p. *mercatus*, to trade, traffic, *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] **1**. A meeting of people for traffic; also, the people at such a meeting. **2**. A place, as an open space in a town, or a large building, where a market is held, esp. where provisions are sold. **3**. Trading; traffic. *Obs.* **4**. The region in which any commodity can be sold. **5**. Opportunity for selling or buying commodities, or the price offered for them. — *v. i.* To deal in a market. — *v. t.* To expose for sale, or to sell, in a market; traffic in; sell.

mar′ket-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1**. Fit to be offered for sale in a market. **2**. Of or pertaining to buying or selling; current in the market. — **Syn.** See VENDIBLE.

market cross. A cross, or cross-shaped building, set up at a market place. Public business, as giving of notices, reading of warrants, etc., was formerly transacted there.

mar′ket-er (mär′kĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who attends a market to buy or sell; one who carries goods to market.

marks′man (märks′măn), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **mark′man** (märk′-). One who shoots at a mark; one who shoots well.

marks′man-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

marl (märl), *v. t.* *Naut.* To cover or fasten with marline.

marl, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. dim. of L. *marga.*] **1**. A crumbly deposit chiefly clay and calcium carbonate, used as a fertilizer. Also, any of various other deposits. **2**. Earth. *Poetic.*

mar′line (mär′lĭn), *n.* [LG. *marlien*, *marling*, or D. *marling*, or *marlijn*; D. *marren* to tie + *lijn* line.] *Naut.* A small loosely twisted line of two strands, used for seizing.

mar′line-spike′ (-spīk′), *n.* Also **mar′lin-spike′**. *Naut.* A pointed iron tool used in splicing and marling.

A Sailmakers' Marlinespike. *B* Marlinespike with eye for lanyard.

mar′ma-lade (mär′mȧ-

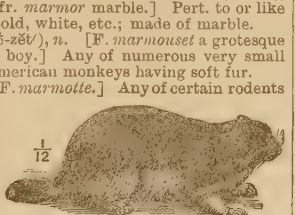
lād), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Pg., fr. *marmélo* quince, fr. L. *melimelum* honey apple, Gr. μελίμηλον a sweet apple; μέλι honey + μῆλον apple.] A jamlike preserve or confection of fruit pulp, as of orange, quince, pear, etc.

mar-mo're-al (mär-mō'rē-ăl; 57), **mar-mo're-an** (-rē-ăn), *a.* [L. *marmoreus*, fr. *marmor* marble.] Pert. to or like marble, as in being cold, white, etc.; made of marble.

mar'mo-set' (mär'mŏ-zĕt'), *n.* [F. *marmouset* a grotesque figure, an ugly little boy.] Any of numerous very small South and Central American monkeys having soft fur.

mar'mot (-mŏt), *n.* [F. *marmotte.*] Any of certain rodents having coarse fur.

ma-roon' (mə-rōōn'), *n.* [F. *marron*, fr. Sp. *cimarrón* wild.] In the West Indies and Dutch Guiana, a fugitive slave, or a free negro descended from fugitive slaves, living in the mountains and forests. — *v. t.* To put (a person) ashore on a desolate island or coast and abandon him.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European Marmot.

ma-roon', *n.* [F. *marron*, a French chestnut; also, adj., chestnut-colored.] A dark brown chestnut color, or, ordinarily, a dull red. — *a.* Of the above-named color.

mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), *n.* One who, by officious interference, mars or frustrates a design, plan, or plot.

marque (märk), *n.* [F. *marque*, in *lettre de marque* letter of marque, fr. OF.] Reprisal. *Obs.* See LETTER OF MARQUE.

mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* [F. *marquise*, misunderstood as a plural.] A large field tent.

mar'quess (mär'kwĕs). Var. of MARQUIS.

mar'quet-ry (-kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *marqueterie*, fr. *marqueter* to inlay, *marque* mark.] Inlaid work, as in furniture.

mar'quis (-kwĭs), *n.* [F., fr. OF., fr. LL. *marchensis*; of G. origin.] In European countries, a nobleman of rank next above an earl or count; orig., an officer in charge of the marches or frontier. — **mar'quis-ate** (-āt), *n.*

mar-quise' (mär-kēz'), *n.* [F.] A marchioness; — not used as a title of British nobility.

marred (märd), *pret. & p. p.* of MAR.

mar'riage (măr'ĭj), *n.* [F. *mariage*, fr. *mari* husband, L. *maritus.*] **1.** The state, status, or mutual relation of husband and wife; wedlock. **2.** Act of marrying, or rite used in marrying; a wedding. — **mar'riage-a-ble** (-ə-b'l), *a.*

Syn. MARRIAGE, MATRIMONY, WEDLOCK, WEDDING. *Marriage* and *matrimony* may alike refer to the marriage relation or state. MARRIAGE is the word in common use; MATRIMONY is somewhat formal or conventional, and occasionally has a half-humorous suggestion. *Marriage* (not *matrimony*) is also used of the act or ceremony. WEDLOCK is archaic, poetical, or legal for *marriage* or (esp.) *matrimony;* WEDDING denotes the nuptial ceremony or (esp.) festivities.

mar'ried (măr'ĭd), *p. a.* **1.** Being in the state of matrimony; wedded. **2.** Of or pertaining to marriage or matrimony.

mar'row (măr'ō), *n.* [AS. *mearg, mearh.*] **1.** A soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones. **2.** Hence: **a** The choicest of food. **b** The source of animal vigor or health. **3** The inmost, best, or essential part, essence.

mar'row-bone' (-bōn'), *n.* **1.** A bone containing marrow. **2.** Hence, *Slang or Jocular:* **a** [Usually in *pl.*] Knee bones or knees. **b** *pl.* Crossbones.

mar'row-fat' (-ō-făt'), *n.* A late large variety of pea.

mar'row-y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

mar'ry (măr'ĭ), *interj.* [fr. name of the Virgin *Mary.*] Indeed! in truth! *Archaic or Scot.*

mar'ry, *v. t.;* -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [F. *marier*, L. *maritare*, fr. *maritus* husband.] **1.** To unite in wedlock; join in matrimony, as a man to a woman, or a woman to a man. **2.** To dispose of in wedlock. **3.** To take as husband or wife; wed. — *v. i.* To enter into the connubial state; wed.

mars (märz), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* The god of war. He was identified with the Greek *Ares*, and hence associated with Venus. March (the month) is named for him. Cf. BELLONA, SALII. **2.** *Astron.* One of the planets of the solar system, conspicuous for its red light.

mar'se-illaise' (mär'sĕ-lāz'; *F.* mar'sĕ'yĕz'), *n.* [F.] Sometimes **Mar'se-illais'.** The national song of republican France, sung first by a band of men from Marseilles, in 1792.

mar-seilles' (mär-sālz'), *n.* Any of certain heavy cotton fabrics, usually barred or ribbed.

marsh (märsh), *n.* [AS. *mersc, merisc*, fr. *mere* lake.] A tract of soft wet land; fen; swamp; morass.

mar'shal (mär'shăl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. OHG. *marahscalc; marah* horse + *scalc* servant.] **1.** A groom or farrier. *Obs.* **2.** A military commander. *Obs.*, exc.: **a** Short for FIELD MARSHAL. **b** A general officer of the highest rank in various foreign armies. **3.** Any of various royal household officers of high rank. **4.** One who regulates rank and order, as at a feast or in a procession. **5.** Any of various officers having police duties. — *v. t.;* -SHALED (mär'shăld) or -SHALLED; -SHAL-ING or -SHAL-LING. **1.** To dispose in order, esp. ceremonious or due order. **2.** To usher, direct, guide, or lead. — **mar'shal-ship,** *n.*

marsh mallow, *or* **marsh'mal'low** (märsh'măl'ō), *n.* [AS. *merscmealwe.* See MARSH, MALLOW.] A perennial herb of the mallow family. The mucilaginous root is used in confectionery and in medicine.

marsh marigold. A plant of the crowfoot family, with bright yellow flowers. See COWSLIP.

marsh'y (mär'shĭ), *a.;* MARSH'I-ER (-shĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Like a marsh; boggy. **2.** Pert. to, or produced in, marshes. — **marsh'i-ness,** *n.*

Marsh Marigold. Reduced.

mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-ăl), *n.* [fr. L. *marsupium* a pouch, Gr. μαρσύπιον, dim. of μάρσυπος.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Marsupialia*) comprising the lowest existing mammals except the monotremes. It contains the kangaroos, wombats, bandicoots, opossums, etc. Most of them have a pouch, or marsupium, on the abdomen of the female containing the mammary glands and serving to carry the young, which are born comparatively undeveloped. — *a.* Having a pouch for carrying the young; of or pert. to the marsupials.

mar-su'pi-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -PIA (-ă). [L., a pouch.] *Anat.* The pouch of the female marsupial, or an analogous structure in lower animals, as fishes, crustaceans, etc.

Mar'sy-as (mär'sĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μαρσύας.] *Gr. Myth.* Probably a Phrygian god of nature resembling Pan. Marsyas challenged Apollo to a contest of flute with lyre. Apollo won only by adding his voice to the music of the strings, and punished Marsyas for his presumption by flaying him alive.

mart (märt), *n.* [D. *markt.*] **1.** A fair. *Obs.* **2.** A market. **3.** Traffic; also, a bargain. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To market.

Mar-tel'lo tow'er (mär-tĕl'ō). [It.] A circular fort with guns on the top mounted so as to fire in any direction.

mar'ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* [fr. OF.; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** Any of several slender carnivorous mammals larger than the weasels, and of somewhat arboreal habits. They are gray or brown above. **2.** The fur of the marten, more often called *sable.*

Mar'tha (mär'thä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μαρθά.] *Bib.* Sister of Lazarus and Mary, and friend of Jesus. See *Luke* x. 40.

mar'tial (mär'shăl), *a.* [L. *martialis*, of *Mars*, god of war.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suited for, war; as, *martial* music. **2.** Pertaining to an army or armed force; military; — opposed to *civil. Obs. or R.*, exc. in *court-martial*, etc. **3.** Experienced in, or inclined to, war; warlike; brave. **4.** [*cap.*] Pert. to, or resembling, Mars. — **mar'tial-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. MARTIAL, WARLIKE, MILITARY. MARTIAL suggests esp. the pomp and circumstance of war, or the distinctive qualities of a warrior: as, *martial* music, *martial* array. WARLIKE emphasizes the feeling or temper which leads to or accompanies war; it may also apply to the adjuncts of war; as, *warlike* preparations. MILITARY (often opposed to *naval, civil*) suggests whatever pertains to a soldier or the art or conduct of war on land; as, a *military* bearing, discipline.

Mar'tian (-shăn), *a.* [L. *Martius.*] Of or pertaining to Mars, god of war, or the planet Mars; Martial. — *n.* One of the hypothetical inhabitants of Mars.

mar'tin (mär'tĭn), *n.* [F.] A certain small European swallow; also, any of various swallows.

mar'ti-net' (mär'tĭ-nĕt'; mär'tĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A strict (orig. military) disciplinarian; — commonly depreciatory.

mar'tin-gale (mär'tĭn-gāl; mär'tĭŋ-), *n.* [F.] **1.** A strap connecting a horse's girth to the bit or reins so as to hold down his head. **2.** *Naut.* A lower stay for the jib boom or flying jib boom to sustain the strain of the head stays.

Mar'tin-mas (mär'tĭn-măs), *n.* [St. *Martin* + *Mass* church service.] *Eccl.* The feast of St. Martin, November 11th.

Mar'tle-mas (-t'l-măs). Obs. var. of MARTINMAS.

mart'let (märt'lĕt), *n.* [fr. F.] Common European martin.

mar′tyr (mär′tẽr), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *martyr*, Gr. μάρτυρ, μάρτυς, prop., a witness.] **1**. One who voluntarily suffers death for refusing to renounce his religion; one put to death for his religion. **2**. One who sacrifices life, station, etc., for principle, or to sustain a cause. **3**. A great or constant sufferer, as from disease. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1**. To put to death for adhering to some belief, esp. Christianity. **2**. To torture. — **mar′tyr-dom** (-dŭm), *n.*

mar′tyr-ol′o-gy (-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [See MARTYR; -LOGY.] A history, account, or register of martyrs.

mar′vel (mär′vĕl), *n.* [F. *merveille*, fr. L. *mirabilia* wonderful things, pl., fr. *mirabilis* wonderful, *mirari* to wonder at.] **1**. That which causes wonder or astonishment; a wonder. **2**. Wonder; astonishment. — *v. i.;* -VELED (-vĕld) or -VELLED; -VEL-ING or -VEL-LING. **1**. To be struck with surprise; wonder. **2**. To have a wondering or perplexed curiosity (about something).

mar′vel-ous, mar′vel-lous (-ŭs), *a.* Exciting marvel; astonishing; wonderful. — **Syn.** Surprising, strange; incredible. — **mar′vel-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

Ma′ry (mā′rĭ; mâr′ĭ; 3), *n.* [L. *Maria*, Gr. Μαρία, Μαριάμ, of Heb. origin.] In the Bible: **1**. The mother of Jesus; — often called the **Blessed Virgin Mary** *or* **Saint Mary**. **2**. The sister of Martha. **3**. Mary of Magdala, called **Mary Magdalene**, who was healed of evil spirits by Jesus.

mas′cot, **mas′cotte** (măs′kŏt), *n.* [F. *mascotte*, fr. Pr. *mascot* a little sorcerer, *masco* sorceress.] A person, animal, or thing supposed to bring good luck.

mas′cu-line (-kū-lĭn), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *masculinus*, fr. *masculus* male, manly, dim. of *mas* a male.] **1**. Male. *Rare.* **2**. *Gram.* Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily for males; as, a *masculine* noun. **3**. Of or belonging to males. *Rare.* **4**. Having the qualities of a man; virile; strong; robust; of a woman, mannish. — **Syn.** See MALE. — **mas′cu-lin′i-ty** (-lĭn′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mash (măsh), *n.* [fr. AS.] **1**. Crushed malt, or meal of grain, steeped and stirred in hot water to form wort. **2**. A mixture of grain, meal, bran, or the like, and hot water, fed warm to animals. **3**. A soft, pulpy mass. — *v. t.* **1**. To subject (crushed malt, etc.) to the action of water, with heating and stirring, to prepare wort. **2**. To reduce to a pulpy state by beating or pressure; crush. — **mash′er** (măsh′ẽr), *n.*

mask (mȧsk), *n.* [F. *masque.*] **1**. A cover for the face, for disguise, protection, etc. **2**. A sculptured face, or a copy of a face molded in plaster, wax, etc.; as, a death *mask.* **3**. That which disguises or conceals. **4**. One wearing a mask; a masker. **5**. A masquerade; hence, a revel. **6**. An old form of dramatic performance in which the actors wore masks; also, a dramatic composition for such a performance. — *v. t.* **1**. To cover, as the face, for concealment or defense. **2**. To disguise; hide. — *v. i.* To take part in a mask; masquerade. *Obs.* — **mask′er** (mȧs′kẽr), *n.*

masked (mȧskt), *p. a.* Wearing or using a mask or masks; disguised; concealed; hidden.

ma′son (mā′s′n), *n.* [F. *maçon*, LL. *macio*, *machio*, *mattio.*] **1**. One who builds with stone, brick, etc.; also, one who molds plaster, cement, etc., to resemble stonework, or for internal finish. **2**. [*cap.*] A Freemason.

Ma-son′ic (mȧ-sŏn′ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Freemasons or their craft or mysteries.

ma′son-ry (mā′s′n-rĭ), *n.* **1**. Art, trade, or occupation of a mason. **2**. The work of a mason. **3**. That which is built by a mason; anything constructed of the materials used by masons, as stone. **4**. [*cap.*] Freemasonry.

masque (mȧsk), *n.* [See MASK.] Var. of MASK, *n.*, 5 & 6.

mas′quer-ade′ (mȧs′kẽr-ād′), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It. See MASK.] **1**. An assembly of persons wearing masks, for dancing, etc. **2**. A costume for wear at such an assembly. **3**. Acting or living under false pretenses; disguise. — *v. i.;* -AD′ED (-ād′ĕd); -AD′ING. **1**. To take part in a masquerade. **2**. To frolic in disguise; make a show of being what one is not. — **mas′quer-ad′er** (-ād′ẽr), *n.*

Mass (mȧs), *n.* [AS. *mæsse*, L. *missa*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] **1**. *Eccl.* The service or liturgy of the Eucharist; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the (or a) celebration of the Holy Communion; — now used chiefly of the Roman Catholic service. **2**. *Music.* The setting of certain portions of the Mass, considered as a musical composition.

mass, *n.* [F. *masse*, L. *massa*, fr. Gr. μᾶζα a barley cake.] **1**. A quantity of matter, or the form of matter, cohering in one body, usually of considerable size. **2**. A large quantity, amount, or number; a bulk; as, a *mass* of evil, of treasure, etc. **3**. Bulk; size; as, an elephant's *mass* makes it unwieldy. **4**. The main body; as, the *mass* of men. **5**. *Physics.* That property of a body to which its inertia is ascribed and which is commonly taken as the measure of the amount of material which it contains. — **Syn.** See BULK. — **the masses**, the populace, as contrasted with the higher classes. — *v. t. & i.* To form or collect into a mass; assemble.

mas′sa-cre (măs′ȧ-kẽr), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *maçacre*, *macecle*, shambles, slaughter.] **1**. The atrocious killing of a considerable number of human beings. **2**. Atrocious murder. *Obs.*

Syn. MASSACRE, BUTCHERY, CARNAGE. MASSACRE denotes promiscuous and wholesale slaughter, esp. of those who can make little or no resistance; BUTCHERY implies the cold-blooded slaughter of men as if they were beasts; CARNAGE suggests the heaped-up bodies of the slain.

— *v. t.;* -CRED (-kẽrd); -CRING (-krĭng). To make a massacre of; slaughter. — **mas′sa-crer** (-krẽr), *n.*

mas-sage′ (mȧ-säzh′), *n.* [F.] A method or the act of treating the body by rubbing, stroking, kneading, etc., for remedial or hygienic purposes. — *v. t.;* -SAGED′ (-säzhd′); -SAG′ING (-säzh′ĭng). To treat by massage.

mas-se′ter (mă-sē′tẽr), *n.* [Gr. μασητήρ a chewer.] *Anat.* A large muscle which raises the lower jaw.

‖ **mas′seur′** (mȧ′sûr′), *n.; pl.* -SEURS (-sûrz′; *F.* -sûr′). [F.] A man who practices massage. — ‖ **mas′seuse′** (mȧ′sûz′), *n. fem.; pl.* -SEUSES (*F.* -sûz′).

mass′i-ness (mȧs′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS; MASSY.

mas′sive (mȧs′ĭv), *a.* [F. *massif.*] **1**. Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; weighty; bulky. **2**. Of the forehead, large and bold. **3**. Of immaterial things, impressive or broad in scope, effect, volume, or the like. — **Syn.** See BULKY. — **mas′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **mas′sive-ness**, *n.*

mass meeting. A large or general assembly of people.

mass′y (mȧs′ĭ), *a.;* MASS′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MASS′I-EST. Bulky and heavy; massive; as, a *massy* rock; — lit. or fig.

mast (mȧst), *n.* [AS. *mæst*, fem.] Nuts collectively, as acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts, etc., esp. as food for hogs.

mast, *n.* [AS. *mæst*, masc.] **1**. A long pole or spar rising from the keel of a vessel or boat to sustain the yards, booms, sails, and rigging. **2**. Any upright pole.

mas′ter (mȧs′tẽr), *n.* [fr. AS. or OF., fr. L. *magister.*] **1**. A man having another living being subject to his will, as the commander of a merchant vessel, the employer of a servant, the owner of a slave or a dog, a teacher of children, etc. **2**. One who uses, or controls at will, anything inanimate; as, *masters* of the sea. **3**. A victor, as in a contest. **4**. [When used as a title *cap.*] A person holding a certain advanced academic degree. **5**. A workman who follows his trade independently and teaches apprentices. **6**. One, esp. an artist, who has attained great skill. **7**. In Scotland, the title of the heir apparent of a viscount or a baron. **8**. [*cap.*] A title prefixed to the name of a man or youth; — orig. used only of persons of rank or learning, later of men in general; it is now restricted to boys. A conventional courtesy title for men, *master* (abbr. *Mr.*) came to be pronounced mĭstẽr, and only *Mr.* and the spelling *Mister* are now so used. **9**. *Law.* Any of various officers of court appointed to assist the judge. — *a.* Being master, or characteristic of a master; principal; controlling; as, a *master* builder. — *v. t.* **1**. To become the master of; conquer; subdue. **2**. To become an adept in; as, to *master* an art. **3**. To rule, regulate, or direct as master.

mas′ter-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

mas′ter-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Inclined to play the master; domineering. **2**. Showing power or mastery. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* **Syn.** Authoritative, commanding, imperious, overbearing, arrogant, self-willed, dictatorial, magisterial. — MASTERFUL, LORDLY, DOMINEERING. One is MASTERFUL who is imperious and self-willed, or (now esp.) who deals with affairs commandingly or compellingly; as, a proud and *masterful* spirit. LORDLY implies a lofty and superior, DOMINEERING, an overbearing or insolently tyrannical, air or manner; as, a *lordly* condescension; a *domineering* tone.

master key. A key adapted to open several locks differing somewhat from each other; — often fig.

mas′ter-ly, *a.* Suitable to, or characteristic of, a master; indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill. — *adv.* With the skill of a master.

mas′ter-piece′ (mȧs′tẽr-pēs′), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill; a chef-d'œuvre.

mas′ter-ship, *n.* **1**. Status, office, or dignity of a master. **2**. Mastery; dominion. **3**. The personality of a master. **4**. The knowledge or proficiency of a master; mastery.

mas'ter-sing'er (más'tĕr-sĭng'ĕr), *n.* [trans. of G. *meistersänger.*] = MEISTERSINGER.

master stroke. A masterly action or achievement.

mas'ter-y (más'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The position or authority of a master; mastership. **2.** Superiority in war or competition; victory. **3.** Skill or knowledge in, or intellectual command of, a subject that makes one a master in it.

mast'head' (mást'hĕd'), *n. Naut.* The top of a mast, esp. the lower mast. — *v. t. Naut.* **a** To send to the masthead as a punishment. **b** To hoist to the masthead, as a flag.

mas'tic (más'tĭk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mastiche*, Gr. *μαστίχη.*] **1.** An aromatic astringent resin exuding from a certain tree of the cashew family. **2.** Any of various pasty cements.

mas'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kā'tĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *masticatus*, p. p. of *masticare* to chew.] To grind with or as with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing; chew.— **mas'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **mas'ti-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.* — **mas'ti-ca-to-ry** (-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

mas'tiff (más'tĭf), *n.* [prob. fr. OF. *mastin*, fr. L. *mansuetus* tame.] One of a breed of powerful, smooth-coated dogs.

mas'to-don (más'tō-dŏn), *n.* [Gr. *μαστός* breast + *ὀδούς, ὀδόντος*, tooth; from the conical projections on its molar teeth.] Any of numerous species of large extinct elephants, having molar teeth with high conical cusps or parallel ridges.

mas'toid (-toid), *a.* [Gr. *μαστοειδής*; *μαστός* breast + *εἶδος* form.] *Anat.* **a** Resembling a nipple or breast; in many mammals, designating a process of the temporal bone behind the ear. **b** Pertaining to, or in the region of, the mastoid process. — *n.* The mastoid process or bone.

mat (măt), *n.* [AS. *matt*, fr. L. *matta* rush mat.] **1.** A piece of coarse fabric made by weaving or plaiting rushes, straw, etc.; anything of similar form and use. **2.** Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven; as, a *mat* of weeds. — *v. t. & i.*; MAT'TED (măt'ĕd; 24); MAT'TING. **1.** To cover or lay with or as with a mat or matting. **2.** To twine or felt together into, or like, a mat.

mat, *n.* [F., a dull color; dull-colored.] **1.** A border with a gold surface, or one of paper, pasteboard, etc., serving as a frame or margin for a picture. **2.** A dead or dull finish, or roughened surface, as in gilding or painting. — *a.* Having a dull and lusterless but uniform surface.

mat'a-dor (măt'ă-dōr; -dôr), *n.* Also **mat'a-dore** (măt'ă-dōr). [Sp. *matador*, prop., a killer.] The man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights.

match (măch), *n.* [F. *mèche.*] **1.** A wick or cord prepared to burn at a uniform rate, as for firing a charge of powder. **2.** A short, slender piece of wood, or other material, tipped with a mixture by which fire is produced.

match, *n.* [AS. *gemæcca.*] **1.** A person or thing equal or similar to another; one able to mate or cope with another; an equal. **2.** An exact counterpart. **3.** A pair suitably associated. **4.** A bringing or coming together of two parties for a contest, or the like. **5.** A matrimonial union. **6.** A candidate for matrimony. **7.** Equality of conditions in competition. **8.** An agreement, compact, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To marry, esp. with reference to the suitability of the parties. **2.** To encounter as an antagonist; now, always, to encounter successfully; equal. **3.** To bring a match, or equal, against; to set something in competition with, or in opposition to, as equal. **4.** To make or procure the equal of, or that which is exactly similar to, or corresponds with; as, to *match* a vase. **5.** To adapt or suit (one thing to another). — *v. i.* **1.** To compete; fight. *Obs.* **2.** To marry; mate. **3.** To be equal or similar, as in size, figure, color.

match'less (măch'lĕs), *a.* Having no equal; unequaled.

match'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* An old form of gunlock in which the priming was fired by a match; a musket with such a lock.

match'mak'er (-măk'ĕr), *n.* One who schemes to bring about a marriage or marriages. — **match'mak'ing,** *n. & a.*

match'mak'er, *n.* One who makes matches for gunpowder.

mate (māt), *n. Chess.* A checkmate. — *v. t.*; MAT'ED (māt'ĕd; 24); MAT'ING (māt'ĭng). **1.** To checkmate. **2.** To overcome, daunt; confound; baffle; abash. *Obs.*

mate, *n.* **1.** A companion; comrade. **2.** A match; an equal. **3.** A husband or wife, esp. one suited to the other spouse; one of a pair of animals associated for breeding. **4.** a *Naut.* An officer in a merchant vessel, ranking next below the master. **b** *Nav.* A subordinate assistant to a warrant officer. In the United States navy, a subordinate officer having no rank, but taking precedence of all other enlisted men.

mate, *v. t.* **1.** To oppose as equal; match. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To marry; of animals, to pair. **3.** To couple or associate as mate, or equal. — *v. i.* To be or become a mate or mates.

ma'té, ma'te (mä'tā; măt'ĕ), *n.* [Sp. *mate.*] A beverage prepared in South America from the leaves of a certain plant; also, the plant; — called also *Paraguay tea.*

mat'e-lote (măt'ĕ-lōt), **mat'e-lotte** (-lŏt), *n.* [F., fr. *matelot* sailor.] A stew, commonly of fish, flavored with wine.

ma-te'ri-al (mă-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *materialis*, fr. *materia* stuff, matter.] **1.** Of or pertaining to matter; corporeal; bodily; physical. **2.** Of solid or weighty character; of consequence; important; essential. **3.** Pertaining to or affecting man's physical nature; sensual or sensuous; bodily. **4.** Relating to, involving, or derived from, matter as the chief constituent of the physical universe; as, *material* forces. — *n.* **1.** The substance or substances, or the parts, goods, etc., composing anything, or necessary for any given purpose or use. **2.** Data of any sort, as notes, sketches, etc., which may be given a more finished form.

ma-te'ri-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* Any theory which considers the facts of the universe to be sufficiently explained by the existence and nature of matter. **2.** Tendency to give undue importance to material interests.

ma-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* **1.** An adherent of materialism. **2.** One who holds to the existence of matter; — disting. from *idealist.* **3.** One absorbed in material interests. — **is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being material; that which is material.

ma-te'ri-al-ize (mă-tē'rĭ-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To invest with material characteristics; to express through the medium of material objects. **2.** *Spiritualism.* To make (a spirit) visible in or as in a material form. — *v. i.* To appear as a material form; become a realized fact. — **ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** *Philos.* In respect to the matter, as distinguished from the form; in respect to the material cause. **2.** With or with respect to, or in the state of, matter, or physical substance. **3.** Substantially; essentially.

ma-te'ri-a med'i-ca (mă-tē'rĭ-ă mĕd'ĭ-kă). [L. See MATTER; MEDICAL.] **1.** Material or substance used in remedies; — a general term. **2.** Medical science treating of the nature and properties of all substances used for curing disease.

ma-ter'nal (mă-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *maternus*, fr. *mater* mother.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or being, a mother; motherly. **2.** Derived or received from, or connected through, one's mother. — **Syn.** See MOTHERLY. — **ma-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

ma-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being a mother; character or relation of a mother; motherliness. — **maternity hospital,** a lying-in hospital.

math (măth), *n.* [AS. *mæð.*] A mowing, or that which is gathered by mowing. *Obs. or Dial.*

math'e-mat'ic (măth'ĕ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. F. or L., fr. Gr. *μαθηματικός* disposed to learn, mathematical, fr. *μαθήματα* things learned, *μανθάνειν* to learn.] Mathematical. *Rare.*

math'e-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [see MATHEMATIC.] Of, pertaining to, or according to, mathematics; hence, theoretically precise; accurate. — **math'e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ma-them'a-tic'ian (mă-thĕm'ă-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

math'e-mat'ics (măth'ĕ-măt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science treating of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes and operations, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from others known or supposed.

mat'in (măt'ĭn), *n.* [F. *matines*, fem. pl. fr. L. *matutinus* of the morning, fr. *Matuta* goddess of the morning.] **1.** *pl. Eccl.* **a** A service or office for morning, properly said at midnight, sometimes at daybreak. **b** In Anglican churches, the order for, or service of, Morning Prayer; — often spelt *mattins* in English usage. **2.** Morning. *Obs. & R.* — *a.* Of or pertaining to matins or the morning.

mat'i-née' (măt'ĭ-nā', *or, esp. in British usage,* măt'ĭ-nā'), *n.* [F., fr. *matin* morning.] A reception, or a musical or dramatic entertainment, held in the daytime.

mat'ing (māt'ĭng), *vb. n.* A pairing or matching.

mat'ri-ces (măt'rĭ-sēz; mā-trī'sēz), *n., pl.* of MATRIX.

mat'ri-cide (măt'rĭ-sīd; mā'trĭ-), *n.* [L. *matricidium*; *mater* mother + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** The murder of a mother by her child. **2.** [L. *matricida.*] One who murders one's own mother. — **mat'ri-cid'al** (-sīd'ăl), *a.*

ma-tric'u-late (mă-trĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *matricula* a public roll, dim. of *matrix.* See MATRIX.] To enroll; admit to membership by enrollment, as in a body or society, esp. in a college or university. — *v. i.*

To be matriculated. — *n.* One who is matriculated. — **ma-tric′u-la′tion** (mȧ-trĭk′ū-lā′shŭn), *n.*

mat′ri-mo′ni-al (măt′rĭ-mō′nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial. — **mat′ri-mo′ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. MATRIMONIAL, CONJUGAL, CONNUBIAL, NUPTIAL, MARITAL all refer to marriage. MATRIMONIAL is the most general term for whatever pertains to the marriage relation; as, *matrimonial* alliances. *Conjugal* and *connubial* are often used interchangeably. More strictly, CONJUGAL connotes the married persons, CONNUBIAL, the marriage state; as, *conjugal* love, *connubial* contracts. NUPTIAL has primary reference to the marriage rites or ceremony; as, "the *nuptial* torch." MARITAL suggests specif. that which pertains to a husband (as, *marital* authority); it is also used with general application to marriage; as, *marital* discomfort.

mat′ri-mo-ny (măt′rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *matrimonium*, fr. *mater* mother.] Marriage. — Syn. See MARRIAGE.

ma′trix (mā′trĭks), *n.; pl.* MATRICES (măt′rĭ-sēz; *as Lat. prop.* mȧ-trī′sēz). [L., fr. *mater* mother.] **1.** The womb. **2.** That which gives form, origin, or foundation to something inclosed or embedded in it, as a mold for casting, a cement to bind materials in mass, etc.

ma′tron (mā′trŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *matrona*, fr. *mater* mother.] **1.** A wife or a widow, esp. one who is a mother. **2.** A housekeeper; esp., a woman who manages the domestic economy of a public institution. — **ma′tron-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ma′tron-age (mā′trŭn-āj; măt′rŭn-), *n.* **1.** A body of matrons. **2.** Matronly care; also, matronly state.

ma′tron-ize (mā′trŭn-īz; măt′rŭn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). **1.** To make a matron of; make matronly. **2.** To act the part of a matron toward; chaperon.

ma′tron-like′ (mā′trŭn-līk′), *a.* Matronly.

ma′tron-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Like, or befitting, a matron; hence, sedate; grave. — *adv.* Like a matron.

matte (măt), *n.* [F.] **1.** Crude, impure metal smelted from certain sulphide ores. **2.** Mat, or dull finish.

mat′ted (măt′ĕd; 24), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with a mat or mats. **2.** Tangled closely together; as, *matted* hair.

mat′ter (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *matière*, fr. L. *materia*.] **1.** That of which any physical object is composed; material; constituents; also, a particular kind or portion of material; as, coloring *matter*. **2.** Specif., substance excreted or discharged from living animal bodies; esp., a purulent discharge; pus. **3.** *Physics.* Whatever occupies space; that which is conceived to constitute the body of the outward or physical universe and, with energy, to form the basis of objective phenomena. **4.** *Philos.* The unorganized basis or stuff of experience. **5.** Concern; affair; hence, indefinitely, a thing or things. **6.** Subject of action, discussion, feeling, complaint, or the like; subject matter. **7.** Ground; cause, esp. of anything disagreeable or distressing; difficulty. **8.** Affair of consequence; moment; — chiefly in *what matter? no matter*, etc. **9.** Amount; quantity; — often indefinite. **10.** *Printing.* Anything to be set in type; copy; also, type set up. **11.** *Post Office.* Mail matter; mail. — *v. i.* **1.** To be of importance; import. **2.** To maturate.

mat′ter-of-fact′, *a.* Adhering to facts; conforming to absolute reality; not fanciful or imaginative.

Mat′thew (măth′ū), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *Matthaeus*, Gr. Ματθαῖος.] In the Bible: **1.** A collector of customs at Capernaum who became one of the twelve apostles. **2.** The Gospel of Matthew.

mat′ting (măt′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of interweaving so as to make a mat. **2.** Materials for mats; also, mats collectively; a kind of carpeting made of straw, etc.

mat′tock (-ŭk), *n.* [AS. *mattuc*.] An implement for digging and grubbing, of which the head has a blade like an adz and another like a narrow ax or a point like a pickax.

mat′tress (măt′rĕs), *n.* [OF. *materas*, fr. Ar. *maṭrah* a place where anything is thrown, what is thrown under something, fr. *ṭaraha* to throw.] A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or the like, and tufted or otherwise fastened.

mat′u-rate (măt′ū-rāt), *v. i.;* -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING. [L. *maturatus*, p. p. of *maturare* to make mature.] To ripen; mature; specif., to suppurate. — **mat′u-ra′tion** (-rā′shŭn), *n.* — **ma-tur′a-tive** (mȧ-tūr′ȧ-tĭv; măt′ū-rā-tĭv), *a.*

ma-ture′ (mȧ-tūr′), *a.;* -TUR′ER (-tūr′ẽr); -TUR′EST (-tūr′ĕst). [L. *maturus*.] **1.** Full-grown; ripe. **2.** Completely worked out; ready for action or development; perfected. **3.** Of or pert. to a condition of full development. **4.** Having run to the limit of its time; due, as a note. — **ma-ture′ly**, *adv.*

Syn. MATURE, RIPE, MELLOW (esp. in fig. senses). *Mature* and *ripe* imply fullness of growth; MATURE emphasizes the completion of a development, RIPE suggests rather readiness for use, or full fruition; as, my plans are not yet *mature;* he was now *ripe* for mighty enterprises. MELLOW emphasizes the softness, sweetness, or richness attendant upon complete ripeness or maturity; as, a *mellow* vein of cheerfulness; a *mellow* old age.

— *v. t. & i.;* -TURED′ (-tūrd′); -TUR′ING (-tūr′ĭng). **1.** To bring, hasten, or come to maturity; ripen; perfect. **2.** To become due, as a note.

ma-tu′ri-ty (mȧ-tū′rĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being mature; ripeness. **2.** A becoming due, as of a note.

ma-tu′ti-nal (mȧ-tū′tĭ-năl; măt′ū-tī′năl), *a.* [L. *matutinalis*, *matutinus*.] Of or pertaining to the morning; early.

maud′lin (môd′lĭn), *a.* [fr. *Maudlin*, i. e., *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping.] **1.** Tearfully or weakly emotional; effusively sentimental. **2.** Drunk enough to be emotionally silly; fuddled.

mau′ger, mau′gre (mô′gẽr), *prep. & adv.* [OF. *maugré*, *malgré*, prop., ill will. See MALICE; AGREE.] In spite of; notwithstanding.

maul, mall (môl), *n.* [see MALL mallet.] **1.** A heavy mallet; mace. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** A heavy hammer or beetle, esp. one for driving wedges. — *v. t.* To beat and bruise or mangle; handle roughly. — **maul′er**, *n.*

maul′stick′ (môl′stĭk′), *n.* [D. *maalstok*, or G. *malerstock*; G. *maler* a painter + *stock* stick.] A stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working.

mau′met (mô′mĕt), *n.* [contr. fr. *Mahomet*.] A puppet; doll; image; idol. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

maun (mŏn; môn), *v. i. or auxiliary.* Must. *Scot.*

maun′der (môn′dẽr; män′-), *v. i.* **1.** To grumble; growl. *Obs.* **2.** To move languidly; wander idly. **3.** To speak indistinctly or disconnectedly; mumble.

maun′dy (môn′dĭ), *n.* [see MAUNDY THURSDAY.] The ceremony of washing the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday; also, the alms distributed on this day.

Maundy Thursday. [OF. *mandé* a command, L. *mandatum:* — fr. an old custom of washing the feet of the poor on this day as a fulfillment of the "new commandment." *John* xiii. 5, 34.] Thursday before Good Friday.

mau′so-le′um (mô′sō-lē′ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -LEUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LEA (-ȧ). [L., fr. Gr. μαυσωλεῖον, fr. Μαύσωλος Mausolus king of Caria, alluding to his sepulcher erected by his consort, Artemisia.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulcher.

mauve (mōv), *n.* [F., mallow, L. *malva;* — from the purplish color of the petals of common mallow.] A delicate purple, violet, or lilac color.

mav′er-ick (măv′ẽr-ĭk), *n.* *Cattle Raising.* An unbranded animal, esp. a motherless calf. *Western U. S.*

ma′vis (mā′vĭs), *n.* [F. *mauvis*.] The European song thrush. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

ma-vour′nin, ma-vour′neen (mȧ-vōōr′nēn), *n.* [Ir. *mo mhuirnin*.] My darling; — used of a girl or woman.

maw (mô), *n.* [AS. *maga* stomach.] **1.** A stomach; in birds, the craw. **2.** The stomach as the seat or symbol of voracious appetite. **3.** The throat, gullet, or jaws.

maw′kin. Var. of MALKIN. *Archaic or Scot.*

mawk′ish (môk′ĭsh), *a.* [orig., maggoty.] **1.** Apt to cause satiety or loathing; disgusting. **2.** Marked by sickly sentimentality; maudlin. — **mawk′ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ish-ness**, *n.*

max-il′la (măk-sĭl′ȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., dim. of *mala* jaw, jawbone.] **1.** *Anat.* A membrane bone on either side of the face, which usually bears most of the upper teeth. **2.** *Zoöl.* In most arthropods, one of the paired appendages behind the mandibles, usually serving as accessory jaws. — **max′il-la-ry** (măk′sĭ-lā-rĭ), *a. & n.*

max′im (măk′sĭm), *n.* [L. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*), the greatest sentence, i. e., of the greatest authority, fem. fr. *maximus* greatest, superl. of *magnus* great.] A general truth or a sententious rule of conduct; esp., a proverbial saying embodying a moral or practical precept. — **Syn.** See AXIOM.

max′i-mal (măk′sĭ-măl), *a.* Highest; greatest.

max′i-mum (-mŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -MA (-mȧ), E. -MUMS (-mŭmz). [L., neut. fr. *maximus*. See MAXIM.] **1.** The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease; the highest point or degree; — opposed to *minimum*. **2.** An upper limit allowed by law or other authority. — *a.* **1.** Greatest in quantity or highest in degree attainable or attained, or greatest allowed by law. **2.** Pertaining to, marking, or determining a maximum.

ay (mā), *v. ; pres., sing., 1st & 3d pers.* MAY, *2d* MAY'EST (mā'ĕst), MAYST (māst), *pl.* MAY; *pret.* MIGHT (mīt). Inflective and participles now lacking. [AS. pres. *mæg*, I am able, pret. *meahte, mihte.*] **1.** [*v. i.*] To be able. *Obs.* **2.** As auxiliary, with the infinitive without *to*, denoting : **a** Ability; competency ; — oftener expressed by *can*. **b** Liberty; opportunity ; permission ; possibility ; as, he *may* go. Desire or wish, as in prayer ; as, *may* you live happily. Contingency ; — esp. in clauses of purpose, result, concession, indirect question, in indefinite relative clauses, etc.

Syn. MAY, CAN. So far as *can* and *may* come into comparison, CAN expresses ability, whether physical or mental ; MAY implies permission or sanction ; as, he will come if he *can* (if he is able); I shall come, if I *may* (if I am permitted). The use of *can* for *may* in asking permission is incorrect.

ay, *n.* [F. *mai*, L. *Maius.*] **1.** The fifth month of the year, having 31 days. **2.** The springtime of life; prime ; heyday. **3.** [*l. c.*] The hawthorn or its blossoms.

a'ya (mä'yä), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the most important people of the Mayan stock. The Mayas inhabit Yucatan. **2.** The language of the Mayas.

a'yan (mä'yăn), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, an American Indian linguistic stock occupying Yucatan and neighboring regions. The Mayan peoples are dark and short, and when discovered, shortly after 1500, had attained a higher culture than any other American people. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Mayas.

ay apple. An American herb of the barberry family or its edible, yellow, egg-shaped fruit of mawkish flavor.

ay'be (mā'bē), *adv.* [for *it may be.*] Perhaps.

ay Day. The first day of May, often celebrated by the crowning of a May queen with a garland, and (less commonly than formerly) by dancing about a Maypole.

ay'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** In England, any of several plants whose flowers appear in May, as the hawthorn, marsh marigold, etc. **2.** The trailing arbutus. See ARBUTUS. *U. S.*

ay fly. An ephemera.

ay'hap' (mā'hăp' ; mā'hăp), **may'hap'pen** (-hăp'n), *adv.* for *it may hap.*] Perhaps. *Archaic or Dial.*

ay'hem (mā'hĕm), *n.* [see MAIM.] *Law.* The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members necessary in fighting.

ay'ing (mā'ĭng), *n.* [Often *l. c.*] Celebration of May Day.

ay'on-naise' (mā'ŏ-nāz' ; *F.* mȧ'yŏ'nâz'), *n.* [F.] A sauce of egg yolks beaten up with olive oil and seasoned.

ay'or (mā'ĕr ; mâr), *n.* [F. *maire*, fr. L. *major*, compar. of *magnus* great.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough.— **may'or-al** (mā'ŏr-ăl), *a.*— **may'or-al-ty** (-tĭ), *n.*

ay'pole' (mā'pōl'), *n.* A tall pole erected in an open place and wreathed with flowers as a center for May-day sports.

ay'pop' (mā'pŏp'), *n.* The edible fruit of a passion flower of the southern United States ; also, the plant itself.

ay queen. A girl or young woman crowned queen in the sports of May Day.

ay'tide' (-tīd'), **May'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* The month of May.

ay'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A strong-scented European weed of the aster family, naturalized in the United States. It has daisylike flowers with a yellow disk and white rays.

az'ard (măz'ărd), *n.* The head ; also, the face. *Obs.*

aze (māz), *n.* **1.** Confusion of thought; perplexity; amazement. **2.** A confusing and baffling network, as of paths ; a labyrinth. — **Syn.** See LABYRINTH.—*v. t.;* MAZED (māzd); MAZ'ING (māz'ĭng). **1.** To stupefy ; daze. *Archaic.* **2.** To perplex greatly ; bewilder ; amaze. *Archaic or R.*

a'zer (mā'zĕr), *n.* A drinking bowl, orig. of a hard wood.

a-zur'ka (mȧ-zûr'kȧ ; mȧ-zo͝or'kȧ), **ma-zour'ka** (mȧ-zo͝or'kȧ), *n.* [Pol. *mazurka* a woman of the province Mazovia.] A Polish dance in moderate triple time ; also, music for it.

a'zy (mā'zĭ), *a. ;* -ZI-ER (-ĕr) ; -ZI-EST. [fr. MAZE.] Perplexed with or as with turns and windings; winding; intricate; confusing.— **ma'zi-ly** (-zĭ-lĭ), *adv.*— **ma'zi-ness,** *n.*

e (mē), *pers. pron.* [AS. *mē*, dat. & acc.] The objective (dative or accusative) case of *I.*

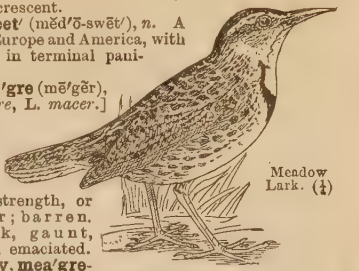
ead'cock (mēd'kŏk), *n.* An uxorious or effeminate man. *Obs.*

ead (mēd), *n.* [AS. *meado.*] A fermented drink of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc., or one made from manna.

ead, *n.* [AS. *mǣd.*] A meadow. *Poetic.*

ead'ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* [AS. *mǣdwe*, an inflectional form of *mǣd.*] Grassland, esp. such as yields hay.

eadow lark. Any of several varieties of an American bird about the size of a robin, with yellow breast marked with a black crescent.



Meadow Lark. (1/4)

mead'ow-sweet' (mĕd'ō-swēt'), *n.* A low shrub of Europe and America, with white flowers in terminal panicles.

mea'ger, mea'gre (mē'gĕr), *a.* [F. *maigre*, L. *macer.*] **1.** Destitute of, or having little, flesh ; thin ; lean. **2.** Destitute of richness, strength, or the like ; poor ; barren. — **Syn.** Lank, gaunt, starved, poor, emaciated. — **mea'ger-ly, mea'gre-ly,** *adv.* — **mea'ger-ness, mea'gre-ness,** *n.*

meal (mēl), *v. t.* [AS. *mǣlan*, fr. *mǣl.* See MOLE a spot.] To stain. *Obs.*

meal, *n.* [AS. *melu, melo.*] **1.** Grain (esp. maize, rye, or oats) or pulse coarsely ground and unbolted. **2.** Any powdery substance resembling meal (sense 1).

meal, *n.* [AS. *mǣl* measure, mark, sign, appointed time, a meal.] The portion of food taken at a particular time to satisfy appetite ; repast ; also, act or time of eating a meal.

-meal. [AS. *-mælum*, orig. dat. pl. of *mǣl.* See 3d MEAL.] A suffix forming adverbs, and signifying *measure* or *portion taken at one time ;* as in piece*meal.*

meal'ies (mēl'ĭz), *n. pl.; sing.* MEALIE. [Cape D. *milje*, fr. Pg. *milho* maize, L. *milium* millet.] Maize, or Indian corn. In *sing.*, an ear of maize. *South Africa.*

meal'time' (mēl'tīm'), *n.* The usual time of eating a meal.

meal'y (mēl'ĭ), *a.;* MEAL'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr) ; MEAL'I-EST. **1.** Having the qualities of meal; soft, dry, and friable. **2.** Containing meal; farinaceous. **3.** Mealy-mouthed. — **meal'i-ness,** *n.*

meal'y-mouthed' (-mouthd' ; -mouth'), *a.* Using soft words; affectedly or timidly delicate of speech.

mean (mēn), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* MEANT (mĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEAN'ING. [AS. *mǣnan* to recite, tell, intend, wish.] **1.** To have in the mind, as a purpose ; intend. **2.** To have in mind as the object, signification, or the like, of any expression or symbol ; hence, to signify ; import ; as, to say what one *means.* **3.** To have in mind a particular reference or destination for (a remark, gift, or the like). — *v. i.* To purpose or intend. *Rare*, except in *to mean well*, or *ill.*

mean, *a.* [AS. *gemǣne* common.] **1.** Without distinction or eminence; common; low. **2.** Without power or acumen; ordinary. **3.** Of little value or account; shabby; contemptible. **4.** Wanting dignity of mind ; base. **5.** Penurious ; stingy. — **Syn.** Ignoble, abject, wretched, vulgar, servile, menial ; spiritless, groveling, slavish ; dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, despicable ; paltry, sordid. See BASE.

mean, *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *medianus* that is in the middle, *medius* middle.] **1.** Occupying a middle position; intermediate. **2.** *Math.* Average ; having that value intermediate between extremes or between successive values, which each would have were they all equal but of the same aggregate value ; as, *mean* distance. — **Syn.** See AVERAGE. — *n.* **1.** Something intervening, intermediate, or intermediary. *Obs.* **2.** The middle point, or that which is at or near it ; as, the golden *mean ;* hence, medium ; moderation ; measure. **3.** *Math.* **a** A quantity having an intermediate value between several others of which it expresses the mean value; usually, unless otherwise specified, the one simple average (**arithmetical mean**) got by dividing the sum of the quantities by their number. **b** Often, the second or third term in a proportion of four terms. **4.** Intermediate agency ; instrument ; — usually in pl. form, with sing. sense and construction. **5.** *pl.* Resources ; property, revenue, or the like.

mean, *v. t. & i.* [fr. AS.] To lament; bemoan. *Obs. or Scot.*

me-an'der (mē-ăn'dĕr), *n.* [fr. the *Mæander* (now Menderez) River in Phrygia, proverbial for its windings.] A winding, as of a stream; hence, a winding course; — usually in *pl.* — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To wind or turn in a course; follow an intricate course. **2.** To wander aimlessly or listlessly.

mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is meant ; intent ; aim; object. **2.** That which is, or is intended to be, signified ; import ; sense ; significance.

Syn. MEANING, SENSE, SIGNIFICATION, SIGNIFICANCE, PURPORT, IMPORT. MEANING, the general term, is that which a

thing signifies or (esp.) that which it is designed or intended to express; as, my *meaning* is plain; the *meaning* of a word. SENSE suggests esp. a particular or specific, or (sometimes) an intelligible, meaning; as, in which *sense* do you mean to take the word; in that *sense*, he is a man. SIGNIFICATION is esp. established or accepted meaning, as of a word, or a symbol; SIGNIFICANCE is meaning (often covert rather than ostensible) regarded as of weight or moment; as, the *signification* of a name; the *significance* of a look. IMPORT sometimes denotes little more than *meaning*, esp. regarded as conveyed; as, the *import* of his talk. Oftener *import* implies momentous significance; as, a work of no *import*. PURPORT is meaning esp. in the sense of general tenor. — *p. a.* Intending; also, expressive; significant. — **mean′ing-less**, *a.* — **mean′ing-ly**, *adv.* — **mean′ing-ness**, *n.*

mean′ly (mēn′lĭ), *adv.* Moderately. *Obs.*

mean′ly, *adv.* In a mean manner; poorly; ignobly.

mean′ness, *n.* **1**. State or quality of being mean. **2**. A mean [act.

meant (mĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of MEAN.

mean′time′ (mēn′tīm′), *adv.* In the intervening time or interval; at the same time. — *n.* The intervening time.

mean′while′ (-hwīl′), *n. & adv.* = MEANTIME.

mea′sles (mē′z'lz), *n.; pl.* in form, but used as *singular* in senses 1 & 3. [ME. *masel*, pl. *maseles*, *mesel*.] **1**. *Med.* A contagious eruptive febrile disorder. **2**. [prob. fr. ME. *mesel* leprous.] *pl.* The larvæ of a tapeworm when contained in the flesh of certain animals. **3**. The disease of cattle and swine caused by these larvæ.

mea′sly (-zlĭ), *a.* **1**. Infected with measles. **2**. Containing larval tapeworms; — said of meat.

meas′ur-a-ble (mĕzh′ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being measured. — **meas′ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

meas′ure (mĕzh′ūr; 87), *n.* [F. *mesure*, L. *mensura*, fr. *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure.] **1**. Act or process of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, quantity, degree, capacity, or the like, of a thing; measurement. **2**. An instrument, as a yardstick, for measuring. **3**. The dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything, determined by measuring. **4**. A unit of measurement. **5**. Hence, a criterion; gauge. **6**. A system of measurement. **7**. Due or given extent, degree, or quantity; as: Due degree, portion, or proportion; often, due restraint or limitation; — esp. in *in*, *with*, or *beyond measure*, etc. **8**. An extent, degree, or quantity. **9**. Regulated division of movement, as in music, poetry, etc. **10**. A tune; melody. *Poetic.* **11**. *Arith.* A number contained in a given number one or more times without a remainder. **12**. A step or definite part of a progressive course or policy; specif., a legislative enactment proposed or adopted. — *v. t.*; -URED (-ūrd); -UR-ING (-ūr-ĭng). **1**. To compute or ascertain the measure of by a rule or standard; hence, to estimate; value. **2**. To allot or distribute by measure; — often with *out* or *off*. **3**. To determine or lay off in measuring, as a given distance. **4**. To pass through or over in journeying. **5**. To mark the bounds or limits of. **6**. To bring into comparison or competition (with). — *v. i.* **1**. To measure something. **2**. To result, or turn out, on being measured. Also, to admit of being measured. **3**. To give or allot measure.

meas′ured (-ūrd), *p. a.* **1**. Regulated by a standard; hence, equal; uniform; graduated; moderated; calculated; deliberated. **2**. Metrical; rhythmical. — **meas′ured-ly**, *adv.*

meas′ure-less, *a.* Without measure; immeasurable.

meas′ure-ment (-ūr-mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act or result of measuring; mensuration. **2**. Extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity ascertained by measuring. **3**. A system of measures.

meas′ur-er (mĕzh′ūr-ẽr), *n.* One that measures.

meat (mēt), *n.* [AS. *mete.*] **1**. Food in general; esp., solid food; hence, the edible part of anything. **2**. An article of food; a "dish." *Obs.* **3**. Flesh used as food.

me-a′tus (mē-ā′tŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -TUS. [L., a passage.] *Anat.* A natural passage or canal.

meat′y (mēt′ĭ), *a.;* MEAT′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Abounding in, or resembling, meat; hence, pithy.

me-chan′ic (mē-kăn′ĭk), *a.* [L. *mechanicus*, Gr. *μηχανικός*, fr. *μηχανή*. See MACHINE.] **1**. Pertaining to manual labor; involving manual skill. **2**. Of or pert. to a mechanic or artisan, or the artisan class. **3**. Rude; vulgar. *Obs.* **4**. Of the nature of, relating to, or derived from, a machine or machines; mechanical. — *n.* One who practices any mechanic art; artisan. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN.

me-chan′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or engaged in, manual labor; of the artisan class. **2**. Of or pertaining to machinery or mechanism; made by a machine or with tools. **3**. Done as if by a machine; proceeding automatically, or by habit, without special intention or reflection. **4**. Pert. to, governed by, or accordant with, mechanics, or the laws of motion. — **mechanical power**, any of the simple machines. See under SIMPLE. — *n.* A mechanic. *Obs.* — **me-chan′i-cal-ly** (mē-kăn′ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **me-chan′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

mech′a-ni′cian (mĕk′ȧ-nĭsh′ăn), *n.* One skilled in the theory or construction of machines; a machinist.

me-chan′ics (mē-kăn′ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Applied mathematics treating of the action of forces on bodies.

mech′a-nism (mĕk′ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* **1**. The arrangement or relation of the parts of a machine, or of something comparable to a machine. **2**. Mechanical operation or action.

mech′a-nist (-nĭst), *n.* A machinist; mechanician. *Now R.*

mech′a-nize (-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ′ING (-nīz′ĭng). To make mechanical.

med′al (mĕd′ăl), *n.* [F. *médaille*, It. *medaglia*, fr. L. *metallum* metal.] A piece, usually a disk, of metal bearing a device, etc., to commemorate some event or person, or to serve as a reward. — *v. t.;* -ALED (-ăld) or -ALLED; -AL-ING or -AL-LING. To honor or reward with a medal.

med′al-ist, **med′al-list**, *n.* **1**. A designer, engraver, or maker of medals. **2**. One who has gained a medal for merit.

me-dal′lion (mē-dăl′yŭn), *n.* [F. *médaillon*, It. *medaglione*, augm. of *medaglia*. See MEDAL.] **1**. A large medal. **2**. Something resembling a large medal, as a tablet bearing a figure in relief, a portrait, a device on a book cover, etc.

med′dle (mĕd′'l), *v. i.* [OF. *medler*, *mesler*, LL. *misculare*, a dim. fr. L. *miscere* to mix.] **1**. To mix; mingle. *Obs.* **2**. To fight; contend. *Obs.* **3**. To interest, engage, or concern one's self unnecessarily or impertinently; interfere; — often followed by *with* or *in*. — **med′dler** (-lẽr), *n.*

Syn. MEDDLE, TAMPER. To MEDDLE (with or in) is to act officiously or impertinently in another's affairs; to TAMPER (with) is esp. to make unwarranted alterations in something, or to try meddlesome experiments with it; as applied to persons *tamper* suggests improper influences.

med′dle-some (mĕd′'l-sŭm), *a.* Given to meddling. — **med′dle-some-ly**, *adv.* — **med′dle-some-ness**, *n.*

Mede (mēd), *n.* One of the people of ancient Media. The Medes were nearly related to the Persians; they attained their greatest power 700–500 B. C.

Me-de′a (mē-dē′ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μήδεια.] *Gr. Myth.* An enchantress, daughter of Æetes, a king of Colchis. She helped Jason to win the Golden Fleece, and returned with him to Iolcus, retarding her father's pursuit by strewing the sea with the limbs of her young brother **Ab-syr′tus** (ăb-sûr′tŭs). She restored Æson, Jason's old father, to youth, and compassed the death of Pelias. When Jason deserted her for Creüsa, princess of Corinth, Medea sent her rival a poisoned robe, killed her own children, fired the palace, and departed in a serpent-drawn chariot.

me′di-a (mē′dĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of MEDIUM.

me′di-a-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Mediate state or quality.

me′di-æ′val, **me′di-æ′val-ism**, etc. Vars. of MEDIEVAL, etc.

me′di-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *medialis*, fr. *medius* middle.] **1**. Middle; median. **2**. Of or pertaining to a mean or average; ordinary. — **me′di-al-ly**, *adv.*

me′di-an (-ăn), *a.* [L. *medianus*.] Medial; middle; *Zoöl.* specif., of unpaired organs and parts, lying in a plane dividing any animal into right and left halves. [Mede.

Me′di-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Media or the Medes. — *n.* A

me′di-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *mediatus*, p. p. of *mediare*, v. t., to halve, v. i., to be in the middle.] **1**. Intermediate. *Rare.* **2**. Acting by or involving means, or intermediate agency; not direct or immediate. — (-āt), *v. i.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. To interpose between parties to effect a reconciliation; act as an intermediary. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE. — *v. i.* **1**. To effect or settle by mediation. **2**. To act as the intermediary or medium in effecting, communicating, etc. — **me′di-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **me′di-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n.*

me′di-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of mediating; relation of one that is an intermediary; intervention; intercession.

me′di-a-to-ry (mē′dĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, mediation; mediating. — **me′di-a-to′ri-al** (-ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.*

med′ic (mĕd′ĭk), *n.* [L. *medica*, Gr. *μηδική* alfalfa, fr. Μηδικός Median.] Any of several cloverlike herbs.

med′i-ca-ble (-ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *medicabilis*, fr. *medicari* to heal, *medicus* physician.] That may be medicated or cured.

med′i-cal (mĕd′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [LL. *medicalis*, L. *medicus* belonging to healing, *mederi* to heal.] Of or pertaining to the science or art of medicine. — **med′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin

me-dic'a-ment (mĕ-dĭk'ȧ-mĕnt ; mĕd'ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *medicamentum.*] A medicine ; a healing application.

med'i-cate (mĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t. ;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd) ; -CAT'ING. [L. *medicatus*, p. p. of *medicare, medicari*, to heal.] To treat with medicine ; cure. — **med'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

me-dic'i-na-ble (mĕ-dĭs'ĭ-nȧ-b'l ; mĕd'sĭn-ȧ-b'l, *the older pron., as in Shakespeare*), *a.* Medicinal; healing. *Archaic.*

me-dic'i-nal (mĕ-dĭs'ĭ-năl ; *formerly* mĕd'sĭ-năl, *as in Milton & Shakespeare, or* mĕd'ĭ-sī'năl, *also in Shak.*), *a.* [L. *medicinālis.*] Curative; alleviative. — **me-dic'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

med'i-cine (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn ; mĕd'ĭ-s'n), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *medicina*, fr. *medicus.* See MEDICAL.] **1.** The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease. **2.** Any substance or preparation used in treating disease; a medicament; remedy. **3.** See MEDICINE MAN. — *v. t.;* -CINED (-sĭnd ; -s'nd); -CIN-ING. To give medicine to; also, *R.*, to affect, effect, bring, or restore as a medicine does.

medicine man. Among savages, one who professes to cure sickness, drive away evil spirits, and control the weather by the use of *medicine*, that is, some object supposed to give power over natural or magic forces.

me'di-e'val, me'di-æ'val (mē'dĭ-ē'văl ; mĕd'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *medius* middle + *aevum* age.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like that of, the Middle Ages.

me'di-o'cre (mē'dĭ-ō'kĕr), *a.* [F. *médiocre*, L. *mediocris*, fr. *medius* middle.] Of a middling quality; of but a moderate excellence ; ordinary.

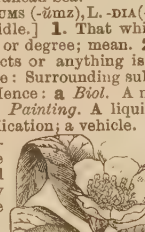
me'di-oc'ri-ty (-ŏk'rĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being mediocre. **2.** A mediocre person.

med'i-tate (mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. ;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd) ; -TAT'ING. [L. *meditatus*, p. p. of *meditari* to meditate.] **1.** To contemplate ; ponder. *Rare.* **2.** To intend ; plan. — **Syn.** See CONSIDER. — *v. i.* To dwell in thought ; muse ; reflect.

med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of meditating ; thought ; esp., close thought ; serious contemplation ; reflection. — **med'i-ta-tive** (mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* — **med'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

med'i-ter-ra'ne-an (-tĕr-ā'nē-ăn), *a.* [L. *mediterraneus ; medius* middle + *terra* land.] **1.** Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land ; as, the *Mediterranean* Sea. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea.

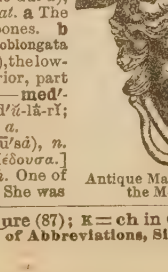
me'di-um (mē'dĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ȧ). [L. *medium* the middle, *medius* middle.] **1.** That which lies in the middle; middle condition or degree; mean. **2.** That through or by which a force acts or anything is done ; means ; instrumentality. Hence : Surrounding substance or element ; environment. **3.** Hence : **a** *Biol.* A mixture used to cultivate organisms. **b** *Painting.* A liquid with which pigment is mixed for application; a vehicle. **4.** One supposedly susceptible to supernatural agencies and so capable of imparting knowledge derived from them or doing things by their aid. — *a.* Having a middle position or degree ; medial.



Medlar. *a* Flowering Shoot; *b* Fruit. Reduced.

med'lar (mĕd'lär), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *mespilum*, the fruit, Gr. *μέσπιλον.*] A small Asiatic tree of the apple family, widely cultivated ; also, its fruit.

med'ley (-lĭ), *n., pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). [OF. *meslée, medlée*, fr. *mesler*, v. See MEDDLE.] **1.** The confusion of a hand-to-hand fight ; mêlée. *Archaic.* **2.** A mixture; esp., a heterogeneous mixture ; a jumble. **3.** *Music.* A composition of passages, esp. disjointed ones, from different pieces. — *a.* Mingled ; mixed ; motley.


Antique Mask of Medusa known as the Medusa Rondanini.

me-dul'la (mĕ-dŭl'ȧ), *n.* [L.] *Anat.* **a** The marrow of bones. **b** The medulla oblongata (ŏb'lŏŋ-gā'tȧ), the lowest, or posterior, part of the brain. — **med'ul-la-ry** (mĕd'ŭ-lă-rĭ; mĕ-dŭl'ȧ-rĭ), *a.*

Me-du'sa (-dū'sȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέδουσα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Gorgons. She was slain by Perseus, who gave her head to Athena. See GORGON. **2.** [*l. c.*] [*pl.* MEDUSÆ (-sē).] A jellyfish.

meed (mēd), *n.* [AS. *mēd.*] **1.** That which is given in consideration of merit. **2.** A gift; also, a bribe. *Obs.* **3.** Desert; worth. *Obs.*

meek (mēk), *a.* [Of Scand. origin.] **1.** Gentle; kind. *Obs.* **2.** Mild of temper ; patient; forbearing; submissive; humble. **3.** Spiritless ; easily cowed or imposed upon. — *adv.* Meekly. — **Syn.** See GENTLE. — **meek'ly**, *adv.* — **meek'ness**, *n.*

meer'schaum (mēr'shŏm ; -shŭm), *n.* [G., lit., sea foam.] **1.** A white claylike mineral, soft, and light enough when dry to float in water. **2.** A tobacco pipe of this mineral.

meet (mēt), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* MET (mĕt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEET'ING. [AS. *mētan*, fr. *mōt, gemōt*, a meeting.] **1.** To come upon or across. **2.** To come into proximity with; also, to go to the place of arrival of ; as, to *meet* a train. **3.** To come into connection with; join; intersect. **4.** To come within the perception or recognition of ; as, to *meet* the eye ; to *meet* the ear. **5.** To fight, cope, or grapple with; oppose. **6.** To experience; suffer ; as, the eye *met* a horrid sight; he *met* his fate. **7.** To equal ; match ; to discharge or pay, as a debt. — *v. i.* **1.** To come into contact or proximity, esp. by mutual approach ; join ; come into close relationship. **2.** To assemble ; congregate. **3.** To have an encounter or conflict. **4.** To agree ; unite. — *n.* Act of meeting ; also, those who assemble, or a place of meeting. *Chiefly Sporting.*

meet, *a.* [ME. *mete* fitting, moderate, scanty, AS. *mǣte* moderate.] **1.** Equal ; on a par with ; also, even ; "quits." *Obs.* **2.** Suitable ; fit. — *adv.* Meetly. *Obs.*

meet'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of persons or things that meet ; as : **a** A duel. **b** A gathering ; assembly ; convention. **c** An assembly for worship. **d** A race meeting. **2.** A union or place of union ; a junction.

meet'ing-house' (-hous'), *n.* A building for worship ; a church ; in England, only a building so used by dissenters.

meet'ly, *adv.* **1.** Moderately. *Obs.* **2.** Fitly ; properly.

meg'a- (mĕg'ȧ-), **meg'a-lo-** (-lō-), **meg-** (mĕg-). [Gr. *μέγας, μεγάλου*, great.] Combining forms signifying : **a** *Great, extended, powerful.* **b** *Metric System, Elec., Mech., etc. A million times, a million of*, as in *mega*dyne, *mega*farad, *mega*ampere, a million dynes, farads, amperes.

Me-gæ'ra (mē-jē'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέγαιρα.] See ERINYS.

meg'a-dyne (mĕg'ȧ-dīn), **meg'a-far'ad** (-fär'ăd). See MEGA-, **b**.

meg'a-lith (mĕg'ȧ-lĭth), *n.* [*mega-* + *-lith.*] One of the huge stones or boulders used in various prehistoric monuments. — **meg'a-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

meg'a-lo- (mĕg'ȧ-lō-). See MEGA-.

meg'a-lo-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*megalo-* + *mania.*] A mania for great things. — **meg'a-lo-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

meg'a-lo-saur' (mĕg'ȧ-lō-sôr'), **meg'a-lo-sau'rus**, *n.* [*megalo-* + Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard.] *Paleontology.* Any of a genus (*Megalosaurus*) of gigantic carnivorous dinosaurs.

meg'am-pere' (mĕg'ăm-pēr'), *n.* See MEGA-, **b**.

meg'a-phone (mĕg'ȧ-fōn), *n.* [*mega-* + *-phone.*] A device to magnify sound, or direct it in a greater volume, as a very large funnel used as a speaking trumpet.

meg'a-spo-ran'gi-um (-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* -GIA (-ȧ). [*mega-* + *sporangium.*] *Bot.* A sporangium which develops only megaspores.

meg'a-spore' (mĕg'ȧ-spōr' ; 57), *n.* [*mega-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* The larger of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants. They always give rise to the female prothallium.

meg'a-there (-thēr), *n.* [*mega-* + Gr. *θηρίον* beast.] *Paleontology.* Any of a genus (*Megatherium*) of extinct edentates including some bulkier than any existing quadrupeds except the elephants. They are allied to the sloths.

meg'a-volt' (-vōlt'), **meg'erg'** (mĕg'ûrg'), *n.* See MEGA-, **b**.

meg'ohm' (mĕg'ōm'). See MEGA-, **b**.

me'grim (mē'grĭm), *n.* [F. *migraine*, LL. *hemigrania*, L. *hemicrania*, Gr. *ἡμικρανία ; ἡμι-* half + *κρανίον* skull.] **1.** A kind of sick or nervous headache. **2.** A fancy ; whim ; esp., in *pl.*, lowness of spirits ; "the blues."

mein'ie, mein'y (mān'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *maisniée, maisnie.* See MENIAL.] A household ; retinue ; train. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Meis'ter-sing'er (mīs'tĕr-sĭng'ĕr ; -zĭng'ĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* [G.] A member of one of certain guilds, chiefly of workingmen, established between about 1300 and 1500 in certain German cities, for the cultivation of poetry and music.

meith (mēth), *n.* A landmark; boundary; seamark. *Scot.*

mel'an-cho'li-a (mĕl'ăn-kō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L. See MELANCHOLY.] A kind of mental unsoundness characterized by extreme depression of spirits and delusions, or a case of this.

mel'an-chol'ic (-kŏl'ĭk; mĕl'ăn-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Given to or having melancholy; depressed. **2.** Causing or showing melancholy; sad. *Obs.* — **mel'an-chol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mel'an-chol-y (mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOLIES (-ĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *melancholia*, fr. Gr. μελαγχολία; μέλας, -ανος, black + χολή gall, bile.] **1.** Black bile (see HUMOR, *n.*, 1), or a condition marked by irascibility and depression supposedly due to excess of black bile; later, melancholia. **2.** Depression of spirits; dejection. **3.** Pensive meditation or sadness.

Syn. Despondency, sorrow, low spirits, hypochondria. — MELANCHOLY, SADNESS, DEJECTION, GLOOM. SADNESS is the general term for depression of spirits, of whatever degree; MELANCHOLY is settled depression; it often suggests little more than pensive, sometimes pleasing, sadness; as, *sadness* of heart; *melancholy*, yet not mournful. DEJECTION suggests esp. the mood of one discouraged or dispirited; GLOOM is profound despondency or heaviness of spirits; as, in deep *dejection*; a sullen *gloom*. See DESPONDENCY.

— *a.* Characterized or affected by, or expressive of, melancholy. — **Syn.** Mournful, sad; meditative, pensive; depressing, afflictive, lamentable.

Mel'a-ne'sian (mĕl'ȧ-nē'shăn), *a.* & *n.* [Gr. μέλας, -ανος, black + νῆσος island.] See -AN.

‖ **mé'lange'** (mā'länzh'), *n.*; *pl.* MÉLANGES (*F.* mā'länzh'). [F.] A mixture; a medley.

mel'a-no- (mĕl'ȧ-nō-), **melan-**. Combining form from Greek μέλας, μέλανος, *black*, *dark*.

Mel-chiz'e-dek (mĕl-kĭz'ē-dĕk). In the Bible, a king and priest who blessed Abraham. See *Heb.* vii.

mel'der (mĕl'dĕr), *n.* The quantity of meal, esp. of oats, ground at one time; meal just ground. *Scot.*

Mel'e-a'ger (mĕl'ē-ā'jĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μελέαγρος.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero at whose birth it was foretold that his life would last no longer than the brand burning on the hearth. His mother quenched it, and hid it. At the Calydonian boar hunt Meleager gave Atalanta the trophies. In the ensuing quarrel he slew his uncles. His mother, enraged, thrust the brand into the fire, causing his death. In the "Iliad," Meleager perishes by his mother's curses.

‖ **mê'lée'** (mā'lā'), *n.* [F., fr. *mêler* to mix.] A fight between combatants mingled in a confused mass; a fray.

mel'i-lot (mĕl'ĭ-lŏt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *melilotos*, fr. Gr. μελίλωτος a kind of clover; μέλι honey + λωτός lotus.] A kind of cloverlike plant having yellow or white flowers.

mel'io-rate (mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *melioratus*, p. p. of *meliorare* to meliorate, *melior* better.] To make or become better; improve; make more tolerable. — **mel'io-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **mel'io-ra-tive** (mēl'yō-rā-tĭv), *a.* [*or Scot.*]

meli (mēl), *v. i.* [fr. OF.] To mix; join; meddle. [*Archaic*]

mel'lay (mĕl'ā), *n.* = MÊLÉE. *Archaic.*

mel-lif'er-ous (mĕ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifer*; *mel*, *mellis*, honey + *ferre* to bear.] Producing or bearing honey.

mel-lif'lu-ence (-lōō-ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being mellifluent; a flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.

mel-lif'lu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *mellifluens.*] Mellifluous.

mel-lif'lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *mellifluus*; *mel*, *melis*, honey + *fluere* to flow.] Flowing or sweetened with or as with honey; smooth; honeyed. — **mel-lif'lu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

mel'low (mĕl'ō), *a.* [ME. *melwe.*] **1.** Soft or tender from ripeness. **2.** Of wine, well-matured; not harsh or acid. **3.** Soft; loamy, as soil. **4.** Not coarse, rough, or harsh; soft; delicate; full and pure; — said of sound, color, style, etc. **5.** Well-matured; also, made sweet or gentle by maturity. — **Syn.** See MATURE. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become mellow. — **mel'low-ness**, *n.*

me-lo'de-on (mĕ-lō'dē-ŭn), *n.* [see MELODY.] A kind of small reed organ, with a suction bellows worked by treadles.

me-lod'ic (mĕ-lŏd'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to melody; melodious.

me-lo'di-ous (-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Containing, producing, characterized by, or of the nature of, melody; musical. — **me-lo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **me-lo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

mel'o-dist (mĕl'ō-dĭst), *n.* A composer or singer of melodies.

mel'o-dize (-dīz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dīzd'); -DIZING (-dīz'ĭng). To make melodious. — *v. i.* To make melody.

mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drä'mȧ; mĕl'ō-drä'mȧ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. μέλος song + δρᾶμα drama.] A kind of drama with music interspersed, esp. one romantic and sensational, and ending happily. — **mel'o-dra-mat'ic** (mĕl'ō-drȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* — **Syn.** See DRAMATIC. — **mel'o-dra-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mel'o-dy (mĕl'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *melodia*, fr. Gr. μελῳδία a singing, choral song, μελῳδός melodious; μέλος song + ἀοιδός singer.] **1.** An agreeable succession of sounds; musical quality. **2.** *Music.* **a** The succession of single tones. Melody, harmony, and rhythm are the vital elements of music. **b** A rhythmical succession of single tones, of a given mode or key, expressing a motive or idea; hence, an air; tune. **c** The chief voice part in a harmonic composition; the air. — **Syn.** See HARMONY.

mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *melo*, for *melopepo* an apple-shaped melon, Gr. μηλοπέπων; μῆλον apple + πέπων a species of melon.] **1.** The muskmelon. **2.** The watermelon.

Mel-pom'e-ne (mĕl-pŏm'ē-nē), *n.* [L., fr Gr. Μελπομένη, lit., the songstress.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of tragedy.

melt (mĕlt), *v. i.* & *t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* MELT'ED, *Archaic p. p.* MOLTEN (mōl'tn); *p. pr.* & *vb n.* MELT'ING. [AS. *meltan*, v. i., *mieltan*, *myltan*, v. t.] **1.** To change from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat. **2.** To dissolve; disintegrate; soften. **3.** To break up; vanish or cause to vanish by being dissipated. **4.** To soften; become or render tender, mild, or gentle. **5.** To diminish gradually; waste away. **6.** To absorb or blend; merge insensibly. — **melt'er**, *n.*

mel'ton (mĕl'tŭn), *n.* [fr. *Melton* Mowbray, in England.] A kind of stout smooth woolen cloth with very short nap.

Mel'u-si'na (-ū-sē'nȧ), *n.* [F. *Mélusine.*] A French fairy condemned to become, every Saturday, a serpent from the waist down. She married a Count Raymond, but disappeared when seen by him in her changed form.

mem'ber (mĕm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *membre*, fr. L. *membrum.*] **1.** *Anat.* A part or organ of the animal body; esp., a limb. *Archaic.* **2.** *Bot.* A part of a plant body; a unit of structure. **3.** One of the persons composing a society, community, or party. **4.** A part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body, structure, or organized thing, or a unit in a series, as a *member* of a syllogism, of an equation, etc.

mem'ber-ship, *n.* **1.** State or status of being a member. **2.** The collective body of members, as of a society.

mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* [L. *membrana* skin covering the separate members of the body, parchment, fr. L. *membrum* member.] Any thin, soft, pliable sheet or layer of animal or vegetable tissue. — **mem'bra-na'ceous** (mĕm'-brȧ-nā'shŭs), *a.* — **mem'bra-nous** (mĕm'brȧ-nŭs), *a.*

me-men'to (mē-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS, TOES (-tōz). [L., remember.] A thing to awaken memory; reminder; souvenir.

Mem'non (mĕm'nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μέμνων.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The beautiful son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora). **2.** *Antiquities.* A celebrated colossus near Thebes, Egypt, said to emit a harplike sound at sunrise.

mem'oir (mĕm'wŏr; -wär; mēm'-), *n.* [F. *mémoire*, m., memorandum, fr. *mémoire*, f., memory, L. *memoria.*] **1.** *pl.* A history composed from personal experience, or as gathered from particular sources by the writer; often, esp., an account of one's own life, or of episodes in it. **2.** A biography. **3.** An account of something noteworthy; a dissertation; *pl.*, the transactions or proceedings of a society.

mem'o-ra-bil'i-a (mĕm'ō-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MEMORABILE (-rȧb'ĭ-lē). [L.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

mem'o-ra-ble (mĕm'ō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *memorabilis*, fr. *memorare* to bring to remembrance, *memor* mindful.] Worthy of remembrance or note. — **mem'o-ra-bly**, *adv.*

mem'o-ran'dum (-răn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DUMS (-dŭmz), L. -DA (-dȧ). [L., something to be remembered.] An informal record of something; a note to help the memory.

me-mo'ri-al (mē-mō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *memorialis*, fr. *memoria* memory.] **1.** Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative. **2.** Of, pert. to, contained in, or aiding, memory.

Memorial Day, a day (May 30 in the North, and of varying date in the Southern States) appointed for commemorating the dead soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. *U. S.*

— *n.* **1.** Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or an event, as a monument or a practice. **2.** A record or memoir; *pl.*, memoirs. *Rare.* **3.** A statement of facts addressed to a government, to a society, etc., often with a petition or remonstrance. — **me-mo'ri-al-ist**, *n.*

me-mo'ri-al-ize (mē-mō'rĭ-ăl-īz; 57), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To address or petition by a memorial. **2.** To commemorate.

‖ **me-mor'i-ter** (mē-mŏr'ĭ-tĕr), *adv.* [L., fr. *memor* mindful. See MEMORABLE.] By, or from, memory; by heart.

mem'o-rize (mĕm'ŏ-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'-ing). To preserve the memory of; esp., to learn by heart.

mem'o-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *memoria*, fr. *memor* mindful.] **1.** The act, capacity, or function of mentally reproducing and recognizing previous experience. **2.** The sum total of a mind's experiences as actually or possibly remembered. **3.** The time within which past events can be or are remembered. **4.** Any particular experience as remembered; also, the thing which is the subject of remembrance; hence, character, conduct, etc., as preserved in remembrance. **5.** Commemoration; remembrance.

Syn. MEMORY, REMEMBRANCE, RECOLLECTION, REMINISCENCE. MEMORY is the general term for mental reproduction of experiences. REMEMBRANCE (now somewhat rare) suggests esp. the state of being remembered or the act of keeping in mind; as, "This do in *remembrance* of me." RECOLLECTION often implies a conscious effort to recall. REMINISCENCE (chiefly in the pl.) now suggests esp. the retrospective recalling of events or experiences in which one has had part; as, dismal *reminiscences* of suffering. *Recollection* (in the pl.) is often used in a sense parallel with that of *reminiscence*.

Mem'phi-an (mĕm'fĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Memphis in Egypt; hence, Egyptian.

men (mĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of MAN.

men'ace (mĕn'ăs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *minacia*, fr. *minax*, *-acis*, projecting, threatening, *minae* projecting points, threats.] **1.** The show of an intention to inflict evil; a threat. **2.** That which menaces. — *v. t.*; -ACED (-ăst); -AC-ING (-ă-sĭng). To threaten. — **Syn.** See THREATEN. — *v. i.* To act in a threatening manner; utter menaces. — **men'ac-ing-ly**, *adv.*

mé'nage' (mā'năzh'), **me-nage'** (mĕ-năzh'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A household. **2.** Domestic management; housekeeping.

me-nag'er-ie (mĕ-năj'ẽr-ĭ; mĕ-năzh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *ménagerie*, deriv. of *ménage* household.] **1.** A place where animals are kept and trained, esp. for exhibition. **2.** A collection of wild or foreign animals in cages, esp. for exhibition.

mend (mĕnd), *v. t. & i.* [abbr. fr. *amend.*] **1.** To free from faults or defects; to alter (anything) for the better; correct; also, to repair, as anything torn, broken, etc. **2.** To make amends for; atone for. *Obs.*, except in *least said, soonest mended*. **3.** In general, to improve, better, or ameliorate. **Syn.** MEND, AMEND, EMEND. To MEND, in ordinary usage, is to restore to soundness or integrity, esp. that which is broken or torn, or, in a more general sense, to alter something for the better. To AMEND is to better or improve, esp. by the removal of faults, blemishes, or errors; as, we *amended* the translation by correcting various errors. To EMEND is specif. to make or suggest a correction or improvement in a (presumably corrupt) text. — *n.* **1.** Amends. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Act or fact of mending, or repairing; also, a mended place. — **mend'er**, *n.*

men-da'cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mendax*, *-acis*, lying.] Given to deception or falsehood; lying. — **-da'cious-ly**, *adv.*

men-dac'i-ty (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being mendacious; also, a lie. — **Syn.** See FALSITY.

men'di-can-cy (mĕn'dĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Condition of being mendicant; beggary; begging.

men'di-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *mendicans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *mendicare* to beg, fr. *mendicus* indigent.] Practicing beggary; also, characteristic of a beggar. — *n.* A beggar.

men-dic'i-ty (mĕn-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *mendicitas*.] Mendicancy.

Men'e-la'us (mĕn'ē-lā'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μενέλαος.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Atreus, king of Sparta, younger brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See HELEN OF TROY.

men-ha'den (mĕn-hā'd'n), *n.* [of Amer. Indian origin.] A marine fish of the herring family used for bait or for making oil and fertilizer.

me'ni-al (mē'nĭ-ăl; mēn'yăl), *a.* [ME. *meyneal*, fr. *meinie*, *meyne(e)*, *mayne*, household, OF. *maisniée*, *maisnie*. See MANSION.] Pertaining or appropriate to servants, esp. domestic servants; servile; sordid; low; mean.

Syn. MENIAL, SERVILE, SLAVISH. MENIAL is now used derogatorily of services or offices which, it is implied, are sordid or degrading. SERVILE now implies esp. mean or cringing submission; SLAVISH connotes utter abjectness, or excessively laborious toil; as, mean, *servile* compliance; *servile* imitation. Both *servile* and *slavish* are used of unduly close dependence upon an original model or rule.

— *n.* **1.** A domestic servant, esp. one of humble rank. **2.** A person of servile character. — **me'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

men-nin'ges (mĕ-nĭn'jēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MENINX (mē'nĭnks). [Gr. μῆνιγξ, -ιγγος, membrane.] *Anat.* The three membranes (the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater) which envelop the brain and spinal cord. [ninges.]

men'in-gi'tis (mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the me-

me-nis'cus (mē-nĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NISCI (-nĭs'ī), E. -CUSES (-kŭs-ĕz; 24). [Gr. μηνίσκος, dim. of μήνη the moon.] A crescent or crescent-shaped body; as: **a** *Optics.* A convexo-concave lens. **b** *Physics.* The surface of a liquid column curved by surface tension.

a Concave Meniscus of Water; *b* Convex Meniscus of Mercury.

men'o-pause (mĕn'ŏ-pôz), *n.* [Gr. μήν, μηνός, month + Gr. παύειν to cause to cease.] *Physiol.* The period of final cessation of menstruation.

men'sal (mĕn'săl), *a.* [L. *mensis* month.] Monthly.

men'sal, *a.* [L. *mensalis*, fr. *mensa* table.] Belonging to, or used at, the table; done or carried on at table.

mense (mĕns), *n.* Propriety; decorum; neatness. — **mense'ful**, *a. Both Obs. or Scot.*

men'ses (mĕn'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *mensis* month, pl. *menses*, lit., months.] *Physiol.* The monthly discharge of women.

men'stru-al (-stroō-ăl), *a.* [L. *menstrualis*.] **1.** Monthly. **2.** Of or pertaining to the menses. — **men'stru-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

men'stru-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To discharge the menses. — **men'stru-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

men'stru-um (mĕn'stroō-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -STRUA (-ă). [L., neut. of *menstruus*.] Any solvent.

men'su-ra-ble (mĕn'shoō-rā-b'l), *a.* [L. *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare* to measure, fr. *mensura* measure.] Measurable. — **men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-rā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

men'su-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *mensuratus*, p. p. of *mensurare*. See MEASURE, *v.*] To measure. *Rare.*

men'su-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mensuration*, fr. *mensuratus*, p. p. of *mensurare*. See MEASURE.] **1.** Act, process, or art, of measuring. **2.** The branch of applied geometry concerned with finding lengths, areas, and volumes from certain simple data of lines and angles.

-ment (-mĕnt). [F. *-ment*, or L. *-mentum*.] A suffix forming nouns, mostly from verbs, and meaning: **1.** *Act, process*, or the like, *of* (doing what the verb denotes); as, development, *act* or *process of* developing; achievement, *act of* achieving. **2.** *State* or *condition of*; as, amazement, *state of being* amazed; bewilderment, *state* or condition *of being* bewildered. **3.** *That which is*, or *a thing that is* (produced, formed, effected, made, etc., by the action denoted by the root word); also, *a thing that* (does what the root word denotes); as, development, *that which is* developed; attachment, *a thing that is* attached; amusement, *a thing that* amuses.

men'tal (mĕn'tăl), *a.* [L. *mentum* the chin.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the chin.

men'tal, *a.* [L. *mentalis*, fr. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] Of or pert. to the mind; intellectual. — **men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. MENTAL, INTELLECTUAL, INTELLIGENT. MENTAL is contrasted esp. with *bodily*; INTELLECTUAL, with *emotional*, *moral*, and the like; as, the *mental* faculties, *mental* work; *intellectual* integrity, enjoyments. *Mental* never applies to persons; *intellectual* may apply to either persons or qualities. As compared with *intelligent*, INTELLECTUAL implies esp. interest in, or devotion to, pursuits or studies which exercise the intellect; INTELLIGENT (which may apply to animals as well as to human beings) suggests rather native sagacity or quickness of perception; as, an *intellectual* woman; an *intelligent* child, spaniel, mind.

men-tal'i-ty (mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of mind; mental power. **2.** Mind considered as a characteristic.

men'thol (mĕn'thōl; -thŏl), *n.* [L. *mentha* mint + alcohol.] *Chem.* A white anodyne substance, a chief constituent of oil of peppermint.

men'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mentio*.] A brief or casual speaking or notice. — *v. t.* To make mention of; refer to casually; specify, esp. by name. — **men'tion-a-ble**, *a.*

men'tor (-tôr), *n.* [Gr. Μέντωρ, prop., counselor.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A friend to whom Odysseus, when setting out for Troy, intrusted his house and the education of Telemachus. **2.** [F.] A wise and faithful counselor or monitor.

men'u (mĕn'ū; *F.* mē-nü'), *n.* [F., slender, minute.] A bill of fare; also, the dishes served.

Meph'is-toph'e-les (mĕf'ĭs-tŏf'ē-lēz), *n.* [G.] One of the seven chief devils in the old demonology, and the most powerful of the infernal legions after Satan. In Goethe's "Faust" he is a cold, scoffing, relentless, crafty fiend.

me-phit'is (mē-fī'tĭs), *n.* [L.] A noxious or foul exhalation from the earth; any stench. — **me-phit'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

mer'can-tile (mûr'kăn-tĭl; -tīl), *a.* [F. & It., fr. L. *mer-*

cans, -antis, p. pr. of *mercari* to traffic.] Of or pert. to merchants, or trade; commercial. — **Syn.** See COMMERCIAL.

mer'ca-tan'te (mĕr'kȧ-tăn'tē), *n.* [It.] A merchant. *Obs.*

mer'ce-na-ry (mûr'sĕ-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mercenarius*, fr. *merces* wages, reward.] **1.** Acting or desirous merely for reward or pecuniary gain; hireling; venal; sordid; selfish. **2.** Serving for pay or wages; hired; — now only of soldiers serving in a foreign army.

Syn. MERCENARY, HIRELING, VENAL. MERCENARY in the sense of *hired* applies (without necessary opprobrium) only to soldiers. That is *mercenary*, in ordinary usage, which is actuated by (usually sordid or self-seeking) considerations of profit or reward; as, a *mercenary* transaction. HIRELING applies to that which is (esp.) servilely sold, VENAL, to that which is (esp.) basely purchasable, for a dishonorable consideration; as, a *hireling* poet; *venal* wit. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who is hired; now only a mercenary soldier. — **mer'ce-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

mer'cer (mûr'sẽr), *n.* [F. *mercier*, fr. L. *merx, mercis*, wares.] A dealer in textile fabrics, as silks or woolens. *Eng.*

mer'cer-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [fr. (John) *Mercer*, an English calico printer.] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with caustic alkali, causing the fiber to shrink and become stronger and more receptive of dyes, or, sometimes, to assume a silky luster.

mer'chan-dise (-chăn-dīz), *n.* [F. *marchandise*, OF. *marcheandise.*] **1.** The objects of commerce; wares; goods. **2.** Commerce; traffic. *Archaic.* — *v. i. & t.;* -DISED (-dĭzd); -DIS'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To trade; traffic.

mer'chant (-chȧnt), *n.* [OF. *marcheant, marchant*, fr. LL. *mercatans, -antis*, p. pr. of *mercatare* to negotiate, L. *mercari* to traffic, *merx, mercis*, wares.] **1.** Orig., a trafficker; trader; now: **a** One who traffics on a large scale, esp. abroad. **b** A retailer; a shopkeeper. *Scot. & U.S.* **2.** A trading vessel; a merchantman. *Obs.* — *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, trade; commercial.

mer'chant-a-ble (-chăn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Marketable.

mer'chant-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A merchant. *Archaic.* **2.** A trading vessel.

Mer'ci-an (mûr'sĭ-ăn; -shĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the old Anglian kingdom of Mercia, comprising central England.

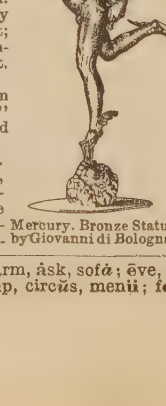
mer'ci-ful (-sĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of mercy; exercising mercy; compassionate. — **Syn.** Gracious, mild, clement, benignant. See HUMANE. — **mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

mer'ci-less, *a.* Destitute of mercy; pitiless. — **mer'ci-less-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'ci-less-ness**, *n.*

mer-cu'ri-al (mĕr-kū'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *mercurialis* of or belonging to Mercury, fr. *Mercurius* Mercury.] **1.** [*cap.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the god Mercury. *Now Rare.* **2.** Having qualities due to being born under the planet Mercury, or belonging to, or inspired by, the god Mercury, or likened to the properties of the metal mercury; as: swift; active; eloquent; clever; crafty; commercial; thievish; fickle, etc. **3.** Of or pert. to, or due to the use of, mercury. — *n.* A drug containing mercury.

mer-cu'ric (-rĭk), **mer'cu-rous** (mûr'kū-rŭs; mĕr-kū'-), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, mercury (esp. in its valences of two and one respectively).

Mer'cu-ry (mûr'kū-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *Mercurius*, the god and the planet.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* A Latin god of commerce and gain whose cult was derived from that of the Greek Hermes, and to whom were ascribed the attributes of Hermes. See HERMES. **2.** [*l. c.*] A carrier of tidings; a messenger. **3.** *Astron.* The planet nearest to the sun. **4.** [*l. c.*] *Chem.* A well-known heavy silver-white liquid metallic element; —popularly called *quicksilver*. Chemical symbol, *Hg* (*hydrargyrum*); at. wt., 200.6.



Mercury. Bronze Statue by Giovanni di Bologna.

Mer-cu'ti-o (mĕr-kū'shĭ-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a witty, madcap gentleman, friend to Romeo.

mer'cy (mûr'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [F. *merci*, L. *merces, mercedis*, hire, pay, reward, LL., equiv. to *misericordia* pity, mercy.] **1.** Forbearance from inflicting harm, esp. in punishment; clemency. **2.** Compassionate treatment of the unfortunate. **3.** Disposition to be merciful. **4.** A merciful act, as of God.

Syn. Pity, mildness, kindness, indulgence. — MERCY, GRACE, CLEMENCY, LENITY, LENIENCY. MERCY is esp. kindness or compassion toward the suffering or condemned; GRACE (now archaic) is spontaneous favor to the guilty or undeserving; CLEMENCY is mildness esp. in the exercise of power. LENITY is esp. mild or gentle, LENIENCY (opposed esp. to *rigor, severity*), easy or indulgent, treatment of faults or failings.

mercy seat. *Jewish Antiq.* The gold plate resting on the ark, on which the blood of sacrificial animals was sprinkled.

mere (mēr), *n.* [AS. *mere* mere, sea.] A body of standing water; a lake or pool. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial. Eng.*

mere, *n.* [AS. *mǣre, gemǣre.*] A boundary.

mere, *adv.* Merely. *Obs.*

mere, *a. ; superl.* MER'EST (mēr'ĕst). [L. *merus.*] **1.** Nothing other or less than; unqualified. *Obs.* **2.** Only this, and nothing else; such, and no more; simple.

Syn. MERE is commonly used to emphasize the limitations of a thing, as if it were declared to be "simply what it is and nothing more;" BARE is stronger, and often suggests something that just escapes falling short of what it actually is; as, *mere* civility (civility and nothing more); *bare* civility (civility that just escapes being incivility).

-mere (-mēr). [Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Zoöl.* A combining form, meaning *part, portion;* as in blastomere.

mere'ly, *adv.* **1.** Purely; entirely; also, actually. *Obs.* **2.** Not otherwise than; simply; barely; solely; only.

mere'stone' (mēr'stōn'), *n.* A landmark of stone. *Archaic.*

mer'e-tri'cious (mĕr'ĕ-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *meretricius*, fr. *meretrix, -icis*, a prostitute, fr. *merere* to earn.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or being, a prostitute. **2.** Alluring by false show; tawdry. — **mer'e-tri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*

mer-gan'ser (mĕr-găn'sẽr), *n.* [L. *mergus* diver (fr. *mergere* to plunge) + *anser* goose.] Any of several fish-eating ducks having a hooked bill, and the head usually crested.

merge (mûrj), *v. t. & i.;* MERGED (mûrjd); MERG'ING (mûr'jĭng). [L. *mergere, mersum.*] To be, or to cause to be, swallowed up or absorbed; immerse. — **Syn.** See MINGLE.

merg'er (mûr'jẽr), *n. Law.* An absorption of one estate or interest in another, or of a minor in a greater offense.

-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk). Combining form fr. Greek *μέρος, part.*

me-rid'i-an (mĕ-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [fr. OF., or fr. L. *meridianus*, fr. L. *meridies* noon; *medius* mid + *dies* day.] **1.** Being at, or pert. to, midday; belonging to, or passing through, the highest point attained by a heavenly body in its diurnal course. **2.** Highest; culminating. — *n.* **1.** Midday. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Highest apparent point of a star or the sun. **3.** Highest point, as of success. **4.** *Astron.* A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through its poles and the zenith of a given place. **5.** *Geog.* A great circle on the earth passing through the poles and any given place, or, now usually, the half of such a circle included between the poles.

me-rid'i-o-nal (-ō-năl), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *meridionalis*, fr. *meridies* midday, south. See MERIDIAN.] **1.** Southern; southerly. **2.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a meridian.

me-ringue' (mĕ-răng'; *F.* -răNg'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* An icing; also, a small cake chiefly of sugar and beaten whites of eggs.

me-ri'no (mĕ-rē'nō), *a.* [Sp.] **1.** Designating, or pert. to, a certain breed of fine-wooled sheep. **2.** Made of merino. — *n. ; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). **1.** A merino sheep. **2.** A fine fabric of wool and cotton, orig. of merino wool. **3.** A kind of fine woolen yarn.

mer'it (mĕr'ĭt), *n.* [F. *mérite*, L. *meritum*, fr. *merere, mereri*, to deserve.] **1.** Due punishment or, usually, reward. **2.** Quality, state, or fact of deserving well or ill; desert. **3.** A praiseworthy quality, act, etc. — **Syn.** See DESERT. — *v. t.* To earn; deserve.

mer'i-to'ri-ous (-ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* [L. *meritorius* that brings in money.] Deserving of reward or honor; well-deserving. — **mer'i-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

merl, merle (mûrl), *n.* [F. *merle*, L. *merula, merulus.*] The European blackbird.

mer'lin (mûr'lĭn), *n.* [fr. OF.] A small European falcon.

Mer'lin, *n.* [fr. LL., fr. W. *Myrddin.*] In medieval romance, a famous prophet and magician. See IGRAINE, VIVIAN.

mer'lon (-lŏn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *merlone*, augm. of *merlo.*] *Fort.* A solid interval of a battlement. See BATTLEMENT.

mer'maid (-mād), *n.* Also, *Rare*, **mer'maid'en**. [see MERE lake; MAID.] A fabled marine creature, typically with a woman's body and a fish's tail; a sea nymph.

mer'man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN. The male corresponding to a mermaid; a sea man, or man fish.

Mer'o-pe (mĕr'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μερόπη.] See PLEIADES.

-merous. [Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Bot.* A suffix signifying *divided into* (*so many*) *parts.*

Mer'o-vin'gi-an (mĕr'ō-vĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Designating the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul, or France, founded about 500, and succeeded in 752 by the Carolingian dynasty.

mer'ri-ment (mĕr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of merrymaking; mirth; hilarity; frolic. **2.** Amusement; diversion. *Obs.*

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ), *a.*; -RI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -RI-EST. [AS. *myrge, myrige*, pleasant.] **1.** Pleasing; delightful; also, amusing. *Archaic.* **2.** Laughingly gay; joyous; mirthful; hilarious; sportive. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **mer'ri-ly** (mĕr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **mer'ri-ness**, *n.*

mer'ry-an'drew (-ăn'drōō), *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon; a clown.

mer'ry-go-round', *n.* **1.** Any of various revolving contrivances, as a ring of seats on a revolving platform, for amusement. **2.** Fig.: a rapid round; a whirl.

mer'ry-mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *a.* Festive; jolly. — *n.* Act of making merry; festivity. — **mer'ry-mak'er**, *n.*

mer'ry-thought' (mĕr'ĭ-thôt'), *n.* The wishbone.

me'sa (mā'sä), *n.* [Sp.] A table-land or plateau with an abrupt or steeply sloping side or sides; a high terrace.

‖ **mé'sal'liance'** (mā'zăl'yäNs'), *n.* [F.] A marriage with a person of inferior social position; a misalliance.

mes-cal' (mĕs-kăl'), *n.* [Sp. *mezcal*, fr. Mex.] **1.** Either of two plants of the cactus family, used esp. among the Indians, as a stimulant and antispasmodic. **2.** A liquor distilled from agave leaves. **3.** Any agave that yields mescal.

mes'dames' (mā'dăm'), *n., pl.* of MADAM, MADAME.

‖ **mes'de-moi'selles'**, *n., pl.* of MADEMOISELLE.

me-seems' (mē-sēmz'), *v. impers.*; *pret.* ME-SEEMED' (-sēmd'). It seems to me. *Poetic or Archaic.*

mes'en-ceph'a-lon (mĕs'ĕn-sĕf'ä-lŏn), *n.* [see MESO-; EN-CEPHALON.] *Anat.* The middle segment of the brain.

mes'en-ter-y (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-tĕr-ĭz). [Gr. *μεσεντέριον*; *μέσος* middle + *ἔντερον* intestine.] *Anat.* In vertebrates, the membranes, or one of the membranes, that invest the intestines and their appendages and connect them with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. — **mes'-en-ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.*

mesh (mĕsh), *n.* **1.** One of the openings inclosed by the threads of network, or, *pl.*, the threads inclosing it. **2.** Network; a net. **3.** *Machinery.* Engagement of gear teeth; — chiefly in *in mesh.* — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To catch in meshes as of a net; to entangle; insnare. **2.** To make or provide with or as with meshes. **3.** Of gear teeth, to engage.

Me'shach (mē'shăk), *Bible.* See SHADRACH.

me'si-al (mē'zĭ-ăl; mĕs'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [Gr. *μέσος* middle.] *Zoöl.* Middle; median; — opposed to *lateral.* — **me'si-al-ly**, *adv.*

mes'mer-ism (mĕz'mẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* [after F. A. *Mesmer*, who brought it into notice at Vienna, about 1775.] Hypnotism; — an early name. — **mes-mer'ic** (mĕz-mĕr'ĭk), *a.*

mes'mer-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ'ING(-ĭz'ĭng). To hypnotize. — **mes'mer-ist**, *n.* — **mes'mer-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.*

mesne (mēn), *a.* [see MEAN intermediate.] *Law.* Middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, one tenant to a superior.

mes'o- (mĕs'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *μέσος, middle.*

mes'o-carp (-kärp), *n.* [*meso-* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* The middle layer of a pericarp consisting of three distinct or dissimilar layers. Cf. ENDOCARP, EPICARP.

Mes'o-zo'ic (mĕs'ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* [*meso-* + Gr. *ζωή* life.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a grand division of geological history between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic. — *n.* The Mesozoic era or group.

mes-quite' (mĕs-kēt'; mĕs'kēt), *n.* [Sp. *mezquite*, fr. Mex.] A tree or shrub of the southwestern United States and Mexico with fragrant flowers, and pods rich in sugar.

mess (mĕs), *n.* [OF. *mes*, LL. *missum*, p. p. of *mittere* to put, place (e. g., on the table), L. *mittere* to send.] **1.** A quantity of food, as: **a** Food set or provided for a meal. *Archaic*, exc.: **b** A prepared dish or a portion or kind of soft food, as porridge. **c** Enough of (a specified) food for a dish or meal. *Archaic or Colloq.* **2.** A confused or disagreeable mixture; hodgepodge; hence, a muddle; botch. **3.** A group of persons who regularly eat together; also, the meal so taken. — *v. t.* **1.** To supply with meals. **2.** To make a mess of; muddle. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To take meals with a mess. **2.** To make a mess or muddle; also, to putter.

mes'sage (mĕs'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *missaticum*, fr. L. *mittere, missum*, to send.] **1.** Any notice or communication sent from one to another. **2.** Specif., an official communication sent by a messenger; as, the President's *message.*

mes'san (mĕs'ăn), **mes'sin** (mĕs''n), *n.* A small dog. *Scot.*

mes'sen-ger (mĕs'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [OF. *messagier*. See MESSAGE.] **1.** One who bears a message or does an errand. **2.** A forerunner; harbinger; herald. — **Syn.** Carrier, courier.

Mes-si'ah (mĕ-sī'ä), *n.* [Heb. *māshīakh* anointed.] The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Christ. — **Mes'si-an'ic** (mĕs'ĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* — **Mes-si'ah-ship**, *n.*

Mes-si'as (mĕ-sī'ăs), *n.* [LL., fr. Gr. *Μεσσίας*.] Messiah.

mes'sieurs (mĕs'yẽrz; *F.* mā'syŭ'), *n., pl.* of MONSIEUR; — used also (usually abbr. *Messrs.*) as *pl.* of E. *Mister* (*Mr.*).

mess'mate' (mĕs'māt'), *n.* An associate in a mess.

mes'suage (mĕs'wăj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *mansum*. See MANSE.] *Law.* A dwelling house with its outbuildings and the lands appropriated to the household use.

mess'y (mĕs'ĭ), *a.*; MESS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Like a mess; disordered; untidy. — **mess'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

mes-tee' (mĕs-tē'), *n.* [see MESTIZO.] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. *West Indies.*

mes-ti'zo (mĕs-tē'zō), *n.*; *pl.* -zos (-zōz). [Sp. *mestizo*, fr. L. *mixtus* mixed.] In Spanish America and the Philippines, a person of mixed blood, esp. Spanish and Indian.

met (nĕt), *pret. & p. p.* of MEET.

met'a-. [Gr. *μετά* between, with, after.] A prefix meaning *between, with, after, behind, over, about, reversely*, and specifically implying: **a** *A change.* **b** *Sequence in time; later in time;* also, *situation posterior or beyond.*

me-tab'o-lism (mē-tăb'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* [fr. Gr. *μεταβολή* change; *μετά* beyond + *βάλλειν* to throw.] *Biol.* The sum of the processes in the formation and destruction of protoplasm. — **met'a-bol'ic** (mĕt'ä-bŏl'ĭk), *a.*

met'a-car'pus (mĕt'ä-kär'pŭs), *n.* [Gr. *μετακάρπιον*; *μετά* beyond, between + *καρπός* wrist.] The part of the hand or forefoot (esp. of its skeleton) between the carpus and the phalanges. — **met'a-car'pal** (-păl), *a. & n.*

met'al (mĕt'ăl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *metallum* metal. mine, Gr. *μέταλλον* mine.] **1.** Any of a class of substances typically fusible and opaque, good conductors of electricity, and of a peculiar luster; as, gold and bronze are *metals*; also, the substance composing a metal or metals without reference to specific character; as, a ball of *metal.* **2.** *Chem.* Specif., an elementary metal, as distinguished from a mixed metal, or *alloy.* Cf. NONMETAL. **3.** Material; substance. Hence, disposition; temper; mettle. — **me-tal'lic** (mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.*

met'al-lif'er-ous (mĕt'ăl-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *metallifer*; *metallum* + *ferre* to bear.] Yielding or containing metal.

metallo-. Combining form of L. *metallum*, meaning *metal.*

met'al-lur'gy (-ûr'jĭ), *n.* [L. *metallum* metal, Gr. *μέταλλον* a mine + root of *ἔργον* work.] The science and art of preparing metals for use from their ores. — **met'al-lur'gic** (-ûr'jĭk), **-lur'gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-lur'gist** (-ûr'jĭst), *n.*

met'a-mer'ic (mĕt'ä-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*meta-* + Gr. *μέρος* part.] *Chem.* Isomeric. — **me-tam'er-ism** (mē-tăm'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.*

met'a-mor'phism (-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Metamorphosis. **2.** *Geol.* Change in the constitution of a rock, esp. one due to pressure, heat, and water, and resulting in a more compact, more highly crystalline condition. — **met'a-mor'phic**, *a.*

met'a-mor'phose (mĕt'ä-môr'fōz; -fōs), *v. t.*; -PHOSED (-fōzd; -fōst); -PHOS-ING. **1.** To transform; transmute. **2.** To subject to metamorphism. — **Syn.** See TRANSFORM.

met'a-mor'pho-sis (-fō-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, fr. *μεταμορφοῦν* to transform; *μετά* about, over + *μορφή* form.] **1.** Change of form, structure, or substance, esp. by witchcraft; also, the form so changed. **2.** *Zoöl.* A marked and more or less abrupt change in the form or structure of an animal in its development after the embryonic stage, as when a tadpole changes to a frog.

met'a-phor (mĕt'ä-fôr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *μεταφορά*, fr. *μεταφέρειν* to carry over, transfer; *μετά* beyond, over + *φέρειν* to bring, bear.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is applied to another to suggest a likeness between them; as in "the ship *plows* the sea;" "a *volley* of oaths." — **Syn.** See COMPARISON. — **met'a-phor'ic** (-fôr'ĭk), *a.* — **met'a-phor'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **met'a-phor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

met'a-phrase (mĕt'ä-frāz), *n.* [Gr. *μετάφρασις*, fr. *μεταφράζειν* to paraphrase.] A literal translation. — **met'a-phras'tic** (-frăs'tĭk), *a.*

met'a-phys'ic (-fĭz'ĭk), *a.* Metaphysical. — *n.* Metaphysics.

met'a-phys'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to metaphysics; hence, abstract or abstruse. **2.** Pert. to, or having, the essential nature of reality. **3.** Preternatural or supernatural. *Obs.* — **met'a-phys'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

met′a-phy-si′cian (mĕt′ȧ-fĭ-zĭsh′ăn), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

met′a-phys′ics (-fĭz′ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. μετὰ τὰ φυσικά after physics, μετά after + φυσικός of nature (φύσις), natural, physical.] That division of philosophy which includes ontology, or the science of being, and the theory of knowledge; in a looser sense, all of the more abstruse branches of philosophy; in a narrower sense, ontology alone.

met′a-tar′sus (-tär′sŭs), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sī). [See META-; TARSUS.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* The part of the foot (in quadrupeds of the hind foot) between the tarsus and phalanges. — **met′a-tar′sal** (-săl), *a. & n.*

me-tath′e-sis (mē-tăth′ē-sĭs), *n.; L. pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μετάθεσις, fr. μετατιθέναι to place differently; μετά about, over + τιθέναι to set.] **1.** *Gram.* Transposition, as of letters or sounds. **2.** *Med.* A mere change in position of a morbid substance. **3.** *Chem.* Act or process of substituting one atom or radical for another in a molecule.

mete (mēt), *v. t.;* MET′ED (mēt′ĕd); MET′ING. [AS. *metan.*] **1.** To measure. **2.** To allot. — *v. i.* To measure. *Archaic.*

mete, *n.* [see METE to measure.] **1.** Goal. *Obs.* **2.** Boundary; — chiefly *pl.*, in *metes and bounds.*

me-temp′sy-cho′sis (mē-tĕmp′sĭ-kō′sĭs), *n.; pl.* -CHOSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. μετεμψύχωσις; μετά beyond + ἐμψυχοῦν to animate; ἐν in + ψυχή soul.] The passing of the soul at death into another body; transmigration of souls.

me′te-or (mē′tē-ŏr), *n.* [fr. F. or LL., fr. Gr. μετέωρον, pl. μετέωρα things in the air, μετέωρος high in air; μετά beyond + ἑώρα, αἰώρα, a suspension.] **1.** Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as a whirlwind, cloud, etc. **2.** Specif., a meteoroid heated to incandescence by friction in passing through the earth's atmosphere; a shooting star.

me′te-or′ic (-ŏr′ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a meteor or meteors. **2.** Like a meteor; flashing; transiently brilliant.

me′te-or-ite′ (mē′tē-ŏr-īt′), *n.* A stony or metallic body fallen to the earth from outer space; loosely, a meteor or meteoroid. See METEOR. — **me′te-or-it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), *a.*

me′te-or-oid′ (mē′tē-ŏr-oid′), *n.* [*meteor* + *-oid.*] *Astron.* One of the countless small solid bodies in the solar system, which become meteors on entering the earth's atmosphere.

me′te-or-ol′o-gy (mē′tē-ŏr-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μετεωρολογία; μετέωρος high in air + λόγος discourse.] Physics treating of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of its variations of heat and moisture, of its winds, storms, etc. — **me′te-or-o-log′ic** (-ō-lŏj′ĭk), *a.* — **me′te-or-o-log′i-cal** (-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **me′te-or-ol′o-gist** (-ŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*

me′ter (mē′tẽr), *n.* [fr. METE to measure.] **1.** One that measures; esp., an official measurer of commodities. **2.** An instrument for measuring, and usually for recording automatically the quantity measured; as, a gas *meter.*

me′ter, me′tre (mē′tẽr), *n.* [F. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, fr. Gr. μέτρον.] **1.** Rhythmical arrangement of syllables or words in verse; poetical measure, depending on number, quantity, and accent of syllables; rhythm. Also, any specific rhythmical arrangement. **2.** *Music.* That part of musical structure depending primarily on time values. **3.** A measure of length, the basis of the metric system (which see), equal to 39.37 inches.

-meter. [L. *metrum* measure, or Gr. μέτρον.] A suffix denoting: **a** An *instrument or means for measuring some quantity;* as in baro*meter*, chrono*meter*, volt*meter*. **b** A *poetical measure* or *arrangement of words or syllables in verse;* as in hepta*meter*, tetra*meter*. See 2d METER.

mete′yard′, *n.* A yard, or rod, used as a measure. *Obs.*

meth′ane (mĕth′ān), *n.* [G. *methan.*] *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, odorless and inflammable, produced by decomposition of organic matter, as in marshes and mines.

me-theg′lin (mē-thĕg′lĭn), *n.* [W. *meddyglyn; meddyg* physician (fr. L. *medicus*) + *llyn* liquor.] An old-fashioned beverage, usually fermented, made of honey and water.

me-thinks′ (-thĭŋks′), *v. impers.; pret.* -THOUGHT′ (-thôt′). [AS. *þyncan* to seem, *mē þync(e)ð*, *mē þūhte*, ME. *me think(e)th, me thoughte.*] It seems to me. *Rare or Poet.*

meth′od (mĕth′ŭd), *n.* [F. *méthode* or L. *methodus*, fr. Gr. μέθοδος method, investigation following after; μετά after + ὁδός way.] **1.** An orderly procedure or process, as, orig., of treating disease; mode of procedure; hence, manner; way; mode. **2.** Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification; plan or design, as of an author.

Syn. Order, system, rule; manner, fashion, course. — METHOD, MODE, MANNER, WAY. METHOD is commonly a special or definite system of procedure; MODE, though often suggesting more definiteness or formality of procedure than WAY or MANNER, is ordinarily less specific than *method;* as, a *method* of teaching, of procedure, of calculation; a *mode* of life, of speaking, of running. But the two words are often interchangeable.

me-thod′ic (mē-thŏd′ĭk), *a.* Methodical. *Rare.*

me-thod′i-cal (ĭ-kăl), *a.* Arranged, or habitually proceeding, according to method; characterized by method or orderliness; systematic. — **me-thod′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

meth′od-ism (mĕth′ŭd-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The doctrines, polity, and worship of Methodists. **2.** Devotion to methods.

meth′od-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in, or observant of, method. *Rare.* **2.** [*cap.*] One of a Christian denomination which is the outgrowth of a religious club formed at Oxford University in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley and others. — **Meth′od-ist,** *a.* — **Meth′od-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), **-is′ti-cal,** *a.*

meth′od-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To reduce to method; dispose in due order.

me-thought′ (mē-thôt′), *pret.* of METHINKS.

Me-thu′se-lah (-thū′sē-lȧ), *n.* In the Bible, one of the patriarchs, related (*Gen.* v. 27) to have lived 969 years.

meth′yl (mĕth′ĭl), *n.* [Gr. μέθυ wine + ὕλη wood.] *Chem.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical known only in compounds; as, *methyl* alcohol. — **me-thyl′ic** (mē-thĭl′ĭk), *a.*

methyl alcohol. *Chem.* A poisonous, volatile, inflammable liquid got by distillation of wood; wood alcohol.

meth′yl-ate (mĕth′ĭ-lāt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -AT′ING. To impregnate or mix with methyl alcohol; as, *methylated* spirit, ordinary alcohol denatured with methyl alcohol.

me-tic′u-lous (mē-tĭk′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *meticulosus*, fr. *metus* fear.] Unduly or excessively careful of small details; finically scrupulous. — **me-tic′u-lous-ly,** *adv.*

‖**mé′tier′** (mā′tyā′), *n.* [F.] Calling; profession; trade.

me-ton′y-my (mē-tŏn′ĭ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *metonymia*, Gr. μετωνυμία; μετά, indicating change + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name.] *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which one word is put for another that it suggests; as, a good *table* (that is, good *food*).

met′o-pe (mĕt′ō-pē), *n.* [L. *metopa*, Gr. μετόπη; μετά between + ὀπή hole.] *Arch.* The space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze, often adorned with carving.

me′tre (mē′tẽr). Var. of METER.

met′ric (mĕt′rĭk), *a.* [L. *metricus*, Gr. μετρικός.] **1.** Relating to, or proceeding by, measurement. **2.** [F. *métrique.*] Of or pert. to the meter (measure), or the metric system. **3.** = METRICAL, 1. — **metric system.** a decimal system of weights and measures originated in France and now in general use. The basis is the *meter*, which was designed to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth of the distance on a meridian from the equator to the pole, or about 39.37 inches. — **m. ton,** a weight of 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois.

met′ri-cal (mĕt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to meter; arranged in meter. **2.** = METRIC, 1, 2. — **met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

me-trol′o-gy (mē-trŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον measure + *-logy.*] Science of, or a system of, weights and measures.

met′ro-nome (mĕt′rō-nōm), *n.* [Gr. μέτρον + νόμος law.] An instrument for marking exact time, esp. in music.

me-trop′o-lis (mē-trŏp′ō-lĭs), *n.; pl.* E. -LISES (-ĕz; 24). [L. *metropolis*, Gr. μητρόπολις, prop., mother city (in relation to colonies); μήτηρ mother + πόλις city.] **1.** *Eccl.* The seat, or see, of a metropolitan. **2.** The chief or capital city of a country, state, etc. **3.** A principal seat or center.

met′ro-pol′i-tan (mĕt′rō-pŏl′ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a metropolis or metropolitan. — *n. Eccl.* A bishop who has oversight of the bishops of a province.

-metry. [see -METER.] A suffix denoting *art, process,* or *science, of measuring;* as in acidi*metry*, chrono*metry*.

met′tle (mĕt′'l), *n.* [E. *metal*, used in allusion to the temper of the metal of a sword blade.] Quality of temperament; spirit, esp. as regards honor, ardor, courage, etc.

met′tle-some (-'l-sŭm), *a.* Also **met′tled** (-'ld). Full of mettle, or spirit; fiery. — **Syn.** See SPIRITED.

‖**me′um** (mē′ŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *meus* mine.] Lit., mine; — used in *meum et tuum*, mine and thine.

mew (mū), *n.* [AS. *mǣw.*] A sea gull.

mew, *n.* [F. *mue* a molting, *muer* to molt, L. *mutare* to change.] **1.** A cage for hawks, esp. while mewing. **2.** Place of confinement or hiding place; den. **3.** [In form *mews*, but usually construed as a *sing.*] **a** The royal stables in London, built on the site of the king's mews for hawks. **b** A stable or range of stables round an open space. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To molt; — said of birds, esp. hawks. *Archaic.* **2.** To inclose, confine, or conceal, as in a cage.

mew (mū), *v. i.* To utter a cry like *mew*, as a cat. — *n.* The common cry of a cat; also, an imitation of it, as to express contempt.

mewl (mūl), *v. i. & t.* To cry weakly, as a young child.

Mex'i-can (měk'sĭ-kăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

mez'za-nine (měz'ă-nĭn ; -nēn), *n.* Also mezzanine floor *or* story. [fr. F., fr. It. *mezzanino*, fr. *mezzano* middle.] *Arch.* A low story between two high ones, esp. between the ground floor and the story above.

‖ **mez'zo** (měd'zō), *a.* [It., fr. L. *medius* middle, half.] *Music.* Mean ; middling ; not extreme.

mez'zo–re-lie'vo (-rē-lē'vō), ‖ **mez'zo–ri-lie'vo** (-rē-lyā'-vō), *n.; pl.* E. -vos (-vōz), It. MEZZI-RILIEVI (měd'zē-rē-lyā'-vē). [It. *mezzo rilievo.*] Half relief.

mez'zo–so-pra'no (-sō-prä'nō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* **a** A voice of somewhat full, deep quality between that of the soprano and contralto. **b** A person having such a voice.

mez'zo-tint (měd'zō-tĭnt ; měz'ō-), *n.* Also **mez'zo-tin'to** (-tĭn'tō). [It. *mezzo* half + *tinto* tinted, p.p.] **1.** A manner of engraving on copper or steel by scraping, burnishing, etc., a roughened surface. **2.** An engraving so produced. — *v. t.* To engrave in, or represent by, mezzotint.

mi (mē), *n. Music.* The third of the syllables used in solmization ; — applied to the third tone of the diatonic scale.

mi-aow' (mĭ-ou'), **mi-aul'** (mĭ-ôl' ; -oul'). = 3d MEW.

mi-as'ma (mī-ăz'mă), *n.; pl.* L. -MATA (-mă-tă), E. -MAS (-măz). [Gr. *μίασμα* defilement, fr. *μιαίνειν* to pollute.] Infectious particles or germs floating in the air, or the air infected by them ; malaria. — **mi-as'mal** (-măl), **mi'as-mat'ic** (mĭ'ăz-măt'ĭk), **mi'as-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

mi'ca (mī'kă), *n.* [L. *mica* crumb, grain.] Any of a group of mineral silicates that readily separate into laminæ, more or less elastic. The transparent forms are popularly called *isinglass.* — **mi-ca'ce-ous** (mī-kā'shē-ŭs), *a.*

Mi'cah (mī'kă), *n.* [Heb. *Mīkāh.*] *Bib.* : **a** A prophet of the 8th century B. C. **b** A book of the Old Testament.

mice (mīs), *n., pl.* of MOUSE.

Mi'chael (mī'kĕl ; *Bib.* mĭ'kâ-ĕl ; mĭ'kĕl), *n.* [L. *Michael*, Gr. Μιχαήλ, fr. Heb. *Mīkāēl.*] In the Bible, a certain archangel (*Dan.* x. 13, 21 ; *Rev.* xii. 7-9). In Milton's "Paradise Lost," he battles against Satan and drives Adam and Eve from Paradise.

Mich'ael-mas (mĭk'ĕl-măs), *n.* [*Michael* + *Mass* religious service.] The feast of the archangel Michael, Sept. 29th.

miche (mĭch ; mēch), *v. i.* ; MICHED (mĭcht ; mēcht) ; MICH'-ING. [ME. *mychen* to pilfer.] To lie hid ; skulk. *Obs.*

mich'er, *n.* Truant; sneak; thief. *Obs.* [mischief. *Obs.*

miching malicho (**mallecho**). Perh., hiding or skulking

mick'le (mĭk''l), *a.* [fr. AS.] Great ; much. *Obs. or Scot.*

Mic'mac (mĭk'măk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians of Newfoundland and eastern Canada.

mi'cro- (mī'krō- ; mĭk'rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *μικρός, small, little, trivial, slight ;* signifying specifically, as in the metric system, *millionth part of.*

mi'crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μικρός* small + *βίος* life.] A microscopic organism ; germ ; popularly, a bacterium, esp. a pathogenic one. — **mi-cro'bi-al** (mī-krō'bĭ-ăl), *a.* — **mi-cro'bic** (-krō'bĭk ; -krŏb'ĭk), *a.*

mi'cro-coc'cus (mī'krō-kŏk'ŭs), *n. ; L. pl.* -CI (-kŏk'sī). [*micro-* + Gr. *κόκκος* seed.] Any of a genus (*Micrococcus*) of nonflagellate bacteria, including some pathogenic species.

mi'cro-cosm (mī'krō-kŏz'm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *microcosmus*, fr. Gr. *μικρὸς κόσμος*, man, lit., little world.] A little or miniature world. Hence : **a** Man, or human nature as an epitome of the great world; — opposed to *macrocosm.* **b** A community, institution, country, etc. — **mi'cro-cos'-mic** (-kŏz'mĭk), **mi'cro-cos'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.*

mi-crom'e-ter (mī-krŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*micro-* + *-meter.*] **1.** An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring minute distance. **2.** *In full* **micrometer caliper.** A caliper gauge with which minute measurements are made by means of a screw with very fine threads.

mi'cron (mī'krŏn ; mĭk'rŏn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μικρός* small.] The thousandth part of one millimeter. Symbol, *μ.*

Mi'cro-ne'sian (mī'krō-nē'shăn ; -zhăn), *a. & n.* [from *Micronesia ;* Gr. *μικρός* small + *νῆσος* an island.] See -AN.

mi'cro-or'gan-ism (mī'krō-ôr'găn-ĭz'm), *n. Biol.* Any organism of microscopic size; esp., a bacterium.

mi'cro-phone (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] *Physics.* An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds or for transmitting sounds. — **mi'cro-phon'ic** (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.*

mi'cro-scope (-skōp), *n.* [see MICRO- ; -SCOPE.] An optical instrument, consisting essentially of a lens or combination of lenses, for making enlarged images of minute objects.

Compound Microscope. 1 Eyepiece, 2 Nosepiece, carrying three Objectives, 3: 4 Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment; 5 Graduated Head of Screw for Fine Adjustment ; 6 Stage: 7 Illuminating Mirror ; 8 Condenser.

mi'cro-scop'ic (mī'krō-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* **1.** = MICROSCOPICAL, 1. **2.** Like a microscope ; able to see very minute objects. **3.** Very small ; visible only with a microscope.

mi'cro-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or conducted with, the microscope or microscopy. **2.** = MICROSCOPIC, 3. *Rare.* — **mi'cro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mi-cros'co-pist (mī-krŏs'kō-pĭst ; mī'krō-skō'pĭst), *n.* One who uses the microscope.

mi-cros'co-py (mī-krŏs'kō-pĭ ; mī'krō-skō'-), *n.* Use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.

mi'cro-spo-ran'gi-um (mī'krō-spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -GIA (-ă). [See MICRO- ; SPORANGIUM.] *Bot.* A sporangium with microspores, as, in seed plants, the pollen sac of the anther.

mi'cro-spore (mī'krō-spōr ; 57), *n.* [*micro-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* One of the smaller of the two kinds of asexual spores, as a pollen grain.

mi'cro-tome (-tōm), *n.* [*micro-* + Gr. *τομός* cutting.] An instrument for cutting thin sections, as of organic tissues.

mid (mĭd), *a. ; compar. wanting ; superl.* MID'MOST (mĭd'-mōst). [AS. *midd.*] **1.** Denoting or being the middle part. **2.** Middle in position ; middle ; — chiefly in combination. — *n.* Middle. *Archaic.*

mid. Shortened form of AMID.

Mi'das (mī'dăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μίδας.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Phrygia who asked of Dionysus that everything he touched might turn to gold, but, as even his food became thus changed, he begged the god to take his favor back. In a musical contest between Pan and Apollo he decided in favor of Pan, and Apollo changed his ears into ass's ears.

mid'day' (mĭd'dā'), *n.* The middle part of the day ; noon.

mid'den (mĭd''n), *n.* [of Scand. origin.] **1.** A dunghill. *Archaic.* **2.** A heap of refuse near a dwelling ; esp., a kitchen midden (which see).

mid'dle (mĭd''l), *a.* [AS. *middel.*] **1.** Equally distant from given extremes ; mean ; medial. **2.** Intermediate ; intervening ; mediating. **3.** Pert. to or designating a form or voice of the Greek verb by which its subject is represented as acting on, or with reference to, itself ; — so called as being intermediate between active and passive.

Middle Ages, the period between ancient and modern times; as the period between the fall of the Roman Empire (476 A. D.) and the revival of letters (about 1400) ; — called also *Dark Ages*, from its reputed intellectual obscurity.

— *n.* **1.** A middle point, part, or position ; midst. **2.** A mean ; a middle course or thing. *Rare.*

mid'dle-aged' (mĭd''l-ājd'), *a.* Being of an age between youth and old age ; between 30 and 50 years old.

mid'dle-man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An agent between two parties, as a dealer between the producer and the consumer ; broker ; go-between.

mid'dle-most (-mōst), *a.* Midmost.

mid'dling (-lĭng), *a.* Of middle or medium rank, state, size, or quality ; medium; moderate ; mediocre. — *n.* Any of various commodities of intermediate position or quality ; as : *pl.* A combination of the coarser parts of ground wheat with the finest bran, separated in bolting.

mid'dy (mĭd'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). A midshipman. *Colloq.*

Mid'gard (mĭd'gärd), *n.* Also **Mid'garth** (-gärth), **Mith'garthr** (*Icel.* mĕth'gärthr'). [Icel. *miðgarðr.*] *Teut. Myth.* The region between heaven and hell ; the earth.

midge (mĭj), *n.* [AS. *mycge, mycg.*] **1.** Any very small gnat or fly. **2.** A diminutive person.

midg'et (mĭj'ĕt ; 24), *n.* A very diminutive person.

Mid'i-an-ite (mĭd'ĭ-ăn-īt), *n. Bib.* A Bedouin.

mid'land (mĭd'lănd), *a.* **1.** Inland. **2.** Mediterranean. — *n.* The interior region of a country ; — usually in *pl.*

mid'most (-mōst), *a.* In the very middle ; middlemost.

mid'night' (-nīt'), *n.* The middle of the night ; twelve o'clock at night. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, midnight.

mid'noon' (mĭd'nōōn' ; mĭd'nōōn'), *n.* Midday ; noon.

mid'rib' (mĭd'rĭb'), *n.* The central vein of a leaf blade.

mid'riff (mĭd'rĭf), *n.* [AS. *midhrif; midd* mid + *hrif* bowels, womb.] The diaphragm (of the body).

mid'ship, *a. Naut.* Of, pert. to, or in, the middle of a ship.

mid'ship'man (mĭd'shĭp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** In the British navy, a subordinate officer, educated on shipboard for promotion to a sublieutenancy. **2.** One of the rank next below a commissioned officer. *U. S.*

mid'ships' (mĭd'shĭps'), *adv. Naut.* Amidships.

midst (mĭdst), *n.* [from *middest, in the middest*, for older *in middes*, where *-s* is adverbial (orig. forming a genitive).] **1.** The interior or central part or place; middle.

☞ The construction *in our* (*your, their*) *midst* for *in the midst of us* (*you, them*) is common only in recent use, and its propriety has been much disputed.

2. a The position or condition of being surrounded or beset; the press. b Surrounding; setting.

midst, *prep.* In the midst of; amidst.

mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'ẽr; mĭd'sŭm'ẽr), *n.* Middle of summer; specif., the period about the summer solstice.

mid'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** A middle way, course, or distance. *Obs. or R.* **2.** At a fair or exposition, a space devoted to the exhibition of curiosities, fantastic amusements, or the like. — (mĭd'wā'; mĭd'wā'), *a. & adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; halfway.

mid'wife' (mĭd'wīf'), *n.; pl.* -WIVES. [AS. *mid-* with + *wīf* woman.] A woman who assists women in childbirth.

mid'wife'ry (-wīf'rĭ; -wĭf-rĭ), *n.* Obstetrics.

mid'win'ter (mĭd'wĭn'tẽr; mĭd'wĭn'-), *n.* The middle of winter; specifically, the winter solstice.

mien (mēn), *n.* [prob. for *demean*, n.; influenced by F. *mine.*] Air; demeanor; carriage; bearing; also, formerly, aspect. — **Syn.** See DEPORTMENT.

miff (mĭf), *n.* A petty quarrel; a tiff. *Collog.* — *v. t. & i.* To offend; displease; take offense. *Collog. or Dial.*

might (mīt), *n.* [AS. *meaht, miht.*] **1.** Power to accomplish; ability; efficacy. *Chiefly Poetic*, except in *with all* one's *might*, or, *with* (one's) *might and main.* **2.** Great or superior strength, force, or power; as, *might* makes right.

might, *pret.* of MAY. [AS. *meahte, mihte.*]

might'y (-ĭ), *a.;* -I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Possessing might; potent. **2.** Accomplished or characterized by might. **3.** Extraordinary of its kind; great. *Now Chiefly Collog.* — *adv.* In a great degree; very. *Chiefly Collog.* — **might'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **might'i-ness,** *n.*

mi'gnon-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *mignonnette*, dim. of *mignon* darling.] **1.** A garden annual, having racemes of fragrant greenish white flowers with prominent brownish anthers. **2.** The color of mignonette flowers; a light green.

mi'grant (mī'grănt), *a.* [L. *migrans*, p. pr.] Migrating.

mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v. i.;* -GRAT-ED (-grāt-ĕd); -GRAT-ING. [L. *migratus*, p. p. of *migrare* to migrate.] **1.** To go from one country or region to another with a view to residence. **2.** To pass periodically from one region or climate to another for feeding or breeding, as various birds. — **mi-gra'tion** (mī-grā'shŭn), *n.*

mi'gra-to-ry (mī'grā-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Migrating, or disposed to migrate. **2.** Roving; nomad. **3.** Of or pert. to migration.

mi-ka'do (mĭ-kä'dō), *n.* [Jap. *mi*, a term of respect + *kado* door.] The popular title of the Emperor of Japan; — now little used by the Japanese except in poetry.

mi-la'dy (mĭ-lā'dĭ), *n.* [F., fr. English.] Lit., my lady; hence (on the Continent), an English gentlewoman.

milch (mĭlch), *a.* Giving milk; as, a *milch* cow, goat, sow.

mild (mīld), *a.* [AS. *milde.*] Gentle; kind; soft; clement; hence, moderate in degree or quality; temperate. — **Syn.** See GENTLE. — **mild'ly,** *adv.* — **mild'ness,** *n.*

mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* [AS. *mildēaw.*] A parasitic fungus or the whitish down or discoloration which it produces on living plants or other organic substances. — *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with mildew. — **mil'dew-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

mile (mīl), *n.* [AS. *mīl*, fr. L. *millia, milia*, pl. of *mille* a thousand, i. e., *millia passuum* a thousand paces.] A measure of distance, being in Great Britain, the U. S., etc., equal to 320 rods or poles, 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet (1,609.3 meters). The **geographical,** *or* **nautical, mile** is the length of a minute, or $\frac{1}{21600}$ of a great circle of the earth, or, officially, in Great Britain, 6,080 feet (1,853.2 meters), called the **Admiralty mile,** and in the U. S., 6,080.27 feet (1,853.25 meters).

mile'age (mīl'ĕj), *n.* **1.** An allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile. **2.** Aggregate length or distance in miles. [miles from a given point.]

mile'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post to indicate the distance in

mile'stone' (mīl'stōn'), *n.* A stone serving as a milepost.

mil'i-a-ry (mĭl'ĭ-ā-rĭ; mĭl'yā-), *a.* [L. *miliarius*, fr. *milium* millet.] **1.** Resembling millet seeds. **2.** *Med.* Accompanied with an eruption of spots resembling millet seeds.

mil'i-tant (mĭl'ĭ-tănt), *a.* [L. *militans, -antis*, p. pr. of *militare* to be a soldier. See MILITATE.] Engaged in warfare; fighting; also, combative. — **mil'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

mil'i-ta-rism (mĭl'ĭ-tă-rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A military condition; disposition to maintain military forces. **2.** The spirit and temper that exalt the military virtues and ideals.

mil'i-ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [L. *militaris, militarius*, fr. *miles, militis*, soldier.] **1.** Of or pert. to soldiers, arms, war, or affairs of war. **2.** Done by soldiers; supported by armed force. — **Syn.** See MARTIAL. — *n.* Soldiery; the army.

mil'i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *militare, -tatum*, to be a soldier.] **1.** To war; fight; contend. **2.** Of things, to have weight or effect; make.

mi-li'tia (mĭ-lĭsh'ă), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery.] **1.** A body of citizens enrolled for periodical military discipline, but called into active service only in emergencies. **2.** In the United States, all able-bodied male citizens and all males of foreign birth who have declared an intention to become citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, subject to a few exemptions. — **mi-li'tia-man** (-măn), *n.*

milk (mĭlk), *n.* [AS. *meoluc, meoloc, meolc, milc.*] **1.** The fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals. **2.** A liquid resembling milk, as the juice of the coconut, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To press or draw milk from. **2.** To draw (milk) from the breast or udder; extract, as milk. — *v. i.* To draw or to yield milk. — **milk'er** (mĭl'kẽr), *n.*

milk'i-ness (-kĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

milk'-liv'ered, *a.* White-livered; timorous.

milk'maid' (mĭlk'mād'), *n.* A woman who milks cows or works in a dairy. [livers milk.]

milk'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who sells or de-

milk'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* An effeminate or unmanly man.

milk sugar. = LACTOSE.

milk tooth. One of the deciduous teeth of a mammal.

milk'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of several plants having a milky, usually white, fluid in certain cells.

milk'y (mĭl'kĭ), *a.;* MILK'I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Like, or suggestive of, milk. **2.** Consisting of, or abounding in, milk. **3.** Mild; tame; spiritless. — **Milky Way,** *Astron.*, the faintly luminous tract or belt seen at night stretching across the heavens, and composed of stars and nebulous masses; the Galaxy.

mill (mĭl), *n.* [L. *mille* a thousand.] A money of account of the United States having the value of 1–10 of a cent.

mill, *n.* [AS. *myln, mylen.*] **1.** A building with machinery for grinding grain into flour; hence, a machine for grinding grain or other material. **2.** Any of various machines used in manufacturing or in working up raw material, or a building containing such machinery. **3.** [From the v.] A pugilistic encounter. *Cant.* — *v. t.* **1.** To subject, as grain, cloth, timber, etc., to some operation or process in a mill. **2.** To make a raised border around, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across, the edges of, as of a coin; also, to stamp in a coining press; coin. **3.** To beat, as with the fists; thrash. *Cant.* — *v. i.* To move in a circle, as cattle.

mill'board' (mĭl'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A strong, hard, flexible pasteboard, made from hemp, rope yarn, etc. [pond.

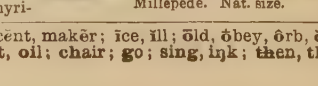
mill'dam' (-dăm'), *n.* A dam to make a mill pond; also, the

mil'le-na'ri-an (mĭl'ẽ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to a thousand (years); of or pertaining to the millennium, or the millenarians. — *n.* A believer in the millennium.

mil'le-na-ry (mĭl'ẽ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *millenarius*, fr. *milleni* a thousand each, *mille* a thousand.] Pert. to, or consisting of, a thousand, esp. a thousand years. — *n.* **1.** A thousand; a thousand years; millennium. **2.** A millenarian.

mil-len'ni-um (mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -NIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -NIA (-ă). [L. *mille* thousand + *annus* year.] **1.** A thousand years; also, a thousandth anniversary. **2.** Specif., the thousand years mentioned in Rev. xx., during which holiness is to be triumphant in the world. **3.** A period of great happiness, good government, or the like. — **mil-len'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

mil'le-pede (mĭl'ẽ-pēd), **mil'le-ped** (-pĕd), *n.* Also **mil'li-pede, -ped.** [L. *millepeda; millea* thousand + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Any of numerous myri-



Millepede. Nat. size.

apods, usually having a cylindrical segmented body covered with hard integument.

Millepore of Florida.

mil'le-pore (mĭl'ē-pōr; 57), *n.* [L. *mille* thousand + *-pore* as in *madrepore.*] A coral having a smooth surface with minute perforations.

mill'er (mĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who operates, keeps, or attends a mill, esp. a flour mill or gristmill. **2.** A milling machine or tool. **3.** Any of various moths having wings appearing as if covered with dust or powder.

mill'er's-thumb' (-ẽrz-thŭm'), *n.* Any of certain small fresh-water spiny-finned fishes.

mil-les'i-mal (mĭ-lĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *millesimus*, fr. *mille* a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; also, of or pertaining to a thousandth. — *n.* A thousandth.

mil'let (mĭl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F., dim. of *mil*, L. *milium.*] **1.** Any of various small-seeded cereal and forage grasses, as one widely cultivated for its grain, which is used as a food for man and for birds. **2.** The seed or grain of any of these grasses.

mil'li- (mĭl'ĭ-). [fr. L. *mille* thousand.] A prefix denoting *a thousandth part of;* as in *millimeter, milliampere*, etc.

mil'li-ard (mĭl'ĭ-ärd; -yärd), *n.* [F.] A thousand millions; a billion.

‖ **mil'lier'** (mē'yā'), *n.* [F.] A metric ton.

mil'li-gram, -gramme (mĭl'ĭ-grăm), *n.* One thousandth of a gram.

mil'li-li'ter, -li'tre (-lē'tẽr), *n.* One thousandth of a liter.

mil'li-me'ter, -me'tre (-mē'tẽr), *n.* One thousandth of a meter, equal to .03937 of an inch.

mil'li-ner (mĭl'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* [fr. *Milaner* an inhabitant of *Milan*, in Italy; hence, a man from *Milan* who imported women's finery.] **1.** An importer or vendor of fancy articles, esp. from Milan. *Obs.* **2.** One who makes, trims, or deals in hats, bonnets, headdresses, etc., for women.

mil'li-ner-y (-nẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Articles made or sold by milliners. **2.** The business or work of a milliner.

mill'ing (mĭl'ĭng), *vb. n.* Act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill, as in fulling cloth, milling coins, etc.

mil'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [F., ultimately fr. L. *mille* a thousand.] **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, — written 1,000,000. **2.** An indefinitely large number. — *a.* Numbering, or consisting of, a million.

mil'lion-aire' (-âr'), *n.* Also **mil'lion-naire'.** [F. *millionnaire.*] One whose wealth is counted by a million or millions of dollars, pounds, francs, marks, etc.

mil'lionth (mĭl'yŭnth), *a.* Coming last in a series of a million; also, constituting one of a million equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A millionth part. **2.** A millionth unit or object.

mil'li-pede (-ĭ-pēd), **mil'li-ped** (-pĕd). Vars. of MILLEPEDE.

mill pond. A pond that supplies the water for a mill.

mill race. The canal in which water is conveyed to a mill wheel, or the current which drives the wheel.

mill'stone' (mĭl'stōn'), *n.* **1.** Either of two circular stones for grinding grain or other substance; also, the kind of stone of which they are composed. **2.** Fig.: **a** Something that grinds or crushes. **b** A heavy burden.

mill wheel. The water wheel that drives a mill.

mill'wright' (mĭl'rīt'), *n.* One whose occupation is to build mills, or to set up their machinery, esp. the shafting.

mil-lord' (mĭ-lôrd'), *n.* [F., fr. E. *my lord.*] Lit., my lord; (on the Continent), an English nobleman or gentleman.

mil'reis (mĭl'rās; -rēs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Pg. *mil reis*, i. e., one thousand reis. See REI.] A Portuguese or a Brazilian money of account and coin (the Portuguese worth $1.08, the Brazilian about 54.6 cents). One milreis is written 1$000.

milt (mĭlt), *n.* [AS. *milte.*] The spleen.

milt, *n.* The male reproductive glands of fishes when filled with secretion, or the secretion itself.

mim (mĭm), *a.* Affectedly shy or modest; demure. *Scot.*

mime (mīm), *n.* [L. *mimus*, Gr. *μῖμος.*] **1.** *Antiq.* A kind of drama travestying scenes from life; also, a dialogue or such a drama. **2.** An actor of such a drama. **3.** A mimic; buffoon. — *v. t.;* MIMED (mīmd); MIM'ING (mīm'ĭng). **1.** To act out in the manner of a mime. **2.** To mimic; imitate. — *v. i.* To act as a mime; play a part with mimic action and usually without words.

im'e-o-graph' (mĭm'ē-ō-grăf'), *n.* [Gr. *μιμεῖσθαι* to imitate + *-graph.*] A kind of stencil copying device. — *v. t.* To duplicate or make with a mimeograph.

mim'er (mīm'ẽr), *n.* A mime or mimic; a buffoon.

mi-met'ic (mĭ-mĕt'ĭk; mī-), *a.* [Gr. *μιμητικός.*] **1.** Imitative. **2.** Pert. to, of the nature of, or marked by, imitation. **3.** = MIMIC, 3.

mim'ic (mĭm'ĭk), *a.* [L. *mimicus*, Gr. *μιμικός*, fr. *μῖμος* mime.] **1.** Imitating; mimetic. **2.** Of the nature of, pert. to, or formed by, imitation or mimicry; imitative, as opposed to *real;* as, *mimic* gestures. **3.** Copying or imitating (the object denoted by the noun limited); imitative; as, a *mimic* battle, king, throne. — *n.* One that imitates or mimics, as to make sport, or through servility. — *v. t.;* -ICKED (-ĭkt); -ICK-ING. **1.** To ridicule by imitation. **2.** To copy or imitate closely in external features, as a person's conduct, esp. servilely or ridiculously; ape. **3.** To simulate. — **Syn.** See IMITATE. — **mim'ick-er,** *n.*

mim'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Mimic (esp. in sense 2).

mim'ic-ry (-ĭk-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Act, practice, or art of one who mimics. **2.** *Zoöl.* The superficial resemblance between some animals and other animals or the objects among which they live, affording some advantage, as concealment or protection.

Mi'mir (mē'mẽr), *n.* [Icel. *Mīmir.*] *Norse Myth.* A giant whose abode is a spring at the root of Yggdrasill. Drinking the waters of the spring, he knows all the past and future. Odin gave an eye for a draft of the water.

mi-mo'sa (mĭ-mō'sȧ; mī-; -zȧ), *n.* [Gr. *μῖμος* imitator.] Any of many trees, shrubs, and herbs (genus *Mimosa*) of tropical and warm regions. They have globular heads of small white or pink flowers.

mi'na (mī'nȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [L. *mina*, fr. Gr. *μνᾶ*, of Semitic origin.] An ancient weight and money unit of varying value; 1–60th of a talent.

mi-nax'cious (mĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *minax, -acis.* See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing. — **mi-nax'cious-ly,** *adv.*

min'a-ret (mĭn'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* [fr. F. or Sp., fr. Ar. *manārat* lamp, lighthouse, turret, *nār* to shine.] A lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more balconies, from which the muezzin cries the call to prayer.

Minaret of Mosque of Kait-Bey, at Cairo.

min'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *minatorius.* See MENACE.] Threatening; menacing.

mince (mĭns), *v. t.;* MINCED (mĭnst); MINC'ING (mĭn'sĭng). [F. *mincer* to mince, OF. *mincier.*] **1.** To cut or chop into very small pieces; hash, as meat; hence, to subdivide minutely. **2.** To make little of; weaken the force of; palliate; utter mincingly or with affected elegance. — *v. i.* **1.** To walk with short steps and a prim, affected manner; act with affected elegance or delicacy. **2.** To talk or speak with affected nicety or elegance. — *n.* Minced meat; mincemeat. — **mince pie,** pie the filling of which is mincemeat.

mince'meat' (mĭns'mēt'), *n.* **1.** Minced meat. **2.** A mixture of minced meat, suet, apples, etc., with spices, raisins, etc., added.

minc'ing-ly, *adv.* In an affectedly nice manner.

mind (mīnd), *n.* [AS. *gemynd.*] **1.** Remembrance. **2.** Consciousness; thought. **3.** Intellectual or rational power; understanding; intellect; also, right reason; sanity. **4.** Mental disposition or mood; as: **a** Sentiment; belief. **b** Choice; intent; will. **c** Courage; spirit. **5.** *Psychol.* The soul considered as that which feels, perceives, wills, thinks; also, consciousness itself. **6.** A person, esp. with reference to his intellectual powers.

Syn. MIND, INTELLECT, INTELLIGENCE (in their nontechnical uses). MIND (commonly contrasted with *body*) is the general term; INTELLECT (contrasted esp. with *feeling* or *will*) suggests rather more definitely a specific faculty; INTELLIGENCE refers to readiness of comprehension; as, peace of *mind;* a powerful *intellect;* the *intelligence* of a dog. — *v. t.* **1.** To remember. *Obsoles.* **2.** To remind. *Obsoles.* **3.** To purpose; plan; wish. *Obs. or Scot.* **4.** To turn the mind or attention to; as: **a** To perceive; notice. **b** To regard with attention; heed; note. **c** To obey. **d** To attend strictly or closely to; as, to *mind* one's business. **5.** To be concerned, or troubled about; hence, to object to; dis-

like; as, I don't *mind* the change. **6.** To take care or charge of; tend. — *v. i.* **1.** To remember. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To give heed; hence, to obey. **3.** To be concerned or troubled; care; — in negative constructions. **4.** To be careful or wary.

mind'ed (mīn'dĕd), *a.* Having a (or such a) mind; disposed; inclined.

mind'ful (mīnd'fo͝ol), *a.* Bearing in mind; regardful; attentive. — **mind'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mind'ful-ness**, *n.*

mind'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of mind; stupid; unintelligent. **2.** Unmindful; heedless.

mine (mīn), *pron. & a.* [AS. *mīn* my, of me.] Of me. See MY. *Mine* is now chiefly a possessive adj. pron., used either (1) attributively before a vowel or *h* or with a preceding vocative (*Archaic*), or (2) with its governing noun apart or unexpressed; as, this sister of *mine.*

mine, *n.* [F.] **1.** A subterranean cavity or passage. **2.** A place from which minerals, as ores, precious stones, coal, etc., are got by digging or by washing the soil. **3.** Loosely, an ore deposit. **4.** A rich source; an abundant store. **5.** *Mil.* An excavation, or a case moored beneath or on the water, containing an explosive by the firing of which an enemy may be destroyed or impeded. — *v. i.*; MINED (mīnd); MIN'ING (mīn'ĭng). **1.** To dig a mine; work in a mine. **2.** To burrow. **3.** *Mil.* To make a mine; to lay mines, as in a harbor. — *v. t.* **1.** To dig in; remove the foundation of, as by digging; lay a military mine under; undermine; hence, to ruin or destroy slowly or secretly. **2.** To make by burrowing, esp. underground. **3.** To get, as metals, out of the earth by digging. **4.** To dig into for ore or metal.

min'er (mīn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who mines; one who works in a mine. **2.** *Mil.* A soldier employed in constructing a mine.

min'er-al (mĭn'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [F. *minéral*, or LL. *mineralis*, fr. *minera* mine, fr. OF. *miniere*, fr. LL. *minaria.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a mineral or minerals; inorganic. **2.** Impregnated with minerals; as, *mineral* waters. — *n.* **1.** Any chemical element or compound occurring naturally as a product of inorganic processes. **2.** *Mining.* Ore. **3.** Anything neither animal nor vegetable, as in the old classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral). — **mineral jelly**, vaseline.

min'er-al-ize (mĭn'ẽr-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To transform (a metal) into an ore. **2.** To petrify. **3.** To impregnate or supply with minerals. — **min'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

min'er-al'o-gy (-ăl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*mineral* + *-logy.*] The science of minerals or a treatise on it. — **min'er-al'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **min'er-al-og'i-cal** (-ăl-ŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Mi-ner'va (mĭ-nûr'vȧ), *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the handicrafts, who, as connected with Jupiter and Juno, became a political or civic goddess. She became identified with *Athena.*

min'gle (mĭŋ'g'l), *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [freq. fr. AS. *mengan.*] **1.** To combine or join by intermixture or diffusion; mix. **2.** To associate or unite, as persons socially. **3.** To make or prepare by mixing; concoct. — *v. i.* To become mingled; mix; blend.

Syn. MINGLE, MIX, BLEND, MERGE, COALESCE. MINGLE, rather more than *mix*, implies that the constituent elements remain distinguishable; MIX is apt to lay greater stress on the interpenetration (often promiscuous) of the elements combined; as, *mingled* colors, sensations; to *mix* salt and pepper, wine and water. BLEND, and still more distinctly MERGE, imply obscuration of the individuality of the component parts. COALESCE suggests more definitely than *merge* the action or process resulting in the fusion.

min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ȧ-tū̇r), *n.* [It. *miniatura*, fr. L. *miniare* to color with minium.] **1.** A painting in colors, as in medieval manuscripts. **2.** Any very small painting, esp. a portrait, as on ivory; also, the art of painting miniatures. **3.** A representation on a much reduced scale. — *a.* Being or represented on a small scale. — **Syn.** See SMALL.

min'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *minneken* a darling, *minne* love.] **1.** Anything delicate or diminutive. *Obsoles.* **2.** A darling. *Obs.* — *a.* **1.** Delicate; dainty; hence, mincing. **2.** Very small; tiny. **3.** Shrill; thin; — of the voice. *Obs.*

min'im (mĭn'ĭm), *n.* [L. *minimus* smallest, superl. of *minor.*] **1.** *Music.* A note, formerly the shortest in use, now a half note. **2.** Anything very minute. **3.** The smallest liquid measure, about a drop. — *a.* Smallest; minute.

min'i-mal (-ĭ-măl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the character of, a minim or minimum; least; smallest.

min'i-mize (-mīz), *v. t.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible, — sometimes with implied depreciation. *Minimize* should not be used as synonymous with *decrease* or *diminish.*

min'i-mum (mĭn'ĭ-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MA (-mȧ); E. -MUMS (-mŭmz). [L., neut. of *minimus.* See MINIM.] **1.** The least quantity or amount assignable, admissible, etc.; — opp. to *maximum.* **2.** The lowest point or amount reached or registered; — used of something that varies, as temperature. — *a.* Being a minimum; lowest or least.

min'i-mus (mĭn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MI (-mī). [L. See MINIM.] A being of the smallest size; a tiny creature.

min'ing (mīn'ĭng), *vb. n.* Act or business of excavating or laying military mines or of working mineral or ore mines.

min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *mignon*, fem. *mignonne.*] **1. a** A ladylove or lover; usually, a mistress. *Obs. or R.* **b** A favorite; idol; — now derogatory. **c** Esp., an obsequious or servile dependent or agent. **2.** [F. *mignonne.*] *Print.* See TYPE. — *a.* Delicate; pretty. *Now Rare.*

min'ish (mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* [F. *menuiser* to make small, fr. OF., fr. L. *minutus* small.] To diminish; lessen.

min'is-ter (-ĭs-tẽr), *n.* [F. *ministre*, fr. L. *minister.*] **1.** A servant; attendant. *Archaic.* **2.** A subordinate; agent. *Rare.* **3.** One to whom the executive head of a government intrusts the management of affairs of state. **4.** A representative of a government sent to a foreign government to transact diplomatic business. **5.** One duly authorized to serve at the altar or conduct Christian or other religious worship; a priest; esp., a pastor; clergyman. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish; supply. *Archaic.* **2.** To administer; apply. *Obs. or R.* — *v. i.* **1.** To act as a servant, attendant, or agent; attend and serve; to perform service as a minister. **2.** To do things needful or helpful; render aid.

Syn. MINISTER, ADMINISTER (in the sense of contributing esp. to one's real or supposed welfare). To MINISTER (chiefly literary) is in general to be serviceable; conducive; to ADMINISTER is more specifically to give, supply, or tender something, esp. professionally or officially; as, a *ministering* angel; to *administer* to the sick; to *administer* an oath.

min'is-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to ministry or service; attendant. **2.** Of or pert. to the office of minister or the ministry as a body. **3.** Instrumental. — **min'is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

min'is-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* A supporter of the ministry, or of the party in power.

min'is-trant (mĭn'ĭs-trănt), *a.* [L. *ministrans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] Ministering. — *n.* One who ministers.

min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ministering; ministry.

min'is-try (mĭn'ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [L. *ministerium.*] **1.** Act of ministering; ministration. **2.** Agency; instrumentality. **3.** The office, duties, or functions of a minister, civil or sacerdotal. **4.** Christian ministers collectively; the clergy. **5.** The body of ministers of state, as the cabinet of Great Britain or France.

min'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L.] **1.** A brilliant red; vermilion. **2.** Red oxide of lead, a heavy, crystalline powder.

min'i-ver (-vẽr), *n.* [OF. *menu vair* a grayish fur; *menu* small + *vair* a kind of fur.] **1.** A kind of fur esteemed in the Middle Ages. **2.** An ermine in its white winter coat. *Eng.*

mink (mĭŋk), *n.* **1.** The fur of the mink (def. 2). **2.** An animal related to the weasels, but larger and having partially webbed feet. The soft, thick fur is usually seal-brown with a few white spots on the chin and breast.

Min'ne-sing'er (mĭn'ē-sĭng'ẽr), *n.* [G., fr. *minne* love + *singen* to sing.] One of a class of German lyric poets and musicians who flourished from about 1150 to about 1350.

min'now (mĭn'ō), *n.* **1.** A small European fish of the carp family. **2.** In America, any small fish of the carp family; loosely, any of various other small fishes.

mi'nor (mī'nẽr), *a.* [L., a comparative with no positive.] **1.** Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller. **2.** *Music.* **a** Less by a half step than the corresponding major interval; as, a *minor* third is a step and a half, the major third being two whole steps. **b** Designating any of various scales of which the most distinctive characteristic is a minor third, or the key of such a scale; also, designating a chord characterized by a minor third. The minor keys are often used for plaintive or sad effect. **3.** Not having reached the age of majority. **4.** *Logic.* Designating the term of a syllogism that forms the subject of the conclusion, or the premise containing that term. — *n.* Something that is minor; as, a *minor* chord, premise, person.

mi-nor'i-ty (mĭ-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [see MINOR.] **1.** The smaller in number of two aggregates; — opp. to *majority.* **2.** Quality or state of being a minor, or under age.

Mi'nos (mī'nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *Μίνως.*] *Gr. Myth.* A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa (after death made a judge in Hades), or his grandson, the husband of Pasiphaë and father of Ariadne. See MINOTAUR.

Min'o-taur (mĭn'ō-tôr), *n.* [L. *Minotaurus*, Gr. *Μινώταυρος*; *Μίνως* Minos + *ταῦρος* a bull.] *Gr. Myth.* A monster, half man and half bull, confined in the labyrinth constructed for Minos by Dædalus in Crete, where it devoured the periodical tribute of seven youths and seven maidens sent by Athens, until slain by Theseus. See ARIADNE.

min'ster (mĭn'stẽr), *n.* [AS. *mynster*, fr. L. *monasterium.* See MONASTERY.] A church of a monastery; — often applied to the church after the monastery has ceased to exist.

min'strel (-strĕl), *n.* [OF. *menestrel*, fr. LL. *ministralis*, *ministerialis*, servant, workman, fr. L. *ministerium* service, *minister* servant.] **1.** One of a medieval class of musical entertainers, esp. such as sang to the accompaniment of a harp or other instrument. **2.** A poet; musician. *Poetic.* **3.** One of a troupe of comedians, typically presenting negro melodies, jokes, etc., and usually blacked; — commonly called *negro minstrels.*

min'strel-sy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). **1.** The arts, occupation, or songs of minstrels. **2.** A body of minstrels.

mint (mĭnt), *n.* [AS. *minte*, fr. L. *menta*, *mentha*, Gr. *μίνθα.*] Any of various aromatic herbs having small pink or white flowers; also, any plant of the same family.

mint, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *myntan.*] *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To think; purpose. **2.** To attempt; aim, as a blow.

mint, *n.* [AS. *mynet* money, coin, L. *moneta* the mint, coined money, *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined.] **1.** A place where money is coined. **2.** A place where something is manufactured or fabricated; — usually fig. **3.** A great supply of money, such as issues from a mint; a vast sum. — *v. t.* **1.** To make by stamping, as money; coin. **2.** To fabricate; invent. — **mint'er,** *n.*

mint'age (mĭn'tāj), *n.* **1.** Coinage. **2.** Cost of coining, or charge for coining. **3.** The stamp impressed upon a coin.

min'u-end (mĭn'ū-ĕnd), *n.* [L. *minuendus* to be diminished, *minuere* to diminish.] *Arith.* The number or magnitude from which another is to be subtracted.

min'u-et' (mĭn'ū-ĕt'; mĭn'ū-ĕt), *n.* [F. *menuet*, fr. *menu* small, L. *minutus*; — from its short steps.] A kind of slow graceful dance, or music suited to such a dance.

mi'nus (mī'nŭs), *a.* [L., neut. of *minor.* See MINOR, *a.*] **1.** *Math.* Less; decreased by; negative; as, a *minus* quantity. **2.** Deprived of; wanting. *Colloq.* — **minus sign,** the sign [—] indicating subtraction or a negative quantity.

min'ute (mĭn'ĭt), *n.* [LL. *minuta* a small portion.] **1.** The sixtieth part of a unit, esp. of an hour or a degree; sixty seconds. **2.** A point of time; a moment. **3. a** A memorandum, note, or draft, as of instructions. **b** *pl.* An official record of proceedings. — **Syn.** See INSTANT. — *v. t.*; -UTED (-ĭt-ĕd); -UTING (-ĭt-ĭng). **1.** To time accurately. *Chiefly Eng.* **2.** To make a minute of; summarize; draft.

mi-nute' (mī-nūt'; mī-), *a.* [L. *minutus*, p. p. of *minuere* to lessen.] **1.** Very small; little; slight. **2.** Of trivial importance; trifling. **3.** Marked by or paying attention to small things or details; precise. — **Syn.** See CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

min'ute hand. The long hand of a watch or clock, which makes the circuit in an hour, and marks the minutes.

Statue of Minuteman by D. C. French, at Concord, Mass.

min'ute-ly (mĭn'ĭt-lĭ), *a.* Happening every minute; continual. — *adv.* Every minute; from minute to minute.

mi-nute'ly (mī-nūt'lĭ; mī-), *adv.* In a minute manner or degree; exactly.

min'ute-man (mĭn'ĭt-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. *Amer. Hist.* One of a class of armed citizens who pledged themselves to take the field at a minute's notice, immediately previous to and during the War of Independence.

mi-nute'ness (mī-nūt'nĕs; mī-), *n.* Quality of being minute; as: **a** Extreme smallness. **b** Attention to minutiæ; extreme precision.

mi-nu'ti-a (mī-nū'shĭ-ă), *n.; pl.* -TIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. *minutus* small.] A minute, precise, or minor detail; a petty matter or thing; — chiefly in *pl.*

minx (mĭŋks), *n.* **1.** A wanton woman. *Obs.* **2.** A pert girl; saucy jade; — commonly playful.

mir'a-cle (mĭr'ă-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder.] **1.** A wonderful thing; a marvel. **2.** An event or effect in the physical world deviating from the known laws of nature, or transcending our knowledge of these laws.

mi-rac'u-lous (mĭ-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [F. *miraculeux*: See MIRACLE.] **1.** Of the nature of a miracle. **2.** Supernatural; marvelous. **3.** Working, or able to work, miracles; wonder-working. — **Syn.** See SUPERNATURAL. — **mi-rac'u-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **mi-rac'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

mi-rage' (mē-räzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *mirer* to look at carefully, aim, *se mirer* to look at one's self in a glass, reflect, be reflected, LL. *mirare* to look at.] An optical effect, as on the ocean or on plains and deserts, due to total reflection of light at the surface common to two differently heated strata of air. The reflected image is seen, commonly inverted, while the real object may or may not be in sight.

mire (mīr), *n.* [of Scand. origin.] **1.** Marsh; bog. *Rare.* **2.** Soft or deep mud, slush, or the like; also, dirt. — *v. t. & i.*; MIRED (mīrd); MIR'ING (mīr'ĭng). **1.** To sink or permit to stick fast in mire. **2.** To soil with mud or dirt.

Mir'i-am (mĭr'ĭ-ăm), *n.* [Heb. *Miryām.*] In the Bible, the sister of Moses and Aaron. See *Exodus* XV. 20.

mir'i-ness (mīr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS; MIRY.

mirk (mûrk), **mirk'y** (mûr'kĭ), **mirk'i-ness** (-kĭ-nĕs), etc. Vars. of MURK, MURKY, etc.

mir'ror (mĭr'ẽr), *n.* [F. *miroir*, OF. also *mireor*, fr. LL. *mirare* to look at, L. *mirari* to wonder.] **1.** A looking-glass; any smooth substance that forms images by reflection. **2.** A crystal or similar device used by sorcerers, etc. *Archaic.* **3.** That which gives a true likeness or image; hence, a pattern. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a mirror.

mirth (mûrth), *n.* [AS. *myrð, myrgð, mirhð.* See MERRY.] **1.** Gladness or gayety, as shown by laughter; jollity. **2.** Cause of mirth; sport. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Merriment, glee, hilarity, festivity. See CHEERFULNESS. — **mirth'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **mirth'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.* — **mirth'less,** *a.*

mir'y (mīr'ĭ), *a.*; MIR'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); MIR'I-EST. **1.** Resembling, or of the nature of, mire; boggy. **2.** Abounding, or covered or spattered, with mire; hence, dirty; filthy.

mir'za (mēr'zä), *n.* [Per. *mīrzā*, fr. *mīrzādeh* son of the prince.] The common title of honor for men in Persia, usually prefixed to the surname. When appended to the surname, it signifies *Prince.*

mis- (mĭs-). [in words of Teutonic origin, fr. AS. *mis-*; in words from French, fr. OF. *mes-*, F. *mé-, més-*, fr. L. *minus* less; but the two are commonly confounded.] A prefix signifying: *amiss, wrong, ill, wrongly*, esp.: **1.** With verbs, participles, or participial adjectives in the sense of: *amiss, ill, wrongly, perversely, mistakenly*, or the like.

Examples: *mis*advise, to advise *amiss, ill, wrongly*, or the like; *mis*choose, to choose *ill* or *wrongly*, etc.

2. With nouns in the sense of: *wrong, bad, misdirected, perverse, erroneous*, or the like.

Examples: *mis*application, a *wrong, bad*, or *perverse* application; *mis*choice, a *bad, wrong*, or *erroneous* choice.

mis'ad-ven'ture (mĭs'ăd-vĕn'tūr), *n.* Mischance; ill luck; a mishap. — **Syn.** Accident, casualty, disaster, calamity.

mis'ad-ven'tured (-tūrd), *a.* Unfortunate. *Obs.*

mis'al-li'ance (-ă-lī'ăns), *n.* An improper alliance, esp. in marriage; a mésalliance.

mis'an-thrope (mĭs'ăn-thrōp), *n.* [Gr. *μισάνθρωπος*; *μισεῖν* to hate + *ἄνθρωπος* a man.] A man hater. — **mis-an'thro-pist** (mĭs-ăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.*

mis'an-throp'ic (-thrŏp'ĭk), **mis'an-throp'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like a misanthrope. — **Syn.** See CYNICAL.

mis-an'thro-py (mĭs-ăn'thrō-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μισανθρωπία.*] Hatred of mankind.

mis'ap-ply' (mĭs'ă-plī'), *v. t.* To apply or use wrongly. — **mis-ap'pli-ca'tion** (mĭs-ăp'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-ap'pre-hend' (mĭs-ăp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To misunderstand. — **mis-ap'pre-hen'sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.*

mis'ap-pro'pri-ate (mĭs'ă-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* To appropriate or use wrongly or wrongfully. — **mis'ap-pro'pri-a'tion,** *n.*

mis'be-come' (-bē-kŭm'), *v. t.* Not to become; suit ill.

mis'be-got'ten (-gŏt'n), **mis'be-got'** (-gŏt'), *p. a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; illegitimate.

mis'be-have' (-hāv'), *v. t. & i.* To behave ill; — formerly often reflexive. — **mis'be-hav'ior, -hav'iour** (-hāv'yẽr), *n.*

mis'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* Erroneous or false belief. — **mis'be-lieve'** (-lēv'), *v. i. & t.* — **mis'be-liev'er** (-lēv'ẽr), *n.*

mis-cal'cu-late (mĭs-kăl'kū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To calculate erroneously; misjudge. — **mis-cal'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-call' (mĭs-kôl'), *v.t.* **1.** To misname. **2.** To revile. *Dial.*

mis-car'riage (-kăr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Ill conduct; a misdemeanor. *Obs.* **2.** Mismanagement; failure. **3.** Failure to carry properly. **4.** Premature expulsion of a fetus.

mis-car'ry (-ĭ), *v. i.* To carry, or go, wrong; as: **a** To be injured or destroyed. *Obs.* **b** To fail of intended result; come to naught. **c** To suffer miscarriage (of a fetus).

mis'ce-ge-na'tion (mĭs'ĕ-jē-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *miscere* to mix + *genus* race.] **1.** An interbreeding of races. **2.** Specif., intermarriage or interbreeding of whites and negroes.

mis'cel-la'ne-a (mĭs'ĕ-lā'nē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L. See MISCELLANY.] A collection of miscellaneous matters, esp. literary.

mis'cel-la'ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, fr. *miscellus* mixed, *miscere* to mix.] **1.** Mixed; consisting of diverse things. **2.** Having various qualities; many-sided. — **Syn.** See INDISCRIMINATE. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

mis'cel-la-ny (mĭs'ĕ-lȧ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *miscellanea*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*.] **1.** A mixture of various things, esp. of writings. **2.** *pl.* Miscellaneous treatises collected in one book.

mis-chance' (mĭs-chȧns'), *n.* Ill luck; a mishap. — **Syn.** Misadventure, calamity, disaster. See MISFORTUNE.

mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* [ME. *meschef* bad result, OF. *meschief*, fr. *meschever* to be unfortunate; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *chief* end, head.] **1.** Harm; esp., trouble or vexation caused by human agency. **2.** Harmful quality or character; mischievousness. **3.** A cause or source of harm or vexation. **4.** Action that annoys or vexes; also, mischievous disposition, as of a child. — **Syn.** See INJURY.

mis'chie-vous (mĭs'chĭ-vŭs), *a.* Causing, or full of, mischief; injurious; specif., inclined to the causing of, or involving, petty injury or annoyance. — **mis'chie-vously**, *adv.* — **mis'chie-vous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Naughty, sportive, waggish. — MISCHIEVOUS, ROGUISH, ARCH. MISCHIEVOUS usually implies sportive malice; that is ROGUISH which is engagingly mischievous; that (esp. a look or expression of a child or woman) is ARCH which is slyly or mockingly mischievous; as, a *mischievous* monkey, puppy, crow; a *roguish* wag; an *arch* look.

mis-choose' (mĭs-chōōz'), *v. t. & i.* To choose wrongly.

mis'ci-ble (mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed. — **mis'ci-bil'i-ty** (mĭs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mis-cite' (mĭs-sīt'), *v. t.* To cite erroneously; misquote. — **mis'ci-ta'tion** (mĭs'sī-tā'shŭn), *n.*

mis'con-ceive' (mĭs'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t. & i.* To conceive wrongly; misjudge; misapprehend. — **Syn.** Misunderstand, mistake. — **mis'con-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.*

mis'con-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To conduct amiss; mismanage.

mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Wrong or improper conduct. — **Syn.** Misbehavior, misdemeanor, misdeed, delinquency, offense, mismanagement.

mis-con'strue (mĭs-kŏn'stroō; mĭs'kŏn-stroō'), *v. t.* To construe wrongly. — **mis'con-struc'tion** (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.*

mis-count' (mĭs-kount'), *v. t. & i.* To count erroneously; miscalculate. — *n.* A wrong computation.

mis'cre-ant (mĭs'krē-ănt), *n.* [OF. *mescreant; mes-* (L. *minus* less) + p. pr. fr. L. *credere* to believe.] **1.** Misbeliever; infidel. *Archaic.* **2.** Villain; wretch. — *a.* **1.** Infidel; heretical; unbelieving. *Archaic.* **2.** Base; villainous.

mis-date' (mĭs-dāt'), *v. t.* To date erroneously.

mis-deal' (-dēl'), *v. t. & i.* To distribute wrongly, as cards. — *n.* Act of misdealing.

mis-deed' (-dēd'), *n.* An evil deed. — **Syn.** Misconduct, misdemeanor, fault, offense, trespass, transgression, crime.

mis-deem' (-dēm'), *v. t. & i.* To have or form a wrong opinion of; misjudge; also, to think or suppose wrongly to be.

mis'de-mean' (mĭs'dē-mēn'), *v. t. & i.* To misbehave.

mis'de-mean'or, -mean'our (-ēr), *n.* **1.** Misbehavior; a misdeed. *Rare.* **2.** *Law.* A crime less than a felony.

mis'di-rect' (-dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To direct wrongly. — **mis'di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.*

mis-do' (mĭs-dōō'), *v. t. & i.* To do wrongly or improperly. — **mis-do'er** (-dōō'ẽr), *n.* — **mis-do'ing** (-ĭng), *n.*

mis-doubt' (-dout'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To doubt, suspect, mistrust. **2.** To fear; apprehend. — *n.* Suspicion; mistrust.

mis'em-ploy' (mĭs'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* To employ amiss. — **mis'em-ploy'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

mi'ser (mī'zẽr), *n.* [L. *miser* wretched.] **1.** A wretched person. *Obs.* **2.** A covetous person; esp., one having wealth who lives miserably to increase his hoard.

mis'er-a-ble (mĭz'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *miserabilis*, fr. *miserari* to lament, pity, *miser* wretched.] **1.** In a state of misery; wretched; — often hyperbolical. **2.** Causing misery, or great discomfort; pitiably poor. **3.** Pitiable; lamentable. **4.** Wretchedly deficient; worthless; paltry; despicable. — **Syn.** Abject, forlorn. — **mis'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Mis'e-re're (mĭz'ĕ-rē'rē), *n.* [L., have mercy, fr. *misereri* to have mercy, *miser* wretched; — from its first word in Latin.] **1.** *Eccl.* The 51st Psalm (or 50th in the Latin version). **2.** A musical setting of this Psalm.

mi'ser-ly (mī'zẽr-lĭ), *a.* Pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a miser; very covetous. — **Syn.** See PARSIMONIOUS.

mis'er-y (mĭz'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *miseria*, fr. *miser* wretched.] **1.** A state of great distress; wretchedness due to outward conditions, esp. privation or poverty. **2.** A wretched circumstance; misfortune.

Syn. Unhappiness, despondency, affliction, distress, anguish, woe. — MISERY, WRETCHEDNESS. MISERY often suggests the more acute or persistent, WRETCHEDNESS the more abject or desponding, unhappiness or distress; as, a life of *misery;* the *wretchedness* of despair.

mis-faith' (mĭs-fāth'), *n.* Lack of faith; mistrust.

mis-fea'sance (-fē'zȧns), *n. Law.* A wrong done; now, the doing wrongfully and injuriously of an act which a person might do in a lawful manner.

mis-fire' (-fīr'), *v. i.* To fail to be fired; — said of a gun, mine, etc. — *n.* Act or instance of misfiring.

mis-fit' (-fĭt'), *n.* **1.** Act or state of fitting badly. **2.** Something that fits badly, as a garment.

mis-for'tune (-fôr'tŭn), *n.* Bad fortune; mishap; mischance. **Syn.** Ill fortune, ill luck, misadventure, trouble, hardship, accident, calamity, disaster. — MISFORTUNE, MISCHANCE, MISHAP, ADVERSITY agree in the idea of ill or adverse fortune. MISFORTUNE is the most general term; MISCHANCE is often more specifically that which in any way goes wrong; MISHAP oftener denotes an unlucky accident; as, it is a *misfortune* to be blind; an unlucky *mischance;* to be delayed by some *mishap.* ADVERSITY, the strongest word, denotes grave or continued misfortune.

mis-give' (mĭs-gĭv'), *v. t.* To give or suggest doubt and apprehension to; make apprehensive; — usually of the mind or heart, and followed by the objective personal pronoun. — *v. i.* To be fearful or apprehensive.

mis-giv'ing, *vb. n.* Evil premonition; state of distrust or apprehension. — **Syn.** See APPREHENSION, QUALM.

mis-gov'ern (-gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* To govern ill; rule badly. — **mis-gov'ern-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

mis-graffed' (-grȧft'), *p. a.* Grafted, or united, amiss. *Obs.*

mis-guid'ance (-gīd'ȧns), *n.* Wrong guidance.

mis-guide' (-gīd'), *v. t.* To guide wrongly; mislead.

mis-han'dle (-hăn'd'l), *v. t.* To handle ill; maltreat.

mis-hap' (-hăp'), *n.* Mischance. — **Syn.** See MISFORTUNE.

mish'mash' (mĭsh'măsh'), *n.* Hodgepodge; jumble.

mis'in-form' (mĭs'ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To give untrue or misleading information to. — **mis-in'for-ma'tion**, *n.*

mis'in-ter'pret (mĭs'ĭn-tûr'prĕt), *v. t.* To interpret erroneously. — **mis'in-ter'pre-ta'tion** (-prĕ-tā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-judge' (mĭs-jŭj'), *v. t. & i.* To judge erroneously or unjustly. — **mis-judg'ment, -judge'ment** (-jŭj'mĕnt), *n.*

mis-know' (-nō'), *v. t.* **1.** To have a mistaken notion of or about; misunderstand. **2.** To fail to recognize.

mis-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* To lay in a place not recollected; lose. — **Syn.** See DISPLACE.

mis-lead' (-lēd'), *v.t.* To lead into a wrong way; lead astray; deceive. — **Syn.** Delude, misguide. — **mis-lead'er**, *n.*

mis-lead'ing, *p. a.* Leading astray; deceptive; delusive. — **Syn.** See FALLACIOUS.

mis'le-toe. Var. of MISTLETOE.

mis-like' (mĭs-līk'), *v. t.;* -LIKED' (-lĭkt'); -LIK'ING (-līk'-ĭng). [AS. *mislīcian* to displease. See LIKE, *v.*] **1.** To displease. **2.** To dislike. — *n.* Dislike; aversion; distaste.

mis-man'age (-măn'ăj), *v. t. & i.* To manage ill. — **mis-man'age-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **mis-man'ag-er**, *n.*

mis-match' (-măch'), *v. t.* To match unsuitably or ill.

mis-mate' (-māt'), *v. t.* To mate wrongly or unsuitably.

mis-name' (-nām'), *v. t.* To call by the wrong name.

mis-no'mer (-nō'mẽr), *n.* [OF. *mesnommer* to misname; *mes-* amiss (L. *minus* less) + *nommer* to name, L. *nominare*, fr. *nomen* name.] **1.** An erroneous naming or designation of any person or thing. **2.** A wrong name.

mi-sog'a-mist (mĭ-sŏg'ȧ-mĭst; mī-), *n.* [Gr. μισεῖν to hate + γάμος marriage.] A hater of marriage.

mi-sog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* Hatred of marriage.

mi-sog'y-nist (-sŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. μισογύνης; μισεῖν to hate + γυνή woman.] A hater of women.

mi-sog'y-ny (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nĭ ; mī-), *n.* Hatred of women.

mis-place' (mĭs-plās'), *v. t.* To put in a wrong place or on an improper or unworthy object. — **Syn.** See DISPLACE.

mis-play' (-plā'), *n.* A wrong play.

mis-print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print wrong or incorrectly. — *n.* A mistake in printing.

mis-pri'sion (-prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [fr. LL. or OF., fr. OF. *mesprendre* to do wrong ; *mes-* amiss (L. *minus*) + *prendre* to take.] **1.** Misconduct ; misdemeanor, esp. in office or in neglect of duty ; — esp. in : **misprision of treason** *or* **felony**, any of various serious misdemeanors (but misunderstood as meaning concealment of, or omission to give notice of, treason or felony). **2** Misapprehension. *Archaic.*

mis-pri'sion (-prĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Contempt ; scorn.

mis-prize' (-prīz'), *v. t.* ; -PRIZED' (-prīzd') ; -PRIZ'ING (-prīz'ĭng). Also **mis-prise'**. [OF. *mesprisier* to despise ; *mes-* amiss, wrong (L. *minus* less) + LL. *pretiare* to value, L. *pretium* price.] To scorn ; despise.

mis-prize', *v. t. & i.* Also **mis-prise'**. [OF. *mespris*, p. p. of *mesprendre*. See MISPRISION.] To misunderstand ; mistake ; also, *Obs.*, to do wrong. *Obs. or R.*

mis'pro-nounce' (mĭs'prō-nouns'), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce incorrectly. — **mis'pro-nun'ci-a'tion** (-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn ; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-proud', *a.* Viciously proud ; arrogant. *Obs. or R.*

mis-quote' (mĭs-kwōt'), *v. t. & i.* To quote erroneously.

mis-read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* To read amiss ; misinterpret.

mis're-port' (mĭs'rē-pōrt'), *v. t.* To report erroneously or falsely. — *n.* Erroneous report.

mis-rep're-sent' (mĭs-rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent falsely, improperly, or imperfectly. — **mis-rep're-sen-ta'tion** (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-rule' (-rōōl'), *v. t.* To rule badly misgovern. — *n.* Bad rule ; misgovernment ; hence, disorder ; tumult.

miss (mĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* MISSES (mĭs'ĕz ; 24). [contr. fr. *mistress*.] **1.** [*cap.*] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman. **2.** A young unmarried woman or a girl.

miss, *v. t.* [AS. *missan*.] **1.** To fail of hitting, meeting, finding, attaining, getting, receiving, seeing, hearing, perceiving, etc. **2.** To escape ; avoid ; — now *Dial.*, exc. with adverb ; as, I just, or barely, *missed* being killed. **3.** To omit ; fail or neglect to have, do, keep, attend, etc. **4.** To discover or feel the absence of ; want. — *v. i.* **1.** To fail to hit ; deviate. **2.** To fail ; not to succeed. **3.** To fail to obtain, receive, secure, find, perceive, profit, etc. ; — with *of*. — *n.* **1.** Loss ; lack ; also, disadvantage from loss. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Failure to hit. **3.** Failure to find, obtain, achieve, etc. *Now Rare.*

mis'sal (mĭs'ăl), *n.* [LL. *missale*, liber *missalis*, fr. *missa* Mass.] The book containing the service of the Mass.

mis-say' (mĭs-sā'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To speak evil of ; slander. *Archaic.* **2.** To say wrongly. *Obs. or R.*

mis'sel (mĭs'ĕl), *n.*, *or* **missel thrush.** A large European thrush which feeds on mistletoe berries.

mis-shape' (mĭs-shāp'), *v. t.* To shape ill ; deform. — **mis-shap'en** (-shāp'n), *p. a.*

mis'sile (mĭs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *missilis*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to cause to go, send, throw.] Capable of being thrown or projected. — *n.* A weapon or object thrown, or to be thrown or projected, as a bullet, a spear, an arrow.

mis'sing (mĭs'ĭng), *p. a.* Absent ; lost ; wanting ; gone.

mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *missio*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] **1.** A sending, or being sent, by authority on some service or function ; commission. **2.** Persons sent ; envoys, as of an embassy to a foreign nation. **3.** A body of missionaries ; also, esp. *pl.*, the organized effort to do missionary work. **4.** An organization for doing missionary work. **5.** A station or residence of missionaries. **6.** A messenger's or agent's charge ; commission. **7.** That which one is destined or fitted to do ; calling. — **Syn.** Message, errand, deputation. — *v. t.* To send on, or intrust with, a mission ; — mostly in *p. p.*

mis'sion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to missions ; engaged in, or devoted to, missions. — *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One sent on a mission ; esp., one sent to propagate religion.

mis'sive (mĭs'ĭv), *n.* [F. *missive*. See MISSION, *n.*] **1.** A letter. **2.** A messenger. *Obs.* — *a.* **1.** Specially sent or ready to be sent. **2.** Missile. *Obs.*

mis-spell' (mĭs-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell incorrectly.

mis-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* To spend amiss ; squander.

mis-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state wrongly. — **-state'ment**, *n.*

mis-step' (mĭs-stĕp'), *n.* A wrong step ; an error of conduct.

mist (mĭst), *n.* [AS. *mist.*] **1.** Visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth ; fog ; also, coarse, watery vapor, floating or falling in visible particles, approaching the form of rain. **2.** Dimness of vision ; a haze before the eyes. **3.** Anything which dims, blurs, or intercepts vision, physical or mental. — **Syn.** See HAZE. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with mist ; dim. — *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops ; form a mist ; become dim or blurred.

mis-tak'a-ble (mĭs-tāk'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be mistaken ; capable of being misunderstood.

mis-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.* ; *pret. & obs. p. p.* TOOK' (-tōōk') ; *p. p.* -TAK'EN (-tāk''n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). [*mis-* + *take*.] **1.** To misapprehend ; misunderstand. **2.** To misjudge. *Obs.* **3.** To substitute erroneously in thought or perception ; as, he *mistook* you for John. — *v. i.* To make a mistake. — *n.* An apprehending wrongly ; a misunderstanding ; an unintentional error. — **Syn.** Blunder, oversight, slip, bull. See ERROR.

mis-tak'en (-tāk''n), *p. a.* **1.** In error ; judging wrongly. **2.** Erroneous ; wrong. — **mis-tak'en-ly**, *adv.*

mis-tem'pered (-tĕm'pĕrd), *p. a. Archaic.* **1.** Badly mixed. **2.** Disordered. **3.** Tempered with evil design.

Mis'ter (mĭs'tĕr), *n.* [see MASTER.] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man and to a designation of occupation or office ; as, *Mr.* Smith ; *Mr.* President.

mis'ter, *v. t.* To address or mention as Mr. *Colloq.*

mis-term' (mĭs-tûrm'), *v. t.* To term, or name, wrongly.

mis-think' (-thĭŋk'), *v. i. & t.* To think wrongly or unfavorably ; think ill or unfavorably of.

mist'i-ly (mĭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of MISTY. See -LY.

mis-time' (mĭs-tīm'), *v. t.* To time wrongly or improperly.

mist'i-ness (mĭs'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS ; MISTY.

mis'tle-toe (mĭs'l-tō ; mĭz'l-), *n.* [AS. *misteltān* ; *mistel* mistletoe + *tān* twig.] **1.** A European parasitic shrub with thick green leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy white glutinous berries. It grows pendent from various trees. **2.** A very similar plant of the United States, of the same family.

European Mistletoe

mis-took' (mĭs-tōōk'), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of MISTAKE.

mis'tral (mĭs'trăl ; mĭs-träl'), *n.* [F., fr. Pr., fr. L. *magistralis*, a. See MAGISTRAL.] A violent, cold, and dry northerly wind of southern France, etc.

mis'trans-late' (mĭs'trănz-lāt'), *v. t.* To translate incorrectly.

mis-tread'ing (-trĕd'ĭng), *n.* Misstep ; a misbehavior. *Obs.*

mis'tress (mĭs'trĕs), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L *magistra*, fem. of *magister*. See MASTER.] **1.** A woman having authority or ownership ; female head of a family, school, etc. **2.** A woman skilled in anything. **3.** A woman regarded with love and devotion ; sweetheart ; ladylove. **4.** A woman living with, or supported by, a man as his paramour. **5.** A form of respectful or polite address to a woman. *Archaic or Dial.* **6.** [*cap.*] A title of courtesy of a woman, now superseded by the contracted forms, *Mrs.* (pronounced mĭs'ĭs *or* mĭs'ĭz), for a married, and *Miss*, for an unmarried, woman. — **mis'tress-ship**, *n.*

mis-tri'al (mĭs-trī'ăl), *n. Law.* A trial legally of no effect, by reason of some error in the proceedings.

mis-trust' (-trŭst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To suspect ; distrust. **2.** To forebode ; surmise. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See DISTRUST. — **mis-trust'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **mis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

mist'y (mĭs'tĭ), *a.* ; MIST'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr) ; -I-EST. [AS. *mistig.*] **1.** Accompanied or characterized by mist ; blurred by, or as by, mist. **2.** Dim ; vague ; mentally confused.

mis'un-der-stand' (mĭs'ŭn-dĕr-stănd' ; mĭs-ŭn'-), *v. t. & i.* To misconceive ; miscomprehend ; take in a wrong sense.

mis'un-der-stand'ing, *n.* **1.** Mistake of meaning ; error. **2.** Disagreement ; quarrel.

mis-us'age (mĭs-ūz'ăj ; -ūs'ăj), *n.* **1.** Bad treatment ; ill usage ; abuse. **2.** Wrong or improper use, as of words.

mis-use' (-ūs'), *n.* **1.** Wrong use ; misapplication. **2.** Abuse ; maltreatment ; violence.

mis-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* To subject to misuse. — **Syn.** Maltreat, abuse, misemploy, misapply.

mis-word' (mĭs-wûrd'), *v. t.* To word wrongly.

mite (mīt), *n.* [AS. *mīte* mite (in sense 1).] **1.** Any of numerous small arachnids, often infesting animals, plants, food products, etc. **2.** [OD. *mite*, *mijte*, D. *mijt*; prob. same word.] A small coin or sum of money. **3.** Anything very small; a bit; jot. *Colloq.*

mi'ter, mi'tre (mī'tẽr), *n.* [F. *mitre*, fr. L. *mitra* headband, turban, Gr. *μίτρα*.] **1.** *Antiq.* A woman's headband or fillet. **2.** *Jewish Antiq.* The official headdress of the high priest. **3.** *Eccl.* The official headdress of a bishop in the Western Church since about 1000 A. D. **4.** The beveled surface where a miter joint is made; also, a miter joint. — *v. t. & i.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tẽrd); -TERING or -TRING (-trĭng). [see MITER, *n.*] **1.** To place a miter upon; hence, raise to a bishopric. **2.** To fit in a miter joint.

The Pope's Miter.

miter, *or* mitre, joint. *Carp., etc.* A joint formed by pieces fitted on a line bisecting the angle of junction; sometimes, any bevel joint.

Mith'ras (mĭth'răs; mī'thrăs), **Mith'ra** (mĭth'rȧ; mi'thrȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Μίθρας*, OPer. *Mithra*.] A Persian god of light, defender of truth, and enemy of the powers of darkness.

mit'i-gate (mĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *mitigatus*, p. p. of *mitigare*; *mitis* mild + root of *agere* to do.] To render mild or milder; soften; appease; lessen; moderate. — **Syn.** See ALLEVIATE. — **mit'i-ga'tion** (mĭt'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **mit'i-ga-tive** (mĭt'ĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.*

mi-to'sis (mĭ-tō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *μιτος* a thread.] *Biol.* The usual method in which cells multiply; indirect cell division.

‖ **mi'tra'illeur'** (mē'trâ'yûr'), *n.* [F.] *Mil.* **a** An artillery-man who serves a mitrailleuse. **b** A mitrailleuse.

‖ **mi'tra'illeuse'** (-yûz'), *n.* [F., fr. *mitrailler* to fire grape-shot.] *Mil.* A breech-loading machine gun, firing small projectiles rapidly from a number of barrels.

mi'tral (mī'trăl), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a miter; *Anat.*, designating the cardiac valve (**mitral valve**) that prevents the blood in the left ventricle from returning to the auricle.

mitt (mĭt), *n.* [abbr. fr. *mitten*.] A kind of glove without covering for the fingers or with half fingers.

mit'ten (mĭt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *mitaine*.] A covering for the hand having a separate sheath for the thumb only. — **to get, *or* give, the mitten,** to be refused, or to refuse, as a lover.

mit'ti-mus (-ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L., we send, fr. *mittere* to send.] *Law.* A warrant of commitment to prison.

mix (mĭks), *v. t. & i.* [fr. earlier *mixed*, *mixt*, p. p. fr. L. *mixtus*, p. p. of *miscere*.] **1.** To unite or blend into one mass, as by stirring together; mingle. **2.** To unite with in company; join; unite. **3.** To form by mingling; compound. — **Syn.** See MINGLE. — *n.* Act or result of mixing; a mixture; *Colloq.*, a muddle or mess. — **mix'er,** *n.*

mix'en (mĭk'sn), *n.* [AS., fr. *meox* dung, filth.] A dunghill; a heap of refuse, or the like. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

mix'ture (mĭks'tŭr), *n.* [L. *mixtura*, fr. *miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix.] **1.** Act of mixing; state of being mixed. **2.** That which results from mixing; a compound; medley. **3.** A mass of ingredients not chemically united; — disting. fr. *compound*. **4.** Act of adding as an ingredient; admixture; intermixture; an ingredient entering into a mixed mass.

miz'zen (mĭz'n), *n.* [F. *misaine* foresail, fr. It., deriv. of *mezzo* middle. See MEZZO.] *Naut.* **a** The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a three-masted vessel, set on the mizzenmast; — called also *spanker*. **b** A mizzenmast. — *a. Naut.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast.

miz'zen-mast (-măst), *n.* *Naut.* The aftermost mast of a three-masted vessel, of a yawl, or of a ketch.

Mjoll'nir (myŏl'nẽr), **Mjöll'nir** (myûl'-), *n.* See THOR.

mne-mon'ic (nē-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *μνημονικός*, deriv. of *μνᾶσθαι* to remember.] Assisting, or intended to assist, memory; also, of or pertaining to mnemonics or to memory.

mne-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art of developing the memory; a system for assisting or improving the memory.

Mne-mos'y-ne (-mŏs'ĭ-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *μνημοσύνη*, lit., remembrance.] *Class. Myth.* The goddess of memory. She was one of the Titans and mother of the Muses by Zeus.

mo (mō), *a., adv., & n.* [AS. *mā*. See MORE.] More. *Obs.*

-mo (-mō). A suffix (as in *duodecimo*, *sexdecimo*, etc.) added to the names of certain numerals, or to the numerals themselves, to indicate the number of leaves of a folded sheet of paper; as, sixteen*mo* or 16*mo*, or, as often written, 16°, etc.

mo'a (mō'ȧ), *n.* [native name.] Any of numerous species of extinct flightless birds having the general aspect of an ostrich. The moas were confined to New Zealand.

Mo'ab-ite (mō'ăb-īt), *n.* One of an ancient Semitic people closely related to the Hebrews. See *Gen.* xix. 37. — **Mo'ab-ite, Mo'ab-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.* — **Mo'ab-it'ess** (-ĭt'ĕs), *n.*

moan (mōn), *n.* [ME. *mone*, *mon*, *mane*.] Lamentation; a lament; now, a low prolonged sound, indicative of pain or grief. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bewail audibly; lament; bemoan. **2.** To utter or cry wailingly. — **Syn.** See GROAN.

moat (mōt), *n.* [OF. *mote* hill, dike, bank. The name *moat* was transferred to the adjoining ditch.] A deep wide trench around a rampart, as of a castle, usually filled with water; a ditch. — *v. t.* To surround with or as with a moat.

mob (mŏb), *n.* Undress; a dishabille. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To dress negligently or in disguise. *Obs.*

mob, *n.* [L. *mobile vulgus*, the movable common people. See MOBILE, *n.*] **1.** The populace. **2.** The, or a, disorderly element of the populace; the rabble; hence, a promiscuous collection of people; a crowd. — *v. t.* To crowd about, as a mob, and attack or annoy; force or affect in some way by such action. — **mob'bish** (-ĭsh), *a.*

mo'bile (mō'bĭl; -bēl), *a.* [L. *mobilis*, fr. *movere* to move.] **1.** Movable; characterized by ease of movement. **2.** Moving or flowing very freely. **3.** Changing readily in appearance and expression (as, *mobile* features), or in feeling, purpose, or direction (as, a *mobile* mind); changeable. — **mo-bil'i-ty** (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mo'bi-lize (mō'bĭ-līz; mŏb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). **1.** To render mobile, or movable. **2.** To assemble and put in a state of readiness for active service in war, as an army corps or a fleet. — *v. i.* To undergo mobilization. — **mo'bi-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-), *n.*

mob'le (mŏb''l), *v. t.* [from *mob* to dress.] To wrap or muffle the head of, as in a hood. *Obs.*

moc'ca-sin (mŏk'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* [an Indian word.] **1.** A shoe of soft leather, the sole and upper being one piece. It is the distinctive shoe of the American Indians. **2.** Any venomous snake of a certain genus including the copperhead.

moccasin flower. An orchid bearing two large basal leaves and a solitary pink or white moccasin-shaped flower.

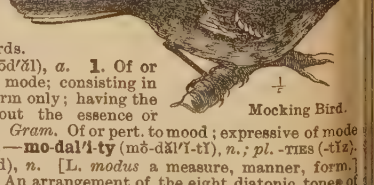
Moccasin Flower.

Mo'cha (mō'kȧ), *n.* [from *Mocha*, the Arabian seaport on the Red Sea.] **A** superior variety of coffee.

mock (mŏk), *v. t.* [F. *moquer*.] **1.** To treat with scorn or contempt; deride; ridicule. **2.** To defy; despise. **3.** To disappoint; deceive; delude. **4.** To imitate; counterfeit; esp., to deride by mimicry. **5.** To pretend; feign. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Taunt, jeer. See RIDICULE, IMITATE. — *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest; scoff; jeer. — *n.* **1.** A scornful or contemptuous act or speech; jibe; jeer. **2.** Mockery; ridicule. **3.** An object of, or worthy of, ridicule. **4.** Imitation. — *a.* Sham; counterfeit. — **mock orange,** any American shrub of the genus including the syringa. — **mock'a-ble,** *a.* — **mock'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

mock'er-y (mŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Insulting or contemptuous action or speech; derision; ridicule. **2.** A subject or occasion of derision or sport. **3.** Mimicry; imitation; now, an insincere, contemptible, or impertinent imitation. **4.** Ridiculously useless action.

mock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOCK. — **mock'ing-ly,** *adv.* **mocking bird,** a common bird of the southern United States remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.


Mocking Bird.

mod'al (mōd'ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a mode; consisting in mode or form only; having the form without the essence or reality. **2.** *Gram.* Of or pert. to mood; expressive of mode or manner. — **mo-dal'i-ty** (mō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

mode (mōd), *n.* [L. *modus* a measure, manner, form.] **1.** *Music.* An arrangement of the eight diatonic tones of an octave according to one of certain fixed schemes of their intervals. **2.** *Gram.* = MOOD. **3.** *Logic.* **a** The form in

which the proposition connects the predicate and subject. **b** The form of the syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the constituent propositions. **4.** Manner of doing or being; method; fashion; way. **5.** *Metaph.* Any combination of qualities or relations considered apart from the substance to which they belong; condition; state of being. **6.** [F., fr. L. *modus* manner.] A prevailing custom or style; a fashion. — **Syn.** See METHOD, FASHION.

mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** A set of plans for a building. *Obs.* **2.** A miniature representation of a thing. **3.** A copy; image. *Now Colloq.* **4.** A pattern of a thing to be made. **5.** Style of design or structure; design. **6.** A person that serves as an artist's pattern. **7.** A woman employed to put on articles of apparel to show their effect to customers. — **Syn.** See PATTERN. — *a.* Serving, or that may serve, as a model. — *v. t.;* **-ELED** (-ĕld) or **-ELLED**; **-EL-ING** or **-EL-LING.** To plan or form after a pattern; shape; fashion. — *v. i.* To make a pattern; design; as, to *model* in wax. — **mod'el-er, mod'el-ler** (-ẽr), *n.*

mod'er-ate (-ẽr-ăt), *a.* [L. *moderatus*, p. p. of *moderare*, *moderari*, to moderate, regulate, fr. *modus* measure.] Kept within due bounds; not excessive, or intense; limited. **Syn.** Frugal, sparing; reasonable, judicious, cool, calm. — MODERATE, TEMPERATE are often interchangeable. MODERATE emphasizes esp. absence of excess, TEMPERATE, exercise of restraint; as, *moderate* ambitions; a *temperate* reply. — (-ăt), *v. t.;* **-AT'ED** (-ā'tĕd); **-AT'ING.** To render moderate; restrain or reduce from excess. — *v. i.* **1.** To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense. **2.** To act as a moderator; preside. **3.** To act as mediator; mediate. *Obs.* — **mod'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **mod'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

mod'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of moderating; state or quality of being moderate; temperateness.

mod'er-a'tor (mŏd'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that moderates; as: **a** An arbitrator; mediator. **b** A presiding officer.

mod'ern (-ẽrn), *a.* [F. *moderne*, L. *modernus*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, present or recent time. **2.** Ordinary. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See NEW. — *n.* **1.** A person of modern times. **2.** A person of modern views and tastes.

mod'ern-ism (-ẽr-nĭz'm), *n.* Modern practice; esp., a modern usage, characteristic, etc. — **mod'ern-ist** (-nĭst), *n.*

mod'ern-ize (-nīz), *v. t.;* **-IZED** (-nīzd); **-IZ'ING.** To render modern. — **mod'ern-i-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-), *n.*

mod'est (-ĕst), *a.* [L. *modestus*, fr. *modus* measure.] **1.** Placing a moderate or low estimate on one's own merits; not bold or presumptuous. **2.** Appropriate to or due to absence of boldness, presumption, or arrogance. **3.** Observing the proprieties of sex; decent. — **Syn.** Unobtrusive, diffident; chaste, virtuous. See SHY. — **mod'est-ly,** *adv.*

mod'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being modest. — **Syn.** Bashfulness, humility, diffidence, shyness.

mod'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., neut. of *modicus* moderate, fr. *modus* measure.] A little; a small quantity or portion.

mod'i-fi-a-ble (-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

mod'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of modifying, state of being modified; as: **a** Limitation; qualification. **b** Partial alteration; state or result of being so altered.

mod'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING.** [fr. F., fr. L. *modificare*; *modus* limit + *-ficare* to make.] **1.** To limit or reduce in extent or degree; moderate. **2.** To change somewhat in form or qualities; alter somewhat. **3.** *Gram.* To limit or restrict the meaning of; qualify. — **Syn.** See QUALIFY.

mod'ish (mōd'ĭsh), *a.* According to the mode; fashionable; stylish. — **mod'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **mod'ish-ness,** *n.*

mo'diste' (mō'dēst'), *n.* [F.] One who makes, or deals in, articles of fashion, esp. women's apparel.

Mo'doc (mō'dŏk), *n.* One of a small tribe of Indians, formerly dwelling in northeastern California.

mod'u-late (mŏd'ū-lāt), *v. t.;* **-LAT'ED** (-lā'tĕd); **-LAT'ING.** [L. *modulatus*, p. p. of *modulari* to measure, modulate, fr. *modulus*. See MODULE.] **1.** To form or adjust to, or regulate by, a certain proportion; temper; tone down. **2.** To tune to a certain key or pitch; vary or inflect in tone, as the voice. — *v. i. Music.* To pass from one key or note to another, esp. without a break in the melody or chord succession. — **mod'u-la'tion,** *n.* — **mod'u-la'tor,** *n.*

mod'ule (mŏd'ūl), *n.* [F., or L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** A mere image. *Poetic. Obs.* **2.** A standard or unit of measurement.

mo'dus vi-ven'di (mō'dŭs vĭ-vĕn'dī). [L.] Mode, or manner, of living; a temporary arrangement of affairs.

moe (mō). Obs. var. of MO.

Mœ'ra (mē'rā), *n.; pl.* **-RÆ** (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. *Moῖρα*.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess, or a goddess, of fate or destiny, who gives to all their portion of good or of evil. Hence, in Homer, she is often the goddess of death. See FATE, *n.*

Mo-gul' (mō-gŭl'), *n.* [Per. *mughul*, a Mongolian, the Great Mogul.] **1.** A person of the Mongolian race; specif., one of the Mongol conquerors of India or their descendants. **2.** [*l. c.*] A great personage; magnate; autocrat.

mo'hair' (mō'hâr'), *n.* [Ar. *mukhayyar* a kind of coarse camlet.] **1.** A fine camlet made from Angora-goat hair, or an imitation of it. **2.** A garment of this fabric.

Mo-ham'med-an (mō-hăm'ĕd-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by him. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islamism.

Mo-ham'med-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Islam.

Mo'hawk (mō'hôk), *n.* **1.** An Indian of the principal tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy, formerly occupying the Mohawk Valley, New York. **2.** = MOHOCK, 2. *Rare.*

Mo-hi'can (mō-hē'kăn), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly living in Connecticut and eastern New York.

Mo'hock (mō'hŏk), *n.* **1.** = MOHAWK. *Obs.* **2.** One of certain ruffians, often aristocrats, who in gangs committed outrages in London early in the 18th century.

moi'e-ty (moi'ĕ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. *medius* middle, half.] **1.** A half. **2.** An indefinite part.

moil (moil), *v. t.* [OF. *moillier, muiller*, fr. L. *mollis* soft.] **1.** To moisten or wet; daub; defile. *Now Dial.* **2.** To tire; worry. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To work hard, sometimes in the mire or wet; labor; drudge. — *n.* **1.** Hard work; drudgery. **2.** Disorder; confusion. **3.** A spot; defilement.

‖ **moire** (mwär; mōr), *n.* [F., fr. E. *mohair*.] A textile fabric watered by calendering; watered silk.

‖ **moi'ré'** (mwä'rā'; mō'rā), *a.* [F.] Watered; having a watered or clouded appearance, as silk or metals.

moist (moist), *a.* [fr. OF. *moiste*.] **1.** Slightly wet; damp; of the eyes, tearful. **2.** Connected or accompanied with liquid. — *v. t.* To moisten. *Obs.* — **moist'ness,** *n.*

Syn. MOIST, DAMP, DANK, HUMID. MOIST applies in general to that which is but slightly wet; DAMP often connotes unpleasant or disagreeable moisture; DANK, penetrating or unwholesome dampness; as, a *moist* sponge; *moist* eyes; *damp* air, a *damp* room; a *dank* cave. HUMID is chiefly poetical or scientific; as, a *humid* atmosphere; *humid* eyes.

mois'ten (mois''n), *v. t.* To make moist or damp. — *v. i.* To become moist, as the eyes.

mois'ture (-tūr), *n.* That which moistens; exuding fluid.

moke (mōk), *n.* A donkey. *Slang or Dial.*

mo'lar (mō'lăr), *a.* [L. *moles* mass.] *Mech.* Of or pert. to a mass of matter (as distinguished from molecules or atoms).

mo'lar, *a.* [L. *molaris*, fr. *mola* mill, *molere* to grind in a mill.] Having power to grind; grinding; used esp. of the teeth (in man, those behind the bicuspids) adapted for grinding by having a broad surface. — *n.* A molar tooth.

mo-las'ses (mō-lăs'ĕz; 24), *n.; pl.* MOLASSES. [Pg. *melaço*, fr. L. *mellaceus* honeylike, *mel, mellis*, honey.] The dark-colored, viscid sirup drained from sugar in manufacture.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* [ME. *mowl.*] A fungous growth or discoloration produced on organic matter, esp. when damp or decaying. — *v. i. & t.* To become, or make, moldy.

mold, mould, *n.* [AS. *molde.*] **1.** Soft, friable earth; esp., earth containing the remains or constituents of organic matter, and suited to the growth of plants. **2.** The ground; earth, as for a grave; hence, a grave. *Archaic or Scot.* **3.** Earthy material; matter; material.

mold, mould, *n.* [OF. *mole, modle*, fr. L. *modulus*. See MODEL.] **1.** The matrix, or cavity, from which anything takes its form; also, the body containing the cavity. **2.** That on or to which anything is modeled or formed. **3.** Cast; character; kind. **4.** Form; shape; also, body; corporeal form. **5.** Material for molding. *Obs.* — *v. t.* **1.** To mix or knead (esp. dough) to a required consistency or shape. **2.** To shape; model; fashion. **3.** To ornament by molding or carving. **4.** *Founding.* To form a mold of, as in sand, in which to make a casting. — **mold'er, mould'er,** *n.*

mold'a-ble, mould'a-ble (mōl'dă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

mold'er, mould'er (mōl'dẽr), *v. i. & t.* [from MOLD fine soft earth.] To crumble into small particles; crumble away.

mold'i-ness, mould'i-ness (-dĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

mold'ing, mould'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of shaping in or on a mold, or of making molds. **2.** Anything cast, or

appearing as if cast, in a mold. **3.** *Arch.* A narrow surface, sunk or projecting, used for decoration.

Moldings, 3. 1 Fillet and Fascia; 2 Sunk Fillet; 3 Quarter-round, sometimes called Ovolo; 4 Torus (when large and combined with other moldings); 5 Bead or Astragal; 6 Reed or Reeding; 7 Ovolo, or Thumb; 8 Cavetto; 9 Scotia; 10 Congé; 11 Cyma Recta; 12 Cyma Reversa; 13 Beak; 14 Splay.

mold'y, mould'y (mōl'dĭ), *a.*; MOLD'I-ER, MOULD'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Overgrown with or containing mold; musty.

mole (mōl), *n.* [AS. *māl.*] A spot or small permanent protuberance on the human body, esp. a dark-colored one.

mole, *n.* [ME. *molle.*] Any of numerous small Insectivora. They have minute eyes, small concealed ears, and very soft fur. They live almost entirely under ground.

mole, *n.* [F. *môle*, It. *molo.*] A massive work of masonry or large stones, etc., laid in the sea, as for a breakwater.

Mo'lech (mō'lĕk). Var. of MOLOCH.

mo-lec'u-lar (mō-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, produced by, or consisting of, molecules.

mol'e-cule (mŏl'ĕ-kūl; mō'lĕ-kūl), *n.* [dim. fr. L. *moles* a mass.] **1.** *Chem.* A unit of matter, the smallest portion of an element or compound which retains identity in character with the substance in mass. **2.** Any minute particle.

mole'hill' (mōl'hĭl') *n.* A little ridge thrown up by moles; hence, an insignificant obstacle, difficulty, or the like.

mole'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of the mole used as fur, or some skin cut to look like it. **2.** A fabric resembling moleskin (def. 1), or, *pl.*, garments, esp. trousers, of it.

mo-lest' (mō-lĕst'), *v. t.* [F. *molester*, L. *molestare*, fr. *molestus* troublesome.] **1.** To trouble; annoy; vex. *Obs.* **2.** To interfere with for a hostile purpose or vexatiously. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — **mo-lest'er,** *n.*

mo'les-ta'tion (mō'lĕs-tā'shŭn; mōl'ĕs-), *n.* Act of molesting; state of being molested; annoyance.

mol'li-fy (mŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *mollificare; mollis* soft + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To soften. *Rare.* **2.** To allay, as rage; appease; calm. — *v. i. Obs.* To become softened, as in temper; relent. — **Syn.** See PACIFY. — **mol'li-fi-ca'tion** (mŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **mol'li-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* — **mol'li-fi'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Mol-lus'ca (mŏ-lŭs'kă), *n. pl.* [see MOLLUSK.] *Zoöl.* A large phylum of the animal kingdom containing most of the animals popularly called *shellfish*, except crustaceans. They have a soft unsegmented body, protected in most cases by a calcareous shell. — **mol-lus'can** (-kăn), *a. & n.* — **mol-lus'coid** (-koid), *a.*

mol'lusk (mŏl'ŭsk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *mollusca* a kind of soft nut, *molluscus* soft, *mollis* soft.] One of the Mollusca.

mol'ly-cod'dle (mŏl'ĭ-kŏd'd'l), *n.* A person who coddles himself or is coddled; an effeminate man or boy.

Mo'loch (mō'lŏk), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μολόχ, fr. Heb. *Mōlek.*] In the Bible, a Semitic deity, whose worship was accompanied by human sacrifice, esp. of firstborn children.

molt, moult (mōlt), *v. i.* [ME. *mouten*, L. *mutare.* See MUTABLE.] To shed or cast off the hair, feathers, outer layer of the skin, horns, or the like, which are replaced by new growth. — *v. t.* To cast off and renew, as the hair, etc.; shed. — *n.* The act or process of molting.

mol'ten (mōl't'n), *p. a.* [see MELT.] **1.** Melted, or fused, esp. by intense heat; — now only of metals, glass, etc. **2.** Made by melting and casting; as, a *molten* image.

mo'ly (mō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [L., fr. Gr. μῶλυ.] An herb said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus to counteract the spells of Circe.

mo-lyb'de-num (mō-lĭb'dē-nŭm; mŏl'ĭb-dē'nŭm), *n.* [L. *molybdaena* galena, Gr. μολύβδαινα, fr. μόλυβδος lead.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the chromium group, resembling iron. Symbol, *Mo;* at. wt., 96.0.

mome (mōm), *n.* A blockhead. *Obs.*

mo'ment (mō'mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *momentum* movement, motion, moment, *movere* to move.] **1.** A minute portion of time; an instant. **2.** Importance, as in influence or effect; consequence. **3.** A definite period or point, as of an event *Rare.* **4.** Impulsive power; force. *Obs.* **5.** *Mech.* Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, esp. about a point or axis. — **Syn.** Minute, twinkling; force, value, signification, avail. See INSTANT, IMPORTANCE.

mo'men-ta-ny (mō'mĕn-tā-nĭ), *a.* Momentary. *Obs.*

mo'men-ta-ry (mō'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* Continuing only a moment; transitory; ephemeral. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — **mo'men-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **mo'men-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

mo'ment-ly (-mĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** From moment to moment; every moment. **2.** At any moment; in a moment; instantly. **3.** For a, or the, moment.

mo-men'tous (mō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Of moment or consequence; weighty. — **mo-men'tous-ly,** *adv.* — **-tous-ness,** *n.*

mo-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tă), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L. See MOMENT.] **1.** *Mech.* The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the mass multiplied into the velocity. **2.** Popularly, impetus.

Mo'mus (mō'mŭs), *n.* [Gr. μῶμος blame, ridicule, Momus.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of mockery and censure.

mon'a-chal (mŏn'ă-kăl), *a.* [L. *monachus* a monk.] Pert. to, or characteristic of, monks or monastic life; monastic.

mon'a-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* Monasticism.

mon'ad (mŏn'ăd; mō'năd), *n.* [L. *monas, -adis*, a unit, Gr. μονάς, -άδος, fr. μόνος alone.] **1.** *Philos.* **a** A unit; individual; atom. **b** An individual elementary substance, both psychical and material, which represents the whole universe. **2.** An ultimate unit; a simple being. **3.** *Chem.* A univalent element, atom, or radical. — **mon'ad, mon-nad'ic** (mŏ-năd'ĭk; mŏn-ăd'-), **mo-nad'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

mon'arch (mŏn'ärk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. μονάρχης, μοναρχος; μόνος alone + ἄρχειν to be first, rule.] **1.** A sole supreme ruler; also, the hereditary chief of a limited or constitutional monarchy. **2.** One likened to a sole ruler. — **mo-nar'chal** (mŏ-när'kăl), **mo-nar'chi-al** (-kĭ-ăl), *a.*

mo-nar'chic (-kĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature
mo-nar'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } of, a monarch or monarchy; favoring a monarchy. — **mo-nar'chi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mon'arch-ism (mŏn'ăr-kĭz'm), *n.* Monarchic government or principles, or advocacy of them. — **mon'arch-ist,** *n.*

Mo-nar'cho (mŏ-när'kō), *n.* The nickname of an Italian who insanely fancied himself an emperor; derisively, an absurdly pretentious person. *Obs.*

mon'arch-y (mŏn'ăr-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. μοναρχία. See MONARCH.] **1.** Sovereignty of a single person. **2.** The state or territory ruled by, or the government exercised by, a monarch. **3.** The system of government in which a single person is sovereign.

mon'as-ter-y (mŏn'ăs-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. μοναστήριον, fr. μοναστής a solitary, a monk, fr. μονάζειν to be alone, live in solitude, fr. μόνος alone.] A house of religious retirement for persons under religious vows, esp. monks; a convent. — **Syn.** Convent, abbey, priory. See CLOISTER. — **mon'as-te'ri-al** (-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.*

mo-nas'tic (mŏ-năs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. μοναστής monk.] **1.** Of or pertaining to monasteries or their occupants. **2.** Secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to religion. — **mo-nas'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **mo-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

mo-nas'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Monastic life, system, or rule.

Mon'day (mŭn'dā), *n.* [AS. *mōnandæg*, i. e., day of (sacred to) the moon; translation of L. *lunae dies.*] The second day of the week; the day following Sunday.

mon'e-ta-ry (mŏn'ĕ-tā-rĭ; mŭn'-), *a.* [L. *monetarius* pert. to a mint.] **1.** Of or pert. to the coinage or currency. **2.** Of or pert. to money; pecuniary. — **Syn.** See FINANCIAL.

mon'e-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). To convert into money; give a standard value to in a national currency. — **mon'e-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

mon'ey (mŭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). The irregular plural MONIES occurs, esp. in the sense of "sums of money." [OF. *moneie*, fr. L. *moneta.* See MINT place where coin is made.] **1.** Metal, as gold, silver, or copper, coined, or stamped, and issued as a medium of exchange. **2.** Any written or stamped promise or certificate, as a bank note, current as a means of payment. **3.** Any form or denomination of coin or paper current as money. **4.** Wealth reckoned in terms of money. **5.** A sum (definite or indefinite) of money.

money of account, a denominator of value, or basis of exchange, used in accounts, for which there may, or may not, be an equivalent coin; as, the mill is a *money of account.*

mon'ey-bag' (-băg'), *n.* A bag for money; hence: **a** *pl.* Humorously, wealth. **b** [Chiefly in *pl.*] A person characterized by possession or love of money.

mon'eyed (mŭn'Id), *a.* **1.** Supplied with money; wealthy. **2.** Consisting of, derived from, or due to, money.

mon'ey-er (mŭn'Ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A minter. **2.** A banker. *Obs.*

mon'ey-mak'ing (-māk'Ĭng), *n.* Act or process of making or acquiring money. — *a.* **1.** Lucrative. **2.** Engaged in gaining money. — **mon'ey-mak'er** (-māk'ẽr), *n.*

money order. An order for the payment of money.

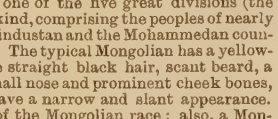
mon'ger (mŭng'gẽr), *n.* [AS. *mangere*, fr. *mangian* to trade.] A trader; dealer; — now often implying petty or discreditable traffic.

Mon'gol (mŏn'gŏl), *a.* Mongolian. — *n.* **1.** One of the native race of Mongolia, mostly nomads, physically typical of the Mongolian race. **2.** = MONGOLIAN, *n.*, 2. **3.** A member of the Mongolian race.

Mon-go'li-an (mŏn-gō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols, or their language. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to, one of the five great divisions (the **Mongolian race**) of mankind, comprising the peoples of nearly all of Asia excepting Hindustan and the Mohammedan countries of the southwest. The typical Mongolian has a yellowish complexion, coarse straight black hair, scant beard, a broad flat face with small nose and prominent cheek bones, and eyes that often have a narrow and slant appearance. — *n.* **1.** A member of the Mongolian race; also, a Mongol (def. 1). **2.** The language of the Mongols (def. 1).

Mon'gol-oid, *a.* [*Mongol* + *oid.*] Resembling a Mongol or the Mongols.

mon'goose (mŏn'gōōs), *n.*; *pl.* -GOOSES (-ŏz; 24). [Tamil *manegos.*] A mammal of India of the civet family, about the size of a ferret. It fearlessly attacks and kills the most poisonous snakes.



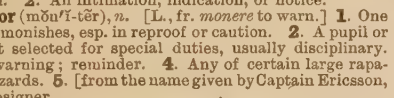
Mongoose.

mon'grel (mŭng'grĕl; mŏng'-), *n.* The progeny resulting from the crossing, orig. of two, now of several breeds, as of dogs; esp., a dog of no definable breed. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an impure or mixed breed or race. **2.** Of mixed origin, character, or kind, as a word.

mon'ish (mŏn'Ĭsh), *v. t.* To admonish. *Archaic.*

mo-ni'tion (mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monitio*, fr. *monere* to warn, bring to mind.] **1.** An admonition; warning; caution. **2.** An intimation, indication, or notice.

mon'i-tor (mŏn'Ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *monere* to warn.] **1.** One who admonishes, esp. in reproof or caution. **2.** A pupil or student selected for special duties, usually disciplinary. **3.** A warning; reminder. **4.** Any of certain large rapacious lizards. **5.** [from the name given by Captain Ericsson, its designer, to the first ship of the kind.] A heavily armored war vessel, with low freeboard, having one or more revolving turrets, carrying heavy guns. —**mon'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* — **mon'i-to-ry** (mŏn'Ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a. & n.* — **mon'i-tor-ship',** *n.* — **mon'i-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*



Side Elevation of Ericsson's *Monitor.*

monk (mŭnk), *n.* [AS. *munuc*, *munec*, L. *monachus*, Gr. *μοναχός*, fr. *μόνος* alone.] One of a religious community of men living under a rule apart from the world and bound by vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty.

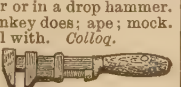
Syn. MONK, FRIAR. Since the Reformation, *monk* has often been used to include *friars.* But strictly a FRIAR is a member of one of the mendicant orders, and the word is not properly interchangeable with MONK.

monk'er-y (mŭnk'ẽr-Ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Ĭz). **1.** Monastic state, life, practice, or profession; in *pl.*, monastic customs, paraphernalia, etc. **2.** A monastic body or institution.

mon'key (mŭng'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). **1.** Any member of the highest order of mammals, except man and, usually, the lemurs; specif., any of the smaller, long-tailed forms as contrasted with the *apes.* **2.** A person likened to a monkey. **3.** Any of various machines, implements, vessels, etc., as a falling weight used in a pile driver or in a drop hammer. — *v. t. & i.* To act or treat as a monkey does; ape; mock. **to monkey with,** to meddle with; fool with. *Colloq.*

monkey jacket. A short tight jacket, worn by sailors.

monkey wrench. A wrench having a sliding jaw.



Monkey Wrench.

monk'ish (mŭng'kĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to monks; monastic.

monks'hood' (mŭnks'hōōd'), *n.* A plant of the crowfoot family, related to the wolfsbane.

mon'o- (mŏn'ŏ-). [Gr. *μόνος.*] A prefix signifying *one, single, alone,* and forming chiefly technical words; *Chem.*, indicating that a compound contains *one atom* or *group* of that to the name of which it is united; as, *mon*oxide, an oxide containing one oxygen atom in the molecule.

mon'o-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. deriv. of *μόνος* single + *χορδή* string.] **1.** *Music & Acous.* An old one-stringed instrument for showing the mathematical relations of musical sounds. The modern form is called also the *sonometer.* **2.** A harmony; concord; agreement. *Now Rare.*

mon'o-chro-mat'ic (-krō-măt'Ĭk), *a.* Of one color.

mon'o-chrome (mŏn'ŏ-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *μονόχρωμος* of one color; *μόνος* single + *χρῶμα* color.] A painting or drawing in a single hue, or the art or process of producing one.

mon'o-cle (-k'l), *n.* [F.] An eyeglass for one eye.

mon'o-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *κλίνειν* to incline.] *Geol.* Having, or pert. to, a single oblique inclination. — *n.* Also **mon'o-cline** (-klīn). A monoclinal fold.

mon'o-cot'y-le'don (-kŏt'Ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* [*mono-* + *cotyledon.*] *Bot.* Any seed plant having a single cotyledon. — **mon'o-cot'y-le'don-ous** (-lē'dŭn-ŭs; -lĕd'ŭn-ŭs), *a.*

mo-noc'u-lar (mō-nŏk'ū-lẽr; mŏn-ŏk'-), *a.* [L. *monoculus*; Gr. *μόνος* single + L. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Having only one eye. **2.** Pertaining or adapted to the use of only one eye.

mon'o-dy (mŏn'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *μονῳδία*, fr. *μονῳδός* singing alone; *μόνος* single + *ᾠδή* song.] **1.** *Gr. Lit.* An ode sung by one voice, as in a tragedy; hence, a funeral song; dirge. **2.** A species of poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation. — **mo-nod'ic** (mō-nŏd'Ĭk), *a.* — **mon'o-dist** (mŏn'ō-dĭst), *n.*

mo-noe'cious, mo-ne'cious (mō-nē'shŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. *οἶκος* house.] *Bot.* In seed plants, having distinct staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant, as in the squash family.

mon'o-gam'ic (mŏn'ō-găm'Ĭk), *a.* Monogamous.

mo-nog'a-mous (mō-nŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. deriv. of *μόνος* single + *γάμος* marriage.] Upholding, or practicing, monogamy; also, of or pertaining to monogamy.

mo-nog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* Single marriage; specif., marriage with but one person at the same time; — opposed to *bigamy* or *polygamy.* — **mo-nog'a-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

mon'o-gram (mŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* [L. *monogramma*; Gr. *μόνος* single + *γράμμα* letter.] A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven or combined.

mon'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*mono-* + *-graph.*] A written account of a single thing, or class of things; a special treatise on a particular subject of limited range.

mon'o-lith (-lĭth), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *μονόλιθος*; *μόνος* single + *λίθος* stone.] A single stone or block of stone, esp. one of large size, shaped into a pillar, statue or monument. — **mon'o-lith'ic** (-lĭth'Ĭk), *a.*

mon'o-logue (-lŏg), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. *μονόλογος* speaking alone.] **1.** A dramatic part or composition for a single performer. **2.** Literary composition of the nature of a soliloquy. **3.** A soliloquy; also, talk or discourse in company, in the strain of a soliloquy. — **mon'o-logu'ist** (-lŏg'ĭst), *n.*

mon'o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* [*mono-* + *mania.*] Derangement of mind, or mania, upon a single subject only; also, popularly, a craze; a mania. — **mon'o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

mon'o-met'al-lism (-mĕt'ăl-Ĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + *metal.*] The legalized use of one metal only, as gold, in the standard currency of a country, or as the standard of money values; also, the theory or practice of such use.

mo-no'mi-al (mō-nō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* [F. *monôme.* See MONO-; BINOMIAL.] *Alg.* Consisting of but a single term or expression. — *n.* A monomial expression.

mon'o-pet'al-ous (mŏn'ō-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *petal.*] *Bot.* **a** Gamopetalous. **b** Having a solitary petal.

mon'o-plane (mŏn'ō-plān), *n.* [*mono-* + *plane.*] A flying machine supported by a single aëroplane. [monoply.]

mo-nop'o-list (mō-nŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* One who has or favors a

mo-nop'o-lize (-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING. To acquire a monopoly of. — **-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

mo-nop'o-ly (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *μονοπώλιον*; *μόνος* alone + *πωλεῖν* to sell.] **1.** Exclusive control of the supply of any commodity or service in a given market, or, popularly, such control as enables one to raise the price above that fixed by free competition. **2.** A grant or charter of a monopoly (in sense 1). **3.** Exclu-

sive possession of anything, as of learning. **4.** A company or combination having a monopoly. *Colloq.*

mon'o-rail' (mŏn'ō-rāl'), *n.* [*mono-* + *rail.*] A single rail serving as a track for a wheeled vehicle.

mon'o-sep'al-ous (-sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + *sepal.*] *Bot.* **a** Gamosepalous. **b** Having a single sepal.

mon'o-sper'mous (-spûr'mŭs), *a.* [*mono-* + Gr. σπέρμα seed.] *Bot.* Having only one seed.

mon'o-stich (mŏn'ō-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. μονόστιχον, deriv. fr. μόνος + στίχος verse.] A single verse; a poem of one verse.

mon'o-syl'la-ble (mŏn'ō-sĭl'ă-b'l), *n.* [L. *monosyllabus* of one syllable, Gr. μονοσύλλαβος.] A word of one syllable. — **mon'o-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.*

mon'o-the-ism (-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. θεός god.] Belief that there is but one God. — **mon'o-the-ist**, *n.*

mon'o-tone (mŏn'ō-tōn), *n.* [see MONOTONOUS.] **1.** Continued utterance, or recitation, in one unvaried key or pitch. **2.** Monotony of style, as in writing or composition. **3.** *Music.* A single unvaried tone; intoning. **4.** Something uttered or written in one tone or strain. Often fig. — *v. t. & i.;* -TONED (-tōnd); -TON'ING. To recite in a monotone; intone.

mo-not'o-nous (mō-nŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. μονότονος; μόνος single + τόνος tone.] Uttered in one unvarying tone; marked by monotony; without change or variety. — **mo-not'o-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mo-not'o-nous-ness**, *n.*

mo-not'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* **1.** Sameness of tone or sound; use or continuity of one unvarying tone or sound; monotone. **2.** Sameness, or want of variety; esp., irksome sameness.

mon'o-treme (mŏn'ō-trēm), *n.* [*mono-* + Gr. τρῆμα hole.] *Zoöl.* Any member of the lowest order (*Monotremata*) of mammals, consisting only of the duckbill and the echidnas. They are oviparous.

mon'o-type (mŏn'ō-tīp), *n.* [*mono-* + *-type.*] **1.** *Biol.* The only representative of its group, as a species constituting a genus. **2.** A typesetting and casting machine that makes and sets individual types. — **mon'o-typ'ic** (-tĭp'ĭk), *a.*

mon-ox'ide (mŏn-ŏk'sīd ; -sĭd), *n.* *Chem.* See MONO-.

mon'seI'gneur' (mŏN'sĕ'nyûr' ; *E.* mŏn-sēn'yĕr), *n.; pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (*F.* mā'sĕ'nyûr' ; *E.* mĕ-sēn'yĕrz). [F., fr. *mon* my + *seigneur* lord, L. *senior* older.] My lord; — a title [*cap.*] given in France esp. to princes and church and court dignitaries, and used before titles of office or rank.

mon-sieur' (mĕ-syû' ; m'syû'), *n. ; pl.* MESSIEURS (mā'syû'). [F., fr. *mon* my + *sieur*, abbr. of *seigneur* lord.] Lit., my lord; sir; — the title [*cap.*] in France corresponding to the English *Mr.* Abbr., *sing., M. ; pl., MM.* or *Messrs.*

mon-sI'gnor (mŏn-sē'nyôr ; *It.* mŏn'sē-nyôr'), ‖ **mon'si-gno're** (mŏn'sē-nyō'rā), *n. ; It. pl.* MONSIGNORI (mŏn'sē-nyō'rē). [It., my lord.] My lord; — an ecclesiastical title of dignity bestowed by the Pope. Abbr *Mgr.*

mon-soon' (mŏn-sōōn'), *n.* [Malay *mūsim*, fr. Ar. *mausim* a time, a season.] A periodic wind, esp. in the Indian Ocean and off the east coast of Asia. Also, the rainy season accompanying the southwest monsoon in India

mon'ster (mŏn'stĕr), *n.* [F. *monstre*, fr. L. *monstrum*, orig., a divine omen, indicating misfortune.] **1.** A fabulous or actually existing animal of strange or horrible form. **2.** Any huge animal or thing. **3.** An animal or plant departing greatly from the usual type; a monstrosity. **4.** Anything monstrous; esp., a person of unnatural ugliness, wickedness, or cruelty. — *v. t.* To make monstrous. *Obs.*

mon'strance (-străns), *n.* [LL. *monstrantia*, fr. L. *monstrare* to show.] *R. C. Ch.* A vessel in which the consecrated Host is exposed for veneration.

Monstrance.

mon-stros'i-ty (mŏn-strŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being monstrous; also, a monster.

mon'strous (mŏn'strŭs), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *monstrosus*, fr. *monstrum.* See MONSTER.] **1.** Deviating greatly from the natural form or character. **2.** Having the qualities or appearance of a monster. **3.** Huge; enormous. **4.** Hateful; horrible; dreadful. **5.** Abounding in monsters. *Rare.* — **mon'strous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. MONSTROUS, PRODIGIOUS, TREMENDOUS, STUPENDOUS, COLOSSAL. MONSTROUS commonly suggests the abnormal; PRODIGIOUS, the marvelous or unheard of; TREMENDOUS, the astonishing, awe-inspiring, or momentous; STUPENDOUS, the astounding or overpowering; COLOSSAL applies to that which is vast or gigantic, esp. in size; as, a *monstrous* crime; *prodigious* strength; a *tremendous* explosion; a *stupendous* height; a *colossal* statue. — *adv.* Exceedingly; wonderfully. *Now Colloq.*

Mon'ta-gue (mŏn'tă-gū), *n.* See ROMEO.

mon'tant (-tănt), *n.* [F., prop., mounting.] *Fencing.* Apparently, an upward thrust or blow. *Obs.*

mon'te (mŏn'tā ; mōn'tā), *n.* [Sp., lit., mountain, hence, the cards left after laying out a certain number.] A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling game at cards.

month (mŭnth), *n.* [AS. *mōnaδ* ; akin to *mōna* the moon.] **1.** One of the twelve portions (*calendar months*) into which the year is divided, corresponding, nearly, to the period of the moon's revolution; also, a period of four weeks or of thirty days. **2.** *Astron.* A period (*lunar month*) of a complete revolution of the moon.

month'ly, *a.* **1.** Continued, or in, a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon. **2.** Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month. — *n. ; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A publication appearing once a month. — *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

mon'u-ment (mŏn'ū-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *monumentum*, fr. *monere* to remind.] **1.** A tomb; sepulcher. *Obs.* **2.** Something serving as a memorial of what is past. **3.** A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected in memory of the dead or of a person, event, action, etc. **4.** A statue. *Obs.* **5.** Any lasting or notable instance. **6.** A boundary stone or the like.

mon'u-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, suitable for, or serving as, a monument. **2.** Resembling a monument; hence, conspicuous and lasting; as, Gibbon's *monumental* work. **3.** As conspicuous as a monument; colossal; notable; gross. *Colloq.* — **mon'u-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

moo (mōō), *v. i.* To make the characteristic cry of a cow; low. — *n.* The lowing or low of a cow.

mood (mōōd), *n.* [var. of *mode.*] *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or state it denotes is conceived. The moods commonly recognized in English are *indicative*, *subjunctive*, and *imperative*, and (as usually, but inexactly, classed) the *infinitive.* Certain verbal phrases with *should*, *would*, etc., are also called moods, as the *unconditional*, *potential*, etc.

mood, *n.* [AS. *mōd* mind, feeling, heart, courage.] **1.** State or temper of mind, esp. as affected by emotion. **2.** Specif.: **a** Anger. *Obs.* **b** *pl.* A morose state; bad temper.

Syn. Disposition, vein; whim, caprice, freak. — MOOD, HUMOR agree in the idea of a more or less shifting or transitory state of mind or feeling. MOOD often suggests a more compelling or pervasive temper of mind than HUMOR, which emphasizes more strongly the element of whim or caprice.

mood'y (mōōd'ĭ), *a.*; MOOD'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Affected by a mood; subject or given to moods, or fits of depression or bad temper; gloomy in mind; fretful. **2.** Expressing, or characteristic of, a mood. — **Syn.** Pensive, sad, sullen, capricious. — **mood'i-ly**, *adv.* — **mood'i-ness**, *n.*

moon (mōōn), *n.* [AS. *mōna.*] **1.** The satellite of the earth. **2.** A lunar month; a month. **3.** Any satellite, or secondary planet. **4.** Moonlight. **5.** Something shaped like the moon, esp. a crescent. — *v. t. ;* MOONED (mōōnd); MOON'ING. To spend idly, like a moonstruck person. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To act as if moonstruck; wander, or gaze, about abstractedly.

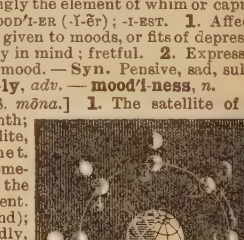


Diagram showing Phases of the Moon, the sunlight being represented as falling from the right upon the Moon in Eight Positions (1-8) and the Earth at the center. Outside each position of the moon is shown its appearance from the Earth. 1 New Moon; 2 First Quarter; 3 Full Moon; 4 Last Quarter.

moon'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

moon'calf' (-kăf'), *n.* **1.** A monster; misshapen being. **2.** A dolt; stupid fellow.

mooned (mōōnd), *p. a.* Of or resembling the moon; crescent; also, symbolized by, or identified with, the moon.

moon'ish, *a.* Like the moon; variable; capricious.

moon'light' (mōōn'līt'), *n.* The light of the moon.

moon'rise' (-rīz'), *n.* The rising of the moon.

moon'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** Moonlight. **2.** Show without substance or reality; empty show. **3.** A month. *Humorous & Rare.* **4.** Liquor smuggled or illicitly distilled. *Colloq.*

moon'shin'er (-shīn'ĕr), *n.* A person engaged in illicit trade at night; *U. S.*, an illicit distiller. *Colloq.*

noon'shin'y (mōōn'shīn'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Lighted by the moon. **2.** Like, or suggestive of, moonlight; visionary; empty.

noon'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A transparent or translucent feldspar, used as a gem. It is of pearly or opaline luster.

noon'struck' (mōōn'strŭk'), *a.* Also **moon'strick'en** (-strĭk'n). Having a mental or physical derangement attributed to the moon's influence; crazy; also, ill; sick.

noon'y (-ĭ), *a.*; MOON'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Moon-shaped; esp., crescent-shaped; also, pert. to or like moonlight. **2.** Lighted by the moon. **3.** Mooning; abstracted. *Colloq.*

noor (mōor; 57), *n.* [AS. *mōr.*] An extensive area of waste sandy ground overlaid with peat, and usually marshy.

noor, *v. t.* To secure (a vessel) in a place, as by anchoring. — *v. i.* **1.** To be secured by being moored. **2.** To secure a vessel by mooring.

Moor, *n.* [F. *More*, *Maure*, L. *Maurus*, Gr. Μαῦρος.] **1.** A native of Morocco, or of neighboring North African states. **2.** A Mohammedan of one of the native North African races or of the immigrant Arabs settled in North Africa; esp., one of the Saracenic invaders of Spain or their descendants.

noor'age (-ăj), *n.* Act of mooring; a place for mooring.

noor fowl. The grouse of Great Britain. — **moor cock.**

noor hen. **1.** The female of the moor fowl. **2.** A gallinule, esp. the common European species.

noor'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** [Usually in *pl.*] That which serves to moor a vessel, as anchors, cables, etc. **2.** *pl.* The place where a vessel is or may be moored.

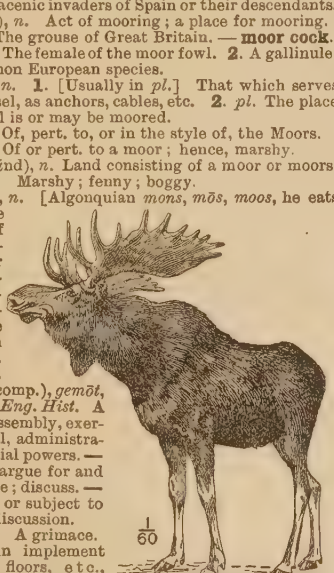
Moor'ish, *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the style of, the Moors.

noor'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to a moor; hence, marshy.

noor'land (-lănd), *n.* Land consisting of a moor or moors.

noor'y (-ĭ), *a.* Marshy; fenny; boggy.

noose (mōōs), *n.* [Algonquian *mons*, *mōs*, *moos*, he eats off.] A large mammal of the deer family, larger than the European elk, inhabiting Canada and the northeastern United States.



Moose.

noot (mōōt), *n.* [AS. *mōt* (in comp.), *gemōt*, a meeting.] *Eng. Hist.* A deliberative assembly, exercising political, administrative, and judicial powers. — *v. t. & i.* To argue for and against; debate; discuss. — *n.* Subjected or subject to argument or discussion.

nop (mŏp), *n.* A grimace.

nop, *n.* **1.** An implement for washing floors, etc., made of cloth, thrums, or yarn, fastened to a handle. **2.** Something likened to a mop, as a mass of hair. — *v. t.;* MOPPED (mŏpt); MOP'PING. To wipe with or as with a mop.

nop'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* = BASEBOARD. *U. S.*

nope (mōp), *v. i.*; MOPED (mōpt); MOP'ING (mōp'ĭng). To be dull and spiritless. — *n.* **1.** A dull, spiritless person. **2.** *pl.* Low spirits; dumps. — **mop'ish** (mōp'ĭsh), *a.*

nop'pet (mŏp'ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A child; also, a darling. **2.** A frivolous woman.

no-raine' (mō-rān'), *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A mass of earth, stones, etc., deposited by a glacier. See GLACIER, *Illust.*

nor'al (mŏr'ăl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *moralis*, fr. *mos*, *moris*, manner, custom, conduct.] **1.** Of or pertaining to morals or that with which morals deal, as questions of right and wrong; also, discriminating right and wrong; as, the *moral* sense. **2.** Righteous; virtuous; just. **3.** Capable of being governed by, or of influencing, the sense of right. **4.** Supported by reason or probability; as, *moral* evidence. **5.** Virtual; tantamount to; as, a *moral* victory. **6.** Serving to teach a moral. **7.** Moralizing.

Syn. MORAL, ETHICAL. MORAL may refer to the science or the practice of right conduct; ETHICAL commonly suggests the science; as, *moral* (or *ethical*) principles, an *ethical* (or *moral*) system; a *moral* (not *ethical*) man.

— *n.* **1.** Moral conduct or teachings; — usually in *pl.* **2.** The inner meaning, or practical lesson, of a fable, an experience, etc. **3.** (*pron.* mŏ'rāl'). [F.] = MORALE. — *v. i.* To moralize. *Obs.* — **mor'al-er, -al-ler** (mŏr'ăl-ẽr), *n. Obs.*

mo-rale' (mŏ-rāl'; -răl'), *n.* [F. *moral.*] Condition as affected by, or dependent on, such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc., as of an army.

mor'al-ism (mŏr'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Moral teaching or counsel. **2.** Practice of morality as distinct from religion. — **mor'al-ist,** *n.* — **mor'al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

mo-ral'i-ty (mŏ-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Moral quality; virtue. **2.** That which conveys or instills moral lessons or sentiments; as: **a** Moral inference, meaning, or lesson; moralization. **b** A kind of allegorical play, in which actors personify charity, faith, death, vice, etc. **3.** Moral practice or action; rectitude of life. **4.** Morals; ethics.

mor'al-ize (mŏr'ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To apply to a moral purpose; explain in a moral sense. **2.** To render moral. — *v. i.* To make moral reflections. — **mor'al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'-), *n.* — **mor'al-iz'er,** *n.*

mor'al-ly, *adv.* In a moral sense, manner, degree, or respect.

mor'als (mŏr'ălz), *n. pl.* **1.** Science or doctrine of right conduct; ethics. **2.** Moral principles or practice.

mo-rass' (mŏ-răs'), *n.* [fr. D., fr. OF.] A marsh; swamp; fen.

mo'rat (mō'răt), *n.* [LL. *moratum.*] An ancient drink of honey flavored with mulberries.

Mo-ra'vi-an (mŏ-rā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Moravia or Moravians. — *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Moravia, in Austria. Also, the Slavonic language of the Moravians. **2.** *Eccl.* One of a denomination of Christians, the *United Brethren*, formed about 1450.

mor'bid (môr'bĭd), *a.* [L. *morbidus*, fr. *morbus* disease.] **1.** Not sound and healthful; diseased; sickly; hence, abnormally impressionable, esp. by gloomy or unwholesome ideas or sentiments. **2.** Relating to disease. — **Syn.** Sick, unwholesome. — **mor'bid-ly,** *adv.* — **mor'bid-ness,** *n.*

mor-bid'i-ty (môr-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Morbid state or character.

mor-bif'ic (-bĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *morbus* disease + *-ficus* (in comp.), fr. *facere* to make.] Causing disease or a sickly state.

mor-da'cious (-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *mordax*, *-acis*, fr. *mordere* to bite.] Biting; sarcastic. — **mor-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mor'dant (môr'dănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *mordre* to bite, L. *mordere.*] **1.** Biting; caustic; sarcastic; keen. **2.** Serving to fix colors. — *n.* **1.** Any corrosive used in etching. **2.** Any substance which, by combining with a dyestuff to form an insoluble compound, produces in the fiber a fixed color.

Mor'de-cai (môr'dē-kī; môr'dē-kā'ĭ), *n. Bib.* In the book of Esther, Esther's cousin, who, through Esther's influence with Ahasuerus, saved the Jews from the destruction planned by Haman, and was raised to high rank by the king.

more (mōr; 201), *a., compar. ; positive wanting ; superl.* MOST (mōst). [AS. *māra*, *mā.*] **1.** Greater; superior; increased; — often used as comparative of *much*, *many*. **2.** Additional; other. — *n.* **1.** A greater quantity, amount, or number. **2.** An additional or greater amount. **3.** Specif.: The greater in rank; — esp. in *the more and the less.* — *adv.* **1.** In, or to a greater quantity, extent, or degree. **2.** Further; moreover; besides.

mo-reen' (mŏ-rēn'), *n.* A coarse, stout woolen or woolen-and-cotton fabric, usually watered or with embossed figures.

mo-rel' (mŏ-rĕl'; mŏr'ĕl), *n.* [F. *morille*, of G. origin.] Any of various edible fungi esteemed by epicures.

more-o'ver (mōr-ō'vẽr; 57), *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also. See BESIDES.

Mo-resque' (mŏ-rĕsk'), *a.* [F., fr. It. or Sp.] Of or pertaining to, or in the style of, the Moors; Moorish. — *n.* The Moresque, or Moorish, style of architecture or decoration.

Mor'gain, *or, commonly,* **Mor'gan, le Fay** (môr'găn; -gān lẽ fā). [OF. *Morgain la fée* Morgan the fairy; *Morgain* is of Celtic origin.] A fairy, sister of King Arthur, said to have revealed to him the intrigues of Lancelot and Guinevere.

mor'ga-nat'ic (môr'gă-năt'ĭk), *a.* [LL. *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, fr. *morganatica* a morning gift, fr. OHG. *morgan* morning, in *morgangeba* morning gift.] Of the nature of, or pert. to, a form of marriage which male members of various noble families in Europe may contract with a woman of inferior rank so that the wife and children do not take or inherit the husband's rank or his property held in virtue thereof. — **mor-ga-nat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

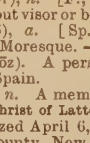
Mor'gi-a'na (môr'gĭ-ā'nă), *n.* In the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" in the "Arabian Nights," the clever female slave of Ali's brother and afterward of Ali, who saves Ali's life by outwitting and killing the thieves.

mor'glay (môr'glā), *n.* [cf. CLAYMORE.] A claymore; sword, esp. [*cap.*] that of Sir Bevis of Hampton. *Obs.*

morgue (môrg), *n.* [F.] A place where bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification.

mor'i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [L. *moribundus*, fr. *moriri* to die.] In a dying state; near death.

mo'ri-on (mō'rĭ-ŏn; 57), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *morrión*.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver



Morion with a Comb Crest.

Mo-ris'co (mŏ-rĭs'kō), *a.* [Sp. See MORRIS the dance.] Moresque. — *n.*; *pl.* -cos or -coes (-kōz). A person of the Moorish race in Spain.

Mor'mon (môr'mŭn), *n.* A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a body organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, New York. The Mormons formerly practiced plural marriage. The headquarters are now at Salt Lake City, Utah. — **Mor'mon-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

morn (môrn), *n.* [AS. *morgen.*] Morning. *Chiefly Poetic.*

morn'ing (môr'nĭng), *n.* **1.** The first or early part of the day. **2.** [*cap.*] The goddess Aurora or Eos. *Poetic.* — *a.* Of, pertaining to, used, occurring, or the like, in the morning. — **morning star**, any of the planets Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn, when it precedes the sun in rising, esp. Venus.

morn'ing-glo'ry (-glō'rĭ; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Any of various species of climbing plants with cordate leaves and large funnel-shaped white, pink, or purple flowers.

Mo'ro (mō'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp., a Moor.] **1.** A member of any of the warlike Mohammedan tribes of the southern Philippine Islands. **2.** The language of the Moros.

mo-roc'co (mŏ-rŏk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-ōz). A fine leather (orig. from Morocco) commonly of goatskin tanned with sumac.

mo-rose' (mŏ-rōs'), *a.* [L. *morosus*, fr. *mos*, *moris*, manner, habit, way of life.] Of a sour temper; sullen; ill-humored. — **Syn.** See SULLEN. — **mo-rose'ly**, *adv.* — **mo-rose'ness**, *n.* — **mo-ros'i-ty** (-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

-morph (-môrf). Combining form fr. Gr. *μορφή*, *form.*

Mor'pheus (môr'fūs; *com.* môr'fē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Μορφεύς, alluding to the shapes seen in dreams, *μορφή* shape.] *Class. Myth.* The god of dreams. — **Mor'phe-an** (-fē-ăn), *a.*

mor'phi-a (-fĭ-ă), *n.* *Chem.* Morphine.

-mor'phic (-fĭk). Combining form from Greek *μορφή*, *form.*

mor'phine (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* Also **mor'phin.** [F., fr. MORPHEUS.] The principal alkaloid of opium. It is an anodyne and soporific.

mor-phol'o-gy (môr-fŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μορφή* form + *-logy.*] **1.** Biology dealing with the form and structure of animals and plants. **2.** That branch of linguistic study which deals with inflections and derivational forms.

-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs). Combining form fr. Gr. *μορφή*, *form.*

mor'ris (mŏr'ĭs), *n.* [Sp. *morisco* Moorish, fr. *Moro* a Moor.] More fully *morris dance.* A dance formerly common in England in pageants, processions, and May games. The dancers often took the parts of Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, and other characters.

mor'ris, *n.* An old game played with pebbles, pegs, or other counters, placed at the angles of a certain figure; also, the board or ground on which the game is played.

mor'ris-pike', *n.* A kind of large pike. *Obs.*

mor'row (mŏr'ō), *n.* [ME. *morwe*, *morwen*, AS. *morgen.*] **1.** Morning. *Archaic.* **2.** The next following day after any day specified or understood. **3.** To-morrow.

Mors (môrz), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* Death, as a deity.

mor'sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. dim. fr. L. *morsus* a bite, *mordere* to bite.] **1.** A little bite or bit of food. **2.** A small quantity; a little piece.

mort (môrt), *n.* A great deal. *Dial. Eng.*

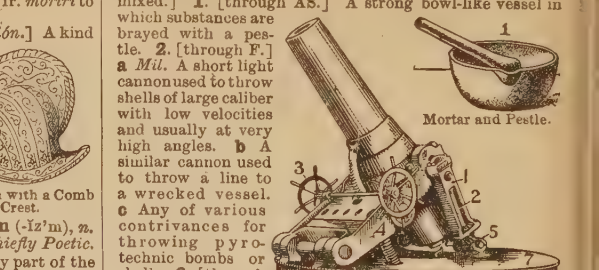
mort, *n.* [F., death, fr. L. *mors*, *mortis.*] **1.** Death. *Obs.* **2.** *Hunting.* The note sounded on the horn at a kill.

mor'tal (môr'tăl), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *mortalis*, fr. *mors*, *mortis*, death, *mori* to die.] **1.** Subject to death. **2.** Deadly; fatal. **3.** So severe as to be thought of as threatening death. **4.** Of or pert. to death or its occasion or occurrence; deathly. **5.** Human; belonging to man, who is mortal. **6.** Wishing, or involving a wish, to kill; implacable. **7.** Extreme; very great; esp., very grievous or tedious. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See DEADLY. — *adv.* Mortally. *Now Rare, exc. Colloq.* in sense of: Extremely; grievously. — *n.* A being that is subject to death; a human being; man. — **mor'tal-ly**, *adv.*

mor-tal'i-ty (môr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Condition, quality, or nature of being mortal. **2.** The death of large numbers; esp., number or rate of deaths. **3.** Death; destruction.

mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* [deriv. of L. *mortarium* a mortar (sense 1) or a large basin or trough in which mortar (sense 3) is mixed.] **1.** [through AS.] A strong bowl-like vessel in which substances are brayed with a pestle. **2.** [through F.] **a** *Mil.* A short light cannon used to throw shells of large caliber with low velocities and usually at very high angles. **b** A similar cannon used to throw a line to a wrecked vessel. **c** Any of various contrivances for throwing pyrotechnic bombs or shells. **3.** [through F.] A building material made of lime, cement, or plaster of Paris, with sand and water. — *v. t.* To plaster or make fast with mortar.

Mortar and Pestle.



Mortar, 2 a. U. S. 12-inch Mortar. 1 Cross-head; 2 Piston Rod of Recoil Cylinder; 3 Elevating Hand Wheel; 4 Saddle; 5 Recoil Cylinder Trunnion; 6 Counter-Recoil Springs; 7 Racer.

mortar board. **1.** A small square board with a handle beneath, for holding mortar. **2.** A kind of academic cap. *Colloq.*

Mortar Board, 2.

mort'gage (môr'gĭj), *n.* [fr. F. & OF., fr. *mort* dead (L. *mortuus*) + *gage* pledge.] **1.** *Law.* At the common law, a conditional conveyance of property, as security. **2.** The instrument making a mortgage conveyance, the state of the property so conveyed, or the mortgagee's interest therein. — *v. t.*; -GAGED (-gĭjd), -GAG-ING (-gĭ-jĭng). **1.** *Law.* To make a mortgage conveyance of. **2.** To pledge; give as security.

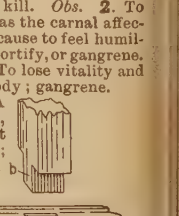
mort'ga-gee' (-gĭ-jē'), *n.* The person to whom property is mortgaged.

mort'ga-gor' (môr'gĭ-jēr'; môr'gĭ-jẽr), *n.* Also **-ga-geor'**, **-gag-er** (môr'gĭ-jẽr). One who gives a mortgage.

mor'ti-fi-ca'tion (môr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A mortifying or state of being mortified; as: **a** Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, etc. **b** *Med.* Gangrene; necrosis. **c** Deprivation of complacency or approval of self; humiliation; chagrin, etc. **2.** That which mortifies; cause of humiliation, chagrin, etc. — **Syn.** See VEXATION.

mor'ti-fy (môr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -TI-FIED (-fīd); -TI-FY'ING (-fī'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *mortificare*; L. *mors*, *mortis*, death + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To kill. *Obs.* **2.** To deaden by religious or other discipline, as the carnal affections; hence, to abase; humble. **3.** To cause to feel humiliation, or mortification. **4.** To cause to mortify, or gangrene. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice penance. **2.** To lose vitality and organic structure, as flesh of a living body; gangrene.

mor'tise, mor'tice (-tĭs), *n.* [fr. F.] A cavity, hole, or the like, as in a timber, into or through which some other part fits or passes. — *v. t.*; -TISED, -TICED (-tĭst); -TIS-ING, -TIC-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). **1.** To join or fasten securely; specif., to join or fasten by a tenon and mortise. **2.** To cut or make a mortise in.



a Mortise, 1; *b* Tenon.

mort'main (môrt'mān'), *n.* [F. *mort*, *morte*, dead + *main* hand.] *Law.* Possession of, or tenure by, any corporation (which, by the nature of corporations, may be perpetual).

mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tŭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *mortuarius*, fr. *mortuus* dead.] Of or pertaining to the burial of the dead or death or mourning. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place for the reception of the dead; a burial place; also, a morgue.

Mo-sa'ic (mŏ-zā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Moses, leader of the Israelites, or the institutions or writings attributed to him.

mo-sa'ic, *n.* [F. *mosaïque*, LL. *mosaicus*, *musaicus*, fr. Gr. Μούσειος of the Muses.] **1.** *Fine Arts.* A surface decoration made by inlaying small colored pieces in patterns. **2.** That which is so made; a piece of mosaic work.

3. Something likened to mosaic, as a literary composition. —*a.* Formed by mosaic; variegated; of, pertaining to, or resembling, mosaic. [the mose. *Obs.*]

mose (mōz), *n.* A disease in horses. *Obs.* —*v. i.* To have|

Mo'ses (mō'zĕz; 24), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, the great Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who led the Israelites out of Egypt. **2.** Hence, a leader; also, a meek man. Cf. *Num.* xii. 3.

Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm, mŏs'-), *n.*; *pl.* MOSLEMS (-lĕmz), *or collectively* MOSLEM. [Ar. *muslim* a true believer in the Mohammedan faith, fr. *salama* to submit to God.] A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan. —*a.* Mohammedan.

mosque (mŏsk,) *n.* Also **mosk**. [fr. F., fr. Sp., fr. Ar. *masjid*, fr. *sajada* to bend, adore.] A Mohammedan place of public religious worship.

mos-qui'to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp., fr. *mosca* fly, L. *musca*.] Any of certain two-winged insects, having a long and slender but firm proboscis fitted, in the females only, with a set of needlelike organs with which they puncture the skin of fruits or animals to suck up their juice or blood. Some species of mosquito transmit the organisms that produce certain diseases, as malaria and yellow fever.

moss (mŏs; 62), *n.* [AS. *mos* a marshy place.] **1.** A bog; esp., a peat bog. **2.** Any of various bryophytic plants with small, leafy, often tufted stems. **3.** Any of various lichens. —*v. t.* To cover or overgrow with moss.

moss'bunk'er (-bun|k'ĕr), *n.* [fr. D.] The menhaden.

moss'troop'er (-trōōp'ĕr), *n.* One of a class of freebooters that formerly infested the mosses between England and Scotland; hence, a freebooter. — **moss'troop'ing**, *n. & a.*

moss'y (mŏs'ĭ; 62), *a.*; MOSS'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Overgrown, covered, or edged, with moss or something like moss. **2.** Resembling moss. — **moss'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

most (mōst), *a.*; *superl.* of MORE. [AS. *mǣst.*] **1.** Greatest in number, quantity, size, or extent; — often as superlative of *many, much*; nearly all. **2.** Greatest in degree. —*n.* **1.** The greatest or largest quantity, amount, etc. **2.** [Construed as *pl.*] The greatest or largest number (of an aggregate); as, *most* of us are here. **3.** The utmost; greatest possible amount, value, degree, result, or the like. —*adv.* **1.** In the greatest degree or to the greatest extent. **2.** Almost; nearly. *Now Colloq.*

☞ Placed before an adjective or adverb, *most* is used to form the superlative degree, being equivalent to the termination *-est*; as, *most* illustrious; *most* rapidly.

most. [AS. *-mest.*] A suffix forming superlatives of adjectives and adverbs.

most'ly (mōst'lĭ), *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly.

mot, *n.* [F. See MOTTO.] **1.** (*pron.* mō) A pithy or witty saying; a witticism. *A Gallicism.* **2.** (*pron.* mŏt) A note or brief strain of a bugle, horn, or the like. [dust; speck.|

mote (mōt), *n.* [AS. *mot.*] A small particle, as of floating

mote, *v.*; *pret.* MOSTE. [see MUST, *v.*] **1.** May; might. *Archaic.* **2.** Must; also, ought. *Obs.*

moth (mŏth; 62), *n.*; *pl.* MOTHS (mŏthz). [AS. *moððe, mohðe.*] **1.** Any lepidopterous insect not a butterfly. The moths are usually nocturnal or crepuscular; the body is usually stouter and the wings relatively smaller than in the butterflies, and the colors less brilliant. **2.** Loosely, any insect which feeds on woolens, furs, etc.

moth'-eat', *v. t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. *Rare*, except in *moth-eaten*, p. p. or a.

moth'er (mŭth'ĕr), *n.* A bacterial gelatinous membrane developed on alcoholic liquids undergoing acetic fermentation. It is added to wine or cider to produce vinegar. Also called **mother of vinegar.**

moth'er, *n.* [AS. *mōdor.*] **1.** A female parent. **2.** Source of birth or origin. **3.** Used as a title of an abbess, or the like. **4.** Maternal qualities, as tenderness or affection. **5.** Hysteria. *Obs.* —*v. t.* **1.** To be or act as a mother to. **2.** To acknowledge that one is the mother of.

moth'er-hood (mŭth'ĕr-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a mother; character, qualities, or spirit of a mother.

moth'er-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* MOTHERS-. **1.** Mother of one's husband or wife. **2.** Stepmother. *Obs. or Colloq. Eng.*

moth'er-less, *a.* Destitute of a living mother.

moth'er-ly, *a.* Of, pert. to, like, suitable for, or characteristic of, a mother; tender. — **moth'er-ly**, *adv. Rare.*

yn. MOTHERLY, MATERNAL are often interchangeable. MATERNAL, however, oftener refers to actual motherhood; MOTHERLY often suggests such tenderness, comprehension, or sympathy as a mother shows.

moth'er-of-pearl', *n.* The hard pearly inside layer of several kinds of shells, as pearl oysters, river mussels, etc.

mother wit. Natural or native wit or intelligence.

moth'y (mŏth'ĭ; 62), *a.* Infested with moths; moth-eaten.

‖ **mo'tif'** (mō'tēf'), *n.* [F.] In literature or art, a salient feature of a work; esp., the theme, or dominant feature.

mo'tile (mō'tĭl), *a.* [see MOTIVE.] *Biol.* Moving, or capable of moving, spontaneously. — **mo-til'i-ty** (mō-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *motio*, fr. *movere, motum*, to move.] **1.** Act, process, or state of changing place; movement; — opposed to *rest.* **2.** Power of motion. *Archaic.* **3.** Mental act or impulse; inclination. **4.** Action of a machine as to the relative movement of its parts. **5.** A proposal looking to action or progress, esp. a formal one in a deliberative body. **6.** A puppet show or puppet. *Obs.* **7.** *pl.* Movements; actions.

Syn. MOTION, MOVEMENT, MOVE. MOTION may be employed with reference to anything not at rest; MOVEMENT oftener suggests a definite, regulated, or (esp.) progressive motion; as, the water, child, clock, world is always in *motion*; a retrograde *movement*. A MOVE is a definite change of position or a step in an undertaking, usually in executing a purpose; as, the next *move* in the game.

—*v. i.* **1.** To propose; offer plans. *Obs.* **2.** To gesture, as with the hand. —*v. t.* **1.** To propose; petition; urge. *Obs.* **2.** To direct or invite by a motion, as of the hand.

mo'tion-less, *a.* Without motion; being at rest.

mo'ti-vate (mō'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. To provide with a motive; impel; incite. — **mo'ti-va'tion**, *n.*

mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *movere, motum*, to move.] **1.** That which incites to action, prompts or excites to choice, or moves the will. **2.** A motif.

Syn. Influence, incitement, instigation, stimulus, spur, consideration, cause, reason. — MOTIVE, INDUCEMENT, INCENTIVE, IMPULSE. A MOTIVE is in general a consideration determining choice or inducing action; an INDUCEMENT is consideration held out to persuade, esp. to some particular action; an INCENTIVE stirs or incites to performance; an IMPULSE is esp. an unpremeditated or involuntary feeling prompting to action; as, his *motive* was to avoid trouble; wealth and honor are *inducements* to industry; obstacles are often *incentives* (not *inducements*) to industry; yielding to *impulses* often causes misfortune. See CAUSE.

—*a.* **1.** Causing motion; able or tending to move; pert. to motion. **2.** Pert. to a motive. —*v. t.*; -TIVED (-tĭvd); -TIVING. To prompt or incite by or as a motive or motives; move.

mo-tiv'i-ty (mō-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The power of moving.

mot'ley (mŏt'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *mottelee*, n., *motle.*] **1.** Variegated in color; party-colored. **2.** Wearing motley clothing. **3.** Composed of diverse parts; discordantly composite. —*n.* **1.** A garment of motley cloth; also, the cloth. It was the dress of the professional fool. **2.** A jester; fool. *Obs.* **3.** A mixture, esp. an incongruous one, as of colors.

mo'tor (mō'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *movere, motum*, to move.] **1.** One that imparts motion. **2.** *Mach.* A prime mover, as a steam engine or water wheel; esp.: **a** An electric motor. **b** A small engine, esp. a gasoline engine, for an automobile, boat, etc. **3.** An automobile. — *a.* Causing, or imparting, motion. —*v. i.* To ride in, or travel by, an automobile.

motor boat, *or* **mo'tor-boat'**, *n.* Boat propelled by a motor.

motor car, *or* **mo'tor-car'**, *n.* An automobile.

motor cycle, *or* **mo'tor-cy'cle**, *n.* A bicycle having a motor attached so as to be self-propelled.

mo'tor-ist, *n.* One who motors, esp. habitually.

mo'tor-man (mō'tĕr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who drives a motor; esp., *U. S. & Canada*, the driver of an electric car or electric locomotive.

mot'tle (mŏt''l), *v. t.*; -TLED ('ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [fr. MOTLEY.] To mark with spots or blotches of different color, or shades, as if stained; spot; blotch. —*n.* **1.** *pl.* Colored spots. **2.** An appearance of, or the arrangement of, colored spots or cloudings on a surface.

mot'to (mŏt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-ōz). '[It., a word, a saying, fr. F. *mot*, L. *muttum* a mutter, grunt.] **1.** A sentence, phrase, or word inscribed on anything as appropriate to, or indicative of, its character or use; also, a maxim. **2.** A short passage, usually quoted, prefixed to an essay, discourse, canto, etc., as suggestive of its subject matter.

mould, mould'er, moult, etc. Vars. of MOLD, etc.

mound (mound), *v. t.* **1.** To inclose, fortify, or bound with a fence, mound, or rampart. **2.** To form into, or heap up like, a mound. —*n.* An artificial elevation of earth; rampart; also, a regular, isolated natural hill, hillock, or knoll.

mound builder. [Chiefly in *pl.*] *Ethnol.* One of the North American aborigines who built extensive burial and fortification mounds, esp. in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

moun-sieur' (moun-sûr'). Obs. var. of MONSIEUR.

mount (mount), *n.* [AS. *munt*, fr. L. *mons, montis.*] **1.** A mountain; high hill; — now poet., exc. in names; as, *Mount* Sinai. **2.** A mound, as for military operations. *Obs. or Hist.*

mount, *v. i.* [F. *monter*, fr. L. *mons, montis*, mountain.] **1.** To rise; ascend; — often with *up.* **2.** To get up (on something, as a platform); esp., to seat one's self on an animal for riding. **3.** To rise or increase in amount; as, debts *mount* fast. — *v. t.* **1.** To ascend; climb; place or seat one's self on. **2.** To raise; exalt. *Obs.* **3.** To put or place (on something elevated); as, to *mount* a statue on its pedestal. **4.** To cause to mount, or get on horseback. **5.** To put upon anything that sustains and fits for use or that preserves, as a gun on a carriage, a map on cloth, etc. **6.** To furnish with necessary appurtenances, esp. for exhibition; as, to *mount* a play. — **Syn.** See ASCEND. — *n.* That on which a person or thing is mounted; esp., a saddle horse.

moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *mons, montis*, a mountain.] Any elevation higher than a hill, and often abrupt, but without great extent of surface at its summit; *pl.*, a group of such elevations. [and red berries.

mountain ash. Any of several trees having ashlike leaves,

moun'tain-eer' (-tĭ-nēr'), *n.* **1.** Inhabitant of a mountain region. **2.** Mountain climber. — *v. i.* To climb mountains.

moun'tain-ous (moun'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Containing, or abounding in, mountains; of the nature of a mountain. **2.** Huge.

moun'te-bank (moun'tē-băŋk), *n.* [fr. It., fr. *montare* to mount + *in* in, on + *banco* bench.] **1.** One who mounts a bench or stage in a public place and sells quack medicines. **2.** Any boastful and unscrupulous pretender; charlatan. — *v. i.* To play the mountebank. — **Syn.** See IMPOSTOR.

mount'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that mounts. **2.** That which serves as a mount for anything; setting.

mourn (mōrn; 57), *v. i & t.* [AS. *murnan.*] To express or to feel sorrow; grieve; lament; esp., to lament some one's death. — **Syn.** See GRIEVE. — **mourn'er** (mōr'nẽr; 57), *n.*

mourn'ful (mōrn'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, expressing, or indicating, sorrow. **2.** Causing sorrow; saddening. — **Syn.** Sorrowful, lugubrious, sad, doleful, dolorous. — **mourn'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **mourn'ful-ness,** *n.*

mourn'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of sorrowing, esp. for a person's death; lamentation. **2.** Garb, drapery, or emblems indicative of grief, esp. clothing, or a badge, of black.

mourn'ing-ly, *adv.* of MOURNING.

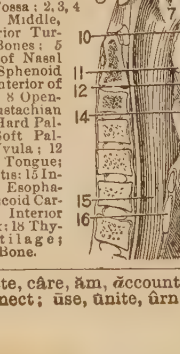
mouse (mous), *n.; pl.* MICE (mīs). [AS. *mūs*, pl. *mȳs.*] **1.** Any of numerous species of small rodents, esp. the house mouse, now found throughout most of the world. **2.** Sometimes, a person, as a woman, endearingly so called. — (mouz), *v. i.;* MOUSED (mouzd), MOUS'ING (mouz'ĭng). **1.** To hunt or watch for and catch mice. **2.** To watch for or pursue anything slyly or diligently. — **mous'er** (mouz'ẽr), *n.*

‖ **mous'que-taire'** (mo͞os'kẽ-târ'), *n.* [F.] A musketeer; esp. [*cap.*], one of the French royal musketeers of the 17th and 18th centuries, noted for being daring and dandified.

‖ **mousse'line'** (mo͞os'lēn'), *n.* [F.] Muslin. — **mousse'line' de laine'** (dẽ lĕn') [F., muslin of wool], muslin delaine.

mous-tache' (mŭs-tăsh'; mo͞os-). Var. of MUSTACHE.

mouth (mouth), *n., pl.* MOUTHS (mouthz). [AS. *mūð.*] **1.** The opening through which an animal receives food; also, the cavity containing the tongue and teeth, or the surrounding parts.



Section of Human Mouth and adjacent Structures. 1 Interior of Nasal Fossa; 2, 3, 4 Superior, Middle, and Inferior Turbinated Bones; 5 Opening of Nasal Duct; 6 Sphenoid Bone; 7 Interior of Pharynx; 8 Opening of Eustachian Tube; 9 Hard Palate; 10 Soft Palate; 11 Uvula; 12 Tonsil; 13 Tongue; 14 Epiglottis; 15 Interior of Esophagus; 16 Cricoid Cartilage; 17 Interior of Larynx; 18 Thyroid Cartilage; 19 Hyoid Bone.

2. This opening as the means of speech or voice. **3.** An opening suggestive of a mouth, esp. for entrance or exit; orifice; aperture. **4.** A wry face; a grimace. — (mouth), *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; declaim. **2.** To seize with mouth or teeth; mumble. — *v. i.* **1.** To declaim; vociferate; rant. **2.** To kiss. *Obs.* **3.** To grimace. — **mouth'er** (mouth'ẽr), *n.*

mouth'ful (mouth'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* MOUTHFULS (-fo͝olz). **1.** a As much as the mouth holds. b As much as is usually put into the mouth at one time. **2.** A small quantity.

mouth'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** Something placed at or forming a mouth. **2.** The part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied. **3.** A spokesman.

mouth'y (mouth'ĭ; mouth'ĭ), *a.* Garrulous; bombastic.

mov'a-ble, move'a-ble (mo͞ov'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being moved; not fixed or stationary. **2.** Changing from one date to another; as, *movable* church feasts. — *n.* A thing capable of being moved, as an article of furniture; — usually in *pl.* — **mov'a-bly, move'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

move (mo͞ov), *v. t.;* MOVED (mo͞ovd); MOV'ING (mo͞ov'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *movere.*] **1.** To change the place or position of; shift. **2.** To set or keep in motion; stir; drive; actuate. **3.** To excite to action; rouse; influence; impel. **4.** To arouse the feelings or passions of. **5.** To propose; recommend; specif., to propose formally in a deliberative assembly; also, to submit a proposal to. **6.** To apply to, as for aid; also, to urge; solicit. *Archaic.*

Syn. Induce, cause, animate, stimulate, provoke, kindle, spur, goad. — MOVE, ACTUATE, IMPEL, PROMPT, INCITE, INSTIGATE. MOVE is the general term for stirring one to action; ACTUATE suggests more definitely the inner springs or motives of conduct. To IMPEL is to move (esp. to almost involuntary action) as if by a push forward; to PROMPT is to stimulate to act, as by suggestion, as, *impelled* by ambition; the sight of the orange *prompted* the child to reach out its hand. INCITE and INSTIGATE agree in the idea of stirring to action; to *instigate* is commonly to incite to evil; as, *incited* to noble deeds; an assault *instigated* by enemies.

— *v. i.* **1.** To change place, position, or posture; stir; proceed; advance. **2.** To exercise one's activities; as, to *move* in society. **3.** To act; stir; begin to act. **4.** To change residence. **5.** To make an appeal, application, or the like; — used with *for.* — *n.* Act of moving; a movement; as: a An act for the attainment of an object; a step or device. b A moving from a fixed position; a beginning to move or leave. c A change of place or habitation. — **Syn.** See MOTION.

move'ment (mo͞ov'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of moving; change of place or position; a particular act or manner of moving. **2.** A system of mechanism for transmitting or transforming motion. **3.** A series of acts and events tending toward some definite end, as, the reform *movement.* **4.** An effect as of motion, as in a painting. **5.** *Music.* A structural division of an extended composition. **6.** *Mil. & Nav.* A component part of a maneuver or evolution. — **Syn.** See MOTION.

mov'er (mo͞ov'ẽr), *n.* One that moves.

mov'ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Changing place or posture; causing motion, movement, or action. **2.** Exciting movement of the mind; touching; pathetic. — **Syn.** See AFFECTING.

mow (mou), *n.* [AS. *mūga.*] A heap or mass of hay or of sheaves of grain stowed in a barn; also, the place in a barn for such stowing. — *v. t.* To lay, as hay, in a mow.

mow (mō; mou), *n.* [F. *moue.*] A grimace; a mocking face; a mouth. *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* To grimace.

mow (mō), *v. t.; pret.* MOWED (mōd); *p. p.* MOWED or MOWN (mōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOW'ING. [AS. *māwan.*] **1.** To cut down, as grass, with a scythe or machine. **2.** To cut the grass from. — *v. i.* To cut grass, etc. — **mow'er** (mō'ẽr), *n.*

mox'a (mŏk'sȧ), *n.* [for Jap. *mogusa* a kind of cautery.] A wooly substance used as a cautery by burning it on the skin.

moy (moi), *n.* [OF. *moi.*] A measure of grain, 27 of which were equal to a last, or two tons; — punned upon by Pistol in connection with French *moi* in "Henry V." *Obs.*

Mr. (mĭs'tẽr). The written form of the title Mister.

Mrs. (mĭs'ĭs; -ĭz). The written form of the title Mistress.

much (mŭch), *a.; compar.* MORE; *superl.* MOST; — both from another root. [ME. *moche, muche*, same as *mochel, muchel*, AS. *mycel, micel.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration. — *n.* **1.** A great or an indefinite quantity.

☞ *Much* in this sense can be regarded as an adjective qualifying a word unexpressed, and may, therefore, be modified by *as, so, too, very.*

2. A thing uncommon, wonderful, noticeable, or considerable; as, it is *much* to be gentle. — *adv.* **1.** To a great de-

gree or extent; greatly. **2.** Nearly; almost; as, they are *much* of an age.

much'ness (mŭch'nĕs), *n.* Greatness; extent. *Colloq.*

mu'cid (mū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *mucidus*, fr. L. *mucus* mucus.] Musty; moldy; slimy; mucous.

mu'ci-lage (mū'sĭ-lăj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mucilago* a musty juice, *mucere* to be mucid.] **1.** *Bot.* A gelatinous substance in certain plants. **2.** An aqueous solution of gum, or the like, used as an adhesive.

mu'ci-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Moist and viscid, or sticky. **2.** Of, pert. to, or secreting, mucilage, as a cell.

muck (mŭk), *n.* **1.** Moist dung; manure. **2.** Any impure or decayed peat or black swamp earth, esp. when used as a manure. **3.** Filth; an obnoxious mess. — *v. t.* **1.** To manure with muck. **2.** To defile with muck. *Colloq. or Dial.*

muck'rake' (mŭk'rāk'), *v. i.* To seek for, expose, or charge, esp. habitually, corruption on the part of public men and corporations. — **muck'rak'er**, *n.*

muck'y (-ĭ), *a.*; MUCK'I-ER; -I-EST. Filthy with muck; miry.

mu'cold (mū'koid), *a.* [*mucus*-+-*oid.*] Resembling mucus.

mu'cous (mū'kŭs), *a.* [L. *mucosus.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, mucus. **2.** Secreting or containing mucus. — **mucous membrane**, *Anat.*, the lining membrane of those cavities of the body that communicate with the exterior.

mu'cro-nate (-krō-nāt) } *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, fr. *mucro*
mu'cro-nat'ed (-nāt'ĕd) } sharp point.] Abruptly pointed.

mu'cus (mū'kŭs), *n.* [L.] A viscid, slippery secretion of mucous membranes, which it moistens and protects.

mud (mŭd), *n.* A slimy or pasty mixture of earth and water; mire. — *v. t.* To muddy.

mud'dle (mŭd'l), *v. t.*; -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-lĭng). [fr. MUD.] **1.** To cloud or stupefy; stupefy with liquor. **2.** To mix confusedly; make a mess of. — *v. i.* To think or act in a confused, aimless way. — *n.* **1.** A state of being turbid or confused; hence, intellectual cloudiness. **2.** A confused mixture; a mess. — **mud'dler** (-lẽr), *n.*

mud'dy (-ĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. **1.** Abounding in mud; besmeared, dashed, or turbid with or as with mud. **2.** Consisting of mud; gross; impure. **3.** Confused; muddled. **4.** Not clear or bright; cloudy. — **Syn.** See TURBID. — *v. t.*; -DIED (-ĭd); -DY-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). **1.** To soil with mud; dirty. **2.** To cloud; make dull or heavy. — **mud'di-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **mud'di-ness**, *n.*

mu-ez'zin (mū-ĕz'ĭn), *n.* [Ar. *muedhdhin.*] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. Cf. MINARET.

muff (mŭf), *n.* [see MUFFLE.] **1.** A soft, thick cover to protect the hands from the cold. **2.** *Colloq.* **a** A stupid or inefficient person. **b** A bungler. **3.** A bungling; a clumsy failure; *Baseball*, failure to hold a ball in attempting to catch it. — *v. t. & i.* To handle awkwardly; bungle.

muf'fin (mŭf'ĭn), *n.* [from MUFF.] A small light cake slightly sweetened, served hot for breakfast or tea.

muf'fin-eer' (mŭf'ĭn-ẽr'), *n.* A vessel with a perforated top for sprinkling muffins with sugar, spice, salt, etc.

muf'fle (mŭf'l), *n.* The bare end of the nose, as of cows.

muf'fle, *n.* [F. *mouffle*, prop., a mitten, OF. *mofle.*] **1.** Anything with which another thing is muffled. **2.** An oven used in a furnace to heat the contents without exposing them directly to the fire. — *v. t.*; -FLED (-ld); -FLING. **1.** To wrap up so as to conceal or protect; hence, to conceal or cover the face of. **2.** To prevent seeing, hearing, or speaking, by wraps bound about the head. **3.** To deaden the sound of by wrapping, as an oar or drum; to deaden the noise of (escaping gases) by any of various devices.

muf'fler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** Anything used in muffling; as: **a** A scarf for the throat. **b** A sort of veil or scarf for women. **2.** *Mach.* Any of various devices for deadening noises.

muf'ti (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIS (-tĭz). [Ar. *muftī.*] An official expounder of Mohammedan law, often an assessor to a court.

muf'ti, *n.* Citizen's dress when worn by one who usually wears a uniform. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.*

mug (mŭg), *n.* **1.** A kind of earthen or metal drinking cup. **2.** The quantity a mug holds. **3.** *Slang.* **a** The face or mouth. **b** A grimace. — *v. i. & t.*; MUGGED (mŭgd); MUG'GING (mŭg'ĭng). To grimace. *Slang.*

mug'ger (mŭg'ẽr), *n.* [Hind. *magar*, fr. Skr. *makara* sea monster.] The common crocodile of India, East Indies, etc.

mug'ger (mŏŏg'ẽr), *n.* A peddler of earthenware. *Scot.*

mug'gins (mŭg'ĭnz), *n.* A well-known game of dominoes.

mug'gy (mŭg'ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. Warm, damp, and close; as, *muggy* weather.

mug'wump' (-wŭmp'), *n.* [Algonquian *mugquomp* a chief.] Originally, a bolter from the Republican party in 1884; hence, an independent in politics. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

Mu-ham'mad-an (mōō-hăm'ă-dăn), **Mu-ham'med-an**, *a. & n.* Mohammedan. — **Mu-ham'mad-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mu-lat'to (mū-lăt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-ōz). [Sp. & Pg. *mulato* hybrid, fr. *mulo* mule, L. *mulus.*] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

mul'ber-ry (mŭl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [AS. *mōrbēam* mulberry tree, fr. L. *morum* mulberry.] **1.** Any of several trees bearing an edible, berrylike fruit, usually dark purple; also, the fruit. **2.** A shade of dark purple.

mulch (mŭlch), *n.* *Agric.* Any substance, as straw, used to protect the roots of plants from heat, cold, or drought, or to keep fruit clean. — *v. t.* To cover with mulch.

mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* [L. *mulcta, multa.*] A fine or penalty. — *v. t.*; MULCT'ED; MULCT'ING. To fine for an offense or misdemeanor; hence, to deprive of, as by way of punishment.

mule (mūl), *n.* [F., a she-mule, L. *mula*, fem. of *mulus.*] **1.** A hybrid between the horse and the ass; esp., the offspring of a male ass and a mare. Cf. HINNY. **2.** A very stubborn person. *Colloq.* **3.** *Spinning.* A machine for simultaneously drawing and twisting (spinning) cotton, wool, etc., into yarn or thread and winding it into cops. **4.** A kind of slipper without quarter or heel.

mu'le-teer' (mū'lĕ-tēr'), *n.* [F. *muletier.*] A driver of mules.

mu'li-eb'ri-ty (mū'lĭ-ĕb'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *muliebritas*, fr. *muliebris* of a woman, *mulier* woman.] Womanhood; characteristics or qualities of a woman; — correlative of *virility.*

mul'ish (mūl'ĭsh), *a.* Like a mule; hence, sullen; stubborn. — **mul'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mul'ish-ness**, *n.*

mull (mŭl), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *malmal.*] A thin, soft muslin.

mull, *v. i.* [see MULLER.] To cogitate. *Collog., U. S.*

mull, *v. t.* [fr. *mulled*, for *mold*, taken as a p. p. in ME. *mold*-ale funeral ale, or banquet. See MOLD soil.] To heat, sweeten, and spice; as, to *mull* wine.

mul'lah (mōōl'ă; mŭl'ă), *n.* [Ar. *maulā*, commonly *mollā* in Turkey.] In Mohammedan countries, a learned teacher or expounder of the law and dogmas of Mohammedanism.

mul'lein (mŭl'ĭn), **mul'len** (-ĕn), *n.* [fr. AF.] A tall herb having coarse leaves, and large flowers in dense spikes.

mull'er (mŭl'ẽr), *n.* [ME. *mullen* to pulverize, bruise.] A stone, thick lump of glass, or kind of pestle, with flat bottom, for grinding pigments, drugs, etc., on a hard slab.

mul'let (mŭl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *mulet*, dim. fr. L. *mullus.*] Any of various fresh-water or salt-water fishes.

mul'ley (mōōl'ĭ; mŭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS. **1.** A mulley, or polled, animal. *U. S.* **2.** A cow. *Dial. Eng.; U. S.*, a child's word. — *a.* Hornless; polled; — said of beef cattle.

mul'li-ga-taw'ny (mŭl'ĭ-gă-tô'nĭ), *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tannīr* pepper water.] An East Indian curry meat soup.

mul'lion (mŭl'yŭn), *n.* [corrupt. of *munnion*, F. *moignon* stump of an amputated limb, stump.] *Arch.* A slender bar or pier between window lights, screens, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or divide with a mullion or mullions.

Mullion.
a a Mullions; *b b* Transom.

mul'ti- (mŭl'tĭ-), **mult-**. [L. *multus* much.] A prefix signifying *much* or *many; several; more than one*; as in **mul'ti-cel'lu-lar** (-sĕl'ū-lär), **mul'ti-po'lar** (-pō'lär), **mul'ti-valve'** (mŭl'tĭ-vălv'), **mul'ti-val'vu-lar** (-văl'vū-lär), etc., having more than one cell, pole, valve, etc.

mul'ti-fa'ri-ous (-fā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *multifarius; multus* much, many.] Having great diversity or variety; diversified. — **Syn.** See MANIFOLD. — **mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mul'ti-fa'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

mul'ti-fid (mŭl'tĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *multifidus; multus* much, many + *findere* to split.] Cleft into several parts, as a leaf.

mul'ti-fold (-fōld), *a.* [*multi-*+-*fold.*] Manifold; numerous.

mul'ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [L. *multiformis; multus* many + *forma* shape.] Having many forms or shapes.

mul'ti-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Having many sides.

mul-tip'a-rous (mŭl-tĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [*multi-*+-*parous.*] *Zoöl.* Producing many, or more than one, offspring at a birth.

mul'ti-par'tite (mŭl'tĭ-pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *multipartitus; multus* many + *partitus* divided, p. p.] Divided into many parts; having several parts.

mul'ti-ped (mŭl'tĭ-pĕd), *or* **-pede** (-pēd), *a.* [L. *multipes, multipeda; multus* many + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having many feet. — *n.* A multiped animal.

mul'ti-phase (-fāz), *a.* Having many phases; *Elec.*, poly-[phase.]

mul′ti-plane (mŭl′tĭ-plān), *n.* *Aëronautics.* An aëroplane with two or more superposed main planes.

mul′ti-ple (-p'l), *a.* **1.** Containing more than one, or more than once; manifold; having several or many parts. **2.** *Elec.* Designating a circuit having a number of conductors in parallel. — *n.* *Math.* The product of one number multiplied by another.

mul′ti-plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L. *multiplex.*] Manifold; multiple.

mul′ti-pli′a-ble (-plī′ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be multiplied.

mul′ti-pli-cand′ (-plĭ-kănd′; mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kănd′), *n.* [L. *multiplicandus* to be multiplied.] *Math.* The number that is to be multiplied by another number called the *multiplier.*

mul′ti-pli-cate (mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kāt), *a* [L. *multiplicatus*, p. p. of *multiplicare.* See MULTIPLY.] Multiple; multifold.

mul′ti-pli-ca′tion (-kā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of multiplying; state of being multiplied. **2.** *Math.* Process of repeating or adding any given number or quantity a certain number of times; commonly, the process of ascertaining by a briefer computation the result of such repeated additions, or the rule for doing so; — the inverse of *division.* — **mul′ti-pli-ca-tive** (mŭl′tĭ-plĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.*

mul′ti-plic′i-ty (-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *multiplicitas*, fr. *multiplex* manifold.] Quality or state of being multiple, manifold, or various; also, a multitude.

mul′ti-pli′er (mŭl′tĭ-plī′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that multiplies or increases, as in number. **2.** *Math.* The number by which another number is multiplied.

mul′ti-ply (mŭl′tĭ-plī), *v. t.;* -PLIED (-plīd); -PLY′ING (-plī′ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *multiplicare*, p. p. *-catus*, fr. *multiplex* manifold.] **1.** To increase in number; add quantity to. **2.** *Math.* To take by addition a certain number of times; find the product of by multiplication. — *v. i.* **1.** To become greater in number; become numerous. **2.** To increase in extent and influence. **3.** *Math.* To perform multiplication.

mul′ti-po′lar (-pō′lȧr), *a.* See MULTI-.

mul′ti-tude (mŭl′tĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *multitudo, -dinis*, fr. *multus* much, many.] **1.** A crowd; a large assembly. **2.** A great number of persons or things, regarded collectively. **3.** State of being many; numerousness.

Syn. MULTITUDE, CROWD, THRONG. MULTITUDE, now somewhat bookish, implies great numbers; CROWD, the common term, denotes a multitude closely gathered or packed together without order; THRONG, often suggesting a moving multitude, heightens the implication of close pressure.

mul′ti-tu′di-nous (-tū′dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being, a multitude; great in number, extent, or variety. — **mul′ti-tu′di-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mul′ti-tu′di-nous-ness**, *n.*

mul′ti-va′lent (mŭl′tĭ-vā′lĕnt; mŭl-tĭv′ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* *Chem.* **1.** Having a valence greater than one. **2.** Having more than one degree of valence. — **mul′ti-va′lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

mum (mŭm), *a.* Silent; not speaking. — *interj.* Be silent!

mum, *n.* [G. *mumme.*] A sort of strong ale or beer, orig. made in Brunswick, Germany.

mum, mumm (mŭm), *v. t.;* MUMMED (mŭmd); MUM′MING. [D. *mommen* to mask, *mom* mask.] To mask; specif., *Eng.*, to go about merrymaking in disguise at Christmastide.

mum′ble (mŭm′b'l), *v. i. & t.;* -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *momelen.*] **1.** To speak thickly or obscurely with the lips partly closed; mutter. **2.** To chew softly with closed lips, or with little use of the teeth. — *n.* A mumbling; a low, confused utterance.

mum′ble-news′ (-nūz′), *n.* A talebearer. *Obs.*

Mum′bo Jum′bo (mŭm′bō jŭm′bō), *n.* **1.** Among the Negroes of the western Sudan, a bugbear by means of which the women are terrified and disciplined by societies of the men, one of whom assumes a masquerade for the purpose; hence, loosely, any Negro idol, fetish, or bugaboo. **2.** [Also *l. c.*] An object of superstitious homage and fear.

mum′mer (mŭm′ẽr), *n.* A mime; masker; buffoon.

mum′mer-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MERIES (-ĭz). [F. *momerie.*] **1.** Masking, as by mummers; frolic in disguise. **2.** Farcical show; ceremonies regarded as ridiculous, hypocritical, etc.

mum′mi-fy (mŭm′ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [*mummy* + *-fy.*] To embalm and dry as a mummy; make into or like a mummy. — **mum′mi-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*

mum′my (mŭm′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). [F. *momie*, fr. Per. or Ar. *mūmiyā* mummy, bitumen, Per. *mūm* wax.] A body of a human being or of an animal treated with preservatives after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; hence, any dead body unusually well preserved.

mump (mŭmp), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To mumble. **2.** To cheat. **3.** To be glum or sulky. *Dial. Eng.*

mumps (mŭmps), *n.* *Med.* A disorder characterized by inflammation of the parotid and other salivary glands.

munch (mŭnch), *v.t. & i.* To chew with a grinding, crunching sound, as a beast chews provender.

Mun-chau′sen, Baron (mŭn-chô′zĕn). The pretended author of a book of travels filled with the most extravagant fictions. — **Mun-chau′sen-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

mun′dane (mŭn′dān), *a.* [L. *mundanus*, fr. *mundus* the world.] Of or pertaining to the world; worldly; earthly. — **Syn.** See EARTHLY. — **mun′dane-ly**, *adv.*

mu-nic′i-pal (mū-nĭs′ĭ-păl), *a.* [L. *municipalis*, fr. *municeps* an inhabitant of a town having Roman citizenship; *munia* official duties + *capere* to take.] **1.** Enjoying a local self-government; — said esp. of a corporation proper (a town, borough, or city). **2.** Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of such a corporation. **3.** Of or pertaining to the internal or governmental affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation.

mu-nic′i-pal′i-ty (-păl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A town, city, or other district having local self-government.

mu-nif′i-cent (-nĭf′ĭ-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *munificus; munus* service, gift + *-ficus.*] Very liberal in giving; lavish; also, characterized by great liberality. — **Syn.** See LIBERAL. — **mu-nif′i-cence** (-nĭf′ĭ-sĕns), *n.* — **mu-nif′i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

mu′ni-ment (mū′nĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *munimentum*, a defense, fr. *munire* to fortify.] **1.** Fortification. *Obs.* **2.** A means of defense; munition; support. *Rare.* **3.** *pl.* *Law.* The evidences or writings whereby one is enabled to defend the title to property; esp., title deeds and papers.

mu-ni′tion (mū-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [F., munition of war, L. *munitio* fortification, *munire* to fortify.] **1.** Fortification; stronghold. *Archaic.* **2.** Ammunition; also, stores and provisions; hence, necessary equipment in general.

mu′ral (mū′răl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *muralis*, fr. *murus* wall.] **1.** Of or pert. to a wall; being on, in, or against a wall. **2.** Resembling a wall, as in being steep. — *n.* A wall. *Obs.*

mur′der (mûr′dẽr), *n.* [ME. *morder, morther*, AS. *morðor.*] *Law.* The offense of unlawfully killing a human being with malice aforethought. — *v. t.* **1.** To commit murder. **2.** Fig.: To mutilate, spoil, or deform; mangle. — **Syn.** See KILL. — **mur′der-er**, *n.* — **mur′der-ess**, *n. fem.*

mur′der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to, or causing, murder or bloodshed; bloody; bloodthirsty. — **mur′der-ous-ly**, *adv.*

mure (mūr), *n.* [L. *murus;* or F. *mur*, fr. L.] A wall. *Obs.* — *v. t.;* MURED (mūrd); MUR′ING (mūr′ĭng). To immure.

mu′ri-ate (mū′rĭ-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of muriatic acid.

mu′ri-at′ic (-ăt′ĭk), *a.* [L. *muriaticus* pickled, *muria* brine.] Pert. to brine or salt. *Obs.*, exc. in **muriatic acid,** *Chiefly Commercial*, hydrochloric acid.

murk (mûrk), *a.* [fr. AS.] Dark. — *n.* Darkness; gloom.

murk′y (mûr′kĭ), *a.;* MURK′I-ER (-kĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Dark; obscure; gloomy. — **murk′i-ly** (-kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.*

mur′mur (mûr′mŭr), *n.* [F. *murmure.*] **1.** A low, confused, indistinct sound, as of running water. **2.** A low, muttered complaint; a grumble; mutter. — *v. i. & t.* [F. *murmurer*, L. *murmurare, murmurari*, fr. *murmur* murmur.] To make, or utter with or in, a murmur. — **mur′mur-er**, *n.* — **mur′mur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

mur′mur-ing, *a.* Making a low confused sound; complaining in a low or muttering voice. — **mur′mur-ing-ly**, *adv.*

mur′rain (mŭr′ĭn), *n.* [OF. *morine*, fr. *morir, murir*, to die, L. *mori, moriri.*] A pestilence affecting domestic animals; any of several diseases of cattle, as anthrax.

mur′ther (mûr′thẽr). Obs. or dial. var. of MURDER.

mus′ca-del′, *n.* = MUSCATEL.

mus′ca-dine (mŭs′kȧ-dĭn; -dīn), *n.* [see MUSCATEL.] **1.** A large, somewhat musky, grape. **2.** = MUSCATEL, 1.

mus′cat (-kăt), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *muscat.* See MUSCATEL.] **1.** Any of several cultivated varieties of grape, usually of light color and musky flavor. **2.** = MUSCATEL, 1.

mus′ca-tel′ (mŭs′kȧ-tĕl′; mŭs′kȧ-tĕl), *n.* [fr. It., fr. LL. *muscatellum*, fr. *muscatellus* nutmeglike, dim. of *muscatus* smelling like musk, *muscatum, muscata*, nutmeg.] **1.** A rich sweet wine produced in France, Italy, and other countries from muscat grapes. **2.** The muscat grape.

mus′cle (mŭs′'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *musculus*, dim. of *mus* mouse.] **1. a** An organ or mass of tissue whose special function is to exert physical force. **b** The peculiar tissue of such an organ. **2.** Muscular strength or development. *Colloq.* **3.** [See MUSSEL.] Var. of MUSSEL.

Mus′co-vite (mŭs′kō-vīt), *a.* Of or pert. to Muscovy (ancient Russia) or, sometimes, Moscow; hence, Russian. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Muscovy; a Russian.

us'cu-lar (mŭs'kū-lər), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or consisting of, a muscle or muscles. **2.** Performed by a muscle or the muscles. **3.** Having well-developed muscles; brawny; strong. — **mus'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

use (mūz), *v. i. & t.*; MUSED (mūzd); MUS'ING (mūz'ĭng). [F. *muser* to loiter, trifle, OF., also, to muse, reflect.] **1.** To meditate; ponder. **2.** To be in a brown study; be absent-minded. — **Syn.** See CONSIDER. — *n.* Absorbing thought; hence, absence of mind; a brown study.

use, *n.* [F. *Muse*, L. *Musa*, Gr. Μοῦσα.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the nine sister goddesses of song and poetry, and of the arts and sciences; — often in *pl.* They are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. **2.** [*l. c.*] A peculiar power of, or inspiration to, poetry. **3.** [*l. c.*] A poet. *Obs. & R.*

u-se'um (mū-zē'ŭm), *n.* [L., a temple of the Muses, hence, a place of study, Gr. μουσεῖον, fr. Μοῦσα Muse.] A repository or a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities or objects of interest, or of works of art.

ush (mŭsh), *n.* [E. dial. *mush* a mash, crumbled matter.] **1.** Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water. *U. S.* **2.** Anything soft and thick, like mush.

ush, *n.* **A** march on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. — *v. i.* To travel on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. *Both Colloq., Northwestern U. S.*

Mushroom

ush'room (mŭsh'rōōm), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** Any of various fleshy fungi allied to the puffballs, etc.; popularly, any edible fungus of this class. The poisonous species are commonly called *toadstools*. **2.** Something suggestive of a mushroom, as in shape. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to mushrooms. **2.** Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and, often, in shortness of duration; ephemeral; upstart. — *v. i.* To spread at the end on striking an object, as a bullet.

ush'y (mŭsh'ĭ), *a.*; MUSH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Like mush; food-naturedly weak and effusive: weakly sentimental.

u'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. μουσική (sc. τέχνη) any art over which the Muses presided.] **1.** Melody or harmony generally, as heard in nature or art. **2.** The science or art of pleasing, expressive, or intelligible combination of tones; the art of making such combinations, esp. into compositions of definite structure and significance; the art of inventing or writing, or of rendering, such compositions. **3.** Such a composition or compositions. **4.** A band of musical performers. **5.** Responsiveness to music.

u'si-cal (mū'zĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to music or the notation or performance. **2.** Having the pleasing qualities of music; melodious; harmonious. **3.** Fond of, or intelligently appreciative of, music. — **mu'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

u'si-cale' (-kăl'), *n.* A social entertainment, usually private, of which music is the leading feature.

u-si'cian (mū-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in music; esp., a professional singer, musical performer, conductor, etc.

us'ing (mūz'ĭng), *p. a.* Meditative. — **mus'ing-ly,** *adv.*

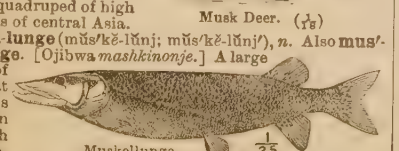
usk (mŭsk), *n.* [F. *musc*, L. *muscus*, Gr. μόσχος, Per. *musk*.] **1.** A substance obtained from a sac under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer. It is used as a base for many perfumes. **2.** The perfume imitted by musk, or any e perfume.

Musk Deer. ($\frac{1}{18}$)

sk cat. **1.** A civet cat. **2.** A scented person; a fop.

sk deer. A small ofed quadruped of high itudes of central Asia.

s'kel-lunge (mŭs'kĕ-lĭnj; mŭs'kĕ-lŭnj'), *n.* Also **mus'-l-longe.** [Ojibwa *maskinonje*.] A large ke of Great kes gion North erica.



Muskellunge. $\frac{1}{25}$

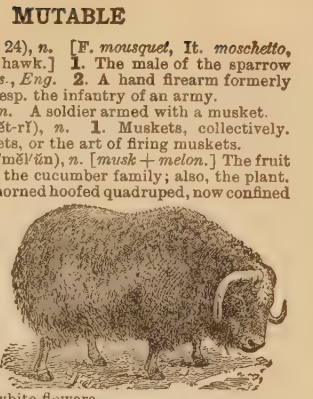
mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *mousquet*, It. *moschetto*, formerly, a kind of hawk.] **1.** The male of the sparrow hawk. *Local & Obs., Eng.* **2.** A hand firearm formerly carried by soldiers, esp. the infantry of an army.

mus'ket-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

mus'ket-ry (mŭs'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Muskets, collectively. **2.** The fire of muskets, or the art of firing muskets.

musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* [*musk* + *melon*.] The fruit of a certain plant of the cucumber family; also, the plant.

musk ox. A hollow-horned hoofed quadruped, now confined to Greenland and the barren grounds of North America.



Musk Ox. ($\frac{1}{30}$)

musk'rat' (mŭsk'-răt'), *n.* A large aquatic rodent, of North America, having a long tail, webbed hind feet, and dark brown fur.

musk rose. A species of rose, having peculiarly fragrant white flowers.

musk'y (mŭs'kĭ), *a.* Having an odor of musk, or somewhat like musk; scented with musk.

Mus'lem (mŭz'lĕm; mŭs'-), **-lim** (-lĭm). Vars. of MOSLEM.

mus'lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* [F. *mousseline*, fr. *Mossoul* a city of Mesopotamia.] Any of various cotton cloths; as: **a** A very thin, fine, and soft plain cloth made in India, or an imitation of it. **b** A stouter fabric, plain, printed, dyed, or dotted.

muslin delaine. See DELAINE.

muss (mŭs), *n.* **1.** A state of confusion or disorder, or that which makes it, as rubbish. *Colloq., U. S.* **2.** A squabble. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To disarrange, as clothing; rumple. *Colloq., U. S.* **2.** To soil; mess. *Colloq., U. S.*

mus'sel (mŭs''l), *n.* [AS. *muscle*, L. *musculus* a muscle, mussel.] Any of various bivalve mollusks.

Mus'sul-man (mŭs'ŭl-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). [Per. & Turk. *musulmān*, fr. Ar. *muslim*, pl. *muslimān*. See MOSLEM.] A Mohammedan.

must (mŭst), *n.* [AS. *must*, fr. L. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mustus* young, fresh.] The expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation; new wine.

must, *v. t. & i.* [see MUSTY.] To make or become musty.

must, *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* Used, without inflection, as both *pres. & pret.* Infinitive and participles lacking. [ME. *moste*, a pret. generally meaning, could, was free to, pres. *mot*, *moot*, AS. *mōste*, pret., *mōt*, pres.] Am obliged, is obliged, are obliged, etc.; am (is, are, etc.) necessary to a character or result. — **Syn.** See OUGHT.

mus-tache', **mous-tache'** (mŭs-tăsh' *or, esp. Brit.*, mōōs-tăsh'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. Gr. μύσταξ upper lip and the beard on it.] **1.** The beard growing on the upper lip. **2.** *Zoöl.* Hair or bristles, like or likened to a man's mustache, growing round the mouth of an animal. **3.** A soldier; — in phrase *old mustache. A Gallicism.*

mus-ta'chio (mŭs-tä'shō), *n.*, *pl.* -CHIOS (-shōz). A mustache.

mus'tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* [Sp. *mesteño* belonging to the graziers, strayed, wild.] *Zoöl.* The small, hardy, half-wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc.

mus'tard (-tărd), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *mustum* must, — mustard was mixed with *must* for use.] **1.** A plant of the cabbage family, with lobed leaves, yellow flowers, and linear, beaked pods. **2.** A pungent powder of ground mustard seed.

mus'te-line (mŭs'tĕ-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, fr. *mustela* weasel.] Like, or pertaining to, the family containing the weasels and martens; specifically, brown; tawny.

mus'ter (-tẽr), *v. t.* [ME. *mustren*, prop., to show, fr. OF. *monstrer*, L. *monstrare* to show.] **1.** To assemble or gather, as troops, for roll call, parade, or the like. **2.** To summon together; collect and display. — *n.* **1.** A sample; pattern. *Obs. or R.*, except in the far East. **2.** An assembling or review of troops or a ship's company, as for parade. **3.** The sum total of those assembled for muster; also, the roll of the men. **4.** Assemblage; gathering.

mus'ty (mŭs'tĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. [fr. L. *mustum* must.] **1.** Moldy; foul, or sour, and fetid. **2.** Spoiled by age; stale; trite. **3.** Dull; heavy; spiritless. — **mus'ti-ness,** *n.*

mu'ta-bl (mū'tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, fr. *mutare* to change.] **1.** Capable of, or subject to, mutation. **2.** Unstable; fickle. — **Syn.** Changeful, alterable, unsteady, wavering, inconstant, variable. — **mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

mu-ta'tion (mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *mutatio*, fr. *mutare* to change.] Alteration in form or qualities.

mute (mūt), *a.* [L. *mutus.*] **1.** Not speaking; silent; speechless. **2.** Incapable of speaking, dumb; also, unaccompanied by speech or sound. **3.** *Phon.* Not uttered; silent; also, produced with a complete momentary closure of some part of the oral passage; — said of certain letters, as *p*, *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *t*. — **Syn.** See DUMB. — *n.* **1.** One who does not speak; as: **a** A deaf-mute. **b** A person employed by undertakers at a funeral. **c** Among the Turks, an officer or attendant selected because dumb. **2.** *Phon.* **a** A silent letter. **b** A consonant formed with complete momentary stoppage of the breath. — **mute'ly**, *adv.* — **mute'ness**, *n.*

mu'ti-late (mū'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *mutilatus*, p. p. of *mutilare* to mutilate, *mutilus* maimed.] **1.** To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of; maim; hack. **2.** To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect. — *a.* Mutilated. *Obs.* — **mu'ti-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **mu'ti-la'tor** (mū'tĭ-lā'tĕr), *n.*

mu'tine (mū'tĭn), *n.* [F. *mutin.*] A mutineer. *Obs.*

mu'tine, *v. i.* [F. *mutiner.*] To mutiny. *Obs.*

mu'ti-neer' (-tĭ-nēr'), *n.* One guilty of mutiny.

mu'ti-nous (mū'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* Disposed to, or characterized by, mutiny. — **mu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

mu'ti-ny (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. *mutine*, fr. F. *se mutiner*, F. *mutin* stubborn, mutinous, fr. OF. *muete* riot, LL. *movita*, fr. L. *movere* to move.] **1.** Tumult; strife. *Obs.* **2.** Insurrection against, or refusal to obey, constituted or rightful authority, esp. military or naval authority; insubordination. — **Syn.** See REBELLION. — *v. i.*; -NIED (-nĭd); -NY-ING (-nĭ-ĭng). **1.** To excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny. **2.** To quarrel. *Obs.*

mut'ter (mŭt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To speak indistinctly or with a low voice and lips partly closed; esp., to grumble complainingly or angrily; growl. **2.** To sound with a low, rumbling noise. — *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance; a murmur. — **mut'ter-er**, *n.*

mut'ton (mŭt''n), *n.* [OF. *moton*, *molton*, a ram, LL. *multo.*] **1.** A sheep. *Obs. or Humorous.* **2.** The flesh of a sheep.

mutton chop. A rib of mutton for broiling, with the end of the bone at the smaller part chopped off; also, any similar small piece of mutton, as a piece of the loin.

mu'tu-al (mū'tū-ăl), *a.* [F. *mutuel*, L. *mutuus*, orig., exchanged, lent.] **1.** Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally receiving and giving or given and received; reciprocal; interchanged. **2.** Possessed, experienced, or done by two or more at the same time; common; joint. — **mu'tu-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **mu'tu-al-ly** (mū'tū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.*

Syn. MUTUAL, COMMON. That is COMMON in which two or more share (esp.) equally or alike; MUTUAL properly implies reciprocal action; as, sorrow is *common* to all; *mutual* esteem. *Mutual* is sometimes found even among good writers in the sense of *common*. But this sense of *mutual* is contrary to the best usage. See RECIPROCAL.

mu'tule (mū'tūl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *mutulus.*] *Arch.* A flat block projecting under the corona of the Doric cornice. Mutules may represent rafter ends of wooden constructions.

mu-zhik' (mōō-zhĭk', mōō'-), *n.* [Russ.] A Russian peasant.

muz'zle (mŭz''l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. dim. of *musus.*] **1.** The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as a horse or ape. **2.** The mouth of a thing, as a gun. **3.** A fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or biting. — *v. t.*; -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). [F. *museler.*] To bind the muzzle of; fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting; fig., to bind; sheathe.

muz'zle-load'ing, *a.* Loading through the muzzle.

my (mī), *pron. & a.* [ME. *mi*, fr. *min.* See MINE.] Of or belonging to me; — used attributively.

my-ce'li-um (mī-sē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. Gr. μύκης a mushroom.] *Bot.* The mass of threadlike elements (*hyphæ*) forming the vegetative portion of the thallus in fungi.

My'ce-næ'an (mī'sē-nē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Mycenæ in Argolis, or designating the civilization typified by that of its people.

my-col'o-gy (mī-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μύκης fungus + *-logy.*] The branch of botany dealing with fungi.

Myn-heer' (mĭn-hār'; mĭn-hēr'), *n.* [D. *mijnheer.*] The Dutch equivalent of *Mr.* or *Sir*; hence [*l. c.*], a Dutchman.

my-ol'o-gy (mī-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. μῦς, μυός, muscle + *-logy.*] The branch of anatomy that treats of muscles.

my'ope (mī'ōp), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. μύωψ, μύωπος; μύειν to shut the eyes + ὤψ, ὠπός, eye.] A myopic person.

my-o'pi-a (mī-ō'pĭ-ă), *n.* *Med.* Nearsightedness; shortsightedness. — **my-op'ic** (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.*

myr'i-a- (mĭr'ĭ-ă-). [Gr. μυριάς a myriad.] A prefix, esp. in the metric system, indicating *ten thousand*, *ten thousand times*; as in **myr'i-a-gram'** or **myr'i-a-gramme'** (ten kilograms, or 10,000 grams), **myr'i-a-li'ter** (-lē'tĕr), or **myr'i-a-li'tre**, **myr'i-a-me'ter** or **myr'i-a-me'tre**, etc.

myr'i-ad (-ăd), *n.* [Gr. μυριάς, μυριάδος, fr. μυρίος numberless, pl. *μύριοι* ten thousand.] **1.** The number of ten thousand; ten thousand persons or things. **2.** An immense number; an indefinitely large number. — *a.* Consisting of a very great, but indefinite, number; innumerable.

myr'i-a-pod' (*-a-*pŏd'), *n.* [Gr. μυρίος numberless + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Any member of a class (*Myriapoda*), or subclass, of arthropods having the body made up of numerous similar segments, nearly all of which bear true jointed legs. The class includes the millepedes and the centipedes.

Myr'mi-don (mûr'mĭ-dŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DONS (-dŏnz), L. -DONES (mĕr-mĭd'ŏ-nēz). [L. *Myrmidones*, Gr. Μυρμιδόνες, pl.] **1.** *Gr Myth.* One of a fierce Thessalian tribe or troop who followed Achilles, their king, to the Trojan war. **2.** [*l. c.*] A soldier or a subordinate civil officer who executes all orders of a superior without protest or pity.

myrrh (mûr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L *myrrha*, *murra*, Gr. μύρρα.] A yellowish brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter, slightly pungent taste. The myrrh of the Bible is supposed to have been a mixture of myrrh and a fragrant oleoresin.

myr'tle (mûr'tl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. OF., fr. L. *myrtus*, *murtus*, Gr. μύρτος.] **1.** A shrub having evergreen leaves and solitary white or rosy flowers, followed by black berries. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus. **2** In the United States: **a** The common trailing periwinkle. **b** California laurel. **c** Any of various other plants.

my-self' (mī-sĕlf'), *pron.*; *pl.* OURSELVES (our-sĕlvz'). An emphasized form for *I* or *me*.

mys-te'ri-ous (mĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [F. *mystérieux.* See 1st MYSTERY.] Of or pertaining to mystery; containing or implying a mystery; obscure; enigmatical; incomprehensible. — **mys-te'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mys-te'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Secret, occult, dark, abstruse, recondite, cabalistic, esoteric, unfathomable, impenetrable, inexplicable. — MYSTERIOUS, MYSTIC, INSCRUTABLE. That is MYSTERIOUS which excites, and at the same time baffles, wonder or curiosity; MYSTIC is often a poetical synonym for *mysterious*; it also suggests that which has secret or esoteric significance; as, a *mysterious* sound; *mystic* rites. That is INSCRUTABLE which is unfathomably obscure or enigmatical, or so mysterious as to defy interpretation; as, an *inscrutable* smile.

mys'ter-y (mĭs'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *mysterium*, Gr. μυστηριον, fr. μυστης one initiated in mysteries.] **1.** A religious rite to which only privileged worshipers may be admitted. **2.** A profound secret; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; hence, something, as a religious truth or fact, beyond human comprehension. **3.** A medieval dramatic representation or composition of a type based on Scriptural subjects, often events in the life of Christ; also, the type itself.

mys'ter-y, *n.* [for *mister* a trade, OF. *mestier*, L. *ministerium* service, office.] A trade; handicraft; art; craft. *Obs.*

mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. μυστικός belonging
mys'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } to secret rites.] **1.** Of or pert. to an ancient mystery. **2.** Remote from or beyond human comprehension; unknowable; mysterious. **3.** Pert. to, or importing, mysticism; allegorical; emblematical. — See MYSTERIOUS. — *n.* **1.** One initiated into a mystery. **2.** One given to mysticism. — **mys'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.*

mys'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Mystic character or quality. **2.** The doctrine that the ultimate nature of reality or the divine essence may be known in an immediate insight differing from all ordinary sensation or ratiocination; hence, the experience of those who claim to attain this knowledge.

mys'ti-fy (-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. [F. *mystifier.* See MYSTIC, -FY.] **1.** To involve in mystery; make obscure or difficult to understand. **2.** To puzzle; bewilder. — **Syn.** See PUZZLE. — **mys'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

myth (mĭth), *n.* [Gr. μῦθος myth, fable, tale, talk, speech.] **1.** A story, the origin of which is forgotten, ostensibly historical, but usually such as to explain some practice, belief, institution, or natural phenomenon. Myths are especially associated with religious rites and beliefs. **2.** A person or thing whose existence is imaginary or not verifiable.

Syn. MYTH, LEGEND cannot always be sharply distin-

gushed. In general, a MYTH deals with the actions of the gods or of godlike beings; a LEGEND, though it may include supernatural incidents, concerns human beings.

myth'ic (mĭth'ĭk) } *a.* Of or relating to myths; described
myth'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } in a myth; fabulous; imaginary. — Syn. See FABULOUS. — **myth'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

my-thol'o-gy (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *μυθολογία* ; *μῦθος* fable, myth + λόγος speech, discourse.] **1.** The science treating of myths. **2.** A body of myths; esp., the collective myths of a people. — **myth'o-log'ic** (mĭth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **myth'o-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **myth'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **my-thol'o-gist** (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

N

N (ĕn); *pl.* N'S or NS (ĕnz). The fourteenth letter of the English alphabet.

nab (năb), *v. t.*; NABBED (năbd); NAB'BING. To seize; catch suddenly; snatch. *Colloq.*

na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* [Hind. *nawāb*.] **1.** Native deputy or viceroy in India under the Moguls. **2.** A very wealthy man.

Na'both (nā'bŏth; -bŏth), *n.* In the Bible, the owner of a vineyard which Ahab coveted and seized. 1 *Kings* xxi.

na-celle' (nă-sĕl'), *n.* [F.] The basket suspended from a balloon; hence, the framework forming the body of a dirigible balloon, and containing the machinery, passengers, etc.; also, a boatlike, inclosed body of an aëroplane.

na'cre (nā'kẽr), *n.* [F.] **1.** A shellfish yielding mother-of-pearl. *Rare.* **2.** Mother-of-pearl.—**na'cre-ous** (-krē-ŭs), *a.*

na'dir (nā'dẽr), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *naẓīr as samt*, prop., the point opposite the zenith (*as samt*), *naẓīr* meaning alike, corresponding to.] **1.** That point of the celestial sphere directly opposite the zenith. **2.** The lowest point.

nae'vus, ne'vus (nē'vŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -VI (-vī). [L.] *Med.* A birthmark, esp. one in the form of a vascular tumor.

nag (năg), *n.* A small horse; pony; hence, any horse.

nag, *v. t. & i.*; NAGGED (năgd); NAG'GING (năg'ĭng). To annoy by petty faultfinding or persistent scolding or urging.

Na'hum (nā'hŭm), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** A prophet who predicted the fall of Nineveh. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

naiad (nā'yăd; nī'ăd), *n.*; *L. pl.* NA'IA-DES (nā'yă-dēz; nī'ă-). [L. *naias*, *-adis*, *nais*, *-idis*, Gr. *ναιάς*, *ναΐς*.] *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs believed to live in, and give life and perpetuity to, lakes, rivers, springs, and fountains.

nail (nāl), *n.* [AS. *nægel*.] **1.** The horny scale or plate on the fingers and toes of man, apes, etc. **2.** A slender, usually pointed piece of metal used esp. for driving into wood, etc. **3.** A measure of length for cloth, equal to 2¼ inches. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a nail or nails. **2.** To secure; bind; hold, as to a bargain; hence, to catch; trap.

nail'er (nāl'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or one who drives nails

nain'sook (nān'sōōk; năn'-), *n.* [Hind. *nainsukh*, lit., eye delight.] A sort of muslin, plain or striped.

na-ïve (nä-ēv'), *a.* [F. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*, fr. L. *nativus* innate, native.] Unaffectedly simple; ingenuous; artless. — Syn. See FRANK, SIMPLE. — **na-ïve'ly** (-lĭ), *adv.*

na'ïve'té' (nä'ēv'tā'), *n.* [F.] Quality or an instance of being naïve; ingenuousness; artlessness.

naked (nā'kĕd; 24), *a.* [AS. *nacod*.] **1.** Having on no clothes or covering; nude; bare; uncovered. **2.** Destitute; bare of means. **3.** Defenseless; unprotected. **4.** Without concealment or disguise; clear. **5.** Barren; stripped; as, *naked* hills. **6.** Without increase or addition; mere; plain. — Syn. Denuded, unclothed; exposed, unarmed. — **na'ked-ly**, *adv.* — **na'ked-ness**, *n.*

na'ker (-kẽr), *n.* [F. *nacaire*, LL. *nacara*, Per. or Ar. *naqārah*.] A kettledrum. *Obs. or Hist.*

nam'a-ble, name'a-ble (nām'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being named. **2.** Worthy of being named; memorable.

nam'ay-cush (năm'ă-kŭsh), *n.* [Indian name.] A large trout of the lakes of North America.

nam'by-pam'by (năm'bĭ-păm'bĭ), *a.* [fr. *Ambrose Philips*, ridiculing his verses.] Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental. — *n.* Namby-pamby talk or writing, etc.

name (nām), *n.* [AS. *nama*.] **1.** The title by which any person or thing is known or designated. **2.** A descriptive appellation; epithet. **3.** Reputation; fame. **4.** Those of a certain name; a race; family; clan.

Syn. NAME, DESIGNATION, DENOMINATION, APPELLATION, TITLE, STYLE. NAME is the general term; a DESIGNATION is a distinctive name; DENOMINATION applies esp. to a class or category; as, the name of a boy, substance, etc.; peaches come under the *denomination* of a fruit; he disclaimed the *designation* of philosopher. APPELLATION (now somewhat bookish) suggests a more or less descriptive or characterizing name; a TITLE is an appellation of rank, office, distinction, etc.; STYLE is more formal or ceremonious than *title*; the verb *style*, however, is not so formal as the noun; as, the *appellation* of "bluestocking;" the *title* of "Thane of Cawdor;" the firm *name* or *style* of "Hope & Co."

— *v. t.*; NAMED (nāmd); NAM'ING (nām'ĭng). **1.** To give a distinctive name to; entitle; denominate; style; term; call. **2.** To mention by name; mention. **3.** To designate for a specific purpose; nominate; appoint; specify.

name'a-ble (nām'ă-b'l), *a.* Var. of NAMABLE.

name'less, *a.* **1.** Undistinguished; obscure. **2.** Anonymous. **3.** Without a name; also, illegitimate. **4.** Unnamable; indescribable. — **name'less-ness**, *n.*

name'ly (nām'lĭ), *adv.* That is to say; to wit; videlicet.

name'sake' (-sāk'), *n.* [for *name's sake*; i. e., one named for the sake of another's name.] One that has the same name as another: esp., one named after another.

nan-keen' (năn-kēn'), *n.* Also **nan-kin'**. [fr. *Nanking*, *Nankin*, China.] A kind of brownish yellow cotton cloth.

Na'o-mi (nā'ō-mī; nā-ō'mī; -mĭ), *n.* In the Bible, the mother-in-law of Ruth. See *Ruth* i.

nap (năp), *n.* [ME. *noppe*.] Woolly or villous surface of felt, cloth, plants, etc.; down; pile.

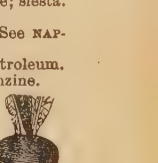
nap, *v. i.*; NAPPED (năpt); NAP'PING. [AS. *hnæppian* to take a nap, slumber.] To have a short sleep; doze; be in a careless, unguarded state. — *n.* A short sleep; doze; siesta.

nape (nāp), *n.* The back part of the neck.

na'per-y (nā'pẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *naperie*, fr. *nape*. See NAPKIN.] Household linen; esp., table linen.

naph'tha (năf'thă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νάφθα*.] **1.** Petroleum. **2.** A petroleum product between gasoline and benzine.

na'pi-form (nā'pĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *napus* turnip + *-form*.] *Bot.* Turnip-shaped; large and round above and tapering abruptly below; — said of roots.



Napiform Root of Turnip.

nap'kin (năp'kĭn), *n.* [dim. of OF. *nape* tablecloth, cloth, L. *mappa*.] **1.** A little towel, or small cloth, esp. one for wiping the fingers and lips at table. **2.** A handkerchief. *Obs. or Scot.*

na-po'le-on (nă-pō'lē-ŏn), *n.* [after *Napoleon* I.] A French gold coin of the value of 20 francs.

Na-po'le-on'ic (nă-pō'lē-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Napoleon I., or his family; like Napoleon.

nar-cis'sus (när-sĭs'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CISSUSES (-ŏz; 24), L. -CISSI (-sĭs'ī). [L., fr. Gr. *νάρκισσος*, fr. *νάρκη* torpor, — alluding to its narcotic properties.] **1.** *Bot.* Any of various plants of an Old World genus (*Narcissus*) including the daffodils and the jonquil. **2.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth, for unrequited love of whom Echo died. Nemesis caused him to fall in love with his own image reflected in a fountain. He pined away and was changed into the narcissus.

Flower of Narcissus.

nar-co'sis (-kō'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *νάρκωσις*. See NARCOTIC.] *Med.* Production of a benumbed state or stupor; narcotization; also, the stupor produced.

nar-cot'ic (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. F. or LL., fr. Gr. *ναρκωτικός*, deriv. of *νάρκη* torpor.] **1.** Having the properties of, or operating as, a narcotic. **2.** Characterized by, or of the nature of, narcosis. — *n.* A drug, as opium, which in moderate doses relieves pain and produces profound sleep, but in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, or convulsions.

nar'co-tize (när'kŏ-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING. To subject to the influence of a narcotic; induce narcosis in; — often fig. — **nar'co-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

nard (närd), *n.* [L. *nardus*, Gr. *νάρδος*.] **1.** Spikenard. **2.** An ointment containing nard.

na'res (nā'rēz; 3), *n. pl.*; *sing.* NARIS (-rĭs). [L., pl. of *naris* nostril.] *Anat.* The nostrils. — **na'ri-al** (-rĭ-ăl), *a.*

nar'gi-le } (när'gĭ-lē), *n.* [Per., fr. *nārgīl*, prop., a co-
nar'ghi-le } conut.] An Oriental apparatus for tobacco smoking. The smoke is drawn through water.

nar-rate' (nă-rāt'), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *narratus*, p. p. of *narrare* to narrate.] To tell; relate; detail.

nar-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of narrating; rehearsal; recital. **2.** That which is related; narrative; story. — **Syn.** Rehearsal, relation, detail, tale. See NARRATIVE.

nar'ra-tive (năr'ă-tĭv), *n.* **1.** That which is narrated; story; history; recital. **2.** Act, art, or practice of narrating. **Syn.** NARRATIVE, NARRATION, ACCOUNT, RECITAL. NARRATIVE is commonly applied to that which is narrated; NARRATION, to the act or process of narrating. ACCOUNT is less formal than *narrative;* RECITAL commonly implies a somewhat detailed relation.

— *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, narration. **2.** Garrulous. *Now Rare.* — **nar'ra-tive-ly,** *adv.*

nar-ra'tor (nă-rā'tĕr), *n.* One who narrates.

nar'row (năr'ō), *a.* [AS. *nearu.*] **1.** Of little breadth; not wide. **2.** Limited; circumscribed. **3.** Parsimonious. **4.** Illiberal; bigoted. **5.** Limited in amount; meager; straitened. **6.** Close; near; as, a *narrow* escape. **7.** Close; accurate; exact.

Syn. NARROW, STRAIT. STRAIT adds to NARROW the implication of closeness or restriction; as, "*strait* is the gate," and "*narrow* is the way;" a *narrow* road. Fig., *narrow* implies illiberality or intolerance, *strait*, strictness or rigor; as, *narrow* views; a *strait* sect.

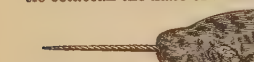
— *n.* **1.** A narrow part, place, or thing. **2.** A narrow passage; a strait; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t. & i.* To lessen in breadth; contract; limit; restrict.

nar'row-ly (năr'ō-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With minute scrutiny; closely; carefully. **2.** With little breadth or extent; contractedly. **3.** With little margin or space; hardly; barely. **4.** Not broadly; illiberally.

nar'row-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd), *a.* Illiberal; bigoted.

nar'row-ness, *n.* Condition or quality of being narrow.

nar'whal (năr'hwăl), *n.* [Sw. or Dan. *narhval.*] An arctic cetacean the male of which has a long ivory tusk.



Narwhal. ($\frac{1}{60}$)

na'sal (nā'zăl), *a.* [L. *nasus* the nose.] **1.** Of or pert. to the nose. **2.** *Phon.* Characterized by resonance in the nasal passage, as *m*, *n*, *ng.* — *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A nasal speech sound, as *m*, *n*, *ng.* **2.** *Anat.* A nasal bone, plate, or scale. — **na-sal'i-ty** (nā-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

na'sal-ize (nā'zăl-īz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz-ĭng). To render (sounds) nasal; speak through the nose.

nas'cent (năs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nascens, -entis*, p. pr. of *nasci* to be born.] Beginning to exist or to grow.

nas'ti-ly (năs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **nas'ti-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

nas-tur'tium (năs-tûr'shŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *nasturtium* a cress; *nasus* nose + *torquere, tortum*, to twist,— from its pungency.] Any of various garden plants having red and yellow spurred flowers and pungent juice.

nas'ty (năs'tĭ), *a.;* -TI-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. **1.** Offensively filthy; foul. **2.** Morally filthy; obscene; indecent. **3.** a Nauseous; disgusting. b Offensive; disagreeable. *Colloq. in U. S.* **4.** Seriously harmful or dangerous; bad; as, a *nasty* fall. **5.** Mean; dishonorable; ill-natured; as, a *nasty* trick. *Collog. in U. S.* — **Syn.** See DIRTY.

na'tal (nā'tăl), *a.* [L. *natalis*, fr. *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Native. **2.** Pert. to, or dating from, one's birth. **Syn.** NATAL, NATIVE. NATIVE refers esp. to that which is associated with the place of birth; NATAL (sometimes poetical for *native*), esp. to that which is connected with the time of birth; as, a *native* country, *native* wit; one's *natal* hour.

na'tant (nā'tănt), *a.* [L. *natans, -antis*, fr. *natare* to swim, v. intens. fr. *nare* to swim.] Swimming; floating.

na'ta-to'ri-um (nā'tă-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.;* *pl.* -TORIA (-ă). [L.] A place for swimming; esp., an indoor swimming pool.

na'ta-to-ry (nā'tă-tō-rĭ), **na'ta-to'ri-al** (nā'tă-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *natatorius.*] **1.** Of or pert. to swimming. **2.** Adapted for swimming.

Na'than (nā'thăn), *n.* In the Bible, a prophet who reproved David for causing Uriah's death. 2 *Sam.* xii. 1-9.

nathe'less (năth'lĕs) } *adv.* [ME. *natheles, na the les*, not
nath'less (năth'lĕs) } the less, AS. *nā* never.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Archaic.*

na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *natio*, orig., a being born, fr. *natus*, p. p. See NATURE.] **1.** A people connected by ties of blood generally manifested by community of language, religion, and customs, etc. **2.** Any aggregation of people having like institutions and customs, and a sense of social homogeneity and mutual interest. **3.** The body of inhabitants of a country united under a single government. — **Syn.** See PEOPLE. — **na'tion-al** (năsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.*

na'tion-al-ism (năsh'ŭn-ăl-Ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Nationality (sense 1). **2.** Devotion to, or advocacy of, national interests or national unity and independence. — **na'tion-al-ist,** *n.*

na'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State, quality, or relation of being, or belonging to, a nation; national character; often, specif., political independence as a nation; statehood. **2.** Nationalism (sense 2). **3.** A nation.

na'tion-al-ize (năsh'ŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make national; make a nation of. **2.** To vest the control, ownership, or the like, of in the nation. — **na'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'shŭn), *n.*

na'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a national manner or way.

na'tive (nā'tĭv), *a.* [F. *natif*, L. *nativus*, fr. *nasci*, p. p. *natus.* See NATION.] **1.** Born with one; inherent. **2.** Closely related, as by birth. *Archaic.* **3.** a Of or pert. to one as the place of birth, or because of the place or the circumstances of birth; as, *native* land, etc. b Hence, natural; simple; unaffected. **4.** Original; parent. **5.** Of minerals, etc., natural. **6.** Born in a particular place or country; — chiefly used of non-Caucasian peoples. **7.** Grown, produced, or originating in a particular place, region, or country.

Syn. NATIVE, NATURAL, INDIGENOUS, ABORIGINAL, ORIGINAL. That is NATURAL which belongs to something by nature, or is formed by nature; NATIVE commonly heightens the implied contrast with what is acquired or artificial, and often denotes, esp. in the case of qualities, that which is inborn or inherent; as, *natural* gifts, a *natural* lake; *native* good breeding. That is INDIGENOUS which is native, esp. to a soil, country, or climate; the word is occasionally used, like *native*, in the sense of inborn; as, an *indigenous* race, feelings *indigenous* to man. That is ABORIGINAL which has no known predecessor; the word is esp. applied to the earliest known inhabitants of a country; that is ORIGINAL which precedes all others of its class; as, the *aboriginal* tribes of America; the *original* binding of a book. See NATAL.

— *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* One born under a particular sign. **2.** One born in a place or country referred to; an animal, fruit, or vegetable indigenous to a certain region.

na'tive-ly, *adv.* Naturally; also, simply; plainly.

na'tive-ness, *n.* Quality of being native or natural.

na-tiv'i-ty (nă-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *nativité*, L. *nativitas.*] **1.** Birth; the circumstances attending birth; specif. [*cap.*], the birth of Christ. **2.** = HOROSCOPE.

nat'ty (năt'ĭ), *a.;* -TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. Trim; neat; tidy; spruce. — **nat'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **nat'ti-ness,** *n.*

nat'u-ral (năt'ū-răl), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *naturalis*, fr. *natura.* See NATURE.] **1.** Of, from, or by, birth; natural-born; innate; inborn. **2.** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. **3.** In accordance with human nature; also, of an animal, in accordance with the nature of its kind. **4.** Designating, or pertaining to, natural law. **5.** In accordance with, or determined by, nature; normal. **6.** Hence, not artificial. **7.** Conformed to truth or reality; true to nature. **8.** Of or pert. to nature, or the physical universe; relating to a special department of nature; as, *natural* history. **9.** Hence, physical; as, the *natural* body. **10** Of or pert. to the lower, or animal, nature; unregenerate. **11.** In accordance with the circumstances of the case or with ordinary experience. **12.** *Music.* a Produced by the voice; — disting. from *instrumental.* b Having neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature; written without flats or sharps. — **Syn.** See NATIVE.

natural history, formerly, the study of animals, plants, minerals, and other natural objects. Now, commonly, the study of animals and plants, esp. the former. — n. philosophy. a Orig., the study of nature in general. b Physics. — n. selection. the natural process tending to cause "the survival of the fittest" (that is, the survival of those forms of animals and plants best adjusted to the conditions under which they live), and extinction of poorly adapted forms.

— *n.* **1.** One born without the usual powers of reason; an idiot. **2.** *Music.* a A white key, as of a piano. b A character [♮] used to remove the effect of a sharp or flat preceding it. c A note or tone affected by a sign ♮.

nat'u-ral-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine that religious truth is derived from nature, not revelation. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that physical laws give, or may give, an adequate account of all phenomena; loosely, materialism or positivism. **3.** In art and literature, realism.

nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in natural history, esp. zoölogy. **2.** One who teaches, or adheres to, naturalism.

at'u-ral-is'tic (năt'ū-răl-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Natural; realistic. **2.** Pertaining to naturalism or naturalists.

at'u-ral-i-za'tion (-răl-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of naturalizing; state of being naturalized.

at'u-ral-ize (năt'ū-răl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'-ing). **1.** To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on. **2.** To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular. **3.** To adapt; acclimate; as, to *naturalize* a fruit. **4.** To bring into accord with nature. — *v. i.* To become as if native.— **nat'u-ral-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

at'u-ral-ly, *adv.*, **nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

a'ture (nā'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *natura*, fr. *natus* born, produced, p. p. of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Birth; origin. **2.** That which is the source or essence of life; creative force; the powers that produce existing phenomena. **3.** The existing system of things in time and space; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; the universe. **4.** Kind; sort; quality. **5.** Natural endowment or essential character; instinct or native constitution. **6.** Physical constitution or existence; the vital powers. **7. a** The primitive condition of living beings; the wild uncultivated state. **b** Hence, a natural or normal life. **c** *Theol.* The state of the unregenerate soul. **8.** That which accords with nature; **as : a** Naturalness; spontaneity. **b** Natural affection or reverence. **c** Natural course of events.

aught (nôt), *n.* [AS. *nāwiht, nāuht, nāht, nōwiht, nōht ; ne* not + *ā* ever + *wiht* thing, whit.] **1.** Nothing; nought. **2.** The character 0; a cipher. — *a.* **1.** Of no account; worthless. **2.** *Obs.* a Naughty. **b** Bad; unfit. **c** Ruined.

augh'ty (nô'tĭ), *a.* ; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ĕr) ; -TI-EST. **1.** Worthless; bad. *Obs.* **2.** Wicked; wrong; wayward. *Archaic*, exc. in mild or sportive censure, esp. of children as equivalent to : disobedient, mischievous, bad. — **Syn.** See BAD. — **naugh'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **naugh'ti-ness**, *n.*

au'se-a (nô'shē-ă ; -sē-ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ναυσία*, fr. *ναῦς* ship.] **1.** Seasickness; hence, any sickness of the stomach with a desire to vomit; qualm. **2.** Extreme disgust; loathing.

au'se-ate (-āt), *v. i.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. [L. *nauseare, nauseatum.*] To become affected with nausea. — *v. t.* To sicken at; loathe. **2.** To affect with nausea; sicken.

au'seous (nô'shŭs ; -shē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *nauseosus.*] Causing nausea; disgusting. — **nau'seous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

au-sic'a-ä (nô-sĭk'ă-ă ; nou-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ναυσικάα.*] In Homer's Odyssey, the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians, who found Odysseus after his shipwreck, and led him to her father's court.

autch (nôch), *n.* [Hind. *nāch*, fr. Skr. *nṛtya* dance.] Exhibition of dancing by professional dancing girls. *India.*

u'ti-cal (nô'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *nauticus*, Gr. *ναυτικός*, fr. *ναύτης* sailor, *ναῦς* ship.] Pert. to seamen, navigation, or ships. — **Syn.** See NAVAL. — **nau'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

u'ti-lus (-lŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz ; 24), L. -LI (-lī). L., fr. Gr. *ναυτιλος* a sailor, a shellfish supposed to have a membrane which served as a sail, *ναῦς* ship.] **1.** Any of several cephalopods of a genus otherwise extinct, of the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. **2.** The argonaut, or paper nautilus, related to the octopus and having eight arms.

av'a-ho, **Nav'a-jo** (năv'ă-hō), *n.* ; *pl.* -HOS, -JOS (-hōz), or -HOES, -JOES (-hōz). One of a tribe of American Indians living in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

val (nā'văl), *a.* [L. *navalis*, fr. *navis* ship.] **1.** Of or pert. to ships or shipping. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Of, pert. to, possessing, or characteristic of, vessels of war or a navy.

yn. NAVAL, NAUTICAL. NAVAL designates that which pertains to a navy, or (rarely) to ships and shipping in general; NAUTICAL applies to seamen or navigation.

ve (nāv), *n.* [AS. *nafu.*] **1.** The block in the center of a wheel; hub. **2.** The navel. *Obs. or R.*

ve (nāv), *n.* [L. *navis* ship, to which the church was often likened.] The body, or main part, of a cruciform church, extending from the transepts or from the choir to the main entrance, but not including the aisles.

vel (nā'v'l), *n.* [AS. *nafela.*] **1.** A depression in the middle of the abdomen; umbilicus. **2.** Center; middle.

vic'u-lar (nă-vĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *navicularius*, fr. *navicula*, dim. of *navis* ship.] Of, pert. to, or resembling, a boat.

v'i-ga-ble (năv'ĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being navigated.

nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **nav'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.*

v'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* ; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd) ; -GAT'ING. [L. *vigutus*, p. p. of *navigare ; navis* ship + *agere* to direct.] To journey by water; sail or manage a vessel. — *v. t.* **1.** To sail over or on. **2.** To steer, direct, or manage in sailing.

nav'i-ga'tion (năv'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of navigating. **2.** Science or art of, or skill in, conducting vessels on the water. **3.** *Obs. or R.* **a** A voyage by water. **b** Shipping.

nav'i-ga'tor (năv'ĭ-gā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who navigates or who is skillful in navigation. **2.** A navvy. *Eng.*

nav'vy (năv'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -VIES (-īz). [abbr. fr. *navigator.*] A laborer on canals, railroads, embankments, etc. *Eng.*

na'vy (nā'vĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -VIES (-vĭz). [OF. *navie* ship, fleet, deriv. fr. L. *navis* ship.] **1.** A fleet of ships. **2.** The war vessels of a nation. **3.** The naval establishment of a nation, including yards, shops, officers, men, ships, administrative officers, etc. Officers of the United States Navy rank as follows: admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral, commodore (only for retired officers), captain, commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant, lieutenant junior grade, ensign.

navy blue. A dark shade of blue.

na-wab' (nă-wŏb'), *n.* [see NABOB.] A viceroy under the Mogul government ; also [*cap.*], a title of a Mohammedan prince, or a title of courtesy merely. *India.*

nay (nā), *adv.* [of Scand. origin.] **1.** No ; — a negative answer, now superseded by *no.* **2.** Not this merely, but also ; not only so, but. — *n.* **1.** A denial or refusal; also, a prohibition. **2.** A negative reply, vote, or voter.

nay'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* **1.** A watchword. *Archaic.* **2.** A byword ; a proverb of reproach. *Obs. or R.*

Naz'a-rene' (năz'ă-rēn'), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Nazareth ; — applied esp. to Jesus Christ. **2.** A follower of Jesus of Nazareth ; a Christian ; — usually contemptuous.

Naz'a-rite (năz'ă-rīt), *n.* [L. *Nazaraeus*, fr. Gr. *Ναζηραῖος*, fr. Heb. *nāzar* to dedicate.] **1.** Among the ancient Hebrews, a consecrated person, forbidden to use wine, cut the hair, or touch a corpse. **2.** = NAZARENE, 1.

ne (nē), *adv.* [AS. *ne.* See NO.] Not. *Now Only Archaic.* — *conj.* Nor; also; or. *Obs.* — **ne . . . ne.** Neither . . . nor. *Obs.*

neaf (nēf). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIEVE.

neap (nēp), *a.* [AS. *nēp*flōd neap flood.] Designating certain tides (**neap tides**), which are the lowest in the lunar month. — *n.* A neap tide.

neap, *n.* The pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals. *U. S.*

Ne'a-pol'i-tan (nē'ă-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [L. *Neapolitanus*, fr. *Neapolis* Naples, Gr. Νεάπολις, lit., New town.] Of or pert. to Naples in Italy. — *n.* A native or citizen of Naples.

near (nēr), *adv.* [AS. *nēar*, compar. of *nēah* nigh.] **1.** At, within, or to a little distance (in place or time). **2.** Within little, almost, or nearly (in degree). **3.** Closely ; as, *near* akin. — *a.* **1.** Closely related by blood. **2.** Close to one's interests, affection, etc. ; intimate. **3.** Not far distant ; close ; nigh. **4.** Closely following or imitating. **5.** Of animals, vehicles, etc., on the left; left. **6** Direct ; short. **7.** Close ; narrow. **8.** Closefisted; stingy.

Syn. NEAR, CLOSE. CLOSE commonly implies more immediate contact or proximity than NEAR.

— *prep.* At or within little distance from; close to or upon. — *v. i. & t.* To approach.

near'est (nēr'ĕst), *a.*, *superlative* of NEAR.

Syn. NEAREST, NEXT. NEAREST expresses simple proximity; NEXT, earlier identical with *nearest* in sense, now implies immediate succession or precedence in an order or series.

near'-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd ; -lĕgd'), *a.* Going with the feet so near together that they interfere. *Rare.*

near'ly, *adv.*, **near'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

near'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd ; 109), *a.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only ; shortsighted. — **near'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

neat (nēt), *a.* [F. *net* clean, fr. L. *nitidus*, fr. *nitere* to shine.] **1.** Free from admixture or adulteration. **2.** Free from what is unbecoming ; tasteful. **3.** Clever ; finished ; adroit. **4.** Orderly and cleanly; tidy. **5.** = NET, *a.*, 3.

Syn. Snug, compact ; deft, dexterous. — NEAT, TIDY, TRIM, PRIM.— NEAT suggests cleanliness, simplicity, and a certain orderliness, deftness, or precision; TIDY often implies habitual neatness; as, *neatly* dressed ; a *tidy* room. TRIM adds the implication of spruceness or smartness, often of snugness or compactness ; PRIM suggests formality, or (often) affected nicety or precision ; as, a *trim* lawn; a *prim* letter, full of formality and good advice.

neat (nēt), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *nēat.*] Cattle of the ox kind ; — often used attributively in *neat cattle.*

neat'herd' (-hûrd'), *n.* One having the care of neat cattle.

neat'ly (-lĭ), *adv.*, **neat'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

neb (nĕb), *n.* [AS. *nebb.*] **1.** The beak of a bird or tortoise; bill. **2.** A person's mouth. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** Nose; snout.

Neb'u-chad-rez'zar (nĕb'ū-kăd-rĕz'ăr), *or, corruptly*, **Neb'u-chad-nez'zar** (-nĕz'ăr), *n.* In the Bible, a king of Babylon (604 to 561 B. C.), who captured Jerusalem.

neb′u-la (nĕb′ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* -LÆ (-lē). [L., mist, cloud.] **1.** *Astron.* A faint, cloudlike, self-luminous mass of gaseous matter situated at the distance of the stars. Very distant star clusters often appear like nebulæ. **2.** *Med.* A spot on, or a slight opacity of, the cornea. — **neb′u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

neb′u-los′i-ty (-lŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness. **2.** Nebulous matter.

neb′u-lous (nĕb′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *nebulosus.*] **1.** Cloudy or cloudlike; hazy; — often fig. **2.** Of, or like, a nebula.

nec′es-sa-ry (nĕs′ĕ-sā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *necessarius*, fr. *necesse* necessary.] **1.** Impossible to be otherwise or to be done without; indispensable. **2.** Specif., rendering useful or necessary services; — of persons. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.* **3.** Not to be avoided; inevitable. **4.** Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary; — opp. to *free.* — **Syn.** See NEEDFUL. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A requisite; — chiefly in *pl.;* as, *necessaries* of life. — **nec′es-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

ne-ces′si-tate (nē-sĕs′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.;* -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING. **1.** To make necessary. **2.** To force; compel.

ne-ces′si-tous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Needy; indigent. **2.** Narrow; destitute; pinching; pinched.

ne-ces′si-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *nécessité*, L. *necessitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being necessary; inevitableness; indispensableness. **2.** That which makes an act or an event unavoidable; compulsion; fate; fatality. **3.** Indigence; want. **4.** That which is necessary; — often in *pl.* — **Syn.** See NEED.

neck (nĕk), *n.* [AS. *hnecca.*] **1.** The part of an animal connecting the head and the trunk. **2.** A part of an object likened to an animal's neck; as: **a** The slender part of a bottle, etc., or of various fruits. **b** A narrow stretch of land, as an isthmus or a cape. **c** A narrow body of water between two larger bodies; a strait.

neck′cloth′ (nĕk′klŏth′; 62), *n.* A neckerchief.

neck′er-chief (-ẽr-chĭf), *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

neck′lace (-lās), *n.* A string of jewels, beads, etc., or a metal band or chain, worn round the neck.

neck′tie′ (-tī′), *n.* A scarf or tie passing round the neck and tied in front; a bow fastened at the front of the neck.

nec-rol′o-gy (nĕk-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. νεκρός dead body + *-logy.*] **1.** A list or roll of the dead. **2.** An obituary notice. — **nec′ro-log′i-cal** (nĕk′rō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **nec-rol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

nec′ro-man′cer (nĕk′rō-măn′sẽr), *n.* One who practices necromancy.

nec′ro-man′cy (-sĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *necromantia*, Gr. νεκρομαντεία; νεκρός corpse + μαντεία divination.] The pretended art of revealing the future by communication with spirits of the dead; hence, magic; conjuration; enchantment. — **nec′ro-man′tic** (-măn′tĭk), *a.*

nec-roph′a-gous (nĕk-rŏf′ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. νεκροφάγος; νεκρός corpse + φαγεῖν to eat.] Feeding on carrion.

nec-rop′o-lis (-rŏp′ō-lĭs), *n.; pl.* E. -LISES (-lĭs-ĕz; 24), Gr. NECROPOLEIS (-līs). [Gr. νεκρόπολις; νεκρός a dead body, adj., dead + πόλις city.] Lit., a city of the dead; cemetery. *Chiefly Hist.*, or used of large cemeteries.

nec-ro′sis (nĕk-rō′sĭs), *n.* [fr. Gr. νέκρωσις, fr. νεκροῦν to make dead, mortify, νεκρός dead body.] Mortification or gangrene, esp. of a bone in mass. — **nec-rot′ic** (-rŏt′ĭk), *a.*

nec′tar (nĕk′tȧr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. νέκταρ.] **1.** *Classic Myth. & Poetic.* The drink (less properly, food) of the gods; hence, any delicious or inspiring beverage. Cf. AMBROSIA. **2.** A sweet liquid secreted by plant nectaries. — **nec′tared** (-tȧrd), **nec′tar-ous** (-tȧr-ŭs), **nec-ta′re-an** (nĕk-tā′rē-ăn; 3), **nec-ta′re-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

nec′tar-ine (nĕk′tȧr-ĭn; nĕk′tȧr-ēn′), *n.* [see NECTAR.] A smooth-skinned variety of peach.

nec′ta-ry (nĕk′tȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Bot.* A gland that secretes nectar, or the organ or part containing the gland.

‖ **née** (nā), *p.p., fem.* [F., fr. L. *nata*, fem. of *natus*, p. p., born.] Born; — used in introducing a married woman's maiden family name; as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker.

need (nēd), *n.* [AS. *néad, níed, nēd, néod, nȳd.*] **1.** A state requiring supply or relief; necessity. **2.** In a milder sense, lack of anything desired or useful. **3.** Poverty; destitution.

Syn. Extremity, compulsion, urgency, exigency; want. — NEED, NECESSITY. NECESSITY, implying esp. compulsion, is commonly stronger than NEED, which suggests pressing or urgent want; as, *necessity* governs all; in time of *need.*

— *v. t.* To be in need of; require. — *v. i.* **1.** To be needful; be necessary. *Obsoles.*, exc. as in, what *needs?* there *needs;* it *needs* not. **2.** To be in need or want.

need′fire′ (nēd′fīr′), *n.* A bonfire or beacon. *Rare.*

need′ful (nēd′fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of needs; needy. *Archaic.* **2.** Necessary for supply or relief; requisite. — **need′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **need′ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Indispensable, vital, integral.—NEEDFUL, NECESSARY, REQUISITE, ESSENTIAL. That is NEEDFUL which is required esp. to supply a want; NECESSARY implies more pressing need or urgent constraint; as, wheels are *necessary* to a carriage, a top may be *needful* for comfort. That is REQUISITE which is needful esp. for fulfillment, completion, attainment, etc.; that is ESSENTIAL which is absolutely and indispensably necessary; as, the gifts *requisite* to an orator; an *essential* part of brass is copper.

need′i-ness (nēd′ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being needy; poverty.

nee′dle (nē′d'l), *n.* [AS. *nǣdl.*] **1.** A small instrument for sewing, usually of steel, sharp at one end, with an eyehole for thread. **2.** A slender rod or wire used in knitting; also, a hooked instrument for knitting, crocheting, etc. **3.** Any slender, pointed object, like a needle; as: **a** *Bot.* A needle-shaped leaf, esp. that of the pine. **b** The magnetic needle.

nee′dle-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much thread as is generally used in a needle at one time.

need′less (nēd′lĕs), *a.* **1.** Not needed; unnecessary. **2.** Having no need. *Obs.* — **need′less-ly**, *adv.* — **-less-ness**, *n.*

nee′dle-wom′an (nē′d'l-wo͝om′ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm′ĕn; 24). A woman who does needlework; a seamstress.

nee′dle-work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Work done with a needle; sewing; embroidery; also, the occupation of sewing.

needs (nēdz), *adv.* [orig. a gen. of *need*, fr. AS. *nēdes.*] Of necessity; indispensably; — often with *must.*

need′y (nēd′ĭ), *a.;* NEED′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); NEED′I-EST. Poverty-stricken; indigent; necessitous.

ne'er (nâr; nār), *adv.* Never.

neeze (nēz), *v. i. & n.* Sneeze. *Obs. or Scot.*

ne-fa′ri-ous (nē-fā′rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *nefarius*, fr. *nefas* crime, wrong; *ne-* not + *fas* divine law.] Wicked; iniquitous. — **Syn.** Detestable, villainous, infamous, impious. See INIQUITOUS. — **ne-fa′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ne-fa′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

ne-ga′tion (-gā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *negatio*, fr. *negare* to say no, deny.] **1.** Act of denying; denial; — opposite of *affirmation.* **2.** Obliteration; annihilation.

neg′a-tive (nĕg′ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [F. *négatif*, or L. *negativus*, fr. *negare* to deny.] **1.** Maintaining denial. *Obs.* **2.** Expressing or implying negation, denial, or refusal; refusing assent; — opposed to *affirmative.* **3.** Not positive or direct; privative. **4.** *Math., Physics, etc.* Designating a quantity to be subtracted; minus. **5.** Designating, or pert. to, a kind of electricity (see POSITIVE ELECTRICITY). **6.** *Photog.* Having the lights and shades, and the relations of right and left, of the original, reversed. — *n.* **1.** A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; contradictory term, conception, or sense. **2.** A negative reply; refusal of assent; veto. **3.** That side of a question which denies or refuses. **4.** A word, particle, or term that expresses negation or denial; as, *not, no.* **5.** *Photog.* A negative picture, usually for use in printing positive pictures. **6.** *Elec.* The negative plate of a cell. **7.** *Math.* A negative quantity or symbol. — *v. t.;* -TIVED (-tĭvd); -TIV-ING (-tĭv-ĭng). **1.** To refuse assent to. **2.** To pronounce against; reject by vote. **3.** To disprove. **4.** To neutralize; counteract. — **neg′a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **neg′a-tive-ness**, *n.*

neg-lect′ (nĕg-lĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *neglectus*, p. p. of *neglegere* to disregard, neglect.] To disregard; as: **a** To omit to notice; slight. **b** To be remiss in attending to.

Syn. NEGLECT, DISREGARD, SLIGHT. To NEGLECT is to fail to give due attention, esp. to the performance of a task, duty, or the like: to DISREGARD (so also, less often, to *neglect*) is to pay no attention, esp. to something felt to be unimportant; to SLIGHT is intentionally and somewhat contemptuously to neglect or disregard; as, to *neglect* one's business; *disregard* annoyances; to *slight* a duty, a friend.

— *n.* **1.** Act or fact of neglecting; state or fact of being neglected; also, formerly, indifference. **2.** Negligence. — **Syn.** See NEGLIGENCE. — **-lect′er**, *n.* — **-lect′ing-ly**, *adv.*

neg-lect′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Careless; negligent; inattentive.

neg′li-gee′ (nĕg′lĭ-zhā′; nĕg′lĭ-zhā′), ‖ **né′gli′gé′** (nā′glē′zhā′), *n.* [F. *négligé*, p. p. of *négliger* to neglect.] A kind of easy robe or dressing gown formerly worn by women; hence, any easy, unceremonious attire; undress.

neg′li-gence (nĕg′lĭ-jĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being negligent; neglect; disregard. **2.** Indifference as to appearance, manner, or style; disregard of convention.

Syn. Carelessness, thoughtlessness, disregard, slight. — NEGLIGENCE, NEGLECT, INATTENTION, INADVERTENCE, REMISSNESS, OVERSIGHT. *Negligence* and *neglect* are sometimes

used with little distinction; but NEGLIGENCE commonly emphasizes the habit, NEGLECT, the fact, of leaving things undone or unattended to; as, *negligence* is a bad habit; *neglect* of duty brings misfortune. INATTENTION is (often culpable) failure to attend; INADVERTENCE is esp. unintentional failure to heed; as, criminal *inattention* to signals; a mistake due to *inadvertence*. REMISSNESS implies a lax and careless attitude toward duty or performance; OVERSIGHT suggests esp. omission through inadvertence.

neg'li-gent (nĕg'lĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [F. *négligent*, or L. *negligens*, p. pr.] Guilty of, or given to, neglect; heedless, culpably careless; showing lack of attention. — **Syn.** Neglectful, regardless, inattentive, remiss. — **neg'li-gent-ly**, *adv.*

neg'li-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be disregarded.

ne-go'ti-a-ble (nē-gō'shĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being negotiated; assignable or transferable in the ordinary course of business. — **ne-go'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ne-go'ti-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *negotiatus*, p. p. of *negotiari*, fr. *negotium* business; *neg-* not + *otium* leisure.] **1.** To deal with; manage. *Rare.* **2.** To sell; pass; — chiefly of commercial paper or securities. **3.** To procure, or arrange for, by negotiating. **4.** To surmount or traverse; deal with as desired; — said of an obstacle, etc. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To have dealing with a view to coming to terms; as, to *negotiate* for a sale. — **ne-go'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **ne-go'ti-a'tor** (-gō'shĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.*

ne'gress (nē'grĕs), *n.* A female negro.

Ne-gril'lo (nē-grĭl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp.] A Negrito.

Ne-gri'to (nē-grē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS or -TOES (-tōz). [Sp., dim. of *negro* black.] A member of any of a number of dwarfish Negroid peoples, esp. of Africa and Oceania.

Ne'gro (nē'grō), *n.*; *pl.* -GROES (-grōz). [Sp. or Pg., fr. *negro* black, L. *niger*.] **1.** A person of the typical African branch of the Ethiopian race, or, loosely, of any of the black races of Africa, including Bantus, Pygmies, Hottentots, and Bushmen. **2.** [Usually *l. c.*] A black man; esp., a person having more or less Negro blood. — *a.* [*l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, negroes; black.

Ne'groid (-groid), *a.* [Also *l. c.*] [*Negro* + *-oid.*] Characteristic of, or resembling, the Negro.

ne'gus (nē'gŭs), *n.* A beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon.

Ne'gus The title of the sovereign of Abyssinia.

Ne'he-mi'ah (nē'hē-mī'ä), *n.* [Heb. *Nekhemyāh.*] *Bib.* **1.** A famous Jewish leader. **2.** Book of the Old Testament.

neigh (nā), *v. i.* [AS. *hnǣgan.*] To utter the cry of the horse; whinny. — *n.* The cry of a horse; a whinny.

neigh'bor, neigh'bour (nā'bẽr), *n.* [AS. *néahgebūr*; *néah* nigh + *gebūr* a dweller, farmer.] **1.** A person who lives near another. **2.** A person or thing near another. **3.** One regarded as a fellow being. See *Luke* x. 27, 36, 37. — *a.* Near to another; adjoining. — *v. t.* To adjoin; border on; be near to. — *v. i.* To be or associate on neighborly or friendly terms; — with *with.*

neigh'bor-hood, neigh'bour-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** Neighborliness. *Rare.* **2.** State or fact of being neighbors; proximity. **3.** Vicinity; region near; — usually with *of.* **4.** The people living near one another; community. **5.** A district, esp. with reference to the character of its inhabitants; as, a squalid *neighborhood.*

Syn. NEIGHBORHOOD, VICINITY. *Neighborhood* (Saxon) and *vicinity* (Latin) are often interchangeable. But NEIGHBORHOOD commonly implies closer proximity than VICINITY, and also, usually, friendliness, as, he lives in our *neighborhood*; in the *vicinity* of an island.

neigh'bor-ing, neigh'bour-ing, *p. a.* Living or being near.

neigh'bor-ly, neigh'bour-ly, *a.* Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; having frequent intercourse; friendly. — **neigh'bor-li-ness, neigh'bour-li-ness**, *n.*

nei'ther (nē'thẽr; nī'-), *a.* & *pron.* [AS. *nāwðer, nāhwæðer, nōhwæðer, nōwðer*; *nā, nō*, not + *hwæðer* whether.] Not either; not the one nor the other. — *conj.* **1.** Not either; — usually introducing the first of two or more coördinate clauses, those following beginning with *nor* (or, formerly, *neither*). **2.** Nor yet; also not.

nem'a-tode (nĕm'ä-tōd), *n.* [Gr. *νῆμα, νήματος*, thread.] Any of a class (*Nematoda*) of worms, including the roundworms, pinworm, trichina, etc. — **nem'a-tode**, *a.*

Ne-me'an (nē-mē'ăn; nē'mē-ăn), *a. Gr. Antiq.* Of or pert. Nemea, a valley in Argolis. The biennial Nemean games instituted one of the four great Panhellenic festivals. — **N.** *n*, a great lion of Nemea, strangled by Hercules.

Ne'me-sis (nĕm'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νέμεσις, fr. *νέμειν* deal out.] **1.** *Gr. Relig.* An ancient goddess of retribution or justice. **2.** [Often *l. c.*] Retributive justice.

ne'o- (nē'ō-). [Gr. *νέος* youthful, new.] A prefix meaning *new, recent, late.*

ne'o-dym'i-um (-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [see NEO-; DIDYMIUM.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element forming amethyst-colored salts. Symbol, *Nd*; at. wt., 144.3.

ne'o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* [*neo-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] Designating, or pertaining to, a stage of human culture following the paleolithic and characterized by more and better implements of stone, bone, and horn, by the beginnings of agriculture, and the presence of domestic animals.

ne-ol'o-gism (nē-ŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* The use of a new word, words, or meanings, esp. such as are not yet in good usage; neology; also, a word or meaning so used.

ne-ol'o-gy (nē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*neo-* + *-logy.*] Use of a new word, or a meaning for a word; neologism. — **ne-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* — **ne'o-log'i-cal** (nē'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ne'on (nē'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *νέος* new.] *Chem.* An inert gaseous element found in the atmosphere. Symbol, *Ne*; at. wt., 20.2.

ne'o-phyte (-ō-fīt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *νεόφυτος*, prop., newly planted; *νέος* new + *φυτός* grown, *φύειν* to grow.] **1.** A new convert; proselyte. **2.** A novice; beginner.

Ne'op-tol'e-mus (nē'ŏp-tŏl'ē-mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νεοπτόλεμος.] *Gr. Myth.* The surname of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, who after his father's death joined the forces against Troy. Post-Homeric legend portrays him as killing the aged Priam at the altar of Zeus.

ne'o-ter'ic (nē'ō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *νεωτερικός*, fr. *νεώτερος*, compar. of *νέος* young, new.] Recent in origin; modern; new. — *n.* One of modern times; a modern.

ne-pen'the (nĕ-pĕn'thē), *n.* Also, **ne-pen'thes** (-thēz). [Gr. *νηπενθές*, neut. of *νηπενθής* removing sorrow (of an Egyptian drug); *νη-* not + *πένθος* sorrow.] **1.** A potion or drug used by the ancients to drown pain and sorrow. Hence, anything causing oblivion. **2.** The plant yielding the drug.

neph'ew (nĕf'ū; nĕv'ū), *n.* [F. *neveu*, OF. also *nevou*, L. *nepos.*] The son of a brother or of a sister, or, somewhat loosely, of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

ne-phrit'ic (nē-frĭt'ĭk; nĕf-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *nephriticus*, Gr. *νεφριτικός*, fr. *νεφρός* a kidney.] **1.** Renal. **2.** *Med.* **a** Affected with a disease of the kidneys. **b** Relieving kidney disorders; affecting the kidneys.

ne-phri'tis (nē-frī'tĭs; nĕf-rī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *νεφρῖτις.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidneys; Bright's disease.

‖ **ne plus ul'tra** (nē plŭs ŭl'trä). [L., no further; *ne* no, not + *plus* more + *ultra* beyond.] The uttermost point to which one can attain; the summit of achievement; acme.

nep'o-tism (nĕp'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* [L *nepos, nepotis*, nephew.] Favoritism to nephews and other relatives; bestowal of patronage by reason of relationship. — **ne-pot'ic** (nē-pŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] **1.** *Roman Relig.* The son of Saturn and Ops; the god of the waters, esp. of the sea, represented as bearing a trident for a scepter. His cult was identified with that of the Greek Poseidon. **2.** *Astron.* The most remote known planet of the solar system, about 2,792,000,000 miles distant from the sun.

Nep-tu'ni-an (nĕp-tū'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Neptune, the god or the planet; of or pertaining to the sea.

Ne're-id (nē'rē-ĭd), *n.* [L. *Nereis, -idis*, Gr. Νηρείς, -ίδος, a daughter of Nereus.] *Myth.* A sea nymph. Nereids were attendant on Poseidon. They were represented usually as in human form, but sometimes as having the tail of a fish.

Ne're-is (-ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -REIDES (nē-rē'ĭ-dēz). [L.] A Nereid.

Ne'reus (nē'rūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νηρεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A sea god, father of the Nereids.

ner-va'tion (nĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves, esp. those of leaves or the wings of insects; venation.

nerve (nûrv), *n.* [L. *nervus.*] **1.** A sinew or tendon. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in *to strain every nerve*, that is, to put forth the utmost exertion. **2** One of the filamentous bands of nervous tissue that conduct the nervous impulses. **3.** Constitutional vigor; energy; strength. **4.** Mental strength or firmness; coolness; resolution. **5.** *pl.* An attack of acute, often hysterical, nervousness. **6.** a *Bot.* = VEIN. **b** *Zoöl.* A nervure in an insect's wing. — *v. t.*; NERVED (nûrvd); NERV'ING (nûr'vĭng). To give strength, vigor, or courage to.

nerve'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of strength or courage; wanting vigor; weak. **2.** Without nerves. — **nerve'less-ly**, *adv.*

nerv'ine (nûr'vēn; -vĭn), *a.* [L. *nervinus* made of sinews.] *Med.* Affecting the nerves; quieting. — *n.* A nerve tonic.

nerv'ous (nûr'vŭs), *a.* [L. *nervosus* sinewy, vigorous. See NERVE.] **1.** Sinewy; strong. **2.** Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; forcible; spirited. **3.** Abounding in nerves.

4. Of or pert. to the nerves. Also, affecting the nerves. **5**. Having the nerves diseased or easily excited; excitable; timid. — **nerv′ous-ly** (nûr′vŭs-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

ner′vure (nûr′vūr), *n.* [F.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A nerve or vein, as in a leaf or an insect's wing.

nerv′y (nûr′vĭ), *a.;* NERV′I-ER (-vĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1**. Strong; sinewy. **2**. **a** Characterized by spirited assurance; courageous. *Colloq.* **b** Hence: Cool; cheeky. *Slang.*

nes′ci-ence (nĕsh′ĭ-ĕns; nĕsh′ĕns), *n.* [L. *nescientia*, fr. *nesciens*, p. pr. of *nescire* not to know; *ne* not + *scire* to know.] State of not knowing, or quality of being unknown or not knowable. — **nes′ci-ent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

-ness (-nĕs; 24). [AS.] A suffix used to form nouns, and denoting: **1**. Primarily, *state, condition*, or *quality of being;* as: good*ness*, *state* or *quality of being* good; sick*ness*, *condition of being* sick; white*ness*, *quality* or *state of being* white. **2**. Secondarily, a *particular instance of being* or *a thing* or *act that embodies* (the state, condition or quality denoted by the word in its primary sense); as: kind*ness*, *an instance of being* kind; a kind *act;* foul*ness*, *a thing that is* foul.

Nes′sus (nĕs′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νέσσος.] *Class. Myth.* A Centaur shot with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for trying to abduct his wife, Deianira. Following the dying advice of Nessus, Deianira steeped her husband's shirt in the Centaur's blood as a love charm, but it poisoned Hercules, causing such agony that he killed himself.

nest (nĕst), *n.* [AS. *nest.*] **1**. The bed or receptacle prepared by a bird for its eggs and young. **2**. Place where eggs of insects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched. **3**. Any snug residence or retreat. **4**. An abode; haunt. **5**. The inhabitants, occupants, or frequenters of a nest, collectively; as, a *nest* of outlaws. **6**. A graduated series of boxes, cases, bowls, or the like, each fitting within the one next larger. — *v. t.* To form a nest for; to settle or place in or as in a nest. — *v. i.* To build or occupy a nest.

nest egg. An egg left in the nest to induce the hen to continue to lay eggs there; hence, fig., something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection, or as a reserve.

nes′tle (nĕs′′l), *v. i.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (nĕs′lĭng). [AS. *nestlian.*] **1**. To make and occupy a nest. **2**. To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; cuddle up. — *v. t.* **1**. To settle, shelter, or house, as in a nest. **2**. To move (a part of the body) against or into something as if nestling.

nest′ling (nĕst′lĭng; nĕs′lĭng), *n.* A young bird which has not abandoned the nest; hence, a very young child.

Nes′tor (nĕs′tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νέστωρ.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Pylus, who in his old age joined the Greek expedition against Troy and was noted as a wise counselor.

net (nĕt), *n.* [AS. *net.*] **1**. A fabric wrought or woven into meshes, used for catching fish, birds, etc. **2**. Anything designed to entrap after the manner of a net; a snare. — *v. t.;* NET′TED (-ĕd; 24); NET′TING. **1**. To cover with or as with a net or nets. **2**. To take in or as in a net; capture by stratagem. **3**. To make into a net. — *v.i.* To make netting.

net, *a.* [F. See NEAT clean.] **1**. Neat; trim; clean; bright. *Obs. or R.* **2**. Pure; unadulterated; neat. *Rare.* **3**. Clear of, or free from, all charges, deductions, etc.; as: **a** Remaining after the deduction of all charges, loss, etc.; as, *net* profit. **b** Clear of or excluding all tare, tret, etc.; as, *net* weight. — *v. t.* To produce or gain as clear profit.

neth′er (nĕth′ẽr), *a.* [AS. *niđera*, fr. the adv. *niđer, niđor*, downward.] Situated down or below; lying beneath; lower; under; — opposed to *upper.*

neth′er-most (-mōst), *a.* Lowest.

neth′er-stock′ (-stŏk′), *n.* A stocking. *Obs. or Hist.*

net′ting, *n.* **1**. Act or process of making nets or network. **2**. A piece of network; a network.

net′tle (nĕt′′l), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A small line of rope yarn. **b** *pl.* Halves of yarns in the end of a rope twisted up for pointing.

net′tle (nĕt′′l), *n.* [AS. *netele, netle.*] Any of various plants armed with prickles or stinging hairs. — *v. t;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (nĕt′lĭng). To whip or sting with or as with nettles; hence, to irritate; vex. — **Syn.** See IRRITATE.

nettle rash. *Med.* A kind of eruption on the skin.

net′work′ (nĕt′wûrk′), *n.* **1**. A fabric or structure of threads, cords, wires, or the like, crossing and knotted or secured, so as to leave spaces, or meshes, between them. **2**. Any system of similarly crossing lines or channels.

neu′ral (nū′răl), *a.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Anat.* **a** Of or pert. to a nerve or the nervous system. **b** Situated in the region of, or on the same side as, the brain and spinal cord.

neu-ral′gi-a (nū-răl′jĭ-ȧ), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* A very acute pain which follows the course of a nerve. — **neu-ral′gic** (nū-răl′jĭk), *a.*

neu′ras-the′ni-a (nū′răs-thē′nĭ-ȧ; nū-răs′thē-nĭ′ȧ), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. ἀσθενεια weakness.] Nervous debility or prostration. — **neu′ras-then′ic** (nū′răs-thĕn′ĭk), *a. & n.*

neu-ri′tis (nū-rī′tĭs), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of a nerve or nerves. — **neu-rit′ic** (-rĭt′ĭk), *a.*

neu′ro- (nū′rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. νεῦρον, *nerve.*

neu-rol′o-gy (nū-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-logy.*] Science of the nervous system. — **neu-rol′o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

neu-rop′ter-an (-rŏp′tẽr-ăn), *n.* [*neuro-* + Gr. πτερόν a wing.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Neuroptera*) of insects now often restricted to the lacewings, ant lions, and allies. — **neu-rop′ter-an**, *a.* — **neu-rop′ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

neu-ro′sis (-rō′sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] **1**. *Med.* A functional nervous affection. **2**. *Psychol.* Any activity of nerve cells that gives rise to mental activity, or accompanies it as its physical counterpart. Cf. PSYCHOSIS.

neu-rot′ic (-rŏt′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] *Med.* **a** Of, pert. to, or affecting the nerves; nervous. **b** Affected with neurosis. — *n.* *Med.* **a** Any toxic agent affecting mainly the nerves. **b** A neurotic person.

neu-rot′o-my (-ō-mĭ), *n.* [*neuro-* + *-tomy.*] **1**. The dissection or anatomy of the nervous system. **2**. *Surg.* The division of a nerve, as to relieve neuralgia. — **neu-rot′o-mist**, *n.*

neu′ter (nū′tẽr), *a.* [L.; *ne* not + *uter* whether.] **1**. *Gram.* **a** Of neither masculine nor feminine gender. **b** Neither active nor passive; intransitive; as, a *neuter* verb. **2**. Neutral. *Archaic.* **3**. *Biol.* **a** Sexless. **b** Having imperfectly developed generative organs, as a worker bee or ant. See NEUTER, *n.*, 3. — *n.* **1**. *Gram.* **a** An intransitive verb. **b** A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the neuter gender. **2**. A neutral. **3**. An imperfectly developed female of certain insects, as ants and bees; a worker.

neu′tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *neutralis*, fr. *neuter.*] **1**. Not engaged on or assisting either side; neuter. **2**. Of or pert. to a neutral state or power. **3**. Neither one thing nor the other; indifferent. **4**. In technical uses: **a** *Chem.* Neither acid nor basic. **b** *Biol.* Neuter. **c** *Bot.* Without stamens or pistils. **d** Free from admixture of color. **e** *Elec.* Neither positive nor negative. — *n.* A person, party, vessel, or nation that takes no part in a contest between others; one that is neutral. — **neu-tral′i-ty** (nū-trăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

neu′tral-ize (nū′trăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; make neutral; reduce to inefficiency; counteract. — **neu′tral-i-za′tion** (-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* — **-iz′er**, *n.*

Syn. Counterbalance, nullify. — NEUTRALIZE, COUNTERACT, COUNTERVAIL. To NEUTRALIZE is to render inoperative or ineffective, esp. by an opposite influence, force, or effect; to COUNTERACT implies more positively contrary action; it does not so definitely suggest that the thing itself ceases to act; as, alkali *neutralizes* an acid; the effect of the narcotic was *counteracted* by forced exercise. COUNTERVAIL suggests more definitely a balance of opposing forces.

neu′tral-ly, *adv.* of NEUTRAL. See -LY.

nev′er (nĕv′ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *nǣfre; ne* not + *ǣfre* ever.] **1**. Not ever; at no time. **2**. Not in any degree, or way, under any condition, etc.; — in emphatic negation; as, *never* fear.

nev′er-more′ (-mōr′; 57), *adv.* Never again.

nev′er-the-less′ (-thē-lĕs′), *adv. or conj.* Not the less; notwithstanding; yet. — **Syn.** However, still. See BUT.

new (nū), *a.* [AS. *nīwe, nēowe.*] **1**. Having existed but a short time; having originated or occurred lately; recent; modern; — opposed to *old.* **2**. **a** Recently discovered, recognized, or experienced; hence, strange; unfamiliar; as, *new* lands, doctrines, etc. **b** Other than the former, or old; fresh; as, to turn over a *new* leaf; the *new* teacher. **3**. Not habituated; unaccustomed. **4**. Beginning or appearing as the recurrence, resumption, or repetition of a previous act or thing; as, a *new* year; also, renovated or recreated. **5**. Not of ancient extraction; not previously known or famous. — *adv.* Newly; recently.

Syn. NEW, NOVEL, FRESH, RECENT, LATE, MODERN. That is NEW (opposed to *old*) which has existed, or been known, but a short time; that is NOVEL (opposed to *common, usual, familiar*) which is, often strikingly, out of the ordinary; as, *new* wine, scholars; a *novel* experiment. That is FRESH which has just been done, made, received, etc., or which retains or suggests the liveliness, brightness, or energy of a new thing. RECENT is a more relative term; it suggests comparative nearness to the present; as, *recent* discoveries. LATE, which is sometimes interchangeable with *recent*, applies esp. to that which has recently ceased to exist, or

which is no longer what it recently was ; as, his *late* residence. That is MODERN (in ordinary usage) which belongs to the present period, or is characteristic of it ; the word commonly suggests contrast with a more distant past than that implied in *recent*, and often applies esp. to that which is latest and most approved ; as, *modern* languages, ideas. New World, the land of the Western Hemisphere.

new'com'er (nū'kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One lately come.

new'el (-ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF. *nouel* kernel, fr. LL. dim. of L. *nodus* knot.] *Arch.* The upright about which the steps of a circular staircase wind ; hence, the principal post at the foot of a stairway, or a secondary one at a landing.

new'fan'gled (nū'făn'g'ld ; nū'făn'-), *a.* **1.** Inclined to novelties ; given to new theories or fashions. **2.** Newly made ; novel ; — used disparagingly.

new'-fash'ioned (nū'făsh'ŭnd ; nū'făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Made in a new fashion or form, or lately come into fashion.

New-found'land' (nū-found'lănd ; *as a geographical name, preferably* nū'fŭnd-lănd'), *n.* Short for **Newfoundland dog**, one of a breed of large, shaggy dogs, usually black, originating in Newfoundland, noted for intelligence and docility.

New'gate (nū'gāt), *n.* **1.** The western gate in the wall of the old city, London. **2.** A famous old prison in this locality, razed in 1902.

New Jerusalem. The Heavenly, or Celestial, City ; the abode of the redeemed ; the Holy City. *Rev.* xxi. 2.

new'ly (nū'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Lately ; recently. **2.** Anew ; afresh.

new'mar'ket (nū'mär'kĕt ; nū'mär'kĕt), *n.* [fr. *Newmarket*, England.] **1.** A long, closely fitting coat or cloak ; — called also **Newmarket coat**. **2.** A certain game at cards.

new'ness (nū'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being new.

news (nūz), *n.* Pl. in form, but commonly construed as sing. [fr. NEW.] A report of a recent event ; information about a thing before unknown ; recent intelligence.

Syn. NEWS is the general term ; TIDINGS is poetical or elevated ; INTELLIGENCE is esp. news formally communicated.

news'boy', *n.*, **news'man** (nūz'măn), *n. ; pl.* **-men** (-mĕn). A boy, or man, who distributes or sells newspapers.

news'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in news ; one active in hearing and telling news. — **news'mon'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.*

news'pa'per (-pā'pẽr), *n.* A paper printed and distributed at stated intervals, usually daily or weekly, to convey news, advocate opinions, etc.

newt (nūt), *n.* [ME. *newte*, for *ewte*, *evete*, AS. *efete; an ewt* being understood as *a newt*.] Any of various small salamanders, aquatic for at least a part of their existence.

New Testament. See under TESTAMENT.

new year. The year approaching or just begun ; also, the first days of a year. — **new'-year'**, *a.*, or, more often, **new year's.** — New Year's Day. The first day of January. Often *Colloq.*, New Year's.

next (nĕkst), *a., superl.* of NIGH. [AS. *nēhst*, *niehst*, *nȳhst*, superl. of *nēah* nigh. See NIGH.] Nearest ; having nothing similar intervening ; of periods of time, or when the idea of progression is involved, immediately succeeding ; as, the *next* day ; the *next* chapter. — **Syn.** See NEAREST. — *adv.* **1.** In the time, place, or order nearest. **2.** On the first occasion to come ; as, when *next* we meet.

nex'us (nĕk'sŭs), *n. ; pl.* NEXUS. [L.] A tie ; link.

Nez' Per'cé' (nā' pẽr'sā'). [F., pierced nose.] An Indian of a tribe formerly occupying central Idaho and eastern Oregon and Washington.

nib (nĭb), *n.* [variant of NEB.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A bill or beak. **2.** The point of a pen, or either of the divisions of the point of a pen, or the whole pen. **3.** A point ; prong. **4.** One of the handles of a scythe snath. — *v. t. ;* **nibbed** (nĭbd) ; NIB'BING. To furnish with a nib ; point.

nib'ble (nĭb''l), *v. t. & i. ;* **-bled** (-l'd) ; **-bling** (-lĭng). To bite lightly or gently ; eat in small bits. — *n.* Act of nibbling ; a small or cautious bite. — **nib'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

Ni'be-lung'en-lied' (nē'bĕ-lōōng'ĕn-lēt'), *n.* [G. See NIBELUNGS ; LIED.] A great medieval German epic of unknown authorship containing traditions which refer to the Burgundians at the time of Attila (called *Etzel* in the poem) and mythological elements pointing to heathen times.

Ni'be-lungs (-lōōngz), *n. pl. ; sing.* NIBELUNG (-lōōng). *Ger. Myth.* The children of the mist, a race of dwarfs or demons, the original possessors of the hoard and ring won by Siegfried ; also, the Burgundian kings in the Nibelungenlied.

ice (nis), *a. ;* NIC'ER (nis'ẽr) ; NIC'EST. [OF., ignorant, fool, L. *nescius* ignorant ; *ne-* not + *scius* knowing.] **1.** Foolish. *Obs.* **2.** Lewd. *Obs.* **3.** Fastidious ; in a derogatory sense, over dainty ; finical ; in a laudatory sense, refined ; cultured ; discriminating. **4. a** Affecting coy reserve ; also, modest ; hence, reluctant. *Obs.* **b** Exacting ; scrupulous ; punctilious. **5.** Demanding, or characterized by close discrimination, delicate, minute, or tactful treatment, etc. ; subtle ; fine. **6.** Delicately sensitive or discriminative ; hence, of instruments, methods, etc., minutely accurate, precise ; exact. **7. a** Fine. *Obs.* **b** Spare ; meager. *Obs.* **8.** Trivial. *Obs.* **9.** Pleasing, kind, considerate, etc. *Colloq.*

Syn. Particular, discriminating, difficult, hypercritical, prudish, queasy. — NICE, FASTIDIOUS, FINICAL, SQUEAMISH agree in the idea of very delicate susceptibility or precise discrimination, as shown, in the case of *nice* and *dainty*, chiefly in selection ; in the case of *fastidious*, *finical*, and *squeamish*, rather in rejection. NICE implies fineness of discrimination, and connotes rather more of intellectual quality than the other words ; as, an appetite too eager to be *nice* ; more *nice* than wise. FASTIDIOUS differs from *dainty* chiefly in suggesting a certain disdainfulness in rejecting what is displeasing to one's taste ; as, *fastidious* in taste. FINICAL implies an affected or fussy fastidiousness ; as, the poet Gray has been considered as being falsely *fastidious*, *finical*, effeminate ; a world of little *finical* observances. SQUEAMISH emphasizes strongly aversion or disgust ; as, a *squeamish* conscience. See CORRECT.

nice'ly, *adv.*, **nice'ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.

Ni'cene (nī'sēn ; nī-sēn'), *a.* [L. *Nicaenus*, fr. *Nicaea* Nice, Gr. *Νίκαια.*] Of or pert. to Nicæa, or Nice, an ancient city of Asia Minor, where was held the first ecumenical church council, A. D. 325 ; designating, or pert. to, the creed adopted by the first Council of Nicæa. — **Nicene Creed**, a Christian creed adopted by the Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325, now, usually, a certain creed closely resembling this.

ni'ce-ty (nī'sĕ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). [OF. *niceté* foolishness.] **1.** Quality or state of being nice ; as : modesty ; reserve ; prudishness. *Obs.* **2.** A dainty, delicate, or elegant thing. *Archaic.* **3.** A minute distinction, point, or detail. **4.** Delicacy or exactness of perception or discrimination ; precision **5.** Quality of demanding delicacy and accuracy of treatment. **6.** Fastidiousness ; often, excessive fastidiousness. — **Syn.** See DELICACY.

niche (nĭch), *n.* [F., fr. It. *nicchia.*] **1.** A hollow or recess, generally in a wall, as for a statue **2.** A place, condition of life, position, or the like, suitable to a person or a thing. — *v. t. ;* **niched** (nĭcht) ; **nich'ing.** To place in a niche.

Niche, *n*, 1.

nick (nĭk), *n.* **1.** A notch ; slit. **2.** A broken or indented place in any edge or surface ; as, *nicks* in china. **3.** A particular point or place considered as marked by a nick ; hence : the (or, rarely, a) critical moment or point ; as, in the *nick* of time. **4.** The exact mark aimed at ; the precise point. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See DINT. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a nick or nicks in ; notch ; keep count of by nicks. **2.** To cut ; cut through or into ; cut short. **3.** To hit at, or in, the nick ; strike, catch, or grasp at the precise and proper point or time. **4.** To catch off guard ; arrest. *Slang, Eng.*

Nick (nĭk), *n.* [prob. for *Nicholas*, the proper name.] The Devil ; — usually *Old Nick.*

nick'el (nĭk''l), *n.* [G., abbr. fr. *kupfernickel ; kupfer* copper + prob. *nickel* demon (the ore seeming to contain copper, but yielding none).] **1.** *Chem.* A hard, malleable, ductile metal of the iron group, resistant to oxidation. Symbol, *Ni ;* at. wt., 58.68. **2.** A coin of or containing nickel ; esp., a five-cent piece. *Colloq., U. S.*

nick'er (-ẽr), *v. i. & n.* [imitative.] Neigh. *Chiefly Dial.*

nick'nack' (-năk'). Var. of KNICKKNACK.

nick'name' (-nām'), *n.* [ME. *ekename* surname, hence, a nickname, *an ekename* being understood as *a nekename*. See EKE ; NAME.] **1.** A name given in derision or sportive familiarity. **2.** A familiar diminutive name, as "Bill" for "William." — *v. t. ;* **-named** (-nāmd') ; **-nam'ing** (-nām'ĭng). **1.** To misname ; hence, *Obs. & R.*, to use (a word) wrongly for another. **2.** To give a nickname to

Nic'o-de'mus (nĭk'ŏ-dē'mŭs), *n.* In the Bible, a Pharisee who came to talk with Jesus by night. *John* iii. 1, 2.

nic'o-tine (nĭk'ŏ-tĭn ; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin.** [F. *nicotine*, fr. Jean *Nicot*, who brought tobacco into France.] *Chem.* A very poisonous alkaloid, the active principle of tobacco.

nic'ti-tate (nĭk'tĭ-tāt), *v. i. ;* **-tat'ed** (-tāt'ĕd) ; **-tat'ing.** [freq. fr. L. *nictare*, *nictatum*, fr. *nicere* to beckon.] To

wink. — **nictitating membrane,** *Zoöl.*, a thin membrane, or third eyelid, found in many animals, capable of being drawn across the eyeball. — **nic'ti-ta'tion** (nĭk'tĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.*

nid'der-ing (nĭd'ẽr-ĭng), *a.* Infamous; base; cowardly. *Obs.* — *n.* A niddering person. *Obs.*

nid'i-fi-cate (nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *nidificare, -catum; nidus* nest + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To build a nest. — **nid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ni'dus (nī'dŭs), *n.*; *pl.* NIDI (-dī). [L.] **1.** A nest, esp. for the eggs of insects, spiders, etc. **2.** A breeding place.

niece (nēs), *n.* [F. *nièce*, LL. *neptia*, for L. *neptis* granddaughter, niece.] A daughter of one's brother or sister, or (sometimes) of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

nieve (nēv), **neif** (nēf), *n.* [of Scand. origin.] The fist; the hand. *Archaic or Scot.*

Ni'fl-heim (nēv''l-hām) } [Icel. *Niflheimr.*] *Norse Myth.*
Ni'fl-heimr' (-hām''r) }

nig'gard (nĭg'ẽrd), *n.* [ME. *nig* niggard + *-ard.*] A person meanly close and covetous; a stingy fellow; miser. — *a.* Niggardly; stingy. — *v. t. & i.* To treat or act niggardly. *Obs.* — **nig'gard-ly**, *adv.*

nig'gard-ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Meanly covetous or parsimonious; stingy. **2.** Characteristic of a niggard; miserly; scanty. — **Syn.** See PARSIMONIOUS. — **nig'gard-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

nig'ger (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *nègre*, fr. Sp. *negro.* See NEGRO.] **1.** A Negro; — now usually contemptuous. *Colloq.* **2.** Improperly or loosely, a member of any very dark-skinned race, as an East Indian, a Filipino, an Egyptian.

nig'gle (nĭg''l), *v. i.* *Chiefly Eng.* **1.** To trifle. **2.** To work with excessive care for trifling details, as in painting.

nigh (nī), *adv.* [AS. *néah, nēh.*] **1.** In or to a near situation or relationship; near. **2.** Almost; nearly. — *prep.* Near to; not remote or distant from. — *a.*; NIGH'ER (-ẽr); NIGH'EST, or NEXT (nĕkst). **1.** Not distant; near. **2.** Not remote in degree, kindred, etc.; closely allied; intimate. **3.** Direct; short. **4.** Of domestic animals, vehicles, etc., on the left; near. — *v. t. & i.* To approach. *Rare.*

night (nīt), *n.* [AS. *neaht, niht.*] **1.** The time from sunset to sunrise, esp. when no light of the sun is visible. **2.** Nightfall. **3.** The darkness of night; — often used fig.

night'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** A cap or covering for the head, worn in bed or, formerly, in undress. **2.** A drink, usually of spirits, taken at bedtime. *Colloq.*

night crow. A bird that cries at night, esp. a night heron.

night dog. A dog, esp. of poachers, that hunts at night.

night'dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* A nightgown or, sometimes, other garments worn in bed.

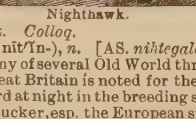
night'ed (-ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Darkened; clouded. *Rare.* **2.** Overtaken by night; belated.

night'fall' (nīt'fôl'), *n.* The close of the day.

night glass. A special form of spyglass or binocular telescope by means of which objects may be seen at night.

night'gown' (nīt'goun'), *n.* **1.** A loose gown worn at night. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A long, loose, light garment worn in bed; esp., one worn by a woman or child.

night'hawk' (-hôk'), *n.* **1.** **a** Any of several North American birds related to the whippoorwill. **b** The European nightjar. **2.** One habitually up or abroad at night. *Colloq.*


Nighthawk.

night'in-gale (nīt'ĭn-gāl; nīt'ĭn-), *n.* [AS. *nihtegale; niht* night + *galan* to sing.] Any of several Old World thrushes. The common species of Great Britain is noted for the sweet song of the male, often heard at night in the breeding season.

night'jar' (-jär'), *n.* A goatsucker, esp. the European species.

night'ly, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the night or every night; happening, done, or used by night, or every night. **2.** Characteristic of, or resembling, night.

Syn. NIGHTLY, NOCTURNAL. NOCTURNAL applies to that which belongs or pertains to night in any way; NIGHTLY, to that which happens or recurs every night.

night'ly, *adv.* Every night; also, at or by night.

night'mare' (nīt'mâr'), *n.* [*night* + *mare* incubus.] **1.** A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep. **2.** A condition occurring in sleep characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort, or by frightful or oppressive dreams. **3.** Hence, any overwhelming or stupefying influence.

night owl. **1.** An owl of especially nocturnal habits. **2.** One who keeps late hours at night. *Colloq.*

night raven. A bird that cries at night. *Now Poet.*

night rule. Order or rule, as of revelry, for the night. *Obs.*

night'shade' (nīt'shād'), *n.* [AS. *nihtscada.* See NIGHT; SHADE, *n.*] **1.** A plant of the genus (*Solanum*) including the potato and eggplant, esp. any of several poisonous species, as the bittersweet, belladonna, etc. **2.** The henbane.

night'shirt' (-shûrt'), *n.* A nightgown for a man or boy.

night'time' (-tim'), *n.* The time from dusk to dawn.

night'walk'er (-wôk'ẽr), *n.* One that roves about at night, as a footpad, street brawler, or prostitute.

night watch. **1.** A watch or guard by night. **2.** A period of the night; — usually in *pl.*

nig'ri-tude (nĭg'rĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *nigritudo*, fr. *niger* black.] Blackness; state of being black; also, anything black.

‖ **ni'hil** (nī'hĭl), *n.* [L.] Nothing; a thing of no value.

ni'hil-ism (nĭ'hĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* [L. *nihil* nothing.] **1.** Nothingness. **2.** A doctrine that denies any objective or real ground of truth. **3.** **a** The doctrine that the social organization is so bad as to make destruction desirable independent of any constructive program or possibility; esp. [*cap.*], the program or doctrine of a Russian party proposing various schemes of revolutionary reform, and resorting to terrorism and assassination to further its ends. **b** Loosely, violent revolutionary propaganda; terrorism; anarchism. — **ni'hil-ist** (-lĭst), *n.* — **ni'hil-is'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

Ni'ke (nī'kē), *n.* [Gr. *Νίκη.*] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The goddess of victory, generally represented as winged and carrying a wreath and palm branch. **b** Athena, as giving victory.

nil (nĭl), *n.* [L., *nihil.*] Nothing; thing of no account

nil'gai (nĭl'gī), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *nīlgāw*, prop., a blue cow.] A large antelope of India.

Nilgai.

nill (nĭl), *v. t.*; NILLED (nĭld); NILL'ING. [AS. *nyllan, nellan; ne* not + *willan* to will.] Not to will; refuse. — *v. i.* To be unwilling. *Both Obs. or Archaic.*

Ni-lot'ic (nī-lŏt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Niloticus.*] Of or pert. to the river Nile or the peoples of the Nile basin.

nim'ble (nĭm'b'l), *a.*; -BLER (-blẽr); -BLEST (-blĕst; 24). [ME. *nimel, nemel.*] **1.** Light and quick in motion; lively; swift. Of money, circulating rapidly. **2.** Of the mental faculties, alert; acute; also, of things, readily made, arranged, or designed. — **Syn.** Agile, brisk, prompt. See ACTIVE. — **nim'ble-ness**, *n.* — **nim'bly** (nĭm'blĭ), *adv.*

nim'bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. NIMBI (-bī), E. -BUSES (-ĕz; 24). [L., rainstorm, cloud.] **1.** *Art.* A circle, disk, or any indication of radiant light around the head of a divinity, saint, or sovereign. **2.** *Meteor.* A rain cloud, characterized by its uniform grayness and extending over the entire sky in seasons of continued rain.

Nim'rod (nĭm'rŏd), *n.* In the Bible, a son of Cush, described in Gen. x. 8–10 as a mighty hunter and ruler.

nin'com-poop (nĭn'kŏm-pōōp), *n.* A fool; dolt; a silly or stupid person. *Colloq.*

nine (nīn), *a.* [AS. *nigon, nigan.*] Eight plus one; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.* **1.** The number greater than eight by a unit. **2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix. **3.** A playing card with nine pips. **4.** Nine units or objects; a set or group of nine units. **5.** *Baseball.* The nine players composing a side or team.

nine'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Nine times repeated; nine times as many or great; of nine folds, repetitions, or parts. — *adv.* To nine times as great or as many. — *n.* *Obs. & R.* **1.** An amount nine times as great. **2.** A group or set of nine units.

nine'pins', *n.* A game played with nine wooden pins, at which a ball is bowled. Tenpins is a development of this.

nine'teen' (nīn'tēn'; nīn'tēn'), *a.* Nine plus ten; as, *nineteen* men. — *n.* **1.** The number greater than eighteen by a unit. **2.** A symbol denoting nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

nine'teenth' (nīn'tēnth'; nīn'tēnth'), *a.* Next in order after the eighteenth, also, constituting one of nineteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A nineteenth part. **2.** A nineteenth unit, or object.

nine'ti-eth (nīn'tĭ-ĕth ; 24), *a.* Next in order after the eighty-ninth; also, constituting one of ninety equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A ninetieth part. **2.** A ninetieth unit or object.

nine'ty (-tĭ), *a.* Nine times ten ; eighty-nine and one more. — *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The product of nine times ten. **2.** A symbol for ninety units, as 90 or XC.

nin'ny (nĭn'nĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A fool ; simpleton.

ninth (nīnth), *a.* Next in order after the eighth ; also, constituting one of nine equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A ninth part. **2.** A ninth unit or object. — **ninth'ly**, *adv.*

Ni'nus (nī'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Nînos*.] In Greek legend, the founder of Nineveh, and husband of Semiramis.

Ni'o-be (nī'ō-bē), *n.* [L. *Nioba, Niobe*, Gr. Νιόβη.] *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. Her pride in her numerous children led her to compare herself to Leto, who had only two ; to punish her, Apollo and Artemis, Leto's children, slew all of Niobe's children. Niobe herself was changed by Zeus into stone, in which form she continued to weep her loss. — **Ni'o-be'an** (nī'ō-bē'ăn), *a.*

ni-o'bi-um (nī-ō'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. *Niobe.*] *Chem.* Columbium.

nip (nĭp), *v. t.* ; NIPPED (nĭpt), NIP'PING (-ĭng). **1.** To catch tightly ; pinch. **2.** To sever or remove by pinching or cutting with two meeting edges ; clip. **3.** To stop; check, as in growth. *Now Rare*, exc. in *to nip in the bud.* **4.** To benumb or injure, as does cold. — *n.* **1.** A pinching; pinch, bite. **2.** A biting remark ; sarcasm ; rebuke. **3.** A check to vegetation due to cold or frost; hence, sharp cold. **4.** A small fragment or bit, such as might be pinched off.

nip and tuck, a phrase signifying equality in a contest.

nip, *n.* A small draft, esp. of intoxicating liquor ; a dram.

nip'per (nĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that nips. **2.** [Usually in *pl.*] Any of various devices for nipping, as small pincers. **3.** One of the large claws or pincers of a crab or lobster.

nip'ple (-'l), *n.* **1.** The protuberance of a breast, or mamma ; teat ; pap. **2.** Any small teatlike projection.

nip'py (-ĭ), *a.* ; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. Disposed or tending to nip; biting ; grasping ; hence, *Slang*, active ; vigorous.

Nir-va'na (nẽr-vä'nȧ ; nẽr-), *n.* [Skr. *nirvāṇa.*] *Buddhism.* The final emancipation of the soul from transmigration, by annihilation or by absorption into the divine.

Ni'san (nĭ'săn; *Heb.* nē-sän'), *n.* [Heb. *nīsān.*] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year (seventh of the civil year), corresponding nearly to March.

ni'si pri'us (nī'sī prī'ŭs). [L.] *Law.* Lit., unless before; — used of certain causes, writs, actions, or trials.

nit (nĭt), *n.* [AS. *hnitu.*] The egg of a louse or other parasitic insect ; also, the young insect.

ni'ter, ni'tre (nī'tẽr), *n.* [F. *nitre*, L. *nitrum* niter (1), Gr. *νίτρον*.] **1.** Native sodium carbonate. *Obs.* **2.** Saltpeter.

ni'ton (nī'tŏn), *n.* [fr. its phosphorescence ; prob. fr. L. *nitere* to shine + *-on* as in argon, neon.] *Chem.* A colorless gaseous element resembling argon ; radium emanation; See RADIUM. Symbol *Nt* ; at. wt., 222.4.

ni'trate (nī'trāt), *n.* **1.** A salt or ester of nitric acid. See SILVER NITRATE. **2.** Potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, as a fertilizer. — *v. t.* ; -TRAT-ED (-trāt-ĕd) ; -TRAT-ING. **1.** *Chem.* To treat with nitric acid or a nitrate. **2.** *Photog.* To prepare with silver nitrate ; — chiefly in *p. p.*

ni'tric (-trĭk), *a.* [see NITER.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, nitrogen ; specif., designating compounds of nitrogen in its higher valence. — **nitric acid**, a fuming corrosive liquid composed of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

ni'tri-fy (nī'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; -FIED (-fid) ; -FY'ING. [*niter* + *-fy.* See NITER.] *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with nitrogen ; convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid or their salts. — **ni'tri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ni'trite (nī'trīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of nitrous acid.

ni'tro- (nī'trō-). [L. *nitrum* native soda, natron, Gr. *νίτρον*.] **1.** A combining form denoting *niter.* **2.** *Chem.* A combining form (used also adjectively, **nitro**) designating : (1) *certain compounds of nitrogen* or *of its acids* ; (2) the *group* or *radical nitrogen dioxide*, or *its compounds.*

ni'tro-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn ; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* [*nitro-* + *benzene.*] *Chem.* A pale yellow, poisonous aromatic liquid produced by action of nitric acid on benzene.

ni'tro-gen (nī'trō-jĕn), *n.* [F. *nitrogène.* See NITRO-; -GEN.] *Chem.* A colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four fifths (78.06 per cent) of the atmosphere by volume. Symbol, *N* ; at. wt., 14.01.

ni-trog'e-nize (nī-trŏj'ē-nīz ; nī'trō-jĕn-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To combine or impregnate with nitrogen or its compounds. [taining, nitrogen.

ni-trog'e-nous (nī-trŏj'ē-nŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or con-

ni'tro-glyc'er-in, -ine (nī'trō-glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* [*nitro-* + *glycerin.*] A heavy, oily, explosive liquid, got by treating glycerin with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids.

ni'trous (nī'trŭs), *a.* [L. *nitrosus* full of natron. See NITER.] **1.** Of, pert. to, containing, or like, niter. **2.** *Chem.* Designating a compound of nitrogen in its lower valence. — **nitrous acid**, an acid forming a series of salts, *nitrites*, but itself known only in solution. — **n. oxide**, laughing gas.

nix (nĭks), *n.* ; *pl.* NIXES (nĭk'sĕz ; 24). [G.] *Teut. Myth.* A water sprite, usually small.

nix'ie (nĭk'sĭ), *n.* A female water sprite. See NIX.

Ni-zam' (nē-zäm'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *niẓām* order, a ruler.] The title of the native rulers of Hyderabad, in India.

Njorth (nyôrth) } *n.* [Icel. *Njörðr.*] *Teut. Myth.* One
Njör'thr (nyûr'thr') } of the Vanir. He was the protector of seafarers, and ruled over the winds.

no (nō), *adv.* [AS. *nā* ; *ne* not + *ā* ever.] **1.** Not ; — now only *Scot.* or in expressions like *whether or no.* **2.** Not any; not at all ; as, he is *no* worse. **3.** Not so ; — opposite of *yes.* — *n.* ; *pl.* NOES or NO'S (nōz). **1.** Act of uttering *no* ; a refusal by using *no* ; a denial. **2.** A negative vote or decision ; *pl.*, those who vote in the negative. [any; not a.

no, *a.* [ME. *no, non, na, nan*, same word as E. *none.*] Not.

No'ah (nō'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Nōah.*] In the Bible, the patriarch who built the ark. See *Gen.* v. 28–x.

nob (nŏb), *n. Slang.* **1.** The head. **2.** *Cribbage.* A knave of the same suit as the card turned up, held in a hand.

nob, *v.* To take. Cf. HOBNOB.

nob'ble (nŏb'l), *v. t.* ; -BLED (-'ld) ; -BLING (-blĭng). *Slang, Eng.* **1.** To steal. **2.** To overreach ; cheat; swindle.

nob'by (-ĭ), *a.* ; -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -BI-EST. Very stylish, smart, showy, or fashionable. *Slang.*

no-bil'i-ty (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *nobilitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being noble. **2.** Collectively, those who are noble; in the United Kingdom, the peerage.

no'ble (nō'b'l), *a.* ; -BLER (-blẽr) ; -BLEST (-blĕst ; 24). [F., fr. L. *nobilis* well-known, highborn, noble.] **1.** Of persons, possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like ; illustrious ; of deeds or acts, great ; famous. **2** Of high birth, rank, or station ; of or pert. to, or constituting, the titled persons in a state ; aristocratic. **3.** Magnanimous ; lofty ; great; as, a *noble* nature. **4.** Grand, esp. in appearance ; stately ; imposing ; as, a *noble* edifice. — **Syn.** Honorable, elevated, sublime, renowned ; generous. — *n.* **1.** A person of noble rank or birth ; a nobleman ; in the United Kingdom, a peer. **2.** a An English gold coin, current, till 1461, at 6s. 8d. **b** A silver coin issued by James VI. of Scotland, at 6s. 8d. — **no'ble-ness**, *n.*

no'ble-man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn), **no'ble-wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* ; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn ; 24). A man (or woman) of noble rank ; a peer (or peeress).

no'bly (nō'blĭ), *adv.* In a noble manner or degree ; as : **a** With greatness of soul ; heroically. **b** Splendidly; magnificently. **c** Of noble extraction; in or befitting noble station.

no'bod-y (nō'bŏd-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). [*no*, a. + *body.*] **1.** No person ; no one. **2.** Hence : A person of no influence, importance, or social standing ; an insignificant person.

no'cent (nō'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *nocens*, p. pr. of *nocere* to hurt.] Hurtful ; harmful ; noxious. *Now Rare.*

nock (nŏk), *n.* A notch, as at either end of a bow for the string, or in an arrow for taking the string.

noc'tu-id (nŏk'tū-ĭd), *n.* [fr. L. *noctua* a night owl.] Any of a family (*Noctuidæ*) of moths, as cutworm moths, armyworm moths, and many that fly into houses at night.

noc'turn (-tûrn), *n.* [F. *nocturne.*] *R. C. Ch.* One of the divisions of the nocturnal office, or matins.

noc-tur'nal (nŏk-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *nocturnalis, nocturnus*, fr. *nox, noctis*, night.] **1.** Of, pert. to, done, or occurring in, the night, — opp. to *diurnal.* **2.** Seeking food or active at night; as, *nocturnal* birds. — **Syn.** See NIGHTLY.

noc'turne (nŏk'tûrn ; nŏk-tûrn'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Music.* A night piece, or serenade, esp. a dreamy, pensive instrumental composition. **2.** *Paint.* A night scene.

nod (nŏd), *v. i.* & *t.* ; NOD'DED ; NOD'DING. To bow or incline the head in assent, salutation, approbation, invitation, or command, or involuntarily from drowsiness or sleep. **2.** To signify by nodding the head. **3.** To bend or incline the upper part downward or forward with a quick motion. — *n.* Act of one that nods. — **nod'der** (nŏd'ẽr), *n.*

nod'al (nōd'ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node.
nod'dle (nŏd'l), *n.* The head; pate. *Colloq. or Jocose.*
nod'dy (nŏd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-Iz). **1.** A simpleton; fool. **2.** Any of several terns noted for tameness and stupidity.
node (nōd), *n.* [L. *nodus.*] **1.** A knot, complication, or difficulty, as in a drama. **2.** A knot; knob. **3.** *Bot.* Joint of a stem; point of insertion of a leaf. **4.** *Astron.* Either of the two points where the orbit of a planet or comet intersects the ecliptic, or where the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. **5.** *Physics.* In a vibrating body, a point, line, or plane free from vibration.
no'dose (nō'dōs; nō-dōs'), *a.* [L. *nodosus*, fr. *nodus* knot.] Knotty; knobbed; also, *Bot. & Zoöl.*, having distinct nodes.
no-dos'i-ty (nō-dŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being nodose; knottiness. **2.** A knot; a node.
nod'ule (nŏd'ūl), *n.* A small roundish mass; a little knot or lump. — **nod'u-lar** (nŏd'ū-lär), *a.*
nog (nŏg), *n.* A wooden peg, pin, or block, of the size of a brick, as in a wall to serve as a hold for nails.
nog'gin (nŏg'ĭn), *n.* A small mug; also, a small quantity of drink, usually a gill.
nog'ging (-ĭng), *vb. n.* Rough brick masonry used to fill in the open spaces of a wooden frame.
no'how' (nō'hou'), *adv.* In no way; not at all. *Chiefly Dial.*
noise (noiz), *n.* [F.] **1.** Loud, confused, or senseless shouting; clamor. **2.** Rumor. *Obs.* **3.** Sound of any sort, esp. if without agreeable or musical quality. **4.** A company of musicians. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See SOUND. — *v.t.;* NOISED (noizd); NOIS'ING. To report; rumor; spread by rumor or report.
noise'less, *a.* Making, or causing, no noise or stir; silent. — **noise'less-ly,** *adv.* — **noise'less-ness,** *n.*
Syn. NOISELESS, SILENT. That is NOISELESS which (esp.) moves without noise or stir; that is SILENT which makes, or is broken by, no sound at all.
nois'i-ly (noiz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **nois'i-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.
noi'some (noi'sŭm), *a.* [for *noysome*, fr. *noy* for *annoy*. See ANNOY.] **1.** Noxious; harmful; unwholesome. **2.** Offensive, esp. to the smell; disgusting. — **Syn.** See PERNICIOUS. — **noi'some-ly,** *adv.* — **noi'some-ness,** *n.*
nois'y (noiz'ĭ), *a.;* NOIS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Making, or given to making, a noise, esp. a loud one; clamorous; boisterous. **2.** Full of, or characterized by, noise.
‖ **no'li me tan'ge-re** (nō'lī mē tăn'jē-rē). [L., touch me not.] **1.** One not to be touched, or interfered with. **2.** A painting representing Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection. See *John* XX. 17.
noll, nole (nōl), *n.* [AS. *knoll* top.] Head. *Obs. or Dial.*
nom'ad (nŏm'ăd; nō'măd), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *νομάς*, -*άδος*, pasturing, fr. *νομός* a pasture, allotted abode, *νέμειν* to allot, drive to pasture.] One of a race having no fixed location, but wandering from place to place. — *a.* Roving. — **nom'ad-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* — **no-mad'ic** (nō-măd'ĭk), *a.*
nom'bles (nŭm'b'lz). Var. of NUMBLES. *Obs. or Archaic.*
nome (nōm), *n.* In Greek form, **no'mos** (nō'mŏs). [Gr. *νομός.*] A province of modern Greece or of ancient Egypt.
no'men-cla'tor (nō'mĕn-klā'tẽr), *n.* [L.; *nomen* name + *calare* to call.] One who calls persons or things by their names; one who announces or assigns names
no'men-cla'ture (-tūr), *n.* The system of names used in any science or art, or by any school or individual.
nom'i-nal (nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *nominalis*, fr. *nomen*, *nominis*, name.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting in, a name or names. **2.** Actually or practically existing in name only; as, a *nominal* price. — **-nal-ly,** *adv.*
nom'i-nal-ism (-Iz'm), *n Metaph.* The doctrine that universal terms such as indicate genus or species, and all general collective words or terms, have no objective, real existences corresponding to them. — **nom'i-nal-ist** (-Ist), *n. & a.* — **nom'i-nal-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.*
nom'i-nate (-nāt), *v.t.,* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *nominatus*, p. p. of *nominare* to nominate, *nomen* name.] **1.** To call; name; specify. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To name as a candidate for election or appointment; propose by name; appoint.
nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of nominating; state or fact of being nominated.
nom'i-na-tive (nŏm'ĭ-nă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *nominativus* of a name, nominative.] *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case denoting the subject of a finite verb, a predicate noun referring to the subject, a noun word in apposition with either, or one in certain absolute constructions; also, the relation of subject, etc., denoted by such case. — *n.* The nominative case, or a word in it.
nom'i-na'tor (nŏm'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One who nominates.
nom'i-nee' (-nē'), *n.* [see NOMINATE; -EE.] A person named, or designated, as for any office, duty, or position.
non- (nŏn-). [L. *non* not.] A prefix meaning *not;* as, *non*active, *not* active: *non*payment, neglect or failure to pay.
☞ *Non-* is generally less emphatic than *in-* or *un-*, being merely negative, while *in-* and *un-* are positive, often implying an opposite thing or quality. Cf. *non*religious, *ir*religious: *non*moral, *im*moral; *non*-Christian, *un*christian.
non'age (nŏn'ăj; nō'năj), *n.* [*non-* + *age.*] Legal minority.
non'a-ge-na'ri-an (nŏn'ă-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* [L. *nonagenarius* containing ninety, *nonageni* ninety each.] Ninety, or between 90 and 100, years old. — *n.* One of such age.
non'at-tend'ance, *n.*, **non-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* See NON-.
nonce (nŏns), *n.* [for the *nonce*, ME. for the *nones*, a corruption of for then *ones*, where *n* in *then* is a relic of AS. *m* in *ðam*, dat. of *þē*. See THE.] Lit., the one, single, particular, or present (occasion, use, or purpose).
nonce word. A word used only for a particular occasion.
non'cha-lance (nŏn'shă-läns; *F.* nôN'shà'läNs'), *n.* [F.] Quality or state of being nonchalant.
non'cha-lant (nŏn'shă-lănt; *F.* nôN'shà'läN'), *a.* [F., fr. *non* not (L. *non*) + *chaloir* to concern (one's self) for, fr. L. *calere* to be warm.] Lacking in warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, or interest; indifferent; careless. — **Syn.** See COOL. — **non'cha-lant-ly,** *adv.*
non-com-bat-ant (nŏn-kŏm'băt-ănt; nŏn-kŭm'-), *n. Mil.* Any person connected with a military or naval force whose duties do not include fighting, as a chaplain or doctor.
non'come', *n.* A word in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," probably short for *non compos mentis.*
non'com-mis'sioned (nŏn'kŏ-mĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission. — **noncommissioned officer,** *Mil.*, an enlisted man appointed to the grade of sergeant or corporal.
non'com-mit'tal (nŏn'kŏ-mĭt'ăl), *a.* Characterized by forbearance or refusal to commit one's self; indicating neither consent nor dissent. — **non'com-mit'tal-ly,** *adv.*
non'com-pli'ance (-kŏm-plī'ăns), *n.* See NON-.
‖ **non com'pos men'tis** (nŏn kŏm'pŏs mĕn'tĭs). [L.] *Law.* Not of sound mind.
non'con-duc'tor (nŏn'kŏn-dŭk'tẽr), *n. Physics.* A substance that is a very poor conductor of heat, electricity, sound, or the like; an insulator.
non'con-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Neglect, failure, or refusal to conform; specif., refusal or neglect to conform to an established church, orig., and now chiefly [often *cap.*] to the church of England. — **non'con-form'ist** (-mĭst), *n.*
non'de-script (nŏn'dē-skrĭpt), *a.* [*non-* + L. *descriptus* described.] Not easily described; of no particular class or kind. — *n.* A person or thing not easily classified, or of no particular class or kind; — usually disparaging.
none (nŭn), *pron.* [AS. *nān.*] **1.** No one; not one. **2.** Not any. As subject, *none* with a plural verb is the commoner construction unless a singular idea is clearly intended. **3.** Nothing. *Obs.* — *adv.* Not at all; in no way; to no extent.
non-en'ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Nonexistence. **2.** A thing not existing, or existing only in the imagination. **3.** A person or thing of little or no account.
nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* [L. *nonae*, fr. *nonus* ninth, *novem* nine.] **1.** The ninth day before the ides (counting the ides) in the Roman calendar. **2.** [F. *none*, fr. L. See NOON.] *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours, being the ninth hour (according to the ancient Roman reckoning), or 3 P. M.; hence, an office recited at or about 3 P. M.
non'es-sen'tial (nŏn'ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a. & n.* See NON-.
none'such' (nŭn'sŭch'), *n.* A paragon.
non'ex-ist'ence (nŏn'ĕg-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1.** Absence of existence; nonentity. **2.** That which has no existence.
non'ex-ist'ent, *a.*, **non'ful-fill'ment,** *n.* See NON-.
non'i-no' (nŏn'ĭ-nō'). A word used as a refrain. *Obs.*
non-in'ter-course, *n.*, **non-in'ter-fer'ence,** *n.*, **non-in'ter-ven'tion,** *n.* See NON-.
non-ju'ring (-jōō'rĭng; 86), *a.* [F. *jurer*, or L. *jurare*, *jurari*, to swear.] Not swearing allegiance; — applied esp. to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary. — **non-ju'ror** (-jōō'rẽr), *n.*
non-lu'mi-nous, *a.* See NON-.
non'met'al (nŏn'mĕt'ăl; nŏn-mĕt'ăl), *n. Chem.* An element not a metal; any of several elements, as phosphorus, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, bromine, etc., which do not form basic oxides or basic hydroxides. — **non'me-tal'lic** (nŏn'mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.*

non'ny–non'ny (nŏn'ĭ-nŏn'ĭ). An expression used as a refrain. *Obs. or Archaic.*

non'pa-reil' (nŏn'pə-rĕl'), *a.* [F.; *non* not + *pareil* equal, fr. LL. dim. of L. *par* equal.] Having no equal; peerless. — *n.* **1.** Something of unequaled excellence; a paragon, — often used as a name, as for a kind of sweetmeat, apple, etc. **2.** [F. *nonpareille.*] *Print.* See TYPE. **3.** A beautiful finch of the southern United States.

non-par'ti-san, *a.*, **non-pas'ser-ine,** *a.*, **non-pay'ment,** *n.*, **non'per-form'ance,** *n.* See NON-.

non'plus (nŏn'plŭs), *n.* [L. *non* not + *plus* more, further.] A state in which no more can be said or done; quandary. — *v. t.;* -PLUSED (-plŭst) or -PLUSSED; -PLUS-ING or -PLUS-SING. To puzzle; to stop, or render helpless, by perplexity or the like.

non're-gard'ance, *n.* Want of due regard; contempt. *Obs.*

non-res'i-dent (nŏn-rĕz'ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* Not residing in a particular place, as on one's own estate; systematically absent from one's benefice, charge, or estate. — *n.* A nonresident person. — **non-res'i-dence** (-dĕns), *n.*

non're-sist'ant (nŏn'rē-zĭs'tănt), *a.* Making no resistance; passively obedient or submissive. — *n.* One who maintains, or acts on the theory, that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, or that violence should never be resisted by force. — **non're-sist'ance** (-tăns), *n.*

non'sense (nŏn'sĕns), *n.* [*non-* + *sense.*] **1.** That which is not sense, or has no sense; words having no sensible meaning; absurdity. **2.** Trifles; things of no importance or value. — **Syn.** Folly, silliness, balderdash, rubbish.

non-sen'si-cal (nŏn-sĕn'sĭ-kăl), *a.* Without sense; unmeaning; absurd. — **non-sen'si-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **-cal-ness,** *n.*

‖ **non se'qui-tur** (sē'kwĭ-tŭr). [L., it does not follow.] *Logic.* An inference that does not follow from the premises.

non'suit' (nŏn'sūt'), *n.* *Law.* A judgment given against a plaintiff because of his failure to prosecute his case or to establish a prima facie case. — *v. t.* To subject to a nonsuit.

non-tech'ni-cal, *a.* See NON-.

non-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *a.* **1.** Not of, affiliated with, or according with the requirements of, a trade-union. **2.** Not recognizing or favoring trade-unions or trade-unionists. — **non-un'ion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **-ion-ist,** *n.* [NON-.

non-ven'om-ous, *a.*, **non-vo'cal,** *a.*, **non-vol'a-tile,** *a.* See

noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* A simpleton; blockhead; ninny.

noo'dle, *n.* [G. *nudel* vermicelli.] A thin strip of dough made with flour and eggs, and used esp. in soups.

nook (nŏŏk), *n.* [ME. *nok.*] The space, part, etc., formed by an angle; esp.: **a** A corner formed by two walls, etc.; recess; as, an ingle*nook.* **b** A secluded or sheltered corner.

nook'–shot'ten, *a.* Running out into nooks, or corners; angular. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

noon (nōōn), *n.* [AS. *nōn,* orig., the ninth hour, fr. L. *nona* (sc. hora) the ninth hour (see NONES), or the church services (called *nones*) at that hour, later at noon.] **1.** Midday; twelve o'clock in the daytime. **2.** a Midnight; — chiefly in *noon of night.* **b** The moon's position at midnight. *Poetic.* **3.** The most important hour, as of a social day. *Rare.* **4.** Highest point; culmination.

noon'day' (nōōn'dā'), *n.* Midday; noon.

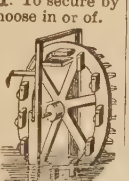
noon'ing, *n.* **1.** A meal or drink taken at noon. *Now Local, U. S., & Dial. Eng.* **2.** An intermission for rest or food in the middle of the day. *Obs. or Local, U. S.*

noon'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* [AS. *nōntīd* ninth hour. See NOON; TIDE time.] **1.** Noon; midday. **2.** Midnight; the moon's place at midnight. **3.** Fig.: Highest point; noon.

noon'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Midday; noontide.

noose (nōōs), *n.* [prob. fr. Modern Pr. *nous* knot, slipknot, fr. L. *nodus.*] **1.** A loop with a running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. **2.** Fig.: A tie, bond, or snare. — *v.t.;* NOOSED (nōōst); NOOS'ING. **1.** To secure by or as by a noose; insnare. **2.** To make a noose in or of.

nor (nôr), *conj.* [ME. *nor,* contr. fr. *nother.* See NEITHER.] A negative connective or particle, commonly introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition to continue the force of *not, no,* or the like, in the first member or clause, or following *neither* as a correlative.



Noria.

nor'i-a (nō'rĭ-ə), *n.* [Sp., fr. Ar. *nā'ūrah.*] A kind of large water wheel used for raising water.

nor'land (nôr'lănd), *n.* For NORTHLAND. *Poetic.*

norm (nôrm), *n.* [L. *norma* a rule.] A rule or authoritative standard; type; pattern.

nor'mal (nôr'măl), *a.* [L. *normalis,* fr. *norma* rule, pattern, carpenter's square.] **1.** *Geom.* According to a square or rule; perpendicular. Specif.: Of or pert. to a normal. **2.** According to or constituting a norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type or standard; regular; natural. — **Syn.** See REGULAR. — **normal school,** a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model; an institution for training teachers. — *n.* **1.** *Geom.* Any perpendicular. **2.** Average; mean. — **nor'mal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* — **nor'mal-ly,** *adv.*

Nor'man (nôr'mən), *a.* [F. *normand,* OF. *normant;* of Scand. origin.] Of or pert. to Normandy or the Normans. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Normandy; orig., one of the Northmen or Scandinavians who, in the 10th century, conquered the region, named after them, Normandy; later, one of the mixed (Norman-French) race which, in 1066, conquered England, under William the Conqueror.

Nor'man–French', *n.* The French language as used by the Normans; Anglo-French.

Norn (nôrn), *n.* [Icel. *norn,* pl. *nornir.*] *Teut. Myth.* One of the demigoddesses who preside over and determine the fates of men and gods.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* [Dan. *Norsk,* fr. *Nord* north.] Of or pert. to ancient Scandinavia or the language of its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** *pl.* Scandinavians. **2.** The language of the Norse.

Norse'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of the ancient Scandinavians; a Northman.

north (nôrth), *n.* [AS. *norð.*] **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which lies in the plane of the true meridian and to the left of a person facing east; the direction opposite south. **2.** Any country or region north of another. **3.** [*cap.*] That part of the United States lying in general north of Mason and Dixon's line (the southern boundary of Pennsylvania) and the Ohio River. **4.** The north wind. *Chiefly Poetic.* — *a.* Northern: as: **a** Lying toward the north. **b** Proceeding or facing from the north. **c** Coming from the north. — **north pole,** the northerly extremity of the earth's axis. Its zenith is the *north pole of the heavens.* — **North Star,** the star of the Northern Hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth very nearly points: pole-star. — *adv.* Northward; in, to, or toward, the north.

north'east' (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* Point or direction halfway between north and east; northeast part or region. — *a.* Of or pert. to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the northeast. — *adv.* Toward the northeast.

north'east'er (-ēs'tĕr), *n.* Storm or wind from the northeast.

north'east'er-ly, *a. & adv.* Toward or from the northeast.

north'east'ern (-tĕrn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being in the northeast; northeasterly.

north'east'ward (-ēst'wĕrd), **north'east'ward-ly,** *adv.* Toward the northeast; in a northeast direction.

north'er (nôr'thĕr), *n.* A storm or wind from the north.

north'er-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or situated toward, the north; northern: from the north. — *adv.* Toward the north.

north'ern (-thĕrn), *a.* [AS. *norðerne.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or living or originating in, the north; being in the north. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the North. *U.S.* **3.** Directed toward the north; coming from the north. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the north. **2.** A north wind. *Rare.* — **northern lights.** See AURORA BOREALIS. — **N. Star,** North Star.

north'ern-er (-thĕr-nĕr), *n.* One born or living in the north; [*cap.*] *U. S.,* a native or inhabitant of the North.

north'ern-most (nôr'thĕrn-mōst), *a.* Most northern.

north'ing (nôr'thĭng; -thĭng), *n.* **1.** In surveying and navigation, difference of latitude to the north from the last preceding point of reckoning. **2.** *Astron.* North declination.

north'land (nôrth'lănd), *n.* [AS. *norþland.*] Land in the north; the north of a country, etc. — **north'land-er,** *n.*

North'man (nôrth'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe; esp., a Norseman.

north'–north'east', *a.*, **north'–north'west',** *a.* See *points of the compass,* under POINT, *n.*

North-um'bri-an (nôr-thŭm'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Northumberland in England, or the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, which comprised eastern England and Scotland between the rivers Humber and Forth.

north'ward (nôrth'wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the north. — *a.* Situated, directed, looking, or extending, northward. — *n.* The northward direction, point, or part.

north'ward-ly, *a.* Having a northern direction or situation; blowing from the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.

north'wards (nôrth'wĕrdz), *adv. & n.* Northward.

north'west' (-wĕst'), *n.* Point or direction halfway between north and west; northwest part or region. — *a.* Of, pert. to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the northwest; toward, or from, the northwest. — *adv.* Toward the northwest. [northwest.

north'west'er (-wĕs'tẽr), *n.* A storm or wind from the

north'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward, or from, the northwest.

north'west'ern (-tẽrn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest; northwesterly.

north'west'ward (-wĕst'wĕrd), **north'west'ward-ly**, *adv.* Toward the northwest; in a northwest direction.

Nor-we'gian (nôr-wē'jăn; -jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Norway. **2.** The language of the Norwegians.

Nor-wey'an (-wā'ăn), *a.* Norwegian. *Obs.*

nose (nōz), *n.* [AS. *nosu.*] **1.** That part of the face, or head, containing the nostrils. **2.** The olfactory organ. **3.** Sense or faculty of smell; also, scent. **4.** Something likened to the nose, as the stem of a vessel, a nozzle, a spout, etc. — *v. t.;* NOSED (nōzd); NOS'ING (nōz'ĭng). **1.** To smell; scent. **2.** To touch or rub with the nose; nuzzle. **3.** To make (one's way) by advancing the nose or front end. — *v. i.* **1.** To smell; sniff; scent. **2.** To pry or search curiously. **3.** To push or move with the nose or front.

nose'bleed' (nōz'blēd'), *n.* A bleeding at the nose.

nose'gay' (nōz'gā'), *n.* [*nose* + *gay* in the sense of a gay or showy thing.] A bunch of flowers or herbs; a bouquet.

nose'herb' (-ûrb'; -hûrb'), *n.* An herb to smell. *Obs.*

no-sol'o-gy (nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νόσος* disease + *-logy.*] *Med.* **a** A classification, or a list, of diseases. **b** The science treating of diseases. — **no-sol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

nos-tal'gi-a (nŏs-tăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *νόστος* a return home + *ἄλγος* pain.] Homesickness. — **nos-tal'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* [AS. *nospyrl; nos* for *nosu* nose + *pyrel* opening, hole, *pyrel* pierced, fr. *purh* through.] An external opening of the nose.

nos'trum (-trŭm), *n.; pl.* -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [neut. sing. of L. *noster* ours, fr. *nos* we.] **1.** A medicine recommended by its preparer; a patent medicine; quack medicine. **2.** A pet scheme or remedy, as for some political evil.

not (nŏt), *adv.* [ME. *not, noht, nought*, same word as E. *naught.* See NAUGHT.] An adverbial particle expressing negation; — corresponding to the attributive *no.*

no'ta-bil'i-ty (nō'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A notable person; person of note. **2.** Quality of being notable.

no'ta-ble (nō'tă-b'l), *a.* [F. *notable*, or L. *notabilis*, fr. *notare.* See NOTATION.] Worthy of note or notice; remarkable; hence, distinguished. — *n.* A person of note or distinction; a notability. — **no'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **no'ta-bly**, *adv.*

no-ta'ri-al (nō-tā'rĭ-ăl; 3), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a notary; done, executed, etc., by a notary.

no'ta-ry (nō'tă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *notarius* a shorthand writer, secretary, *nota* mark.] A public officer who attests or certifies deeds, takes affidavits, protests negotiable paper, etc.; — usually called **notary public.**

no-ta'tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *notatio* a marking, *notare* to mark, *nota* mark.] Act, process, or method of representing by a system of marks, signs, figures, or characters, or the system so used.

notch (nŏch), *n.* **1.** A V-shaped indentation; a nick. **2.** A deep, close pass; defile. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See DINT. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut or make notches in; also, to record or tally by or as by notches. **2.** To cut or chop. *Rare.*

note (nōt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *nota* mark.] **1.** *Music.* **a** A character used to indicate a certain tone, esp. in modern staff notation, one showing by its form the relative length, and by its position the pitch, of a tone. The notes in present general use are: *semibreve*, or *whole note*, 𝅝; *minim*, or *half note*, 𝅗𝅥; *crotchet*, or *quarter note*, ♩; *quaver*, or *eighth note*, ♪; *semiquaver*, or *sixteenth note*, 𝅘𝅥𝅯; *demisemiquaver*, or *thirty-second note*, 𝅘𝅥𝅰; *hemidemisemiquaver*, or *sixty-fourth note*, 𝅘𝅥𝅱. **b** Inaccurately, a key, as of a pianoforte. **2.** **a** A melody; tune. *Now Poetical.* **b** A tone. **3.** A cry, or call, or sound, esp. of a bird. Also, fig.: as, a *note* of war. **4.** A sign; distinctive mark or feature. **5.** Stigma; reproach. *Now Rare.* **6.** A brief writing to assist the memory; memorandum. **7.** A brief explanatory comment; an annotation. **8.** A remark or observation, esp. one worth notice. *Obs.* **9.** An account or bill. *Obs.* **10.** **a** A short informal letter. **b** A formal diplomatic or official missive. **11.** A paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment. **12.** Reputation; fame; distinction. **13.** Observation; notice; heed. **14.** Notification; information. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See REMARK. — *v. t.;* NOT'ED (nōt'ĕd; 24); NOT'ING. **1.** To notice or observe with care; remark; heed. **2.** To make a special mention of. **3.** To record in writing; make a memorandum of. **4.** **a** To indicate, as by pointing. *Rare.* **b** *Music.* To set down in, or provide with, notes. *Rare.* **c** To accuse. *Obs.*

note'book' (nōt'bo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A book for notes or memorandums. **2.** A book in which promissory notes are registered.

not'ed (nō'tĕd), *p. a.* Well known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated. — **not'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **not'ed-ness**, *n.*

note'less (nōt'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without note; undistinguished; inconspicuous. **2.** Unmusical; voiceless.

note'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of observation or notice; remarkable. — **note'wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* [from *no*, adj. + *thing.*] **1.** Not anything; no thing; nought; — opposed to *anything* and *something.* **2.** What is of no significance. **3.** *Arith.* Absence of magnitude or quantity, however small; also, a cipher. **4.** A nonentity. **5.** A thing of no account, value, or the like; specif., a nobody. **6.** Nothingness; utter insignificance. *Obs.* — *adv.* In no degree; not at all; in no wise.

noth'ing-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being nothing; as: **a** Nonexistence. **b** Utter insignificance, worthlessness, or the like. **c** Unconsciousness; insensibility. **2.** A nonentity.

no'tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *notitia* a being known, knowledge, fr. *noscere, notum*, to know.] **1.** Intelligence, however communicated; information; intimation or warning, esp. if formal. **2.** A written or printed sign, or the like, communicating information or warning. **3.** Act of noting, remarking, or observing; cognizance. **4.** Polite or favorable attention. **5.** An announcement or written mention; as, book *notices.* — **Syn.** Attention, regard, remark, note; consideration, respect; advice, news. — *v. t.;* -TICED (-tĭst); -TIC-ING. **1.** To mention; remark upon. **2.** To take notice or note of; pay attention to. — **Syn.** Remark, observe, perceive, see, regard, heed; mention, comment on.

no'tice-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of notice; conspicuous. — **no'tice-a-bly**, *adv.*

no'ti-fi-ca'tion (nō'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of notifying; intimation; notice. **2.** The written or printed matter which gives notice, as an advertisement.

no'ti-fy (nō'tĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *notifier*, L. *notificare; notus* known + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To give notice of; make known; publish. **2.** To take notice of. *Obs.* **3.** To give notice to. — **no'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

no'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *notio*, fr. *noscere* to know.] **1.** Mental apprehension; idea; conception. **2.** Mind. *Obs.* **3.** A view, theory, belief, or opinion. **4.** Inclination; fancy. **5.** An ingenious device; any of various articles or wares, esp. small useful ones; — usually in *pl. Colloq., U. S.*

no'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas; expressing abstract conceptions; speculative. **2.** Existing in idea only; visionary. **3.** Given to visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful. — **no'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

no'to- (nō'tō-). Combining form fr. Greek *νῶτον, back.*

no'to-chord (-kôrd), *n.* [*noto-* + *chord.*] *Zoöl.* A longitudinal elastic rod of cells which is the primitive form of the backbone of the higher vertebrates.

no'to-ri'e-ty (-tō-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being notorious. **2.** A well-known or noted person.

no-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* [LL. *notorius*, fr. L. *noscere, notum*, to know.] Generally known; well-known; universally recognized; — now almost always used in reference to, or as implying, evil or wickedness. — **Syn.** See FAMOUS. — **no-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

No'tus (nō'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Νότος.] The south wind. *Rare.*

not'with-stand'ing (nŏt'wĭth-stăn'dĭng), *adv. & conj.* Nevertheless; however; yet; although. — *prep.* Without prevention or obstruction from or by; in spite of.

Syn. NOTWITHSTANDING, IN SPITE OF, DESPITE are often interchangeable. NOTWITHSTANDING, the least emphatic, implies the presence of an obstacle; IN SPITE OF suggests active opposition or strongly adverse considerations; DESPITE is somewhat lighter in its emphasis than *in spite of.*

nought (nôt), *n.* [AS. *nōwiht*, var. of *nāwiht.* See NAUGHT.] **1.** Nothing; naught. *Archaic.* **2.** *Arith.* Nothing; zero; a naught. **3.** A worthless thing or person. — *a.* Bad; injurious. *Obs.* — *adv.* Not at all; in no way. *Archaic.*

noun (noun), *n.* [OF. *nun, non, nom*, fr. L. *nomen* name.]

Gram. A word used as the name of a person or thing; as, John, Venice, stick, and goodness are *nouns*.

nour'ish (nŭr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *nurir, norir*, fr. L. *nutrire*.] To supply with whatever promotes growth, development, etc.; feed; foster; support; — often used figuratively. — **nour'ish-er**, *n.*

nour'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That which nourishes; nutriment. **2.** Act of nourishing; state of being nourished.

‖ **nou'veau' riche'** (nōō'vō' rēsh'), *masc.; pl.* NOUVEAUX RICHES (nōō'vō' rēsh'). [F.] A person newly become rich.

nov'el (nŏv'ĕl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus* new.] New; not formerly known; of a new kind or character; unusual; strange. — **Syn.** See NEW. — *n.* [F. *nouvelle*, or It. *novella*.] A fictitious prose narrative, of considerable length, portraying characters representative of real life.

nov'el-ette' (nŏv'ĕl-ĕt'), *n.* A little or short novel.

nov'el-ist, *n.* A writer of a novel or novels.

nov'el-ty (nŏv'ĕl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *novelté*, L. *novellitas*.] **1.** Quality or state of being novel; newness; freshness. **2.** Something novel; an innovation.

No-vem'ber (nō-vĕm'bĕr), *n.* [L. *November*, or *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*), ninth month of the old Roman year, *novem* nine.] The eleventh month of the year, having thirty days.

nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *novicius, novitius*, new, fr. *novus* new.] **1.** One who has entered a religious house on probation. **2.** One newly received into the church, or one newly converted. **3.** One new in any business, profession, or calling; beginner; tyro.

Syn. NOVICE, TYRO. NOVICE commonly suggests inexperience, esp. in something to be done; TYRO suggests rudimentary acquaintance, esp. with something to be learned; as, a *novice* in golf; the veriest *tyro* knows better.

no-vi'ti-ate, no-vi'ci-ate (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* **1.** State or time of being a novice; apprenticeship. **2.** A novice.

nov'um (nō'vŭm), *n.* [L.] A certain game at dice. *Obs.*

now (nou), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *nū.*] **1.** At the present time; at this moment. **2.** Hence: **a** In the time immediately to follow. **b** Very lately; a moment ago; —chiefly in *just now*. **c** At the time spoken of or referred to. **3.** Chiefly as *conj.*: **a** With the force of *since, seeing that*, often with *that* expressed; as, *now* (or *now that*) you have come, I'll go. **b** Simply marking or emphasizing transition of thought; as, come *now!* — **now and then**, at one time and another; occasionally. — *n.* The present.

now'a-days' (-ə-dāz'), *adv.* At the present time.

no'way' (nō'wā') } *adv.* In no manner or degree; not at
no'ways' (-wāz') } all; nowise.

no'where' (nō'hwâr'), *adv.* Not in or at any place.

no'whith'er (-hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* To or toward no place.

no'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Noways.

Nox (nŏks), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* The goddess of night.

nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *noxius*, fr. *noxa* harm.] Hurtful; injurious; unwholesome; corrupting. — **Syn.** See PERNICIOUS. — **nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

noz'zle (nŏz'l), *n.* [dim. of *nose*.] Any projecting vent; a small spout; nose; as: **a** A short tube, usually tapering, forming the vent of a hose. **b** A short outlet, or inlet, pipe.

‖ **nu'ance'** (nū'ăns'), *n.; pl.* NUANCES (*F.* nū'ăns'). [F.] A delicate gradation, as of tone, color, etc.

nub'bin (nŭb'ĭn), *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize. *U. S.*

Nu'bi-an (nū'bĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

nu'bile (-bĭl), *a.* [L. *nubilis*.] Marriageable.

nu'cle-ar (-klē-ăr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting a nucleus.

nu'cle-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *nucleatus* having a kernel.] Having a nucleus. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To form into, or gather as, a nucleus. — **nu'cle-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

nu-cle'o-lus (nū-klē'ō-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a little nut.] A comparatively large and conspicuous, usually rounded body, found in the nucleus of most cells.

nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -CLEUSES (-ĕz; 24), L. -CLEI (-ī). [L., a kernel, dim. fr. *nux, nucis*, nut.] **1.** A center about which matter gathers; kernel; core. **2.** The small and brighter portion of a comet's head. **3.** *Biol.* An organ, typically a rounded or oval mass of protoplasm, present in most plant and animal cells, and regarded as essential to their growth. **4.** *Anat.* A mass of gray matter, or group of nerve cells, in the central nervous system, esp. in the brain.

nude (nūd), *a.* [L. *nudus.*] Bare; naked; devoid of covering; unclothed. — *n.* **1.** *Art.* A nude or undraped figure. **2.** [With *the*.] The undraped human figure; also, state of being nude. — **nude'ly**, *adv.*

nudge (nŭj), *v. t.*; NUDGED (nŭjd); NUDG'ING (nŭj'ĭng). To touch or push gently with the elbow, as to call attention. — *n.* A gentle push, poke, or jog, as with the elbow.

nu'di-ty (nū'dĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being nude; nakedness. **2.** That which is nude.

nu'ga-to-ry (nū'gə-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, fr. *nugari* to trifle, *nugae* jests, trifles.] **1.** Trifling; insignificant. **2.** Inoperative; ineffectual; futile. — **Syn.** See VAIN.

nug'get (nŭg'ĕt; 24), *n.* A lump; a mass; esp., a native lump of a precious metal.

nui'sance (nū'sănss), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *nocentia* guilt, *nocere* to hurt, harm.] That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious.

null (nŭl), *a.* [F. *nul*, or L. *nullus* not any; *ne* not + *ullus* any, dim. of *unus* one.] **1.** Of no legal or binding force; invalid; void. **2.** Of no consequence or value; insignificant. **3.** Equivalent to nothing or nil; nonexistent.

nul'li-fi-ca'tion (nŭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of nullifying; state of being nullified.

nul'li-fid'i-an (-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *nullus* none + *fides* faith.] **1.** A person of no faith or religion; skeptic; unbeliever. **2.** One lacking in faith; disbeliever. — **nul'li-fid'i-an**, *a.*

nul'li-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *nullificare*; *nullus* none + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make null; render invalid or void. **2.** To reduce to nothing; destroy. — **Syn.** See ABOLISH. — **nul'li-fi'er** (nŭl'ĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.*

nul'li-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *nullitas*, fr. L. *nullus* none.] **1.** Quality or state of being null; invalidity; nothingness. **2.** That which is null.

numb (nŭm), *a.* [ME. *nume, nome*, prop., seized, taken, p. p. of *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*, p. p. *numen*.] Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; benumbed; insensible. — *v. t.* To make numb; deaden.

num'ber (nŭm'bĕr), *n.* [F. *nombre*, L. *numerus*.] **1.** Total, aggregate, or amount of units, whether of persons, things, or abstract units. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The fourth book of the Pentateuch, containing a census of the Hebrews. **3.** *pl.* Arithmetic. **4.** A numeral. **5.** One of a series designated by numerals; esp., one of the issues of a periodical; one of a collection, as of poems; a distinct part. **6.** A considerable number; many. **7.** Quantity, as made up of units. **8.** *Gram.* Distinction of a word as denoting or referring to one, or to more than one, usually expressed by inflection; also, the form, or a group of forms, indicating such distinction. **9.** *Poetry & Music. pl.* Metrical groups of feet or periods; hence, verse. — **Syn.** See SUM. — *v. t.* **1.** To count; reckon; enumerate. **2.** To fix the number of; limit in number; as, his days are *numbered*. **3.** To levy up to a fixed number. *Archaic.* **4.** To appoint or allot. *Archaic.* **5.** To reckon as one of a collection. **6.** To mark or distinguish by a number. **7.** To amount to; contain; comprise. — *v. i.* To make an enumeration; count; reckon. — **num'ber-er**, *n.*

num'ber-less, *a.* Innumerable; countless.

num'bles, nom'bles (nŭm'b'lz), *n. pl.* [F. *nombles*, fr. L. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus* a loin.] The pluck, esp. of a deer, used for food; umbles. *Archaic.*

numb'ly, *adv.*, **numb'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

nu'mer-a-ble (nū'mĕr-ə-b'l), *a.* [L. *numerabilis*.] Capable of being numbered, or counted.

nu'mer-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *numeralis*, fr. *numerus* number.] **1.** Expressing, denoting, or representing, number. **2.** Of or pertaining to number; consisting of number or numerals. **Syn.** NUMERAL, NUMERICAL. NUMERAL applies chiefly to what expresses number, NUMERICAL to what is expressed in numbers, or what pertains to number; as, a *numeral* letter, character; a *numerical* value, *numerical* rules. — *n.* **1.** A word expressing a number. **2.** A figure or character, or group of either, used to express a number.

nu'mer-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a number of numbers.

nu'mer-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *numeratus*, p. p. of *numerare* to count.] To number; specif., to divide off and read according to the rules of numeration.

nu'mer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of numbering. **2.** Act or art of reading numbers when expressed by numerals.

☞ According to what is called the "English" system, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each higher denomination is a million times the one preceding. According to the system of the French and other Continental nations, and also that of the United States, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

nu'mer-a'tor (nū'mĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Math.* In a fraction, the term indicating the number of fractional parts taken. See DENOMINATOR. **2.** One that numbers.

nu-mer'i-cal (nū-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, number; denoting number or a number; expressed by numbers, and not letters. *Numerical*, as opposed to *algebraical*, means absolute, or irrespective of sign; thus, −5 is numerically greater than −3, though algebraically less. — **Syn.** See NUMERAL. — **nu-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

nu'mer-ous (nū'mĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *numerosus.*] **1.** Metrical; rhythmical; musical. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Consisting of or containing, a great number of units; of or pert. to great number. — **nu'mer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **nu'mer-ous-ness**, *n.*

Nu-mid'i-an (nū-mĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

nu'mis-mat'ic (nū'mĭz-măt'ĭk; nū'mĭs-), *a.* [L. *numisma* a coin, fr. Gr. *νόμισμα* a custom, the current coin, deriv. of *νόμος* a custom.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, coins.

nu'mis-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of coins and medals. — **nu-mis'ma-tist** (nū-mĭz'mă-tĭst; nū-mĭs'-), *n.*

num'skull' (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* A dunce; blockhead. *Colloq.*

nun (nŭn), *n.* [AS. *nunne*, fr. L. *nonna* nun, fem. of *nonnus* monk.] A woman under certain religious vows, esp. one in a convent under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

‖ **Nunc Di-mit'tis** (nŭŋk dĭ-mĭt'ĭs). [L. *nunc* now + *dimittis* thou lettest depart.] **1.** *Eccl.* The song of Simeon (*Luke* ii. 29–32), used as a canticle; — from its opening words in the Vulgate. **2.** [*l. c.*] Dismissal; departure.

nun'ci-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -CIOS (-ōz). [It. *nunzio*, *nuncio*, fr. L. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, messenger.] **1.** A messenger. *Rare.* **2.** The permanent official representative of the Pope at a foreign court or seat of government.

nun'cle (nŭŋ'k'l), *n.* Uncle; — a form due to combination with a preceding *n*, as of *mine*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

nun'cu-pa-tive (nŭn'kū-pā-tĭv; nŭŋ-kū'pā-), *a.* [L. *nuncupativus* nominal.] Oral; not written; — chiefly of wills.

nun-cu'pa-to-ry (nŏn-kū'pā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Nuncupative. *Obs.*

nun'ner-y (nŭn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-Iz). A convent for nuns or for religious women. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER.

nun's veiling. A soft, fine, untwilled woolen fabric.

nup'tial (nŭp'shăl), *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, fr. *nuptiae* marriage, wedding, *nubere*, *nuptum*, to marry.] Of or pertaining to marriage or the wedding ceremony. — **Syn.** See MATRIMONIAL. — *n.* Marriage; wedding; — now usually in *pl.*

nurse (nûrs), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *nutricia* nurse, prop., fem. of *nutricius* that nourishes, *nutrix*, *-icis*, nurse.] LIT., one who nourishes: **a** A woman who nurses or has the care of a young child. **b** A person who cares for the sick or infirm. — *v. t.*; NURSED (nûrst); NURS'ING. **1.** Lit., to nourish: **a** To nourish at the breast, or feed and tend (an infant). **b** To take care of (a child or an invalid). **2.** To care or provide for tenderly; cherish; specif., to bring up or rear by care from a weak or invalid condition. — *v. i.* To suckle; of a child, to take the breast. — **nurs'er** (nûr'sĕr), *n.*

nurs'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** A nursing. *Obs.* **2. a** The part of a house appropriated to the care of children. **b** A place where something (as a plant or an animal) is fostered or has its development promoted.

nurs'er-y-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who conducts or cultivates a nursery for plants.

nurs'ling (nûrs'lĭng), *n.* Also **nurse'ling**. [*nurse* + 1st *-ling.*] One that is nursed, as a child; fondling.

nur'ture (nûr'tūr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *nutritura.*] **1.** A nourishing or nursing; breeding; training; rearing. **2.** That which nourishes; food. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-Ing). **1.** To feed; nourish; rear; foster. **2.** To educate; bring up or train.

nut (nŭt), *n.* [AS. *hnutu.*] **1.** A dry fruit or seed having a hard shell inclosing a kernel; also, the kernel itself. **2.** *Bot.* An indehiscent, 1-seeded fruit, with a woody pericarp, as the acorn, hazelnut, chestnut, etc. **3.** Something likened to a nut in the difficulty it presents, as a problem, undertaking, etc. **4.** A perforated block (usually of metal), with an internal screw thread, as for a bolt.

Nut for a Bolt.

nu'tant (nū'tănt), *a.* [L. *nutans*, p. pr. of *nutare* to nod, v. intens. fr. *nuere.*] Nodding; drooping.

nu-ta'tion (nū-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *nutatio* a nodding, fr. *nutare* to nod.] **1.** Act of nodding, esp. of the head. **2.** *Astron.* A small inequality in the motion of precession; an oscillating motion of the earth's axis, like the nodding of a top. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* A spontaneous, more or less rhythmical, change in the position of growing organs.

nut'crack'er (nŭt'krăk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for cracking nuts; — used in *sing.* or *pl.* **2.** A certain European bird, or related American bird, of the crow family. It feeds on nuts, seeds, and insects.

nut'gall' (-gôl'), *n.* Any nutlike gall, esp. on the oak.

nut'hatch' (-hăch'), *n.* Any of certain birds intermediate in character and habits between the titmice and creepers.

nut'let (-lĕt), *n.* Any small nutlike fruit or seed.

nut'meg (-mĕg), *n.* [ME. *notemuge*; *note* nut + OF. *mugue* musk.] The strongly aromatic seed of a certain tree, native of the Moluccas; also, the tree. Cf. MACE.

nu'tri-ent (nū'trĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *nutriens*, p. pr. of *nutrire.* See NOURISH.] Nutritious. — *n.* A nutritious substance.

nu'tri-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *nutrimentum.*] That which nourishes; nourishment; food. — **Syn.** See FABULUM.

nu'tri-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Nutritious; nourishing.

nu-tri'tion (nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of nourishing or being nourished; specif., the processes by which an animal or plant takes in and utilizes food substances. **2.** Nourishment; food. — **nu-tri'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

nu-tri'tious (nū-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *nutricius*, *nutritius*, fr. *nutrix*, *-icis*, a nurse.] Nourishing; nutritive. — **nu-tri'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **nu-tri'tious-ness**, *n.*

nu'tri-tive (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned in, nutrition; nutritious.

nut'shell' (nŭt'shĕl'), *n.* **1.** The shell inclosing the kernel of a nut. **2.** Hence, a thing of small size, value, or the like.

nut'ter (nŭt'ĕr), *n.* A gatherer of nuts.

nut'ting, *vb. n.* Act of gathering or seeking nuts.

nut'ty (nŭt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. **1.** Abounding in or producing nuts. **2.** Having a flavor like that of nuts; hence, full of flavor; pleasant. — **nut'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

nux vom'i-ca (nŭks vŏm'ĭ-kă). [L. *nux* a nut + *vomere* to vomit.] The poisonous seed of a certain Asiatic tree; also, the tree. It has the medicinal properties of strychnine.

nuz'zle (nŭz''l), *v. t.*; NUZ'ZLED (-'ld); NUZ'ZLING (-lĭng). To foster; nurse; make snug; nestle. *Rare.*

nuz'zle (nŭz''l), *v. i. & t.* [dim. or freq. fr. *nose.*] **1.** To dig, root, poke, rub, or snuff with the nose. **2.** To nestle; lie close or snug.

nymph (nĭmf), *n.* [L. *nympha* nymph, bride, maiden, Gr. *νύμφη.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the inferior divinities of nature, represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the mountains, forests, meadows, waters, etc. **2.** A lovely girl; maiden. *Poetic.* **3.** *Zoöl.* An immature stage of certain insects; any incompletely metamorphosed stage of an insect.

nym'pha (nĭm'fă), *n.*; *pl.* -PHÆ (-fē). [L.] = NYMPH, 3.

nymph'al (-făl), **nym-phe'an** (nĭm-fē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting of, a nymph or nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

nym'pho-lep'sy (nĭm'fō-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *νύμφη* nymph + *λαμβάνειν* to seize.] A species of demoniac enthusiasm supposed to seize one who had accidentally looked upon a nymph; a frenzy of emotion, as for some unattainable ideal.

nym'pho-lept (-lĕpt), *n.* A person affected by nympholepsy.

Nyx (nĭks), *n.* [Gr. *Νύξ.*] *Gr. Myth.* An ancient goddess, a personification of night. Cf. NOX.

O

O (ō); *pl.* **O's, Os, or Oes** (ōz). **1.** The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel of the English alphabet. **2.** Something shaped like O; a circle or oval. **3.** A cipher; zero. *Rare.*

O, *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or direct address, also in expressing pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc.

o' (ō; ŏ), *prep.* Short form for *of* or *on. Colloq. or Dial.*

oaf (ōf), *n.* [of Scand. origin.] Orig., elf's child; changeling; hence, a deformed or foolish child; idiot.—**oaf'ish,** *a.*

oak (ōk), *n.* [AS. *āc.*] **1. a** Any of a very large genus of trees and shrubs of the beech family. The fruit is a rounded nut (acorn). **b** The wood of these trees. **2.** Any of various plants suggestive of the oak, as in foliage; as, poison *oak,* ground *oak,* etc. **3.** A strong door, often of oak. Hence, **to sport one's oak,** to close one's outer door, signifying that one is out or does not desire callers. *Eng. University Slang.*

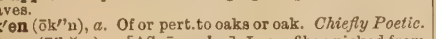
Leaf and Acorns. White Oak.

oak apple. Any of various large galls produced on oak leaves.

oak'en (ōk''n), *a.* Of or pert. to oaks or oak. *Chiefly Poetic.*

oa'kum (ō'kŭm), *n.* [AS. *ācumba.*] Loose fiber picked from old hemp ropes. It is used to calk seams, stop leaks, etc.

oar (ōr; 57), *n.* [AS. *ār.*] **1.** A long, slender wooden implement for propelling or steering a boat. **2.** An oarsman.



Spoon Oar. *a* Handle; *b* Loom; *c* Blade.

3. A thing resembling an oar in shape or use.—*v. t.* To propel with or as with oars; row.

oar'lock' (ōr'lŏk'), *n.* A notch, fork, or other device, in which the oar rests in rowing or sculling. See ROWLOCK.

oars'man (ōrz'măn; 57), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A rower.

oar'y (ōr'ĭ), *a.* Having the form or function of an oar.

o-a'sis (ō-ā'sĭs; ō'ā-sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ὄασις.] A fertile or green spot in a waste or desert.

oat (ōt), *n.* [AS. *āte,* pl. *ātan.*] **1.** The grain or seed of a certain cereal grass, or the plant itself;—commonly used in plural. **2.** A musical pipe of oat straw. *Obs.*

Panicle of Oat.

oat'cake' (-kāk'), *n.* Cake of oatmeal.

oat'en (ōt'n), *a.* **1.** Made of oat grain or of oatmeal. **2.** Of the oat; made of an oat straw or stem.

oat grass. **1.** Any wild species of oat. **2.** Any of several oatlike grasses.

oath (ōth), *n.; pl.* **OATHS** (ōthz). [AS. *āð.*] **1.** A solemn appeal to God, to some superior sanction, or to a sacred or revered person, by way of attesting truth or inviolability; also, the statement supported by the oath, or the form in which it is expressed. **2.** A careless or blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred; an expression of profane swearing. —**Syn.** See CURSE.

oat'meal' (ōt'mēl'), *n.* Meal made of oats, or porridge made of such meal.

ob- (ŏb-). [L. *ob,* prep.] A prefix signifying: **a** *To, toward, before, facing.* **b** *Against, in opposition to.* **c** *Upon* or *over.* **d** *Completely.* **e** *Reversely, in an opposite direction. Ob-* usually appears before *c, f, g,* and *p* as *oc-, of-, og-,* and *op-.*

O'ba-di'ah (ō'bȧ-dī'ȧ), *n. Bib.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

‖ **ob'bli-ga'to** (ŏb'blĭ-gä'tō), *a.* [It., lit., bound.] *Music.* Required; indispensable.—*n.* A more or less independent accompanying part, played by a single instrument.

ob-cor'date (ŏb-kôr'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the apex; inversely cordate.

ob'du-ra-cy (ŏb'dū-rȧ-sĭ; ŏb-dū'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being obdurate.

ob'du-rate (ob'dū-rāt; *also, esp. in poetry,* ŏb-dū'rāt), *a.* [L. *obduratus,* p. p. of *obdurare* to harden; *ob* + *durare* to harden, *durus* hard.] **1.** Hardened in feelings; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked. **2.** Hard; harsh; intractable.—**Syn.** Firm, unbending, inflexible, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate. —**ob'du-rate-ly,** *adv.*

o-be'di-ence (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of obeying; state of being obedient. **2.** Rule; dominion.

o-be'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *obediens, -entis,* p. pr. of *obedire.* See OBEY.] Subject to authority; willing to obey; submissive. —**o-be'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Attentive, yielding, dutiful. — OBEDIENT, COMPLIANT, OBSEQUIOUS, SYCOPHANTIC. OBEDIENT implies due and willing submission to authority or control; COMPLIANT suggests esp. readiness (which may be over facile or even weak) to conform to another's desire or will; OBSEQUIOUS connotes excessive or servile compliance; one is SYCOPHANTIC who is obsequiously flattering.

o-bei'sance (ō-bā'sȧns; ō-bē'-), *n.* [F. *obéissance* obedience.] A movement of the body, or a gesture, in token of respect or submission; a bow or curtsy; also, deference; homage.

ob'e-lisk (ŏb'ĕ-lĭsk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ὀβελίσκος, dim. of ὀβελός a spit, pointed pillar.] **1.** A four-sided pillar, ordinarily monolithic, tapering as it rises, and ending in a pyramid. **2.** The mark of reference †;—called also *dagger.*

O'ber-on (ō'bĕr-ŏn; ŏb'ĕr-), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *Auberon.*] *Medieval Myth.* The king of the fairies, husband of Titania.

o-bese' (ō-bēs'), *a.* [L. *obesus,* that has eaten itself fat, *obedere* to devour; *ob* + *edere* to eat.] Very fat or fleshy.—**Syn.** See STOUT. — **o-bese'ness,** *n.* — **o-bes'i-ty** (-bĕs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

o-bey' (-bā'), *v. t.* [F. *obéir,* fr. L. *obedire; ob* + *audire* to hear.] **1.** To give ear to; comply with the orders of. **2.** To submit to the authority of. **3.** To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of. — *v. i.* To yield obedience.

ob-fus'cate (ŏb-fŭs'kāt), *v. t.;* **-CAT-ED** (-kāt-ĕd); **-CAT-ING.** [L. *obfuscatus,* p.p. of *obfuscare,* fr. *ob* + *fuscare* to darken, *fuscus* dark.] To darken; obscure. — **ob'fus-ca'tion,** *n.*

o-bit'u-a-ry (ō-bĭt'ū-ā-rĭ), *a.* [fr. OF. *obit,* fr. L. *obitus* death, fr. *obire* to go to meet, die; *ob* + *ire* to go.] Of or pert. to the death of a person or persons. — *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A notice of a death, with a biographical sketch.

ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *objectus,* p. p. of *objicere, obicere,* to throw before, oppose; *ob* + *jacere* to throw.] To offer in opposition; adduce as an objection. — *v. i.* To make opposition, or merely to feel averse.

ob'ject (ŏb'jĕkt), *n.* **1.** Something presented to one or more of the senses; something visible or tangible. **2.** A sight that arouses feelings of pity, amusement, or the like. *Now Rare or Collog.* **3.** That which is set before the mind so as to be apprehended or known; as, an *object* of knowledge, wonder, etc. **4.** That sought for; end; aim; motive. **5.** *Gram.* A word, phrase, or clause used substantively, as denoting that on or toward which a verb's action is directed, or that to which a preposition expresses some relation. The direct object of a verb denotes that which is immediately acted upon (as *ball,* in "throw me the ball"); an indirect object denotes that which is affected indirectly, as *me* in the example. —**Syn.** See INTENTION.

ob-jec'tion (ŏb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An objecting. **2.** That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. —**Syn.** Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple.

ob-jec'tion-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to objection; offensive. — **ob-jec'tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **ob-jec'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

ob-jec'tive (ŏb-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an object of action or feeling; forming an object of attraction, or an end; final cause. **2.** Of or pert. to, contained in, or having the nature of, an object presented to consciousness — opposed to *subjective.* Specif.: **a** Existing only in relation to mind. **b** Existing independent of mind; pertaining to a thing or object as it is in itself. **3.** Emphasizing or expressing the nature of reality as it is, apart from self-consciousness. **4.** *Gram.* Pert. to or designating the case denoting the relation of object (def. 5). — **objective point,** the point or purpose towards which anything, as a journey, is directed. — *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The objective case, or a word in it. **2.** *Optics.* The lens, or system of lenses, at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., that is nearest the object. See MICROSCOPE, *Illust.* **3.** An objective point, as the bull's-eye of a target. — **ob-jec'tive-ly,** *adv.*

ob'jec-tiv'i-ty (ŏb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being objective; character of the object or objective.

ob-jec'tor (ŏb-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who objects.

ob-jur'gate (ŏb-jûr'gāt; ŏb'jŭr-gāt), *v. t.;* **-GAT-ED** (-gāt-ĕd;

-gāt'ĕd), -GAT-ING. [L. *objurgatus*, p. p. of *objurgare* to chide; *ob* + *jurgare* to scold.] To chide; reprove; rebuke.

ob'jur-ga'tion (ŏb'jŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Reproof; rebuke. — **Syn.** See ABUSE. — **ob-jur'ga-to-ry** (ŏb-jûr'gȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

ob-lan'ce-o-late (ŏb-lăn'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Inversely lanceolate.

ob'late (ŏb'lāt, ŏb-lāt'), *a.* [L. *oblatus*, taken as the opposite of *prolate*.] *Geom.* Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, the earth is an *oblate* spheroid.

Oblanceolate Leaf.

ob-la'tion (ŏb-lā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oblatio*, fr. *oblatus*, used as p. p. of *offere* to offer, dedicate.] **1.** Act of offering to God or a god, esp. of the eucharistic elements. **2.** A religious offering; sacrifice. **3.** An offering made to a church.

ob'li-gate (ŏb'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *obligatus*, p. p. of *obligare*. See OBLIGE.] To bring or place under moral or legal duty or constraint; bind by an obligation.

ob'li-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Law.* A condition- al bond with a penalty for nonfulfillment; hence, a formal agreement; contract. **2.** Any duty imposed by law, promise, or contract, by social relations or by kindness, etc. **3.** That which obligates; that which constitutes duty. **4.** State of being indebted for an act of favor; also, the act itself. — **Syn.** See DUTY.

ob'li-ga-to-ry (ŏb'lĭ-gȧ-tŏ-rĭ; ŏb-lĭg'ȧ-), *a.* [L. *obligatorius*.] Imposing, or of the nature of, duty or obligation.

o-blige' (ŏ-blīj'), *v. t.*; -BLIGED' (-blījd'); -BLIG'ING (-blīj'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *obligare*; *ob* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To constrain; put under obligation to do or forbear something. **2.** To bind by some favor rendered; hence, to do a favor to; please; accommodate.

ob'li-gee' (ŏb'lĭ-jē'), *n.* **1.** *Law.* One to whom another is obligated. Cf. OBLIGOR. **2.** One who is obliged. Cf. OBLIGER.

o-blig'er (ŏ-blīj'ẽr), *n.* One who obliges.

o-blig'ing (ŏ-blīj'ĭng), *p. a.* Putting under obligation; disposed to do favors; helpful; civil; kind. — **Syn.** Complaisant, courteous. — **o-blig'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **-ing-ness**, *n.*

ob'li-gor' (ŏb'lĭ-gôr'; ŏb'lĭ-gôr'), *n.* *Law.* One who places himself under a legal obligation; — correlative to *obligee*.

ob-lique' (ŏb-lēk'; -līk'), *a.* [L. *obliquus*.] **1.** Neither perpendicular nor horizontal; slanting; inclined. **2.** Not straightforward; indirect; hence, disingenuous; underhand. **3.** Not direct in descent; collateral. — **oblique angle**, an acute or obtuse angle; — opp. to *right angle*. — **o. case**, *Gram.*, any except the nominative and vocative. — *v. t.*; -LIQUED' (-lēkt'; -līkt'); -LI'QUING (-lē'kĭng; -lī'kĭng). To deviate from the perpendicular. — **ob-lique'ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

ob-liq'ui-ty (-lĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being oblique; deviation from a right line or from parallelism or perpendicularity; divergence. **2.** Deviation from moral rectitude or sound thinking.

ob-lit'er-ate (-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *obliteratus*, p. p. of *obliterare*; *ob* + *lit(t)era* letter.] **1.** To erase or blot out; efface; cancel. **2.** To wear out; render imperceptible. — **Syn.** See ERASE. — **ob-lit'er-a'tion**, *n.*

ob-liv'i-on (-lĭv'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *oblivio*.] **1.** Act of forgetting, or fact of having forgotten; forgetfulness. **2.** Official ignoring of offenses; amnesty; general pardon. **3.** State or fact of being forgotten. — **Syn.** See FORGETFULNESS.

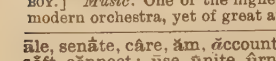
ob-liv'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obliviosus*.] **1.** Forgetful; forgetting. **2.** Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness. — **ob-liv'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-liv'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob'long (ŏb'lŏng; 62), *a.* [L. *oblongus*; *ob* + *longus* long.] Elongated, esp. as deviating from a square or circular form; longer in one direction than in another, with sides parallel or nearly so; rectangular, with the adjacent sides unequal. — *n.* An oblong figure, esp. when a rectangle.

ob'lo-quy (-lō-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *obloquium*, fr. *obloqui* to speak against, blame; *ob* + *loqui* to speak.] **1.** Censorious speech; blame; reprehension. **2.** A disgrace. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Odium, censure, calumny, slander. See ABUSE.

ob-nox'ious (ŏb-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [L. *obnoxiosus*, or *obnoxius*; *ob* + *noxa* harm.] **1.** Subject, liable, or open, to harm or evil. **2.** Liable to censure; blameworthy. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Objectionable; odious. — **Syn.** See HATEFUL. — **ob-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*

o'boe (ō'boi; ō'bō-ē), *n.* [It., fr. F. *hautbois*. See HAUTBOY.] *Music.* One of the higher wind instruments in the modern orchestra, yet of great antiquity; a hautboy.



Oboe.

o'bo-lus (ŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., fr. Gr. ὀβολός.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A weight and also a small silver coin of Athens, ⅙ of a drachma. **2.** Any of several small European coins. Formerly, a halfpenny, in English monetary reckoning (abbr. OB.).

ob-o'vate (ŏb-ō'vāt), *a.* *Bot.* Inversely ovate.

ob-scene' (ŏb-sēn'), *a.* [L. *obscenus*, *-scaenus*, *-scoenus*, ill-looking, filthy, obscene.] **1.** Foul; filthy; disgusting. *Archaic.* **2.** Offensive to chastity or modesty; impure. — **Syn.** Indecent, unchaste, lewd. — **ob-scene'ly**, *adv.*

ob-scen'i-ty (-sĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Obscene or impure language or acts; quality of being obscene; moral impurity; lewdness.

Obovate Leaf.

ob'scu-ra'tion (ŏb'skū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of obscuring; state of being obscured.

ob-scure' (ŏb-skūr'), *a.* [L. *obscurus*, orig., covered.] **1.** Shaded, or darkened; dim. **2.** Of or pert. to darkness or night; indistinctly seen; hidden; remote from observation. **3.** Not noticeable; humble; mean. **4.** Not clear, full, or distinct; clouded. **5.** Not easily understood; not clear or legible; abstruse or blind. — **Syn.** Indistinct, darksome, shadowy, misty; intricate, mysterious; retired, unknown. See DARK. — *n.* Obscurity. — *v. t.*; -SCURED' (-skūrd'); -SCUR'ING (-skūr'ĭng). To make obscure; darken; make dim. — **ob-scure'ly**, *adv.* — **ob-scure'ness**, *n.*

ob-scu'ri-ty (-skū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being obscure. **2.** An obscure person, place, or thing.

ob'se-crate (ŏb'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; -CRAT'ED (-krāt'ĕd); -CRAT'ING. [L. *obsecratus*, p. p. of *obsecrare*, prop., to ask on religious grounds; *ob* + *sacrare* to declare as sacred, *sacer* sacred.] To implore. *Rare.* — **ob'se-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.*

ob-se'qui-ous (ŏb-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obsequiosus*, fr. *obsequium* compliance, *obsequi* to comply with; *ob* + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Complaisant; compliant; devoted. *Now Rare.* **2.** Servilely or meanly attentive; cringing; fawning. **3.** [See OBSEQUY.] Funereal. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See OBEDIENT. — **ob-se'qui-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-se'qui-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob'se-quy (ŏb'sĕ-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [LL. *obsequiae*, pl., funeral rites.] The last duty rendered to one after death; a ceremony pert. to burial; — now only in *pl.*

ob-serv'a-ble (ŏb-zûr'vȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** That must or may be observed, regarded, or kept. **2.** Capable of being observed.

ob-serv'ance (-văns), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of observing a rule, custom, or the like; a heeding or keeping with care. **2.** An act, ceremony, or rite, as of worship; a form; practice; custom. **3.** Respectful attention; deference; homage. *Archaic.* **4.** Attentive care; vigilance. *Obs.* **5.** Observation. — **Syn.** See OBSERVATION.

ob-serv'ant (-vănt), *a.* [L. *observans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] **1.** Taking notice; viewing or noticing attentively; watchful; attentive. **2.** Submissively attentive; obediently watchful; regardful; mindful; — with *of*. **3.** Careful; heedful. — *n.* A person obsequious in attention. *Obs.*

ob'ser-va'tion (ŏb'zẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Observance of something prescribed. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Act or faculty of observing, or taking notice, or of recognizing and noting. Also, that which is observed; the information or record so obtained. **3.** Fact of being observed. **4.** The result of an act, or of acts, of observing; conclusion; judgment. **5.** An expression of opinion on what one has observed; a remark.

Syn. OBSERVATION (see REMARK) now commonly designates the act or the result of considering or marking attentively (esp.) a fact or an occurrence; OBSERVANCE denotes the act of heeding and following, in conduct, what is laid down or prescribed as a duty or custom.

ob-serv'a-to-ry (ŏb-zûr'vȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A place equipped with instruments for observing natural phenomena, esp. of the heavenly bodies. **2.** A position or place affording a wide view; a lookout.

ob-serve' (-zûrv'), *v. t.*; -SERVED' (-zûrvd'); -SERV'ING. [L. *observare*, *observatum*; *ob* + *servare* to save, keep, observe.] **1.** To conform one's action or practice to; keep; comply with. **2.** To pay attention to; see; discover. **3.** To express as what has been noticed; say in a casual way; remark. — *v. i.* **1.** To take notice. **2.** To remark; comment. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE. [LOOKER-ON.]

ob-serv'er (-zûr'vẽr), *n.* One who observes. — **Syn.** See

ob-serv'ing, *a.* Observant. — **ob-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ob-sess' (ŏb-sĕs'), *v. t.* [L. *obsessus*, p. p. of *obsidere* to besiege; *ob* + *sedere* to sit.] To beset or dominate; — said of an evil spirit or a fixed idea, or the like. — **ob-ses'sion**, *n*

ob-sid'i-an (ŏb-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [L. *Obsidianus* lapis.] Volcanic glass, usually black or very dark-colored.

ob'so-les'cent (ŏb'sō-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *obsolescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *obsolescere* to wear out, fall into disuse.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete. — **ob'so-les'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

ob'so-lete (ŏb'sō-lēt), *a.* [L. *obsoletus*, p. p. of *obsolescere*. See OBSOLESCENT.] No longer in use; disused; — chiefly of words, writings, or observances. — **Syn.** Ancient, antiquated, antique, outworn, neglected. See OLD.

ob'sta-cle (ŏb'stă-k'l), *n.* [L. *obstaculum*, fr. *obstare* to withstand, oppose; *ob* + *stare* to stand.] That which stands in the way, or opposes; an obstruction, physical or moral. — **Syn.** See DIFFICULTY.

ob-stet'ric (ŏb-stĕt'rĭk) } *a.* [L. *obstetricius*, fr. *obstetrix*,
ob-stet'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } *-icis*, a midwife, fr. *obstare* to stand before. See OBSTACLE.] Of or pert. to obstetrics.

ob'ste-tri'cian (ŏb'stĕ-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics.

ob-stet'rics (ŏb-stĕt'rĭks), *n.* (See -ics.) Science of midwifery; art of assisting women in parturition, or childbirth.

ob'sti-na-cy (ŏb'stĭ-nă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; unyielding disposition; stubbornness. **2.** Quality or state of being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue. **3.** An obstinate action. — **Syn.** Cf. OBSTINATE.

ob'sti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *obstinatus*, p. p. of *obstinare* to set about a thing with firmness, persist in.] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; persistent; stubborn; — usually implying unreasonableness. **2.** Not yielding; not easily overcome. — **ob'sti-nate-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Obdurate, unyielding, unbending, inflexible, immovable, stiff, firm, persistent, opinionated; contumacious, headstrong, heady, perverse, unmanageable, ungovernable. — OBSTINATE, DOGGED, STUBBORN, PERTINACIOUS, INTRACTABLE, REFRACTORY agree in the idea of persistency, often in a bad sense. OBSTINATE implies persistent adherence, esp. against persuasion or attack, to an opinion, purpose, or course; as, *obstinate* as a rock; mulish *obstinacy*. DOGGED adds the implication of downright and tenacious, sometimes sullen, persistence; as, *dogged* perseverance. STUBBORN usually implies a certain (often native) fixedness or doggedness of character; *stubborn* resistance, a *stubborn* oak. PERTINACIOUS lacks, as compared with *obstinate*, the implication of resistance, and as compared with *stubborn*, the suggestion of inherent quality; it connotes a persistence that is annoying or irksome; as, a *pertinacious* beggar; *pertinacious* as a mosquito. INTRACTABLE and REFRACTORY imply resistance to direction, *intractable* more commonly referring to passive resistance, *refractory* to that which is active; as, an *intractable* child, temper, soil; *refractory* feelings, a *refractory* horse, pupil, ore.

ob-strep'er-ous (ŏb-strĕp'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, fr. *obstrepere* to make a noise at; *ob* + *strepere* to make a noise.] Clamorous; noisy; vociferous. — **Syn.** See VOCIFEROUS. — **ob-strep'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-er-ous-ness**, *n.*

ob-struct' (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *obstructus*, p. p. of *obstruere* to build up against, obstruct; *ob* + *struere* to pile up.] **1.** To block up; stop up or close, as a way; place an obstacle in, or fill with obstacles to passing. **2.** To be, or come, in the way of; impede; retard. **3.** To cut off the sight of (an object). — **Syn.** Bar, barricade, check, clog, choke, embarrass. — **ob-struct'er**, **ob-struc'tor**, *n.*

ob-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An obstructing; state of being obstructed. **2.** That which obstructs or impedes; hindrance. — **Syn.** Barrier, clog, check. See DIFFICULTY.

ob-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who hinders progress; one who obstructs business. — **ob-struc'tion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ob-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to obstruct. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ob-tain' (ŏb-tān'), *v. t.* [F. *obtenir*, L. *obtinere*; *ob* + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To get hold of by effort; gain possession of. **2.** To arrive at; attain; gain; reach. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Syn. Get, achieve, secure. — OBTAIN, ATTAIN, ACQUIRE, PROCURE, GAIN, WIN, EARN agree in the idea of getting. OBTAIN implies effort directed toward the acquisition of something desired; one ACQUIRES that of which one obtains, often gradually, permanent possession; to ATTAIN (less often applied to material things) is esp. to arrive at the object of one's ambition or the goal of one's endeavor; as, where can I *obtain* employment; *acquire* knowledge; Peary *attained* the North Pole. To PROCURE is to come into possession of something, often temporarily, esp. by search or request; as, he *procured* favors at court. One GAINS esp. what is advantageous; to WIN is to gain esp. against opposition or competition; to EARN is to gain by one's own exertions.

— *v. i.* **1.** To prevail; succeed. *Obs. & Archaic.* **2.** To become recognized or established; to become or be prevalent or general. — **ob-tain'a-ble**, *a.* — **ob-tain'ment**, *n.*

ob-trude' (ŏb-trōōd'), *v. t.*; -TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); -TRUD'ING. [L. *obtrudere, obtrusum*; *ob* + *trudere* to thrust.] **1.** To thrust impertinently upon another; present without warrant or solicitation. **2.** To urge unduly or against another's will. — *v. i.* To thrust one's self upon a company or upon attention; intrude. — **Syn.** See INTRUDE. — **ob-trud'er**, *n.*

ob-tru'sion (-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of obtruding.

ob-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Disposed to obtrude; pushing; intrusive. — **ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

ob-tund' (ŏb-tŭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *obtundere, obtusum*; *ob* + *tundere* to strike.] To dull; blunt; deaden. — **Syn.** See BLUNT. — **ob-tuse'ly**, *adv.* — **ob-tuse'ness**, *n.*

ob-verse' (ŏb-vûrs'; ŏb'vûrs), *a.* [L. *obversus*, p. p. of *obvertere* to turn towards; *ob* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** Facing the observer or opponent; — opposite of *reverse*. **2.** Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf. — **ob-verse'ly**, *adv.*

ob'verse (ŏb'vûrs), *n.* **1.** **a** The side of a coin bearing the principal image or inscription. **b** The front or principal surface of anything. **2.** A counterpart.

ob'vi-ate (ŏb'vĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *obviare*; *ob* + *viare* to go, fr. *via* way.] To meet or anticipate and dispose of; to avoid the occurrence or necessity of. — **ob'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ob'vi-ous (ŏb'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *obvius*; *ob* + *via* way.] **1.** That is in the way or in front; opposite. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain. — **Syn.** See MANIFEST. — **ob'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

oc-ca'sion (ŏ-kā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *occasio*, fr. *occidere, occasum*, to fall down; *ob* + *cadere* to fall.] **1.** A favorable opportunity; a timely chance. **2.** An occurrence, or a state of affairs, that brings about an unlooked-for event; contributory or incidental cause. **3.** A juncture entailing need, or the need entailed; hence, esp. in *pl.*, needs. **4.** An occurrence. *Now Rare*, exc. as to time; as, on the *occasion* of his reappearance. **5.** A special event or function.

Syn. OCCASION, CAUSE. The CAUSE of an effect is that which actually brings it about; the OCCASION is that which, either directly or indirectly, provides an opportunity for the causal agencies to act or serves to set them in motion; as, the *cause* of a war may be a deep-rooted enmity, the *occasion* of it, a relatively unimportant incident.

— *v. t.* To give occasion to; cause.

oc-ca'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to an occasion; casual; incidental. **2.** Suitable or designed for, or acting on, a special occasion. — **oc-ca'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

oc'ci-dent (ŏk'sĭ-dĕnt), *n.* [L. *occidens, -dentis*, fr. p. pr. of *occidere* to fall, go down.] The west; — opposed to *orient*. Specifically [*cap.*], originally, Europe as opposed to Asia and the Orient; now, also, the Western Hemisphere. — **oc'ci-den'tal** (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* & *n.*

oc-cip'i-tal (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the occiput or a compound bone (**occipital bone**) which forms the posterior part of the skull. — *n.* The occipital bone.

oc'ci-put (ŏk'sĭ-pŭt), *n.*; *L. pl.* OCCIPITA (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tă). [L.; *ob* + *caput* head.] *Anat.* The back part of the head or skull.

oc-clude' (ŏ-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.*; -CLUD'ED; -CLUD'ING. [L. *occludere, -clusum*; *ob* + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To close. **2.** To shut in or out by closing a passage. **3.** *Chem.* To absorb; — said esp. of the absorbing of gases by certain solids; as, iron *occludes* hydrogen. — **oc-clu'sion** (-klōō'zhŭn), *n.*

oc-cult' (ŏ-kŭlt'), *a.* [L. *occultus*, p. p. of *occulere* to cover up, hide.] Hidden; secret; hence, mysterious or supernatural. — **Syn.** See RECONDITE. — *v. t.* To hide; conceal; *Astron.*, to eclipse. — **oc-cult'ly**, *adv.*

oc'cul-ta'tion (ŏk'ŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *occultatio* a hiding.] *Astron.* The hiding from view of one heavenly body by the intervention of another; esp., an eclipse of a star or planet by the moon or of a planetary satellite by its primary.

oc-cult'ism (ŏ-kŭl'tĭz'm), *n.* Occult theory or practice.

oc'cu-pan-cy (ŏk'ŭ-păn-sĭ), *n.* Occupation (in sense 1).

oc'cu-pant (-pănt), *n.* [L. *occupans*, p. pr.] One who occupies, or takes or has possession of, a thing.

oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *occupatio*.] **1.** Act or process of occupying; state of being occupied; occupancy; tenure. **2.** That which occupies time and attention; one's principal business in life; calling; trade.

Syn. Business, profession. — OCCUPATION, EMPLOYMENT,

PURSUIT, CALLING, VOCATION. One's OCCUPATION is that to which one's time is devoted, or in which one is regularly or habitually engaged; EMPLOYMENT, which is often interchangeable with *occupation*, may also suggest what one does in another's service; as, the soldier's *occupation*; he found *employment* as a cook. A PURSUIT is an occupation directed, esp. voluntarily, to a given end; as, literary *pursuits*. CALLING is now generally used in the sense of one's regular business or profession; VOCATION, the more elevated term, is often exactly equivalent to *calling*; but it may retain the suggestion of an employment to which one is destined by nature, or "called" by some higher power.

oc'cu-pi'er (ŏk'ū-pī'ĕr), *n.* One who occupies.

oc'cu-py (-pi), *v. t.*; -PIED (-pid); -PY'ING. [F. *occuper*, fr. L. *occupare*.] **1.** To take or hold possession of; possess; dwell or live in. **2.** To take up, or have place in, the extent, room, space, or time of; fill. **3.** To engage the service of; employ; busy. **4.** To invest; do business with. *Archaic. Ezek.* xxvii. 9. — *v. i.* To hold possession; reside. *Obs.*

oc-cur' (ŏ-kûr'), *v. i.*; -CURRED' (-kûrd'); -CUR'RING (-kûr'-ĭng). [L. *occurrere*, *occursum*; *ob* + *currere* to run.] **1.** To meet one's eye; present itself; appear; to take place; happen. **2.** To come to the mind; suggest itself.

Syn. OCCUR, HAPPEN are often used without distinction. But OCCUR is the more formal word of the two, applying esp. to a definite event; HAPPEN is the more general term for that which in any way comes to pass; as, his death *occurred* at midnight; how did you *happen* to come?

oc-cur'rence (ŏ-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* A coming or happening; incident; event. — **Syn.** See EVENT. [rence. *Obs.*

oc-cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* Occurring. *Rare.* — *n.* An occur-

o'cean (ō'shăn), *n.* [F. *océan*, L. *oceanus*, Gr. *ὠκεανός* ocean, in Homer, the river Oceanus.] **1.** The whole body of salt water on the surface of the globe; the sea. **2.** One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic and Pacific *Oceans*. **3.** An immense or limitless expanse or quantity.

o'ce-an'ic (ō'shĕ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, found in or about, or produced by, the ocean; frequenting the ocean.

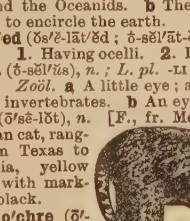
O-ce'a-nid (ō-sē'ā-nĭd), *n.* [Gr. *Ὠκεανίς, -ίδος*.] *Gr. Myth.* Any ocean nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

O-ce'a-nus (-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὠκεανός*.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The god of the stream Oceanus. He was the eldest Titan. He married Tethys, their children being the rivers of the earth and the Oceanids. **b** The great outer sea or river believed to encircle the earth.

oc'el-lat'ed (ŏs'ĕ-lāt'ĕd; ō-sĕl'āt-ĕd), *a.* [L. *ocellatus*, fr. *ocellus*.] **1.** Having ocelli. **2.** Like an eye, or ocellus.

o-cel'lus (ō-sĕl'ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-ī). [L., dim. of *oculus* an eye.] *Zoöl.* **a** A little eye; a minute simple eye found in many invertebrates. **b** An eyelike spot of color.

o'ce-lot (ō'sē-lŏt), *n.* [F., fr. Mex., lit. field tiger.] An American cat, ranging from Texas to Patagonia, yellow or gray with markings of black.



Ocelot. $\frac{1}{20}$

o'cher, o'chre (ō'kẽr), *n.* [F. *ocre*, L. *ochra*, fr. Gr. *ὠχρα*, fr. *ὠχρός* pale yellow.] *Min.* An earthy, often impure, ore of iron, usually red (hematite) or yellow. It is used as a pigment. — **o'cher-ous, o'chre-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* — **o'cher-y** (ō'kẽr-ĭ), **o'chry** (ō'krĭ), *a.*

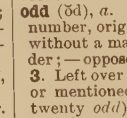
-ock (-ŭk). [AS. *-uc*, *-oc*.] A suffix forming *diminutives*.

o'-clock' (ō-klŏk'). Of (by) the clock.

oc'ta-gon (ŏk'tă-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάγωνος* eight-cornered; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *γωνία* an angle.] A (plane) polygon of eight angles and, therefore, eight sides. — **oc-tag'o-nal** (ŏk-tăg'ō-năl), *a.*

oc'ta-he'dral (-hē'drăl), *a.* Having eight plane faces; of, pert. to, or formed in, octahedrons.

oc'ta-he'dron (ŏk'tă-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DRA (-drȧ). [Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον*, fr. *ὀκτάεδρος* eight-sided; *ὀκτα-* (for *ὀκτώ* eight) + *ἕδρα* base.] *Geom.* A solid having eight plane faces.



Octahedron.

oc'tave (ŏk'tăv), *n.* [L. *octava* an eighth, *octavus* eighth, *octo* eight.] **1.** The eighth day (counting the festival day) after a church festival; also, the week after the festival, or, in *pl.*, *Obs.*, a period of festivity; merry-making. **2.** *Music.* **a** An interval of eight diatonic degrees. **b** The eighth tone in a scale, or one of successive eighth tones. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones an octave apart. **d** The notes comprised in this interval; one of several such series or tone groups reckoned from a standard tone. It is the unit of the modern scale. — *a.* Consisting of eight; eight.

oc-ta'vo (ŏk-tā'vō; ŏk-tă'-), *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz). [L. *in octavo*; *in* in + *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*. See OCTAVE.] A book of sheets folded each into eight leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made; — usually written 8vo or 8°. — *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet.

oc-tet' (-tĕt'), *n.* [fr. L. *octo* eight; cf. E. *duel*.] *Music.* **a** A composition for eight parts, usually for eight soloists. **b** A group of eight singers or players for joint performance.

Oc-to'ber (-tō'bẽr), *n.* [L., the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March, fr. *octo* eight.] The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

oc'to-ge-na'ri-an (ŏk'tō-jĕ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Eighty or between eighty and ninety years old; of or pertaining to such age. — *n.* An octogenarian person.

oc-tog'e-na-ry (ŏk-tŏj'ĕ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, deriv. of *octoginta* eighty, *octo* eight.] Octogenarian.

oc'to-pus (ŏk'tŏ-pŭs; ŏk-tō'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -PUSES (-pŭs-ĕz); L. -PI (ŏk-tō'pī). [Gr. *ὀκτώπους* eight-footed; *ὀκτώ* eight + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] **1.** Any eight-armed cephalopod. Most species are rather small, and usually timid and inoffensive. **2.** Something suggestive of an octopus; esp., a powerful and grasping organization with many branches.

Common European Octopus. (About $\frac{1}{30}$)

oc'to-roon' (ŏk'tŏ-rōōn'), *n.* [L. *octo* eight + *-roon*, as in *quadroon*.] The child of a quadroon and a white person.

‖ **oc'troi'** (ŏk'trwȧ'), *n.*; *pl.* -TROIS (-trwȧ'). [F.] **1.** A tax levied on commodities as a condition of their being brought into a town, etc. **2.** The boundary at which such tax is payable, or the official body charged with its collection.

oc'tu-ple (ŏk'tū-p'l), *a.* [L. *octuplus*.] Eightfold.

oc'u-lar (ŏk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *ocularis*, fr. *oculus* eye.] **1.** Depending on, addressed to, or perceived by, the eye; actually seeing or having seen. **2.** Of or pert. to the eye or eyesight; visual. — *n.* The eyepiece of a telescope, etc.

oc'u-list (ŏk'ū-lĭst), *n.* [L. *oculus* the eye.] One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

O-cyp'e-te (ō-sĭp'ĕ-tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ὠκυπέτη*, lit., the swift flier.] See HARPY.

Od, *or* **'Od** (ŏd). Also **Odd**. [Often *l. c.*] A minced form of the word *God*, used euphemistically. *Archaic or Dial.*

o'da-lisque, o'da-lisk (ō'dȧ-lĭsk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Turk. *ōdahlïq* chambermaid, *ōdah* chamber.] A female slave or concubine in a harem, esp. of the Turkish sultan.

odd (ŏd), *a.* [fr. Icel. *oddi* tongue of land, triangle, odd number, orig., a point, tip.] **1.** Not paired with another; without a mate. **2.** Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; — opposed to *even*; as, 1, 3, 5, etc., are *odd* numbers. **3.** Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; extra; as, there were twenty and *odd* (or twenty *odd*) men there. **4.** Remaining beyond what is complete or taken into account; occasional; as, give me your *odd* pennies. **5.** Unusual; singular; strange. — **Syn.** Quaint, unmatched, uncommon, extraordinary, queer, eccentric, fantastical, droll, comical. See STRANGE.

odd'i-ty (ŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being odd; singularity. **2.** That which is odd.

odd'ly, *adv.* In an odd manner.

odd'ness, *n.* State of being odd; also, an oddity.

odds (ŏdz), *n. pl. & sing.* **1.** Unequal things or conditions.

2. Difference in favor of one as against another; advantage; hence, excess of chances; probability. **3**. An equalizing allowance to a competing party that is at a disadvantage. **4**. Quarrel; dissension; — chiefly in *at odds*.
odds and ends, remnants; scraps; miscellaneous articles.

ode (ōd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ode*, Gr. ᾠδή a song, esp. a lyric song, contr. fr. ἀοιδή, fr. ἀείδειν to sing.] A short poem suited to be set to music or sung; esp., one expressive of sustained noble sentiment with appropriate dignity of style.

-ode (-ōd). [Gr. -ώδης, -ῶδες, fr. -ο- + -ειδής like; εἶδος form.] A suffix denoting *like, thing that is like.*

-ode. A suffix from Greek ὁδός, *way, path.*

O′din (ō′dĭn), *n.* *Norse Myth.* The supreme deity of the later Norse pantheon, called *Woden* by the Germanic Teutons. He was god of wisdom, poetry, and war; also, the god of the dead and a god of agriculture. He was represented as a man with hat and staff, and one-eyed. See MIMIR, ÆSIR, VALKYRIE, VALHALLA, WILD HUNT.

o′di-ous (ō′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odiosus*, fr. *odium* hatred.] Deserving of or provoking hatred or repugnance; exciting odium. — **Syn.** Detestable, invidious, repulsive. See HATEFUL. — **o′di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o′di-ous-ness**, *n.*

o′di-um (ō′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *odi* I hate.] **1**. Hatred; state or fact of being hated. **2**. The stigma attaching to what is hateful; opprobrium.
Syn. Abhorrence, detestation, antipathy; reproach. — ODIUM, HATRED. HATRED may denote either the enmity which one feels for another or that which one experiences or incurs; ODIUM applies only to the latter, and denotes esp. the opprobrium attaching to an object of general aversion.

o-dom′e-ter (ō-dŏm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [Gr. ὁδόμετρον, -τρος, an instrument for measuring distances; ὁδός way + μέτρον measure.] An instrument attached to a vehicle to measure the distance traversed. — **o-dom′e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

-odont. A combining form fr. Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, *tooth.*

o′don-tal′gi-a (ō′dŏn-tăl′jĭ-*ȧ*; ŏd′ŏn-), *n.* [Gr. ὀδονταλγία; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth + ἄλγος pain.] *Med.* Toothache.

o′don-tol′o-gy (ō′dŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ; ŏd′ŏn-), *n.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth + *-logy.*] The science which treats of the teeth. — **o-don′to-log′i-cal** (ō-dŏn′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.*

o′dor, o′dour (ō′dẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *odor.*] **1**. That property of a substance which affects the sense of smell; any smell; scent. **2**. A perfume. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3**. Repute; estimation; as, to be in bad *odor.* — **Syn.** See SMELL.

o′dor-if′er-ous (-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odorifer; odor* odor + *ferre* to bear.] Yielding an odor; usually, fragrant.

o′dor-less, *a.* Free from odor.

o′dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odorus.*] Having an odor, esp. a sweet odor; odoriferous; fragrant. — **Syn.** See REDOLENT. — **o′dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o′dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

O-dys′seus (ō-dĭs′ūs; -dĭs′ē-ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* The Greek chieftain commonly called *Ulysses* in English. See ULYSSES.

Od′ys-sey (ŏd′ĭ-sĭ), *n.* [L. *Odyssea*, Gr. Ὀδύσσεια, fr. Ὀδυσσεύς Ulysses.] **1**. An epic poem attributed to Homer, which describes the ten years' wanderings and adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) in returning to Ithaca after the siege of Troy. **2**. A long wandering or series of travels.

œc′u-men′ic (ĕk′ū-mĕn′ĭk), **-i-cal**. Vars. of ECUMENIC, etc.

œ-de′ma, e-de′ma (ē-dē′mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -DEMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [Gr. οἴδημα swelling, tumor, οἰδεῖν to swell.] *Med.* A swelling due to the effusion of a watery fluid into the intercellular spaces of the connective tissue.

Œd′i-pus (ĕd′ĭ-pŭs; ē′dĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Οἰδίπους.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes. At Œdipus's birth an oracle foretold that Laius would be killed by his son. The child was sent away to be killed by exposure, but was eventually adopted by the king of Corinth. When grown, an oracle having warned him that he would kill his father and marry his mother, Œdipus left home. On the journey he met Laius, and slew him in an altercation. Later he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, thereby freeing Thebes from distress, was made king of the city and married Jocasta. Eventually, his parentage being discovered, Jocasta hanged herself and Œdipus tore out his own eyes. See ANTIGONE, ETEOCLES.

œil′lade′ (û′yȧd′; *formerly Anglicized, or partly so,* ĭl′ĭ-ăd, ē-ĭl′yăd; ā-ĭl′yăd), *n.* [F., fr. *œil* eye.] A glance of the eye; an amorous look; ogle.

o'er (ōr; 57), *prep., adv., & prefix.* For OVER. *Poetic or Dial.*

œ-soph′a-gus (ē-sŏf′*ȧ*-gŭs), *n.* Var. of ESOPHAGUS.

of (ŏv; *unaccented* ŏv), *prep.* [AS. *of* of, from, off.] **1**. From, in origin, source, departure, deprivation, etc.; as, *of* noble blood; north *of*, etc.; to cure *of*, rid *of*; most *of* us. **2**. As a result of; as, *of* their own choice; proud *of* his boy. **3**. Belonging or related to, or connected with, by way of agency, possession, effect, action, etc.; as, despised *of* man (*Archaic*); it was kind *of* him; the Epistles *of* Paul. **4**. Indicating composition, description, specification, etc.; as, a throne *of* gold; a drink *of* wine; the continent *of* America; a man *of* courage; a ship *of* a hundred tons. **5**. About; concerning; as, to boast *of* one's achievements; what has become *of* him? **6**. During; in; on. *Obs. or Archaic & Colloq.*, exc. in *of* late; *of* old, etc. **7**. On. "He came *of* an errand." *Obs. or Colloq.*

off (ŏf; 62), *adv.* [ME. *of*, orig. the same word as E. *of*, prep.] Away so as not to be on, against, near, present, in existence, etc.; as, take *off* your hat; the pain passed *off*, etc. Specif., *Naut.*, away from the land, shore, ship, or wind; as, the ship stood *off*. — **off and on**, intermittently; occasionally. — *a.* **1**. Away; gone; as, he is *off* to the war. **2**. Hence: **a** Designating, or pert. to, the side (i. e., the right side, the left being the *near* side) of an animal or a team farther from a driver on foot; hence, right; as, the *off* horse. **b** Away from the fact, normal condition, or standard; as, he is *off* (i. e., mistaken) in his reckoning. **3**. Circumstanced, esp. materially; as, well *off*. — *prep.* **1**. Away from, as to departure, source, material, etc.; as, take it *off* the table; to dine *off* ham. **2**. Not up to, or in condition for; as, *off* his feed. **3**. *Naut.* To seaward of; as, two miles *off* shore. — *interj.* Stand or be off! away! begone!

of′fal (ŏf′ăl), *n.* [*off* + *fall.*] **1**. The waste parts of a butchered animal. **2**. Anything thrown away as worthless; carrion; refuse; rubbish; garbage.

off′-cap′, *v. i.* To doff the cap. *Obs.*

off′cast′ (ŏf′kȧst′; 62), *p. a.* Also **off′-cast′**. Cast off; rejected. — *n.* One that is cast off or rejected.

off′-col′or, *or* **-col′our**, *a.* **1**. Not of the proper or natural color; below standard. **2**. Dubious; of doubtful propriety.

of-fend′ (ŏ-fĕnd′), *v. i.* [OF. *offendre*, L. *offendere, offensum; ob* + *fendere* (in comp.) to thrust, dash.] **1**. To transgress the moral or divine law; sin. **2**. To cause dislike, anger, or vexation; displease. — *v. t.* **1**. To transgress; sin against; wrong. *Obs.* **2**. *Biblical.* To cause to stumble; cause to sin or fall. *Obs.* **3**. To displease; make angry; affront. — **of-fend′er** (ŏ-fĕn′dẽr), *n.* — **of-fend′ress**, *n. fem. Rare.*

of-fense′, of-fence′ (ŏ-fĕns′), *n.* Act of offending; state of being offended; also, that which offends; as: **a** Stumbling, lit. or fig. *Obs. or Biblical.* **b** An occasion of stumbling or sin; a stumblingblock. **c** Act of attacking; assault. **d** Injury; damage; pain. *Archaic.* **e** Act of displeasing or affronting; state of being displeased, affronted, etc.; displeasure. **f** Disfavor; disgrace. *Obs.* **g** Quality or state of being, or that which is, offensive or disgusting. *Obs.* **h** A crime; sin; misdeed. — **Syn.** Umbrage, resentment; misdemeanor, trespass, delinquency, affront, indignity.

of-fense′less, of-fence′less (ŏ-fĕns′lĕs), *a.* Unoffending.

of-fen′sive (ŏ-fĕn′sĭv), *a.* **1**. Making attack; pert. to offense or attack; fitted for, or used in, attacking; — opp. to *defensive.* **2**. Giving offense; insulting. **3**. Disagreeable; obnoxious; disgusting. — **Syn.** Displeasing, distasteful; attacking, invading. See HATEFUL. — *n.* State or posture of one who offends, or makes attack; aggressive attitude; — opp. to *defensive.* — **of-fen′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **of-fen′sive-ness**, *n.*

of′fer (ŏf′ẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *offrian* to sacrifice, fr. L. *offerre; ob* + *ferre* to bear, bring.] **1**. To present, as an act of worship; sacrifice. **2**. To tender; proffer. **3**. To propose; suggest. **4**. To try to inflict, make, or do; hence, to do, make, or give; as, to *offer* resistance, an insult, etc. **5**. To try; — with the infinitive. — *v. i.* **1**. To present something in worship or devotion; sacrifice. **2**. To propose. **3**. To make an attempt; — used with *at.* **4**. To present itself; come to hand. — *n.* **1**. Act of offering or proposing; a proffer; proposal; bid. **2**. Attempt; endeavor. — **of′fer-er**, *n.*

of′fer-ing, *n.* **1**. Act of one who offers; a proffering. **2**. That which is offered; a sacrifice; a gift.

of′fer-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *offertorium* place to which offerings were brought, in LL., offertory.] [Often *cap.*] *Eccl.* A passage sung, said, or played in connection with an offering, or that part of the service at which offerings are received. Hence, a collection of money taken at a religious service.

off′hand′ (ŏf′hănd′; 62), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation; extempore.

off′hand′ (ŏf′hănd′), *a.* Done or made offhand.

of′fice (ŏf′ĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *officium; ops* ability, wealth, help + *facere* to do, make.] **1**. Anything done for another;

service. **2.** Special, proper, or assigned service, duty, or function; specif.: **a** One's task or part in an occupation or position. **b** Position of trust or ministration, as in the public service. **3.** A ceremony; rite; esp., *pl.*, obsequies. **4.** *Eccl.* Any prescribed service or form of worship. **5.** The place where a particular kind of business is transacted; place in which the clerical work of an establishment is done; as, a lawyer's *office;* freight *office.* **6.** Those collectively doing business in an office. **7.** *pl.* The apartments or buildings in which the domestics discharge their duties, as kitchens, stables, etc.

Syn. OFFICE, POST, APPOINTMENT, SITUATION, PLACE agree in the idea of a position. OFFICE commonly suggests a position of (esp. public) trust or authority; POST emphasizes duty or responsibility, often with attendant difficulty or danger; as, it is a king's *office* to rule; the minister refused to quit his *post.* An APPOINTMENT is an office to which one is nominated or appointed. SITUATION emphasizes the idea of employment, esp. in a subordinate position; as, to seek a *situation* as governess. PLACE, once common in the sense of high position, is now used, esp. familiarly or colloq., for position in general; as, to lose one's *place.*

of'fice-hold'er (ŏ.'fĭs-hōl'dẽr), *n.* One who holds office.

of'fi-cer (-fĭ-sẽr), *n.* [F. *officier,* LL. *officiarius.*] **1.** An agent. *Obs.* **2.** One who holds an office. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with officers. **2.** To command or direct as an officer. **3.** To command or direct; conduct; manage.

of-fi'cial (ŏ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [L. *officialis.*] **1.** Of, or pert. to, holding, or derived from, an office, position, or trust; hence, authorized; authoritative. **2.** *Pharm.* Sanctioned by the pharmacopœia. — *n.* One holding, or invested with, an office, esp. one having subordinate powers. — **of-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.*

of-fi'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action characteristic of an official; also, strict adherence to office routine; red-tapism.

of-fi'ci-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [LL. *officiare.* See OFFICE.] To perform divine service; hence, to act as an officer in performing a duty. — *v. t.* To discharge, perform, or supply, as an official duty or function. *Obs.*

of-fic'i-nal (ŏ-fĭs'ĭ-năl; ŏf'ĭ-sī'năl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *officina* workshop, fr. *opifex* workman.] **1.** *Pharm.* Kept in stock by apothecaries; — said of drugs. **2.** Of or pert. to shops. *R.*

of-fi'cious (ŏ-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *officiosus.*] **1.** Disposed to serve; kind; obliging. *Obs.* **2.** Dutiful. *Obs.* **3.** Volunteering one's services where they are neither asked nor needed; meddlesome. — **of-fi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **of-fi'cious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. OFFICIOUS, IMPERTINENT, IMPUDENT, SAUCY, PERT, COOL. One is OFFICIOUS who obtrudes one's assistance or services where they are not needed; as, an *officious* meddler; *officious* clerk. One is IMPERTINENT who meddles or intrudes in things which are not one's concern; one is IMPUDENT who is unblushingly or shamelessly impertinent; as, it is *impertinent* to ask that question; it may be *impudent* to pay a stranger compliments. SAUCY implies flippant levity, esp. to one's superiors or elders; PERT, offensive or ill-bred forwardness; as, a *saucy* servant; a *pert* upstart. COOL implies calm assurance or effrontery; as, a *cool* stare.

off'ing (ŏf'ĭng; 62), *n.* That part of the sea, visible from the shore, where there is deep water and no need of a pilot; also, distance, or position at a distance, from the shore.

off'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Shy or distant in manner. *Colloq.*

off'scour'ing (ŏf'skour'ĭng; 62), *n.* That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; cast-off filth; — usually in *pl.*

off'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* [*off* + *set.*] In general, that which springs, or is derived or set off from, something; as: **a** *Bot.* A short prostrate lateral shoot, which takes root at the apex and develops a new individual. **b** A branch or scion of a family or race. **c** Something that serves to compensate for something else. **d** *Surv.* A short distance measured from a line run, as to avoid an obstruction. **e** *Arch.* A ledge formed on a wall by a diminution of its thickness above. **f** *Mech.* An abrupt bend, as in a pipe, to get by an obstruction. **g** *Print.* A transfer of type impression or pictures to the back of the next sheet.

off'set' (ŏf'sĕt'; ŏf'sĕt'), *v. t.;* OFF'SET'; OFF'SET'TING. **1.** To set off; balance; counterbalance. **2.** To form an offset. — *v. i.* **1.** To proceed or project as an offset. **2.** (*pron.* ŏf'sĕt'). *Print.* To make an offset.

off'shoot' (ŏf'shōōt'; 62), *n.* A branch, shoot, or scion of a stem, family, race, etc.

off'shore' (ŏf'shōr'; 62), *a.* **1.** Moving, or directed seaward, from the shore. **2.** Situated, or operating, offshore. — (ŏf'-shōr'), *adv.* Out from the shore; at a distance out from the shore.

off'spring' (ŏf'sprĭng'; 62), *n.* That which springs from something; produce; issue; progeny.

oft (ŏft; 62), *adv.* [AS. *oft.*] Often. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* — *a.* Often. *Obs. or Scot.*

of'ten (ŏf'n), *adv.* Frequently. — *a.* Frequent. *Archaic.*

of'ten-times' (-timz'), *adv.* Often. — **oft'times'** (ŏft'timz'), *adv. Archaic or R.*

o-gee' (ō-jē'), *n.* [F. *ogive.*] See MOLDING, *Illust.*, 11 & 12.

o'give (ō'jiv; -jĭv), *n.* [F. *ogive,* OF. also *augive* a pointed arch, LL. *augiva* a double arch of two arches at right angles.] *Arch.* **a** The arch or rib crossing a Gothic vault diagonally. **b** A pointed arch. — **o-gi'val** (ō-jī'văl), *a.*

o'gle (ō'g'l), *v. t.;* -GLED (ō'g'ld); -GLING (ō'gl'ĭng). **1.** To view with amorous or inviting glances. **2.** To eye. — *n.* An amorous or coquettish glance or look. — **o'gler,** *n.*

o'gre (ō'gẽr), *n.* [F.] A monster or hideous giant of fairy tales and folklore, who lives on human beings; hence, a hideous or cruel man. — **o'gre-ish** (-ĭsh), **o'grish** (ō'grĭsh), *a.* — **o'gress** (-grĕs), *n. fem.*

oh (ō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, shame, disapprobation, wish, etc. — *n.; pl.* OH'S, OHS (ōz). The exclamation *oh.* Cf. O.

ohm (ōm), *n.* [after the German electrician G. S. *Ohm.*] *Elec.* The practical unit of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampere. — **ohm'ic** (ōm'ĭk), *a.* — **ohm'me'ter** (-mē'tẽr), *n.*

o-ho' (ō-hō'), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, etc.

-oid (-oid). [Gr. *-οειδής,* fr. *εἶδος* form.] A suffix or combining form meaning *like, resembling, in the form of.*

oil (oil), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *oleum,* Gr. *ἔλαιον.*] **1.** Any of a large class of unctuous combustible substances which are liquid, or easily liquefiable on warming, and soluble in ether, but not in water. **2.** Any substance of an oily consistency; as, *oil* of vitriol. **3.** *Art.* Oil color; as, to paint in *oils.* — **oil of vitriol.** See SULPHURIC ACID. — *v. t.* To smear, anoint, or lubricate with oil. — **oil'er** (oil'ẽr), *n.*

oil cake. A cake or mass of cottonseed, hempseed, etc., from which the oil has been expressed.

oil'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.,* **oil'i-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

oil'cloth' (oil'klŏth'; 62), *n.* Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for garments, floor covering, etc.

oil'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** Cloth made waterproof by oil. **2.** Clothing (coat and trousers) of oilskin.

oil'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A whetstone used with oil.

oil'y (-ĭ), *a.;* OIL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of, pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or like, oil; unctuous; oleaginous. **2.** Covered with oil; greasy. **3.** Smoothly subservient; compliant; unctuous; bland. — **Syn.** See SUAVE.

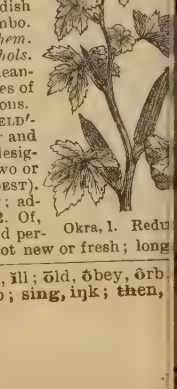
oint'ment (oint'mĕnt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *ungere, unguere,* to anoint.] That which serves to anoint; an unguent.

Okapi. ⅁₀

O-jib'wa (ō-jĭb'wā), *n.* Also **O-jib'way.** One of a large tribe of Algonquian Indians, of the Lake Superior region.

o-ka'pi (ō-kä'pē), *n.* [native name.] An African mammal closely related to the giraffe.

o'kra (ō'krȧ; ŏk'rȧ), *n.* [of African origin.] **1.** A tall annual of the mallow family, widely cultivated in the South for its mucilaginous green pods; also, the pod or pods, used as a vegetable. **2.** A dish prepared of this vegetable; gumbo.



Okra, 1. Reduced.

-ol (-ōl; -ŏl). **1.** [fr. alcohol.] *Chem.* A suffix used in naming the *alcohols.* **2.** A suffix from Latin *oleum,* meaning *oil.* **3.** A suffix used in names of many pharmaceutical preparations.

old (ōld), *a.;* OLD'ER (ōl'dẽr) or ELD'ER; OLD'EST or ELD'EST. *Elder* and *eldest* are now chiefly used in designating the older or oldest of two or more persons (see ELDER, ELDEST). [AS. *ald, eald.*] **1.** Not young; advanced far in years or life. **2.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, old persons or advanced life. **3.** Not new or fresh; long

4. Worn out; weakened or exhausted from age or by use. **5.** Having (a certain) age or length of existence. **6.** Experienced; cunning. **7.** Plentiful; great; "grand;" — much used as an intensive; as, a high *old* time. *Colloq.* **8.** Long-standing; not new or modern; as, an *old* custom. **9.** A colloquial term of cordiality, familiarity, or affection; as, *Old* England. **10.** Used of the Devil, esp. in various appellations, as the *old* one, *Old* Nick, *Old* Harry, etc. **11.** Of or relating to the past; ancient; former; earlier; old-fashioned; antiquated; as, *old* times; an *old* pupil of mine. **12.** Designating that one of two or more things of the same kind, which precedes the other or others; as, the *Old* Testament; the *old* country; the *Old* World.

Syn. OLD, ANCIENT, VENERABLE, ANTIQUE, ANTIQUATED, ARCHAIC, OBSOLETE; ELDER; ELDER. That is OLD (opposed to *young*, *new*; see AGED) which has lived or existed long, or which has been long in use; that is ANCIENT (opposed esp. to *modern*) which lived, existed, or happened long ago, or which has come down from remote antiquity. But *ancient* and *old* are often interchangeable. VENERABLE suggests the dignity of age; as, *venerable* gray hairs. ANTIQUE applies to that which has come down from ancient times, or is related to them; that is ANTIQUATED which has gone out of fashion; the word often implies slight contempt; as, *antique* vases; *antiquated* notions. That is ARCHAIC which savors of an earlier, sometimes of a primitive, period; that is OBSOLETE which has gone out of use; as, an *archaic* word, style; an *obsolete* word, custom. ELDER, formerly the general comparative of *old*, has been nearly superseded by the more recent OLDER, except as used attributively to denote seniority or priority of a person, esp. in a family relationship, or, less commonly, of a thing.

Old English. See ENGLISH. — **o. French**, the French language before the sixteenth century. — **o. Glory**, the flag of the United States. *Colloq., U. S.* — **o. High German**, High German from about 800–1100. — **o. Icelandic**, the Icelandic language before about 1540. — **o. maid. a** An elderly or confirmed spinster. **b** A simple game of cards. — **o. Norse**, the ancient Norse language, best represented by Old Icelandic. — **o. squaw**, a certain sea duck. — **O. Testament.** See under TESTAMENT.

ld (ōld), *n.* Old time or a former time; eld; as, days of *old*.

ld, *n.* Obs. var. of WOLD.

ld'en (ōl'd'n), *a.* Old; ancient. — *v. i. & t.* To grow, or cause to grow, old; to age. *Rare.*

ld'-fan'gled (ōld'făn'g'ld), *a.* Old-fashioned. [ideas.]

ld'-fash'ioned (-făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Adhering to old customs or

ld'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

ld'-maid'ish, *a.* Like an old maid.

ld'ness, *n.* State, condition, or fact of being old.

ld'ster (ōld'stẽr), *n.* An old or elderly person. *Colloq.*

ld'wife' (ōld'wif'), *n.* **1.** Any of various fishes, as the alewife, the menhaden, etc. **2.** The old squaw (duck).

ld'-world', *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the old, or ancient, world. **2.** [In this sense written *Old World.*] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Old World, or Eastern Hemisphere.

le (-ōl). [L. *-olus*, *-ola*, *-olum*, a dim. suffix.] A diminutive suffix forming nouns chiefly of Latin or French origin.

le-ag'i-nous (ō'lẽ-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *oleaginus* of the olive, *olea* olive:] Oily; unctuous. — **o'le-ag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

le-an'der (-ăn'dẽr), *n.* [F. *oléandre.*] A handsome evergreen shrub with clusters of fragrant red or white flowers. Every part of the plant is dangerously poisonous.

le-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *olea* olive.] **1.** A shrub or small tree of southern Europe with fragrant yellow flowers and bitter olive-shaped fruit. **2.** Erron., the wild olive.

le-in (ō'lẽ-ĭn), *n.* [L. *oleum* oil.] A fat, liquid at ordinary temperatures, abundant in animal and vegetable tissue.

le-o-mar'ga-rine (-ō-mär'gă-rēn; -rĭn: *often mispronounced* -mär'jẽr-ēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** [*olein* + *margarine*, *margarin.*] A butter substitute made largely from animal fats.

e-o-res'in (ō'lẽ-ō-rĕz'ĭn), *n.* [L. *oleum* + E. *resin.*] A natural product, as copaiba, which is a mixture of essential oil and resin. **2.** *Pharm.* A liquid extract, consisting of an oil holding resin in solution.

fac'to-ry (ōl-făk't'ō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *olfactus*, p. p. of *olfacere* to smell; *olere* to have a smell + *facere* to make.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the sense of smell; as, an *olfactory* organ. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An olfactory organ; also, the sense of smell; — usually in *pl.*

l-garch (ōl'ĭ-gärk), *n.* A ruler in an oligarchy.

-gar'chy (ōl'ĭ-gär'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. ὀλιγαρχία; ὀλίγος few + ἄρχειν to rule.] A form of government in which the power is vested in a few, or a state so governed; also, those who form the ruling few. — **ol'i-gar'chic** (-gär'kĭk), **ol'i-gar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.*

o'li-o (ō'lĭ-ō), *n.* [Sp. *olla* earthen pot, stew of meat, L. *olla* pot, dish.] **1.** A dish of many ingredients; hodgepodge. **2.** A mixture; medley; miscellaneous collection.

ol'i-va'ceous (ŏl'ĭ-vā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *oliva* olive.] Resembling the olive; of the color of the olive; olive-green.

ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* [F., fr. L. *oliva*, fr. Gr. ἐλαία.] **1.** A certain tree cultivated for its fruit; also, its fruit, esteemed as a relish, esp. when green, and for its oil. See OLIVE BRANCH. **2.** An olive branch or wreath. **3.** Olive color. — *a.* **1.** Of a dark brownish or yellowish green like the unripe olive. **2.** Brownish yellow; tawny, as a complexion.

olive branch. 1. A branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace; hence, anything offered as a sign of peace or good will. **2.** A child; — alluding to Ps. cxxviii. 3.

Ol'i-ver (ŏl'ĭ-vẽr), *n.* [F. *Olivier.*] **1.** One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne, the friend and companion in arms of Roland (which see). **2.** See ORLANDO, 2.

ol'i-vet (-vĕt), *n.* [L. *olivetum.*] An olive grove. *Obs.*, exc. as proper name [*cap.*] of the Mount of Olives. *Acts* i. 12.

O-liv'i-a (ō-lĭv'ĭ-ă), *n.* A rich countess in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," who falls in love with Viola disguised as a page, and finally marries Viola's twin brother.

ol'iv-ine (ŏl'ĭ-vĭn; -vēn), *n.* [*olive* + *-ine.*] **1.** See CHRYSOLITE. **2.** Green garnet.

ol'la-po-dri'da (ŏl'ă-pō-drē'dă), *n.* [Sp., lit., a rotten pot. See OLIO.] **1.** A kind of meat and vegetable stew; — a favorite Spanish dish. **2.** A medley; an olio.

ol'o-gy (ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [see -LOGY.] A science or branch of knowledge. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

O-lym'pi-ad (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăd), *n.* [L. *olympias*, *-adis*, Gr. ὀλυμπιάς, *-άδος.*] *Gr. Antiq.* The period between one Olympian festival and the next. See OLYMPIAN.

O-lym'pi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Mount Olympus in Thessaly, or to Olympia in ancient Elis, in the Peloponnesus, Greece. The **Olympian games** were held every fourth year, from 776 B. C. (as claimed). The Greeks reckoned time in Olympiads, or periods of four years, from that date.

O-lym'pic (-pĭk), *a.* Olympian. — *n.* An Olympian game; — usually in *pl.*

O-lym'pus (-pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὄλυμπος.] **1.** A mountain in Thessaly believed by the ancient Greeks to be the abode of the Olympian gods. **2.** Hence, heaven; the sky.

-o'ma (-ō'mă). [Gr. *-ωμα*, *-ώματος.*] *Med.* A suffix used to denote a *morbid condition* of some part, usually a tumor.

O'ma-ha' (ō'mă-hō'), *n.* One of a tribe of intelligent and progressive Siouan Indians of Nebraska.

o-ma'sum (ō-mā'sŭm), *n.* [L., bullock's tripe.] *Zoöl.* The third division in the stomach of ruminants; the manyplies.

om'ber } (ŏm'bẽr), *n.* [Sp. *hombre*, lit., a man, L. *homo.*]
om'bre } A card game of Spanish origin, formerly popular.

o-me'ga (ō-mē'gă; ō'mĕ-gă; ō-mĕg'ă), *n.* [fr. Gr. ὦ μέγα.] **1.** Lit., the great, or long, *o*; the last letter (Ω, ω) of the Greek alphabet. See ALPHA. **2.** The end; death.

om'e-let (ŏm'ĕ-lĕt; ŏm'lĕt), *n.* Also **om'e-lette.** [F. *omelette.*] Eggs beaten up with milk or water and fried.

o'men (ō'mĕn), *n.* [L.] An indication or action taken as a foreshowing; foretoken; foreboding; presage; augury. — *v. t.* To foreshow by signs or portents; presage; augur.

o-men'tum (ō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.; pl.* **-TA** (-tă). [L.] *Anat.* A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc. The **great omentum** is attached to the stomach and transverse colon. The **lesser omentum** connects the stomach and liver. — **o-men'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

o'mer (ō'mẽr), *n.* A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

om'i-nous (ŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *ominosus*, fr. *omen.*] Of or pert. to an omen or omens; portentous; esp., foreboding or foreshowing evil; inauspicious. — **om'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **om'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. OMINOUS, PORTENTOUS, SINISTER. That is OMINOUS which foreshadows the future or (esp.) is ill-omened or menacing; as, an *ominous* frown. PORTENTOUS is sometimes applied to what is ominous of calamity (as, a *portentous* calm), but often means little more than *prodigious*, *monstrous.* SINISTER heightens the implication of something (often covertly) baleful or malign; as, a *sinister* smile.

o-mis'si-ble (ō-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be omitted.

o-mis'sion (ō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *omissio.* See OMIT.] **1.** Act of omitting; state of being omitted; neglect to do something. **2.** That which is omitted or left undone.

o-mit' (ō-mĭt'), *v. t.;* O-MIT'TED; -TING. [L. *omittere*, *omissum*; *ob* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To leave out or unmentioned. **2.** To leave undone; neglect. **3.** To leave unnoticed. *Obs.* **4.** To let go. *Obs.*

o-mit′tance (ō-mĭt′ăns), *n.* Omission. *Obs.*
om′ni-bus (ŏm′nĭ-bŭs), *n.* [L., for all, dat. pl. fr. *omnis* all.] **1.** A large heavy four-wheeled public vehicle; a bus. **2.** *Theat.* Short for **omnibus box**, a large box on the pit tier. *Eng.* — *a.* Pert. to, or providing for, many things at once.
om′ni-fa′ri-ous (-fā′rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *omnifarius; omnis* all + *fari* to speak.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.
om-nif′ic (ŏm-nĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *omnis* all + *facere* to make.] All-creating.
om-nip′o-tence (ŏm-nĭp′ō-tĕns), *n.* Omnipotent quality, state, or power; one that is omnipotent; [*cap.*] the Deity.
om-nip′o-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *omnipotens, -entis; omnis* all + *potens* powerful.] Able in every way and for every work; all-powerful. — *n.* One who is omnipotent; [*cap.*] with *the*, the Almighty; God. — **om-nip′o-tent-ly**, *adv.*
om′ni-pres′ent (ŏm′nĭ-prĕz′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *omnis* all + E. *present.*] Present everywhere at once. — **-pres′ence** (-ĕns), *n.*
Syn. OMNIPRESENT, UBIQUITOUS (in their ordinary and more colloquial use). OMNIPRESENT applies esp. to that the influence of which is everywhere felt; UBIQUITOUS, which is often humorous, is frequently applied to that which is present or turns up (esp. unexpectedly) in many places.
om-nis′cience (ŏm-nĭsh′ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being omniscient; hence, [*cap.*] the omniscient being; God.
om-nis′cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *omnis* all + *sciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *scire* to know.] Having universal knowledge; infinitely knowing or wise. — **om-nis′cient-ly**, *adv.*
om′ni-um–gath′er-um (ŏm′nĭ-ŭm-găth′ẽr-ŭm), *n.* [L. *omnium*, gen. pl. of *omnis* all + E. *gather.*] A confused mixture or medley; a miscellaneous collection. *Colloq.*
om-niv′o-rous (ŏm-nĭv′ō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *omnivorus; omnis* all + *vorare* to eat greedily.] Eating everything; esp., *Zoöl.*, eating both animal and vegetable food. — **om-niv′o-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **om-niv′o-rous-ness**, *n.*
Om′pha-le (ŏm′fȧ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀμφάλη.] *Gr. Myth.* A queen of Lydia whom Hercules had to serve for three years, wearing female apparel and spinning with the maids.
om′pha-los (ŏm′fȧ-lŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀμφαλός.] **1.** *Anat.* The navel. **2.** A central part; center. *Rare.*
on (ŏn), *prep.* [AS. *on, an.*] *On*, in general, refers to contact with or to support beneath; as: **1.** Over and in contact with; upon; as, to stand *on* a chair. **2.** In contact or juxtaposition with (with or without support); as, a fly *on* the wall, a town *on* the river. **3.** In connection or activity with, in, or in respect of; as, he was *on* the committee; *on* duty. **4.** Indicating a basis or ground of action, opinion, reliance, etc.; as, *on* good authority. **5.** In, or relating to, the region towards; at; — indicating relative position; as, the town lay *on* the east. Hence, fig., in *on* the contrary, *on* the offensive, *on* your behalf, etc. **6.** In, within, or during; as, *on* Monday. **7.** Indicating state; as, *on* fire, tap, sale. **8.** Upon the occasion of; as, he met me *on* my arrival. **9.** To or against; as, rain falls *on* the earth. Hence, fig.: Toward; to the account of; as, she smiled *on* him. **10.** In reference to; about; as, an address *on* civics. — **Syn.** See ABOVE.
on to, on′to, *prep.*, upon; on; to; — usually called a colloquialism; but it may be regarded in analogy with *into*. It should be distinguished from *on to* where *on* is the adverb, as in, they went *on to* the next town.
— *adv.* In or into a position, relation, or state denoted by *on*, prep., as of support, contact, continuance, progress, etc.
once (wŭns), *adv.* [ME. *ones, anes*, an adverbial form fr. *one, on, an*, one.] **1.** One time and no more. **2.** At any one time; ever; — often conjunctive, equiv. to *if ever* or *whenever*. **3.** At some one time; — usually referring to the past; formerly. — *a.* That once was; former. — *n.* One time or occasion; — used in *at once, for once, this once*, etc. — **at once.** **a** Simultaneously. **b** Immediately.
one (wŭn), *a.* [ME. *one, on, an*, AS. *ān.*] **1.** Being a single unit, being, or thing; individual. **2.** Denoting a person or thing indefinitely; a certain. **3.** Denoting a particular thing or person; — often in antithesis to *another, other*. **4.** Closely bound together; united. **5.** Single in kind; the same. — **one day.** **a** On a certain indefinite day in the past. **b** Some day in the future. — *n.* **1.** A single unit; unity. **2.** A symbol for a unit, as 1 or i. **3.** A single person or thing. — *indef. pron.* **1.** (*pl.* ONES [wŭnz].) A certain person or thing not specified; a person or thing of the kind under consideration. **2.** Any person or thing whatever; anybody, indefinitely.
-one. [From Gr. -ώνη female descendant.] *Chem.* A suffix found in the names of ketones, as acet*one*.
one′ness (wŭn′nĕs), *n.* Singleness; unity; sameness.
on′er-ous (ŏn′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *onerosus*, fr. *onus, oneris*, a load.] Burdensome; oppressive; troublesome. — **Syn.** See HEAVY. — **on′er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **on′er-ous-ness**, *n.*
one′self′ (wŭn′sĕlf′), *pron.* A reflexive and emphatic form for the indefinite pronoun *one*.
one′–sid′ed (wŭn′sīd′ĕd), *a.* Having, or occurring on, one side only; having one side prominent or more developed; limited or relating to one side; hence, partial; unfair.
one′yer (wŭn′yẽr; ōn′yẽr), *n.* A word of uncertain meaning in Shakespeare's 1 Hen. IV. (II. i. 84), perhaps meaning, *one*, and formed from *one* and *-yer* as in *lawyer*.
on′ion (ŭn′yŭn), *n.* [F. *oignon*, fr. L. *unio* oneness, unity, single large pearl, onion.] A liliaceous plant having an edible bulb of pungent taste and odor; also, its bulb.
on′ly (ōn′lĭ), *a.;* dial. or poetic intensive superl. ONLIEST. [AS. *ānlīc; ān* one + *-līc*. See -LY.] **1.** Alone in its class; single. **2.** Alone because of superiority; preëminent; chief. — *adv.* **1.** Exclusively; solely; merely. **2.** Without there being others; singly. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in **only-begotten**, begotten as the only child. — *conj.* Save or except (that).
on′o-mat′o-pœ′ia (ŏn′ō-măt′ō-pē′yȧ; ō-nŏm′ȧ-tō-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀνοματοποιΐα; ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, name + ποιεῖν to make.] Formation of a word in imitation of a sound; as, *buzz, cuckoo*. — **on′o-mat′o-pœ′ic** (-ĭk), **-po-et′ic** (-pō-ĕt′ĭk), *a.*
on′rush′ (ŏn′rŭsh′), *n.* A rushing onward.
on′set′ (ŏn′sĕt′), *n.* A setting upon; attack; assault.
on′slaught′ (-slôt′), *n.* A furious attack or assault; onset.
on′to, *prep.* [*on* + *to.*] See *on to*, under ON, *prep.*
on-tog′e-ny (ŏn-tŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [see ONTOLOGY; GENESIS.] *Biol.* The life history or development of an individual.
on-tol′o-gy (ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄντα the things being + *-logy.*] The science of being or reality. — **on′to-log′i-cal** (ŏn′tō-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **on-tol′o-gist** (ŏn-tŏl′ō-jĭst), *n.*
o′nus (ō′nŭs), *n.* [L.] A burden; an obligation; charge.
on′ward (ŏn′wẽrd), *a.* Moving forward; forward. — *adv.* Also **on′wards** (ŏn′wẽrdz). **1.** Toward a point before or in front; forward. **2.** In an advanced position; in front; on.
Syn. ONWARD, FORWARD. ONWARD often suggests progress or advance in general; FORWARD (opposed to *backward*), specifically, movement towards what is before.
on′y-cha (ŏn′ĭ-kȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *onyx, -ychis*, onyx, also, a kind of mussel, Gr. ὄνυξ, -υχος. See ONYX.] An ingredient of incense, prob. the operculum of a gastropod. *Ex.* xxx. 34.
on′yx (ŏn′ĭks; ō′nĭks), *n.; pl.* ONYXES (-ĕz; 24). [L., fr. Gr. ὄνυξ a claw, finger nail, veined gem.] Chalcedony in layers of different shades of color.
o′ö- (ō′ō-). A combining form from Greek ᾠόν, *egg*.
o′ö-lite (ō′ō-līt), *n.* [*oö-* + *-lite.*] A rock consisting of small round grains, usually carbonate of lime, resembling the roe of fish and cemented together. — **o′ö-lit′ic** (-lĭt′ĭk), *a.*
o-öl′o-gy (ō-ŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* [*oö-* + *-logy.*] Ornithology treating of birds' eggs, esp. their shape, color, etc.
oo′long (ōō′lŏng), *n.* [Chin. *wu* black + *lung* dragon.] A fragrant variety of black tea.
o′ö-sphere (ō′ō-sfēr), *n.* [*oö-* + *sphere.*] *Bot.* A female [gamete, or sexual cell.
o′ö-spore (ō′ō-spōr; 57), *n.* [*oö-* + *spore.*] *Bot.* The sexual spore, or zygote, resulting from the fertilization of an egg cell, or oösphere, by a sperm cell.
ooze (ōōz), *n.* [AS. *wōs* juice, moisture.] **1.** A decoction of oak bark, sumac, catechu, etc., used in tanning. **2.** Act of oozing; also, that which oozes. — *v. i.;* OOZED (ōōzd); OOZING. **1.** To percolate; exude. **2.** To escape, or leak out slowly and quietly. — *v. t.* To exude or give out slowly.
ooze (ōōz), *n.* [AS. *wāse* dirt, mire, mud.] Soft mud or slime.
oo′zy (ōō′zĭ), *a.;* OO′ZI-ER (-zĭ-ẽr); OO′ZI-EST. **1.** Containing or composed of, ooze; miry. **2.** Exuding moisture; slimy.
o-pac′i-ty (ō-păs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *opacitas* shadiness.] Quality or state of being opaque; obscurity or an instance of it.
o-pake′. Obs. or rare var. of OPAQUE.
o′pal (ō′păl), *n.* [L. *opalus*, fr. Gr. ὀπάλλιος, Skr. *upala* stone, precious stone.] *Min.* An amorphous form of silica softer and lighter than quartz. The *precious*, or *noble opal* is iridescent, and is valued as a gem.
o′pal-esce′ (-ĕs′), *v. i.;* -ESCED′ (-ĕst′); -ESC′ING (-ĕs′ĭng). To emit or exhibit a play of colors, like an opal. — **o′pal-es′cence** (-ĕns), *n.* — **o′pal-es′cent** (-ĕs′ĕnt), *a.*
o′pal-ine (ō′păl-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Of or like opal; opalescent.
o-paque′ (ō-pāk′), *a.* [L. *opacus* shady, dark.] **1.** Not luminous; dark. **2.** Impervious to light; not transparent. **3.** Obscure; also, dull. — **Syn.** See DARK. — *n.* That which is opaque. — **o-paque′ly**, *adv.* — **o-paque′ness**
ope (ōp), *a. & vb.* Open. *Poetic.*
o′pen (ō′p'n), *a.* [AS. *open.*] **1.** Not shut or closed; afford

free ingress or egress; not obstructed or clogged. **2.** Hence: Free to be entered, visited, or used; without restrictions as to the participants; also, available; as, the invitation is still *open*; disengaged. **3.** Of weather or season, not frosty or inclement; *Naut.*, not foggy. **4.** Uncovered; exposed; bare. Fig.: Liable; — with *to*; as, *open* to temptation. **5.** Not secret, hidden, or disguised; public. **6.** Without reserve or pretense; sincere; frank. **7.** Extended; expanded. **8.** Having openings, or the like; perforated; porous. **9.** *Phon.* (1) Of a vowel, uttered with a relatively wide opening of the mouth. See CLOSE, *a.*, 13. (2) Of a consonant, uttered with the oral passage narrowed without closure, as *s*. **10.** Accessible; — of a person; responsive; amenable; hence, generous. **11.** Not settled or adjusted; as, an *open* account.— **Syn.** Unclosed, unprotected, exposed; unreserved, honest, artless. See FRANK. — *v. t.* **1.** To move (a gate, lid, etc.) from its shut position. **2.** To render clear for passage. **3.** Hence: To render open or accessible. **4.** To spread out; unfold or unroll. **5.** To make one or more openings in. **6.** To loosen or make less compact. **7.** To reveal. *Obs.*, exc. of feelings, intentions, etc. **8.** *Naut.* To bring into view, or come in sight of. **9.** To interpret. *Archaic.* **10.** To enlighten; enlarge, as the heart. **11.** To enter upon; begin. —*v. i.* **1.** To become open; unclose. **2.** To give access; also, to have an opening, passage, or outlet. **3.** To expand; fig., to become enlightened, as the mind. **4.** To become or be disclosed, as to view. **5.** *Hunting.* To bark on perceiving the game. **6.** To begin.

Open sesame! the magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the tale of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves in the Arabian Nights; hence [often **o'pen-ses'a-me**], a thing that unfailingly opens, or admits to, something.

— *adv.* Openly. *Obs.* — *n.* Open space, as land without trees or obstructions; open ocean, water, or air; — chiefly with *the*. — **o'pen-er** (ō'p'n-ẽr), *n.*

o'pen-eyed' (-id'), *a.* Watchful; discerning; receptive.

o'pen-hand'ed, *a.* Generous; liberal.

o'pen-heart'ed, *a.* Candid; frank; generous.

o'pen-ing (ō'p'n-ĭng; ōp'nĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** A making or becoming open. **2.** An open place or part; a breach; gap; hole; also, width; span. **3.** A thinly wooded space, without undergrowth, in a forest or grove. *U. S.* **4.** Act of beginning; first step or appearance. **5.** An opportunity.

o'pen-ly, *adv.*, **o'pen-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS

o'pen-mouthed' (ō'p'n-mou*th*d'; -mouth*t*'; 109), *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping; greedy; clamorous.

o'pen-work' (ō'p'n-wûrk'), *n.* Any work so made as to show openings through its substance.

op'er-a (ŏp'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *opera* work, composition, fr. L. *opera* pains, work, *opus*, *operis*, work.] **1.** A drama wholly or mostly sung, with orchestral accompaniment and appropriate costumes, scenery, and action. **2.** The score of a musical drama. **3.** The performance of an opera, or a house where operas are performed.

‖ o'pé'ra' bouffe' (ō'pȧ'rȧ' bōōf'). [F.; *opéra* opera + *bouffe* comic, It. *buffo*.] Comic opera, esp. of farcical character.

‖ o'pé'ra' co'mique' (ō'pȧ'rȧ' kō'mēk'). [F.] Lit., comic opera, distinguished from *grand opera* in having its musical numbers interspersed with spoken dialogue.

opera glass *or* **glasses.** A small telescope, usually binocular, with concave eye lenses; a lorgnette.

op'er-ant (ŏp'ẽr-ȧnt), *a.* [L. *operans*, p. pr.] Operative. —*n.* An operative person or thing; an operative. *Rare.*

op'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *operatus*, p. p. of *operari* to work, fr. *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] **1.** To perform a work or labor; to act. **2.** To produce or take effect. **3.** To perform an operation or series of operations; as: **a** To perform a surgical operation. **b** *Mil. & Nav.* To conduct operations against the enemy. **c** To deal in stocks, etc., esp. speculatively. *Commercial Cant.* — *v. t.* **1.** To produce as an effect; work. **2.** To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; conduct.

op'er-at'ic (-ȧt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, opera.

op'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or effect of operating. **2.** Agency; exertion of power or influence. **3.** Mode of action or form of activity. **4.** State of being operative or in action. **5.** Efficacy; virtue; potency. *Rare.* **6.** An act done as part of a plan. **7.** A surgical action on the living body, to produce a remedial effect, as in amputation, etc. **8.** *Math.* Some transformation, indicated by rules or symbols, to be made on quantities.

op'er-a-tive (ŏp'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of acting; operating. **2.** Effective; efficacious. **3.** Involving, or having to do with, physical operations, as of the hands or of machines. — *n.* A mechanic; factory hand.

op'er-a'tor (ŏp'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [L.] One that operates.

o-per'cu-lum (ō-pûr'kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LA (-lȧ), E. -LUMS (-lŭmz). [L., a cover or lid, *operire* to cover.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A lid or lidlike process or part. — **o-per'cu-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* — **o-per'cu-late** (-lāt), **o-per'cu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.*

op'er-et'ta (ŏp'ẽr-ĕt'ȧ), *n.*; *It. pl.* -TE (*It.* ô'pĕ-rĕt'tā). [It., dim. of *opera*.] *Music.* A short, light, musical drama.

op'er-ose (ŏp'ẽr-ōs), *a.* [L. *operosus*, fr. *opera* pains, labor, *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] Laborious; elaborate.

O-phe'li-a (ō-fē'lĭ-ȧ; ō-fēl'yȧ), *n.* The beautiful daughter of Polonius in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Betrothed to Hamlet, she is crazed by his treatment of her and his killing of her father, and drowns herself.

o-phid'i-an (ō-fĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* [fr. Gr. ὄφις a snake.] *Zoöl.* Any of a division (*Ophidia*) of reptiles, consisting of the snakes, or serpents. — **o-phid'i-an,** *a.*

O'phir (ō'fẽr), *n.* [Heb. *Ophīr*.] In the Bible, a region often mentioned as the source of gold. See 1 *Kings* x. 11.

oph-thal'mi-a (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀφθαλμία, fr. ὀφθαλμός the eye.] *Med.* An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye or of the eyeball.

oph-thal'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the eye; ocular.

oph-thal'mo-scope (ŏf-thăl'mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye + *-scope*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, esp. the retina.

o'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-āt), *n.* [fr. OPIUM.] Any narcotic medicine containing, or derived from, opium. — *a.* Containing opium; hence, inducing sleep; narcotic; anodyne.

o-pine' (ō-pīn'), *v. t. & i.*; -PINED' (-pīnd'); -PIN'ING (-pīn'ĭng). [L. *opinari*, p. p. *opinatus*.] To have or express an opinion; think; suppose.

o-pin'ion (ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *opinio*. See OPINE.] **1.** That which is opined; a belief; estimation. **2.** A formal judgment by an expert. **3.** *Law.* The formal expression by a judge of the legal principles on which a decision is based. **4.** Self-confidence; conceit. *Obs.* **5.** Reputation. *Obs.* **Syn.** Idea, impression, notion. — OPINION, SENTIMENT. An OPINION, in ordinary usage, is what one thinks or believes about something; the word does not imply the definiteness or weight of a judgment or the assurance or certainty of a conviction; as, to hazard an *opinion*; public *opinion*. SENTIMENT suggests a more or less settled opinion, often with reference to something which involves one's feelings; as, noble *sentiments*; public *sentiment*.

o-pin'ion-at'ed (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Stiff in adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate. — **Syn.** See DICTATORIAL.

o-pin'ion-a-tive (-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, opinion or belief; doctrinal. **2.** Opinionated.

o'pi-um (ō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὄπιον poppy juice, dim. of ὀπός vegetable juice.] A powerful narcotic drug consisting of the inspissated juice of a species of poppy.

op'o-del'doc (ŏp'ō-dĕl'dŏk), *n.* Any of various liniments, containing soap, camphor, and alcohol.

o-pos'sum (ō-pŏs'ŭm), *n.* [Amer. Indian (Virginia) *apasum* white beast.] Any of various American marsupials. When caught they feign death.

Common Opossum of the Southern U. S.

op-po'nent (ŏ-pō'nĕnt), *a.* [L. *opponens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *opponere* to set or place against, to oppose; *ob* + *ponere* to place.] Opposite; hence, opposing; adverse. — *n.* One who opposes; an adversary. **Syn.** OPPONENT, ADVERSARY, ANTAGONIST agree in the idea of opposition, without of necessity implying personal animosity. An OPPONENT is one who is on the opposite side in a contest; ANTAGONIST implies sharper opposition, esp. in a struggle for supremacy; as, an *opponent* in debate; a duelist's *antagonist*. ADVERSARY ranges in connotation from the idea of mere opposition to that of active hostility.

op'por-tune' (ŏp'ŏr-tūn'; ŏp'ŏr-tūn), *a.* [F. *opportun*, L. *opportunus*, lit., at or before the port.] **1.** Fit; ready; hence, seasonable; timely. **2.** Open or liable (to). *Obs.* — **op'por-tune'ly,** *adv.* — **op'por-tune'ness,** *n.*

Syn. OPPORTUNE, TIMELY. OPPORTUNE often suggests that which fits directly into a given concurrence of circum-

stances; TIMELY, that which is well-timed or seasonable; as, an *opportune* place, moment, chance; a *timely* suggestion.

op'por-tu'nism (ŏp'ŏr-tū'nĭz'm), *n.* The taking advantage, as in politics, of opportunities, often with little regard for principles or ultimate consequences. — **op'por-tu'nist**, *n.*

op'por-tu'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Fit or convenient time; chance. **2.** Importunity. *Obs. & Erron.*

op-pos'a-ble (ŏ-pōz'ā-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being resisted. **2.** Capable of being placed opposite something else; as, the thumb is *opposable* to the forefinger.

op-pose' (ŏ-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [F. *opposer*. See OB-; POSE to place.] **1.** To place in front of, or over against; present. **2.** To expose. *Obs.* **3.** To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance; set against. **4.** To face; front upon. *Rare.* **5.** To resist; confront.

Syn. Withstand, gainsay, contravene, oppugn. — OPPOSE, RESIST agree in the idea of setting one's self against something. RESIST often implies more active striving than OPPOSE, so against something actively adverse; as, to *oppose* a measure; he could not *resist* their attack.

op-posed' (ŏ-pōzd'), *p. a.* Set in opposition; opposite.

op-pose'less, *a.* Irresistible. *Rare.*

op-pos'er (ŏ-pōz'ĕr), *n.* One who opposes.

op'po-site (ŏp'ŏ-zĭt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *oppositus*, p. p. of *opponere*. See OPPONENT.] **1.** Set over against; facing; — often with *to*. **2.** Contrarily turned or moving. **3.** Diametrically different; contrary; repugnant; antagonistic.

Syn. OPPOSITE, CONTRARY, CONTRADICTORY. OPPOSITE implies diametrical difference in position or nature, but does not necessarily suggest antagonism; CONTRARY commonly implies mutual opposition or divergence, and often connotes antagonism; as, *opposite* directions, *opposite* sides of a dispute; *contrary* winds, *contrary* propositions. CONTRADICTORY is stronger than *opposite* or *contrary*, implying variance or contrariety that admits no medium.

— *n.* **1.** *Astron.* Opposite aspect; opposition. *Obs.* **2.** An opponent. *Obs. or R.* **3.** That which is opposed, or contrary.

— **op'po-site-ly**, *adv.* — **op'po-site-ness**, *n.*

op'po-si'tion (ŏp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *oppositio*. See OPPOSITE.] **1.** Act of setting opposite, or the state of being so set. **2.** *Astron.* The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another 180° from it in celestial longitude. **3.** Hostile or contrary action or condition; resistance. **4.** An opposite, contrary, or contrast. *Obs.* **5.** That which opposes; an obstacle; in politics, the party opposed to the party in power. Hence: **op'po-si'tion-ist**, *n.*

op-press' (ŏ-prĕs'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *opprimere*, *oppressum*; *ob* + *premere* to press.] **1.** To overwhelm. *Rare.* **2.** Fig.: To weigh heavily on; weigh down. **3.** To suppress. *Obs.* **4.** To crush by abuse of power or authority; tyrannize over. **5.** To harass. *Obs.*

Syn. OPPRESS, DEPRESS. To OPPRESS is to weigh upon or burden, as by imposition of a load; to DEPRESS is to bring down or cause to sink (esp. in value, vigor, and the like); as, *oppressed* with forebodings; *depressed* by bad news.

op-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of oppressing; state of being oppressed. **2.** That which oppresses; cruelty; tyranny.

op-pres'sive (ŏ-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe. **2.** Heavy; hard to be borne. — **op-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **op-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*

op-pres'sor (ŏ-prĕs'ĕr), *n.* One that oppresses.

op-pro'bri-ous (ŏ-prō'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *opprobriosus*, fr. *opprobrium*. See OPPROBRIUM.] **1.** Expressive of opprobrium; scurrilous. **2.** Infamous; despised; made hateful. — **op-pro'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **op-pro'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Disgraceful, reproachful, abusive, insulting, offensive; contemptuous, insolent, disdainful; gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul, indecent, scurrile. — OPPROBRIOUS implies abusive reproach; CONTUMELIOUS adds the implication of insolent contempt; SCURRILOUS, of grossness and vulgarity; as, *opprobrious* names, *contumelious* scorn; *scurrilous* abuse.

op-pro'bri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [L.; *ob* + *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] **1.** Infamy; reproach mingled with contempt; abusive language. **2.** Cause of disgrace or reproach.

op-pugn' (ŏ-pūn'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *oppugnare*; *ob* + *pugnare* to fight.] To fight against; attack; resist.

op-pug'nant (ŏ-pŭg'nănt), *a.* [L. *oppugnans*, p. pr.] Hostile; opposing. — **op-pug'nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ), *n.*

op-pugn'er (ŏ-pūn'ĕr), *n.* One that oppugns.

Ops (ŏps), *n.* [L.] An ancient Italian goddess of harvests.

op'ta-tive (ŏp'tă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *optativus*, fr. *optatus*, p. p. of *optare* to choose, wish.] Expressing desire or wish. — **optative mood**, *Gram.*, that mood or form of a verb, as in Greek, etc., which expresses a wish or desire. — *n. Gram.* The optative mood, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *a.* [F. *optique*, Gr. ὀπτικός.] **1.** Visual. *Obsolete.* **2.** Ocular. **3.** Relating to optics — **optic nerve**, the nerve of sight, connecting the eye and the optic centers of the brain. — *n.* The eye.

op'ti-cal (ŏp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to the science of optics. **2.** Relating to vision; optic. — **op'ti-cal-ly**, *adv*

op-ti'cian (ŏp-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One who makes, or deals in, optical glasses and instruments.

op'tics (ŏp'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science dealing with the nature and properties of light, and the phenomena of vision.

op'ti-mism (-tĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *optimus* the best.] **1.** The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature, being the work of God, is ordered for the best. **2.** A disposition to take the most hopeful view; — opposed to *pessimism*. — **op'ti-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* — **op'ti-mis'tic** (-mĭs'tĭk), **op'ti-mis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **op'ti-mis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

op'tion (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *optio*.] **1.** Act of choosing; choice. **2.** Power of choosing; right of choice or election; alternative. **3.** That which is offered for choice, or which is chosen. **4.** A stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract, of demanding its fulfillment on any day within a specified limit. — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE.

op'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Involving an option; not compulsory. — *n.* An optional study; an elective.

op'u-lence (ŏp'ū-lĕns), *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.

op'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *opulens*, *opulentus*, fr. *ops*, *opis*, power, wealth, riches.] Having a large estate or property; rich; hence, luxuriant, profuse, etc. — **Syn.** See RICH.

‖ **o'pus** (ō'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* OPERA (ŏp'ĕ-rā). [L. See OPERA.] A work; work; esp., a musical composition.

or (ôr), *prep.*, *conj.*, *& adv.* [fr. Scand.] **1.** Ere; before. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Than. *Obs., or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

or ever, or ere, before. *Archaic.*

or, *conj.* [ME. *or*, fr. *outher*, *other*, *auther*, either, or, AS. *āwðer*, contr. fr. *āhwæðer*; *ā* aye + *hwæðer* whether; or ME. *other*, *oðer*, *or*, may be fr. AS. *oððe*.] A coördinating conjunction that marks an alternative.

-or. [L. *-or.*] **1.** A suffix forming nouns and denoting *act*, *state*, or *quality of*.

Examples: error, *act of* erring; fervor, *state of* being fervid; candor, *quality* or *state of* being candid.

2. A suffix (equivalent to *-er*, but chiefly appended to words of Latin origin) denoting the *agent* or *doer*, and signifying: *one that; one who*.

Examples: elevator, *one* (a machine) *that* elevates; actor, *one who* acts; survivor, *one who* survives, etc.

or'a-cle (ôr'ă-k'l), *n.* [L. *oraculum*, fr. *orare* to speak, utter, pray.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The medium, as a priest, by which a god reveals hidden knowledge or divine purpose; also, the place where the revelation is given. **2.** The response of an oracle to a question or petition. **3. a** A place or medium of communication from God, as the Jewish holy of holies, or an inspired prophet. **b** The revelation received from such a medium; specifically, *pl.*, the Scriptures. **4.** One supposed to give oracular knowledge or decisions. **5.** An authoritative or wise expression; a wise answer.

o-rac'u-lar (ō-răk'ŭ-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an oracle; forecasting the future. **2.** Resembling an oracle, as in solemnity, authority, obscurity, ambiguity, or dogmatism. — **o-rac'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **o-rac'u-lar-ness**, *n.*

o-ra'gious (ō-rā'jŭs), *a.* Stormy. *Rare.*

o'ral (ō'răl), *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth.] **1.** Uttered by the mouth; spoken. **2.** Using speech or the lips; as, an *oral* teacher. **3.** Of or pert. to the mouth. — **o'ral-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. ORAL, VERBAL are often used as equivalent terms. But ORAL applies only to that which is spoken by word of mouth, and emphasizes the idea of utterance; as, *oral* tradition, an *oral* examination. VERBAL strictly applies to that which is communicated in words, spoken or written, or to that which has to do with words in contradistinction to ideas; it is employed esp. of transactions not committed to writing: as, a *verbal* message, *verbal* distinctions; a letter is a *verbal* but not an *oral* communication.

o-rang', *n.* The orang-utan.

or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj; -ĭnj), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *nāranj*, Per. *nārang*. The *o-* in F. *orange* is due to confusion with *or* gold, L. *aurum*.] **1.** The large, globose fruit of an evergreen tree with oval leaves and fragrant white flowers; also, the tree. **2.** Any of several other species of citrous trees or their fruit, as the mandarin *orange*. **3.** Any of several trees or fruits more or less resembling the orange, as the Osage *orange*. **4.** The color of the orange; reddish yellow. — *a.* Of or pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange.

Or'ange-ism (ŏr'ĕn-jĭz'm ; ŏr'ĭn-), *n.* See ORANGEMAN ; -ISM. — **Or'ange-ist**, *n.*

Or'ange-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a secret society organized in the north of Ireland in 1795, the professed objects of which are support of the Protestant religion, maintenance of the laws, etc. ; — so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange (William III. of England).

or'ange-ry (ŏr'ĕnj-rĭ ; -ĭnj-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [F. *orangerie*, fr. *orange*.] A protected place for raising oranges.

o-rang'-u-tan' } (ō-răng'ōō-tăn' ; -tăng' ; ōʹrăng-ōō'tăn),
o-rang'-ou-tang' } *n.* [Malay *ōrang ūtan*, i. e., man of the woods; *ōrang* man + *ūtan* a forest, wood, wild, savage.] An anthropoid ape of Borneo and Sumatra, about two thirds as large as the gorilla, and distinguished by small ears, brown skin, and long, sparse, reddish brown hair.

o-ra'tion (ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *oratio*, fr. *orare* to speak, pray.] An elaborate and formal discourse, esp. on some special occasion. — **Syn.** Address, speech, harangue. See SPEECH.

or'a-tor (ŏr'ā-tẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *orator*, fr. *orare* to speak.] **1.** *Law.* The petitioner or plaintiff. **2.** A public speaker, esp. one distinguished for skill and power. — **or'a-tor'i-cal** (-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or'a-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

or'a-to'ri-o (ŏr'ā-tō'rĭ-ō ; 57), *n.; pl.* -RIOS (-ōz). [It.] *Music.* A dramatic text or poem, usually founded on some Biblical theme, set to music, with orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume.

or'a-to-ry (ŏr'ā-tō-rĭ), *n.* [L. *oratoria* (sc. *ars*) oratorical art.] Art of an orator ; eloquence. — **Syn.** See ELOCUTION.

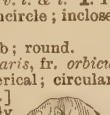
or'a-to-ry, *n.; pl* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. L. *oratorium*, fr. *oratorius* of praying, of an orator.] A place of orisons, or prayer; esp., a small chapel or room for private devotions.

orb (ŏrb), *n.* [L. *orbis* circle, orb.] **1.** A sphere ; esp., a celestial sphere ; *Obs.*, the earth. **2.** A globe ; *Poetic*, the eye. **3.** A circle ; anything circular. *Poetic & Now Rare.* **4.** The orbit, or plane of the orbit, of a heavenly body. *Obs.* **5.** A cyclic period of time. *Rare.* — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To form into a globe, disk, or circle. **2.** To encircle ; inclose. *Poetic.* **3.** To move in an orbit. *Rare.*

orbed (ôrbd), *a.* Having the form of an orb ; round.

or-bic'u-lar (ŏr-bĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *orbicularis*, fr. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis* orb.] Like an orb ; spherical ; circular.

or-bic'u-late (-lāt) } *a.* [L. *orbiculatus*.]
or-bic'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd) } Circular, or nearly circular.


Orbiculate Leaf.

or'bit (ŏr'bĭt), *n.* [L. *orbita* a track made by a wheel, course, circuit, fr. *orbis* a circle.] **1.** *Anat.* The eye socket. **2.** *Zoöl.* The skin around the eye of a bird. **3.** An orb or ball. *Rare & Incorrect.* **4.** *Astron.* The path of a heavenly body in its revolution around another body. — **or'bit-al** (-bĭ-tăl), *a.*

or'chard (ŏr'chẽrd), *n.* [AS. *orceard*, *ortgeard*; prob. fr. L. *hortus* garden + AS. *geard* yard.] An inclosure containing fruit trees; also, the trees, collectively.

or'ches-tra (ŏr'kĕs-trȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὀρχήστρα, orig., place for the chorus of dancers, fr. ὀρχεῖσθαι to dance.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* In ancient Greek theaters, the circular space used by the chorus, in front of the proscenium. In Roman theaters, a corresponding semicircular space used for the seats of dignitaries. **2.** In a modern theater, etc., the space used by a company of instrumental performers. By extension, the forward part, sometimes all, of the main floor in a theater. **3.** *Music.* A company of performers on various instruments, including esp. those of the viol class, adapted for symphonies, overtures, operas, oratorios, etc. — **or-ches'tral** (ŏr-kĕs'trăl ; ôr'kĕs-trăl), *a.*

or'ches-tra'tion (ŏr'kĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra ; instrumentation.

or-ches'tri-on (ŏr-kĕs'trĭ-ŏn), *n.* A large music box provided with stops, imitating a variety of orchestral instruments.

or'chid (ôr'kĭd), *n.* [L. *orchis*, wrongly inflected *orchidis*, etc., fr. Gr. ὄρχις testicle, an orchid.] Any orchidaceous plant.

or'chi-da'ceous (-kĭ-dā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a family of perennial epiphytic or terrestrial plants, the orchid family, having entire sheathing leaves and, usually, showy flowers with a corolla of three petals, one (the *labellum* or *lip*) differing greatly from the others and often spurred.

or'chis (ôr'kĭs), *n.* [see ORCHID.] An orchid.

Or'cus (ôr'kŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Myth.* **1.** The lower world; Hades. **2.** The god of Hades ; Hades, or Pluto.

or-dain' (ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [OF. *ordener* (3d sing. pres. *ordeine*), L. *ordinare*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] **1.** To appoint to a duty, office, or the like. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Eccl.* To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; introduce into the office of the Christian ministry. **3.** To establish ; constitute ; decree ; appoint ; enact ; esp., of the Deity, fate, etc., to destine ; predestine. — **or-dain'er** (ôr-dān'ẽr), *n.*

or'de-al (ôr'dē-ăl ; -dēl), *n.* [AS. *ordāl*, *ordæl*, a judgment.] **1.** A primitive means to determine guilt or innocence by imposing dangerous or painful tests supposed to be under superhuman control. **2.** Any severe trial; trying experience.

or'der (ôr'dẽr), *n.* [F. *ordre*, fr. L. *ordo*, *ordinis*.] **1. a** A society of persons united by some common rule of obligation or honorary distinction ; as: **a** A monastic society. **b** One of certain knightly fraternities, esp. one of those originating in the era of the crusades, as the Knights Templars. **c** A society patterned on such an order, or its insignia or badge. **2.** In medieval angelology, any of the nine grades of angels. **3.** *Eccl.* **a** Any of the several grades or ranks of the Christian ministry ; as, **major** *or* **holy orders** (usually, bishop, priest, deacon, and subdeacon) ; **minor orders** (acolyte, exorcist, lector, and doorkeeper). **b** The office or status of a person in the Christian ministry ; — now usually in *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy*. **4.** A rank or class in society. **5.** *Arch.* **a** A style of building. **b** *Classical Arch.* A type of column and entablature, viewed as the unit of a style. The Greeks used three orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, to which the Romans added the Tuscan and the Composite. **6.** *Math.* Degree ; thus, the *order* of a curve or surface is the same as the degree of its equation. **7.** *Biol.* A category of classification above the family and below the class. **8.** Regular arrangement ; method ; system. **9.** *Eccl.* A prescribed form of service, as for a rite. **10.** Customary mode of procedure ; — now used only of debate, etc. ; as, he raised a point of *order*. **11.** Conformity to law or decorum ; public quiet. **12.** Condition in general ; normal state. **13.** Action suited to a particular end. *Obs. or Archaic.* **14.** A rule or regulation ; also, a command ; direction. **15.** A commission to buy, sell, or supply goods, to furnish supplies, pay money, admit to a building, etc. — **in order to**, for the purpose of.

Syn. ORDER is formal or regular arrangement; SYSTEM implies a definite, methodical, or logical order or plan; as, the room is in *order;* the Dewey *system* of classifying books. — *v. t.* **1.** To put in, or reduce to, order ; specif., to array for battle. *Archaic.* **2.** To regulate ; dispose ; direct ; rule. **3.** To prepare. *Obs.* **4.** To give an order for. **5.** To command. — **Syn.** See COMMAND. — *v. i.* To give orders ; issue commands. — **or'der-er**, *n.*

or'der-ing, *n.* Arrangement, regulation, ordination, etc.

or'der-ly, *a.* **1.** Conformed to order ; in order ; regular. **2.** Observant of order or rule ; hence, obedient ; quiet. **3.** Performed in good order ; well-regulated. **4.** Being on duty; keeping order; conveying orders. — *adv.* According to due order; methodically. — *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior officer to carry his orders, etc. **2.** A hospital attendant who does general work. — **or'der-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

or'di-nal (ôr'dĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *ordinalis*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] **1.** Indicating order or succession ; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, etc. **2.** Of or pert. to an order. — *n.* **1.** [Often *cap.*] A book containing certain church services. **2.** A word denoting order ; an ordinal number.

or'di-nance (-năns), *n.* [OF. *ordenance*. See ORDAIN.] **1.** Orderly arrangement ; regular disposition. **2. a** Ordering ; direction. *Archaic.* **b** That which is decreed or ordained, as by God or fate. **c** Established rule ; esp., any public enactment, rule, or law. **3.** A prescribed practice or usage ; *Eccl.*, an established rite or ceremony.

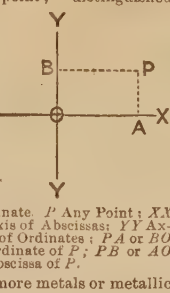
or'di-nant (-nănt), *a.* Ordaining ; decreeing. *Rare.*

or'di-na-ri-ly, *adv.* of ORDINARY. See -LY.

or'di-na-ry (-nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ordinarius*, fr. *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] **1.** According to established order ; regular. **2.** Common ; usual. **3.** Of common rank, quality, or ability ; not distinguished; commonplace. — **Syn.** See COMMON. — *n.* **1.** An officer, as a judge, who has original jurisdiction in his own right. **2.** That which is ordinary, as in use or character. **3.** A meal served at a fixed price; a table d'hôte, or regular, meal ; formerly, those present at such a meal. **4.** A tavern or eating house, or the dining room in such a house. — **in ordinary.** In actual and constant service.

or'di-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare*. See ORDAIN.] Well-ordered; orderly; moderate. *Obs. or R.* — *n.*

Geom. One of the coördinates of a point; — distinguished from the *abscissa*, which is the other coördinate.



Ordinate. *P* Any Point; *XX* Axis of Abscissas; *YY* Axis of Ordinates; *PA* or *BO* Ordinate of *P*; *PB* or *AO* Abscissa of *P*.

or'di-na'tion (ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ordinatio*.] **1.** Act of ordaining; state of being ordained; specif., *Eccl.*, the conferring of holy orders. **2.** Disposition; order. *Rare.*

ord'nance (ôrd'năns), *n.* [see ORDINANCE.] **1.** Military supplies, including all artillery and ammunition, small arms, etc. **2.** Cannon; artillery.

or'dure (ôr'dūr), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *ord* filthy, fr. L. *horridus* horrid.] Filth; dung; excrement.

ore (ôr; 57), *n.* [AS. *ōra*.] **1.** A native compound containing one or more metals or metallic constituents; sometimes, also, a native metal or valuable native nonmetal, as sulphur. **2.** Metal, esp. precious. *Rare.*

o're-ad (ō're-ăd; 57), *n.* [L. *Oreas*, *-adis*, Gr. *'Ορειάς*, *-άδος*, fr. *ὄρος* mountain.] *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs of mountains and hills.

O-res'tes (ō-rĕs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Ορέστης*.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's murder by slaying his mother and Ægisthus.

or'gan (ôr'găn), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. L. *organum*, also, an implement, instrument, Gr. *ὄργανον*.] **1.** *Music.* **a** One of various instruments, esp. of wind; — chiefly Scriptural. Cf. Gen. iv. 21. *Obs. or Hist.* **b** A wind instrument, in its complete modern form the largest and most powerful of musical instruments, consisting of from one to many sets of pipes, sounded by compressed air from bellows, and played by means of one or more keyboards. **c** A barrel organ. **d** A reed organ. **2.** *Biol.* A part or structure in an animal or plant adapted to perform some specific function or functions, as the heart, kidney, etc. **3.** An instrument, medium, or faculty by which an action is performed.

or'gan-die } (ôr'găn-dĭ'), *n.* [F. *organdi*.] A kind of fine
or'gan-dy } thin muslin, plain or figured, used for dresses.

or-gan'ic (ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *organicus*, Gr. *ὀργανικός*.] **1.** Instrumental. **2.** Of or pert. to an organ or a system of organs. **3.** Pert. to, or derived from, living organisms. **4.** Pert. to, or inherent in, a certain organization or structure; constitutional. — **or-gan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

or'gan-ism (ôr'găn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Organization. **2.** *Biol.* An individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by mutually dependent organs; any animal or plant. **3.** Something analogous or likened to a physical organism.

or'gan-ist, *n.* A player on the organ.

or'gan-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of organizing. **2.** State or manner of being organized; organic structure. **3.** Any organic whole.

or'gan-ize (ôr'găn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make organic; — usually in the past participle. **2.** To arrange or constitute in interdependent parts; systematize. — **or'gan-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

or'ga-nog'ra-phy (ôr'gă-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*organ* + *-graphy*.] *Biol.* A description of the organs of animals or plants.

or'gasm (ôr'găz'm), *n.* [F. *orgasme*.] *Physiol.* Eager or immoderate, or the height of, excitement or action.

or'geat (ôr'zhăt; *F.* ôr'zhà'), *n.* [F., fr. *orge* barley, L. *hordeum*.] A flavoring sirup prepared with an emulsion of almonds, or, formerly, with a decoction of barley.

or'gi-as'tic (ôr'jĭ-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ὀργιαστικός*. See ORGY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, orgies.

or'gies, *n., pl.* of ORGY.

or'gu-lous (ôr'gŭ-lŭs), **or'gil-lous** (ôr'gĭ-lŭs), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. *orgoil* pride.] Proud; haughty. *Archaic.*

or'gy (ôr'jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [F. *orgie*, *orgies*, L. *orgia*, pl., Gr. *ὄργια*.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* [Chiefly in *pl.*] Secret rites in honor of a deity, esp. Dionysus (Bacchus), characterized by ecstatic singing and dancing, and often dissolute revelry. **2.** [In *sing. or pl.*] Drunken revelry; carousal.

O'ri-an'a (ō'rĭ-ăn'ă), *n.* See AMADIS OF GAUL.

o'ri-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl; 57), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *oriolum* portico, hall.] *Arch.* A bay window, esp. one polygonal in plan.

o'ri-ent (ō'rĭ-ĕnt; 57), *a.* [L. *oriens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *oriri* to rise.] **1.** Eastern; oriental. *Now Poetic.* **2.** Bright; lustrous; pellucid; — of superior pearls and gems, the most perfect being anciently found in the East. Also fig. **3.** Rising, as the sun. — *n.* **1.** The east. *Poetic.* **2.** [Usually *cap.*] The East; eastern countries; esp., the countries immediately east of the Mediterranean; also, the countries of Asia generally. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to point toward the east; define the position of in relation to the east; to ascertain the bearings of. **2.** Fig.: To set right by adjusting to principles; put into a correct position or relation.

o'ri-en'tal (ō'rĭ-ĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the east; eastern. *Rare.* **2.** [Usually *cap.*] Pert. to, situated in, or characteristic of, the Orient, or East; also, Eastern. **3.** [Sometimes *cap.*] = ORIENT, *a.*, 2. — *n.* [Usually *cap.*] A member of one of the indigenous races of the Orient; an Asiatic.

o'ri-en'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [Usually *cap.*] **1.** Any trait, style, custom, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people. **2.** Knowledge or use of Oriental languages, history, etc. — **o'ri-en'tal-ist**, *n.* [Usually *cap.*]

o'ri-en-tate' (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tāt'; ō'rĭ-ĕn'tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT'ED; -TAT'ING. To orient. — *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east.

o'ri-en-ta'tion (-ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of orienting; as: **a** *Arch.* The placing of a church or temple so that the most sacred part (as the altar) will be at the east end. **b** Act of turning or facing eastward, as in worship.

or'i-fice (ŏr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *orificium*; *os*, *oris*, a mouth + *facere* to make.] A mouth or aperture, as of a tube; opening; hole; perforation.

Syn. An ORIFICE is a relatively small opening, that forms the mouth of something; an APERTURE is an opening (often for passage) esp. through something or between two objects; as, the *orifice* of a tube; an *aperture* in the wall.

or'i-flamme (ŏr'ĭ-flăm), *n.* Also **or'i-flamb** (-flăm). [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *aurum* gold + *flamma* flame.] **1.** *Hist.* The ancient banner of St. Denis carried before the early French kings as a sacred and royal ensign. **2.** Something suggestive of the historic oriflamme, as a battle standard.

or'i-gin (-jĭn), *n.* [L. *origo*, *-iginis*, fr. *oriri* to rise, become visible.] **1.** The first existence or beginning; birth; hence, parentage; ancestry. **2.** That from which anything primarily proceeds; the fountain; spring; cause.

Syn. Source, root; rise, commencement, beginning. — ORIGIN, INCEPTION. The ORIGIN of anything is its beginning considered esp. with reference to that from which it springs; the INCEPTION of anything is its beginning regarded esp. as initiating or inaugurating whatever follows.

o-rig'i-nal (ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the origin or beginning; first in order or existence; primitive; primary. **2.** Not copied, reproduced, or translated; novel; fresh. **3.** Independent and creative; inventive. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. — **original sin**, *Theol.*, the innate sin, or depravity, inherited from our parents, and originally from Adam. — *n.* That which is original; as: **a** A source or cause: an originator. *Archaic.* **b** That of which something else is a copy, as a document, or a subject portrayed in art. **c** A person original, esp. eccentric, in action or character. **d** *pl.* Original elements. *Obs.* — **o-rig'i-nal'i-ty** (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

o-rig'i-nal-ly, *adv.* **1.** By virtue of origin; primarily. **2.** At the time of origin or inception; at first.

o-rig'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [fr. ORIGIN.] To give an origin or beginning to; produce as new. — *v. i.* To have origin; begin to exist or act. — **o-rig'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **o-rig'i-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.*

o'ri-ole (ō'rĭ-ōl; 57), *n.* [fr. OF. or LL.; both fr. L. *aureolus*. See AUREOLA.] **1.** Any of various passerine birds, esp. the European golden oriole, which is bright yellow, marked with black. **2.** Any of various American birds, as the *Baltimore oriole*, *orchard oriole*, etc., not closely related to the Old World orioles. The male birds are usually black and yellow or orange.

Golden Oriole.
1/6

O-ri'on (ō-rī'ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *'Ωρίων*.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A hunter slain by Artemis for making love to Eos. He was changed into a constellation. **2.** *Astron.* A large and bright constellation on the equator.

or'i-son (ŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *oratio*. See ORATION.] A prayer; supplication. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Or-lan'do (ôr-lăn'dō), *n.* **1.** See ROLAND. **2.** In Shakespeare's "As You Like It," the lover of Rosalind. Ill-treated by his elder brother, Oliver, Orlando retires to the Forest of Arden, whither Rosalind has fled, disguised as a boy. He meets her and, not knowing who she is, at her suggestion

pays court to her pretending that she is Rosalind. She finally reassumes her true character and they are married.

Or'le-an-ist (ôr'lē-ăn-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of the Orleans family, which claims the throne of France by descent from a younger brother of Louis XIV. Louis Philippe, who reigned 1830–48, was the only sovereign of the family.

or'lop (ôr'lŏp), *n.* [D. *overloop* upper deck, lit., a running over.] *Naut.* The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war.

Or'mazd (ôr'mŭzd; -măzd), *n.* [Zend *Ahuramazda.*] *Zoroastrianism.* The supreme deity, the principle of good, the creator, the guardian of mankind.

or'mo-lu (ôr'mō-lōō), *n.* [F. *or moulu; or* gold + *moulu,* p. p., ground.] A kind of brass in imitation of gold.

or'na-ment (-nə-mĕnt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *ornamentum,* fr. *ornare* to adorn.] **1.** An article of equipment; an adjunct, as of clothing, furniture, etc. *Archaic,* except in ecclesiastical usage. **2.** An embellishment; adornment.

or'na-ment (ôr'nə-mĕnt ; ôr'nə-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To adorn; deck; embellish. — **Syn.** See ADORN.

or'na-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Serving to ornament; characterized by ornament. — **or'na-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

or'na-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of ornamenting; state of being ornamented. **2.** That which ornaments.

or-nate' (ôr-nāt' ; ôr'nāt), *a.* [L. *ornatus,* p. p. of *ornare* to adorn.] **1.** Elaborately adorned. **2.** Of a literary style, embellished. — **or-nate'ly,** *adv.* — **or-nate'ness,** *n.*

or'ni-tho- (ôr'nĭ-thō- ; ôr-nĭ'thō-). A combining form from Greek ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, *bird.*

or'ni-thol'o-gy (ôr'nĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*ornitho-* + *-logy.*] Zoology treating of birds. — **or'ni-tho-log'i-cal** (ôr'nĭ-thō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or'ni-thol'o-gist** (-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

or'ni-thop'ter (ôr'nĭ-thŏp'tĕr), *n.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. πτερόν wing.] A flying machine propelled by flapping wings.

or'ni-tho-rhyn'chus (ôr'nĭ-thō-rĭŋ'kŭs ; ôr-nĭ'-), *n.* [*ornitho-* + Gr. ῥύγχος snout, beak.] *Zoöl.* A duckbill.

o-rog'ra-phy (ō-rŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄρος mountain + *-graphy.*] Orology. — **or'o-graph'ic** (ŏr'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

o-rol'o-gy (ō-rŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὄρος mountain + *-logy.*] Science of mountains. — **or'o-log'i-cal** (ŏr'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

o'ro-tund (ō'rō-tŭnd ; ŏr'ō-; 57), *a.* [L. *os, oris,* mouth + *rotundus* round, smooth.] Full, clear, strong, and smooth; ringing; — of the voice. Also, pompous; bombastic.

or'phan (ôr'făn), *n.* [L. *orphanus,* Gr. ὀρφανός.] A child bereaved by death of both father and mother, or, less commonly, of either parent. — *a.* Bereaved by death of parents.

or'phan, *v. t.* To deprive of a parent or of parents.

or'phan-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** State of being an orphan. **2.** An institution for the care of orphans. [or his music.]

Or-phe'an (ôr-fē'ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, Orpheus

Or'pheus (ôr'fūs ; *commonly* ôr'fē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὀρφεύς.] *Class. Myth.* A Thracian poet and musician, son of Apollo and Calliope, who, with his lyre, could charm beasts and make trees and rocks move. When his wife, Eurydice, died, he descended to Hades, and so pleased Pluto by his music that the god allowed him to lead her back to earth on condition that he should not look behind. He looked back, and Eurydice vanished among the shades.

Or'phic (ôr'fĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Orpheus. **2.** [Also *l. c.*] Oracular. **3.** Like the music of Orpheus.

or'pi-ment (ôr'pĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *auripigmentum; aurum* gold + *pigmentum* pigment.] A native or artificial yellow sulphide of arsenic used as a pigment, in pyrotechny, etc.

or'rer-y (ŏr'ər-ĭ), *n.* [fr. Earl of *Orrery.*] An apparatus to illustrate the relative motions of the planets, etc.

or'ris (-ĭs), *n.* Also **or'rice.** A variety of iris, or its fragrant rootstock.

Or-si'no (ôr-sē'nō), *n.* See VIOLA.

ort (ôrt), *n.* A morsel left at a meal; fragment; refuse; — commonly in *pl. Now Rare or Archaic.*

or'tho- (ôr'thō-). A combining form from Gr. ὀρθός, denoting *straight, right, upright, correct, regular.*

or'tho-clase (ôr'thō-klās ; -klāz), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. κλᾶν to break.] *Min.* Common or potash feldspar.

or'tho-dox (-dŏks), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. ὀρθόδοξος ; ὀρθός right + δόξα opinion.] **1.** Sound in opinion or doctrine; hence, holding the Christian faith as formulated in the great church creeds and confessions; —opposed to *heretical* and *heterodox.* **2.** According to, or congruous with, Scripture as interpreted in the creed of a church, the decree of a council, or the like. **3.** Approved; conventional.

or'tho-dox'y (-dŏk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -DOXIES (-sĭz). Orthodox character; orthodox belief, practice, or the like.

or'tho-ë-py (ôr'thō-ē-pĭ ; ŏr-thō'ĕ-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοέπεια; ὀρθός right + ἔπος a word.] **1.** Art of uttering words correctly; correct pronunciation. **2.** Part of grammar which treats of pronunciation; phonology. — **or'tho-ĕp'ic** (-ĕp'-ĭk), **or'tho-ĕp'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **or'tho-ĕ-pist** (ôr'thō-ē-pĭst ; ŏr-thō'-), *n.*

or-thog'ra-pher (ŏr-thŏg'rə-fĕr), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells correctly.

or'tho-graph'ic (ôr'thō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining
or'tho-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to orthography; also, correct in spelling. **2.** *Geom.* Of or pertaining to right lines or angles. — **or'tho-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

or-thog'ra-phy (ôr-thŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ὀρθογραφία, deriv. fr. ὀρθός right + γράφειν to write.] **1.** Art of writing words with the proper letters, according to standard usage; correct spelling. **2.** Grammar treating of letters and spelling. **3.** A drawing in correct projection.

or'tho-pe'dics, -pæ'dics (-pē'dĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [*ortho-* + Gr. παις, παιδός, child.] *Med.* Correction or prevention of deformities in children, or in persons of any age. — **or'tho-pe'dic, or'tho-pæ'dic** (ôr'thō-pē'dĭk ; -pĕd'ĭk), *a.*

or-thop'ter (ôr-thŏp'tĕr), *n.* [F. *orthoptère ;* Gr. ὀρθός straight + πτερόν wing.] *Aëronautics.* An ornithopter.

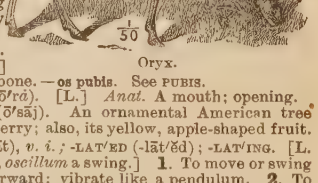
or-thop'ter-an (-tĕr-ăn), *n.* [*ortho-* + Gr. πτερόν feather, wing.] *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Orthoptera*) of insects comprising the grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, cockroaches, etc. — **or-thop'ter-an** (-ăn), **or-thop'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

or'to-lan (ôr'tō-lăn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *ortolano,* fr. L. *hortulanus* gardener.] **1.** A European bunting (bird), about six inches long. It is netted and fattened for a table delicacy. **2.** **a** A kind of rail (bird). **b** The bobolink. *U. S.*

or'vi-e'tan (ôr'vĭ-ē'tăn), *n.* [F. *orviétan,* It. *orvietano ;* — because invented at *Orvieto,* in Italy.] A counterpoison formerly in vogue. *Obs. or Hist.*

Or-vie'to (ôr-vyĕ'tō), *n.* A kind of muscatel wine from Orvieto, Italy.

o'ryx (ō'rĭks ; ŏr'-ĭks ; 57), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ὄρυξ.] Any of several large African antelopes having long and nearly straight horns.



Oryx.

‖ **os** (ŏs), *n. ; pl.* OSSA (ŏs'ə). [L.] *Anat. & Zool.* A bone. — **os pubis.** See PUBIS.

‖ **os,** *n. ; pl.* ORA (ō'rə). [L.] *Anat.* A mouth; opening.

O'sage or'ange (ō'sāj). An ornamental American tree allied to the mulberry; also, its yellow, apple-shaped fruit.

os'cil-late (ŏs'ĭ-lāt), *v. i. ;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [L. *oscillare* to swing, *oscillum* a swing.] **1.** To move or swing backward and forward; vibrate like a pendulum. **2.** To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits: change repeatedly back and forth. — **Syn.** See FLUCTUATE.

os'cil-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of oscillating.

os'cil-la'tor (ŏs'ĭ-lā'tĕr), *n.* One that oscillates.

os'cil-la-to-ry (-lə-tō-rĭ), *a.* Characterized by oscillation.

os'cine (ŏs'ĭn ; -īn), *n.* [L. *oscen, -inis,* a singing bird.] *Zoöl.* Any of a superfamily or division (*Oscines*) of passerine birds comprising those with the most highly specialized vocal apparatus. Its members are the **singing birds,** though many do not sing. — **os'cine,** *a.* [ness.

os'ci-tan-cy (-ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Drowsiness; dullness; sluggish-

os'cu-late (-kŭ-lāt), *v. t. & i. ;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [L. *osculatus,* p. p. of *osculari* to kiss, *osculum* little mouth, kiss, *os* mouth.] To kiss.

os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of osculating.

os'cu-la-to-ry (ŏs'kŭ-lə-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to kissing; kissing.

-ose (-ōs). [L. *-osus.*] A suffix denoting *full of, containing, having the qualities of, like ;* as in verbo*se,* full of words ; globo*se,* like a globe.

o'sier (ō'zhĕr), *n.* [F.] **1.** Any of various willows the pliable twigs of which are used for furniture, basketry, etc. **2.** Any of several American dogwoods. — *a.* Made or composed of, or containing, osiers.

O-si'ris (ō-sī'rĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ὄσιρις; of Egypt. origin.] *Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the underworld and judge of the dead, brother and husband of Isis.

Os-man'li (ŏs-măn'lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIS (-lĭz). [Turk. *'osmanl* of Osman, or Othman.] A Turk of the European branch of the Turkish race; also, the language of the Osmanli Turks.

os'mic (ŏs'mĭk; ŏz'-), *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to osmium, esp. in a relatively high valence.

os'mi-um (-mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* smell; — fr. the chlorine-like odor of osmium tetroxide.] *Chem.* A hard, bluish or grayish white metal of the platinum group, the heaviest substance known. Symbol, *Os;* at. wt., 190.9; sp. gr., 22.48.

os-mo'sis (ŏs-mō'sĭs; ŏz-), **os'mose** (ŏs'mōs; ŏz'-), *n.* [Gr. *ὠσμός* impulse + *-ose.*] *Physics.* A kind of diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids separated by a permeable partition, as an animal membrane.—**os-mot'ic** (-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* — **os-mot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

os'prey (ŏs'prā), *n.* [prob. through OF. fr. L. *ossifraga,* lit., bone breaker.] A large hawk which feeds on fish.

Os'sa (ŏs'ä), *n. Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Thessaly. The giants, warring against the gods, piled Mt. Pelion on Mt. Olympus, and Ossa on Pelion, in an attempt to scale heaven.

os'se-ous (-ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *osseus,* fr. *os, ossis,* bone.] Composed of or resembling bone; bony.

os'si-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ossiculum,* dim. of *os, ossis,* a bone.] *Anat.* A little bone or a part like a small bone.

os'si-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n. Physiol.* **1.** State or process of being ossified. **2.** That which is ossified, as a bone.

os'si-fy (ŏs'ĭ-fī), *v. i. or t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *os, ossis,* bone + *-fy.*] *Physiol.* To form or change into bone.

os-ten'si-ble (ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ostendere, ostensum, -tum,* to show, prop., to stretch out before; fr. *obs-* (fr. *ob-*) + *tendere* to stretch.] Shown; professed; apparent; — often used as opposed to *real* or *actual.* — **Syn.** See SPECIOUS. — **os-ten'si-bly,** *adv.*

os-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Showing; exhibiting; also, ostensible.

os-tent' (ŏs-tĕnt'; ŏs'tĕnt), *n.* [L. *ostentus* display, fr. *ostendere* to show.] *Now Rare.* **1.** [L. *ostentum.*] Manifestation; token; portent. **2.** Appearance; show; air; mien.

os'ten-ta'tion (ŏs'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ostentatio.*] **1.** Act of displaying or showing; display. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Unnecessary show; pretentious parade. **3.** A show or spectacle. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See PARADE.

os'ten-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Characterized by, fond of, or evincing, ostentation; pretentious. — **-ta'tious-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Boastful, vainglorious, showy. — OSTENTATIOUS, PRETENTIOUS, POMPOUS. OSTENTATIOUS implies undue or vainglorious display or parade; as, elegant, but not *ostentatious.* That is PRETENTIOUS which lays claim to greater importance, or which makes more show, than is warranted. POMPOUS implies a solemn and exaggerated self-importance.

os'te-o- (ŏs'tē-ō-). Combining form fr. Greek *ὀστέον, bone.*

os'te-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-logy.*] The science of the bones of vertebrates. — **os'te-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

os'te-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ä-thĭ), *n.* [*osteo-* + *-pathy.*] *Med.* A system of treatment based on the theory that diseases can be remedied by manipulation of the bones, nerves, blood vessels, etc. — **os'te-o-path** (ŏs'tē-ō-păth), *n.* — **os'te-o-path'ic** (-păth'ĭk), *a.* — **os'te-op'a-thist** (-ŏp'ä-thĭst), *n.*

ost'ler (ŏs'lĕr), *n.* [for *hostler.*] A stableman; hostler. — **ost'ler-ess,** *n. fem.*

os'tra-cism (ŏs'trä-sĭz'm), *n.* [see OSTRACIZE.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A method of temporary banishment by popular vote (with ballots of potsherds or tiles, and without a trial or special accusation). **2.** Exclusion by general consent from common privileges, favor, etc.; as, social *ostracism.*

os'tra-cize (-sīz), *v. t.;* -CIZED (-sīzd); -CIZ'ING (-sīz'ĭng). [Gr. *ὀστρακίζειν,* fr. *ὄστρακον* tile, tablet used in voting, shell.] To exile, banish, or exclude by ostracism.

Ostrich.

os'trich (-trĭch), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *avis struthio; avis* bird + *struthio* ostrich, fr. Gr. *στρουθίων,* fr. *στρουθός* bird, sparrow.] An African bird, the largest of existing birds, attaining a weight of 300 lbs. Ostriches are very swift-footed. Their wings are small and useless for flight.

Os'tro-goth (ŏs'trō-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Ostrogothi.*] One of the East Goths. See GOTH, *n.* — **Os'tro-goth'ic** (-gŏth'ĭk), *a.*

O-thel'lo (ō-thĕl'ō), *n* In Shakespeare's "Othello," a noble-spirited Moor who has won honor in the military service of Venice, and married a senator's daughter, Desdemona. Iago, his ensign, a malignant villain, dupes him into believing Desdemona unfaithful. Othello smothers her, and later, learning her innocence, kills himself.

oth'er (ŭth'ĕr), *a.* [AS. *ōðer* one of two, either, other.] **1.** (That) which remains of two, as disting. from that which is specified; (the) remaining. **2.** Second. *Obs.,* exc. in: **every other,** every second or alternate. **3.** Additional; different. — *adv.* Otherwise. — *pron.* **1.** (*pl.* OTHERS [-ĕrz]; *Obs.* OTHER.) One or ones remaining; part remaining; — the substantive use of *other,* adj., 1. **2.** (*pl.* OTHERS; *Archaic* OTHER.) A different or additional one; — the substantive use of OTHER, *a.,* 3. — *conj.* [see OR.] Or; either.

oth'er-gates' (-gāts'), *adv.* [*other* + *gate* way.] In another manner. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Different. *Obs.*

oth'er-guise' (-gīz'), **oth'er-guess'** (-gĕs'), *a. & adv.* [corrupt. of *othergates.*] Othergates. *Obs. or Archaic.*

oth'er-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* Elsewhere. *Rare.*

oth'er-while' (-hwīl') } *adv.* At another time, or other
oth'er-whiles' (-hwīlz') } times; sometimes; occasionally.

oth'er-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* [*other* + *wise* manner.] **1.** In another way, or in other ways; contrarily. **2.** In different circumstances. **3.** In other respects. — *a.* Different.

Oth'man (ŏth'măn). Var. of OTTOMAN.

o'ti-ose (ō'shĭ-ōs), *a.* [L. *otiosus,* fr. *otium* ease.] **1.** At leisure; unemployed; indolent; idle. **2.** Useless; functionless. — **o'ti-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

o-tol'o-gy (ō-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *οὖς, ὠτός,* ear + *-logy.*] Science of the ear and its diseases. — **o-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

Ot'ta-wa (ŏt'ä-wä), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians who, when first known, lived on the Ottawa River.

ot'tar (ŏt'är), **ot'to** (ŏt'ō). Vars. of ATTAR.

ot'ter (-ĕr), *n.* [AS. *otor.*] Any of several aquatic, fish-eating, fur-bearing mammals allied to the martens.

American Otter.

Ot'to-man (ŏt'ō-măn), *a.* [F., fr. *Othoman, Othman,* or *Osman,* Ar. *'Othmān,* a certain sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about 1300.] Of or pert. to the Turks. — *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). **1.** A Turk. **2.** [*l. c.*] [F. *ottomane.*] A stuffed seat without a back, orig. used in Turkey.

Ot'to-mite (-mīt), *n.* An Ottoman, or Turk. *Rare.*

ou'bli-ette' (ōō'blē-ĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *oublier* to forget.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top.

ouch (ouch), *n.* [ME. *ouche, nouche* (*a nouch* being taken for *an ouch*), fr. OF. *nusche, nosche, nousche,* necklace, collar, LL. *nusca,* fr. OHG. *nusca, muscha.*] A clasp, or brooch; also, a setting for a precious stone; hence, a jewel or ornament worn on the person.

ought (ôt), *v.* Orig. *pret.,* later also *p. p.* of OWE (which see); now only an *auxiliary* in the *pret.* form, except in the illiterate "had ought." See also def. 3. [ME. *oughte, aughte, ahte,* AS. *āhte.* See OWE.] **1.** As pret. or p. p.: Owed. *Obs.* **2.** As an auxiliary: To be bound or obliged, as by duty or moral obligation, or by what is necessary, fit, expedient, or naturally or logically to be expected.

☞ The infinitive without *to* occurs after *ought* in older or poetic use; as, "you *ought* not walk."

3. [Used as a regular inflected verb, with *pret.* OUGHTED, and *p. pr.* OUGHTING.] To owe (money, etc.). *Scot.*

Syn. OUGHT, SHOULD, MUST. OUGHT and SHOULD express obligation, *ought* commonly suggesting duty or moral constraint, *should* the obligation of fitness, propriety, expediency, etc. (but *ought* is often used in the weaker sense conveyed by *would*); as, those things which we *ought* to have done; "The participle for the substantive *should* be very rarely used." MUST implies necessity or compulsion, whether physical or moral.

ought (ôt), *n. & adv.* Aught; anything; at all.

ounce (ouns), *n.* [F. *once,* fr. L. *uncia* a twelfth, twelfth part of a pound or foot.] **1.** A weight of various values; as: **a** In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth of a pound (437½ grains or 28.35 grams). **b** In troy and apothecaries' weight, the twelfth of a pound (480 grains or 31.1 grams). **2.** = FLUID OUNCE. **3.** Fig.: A small portion or quantity.

ounce (ouns), *n.* [F. *once.*] A large, beautiful, leopardlike cat of Tibet and southern Siberia.

ouphe (ouf ; ōōf), *n.* [see OAF.] An elf or goblin.

our (our), *pron. & a.* [AS. *ūre* our, of us.] Of or pertaining to us; belonging to us.

ours (ourz), *pron.& a.* The form of the possessive pronoun *our* that is used absolutely, that is, without a following noun; — often after *of ;* as, this world of *ours.*

our-selves' (our-sĕlvz'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *we, us.* The singular **our-self'** is used chiefly to denote a single person, as in regal or formal style.

-ous (-ŭs). [OF. *-ous, -us, -os, -eus,* fr. L. *-osus.*] **1.** A suffix used to form adjectives, and denoting : *full of, abounding in, having, of the nature of ; having the qualities of, like.*

Examples : gracious, *abounding in* grace; bulbous, *having* bulbs, bulb*like ;* poisonous, *of the nature of* poison.

2. *Chem.* A suffix denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with a valence *relatively lower* than in compounds designated with an adjective ending in *-ic ;* as in nitr*ous,* sulphur*ous,* etc., as contrasted with nitr*ic,* sulphur*ic,* etc.

ou'sel. Var. of OUZEL.

oust (oust), *v. t.* [OF. *oster.*] To eject ; turn out ; drive out.

oust'er (ous'tĕr), *n.* [OF. infin. *oster,* used substantively.] *Law.* A putting out of possession ; ejection.

out (out), *adv.* [AS. *ūt,* and *ūte, ūtan,* fr. *ūt.*] Outside of, or away from within, a space ; from the interior, or beyond the limits or boundary ; not in. Hence : **1.** Away from a usual, or particular place; as, to live *out* (at domestic service *away from* home). **2.** Beyond possession, control, or occupation ; hence, in or into a state of loss or deprivation ; as, the Republicans went *out ;* ten dollars *out ;* the side is *out.* Formerly also : At a loss, as from confusion. **3.** Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply ; to a conclusion ; completely. **4.** Beyond the limits of concealment, privacy, constraint, etc. ; hence, in or into a state of freedom, openness, publicity, etc. **5.** Beyond the bounds of what is true, reasonable, proper, etc. ; in error ; in the wrong; in disagreement, opposition, etc. — **o. and out,** completely ; openly. Cf. OUT-AND-OUT. — *n.* One that is out; as: **a** One out of office; —generally in *pl.* **b** A place or space outside ; a corner ; — chiefly fig. in *ins and outs.* **c** That which is opposed; also, esp. *pl.*, an inharmonious relationship; as, they were at *outs.* — *interj.* **1.** Expressing impatience, anger, or a desire to be rid of ; — with the force of command: go out ! begone ! **2.** Expressing grief, horror, or indignation; — often in *out upon* or *on* (a person). — *v. t.* To eject. — *v. i.* To come or go out.

out-. [see OUT, *adv.*] A combining form used chiefly: **1. a** Attributively, in the sense of : *situated* or *placed near* or *beyond the boundaries, limits, walls,* or the like ; *outside ; exterior ; external ; outlying ; remote.*

Examples : *out*house, an *outside* house; *out*district, an *outlying* district ; *out*field, *outlying* field.

b Adverbially, forming verbs and nouns, and denoting: *away from the center or source ; out ; forth ; outward.*

Examples: *out*bound, *out*branching, bound, branching, *out* or *outward ; out*let, an opening *with outward direction.*

c Prepositionally, forming adjectives or adverbs, and meaning *out of* or *outside of* (what is designated by the noun).

Examples : *out*door, *out of* doors.

2. a As a separable prefix, to form verbs (now mostly poetic), and denoting *out ; forth ; away.* Hence, the senses : *Out of place, being, content,* etc.; *forth into being or manifestation; to the full* or *limit ; utterly ; completely.*

Examples: *out*flow, *out*hurl, to flow, hurl, *out,* or *away. Out*wrench, to wrench *out of place ; out*blot, to blot *out of being ; out*shape, to shape *out,* to shape *into being ; out*wear, to wear *out.*

b As an inseparable prefix, to form verbs, and denoting *beyond, more than, exceeding, excelling, surpassing.*

Examples : *out*last, *out*live, *out*reach, *out*pass, etc., to last, live, reach, etc., *beyond* or *more than.*

out'-and-out', *a.* Thoroughgoing ; complete ; outright.

out-bal'ance (out-băl'ăns), *v. t.* To outweigh.

out-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.* (see BID for prin. parts.) To exceed or surpass in bidding.

out'board' (out'bōrd' ; 57), *a. & adv. Naut.* Outside a vessel's hull ; outwardly from the keel.

out'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Outward bound.

out-brave' (out-brāv'), *v. t.* **1.** To face or resist bravely ; also, to excel in bravery. **2.** To excel in bravery, or finery.

out'break' (out'brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth; insurrection.

out'build'ing (out'bĭl'dĭng), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, a main house ; an outhouse.

out-burn' (-bûrn'), *v.t. & i.* See OUT-, 2.

out'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* A bursting forth; an outbreak.

out'cast' (out'kăst'), *n.* One who is cast out ; an exile; hence, a degraded person; vagabond. — *a.* **1.** Cast out ; exiled; degraded. **2.** Rejected ; thrown away.

out-class' (out-klăs'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in class.

out'come' (out'kŭm'), *n.* Issue ; result ; consequence.

out'crop' (-krŏp'), *n. Geol. & Mining.* **a** The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. **b** That part of a stratum which appears at the surface. — *v. i.* To come out to the surface of the ground, as strata.

out'cry' (-krī'), *n.* **1.** A loud cry ; a cry of distress, alarm, etc.; clamor. **2.** Sale at public auction.

out-cry' (out-krī'), *v. t.* To exceed in clamor; cry down.

out-dare' (-dâr'), *v. t.* To defeat by, or surpass in, daring.

out-dis'tance (-dĭs'tăns), *v. t.* To pass completely; outstrip.

out-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.* (see DO for prin. parts.) To excel; surpass. — **Syn.** See EXCEED. — **out-do'er** (-dōō'ĕr), *n.*

out'door' (out'dōr' ; 57), *a.* **1.** Being, belonging, or done out of doors. **2.** Belonging, occurring, residing, etc., outside an institution such as a hospital ; as, *outdoor* relief.

out'doors' (out'dōrz' ; out'dōrz'), *adv.* Out of the house; out of doors. — (out'dōrz'), *n.* The world out of doors.

out-dwell' (-dwĕl'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a.**

out'er (out'ĕr), *a.* [compar. of OUT.] Being on the outside ; exterior ; external ; — opposed to *inner.*

Syn. OUTER, OUTWARD, OUTSIDE, EXTERNAL, EXTERIOR are in many cases interchangeable. OUTER (which sometimes retains its comparative force) and less often OUTWARD (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations ; as, in the *outer* court, *outer* garments ; an *outward* curve. Both words (but esp. *outward*) are used in implied contrast with the mind or soul. That is OUTSIDE which is on, or pertains to, the outer parts or surface of anything ; as, an *outside* stateroom. EXTERIOR often applies to the outer limits or portions of the thing in question; EXTERNAL, to that wholly outside it; as, the *exterior* side of a wall ; *external* existence ; *exterior* graces.

out'er-most (out'ĕr-mōst), *a.* Farthest outward. — Also *adv.*

out-face' (out-fās'), *v. t.* To face or look (one) out of countenance ; to resist by bold looks ; also, to brave ; defy.

out'field' (out'fēld'), *n.* **1.** A field beyond the inclosed land about a homestead. **2.** *Sports.* **a** *Baseball.* (1) The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. (2) The players in the outfield. **b** *Cricket.* The part of the field farthest from the batsman. — **out'field'er** (-fēl'dĕr), *n.*

out'fit (-fĭt), *n.* A fitting out ; equipment. — **out'fit'ter**, *n.*

out-flank' (out-flăŋk'), *v. t. Mil.* To go, extend, or be, beyond the flank or flanks of ; to turn the flank of.

out'flow' (-flō'), *n.* A flowing out ; efflux.

out-fly' (-flī'), *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **b.**

out-frown' (out-froun'), *v. t.* To overbear by frowning.

out-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *v. t.*; -ALED (-ăld) or -ALLED ; -ALING or -AL-LING. To exceed in generalship; outmaneuver.

out-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* To go beyond ; hence, to surpass ; outdo.

out'go' (out'gō'), *n. ; pl.* -GOES (-gōz'). That which goes out ; that which is paid out ; outlay ; — opposite of *income.*

out'go'ing, *a.* Going out ; departing. — *n.* **1. a** A going out. **b** That which goes out; outlay. **2.** The extreme limit.

out-grow' (out-grō'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in growing. **2.** To grow out of or away from ; grow too large for.

out'growth' (out'grōth'), *n.* That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything ; an excrescence ; offshoot.

out'guard' (-gärd'), *n.* A guard at a distance, as from the main body of an army ; an outpost.

out-Her'od (-hĕr'ŭd), *v. t.* To outdo (Herod) in violence ; to exceed (typical violence, outrage, or extravagance).

out'house' (out'hous'), *n.* An outbuilding.

out'ing, *n.* **1.** A going out ; esp., an airing, or an excursion. **2.** Distance out at sea ; seaward distance.

out-jest' (out-jĕst'), *v. t.* To overcome by jesting. *Rare.*

out-jock'ey (-jŏk'ĭ), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b.**

out'land (out'lănd), *n.* [AS. *ūtland.*] A foreign land. *Now Poetic.* — *a.* Foreign. — **out'land-er** (out'lăn-dĕr), *n.*

out-land'ish (out-lăn'dĭsh), *a.* **1.** Foreign. *Archaic.* **2.** Unfamiliar ; strange ; hence, barbarous ; uncouth. **3.** Remote. — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — **out-land'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **out-land'ish-ness**, *n.*

out-last' (-lăst'), *v. t.* To exceed in duration ; to survive.

out'law' (out'lô'), *n.* [AS. *ūtlaga, ūtlah,* of Scand. origin.]

1. One excluded from the benefit or protection of the law. **2.** A lawless person ; a fugitive from the law. — *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the benefit or protection of law; proscribe. **2.** To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement.

out'law'ry (out'lô'rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act of outlawing ; state of being outlawed.

out'lay' (out'lā'), *n.* **1.** A laying out, or expending. **2.** That which is expended ; expenditure.

out'leap' (-lēp'), *n.* A leaping out ; a sally ; outburst.

out'let (out'lĕt), *n.* A passage out ; exit ; vent.

out'line' (-līn'), *n.* **1. a** The line which marks the outer limits of an object or figure ; contour ; — commonly in *pl.* **b** The style of drawing in which contours are unshaded. **c** A sketch in outline. **2.** A preliminary sketch of a plan, system, etc. — **Syn.** See FORM. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw the outline of. **2.** To sketch out or indicate as by an outline.

out-live' (out-lĭv'), *v. t.* To live longer than ; survive.

Syn. OUTLIVE, SURVIVE are often interchangeable. But OUTLIVE often conveys a suggestion of competition never present in SURVIVE. Fig., *outlive* often carries an implication of outlasting or outgrowing,less often found in *survive.*

out'look' (out'lo͝ok'), *n.* **1.** A lookout. **2.** The view had by one looking out ; scope of vision; prospect.

out'ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the central part or main body ; remote; detached.

out'ma-neu'ver } (-mȧ-no͞o'vẽr), *v. t.* To surpass, or get
out'ma-nœu'vre } an advantage of, in maneuvering.

out-march' (-märch'), **out-match'** (-măch'). See OUT-, 2 **b**.

out'most (out'mōst), *a.* [fr. OUT.] Farthest outward.

out-num'ber (out-nŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.

out'–of–door', *a.* Being out of the house ; outdoor.

out'–of–the–way', *a.* See under WAY, *n.*

out'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post or station at a distance from the main body of an army, or the troops stationed there.

out-pour' (-pōr'; 57), *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.

out'pour', *n.*, **out'pour'er**, *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.

out'put' (out'po͝ot'), *n.* **1.** The product of one or more mines, furnaces, or mills, in a given time. **2.** Hence, yield of any commodity; also, the amount which a man, machine, factory, etc., produces or can produce in a given time.

out'rage (-rāj), *n.* [F., fr. OF., fr. *outre, oltre,* beyond (L. *ultra*) + *-age,* as in *courage.*] **1.** Injurious and wanton wrong ; a gross violation of right or decency. **2.** Violent display of passion. *Obsoles.* — **Syn.** Affront, insult, abuse. — *v. t.* ; -RAGED (-rājd); -RAG-ING (-rāj-ĭng). **1.** To subject to outrage ; treat with violence or abuse. **2.** To ravish.

out-ra'geous (out-rā'jŭs), *a.* Of the nature of outrage or an outrage ; involving or doing outrage; excessive; violent; atrocious. — **Syn.** Monstrous, nefarious, heinous. See FLAGRANT. — **out-ra'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **out-ra'geous-ness**, *n.*

out-rank' (-răngk'), *v. t.* To exceed, or come before, in rank.

‖ **ou'tré'** (o͞o'trā'), *a.* [F., p. p. of *outrer* to exaggerate, fr. L. *ultra* beyond.] Extravagant ; bizarre.

out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t. & i.* To reach beyond ; surpass ; extend. — **out-raught'** (-rôt'), *p. p. Archaic.*

out'reach', *n.* Act or process of reaching, or stretching, out.

‖ **ou'tre-cui'dance'** (o͞o'trẽ-kwē'dăns'; o͞o'tẽr-kwē'dăns), *n.* [F.; *outre* beyond + *cuider* to think, L. *cogitare.*] Excessive self-conceit ; arrogance. *Obs. or R.*

ou'tre-mer' (o͞o'trẽ-mār'), *n.* [F., beyond the sea.] The region beyond the sea ; foreign parts.

out-ride' (out-rīd'), *v. t.* To surpass in riding. [carriage.]

out'rid'er (out'rīd'ẽr), *n.* A mounted servant attending a

out'rig'ger (-rĭg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any spar or projecting timber, beam, or the like, run out, as from a ship's mast. **2.** *Naut.* **a** An outboard support for a rowlock. **b** A boat thus equipped. **c** A device attached to the side of a boat to prevent upsetting. **3.** *Aëronautics.* A projecting frame, to support the elevating planes or tail planes, etc.

out'right' (out'rīt' ; out'rīt'), *adv.* **1.** Forthwith ; at once. **2.** Straight ahead ; directly. **3.** Wholly ; entirely.

out'right' (out'rīt'), *a.* **1.** Proceeding straight ahead. **2.** Straightforward ; out-and-out.

out-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.* To outstrip ; go beyond.

out-sail' (-sāl'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in sailing.

out-scorn' (-skôrn'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.

out'sen'try (out'sĕn'trĭ), *n.* A sentry at the outer approach.

out'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* A setting out, starting, or beginning.

out-shine' (-shīn'), *v. i.* To shine forth.

out-shine' (-shīn'), *v. t.* To excel in splendor.

out'side' (out'sīd' ; out'sīd'), *adv. or prep.* On or to the outside or exterior (of) ; without ; beyond the limits (of).

out'side' (out'sīd'), *a.* **1.** Of, on, or pertaining to, the outside ; external ; exterior. **2.** Reaching the extreme limit, as to extent, quantity, etc. *Colloq.* **3.** Situated or done beyond or outside of certain limits ; also, coming from, or living, outside a given place. — **Syn.** See OUTER.

out'side' (out'sīd' ; out'sīd'), *n.* **1.** The external, or surface, part ; hence, that which is manifest or superficial. **2.** The space without an inclosure ; the outer side, as of a door, walk, or boundary. **3.** The limit ; utmost. *Colloq.*

out'sid'er (out'sīd'ẽr), *n.* One outside ; esp., one not belonging to the institution, party, or the like, spoken of.

out-sit' (out-sĭt'), *v. t.* (See SIT for prin. parts.) To remain sitting, or in session, longer than, or beyond the time of ; outstay.

out'skirt' (out'skûrt'), *n.* A part remote from the center; edge ; border ; — usually in *pl.* ; as, the *outskirts* of a town.

out-skirt' (out-skûrt'), *v. t.* To form an outskirt of. *Rare.*

out-slang' (-slăng'), *v. t.*, **out-sleep'** (-slēp'), *v. t.*, **out-soar'** (out-sōr' ; 57), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.

out'span' (out'spăn'), *v. t. & i.* [D. *uitspannen.*] To unyoke or disengage, as oxen from a wagon. — *n.* Act of, or place for, outspanning. *Both South Africa.*

out'spent' (out'spĕnt' ; out-spĕnt'), *a.* Exhausted.

out'spo'ken (out'spō'k'n ; out'spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking, or spoken, freely or boldly. — **out'spo'ken-ly**, *adv.* — **out'spo'ken-ness**, *n.*

out'spread' (out'sprĕd'), *n.* See OUT-, 1 **b**.

out-spread' (out-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread out ; expand.

out-stand' (-stănd'), *v. i.* **1.** To stand out distinctly. **2.** To sail outwards; — said of ships. — *v. t.* To stay beyond.

out-stand'ing, *a.* That stands out; uncollected or unpaid.

out-stare' (-stâr'), *v. t.* To overcome in staring ; face down.

out-stay' (-stā'), *v. t.* To stay beyond or longer than.

out-stretch' (-strĕch'), *v. t.* To stretch out ; expand.

out-strip' (-strĭp'), *v. t.* [*out-* + *strip* to pass, outstrip.] **1.** To go faster than ; leave behind. **2.** Hence, to excel.

out-swear' (-swâr'), *v. t.* To exceed in swearing.

out-tak'en (-tāk'n), *prep.* Excepted ; except. *Obs.*

out-talk' (-tôk'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.

out-tell' (-tĕl'), *v. t.* To say out; utter.

out-tongue' (-tŭng'), *v. t.*, **out-trot'**, *v. t.*, **out-trump'**, *v. t.*, **out-vil'lain**, *v. t.*, **out-walk'** (-wôk'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.

out-vote' (out-vōt'), *v. t.* To outnumber in voting.

out'wall' (out'wôl'),*n.* The outer wall; fig., the clothing. *R.*

out'ward (out'wẽrd), *a.* [AS. *ūteweard, ūtweard.* See OUT; -WARD, -WARDS.] **1.** Out ; outer ; exterior ; as : directed or moving away from the center ; situated or done on the outside ; relating to or forming the outer part or surface. **2.** Of or pert. to the physical, as distinguished from the mental or spiritual, character ; external; hence, formal; superficial ; externally manifest. **3.** External to a given interest, office, or sphere of activity. — **Syn.** See OUTER.

out'ward (-wẽrd) } *adv.* **1.** In an outward position or
out'wards (-wẽrdz) } direction ; on or to the outside ; out. **2.** Outwardly ; externally ; hence, apparently ; publicly.

out'ward-ly, *adv.* In regard to external or physical character or action ; in respect of appearance.

out'ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

out-watch' (out-wŏch'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **b**.

out-wear' (-wâr'), *v. t.* ; *pret.* -WORE' (-wōr' ; 57); *p. p.* -WORN' (-wōrn' ; 57), *p. pr. & vb. n.* -WEAR'ING. **1.** To wear out ; consume by wearing. **2.** To outlast. **3.** To wear out or pass through ; hence, to outlive ; outgrow.

out-weep' (-wēp'), *v. t.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.

out-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.

out-well' (-wĕl'), *v. t. & i.* See OUT-, 2 **a**.

out-wit' (-wĭt'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in wisdom. **2.** To surpass in cunning ; hence, to get the better of by cunning. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE.

out'work' (out'wûrk'), *n.* *Fort.* A minor defense beyond the main body of a work, as a ravelin, rifle pit, etc.

out-work' (out-wûrk'), *v. t.* **1.** To work out; produce. **2.** To exceed or excel in working.

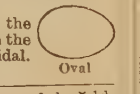
out-worn' (-wôrn' ; 57), *pret. & p. p.* of OUTWEAR.

out-wrought' (-rôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of OUTWORK.

ou'zel, ou'sel (o͞o'zl), *n.* [AS. *ōsle.*] **1.** The European blackbird. **2.** Any of certain other thrushes or allied birds.

o'va (ō'vȧ), *n.*, *Lat. pl.* of OVUM.

o'val (ō'văl), *a.* [L. *ovum* egg.] Having the figure of an egg, with one end broader than the other; also, popularly, elliptical or ellipsoidal. — *n.* A body or figure oval in shape.


Oval

o'va-ry (ō'vă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *ovum* egg.] **1.** *Anat.* The female reproductive gland or organ; the organ in which the eggs are produced. **2.** *Bot.* In angiosperms, an enlarged (usually basal) portion of the pistil, containing ovules. — **o-va'ri-an** (ō-vā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.*

o'vate (ō'vāt), *a.* [L. *ovatus*, fr. *ovum* egg.] **1.** Oval. **2.** *Bot.* Having the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, with the broader end basal; — properly said of surfaces, the corresponding term for solids being *ovoid*.

o-va'tion (ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ovatio*, fr. *ovare* to exult, rejoice, triumph in an ovation.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A lesser kind of triumph allowed for an easy victory. **2.** Enthusiastic popular reception or tribute. — **o-va'tion-al**, *a.*

ov'en (ŭv'n), *n.* [AS. *ofen*, *ofn.*] A chamber or structure for baking, heating, or drying, esp., now, in a stove.

ov'en-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* Any of various birds which build nests suggestive of an oven, usually dome-shaped.

o'ver (ō'vẽr), *prep.* [AS. *ofer*, prep. & adv.] **1.** Above, or higher than; — opposed to *under*. Also with the idea of being occupied with; as, *over* their cups. **2.** Above or beyond in amount or degree; more than. **3.** Upon the surface of; upon; throughout. **4.** Throughout or during the time of. **5.** Across; from side to side of. — **Syn.** See ABOVE. — *adv.* **1.** To the other side; across. Also, on the opposite side. **2.** Specif.: **a** From inside to outside across the brim; as, a cup running *over*. **b** Away from the perpendicular; as, to fall *over*. **c** So as to bring the under side to or toward the top; as, to roll a stone *over*. **d** From side to side; across. **3.** In excess of a certain quantity or limit. **4.** From beginning to end; throughout. **5.** At an end. **6.** Again. — *a.* Upper; covering; higher; superior; also, excessive; surplus. — *v. t.* To leap over or to go over.

o'ver- (ō'vẽr-). A prefix or combining form, chiefly used to denote: **1.** *Over* (in space, rank, etc.), *above*: as, *over*canopy, to canopy *over*; *over*hang, to hang *over*; *over*lord, a lord *above* another; *over*coat, a coat *over* another coat. **2.** *Over so as to pass from side to side, edge to edge*, or the like; *across above*; as, *over*pass, to pass *across above*; *over*flow, to flow *over*. **3.** *Beyond*; as, *over*flow, *over*stay, to flow, stay, *beyond*. **4.** In adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, *excessively, to excess, overmuch*; in nouns, *excessive*; as, *over*bake, *over*cloy, *over*drink, *over*eat, etc., to bake, cloy, drink, eat, etc., *excessively, to excess*, or *overmuch*; *over*busy, *over*busily, *over*credulous, *over*curious, etc., *excessively* busy, busily, etc.; *over*claim (*n.*), *over*criticism, etc., *excessive* claim, criticism, etc.

o'ver-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t. & i.* To exaggerate in acting.

o'ver-all' (ō'vẽr-ôl'), *a.* Including everything.

o'ver-alls' (-ôlz'), *n. pl.* **1.** Loose trousers worn over others to protect them. **2.** Waterproof leggings.

o'ver-arch' (-ärch'), *v. t. & i.* To arch over.

o'ver-awe' (-ô'), *v. t.* To restrain by awe or fear.

o'ver-bal'ance (-băl'ăns), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed equality with; outweigh. **2.** To cause to lose balance. — *n.* Excess of weight or value; a thing more than an equivalent.

o'ver-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear down, as by excess of weight, force, etc.; overcome; suppress. **2.** To domineer over. — *v. i.* To be too prolific.

o'ver-bear'ing, *a.* Arrogant; domineering; insolent.

o'ver-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t. & i.* To outbid.

o'ver-blow' (-blō'), *v. t.* **1.** To blow away. **2.** To cover, as with snow, by blowing or being blown.

o'ver-board' (ō'vẽr-bôrd'; 57), *adv.* [AS. *ofer bord.*] Over the side of a ship; from a ship into or in the water.

o'ver-bold' (ō'vẽr-bōld'), *a.* Too bold; impudent.

o'ver-borne' (-bôrn'; 57), *p. p.* of OVERBEAR.

o'ver-brim' (-brĭm'), *v. t. & i.* To overflow.

o'ver-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To load with too great weight or too much care, etc. — **o'ver-bur'den-some** (-sŭm), *a.*

o'ver-can'o-py (-kăn'ō-pĭ), *v. t.* See OVER-, 1.

o'ver-cap'i-tal-ize (-kăp'ĭ-tăl-īz), *v. t.* To fix or take the capital value of at more than its real value, as for purposes of incorporation.

o'ver-cast' (-kást'), *v. t.* **1.** To cast or cover over; hence, to cloud; darken. **2.** (*pron. usually* ō'vẽr-kást') *Sewing.* To take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam) to prevent raveling; also, to sew over and over.

o'ver-charge' (ō'vẽr-chärj'), *n.* **1.** An excessive load or burden. **2.** An excessive or exorbitant charge in an account.

o'ver-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* **1.** To charge or load too heavily; hence, to fill too full; crowd. **2.** To charge excessively in price. **3.** To exaggerate; overdraw.

o'ver-check' rein (ō'vẽr-chĕk'). See HARNESS, *Illust.*

o'ver-clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Outer garments.

o'ver-cloud' (-kloud'), *v. t. & i.* To overspread with clouds.

o'ver-coat' (ō'vẽr-kōt'), *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing; greatcoat; topcoat.

o'ver-come' (-kŭm'), *v. t.* [AS. *ofercuman.*] **1.** To get the better of; surmount; conquer; hence (usually in passive), to render helpless. **2.** To go beyond; outstrip. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** Vanquish, overpower, overthrow, defeat, overwhelm, prostrate, beat. See CONQUER. — *v. i.* To be victorious. — **o'ver-com'er** (-kŭm'ẽr), *n.* [OVER-, 4.

o'ver-con'fi-dent, *a.*, **-dence**, *n.*, **o'ver-cool'**, *v. t.* See

o'ver-cov'er (-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* To cover up; cover completely.

o'ver-cred'u-lous (-krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* See OVER-, 4.

o'ver-crow' (-krō'), *v. t.* To boast over; overpower.

o'ver-crowd' (-kroud'), *v. t. & i.* See OVER-, 4.

o'ver-deck' (-dĕk'), *v. t.* To adorn excessively.

o'ver-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.*; -DID' (-dĭd'); -DONE' (-dŭn'); -DO'ING (-dōō'ĭng). [AS. *ofer dōn.*] **1.** To do too much; exaggerate. **2.** To overtask; fatigue; exhaust. **3.** To surpass; excel. **4.** To cook too much. — *v. i.* To do too much.

o'ver-dose' (ō'vẽr-dōs'), *n.* An excessive dose.

o'ver-dose' (-dōs'), *v. t.* To dose to excess.

o'ver-draft', *or* **-draught'** (ō'vẽr-drăft'), *n. Banking.* Act of overdrawing; state of being, or the sum, overdrawn.

o'ver-draw' (-drô'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw too far; hence, to exaggerate. **2.** *Banking.* To make drafts upon beyond the proper limit, esp. in excess of the drawer's balance.

o'ver-dress' (-drĕs'), *v. t.* To dress or adorn to excess.

o'ver-drive' (-drīv'), *v. t. & i.*; -DROVE' (-drō'v); -DRIV'EN (-drĭv''n); -DRIV'ING (-drīv'ĭng). See OVER-, 4.

o'ver-due' (ō'vẽr-dū'; ō'vẽr-dū'), *a.* Due and more than due; delayed beyond the proper time of arrival or payment, etc.

o'ver-dye' (ō'vẽr-dī'), *v. t.* To put one color over (another).

o'ver-ear'nest (-ûr'nĕst), *a.* See OVER-, 4.

o'ver-eat' (-ēt'), *v. t. & i.* To eat to excess.

o'ver-es'ti-mate (-ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; to overvalue. — **o'ver-es'ti-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.*

o'ver-es'ti-mate (-măt), *n.* An estimate that is too high.

o'ver-ex-ert' (-ĕg-zûrt'), *v. t.* To exert too much.

o'ver-ex-er'tion (-zûr'shŭn), *n.* Excessive exertion.

o'ver-eye' (-ī'), *v. t.* To see; to observe; watch. *Obs.*

o'ver-far' (-fär'), *adv.* See OVER-, 4. [**fed'**, *p. a.*

o'ver-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t. & i.* To feed to excess. — **o'ver-o'ver-flour'ish** (-flûr'ĭsh), *v. t.* To cover or cause to be covered with foliage or flowers. *Rare.*

o'ver-flow' (ō'vẽr-flō'), *n.* **1.** A flowing over; inundation. **2.** That which overflows its ordinary limits; a superfluous portion or a superabundance. **3.** An outlet for surplus liquid.

o'ver-flow' (-flō'), *v. t.* **1.** To flow over; cover with or as with a fluid; inundate. **2.** To flow over the brim of; also, to cause to overflow. **3.** To pour forth. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To flow over the bounds. **2.** To be filled to running over; superabound. — **o'ver-flow'ing** (ō'vẽr-flō'ĭng), *n.*

o'ver-fly' (-flī'), *v. t.* **1.** To cross or pass over by flight. **2.** To fly better, farther, or higher than.

o'ver-fond' (ō'vẽr-fŏnd'), *a.*, **o'ver-fraught'** (-frôt'), *a.*, **o'ver-full'** (-fōōl'), *a.*, **o'ver-full'ness**, *n.* See OVER-, 4.

o'ver-gar'ment (-gär'mĕnt), *n.* An outer garment.

o'ver-gaze' (-gāz'), *v. t.* To gaze over; overlook.

o'ver-glance' (-glăns'), *v. t.* To glance over.

o'ver-go' (-gō'), *v. t.*; -WENT' (-wĕnt'); -GONE' (-gŏn'; 62); -GO'ING. To go or spread over the surface of or through the extent of; to traverse; journey through.

o'ver-grow' (-grō'), *v. t.*; -GREW' (-grōō'); -GROWN' (-grōn'); -GROW'ING. **1.** To grow over; cover with growth or herbage, esp. that which is rank. **2.** To grow beyond; outgrow. — *v. i.* To grow to excess. — **o'ver-grown'** (ō'vẽr-grōn'; ō'vẽr-grōn'), *a.* — **o'ver-growth'** (ō'vẽr-grōth'), *n.*

o'ver-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* **1.** Down from above, as a blow. **2.** Over and over; — applied to sewing in which two edges are joined by passing each stitch over both. **3.** Grasping with the palm downward, or inward toward the body. — (ō'vẽr-hănd'; ō'vẽr-hănd'), *adv.* In an overhand manner.

o'ver-hand'ed, *a.* = OVERHAND, *a.*, 2.

o'ver-hang' (-hăng'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* -HUNG' (-hŭng'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -HANG'ING. To hang over; jut or project over (something); be suspended or impend over.

o'ver-hang', *n.* A projection; also, extent of projection, as of a roof, or of the bow or the stern of a vessel.

o'ver-hap'py (-hăp'ĭ), *a.* See OVER-, 4

o'ver-hast'y (-hās'tĭ), *a.* Too hasty; precipitate; rash.

o′ver-haul′ (ō′vẽr-hôl′), *v. t.* **1**. To haul or drag over; hence, to examine thoroughly for correction or repair. **2**. *Chiefly Naut.* To gain on in a chase; overtake. — **-haul′ing**, *n.*
o′ver-head′ (-hĕd′), *adv.* Above one's head; aloft; above; on the floor above; in or near the zenith, etc.
o′ver-head′ (ō′vẽr-hĕd′), *a.* **1**. Operating or situated above or overhead. **2**. Passing over the head.
o′ver-hear′ (-hēr′), *v. t.* **1**. To hear (something) not intended to be heard. **2**. To hear again. *Obs.*
o′ver-heat′ (-hēt′), *v. t.* To heat to excess.
o′ver-is′sue (ō′vẽr-ĭsh′ū), *v. t.* To issue in excess.
o′ver-is′sue (-ĭsh′ū), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue, as of bonds, exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority.
o′ver-joy′ (-joi′), *v. t.* To make extremely joyful.
o′ver-lade′ (-lād′), *v. t.*; -LAD′ED (-lād′ĕd); -LAD′EN (-lād′′n); -LAD′ING (-ĭng). To load with too great a cargo; overload.
o′ver-laid′, *pret. & p. p.* of OVERLAY.
o′ver-land′ (ō′vẽr-lănd′), *a.* Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea. — *adv.* By, upon, or across, land.
o′ver-lap′ (-lăp′), *v. t. & i.*; -LAPPED′ (-lăpt′); -LAP′PING. To extend over a part of; or, to extend over and beyond.
o′ver-lap′ (ō′vẽr-lăp′), *n.* The lapping of one thing over another; the distance by which one part overlaps another.
o′ver-lay′ (-lā′), *v. t.*; -LAID′ (-lād′); -LAY′ING. **1**. To lay or spread over or across; superimpose; cover. **2**. To weigh down; overwhelm. **3**. To overlie.
o′ver-lay′ (ō′vẽr-lā′), *n.* A necktie. *Obs. or Archaic.*
o′ver-leap′ (-lēp′), *v. t.* **1**. To leap over or across; hence, to omit; ignore. **2**. To leap beyond (one's mark or aim); defeat by leaping too far.
o′ver-leath′er (ō′vẽr-lĕth′ẽr), *n.* Upper leather of a shoe.
o′ver-leav′en (-lĕv′′n), *v. t.* To leaven too much; hence, to cause to swell excessively. *Obs. or R.*
o′ver-lie′ (-lī′), *v. t.* (See LIE for prin. parts.) To lie over or on; suffocate by lying on; as, to *overlie* an infant.
o′ver-live′ (-lĭv′), *v. t.* To outlive. — *v. i.* To continue to live, or to live too long, too luxuriously, or too actively.
o′ver-load′ (-lōd′), *v. t.*, **o′ver-load′**, *n.* See OVER-, 4.
o′ver-long′ (ō′vẽr-lŏng′; ō′vẽr-lŏng′; 62), *a. & adv.* Too long.
o′ver-look′ (-lŏŏk′), *v. t.* **1**. To look down on; hence, to rise above; overtop. **2**. To look over or through; inspect; formerly, to read. **3**. To supervise; watch over. **4**. To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; hence, to pass over without notice, censure, or punishment. **5**. To look on with the evil eye; bewitch by looking on.
Syn. To OVERLOOK is to pass over without notice, whether intentionally or not; to IGNORE is deliberately and intentionally to disregard; as, to *overlook* a fault, an argument, etc.; to *ignore* the best arguments of an opponent.
o′ver-lord′ (ō′vẽr-lôrd′), *n.* One that is lord over another.
o′ver-lust′y (-lŭs′tĭ), *a.* See OVER-, 4.
o′ver-mas′ter (-màs′tẽr), *v. t.* To overpower; subdue.
o′ver-match′ (-măch′), *v. t.* To be more than equal to or a match for; hence, to vanquish. See OVER-, 4.
o′ver-much′ (ō′vẽr-mŭch′; ō′vẽr-mŭch′), *a.* Too much. — *adv.* (*pron.* ō′vẽr-mŭch′). In too great a degree; too much. — (ō′vẽr-mŭch′), *n.* An excess; surplus.
o′ver-name′ (-nām′), *v. t.* To name over or in a series.
o′ver-nice′ (ō′vẽr-nis′; ō′vẽr-nīs′), *a.* Excessively nice.
o′ver-night′ (ō′vẽr-nīt′), *n.* The previous evening.
o′ver-night′ (ō′vẽr-nīt′), *adv.* In the fore part of the night last past; in the evening before; also, during the night.
o′ver-of′fice (-ŏf′ĭs), *v. t.* To domineer over by virtue of office. *Obs.*
o′ver-part′ (-pärt′), *v. t.* To charge with a part, or rôle, beyond one's ability. *Rare.*
o′ver-pass′ (-pȧs′), *v. t.* To pass over; hence, to overlook.
o′ver-pay′ (-pā′), *v. t.*; -PAID′ (-pād′); -PAY′ING. **1**. To pay too much to. **2**. To pay more than (a just or due amount).
o′ver-peer′ (-pēr′), *v. t.* To rise above. Hence, to excel.
o′ver-perch′ (-pûrch′), *v. t.* To fly over. *Obs.*
o′ver-plus (ō′vẽr-plŭs), *n.* A surplus; excess.
o′ver-post′ (-pōst′), *v. t.* To post over; pass over swiftly. *Obs.*
o′ver-pow′er (-pou′ẽr), *v. t.* **1**. To excel or exceed in power; to vanquish; subdue. **2**. To affect intensely or overwhelmingly. — **Syn.** Overbear, overcome, vanquish, defeat, crush, overwhelm, overthrow, rout, conquer, subdue.
o′ver-pow′er-ing, *p. a.* Excelling in power; irresistible.
o′ver-praise′ (-prāz′), *n. & v. t.* See OVER-, 4.
o′ver-prize′ (-prīz′), *v. t.* To prize excessively; overvalue; also, *Obs. or Archaic*, to exceed in value.
o′ver-pro-duc′tion (-prō-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* Excessive production; supply beyond the demand at remunerative prices.
o′ver-proof′ (ō′vẽr-prōōf′; ō′vẽr-prōōf′), *a.* Stronger than proof spirit.
o′ver-proud′ (-proud′), *a.* — **o′ver-quick′** (-kwĭk′), *a.* See OVER-, 4.
o′ver-rate′ (-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate, or estimate, too highly.
o′ver-reach′ (-rēch′), *v. t.* **1**. To overtake. **2**. To reach above or beyond. **3**. **a** To miss by reaching too far. **b** To defeat (one's self) by overdoing. **4**. To get the better of; outwit; cheat. — *v. i.* **1**. To reach too far. **2**. To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel of the fore foot; — of horses. **3**. To go too far in trying to advance one's self; also, to be guilty of sharp practice.
o′ver-read′ (-rēd′), *v. t.* [AS. *oferrǣdan.*] To read over.
o′ver-red′ (-rĕd′), *v. t.* To smear with red. *Obs.*
o′ver-ride′ (-rīd′), *v. t.* (See RIDE for prin. parts.) **1**. To ride over; ride on; trample down. **2**. To set aside; annul; hence, to disregard the rights or wishes of. **3**. To ride beyond; outride. *Obs.* **4**. To ride too much, as a horse.
o′ver-ripe′, *a.*, **o′ver-roast′** (-rōst′), *v. t.* See OVER-, 4.
o′ver-rule′ (-rōōl′; 86), *v. t.* **1**. To rule or decide to the contrary of or against; abrogate. **2**. To bring over, as by persuasion. — *v. i.* To be superior or supreme in ruling; also, to prevail by influence, character, etc.
o′ver-run′ (-rŭn′), *v. t.* (See RUN for prin. parts.) **1**. To run over; as: **a** To run across or athwart. **b** To run over in the manner of a fluid, rapid growth, etc.; overspread. **2**. To run down; grow or spread over in excess; invade and occupy; infest; ravage. **3**. To outrun. **4**. To run away from. **5**. To run or go beyond. — *v. i.* To run, spread, or flow over or by something; extend beyond limits.
o′ver-run′ (ō′vẽr-rŭn′), *n.* **1**. Act of overrunning; instance of this. **2**. Amount by which something overruns.
o′ver–sea′, *a.* Beyond the sea; foreign.
o′ver-sea′ (ō′vẽr-sē′), **o′ver-seas′** (-sēz′), *adv.* Abroad.
o′ver-see′ (-sē′), *v. t.* (See SEE for prin. parts.) **1**. To look over; inspect; examine. **2**. To superintend; overlook; supervise. — **o′ver-se′er** (ō′vẽr-sē′ẽr; ō′vẽr-sē′ẽr; -sēr′), *n.*
o′ver-set′ (-sĕt′), *v. t.*; -SET′; -SET′TING. **1**. To tip over; upset. **2**. To cause to fall, or to fail; subvert. **3**. To overcome. — *v. i.* To turn, or to be turned, over; upset.
o′ver-set′ (ō′vẽr-sĕt′), *n.* An upsetting; overthrow.
o′ver-shade′ (-shād′), *v. t.* To overshadow.
o′ver-shad′ow (-shăd′ō), *v. t.* **1**. To throw a shadow, or shade, over; darken; obscure. **2**. Fig. To tower above as if to cast a shadow over; dominate; be more important than.
o′ver-shoe′ (ō′vẽr-shōō′), *n.* A shoe worn over another for protection from wet or cold; esp., an India-rubber shoe.
o′ver-shoot′ (-shōōt′), *v. t.*; -SHOT′ (-shŏt′); -SHOOT′ING. **1**. To shoot over or beyond. **2**. Hence, to exceed. — *v. i.* To fly or shoot above or beyond the mark.
o′ver-shot′ (ō′vẽr-shŏt′), *p. a.* [fr. OVERSHOOT.] **1**. Having the upper jaw extending beyond the lower. **2**. Actuated by water shooting over from above, as a kind of vertical water wheel.

Overshot Wheel.

o′ver-sight′ (-sīt′), *n.* **1**. Watchful care; superintendence. **2**. An overlooking; omission or error due to inadvertence.
Syn. Inspection, direction, control, charge, watch. — OVERSIGHT is the general word for overseeing; SUPERVISION implies authoritative direction or superintendence; SURVEILLANCE suggests close, sometimes spying, watch. See NEGLIGENCE.
o′ver-size′ (-sīz′), *v. t.* To cover as with size. *Rare.*
o′ver-skip′ (-skĭp′), *v. t.* To skip over; omit. *Rare.*
o′ver-skirt′ (ō′vẽr-skûrt′), *n.* An upper, or outer, skirt.
o′ver-sleep′ (ō′vẽr-slēp′), *v. t. & i.* To sleep too long.
o′ver-spread′ (-sprĕd′), *v. t.* To spread over or above.
o′ver-state′ (-stāt′), *v. t.* To state too strongly; exaggerate.
o′ver-stay′ (-stā′), *v. t.* To stay beyond.
o′ver-step′ (-stĕp′), *v. t. & i.* To step over or beyond; transgress.
o′ver-stock′ (-stŏk′), *v. t.* To fill too full; supply in excess.
o′ver-strain′ (-strān′), *v. i. & t.* To strain to excess.
o′ver-strain′ (ō′vẽr-strān′), *n.* Excessive strain.
o′ver-strung′ (ō′vẽr-strŭng′; ō′vẽr-strŭng′), *p. a.* Too highly strung; too sensitive.
o′ver-sub-scribe′ (-sŭb-skrīb′), *v. t.* To subscribe for more (securities) than are for sale. — **-sub-scrip′tion**, *n.*
o′ver-sup-ply′ (-sŭ-plī′), *n.* An excessive supply.
o′ver-sway′ (-swā′), *v. t.* To induce to change over, as in a matter of opinion; to prevail upon.
o′vert (ō′vẽrt), *a.* [OF., p. p. of *ovrir* to open.] Open to view; public; manifest; outward.

o'ver-take' (ō'vĕr-tāk'), *v. t.* (See TAKE for prin. parts.) **1.** To come or catch up with in a course or motion. **2.** To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; surprise; often, to come upon suddenly as a calamity. **3.** To intoxicate. *Obs.*

o'ver-task' (-tăsk'), *v. t.*, **o'ver-tax'** (-tăks'), *v. t.*, **o'ver-tax-a'tion** (-tăk-sā'shŭn), *n.* See OVER-, 4.

o'ver-teem' (-tēm'), *v. i.* To teem or breed to excess. — *v. t.* To wear out by breeding to excess.

o'ver-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.* (See THROW for prin. parts.) **1.** To overturn; upset. **2.** To cause to fall or to fail; subvert. **3.** To bring to a state of disorder; derange. — **Syn.** Demolish, prostrate, ruin, defeat, vanquish. See OVERTURN.

o'ver-throw' (ō'vĕr-thrō'), *n.* Act of overthrowing; state of being overthrown. [of.]

o'ver-thwart' (-thwôrt'), *prep.* Across; from side to side|

o'ver-thwart', *a.* Situated across or over; opposite.

o'ver-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time beyond a limit; esp., extra working time. — *adv.* After the proper or regular time.

o'ver-tire' (-tīr'), *v. t.* To tire to excess; exhaust.

o'vert-ly (ō'vĕrt-lĭ), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

o'ver-tone' (ō'vĕr-tōn'), *n.* [trans. of G. *oberton.*] *Music & Acoustics.* **a** An upper partial tone. **b** A harmonic produced separately.

o'ver-top' (-tŏp'), *v. t.* **1.** To rise above the top of; tower above. **2.** To go beyond; transcend; transgress. **3.** To dwarf; obscure. [to excess.

o'ver-train' (-trān'), *v. t.* To train (a person or an animal)|

o'ver-trip' (-trĭp'), *v. t.* To trip, or go nimbly, over. *Obs.*

o'ver-ture (ō'vĕr-tūr), *n.* [OF., fr. *ovrir.* See OVERT.] **1.** Disclosure. *Obs.* **2.** A proposal; offer. **3.** *Music.* An orchestral composition having the character of an introduction to an oratorio, opera, etc. — **Syn.** See PRELUDE.

o'ver-turn' (-tûrn'), *v. t.* **1.** To turn over; throw from a basis or position; overset. **2.** To subvert; overthrow.

Syn. Overwhelm, crush, overpower, overcome, defeat, discomfit, vanquish, rout, beat; demolish, destroy, ruin; overset. — OVERTURN, OVERTHROW, SUBVERT, UPSET. OVERTHROW commonly suggests greater violence or more overwhelming ruin or defeat than OVERTURN. TO SUBVERT is to overturn as from the foundations; the word may imply an insidious or corrupting influence. UPSET is more familiar and colloquial.

— *v. i.* To turn over; esp., to upset or capsize.

o'ver-turn' (ō'vĕr-tûrn'), *n.* Act of overturning, or state of being overturned.

o'ver-val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value excessively; rate at too high a price. — **o'ver-val'u-a'tion** (-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.*

o'ver-view' (-vū'), *n.* Inspection; an overlooking. *Obs.*

o'ver-walk' (-wôk'), *v. t.* To walk over or upon. *Rare.*

o'ver-watch' (-wŏch'), *v. t.* **1.** To weary by watching. **2.** To watch over; also, to watch through or throughout.

o'ver-weath'ered (-wĕth'ĕrd), *p. a.* Weatherworn. *Obs.*

o'ver-weave' (-wēv'), *v. t.* See OVER-, 1.

o'ver-ween' (-wēn'), *v. i.* To think presumptuously or arrogantly; regard one's own conclusions too highly; hence, to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion.

o'ver-ween'ing (-wēn'ĭng), *a.* Unduly confident; arrogant; presumptuous; also, exaggerated. — *n.* Excessive self-importance; arrogance. — **o'ver-ween'ing-ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; overbalance; hence, to weigh down; oppress.

o'ver-weight' (ō'vĕr-wāt'), *n.* Superabundance of weight.

o'ver-whelm' (-hwĕlm'), *v. t.* **1.** To cover over completely, as by a great wave; submerge; ingulf; hence, fig., to crush; bury; oppress, engross, etc., overpoweringly. **2.** To project over threateningly. *Obs. & R.* — **o'ver-whelm'ing**, *p. a.* — **o'ver-whelm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-wing' (-wĭng'), *v. t.* To wing, or fly, over.

o'ver-wise' (ō'vĕr-wīz'; ō'vĕr-wīz'), *a.* Too wise; very wise; affectedly wise. — **o'ver-wise'ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-word' (-wûrd'), *n.* Repeated word; refrain.

o'ver-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.*; -WORKED' (-wûrkt'); -WROUGHT' (-rôt'); -WORK'ING. **1.** To decorate all over. **2.** To work too much or too long. **3.** To fill too full of work. **4.** To work on the mind or feelings of to excess, or so as to excite or confuse. — *v. i.* To work beyond one's strength.

o'ver-work' (ō'vĕr-wûrk'; ō'vĕr-wûrk'), *n.* Work beyond the usual or stipulated amount; extra or excessive work.

o'ver-worn' (-wōrn'; 57), *p. a.* Worn out; spent.

o'ver-wrought' (-rôt'), *p. a.* **1.** Wrought upon excessively; overexcited. **2.** Overworked. **3.** Overdone.

o'vi-duct (ō'vĭ-dŭkt), *n.* [see OVUM; DUCT.] *Anat.* A tube or duct for the passage of the eggs from the ovary.

o'vi-form (ō'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*ovum* + *-form.*] Egg-shaped.

o'vine (ō'vīn; -vĭn), *a.* [L. *ovinus*, fr. *ovis* sheep.] Designating, or pertaining to, sheep; sheeplike.

o-vip'a-rous (ō-vĭp'ă-rŭs), *a.* [L. *oviparus; ovum* egg + *-parous.*] *Zoöl.* Producing eggs that hatch after exclusion from the body; — contrasted with *viviparous.*

o'vi-pos'it (ō'vĭ-pŏz'ĭt), *v. i.* [see OVUM; POSIT.] To lay eggs; — esp. of insects. — **o'vi-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

o'vi-pos'i-tor (-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* *Zoöl.* A specialized organ, as in certain insects and fishes, for depositing eggs.

o'vi-sac (ō'vĭ-săk), *n.* A capsule containing an egg or eggs.

o'void (ō'void), *a.* [L. *ovum* egg + *-oid.*] Egg-shaped; ovate. Cf. OVATE. — *n.* An ovoid body.

o'vo-lo (ō'vō-lō), *n.*; *pl.* OVOLI (-lē). [It., fr. L. *ovum* egg.] *Arch.* A rounded, convex molding. See MOLDING, *Illust.*

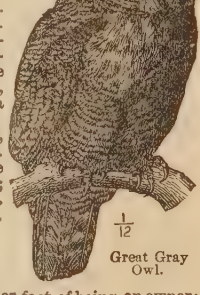
o'vule (ō'vūl), *n.* [dim. of L. *ovum* egg.] **1.** *Bot.* The megasporangium of a seed plant; popularly, an immature seed. **2.** A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth.

o'vum (ō'vŭm), *n. pl.*; L. OVA (-vă); E. OVUMS. [L., egg.] *Biol.* An egg cell, or egg, in the widest sense of the word.

owe (ō), *v. t.*; OWED (ōd), *Obs.* OUGHT (ôt); OW'ING (ō'ĭng). [ME. *owen, awen, aghen*, to have, own, have (to do), hence, owe, AS. *āgan* to have.] **1.** To own; possess. *Obs.* **2.** To be under an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return; be indebted to. **3.** To have or bear (a certain feeling); as, to *owe* a grudge. **4.** To be indebted or obliged for. — *v. i.* To be in debt.

ow'ing (ō'ĭng), *p. p. & a.* [used passively for *owed.* See OWE.] **1.** Indebted; beholden; also, owed. **2.** Had or experienced as an effect, result, etc.; ascribable; — with *to.*

owl (oul), *n.* [AS. *ūle.*] Any of certain birds of prey distinguished by their large head and eyes, short, hooked bill, strong talons, and more or less nocturnal habits. — **owl'ish**, *a.*



Great Gray Owl. 1/12

owl'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [dim. of *owl.*] **1.** The European little owl or other small owl. **2.** A young owl.

own (ōn), *a.* [ME. *owen*, AS. *āgen*, p.p. of *āgan.* See OWE.] Belonging to one's self or itself; peculiar; — after a possessive case or pronoun, as *my, our, your, his, her, its, their*, to intensify the idea of interest or ownership.

own, *v. t.* [ME. *ohnien, ahnien*, AS. *āgnian*, fr. *āgen* own, adj. See OWN, *a.*] **1.** To possess; have as property. **2.** To acknowledge; admit. **3.** To claim. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE, HAVE. — *v. i.* To confess; — with *to.*

own'er (ōn'ẽr), *n.* One who owns; a proprietor.

own'er-less, *a.* See -LESS.

own'er-ship, *n.* State, relation, or fact of being an owner; exclusive right of possession; proprietorship.

ox (ŏks), *n.*; *pl.* OXEN (ŏk'sn). [AS. *ora.*] **1.** The domestic bovine quadruped, esp. an adult castrated male (cf. BULL, STEER). **2.** Any bovine quadruped; as, a wild *ox.*

ox-al'ic (ŏk-săl'ĭk), *a.* [fr. *oxalis.*] *Chem.* Designating a poisonous acid existing in oxalis and in other plants.

ox'a-lis (ŏk'să-lĭs), *n.* [L., a kind of sorrel, Gr. ὀξαλίς, fr. ὀξύς sharp, acid.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Oxalis*) of plants, the wood sorrels, having compound leaves and white, pink, purple, or yellow flowers.

ox'bow' (ŏks'bō'), *n.* **1.** A U-shaped frame embracing an ox's neck as a collar. **2.** A U-shaped bend in a river. *U. S.*

ox'eye' (ŏks'ī'), *n.* [*ox* + *eye.*] Any of several composite plants having heads with a conspicuous disk and marginal rays; esp., an oxeye daisy.

oxeye daisy. **1.** = DAISY, 2. **2.** Any plant of a certain genus having showy yellow-rayed flowers.

Ox'ford (-fẽrd), *n.* [Sometimes *l. c.*] An article of merchandise named after Oxford, England; esp., short for **Oxford shoe** or **tie**, a low shoe laced or tied over the instep.

ox'i-da'tion (ŏk'sĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of oxidizing; state or result of being oxidized.

ox'ide (ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **ox'id.** [F. *oxide, oxyde; oxygène* oxygen + *acide* acid.] *Chem.* A binary compound of oxygen with an element or radical; as, iron *oxide*, etc.

ox'i-dize (ŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dĭz'-

ĭng). *Chem.* **a** To combine with oxygen. **b** To deprive (a compound) of hydrogen, as by action of oxygen. **c** To change from a lower to a higher valence, as regards the positive element. — *v. i.* To become oxidized. — **ox'i-diz'er** (ŏk'sĭ-dīz'ẽr), *n.*

ox'lip' (ŏks'lĭp'), *n.* [AS. *oxanslyppe.* See OX; COWSLIP.] **1.** Orig., a hybrid between the cowslip and primrose. **2.** An English primrose with large pale yellow flowers.

Ox-o'ni-an (ŏk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [*Oxonia*, Latinized form of *Oxford.*] Of or pert. to the city or university of Oxford, Eng. — *n.* A student or a graduate of Oxford University.

ox'tongue' (ŏks'tŭng'), *n.* Any of several plants having rough, tongue-shaped leaves, as the bugloss.

ox'y-gen (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn), *n.* [F. *oxygène*, fr. Gr. ὀξύς sharp, acid + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born. So called by Lavoisier because he supposed it essential to every *acid.*] *Chem.* A colorless, tasteless, odorless, chemically active gaseous element occurring in the free state in air, of which it forms about 21 per cent by volume. Symbol, *O*; atomic weight, 16.00. It forms § by weight of water.

ox'y-gen-ate (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). *Chem.* To impregnate or combine with oxygen; oxidize. — **ox'y-gen-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ox'y-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling, oxygen.

ox'y-gen-ize (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To oxidize. — **ox'y-gen-iz'a-ble** (-īz'ă-b'l), *a.*

ox'y-hy'dro-gen (ŏk'sĭ-hī'drŏ-jĕn), *a.* [*oxygen* + *hydrogen.*] *Chem.* Of or pert. to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. — *n.* Oxyhydrogen gas. — **oxyhydrogen blowpipe,** an instrument for producing a very hot flame by burning oxygen and hydrogen mixed at the moment of burning.

ox'y-tone (ŏk'sĭ-tōn), *a.* [Gr. ὀξύτονος; ὀξύς sharp + τόνος tone.] *Gram.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. — *n.* An oxytone word.

o'yer (ō'yẽr; oi'ẽr), *n.* [AF., a hearing, infin. as n., fr. OF. *oïr* to hear, L. *audire.*] *Law.* **a** Short for OYER AND TERMINER. **b** A hearing or an inspection in open court, which a party might demand, of certain instruments; also, the demand. — **oyer and terminer,** lit., to hear and determine: hence, a hearing and determining.

o'yez' (ō'yĕs'), *interj.* Also **o'yes'.** [AF. *oyez* hear ye. See OYER.] Hear! attend! — a cry used by court criers to secure silence before a proclamation. — *n.* The cry itself.

oys'ter (ois'tẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *ostrea, ostreum,* Gr. ὄστρεον.] **1.** Any of certain well-known marine bivalve mollusks. **2.** Any of various other bivalve mollusks more or less resembling the true oyster, as the pearl oyster.

oyster plant. 1. Salsify. **2.** The sea lungwort.

o'zone (ō'zōn), *n.* [Gr. ὀζειν to smell.] *Chem.* A faintly blue, allotropic form of oxygen, produced by the silent discharge of electricity in air or oxygen, and otherwise. It has an odor like that of weak chlorine.

o'zon-ize (-zŏ-nīz), *v. t.* To convert into, or treat with, ozone.

P

P (pē). The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet.

pab'u-lum (păb'ū-lŭm), *n.* [L.] Food; nourishment. **Syn.** PABULUM, ALIMENT, NUTRIMENT (in fig. senses). PABULUM denotes mental diet or food for the mind: ALIMENT suggests esp. sustenance or support; that is NUTRIMENT which nourishes, or which promotes growth; as, mental *pabulum;* the *aliment* of the body; spiritual *nutriment.*

pa'ca (pä'kä; păk'ä), *n.* [Pg., fr. the native name.] A large South and Central American rodent allied to the guinea pig.

pace (pās), *n.* [F. *pas,* fr. L. *passus* a step, pace.] **1.** A step. **2.** The length of a step in walking. **3.** Manner of stepping or moving; gait. **4.** A gait of the horse in which the legs move in lateral pairs. **5.** Rate of movement; speed. — *v. i.*; PACED (pāst); PAC'ING (pās'ĭng). **1.** To move with slow or measured steps. **2.** To move at a pace, as a horse. — *v. t.* **1.** To walk over with measured tread. **2.** To measure by paces. **3.** To develop, guide, or control the pace of.

pac'er (pās'ẽr), *n.* One that paces; esp., a horse that paces.

pach'y-derm (păk'ĭ-dûrm), *n.* [Gr. παχύδερμος thick-skinned; παχύς thick + δέρμα skin.] *Zoöl.* Any of various hoofed mammals, mostly having a thick skin, as the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, pig, etc., formerly classed by zoölogists in a group (*Pachydermata*) since abandoned as unnatural. Hence, any thick-skinned or insensitive animal, or fig., person. — **-der'ma-tous,** *a.*

pa-cif'ic (pă-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pacificus.* See PACIFY.] Tending to make peace; of or pert. to peace; peaceful; peaceable. **Syn.** That is PACIFIC which tends to make peace, or conciliate strife; that is PEACEABLE which is inclined to keep peace, or avoid strife; that is PEACEFUL which is at peace, or free from strife. — **pa-cif'i-cal,** *a.* — **pa-cif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pa-cif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *pacificatus,* p. p. of *pacificare.*] To pacify. — **pa-cif'i-ca'tor** (pă-sĭf'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.*

pac'i-fi-ca'tion (păs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; pă-sĭf'ĭ-kā'-), *n.* Act or process of pacifying; state of being pacified.

pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry (pă-sĭf'ĭ-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Conciliatory.

pac'i-fism (păs'ĭ-fĭz'm), *n.* The spirit and temper which opposes military ideals and advocates settlement of international disputes by arbitration. — **pac'i-fist** (-fĭst), *n.*

pac'i-fy (păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *pacificare; pax, pacis,* peace + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make to be at peace; appease. — **pac'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* **Syn.** Assuage, allay, alleviate, mitigate, soften, soothe, abate; reconcile, win over. — PACIFY, APPEASE, PLACATE, PROPITIATE, CONCILIATE, MOLLIFY. TO PACIFY is esp. to allay anger, agitation, or resentment; to APPEASE is to pacify by satisfying cravings or demands; as, he *pacified* the prince; to *appease* the wrath of God. But *appease,* together with PLACATE and PROPITIATE, applies esp. to the satisfaction of one offended or hostile, *appease* implying rather the allaying of hostility, *placate* and *propitiate* suggesting more positively the act of rendering favorable or propitious. To CONCILIATE is to win over from unfriendliness or distrust; to MOLLIFY is to soften or soothe (esp.) wounded feelings; as, to *conciliate* the hostile; to *mollify* the offended.

pack (păk), *v. t.* **1.** To bring into a plot; make (a person) a confederate. *Obs.* **2.** To bring together or make up fraudulently, to secure a certain result; as, to *pack* a jury. **3.** To arrange (cards) so as to cheat; stack. *Archaic.*

pack, *n.* **1.** A bundle prepared to be carried, esp. on the back. **2.** A number or quantity of associated or similar persons or things; as: **a** A number or set (of persons) associated, esp. in a bad design; a gang. **b** A great collection (of things). **c** A number of animals, as dogs or wolves, hunting or kept together. **d** A full set of playing cards. **3.** A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE, FLOCK. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a pack of; put or arrange in a pack. **2.** To crowd together. **3.** To fill closely or to repletion; crowd; cram. **4.** *Mech.* To render impervious, as by filling with suitable material, as a joint. **5.** To load with a pack; hence, to encumber. **6.** To form into a pack, as hounds, cards, or ice. **7.** To cause to go or depart, esp. peremptorily or suddenly; — often with *off.* — *v. i.* **1.** To make up packs, bales, or bundles. **2.** To gather into packs; crowd together. **3.** To admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage. **4.** To depart, esp. in haste; — generally with *off* or *away.*

pack'age (păk'ăj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of packing. **2.** A bundle made up for transportation; a parcel. **3.** That in which anything is packed. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE.

pack animal. An animal used in carrying packs.

pack'er (păk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes up bundles or puts things in bundles; esp., *U. S.,* a wholesale provision dealer who packs his wares for a distant or future market.

pack'et (păk'ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A small pack or little bundle. **2.** A small collection or lot of things. **3.** *Naut.* A vessel conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed sailing days. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE.

pack horse. A horse used for transporting packs of goods.

pack'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that packs. **2.** Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close.

pack'sad'dle (păk'săd'l), *n.* A saddle made for supporting the load on a pack animal.

pack'thread' (-thrĕd'), *n.* Strong thread or small twine.

pact (păkt), *n.* [L. *pactum,* fr. *paciscere* to bargain, *pacere* to settle, agree on.] An agreement; a compact.

Pac-to'lus (păk-tō'lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πακτωλός.] A river in Lydia celebrated for its auriferous sands.

pad (păd), *n.* [D. *pad* path.] **1.** A path; road; hence, act or career of highway robbery. *Slang or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A highway robber. *Obs. or R.* **3.** An easy-paced horse. — *v. i. & t.*; PAD'DED; PAD'DING. To travel on foot; trudge.

pad (păd), *n.* The dull sound of footfalls or impacts of a staff.

pad, *n.* **1.** A cushion. **2.** A cushion used as a saddle. **3.** Something of the nature of a cushion to lessen jarring, friction, etc. **4.** A tablet of many sheets of writing or drawing paper. **5.** A cushionlike thickening of the skin on the soles or underside of the toes of certain animals. **6.** A floating leaf of a water plant, esp. of a water lily. *U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To stuff; furnish with padding. **2.** To expand (a writing or speech) with needless matter.

pad'ding, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that pads, or stuffs. **2.** The material with which anything is padded.

pad'dle (păd''l), *n.* **1.** A kind of long-handled spade. *Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** A broad-bladed implement used to propel and steer canoes and other boats. **3.** One of the broad boards at the circumference of a water wheel or paddle wheel. **4.** A more or less paddle-shaped implement for stirring, mixing, beating clothes, etc. — *v. i.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To use a paddle for propelling one on or through the water. **2.** To row easily or gently. — *v. t.* **1.** To propel or move with or as with a paddle or paddles. **2.** To beat or punish with a paddle.

pad'dle, *v. i.* **1.** To move the feet or wade about in shallow water or the like. **2.** To use the hands or fingers in caressing. — *v. t.* To stroke with the fingers amorously. *Obs.*

pad'dle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A large ganoid fish related to the sturgeons, found in the Mississippi River and its tributaries. It has a long spatula-shaped snout.

paddle wheel. *Naut.* A wheel with paddles or radial boards around its circumference, used to propel a vessel.

pad'dock (păd'ŭk), *n.* [ME. *paddok; padde* toad + *-ock.*] **1.** A frog (animal). *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** A toad. *Obs. or Archaic.*

pad'dock, *n.* [for E. dial. *parrock*, AS. *pearroc* inclosure, fence.] **1.** A small inclosure, esp. one for pasture, adjoining a stable or house. **2.** An inclosure near the stables, esp. at a race course, in which horses are exercised, etc.

pad'dy (păd'ĭ), *n.* [Malay *pādī.*] In commerce, unhusked rice, growing or cut; by extension, rice in general.

Pad'dy, *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [fr. St. *Patrick*, Ir. *Padraig*, the tutelar saint of Ireland.] An Irishman; — a nickname.

pa'di-shah (pä'dĭ-shä), *n.* [Per. *pādshāh*, lit., protecting lord.] Chief ruler; great king; — a title [*often cap.*] esp. of the Sultan of Turkey, of the Shah of Persia, and, in India, of the British sovereign as Emperor of India.

pad'lock' (păd'lŏk'), *n.* A portable lock usually having a shackle jointed or pivoted at one end so that it can be opened. — *v. t.* To fasten with or as with a padlock.

‖ **pa'dre** (pä'drā), *n.*; *pl.* Sp. & Pg. -DRES (-drās); It. -DRI (-drē). [Sp., Pg., & It., fr. L. *pater* father.] A Christian priest or monk; — used in Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc.

‖ **pa-dro'ne** (pä-drō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* It. -NI (-nē), E. -NES (-nāz). [It.] A patron; master: **a** The master of a small coaster in the Mediterranean. **b** In Italy, an innkeeper or landlord. **c** An Italian employment agent, as in America.

pad'u-a-soy (păd'ū-ȧ-soi), *n.* [F. *pou-de-soie*, influenced by *Padua*, town in Italy.] A rich, corded silk stuff. *Obs.*

pæ'an (pē'ăn), *n.* Also **pe'an.** [L. *paean*, Gr. *παιάν*, fr. Παιάν the physician of the gods, later, Apollo.] **1.** *Gr. Antig.* A hymn in honor of a deity, orig. of Apollo or Artemis. **2.** A song of joy, praise, triumph, etc.

pa'gan (pā'găn), *n.* [L. *paganus* countryman, pagan, *paganus* rustic, pagan, *pagus* the country.] **1.** One who does not worship the true God; a heathen; one not a Christian, Mohammedan, or Jew; formerly, one not a Christian. **2.** An irreligious person. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to pagans; heathen; idolatrous. **2.** Irreligious; heathenish.

Syn. PAGAN, HEATHEN. In modern usage, that is PAGAN which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan; the word refers esp. to past customs, sentiments, beliefs, or their survivals, and frequently implies contrast with Christianity rather than opposition to it; it often suggests a more detached or disinterested point of view than *heathen*; HEATHEN commonly suggests polytheism or idolatry, esp. of rude or uncivilized peoples; as, a *pagan* Fate; a cultivated *pagan* of the Empire; idols of the *heathen.*

pa'gan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** State of being pagan; esp., the worship of pagans; heathenism. **2.** Pagan character, morals, or æsthetic quality, esp. those of classical antiquity.

pa'gan-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-ĭzd); -IZ/ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To render pagan or heathenish.

page (pāj), *n.* [F.] Formerly, a youth training for knighthood, who acted as attendant of his master and mistress, or a youth attending a person of high degree, esp. at courts, as a position of honor and education; now, a youth for errands, waiting on the door, etc., in a household; also, *U. S.*, a boy to wait on the members of a legislature.

page (pāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pagina.*] **1.** One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc. **2.** *Print.* The type set for printing a page. **3.** Fig.: **a** A record; writing. **b** An event or circumstance, filling a written page. — *v. t.*; PAGED (pājd); PAG'ING (pāj'ĭng). To mark or number the pages of.

pag'eant (păj'ĕnt; pā'jĕnt), *n.* [ME. *pagent, pagen*, a movable scaffold or stage, also what was exhibited on it, fr. LL. *pagina.*] **1.** A theatrical exhibition. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** A structure, as a platform, on which scenes were exhibited; one of a series of (usually) movable structures, on which mysteries were performed outdoors. *Obs. or Hist.* **3.** A specious display; unsubstantial pomp. **4.** An elaborate exhibition or spectacle, esp. a stately or showy procession.

pag'eant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Elaborate display; pomp; show, as of a specious character; spectacular quality; parade; spectacle.

pag'i-nal (păj'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *paginalis.*] Consisting of pages; of or pertaining to a page or pages.

pag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [see PAGE of a book.] Act or process of paging a book, etc.; page numbering.

pag'od (păg'ŏd; pā-gŏd'), *n.* A pagoda. *Archaic.*

pa-go'da (pā-gō'dȧ), *n.* [Pg. *pagode.*] A towerlike, storied structure, usually a temple, or a memorial, of the kind frequent in India, China, Farther India, and Japan.

Pagoda.

pah (pä), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disgust.

paid (pād), *p. a.* **1.** Receiving pay; hired; as, a *paid* attorney. **2.** Delivered to discharge an obligation; that has been cashed, as a check.

pail (pāl), *n.* [ME. *paile*, prob. fr. AS. *pægel* wine vessel, gill.] A vessel for holding or carrying liquids, commonly circular in section, having a bail for a handle, and often fitted with a cover. — **pail'ful** (pāl'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz).

pail-lasse' (pāl-yăs'), *n.* [F., fr. *paille* straw.] An under [bed or mattress of straw.]

pain (pān), *n.* [F. *peine*, fr. L. *poena*, Gr. ποινή penalty.] **1.** Punishment for crime; penalty; fine. *Obs.*, exc. in phrases, as "on *pain* of death." **2.** An affection or feeling due to derangement of functions, disease, or bodily injury. **3.** *pl.* The throes of childbirth; labor. **4.** Distressing uneasiness of mind; grief. **5.** *pl.* Labor; toilsome effort.

Syn. PAIN, literally, denotes sharp, sometimes sudden, ACHE, continuous, often dull, bodily suffering. See EFFORT. — *v. t.* **1.** To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; distress; torment; torture. **2.** To distress mentally; grieve. — **Syn.** Disquiet, trouble, afflict, agonize.

pain'ful (pān'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of, or affected with, pain; afflictive; distressing; grievous. **2.** Requiring toil; difficult. **3.** Painstaking. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Disquieting, troublesome, arduous. — **pain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **pain'ful-ness,** *n.*

pain'less, *a.* Free from pain; without pain. — **pain'less-ly,** *adv.* — **pain'less-ness,** *n.*

pains'tak'ing (pānz'tāk'ĭng), *a.* Taking pains; careful in doing; assiduous. — **pains'tak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

paint (pānt), *v. t.* [F. *peint*, p. p. of *peindre* to paint, fr. L. *pingere, pictum.*] **1.** **a** To form a representation of, as on a canvas, by applying paints. **b** To make (a picture or design) with pigments. **2.** To ornament by painting. **3.** To describe vividly; depict. **4.** To apply paint to; color. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice the art of painting. Also, to describe vividly. **2.** To color one's face in order to beautify it. — **Syn.** Picture, portray, sketch, draw, describe. — *n.* **1.** A preparation of a pigment used to form an adhesive coating; also, the pigment alone, or a cake of it. **2.** Pigment, as rouge, etc., for the face or body. — **paint'er,** *n.*

paint'ed (pān'tĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Coated, disguised, or made artificial, by being colored; hence, feigned. **2.** Variegated; marked with bright or varied colors; as, the *painted* turtle.

paint'er (-tẽr), *n.* [corrupt. of *panther.*] The cougar.

paint'er, *n.* A rope, usually at the bow, for fastening a boat.

paint'ing, *vb. n.* Act of one who paints; that which is made by one who paints; a painted picture, design, etc.

pair (pâr), *n.*; *pl.* PAIRS; after a numeral, formerly, and now sometimes, *Colloq.*, PAIR. [F. *paire*, LL. *paria*, L. *paria*, pl. of *par* pair, *par*, adj., equal.] **1.** Two things of a kind, suited to each other, and intended to be used together. **2.** A thing composed of two corresponding pieces; as, a *pair* of scissors. **3.** Two persons or animals of oppo-

site sexes consorting together. **4.** Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. **5.** Two members of opposite parties or opinion who mutually agree not to vote on a given question during a specified time; also, the arrangement thus made. **6.** A set; — now only in *a pair of stairs* or *steps*. — **Syn.** See COUPLE. — *v. t.* To unite, arrange, or match so as to form a pair or couple; mate. — *v. i.* **1.** To form a pair; match; suit. **2.** To unite in a pair; couple; mate.

pa-ja'mas (*pə-jä'məz*). Var. of PYJAMAS.

pa'jock (pā'jŏk; păj'ŏk), *n.* A word in Shakespeare's "Hamlet" (III. ii. 295), probably meaning *peacock*.

pal (păl), *n.* [Gypsy (in England) *pal* brother, mate, *pral* (on the Continent), fr. Skr. *bhrātṛ* brother.] A mate; chum; esp., an accomplice. *Slang.*

pal'ace (păl'ĭs), *n.* [F. *palais*, fr. L. *palatium*, fr. *Palatium* one of the seven hills of Rome, where Augustus resided.] **1.** The official residence of a sovereign, also, *Eng.*, of an archbishop or bishop. **2.** **a** A large, stately house. **b** A large public building, as for a superior court.

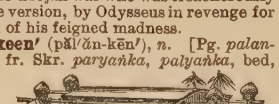
pal'a-din (*-ə-dĭn*), *n.* [F., fr. It. *paladino*, fr. L. *palatinus* a palace officer.] One of the douzepers; hence, fig., a knight-errant; a distinguished champion.

pa'læ-o- (pā'lē-ō-; păl'ē-ō-). Var. of PALEO-.

pa-læs'tra, pa-les'tra (*pə-lĕs'trə*), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRÆ (-trē), E. -TRAS (*-trəz*). [L. *palaestra*, Gr. *παλαίστρα*, fr. *παλαίειν* to wrestle.] *Antiq.* A wrestling school; a gymnasium.

Pal'a-me'des (păl'ə-mē'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλαμήδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A hero of the Trojan war who was treacherously slain, according to one version, by Odysseus in revenge for Palamedes's detection of his feigned madness.

pal'an-quin', pal'an-keen' (păl'ăn-kēn'), *n.* [Pg. *palanquim*, Jav. *palangki*, fr. Skr. *paryaṅka*, *palyaṅka*, bed, couch.] In India, China, etc., an inclosed litter.



Palanquin.

pal'at-a-ble (păl'ăt-ə-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory; acceptable; pleasing. — **pal'at-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pal'at-a-bly**, *adv.*

pal'a-tal (*-ə-tăl*), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the palate. **2.** *Phon.* Formed or articulated between the tongue and the palate, esp. the hard palate; — of certain speech sounds; as, *k* in *key*. — *n.* A palatal sound or its symbol.

pal'ate (*-ăt*), *n.* [L. *palatum*.] **1.** The roof of the mouth. The front part is the *hard palate*, the back part is the *soft palate*, or velum. **2.** Taste.

pa-la'tial (*pə-lā'shăl*), *a.* [L. *palatium* palace.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a palace; magnificent.

pa-lat'i-nate (*-lăt'ĭ-nāt*), *n.* The province or territory of a palatine or count palatine.

pal'a-tine (păl'ə-tīn; *-tĭn*), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the palate. — *n.* *Anat.* A palatine bone.

pal'a-tine, *a.* [F. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, fr. *palatium*. See PALACE.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, or befitting, a palace; palatial. **2.** Possessing royal privileges; as, a count, earl, or county *palatine;* of or pert. to such a count, earl, or county. — *n.* An officer of an imperial palace; an imperial chief minister; a vassal invested with royal privileges within his domains; a count or earl palatine.

pa-la'ver (*pə-lä'vẽr*; *-lăv'ẽr*), *n.* [fr. Sp. or Pg., fr. L. *parabola*. See PARABLE.] **1.** In Africa, a parley with natives; a conference; debate. **2.** Talk; esp., profuse, idle, or beguiling talk. — *v. i.* To talk profusely, idly, or beguilingly.

pale (pāl), *a.*; PAL'ER (pāl'ẽr); PAL'EST. [OF. *pale.*] **1.** Wanting in color or in intensity of color; dusky white; ashen. **2.** Not bright or brilliant; faint; dim.
Syn. White, whitish, ashy, ashen; haggard, sickly; dim, obscure. — PALE, PALLID, WAN. PALE suggests either absence of color (esp. with reference to the human face) or lack of depth or intensity of hue; PALLID implies deeper or more permanent pallor, and often connotes feebleness or faintness of either light or color; WAN heightens the implication of languor or even sickliness.
— *v. i. & t.*; PALED (pāld); PAL'ING (pāl'ĭng). To turn pale; lose color or luster.

pale, *n.* [F. *pal*, fr. L. *palus.*] **1.** A stake; pointed slat, as for fencing; picket. **2.** A space inclosed or limited; an inclosure; also, limits; bounds; — often fig. **3.** *Her.* A broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges. — *v. t.* To inclose with or as with pales; fence.

pa'le-a'ceous (pā'lē-ā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *palea* chaff.] *Bot.* Chaffy; resembling, or consisting of, chaff.

pale'face' (pāl'fās'), *n.* A white person; — so called, as alleged, by the American Indians.

pale'ly, *adv.*, **pale'ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

pa'le-o-, pa'læ-o- (pā'lē-ō-; păl'ē-ō-). A combining form from Greek *παλαιός*, *old*, *ancient*.

pa'le-og'ra-phy, pa'læ-og'ra-phy (*-ŏg'rə-fĭ*), *n.* [*paleo-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings, collectively. **2.** The study of, or art of deciphering, ancient inscriptions and writings. — **pa'le-og'ra-pher,** (*-ŏg'rə-fẽr*), *n.* — **pa'le-o-graph'ic** (*-ə-grăf'ĭk*), **pa'le-o-graph'i-cal** (*-ĭ-kăl*), *a.*, *or* **pa'læ-og'ra-pher,** etc.

pa'le-o-lith'ic, *or* **pa'læ-o-** (*-lĭth'ĭk*), *a.* [*paleo-* + *-lith* + *-ic.*] Of or pert. to the earliest known human culture, which is represented to us chiefly by unpolished stone implements.

pa'le-on-tol'o-gy, pa'læ-on-tol'o-gy (*-ŏn-tŏl'ə-jĭ*), *n.* [*paleo-* + Gr. *ὄντα* existing things + *-logy.*] **1.** The science dealing with the life of past geological periods, as shown by fossil remains of organisms. **2.** A treatise on this science.

Pa'le-o-zo'ic, Pa'læ-o-zo'ic (*-ə-zō'ĭk*), *a.* [*paleo-* + Gr. *ζωή* life.] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, a grand division of geological history between the Archæan and the Mesozoic. — *n.* The Paleozoic era or group.

Pal'es-tin'i-an (păl'ĕs-tĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Palestine. — *n.* A native of Palestine.

pal'e-tot (păl'ē-tō; păl'tō), *n.* [F.] A kind of loose outer garment or coat for men or women.

pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [F.] *Paint.* A painter's thin tablet, with a thumb hole at one end, on which to lay and mix pigments; also, the set of colors put on the palette.

pal'frey (pôl'frĭ; păl'-), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *paraveredus* an extra post horse; Gr. *παρά* along + L. *veredus* a post horse.] **1.** A saddle horse for the road, or for state occasions. **2.** A small saddle horse for ladies. [Sanskrit.]

Pa'li (pä'lē), *n.* [Skr. *pāli* row.] A dialect descended from

pal'imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *παλίμψηστος* scraped again, *παλίμψηστον* a palimpsest; *πάλιν* again + *ψῆν* to rub.] A parchment, tablet, etc., which has been used two or more times, the earlier writing being erased.

pal'in-drome (*-ĭn-drōm*), *n.* [Gr. *παλίνδρομος* running back.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam.*

pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of building a fence; fencing. **2.** Wood for making pales; pales collectively; a fence.

pal'i-node (păl'ĭ-nōd), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *παλινῳδία*; *πάλιν* again + *ᾠδή* song.] **1.** An ode or song retracting something in a former one. **2.** A retraction.

Pal'i-nu'rus (*-nū'rŭs*), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλίνουρος.] In Vergil's "Æneid," the pilot of Æneas, who went to sleep at the helm and fell overboard.

pal'i-sade' (*-sād'*), *n.* [F. *palissade*, fr. L. *palus* stake, pale.] **1.** A fence of pales or stakes, as for defense. **2.** A long, strong stake, pointed at the top, used with others to set in the ground as a defense. **3.** A line of bold cliffs; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.*; -SAD'ED (-sād'ĕd); -SAD'ING. To surround, furnish, inclose, or fortify, with palisades.

pal'i-sa'do (*-sā'dō*), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES. [fr. Sp.] A palisade. *R.*

pal'ish (pāl'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat or rather pale.

pall (pôl), *n.* [AS. *pæl*, fr. L. *pallium* cover, mantle, pall.] **1.** A kind of rich cloth. *Obs.* **2.** A fine cloth spread over or on something. *Archaic*, exc., specifically, a heavy cloth, as of black velvet, over a coffin, hearse, or tomb. **3.** A cloak or mantle. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a pall.

pall, *v. i.* [either shortened fr. *appall;* or fr. F. *pâlir* to grow pale.] To become vapid; lose strength, life, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To make vapid or insipid. *Rare.* **2.** To satiate; cloy.

Pal-la'di-um (pă-lā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (*-ə*). [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάδιον, fr. Παλλάς, *-άδος*, Pallas.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* Any statue of Pallas Athena; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which was believed to depend the safety of Troy. **2.** [*l. c.*] That which affords effectual security.

pal-la'di-um, *n.* [fr. the asteroid *Pallas.*] *Chem.* A rare metal of the platinum group, silver-white, ductile, malleable, and permanent in the air, but lighter than platinum and more easily fusible. Symbol, *Pd;* at. wt., 106.7.

Pal'las (păl'ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάς.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An epithet of Athena. **2.** One of the asteroids.

pall'bear'er (pôl'bâr'ẽr), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

pal'let (păl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *paillet* a heap of straw, *paille* straw, L. *palea* chaff.] A small, mean bed; a bed of straw.

pal'let (păl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *palette;* prop. and orig., a fire shovel, dim. of L. *pala* shovel.] **1.** A wooden implement with a flat blade or plate used by potters, crucible makers, etc., for forming their work. **2.** *Mach.* A click or pawl driving or regulating a ratchet wheel, as in a watch.

pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* [see PALETTE.] See ARMOR, *Illust.*

pal'li-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *palliatus* cloaked, fr. *pallium.* See PALL the garment.] **1.** To cloak or cover; hide; disguise. *Archaic.* **2.** To reduce in violence; mitigate. **3.** To cover with excuses; extenuate. — **pal'li-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **pal'li-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a. & n.* **Syn.** Conceal, excuse, gloss, soften. — PALLIATE, EXTENUATE. To PALLIATE is to conceal or cloak the enormity of an offense, to EXTENUATE, to lessen its magnitude. But the two words are often used without sharp distinction. *palliate* suggesting the desire to soften what is wrong or culpable, *extenuate* the attempt to excuse it more formally.

pal'lid (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *pallidus,* fr. *pallere* to be or look pale. See PALE, *a.*] Deficient in color; pale; wan. — **Syn.** See PALE. — **pal'lid-ly**, *adv.* — **pal'lid-ness**, *n.*

pall'-mall' (pĕl'mĕl'), *n.* [OF. *palemail,* It. *pallamaglio; palla* ball + *maglio* hammer, L. *malleus.*] **1.** A game, formerly common, in which a ball was driven with a mallet. **2.** [Written *Pall Mall.*] (*pron. now also* păl'măl'). In London, a street on the site of a former pall-mall alley, the center of club life; also, the War Office, which is in this street.

pal'lor (păl'ŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *pallere* to look pale.] Quality or state of being pale; paleness.

palm (päm), *n.* [F. *paume,* L. *palma.*] **1.** The part of the hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist. **2.** The broad flattened part of an antler. **3.** A lineal measure, usually reckoned at 3 inches or 4 inches. —*v. t.* **1.** To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm, as in juggling. **2.** To impose by fraud; pass or put by trickery; — usually with *off.*

palm, *n.* [AS. *palm, palma,* L. *palma;* — from the leaf's shape. See 1st PALM.] **1.** Any of various tropical or subtropical plants constituting a family (the palm family), mostly trees with tall columnar trunks bearing a crown of gigantic leaves. **2.** A leaf of the palm, borne as a symbol of victory or rejoicing. **3.** Any symbol of superiority, success, or triumph; also, victory; triumph. — **pal-ma'ceous** (păl-mā'shŭs), *a.* [ing to the palm of the hand.]

pal'mar (păl'mər), *a.* [L. *palmaris.*] Pert. or correspondpal'mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *palmatus* marked with the palm of a hand.] **1.** Having the shape of the hand with fingers spread, as a leaf or antler. **2.** Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in swimming birds. — **pal'mate-ly**, *adv.*

Palmate Leaf.

pal'mat-ed (-māt-ĕd), *a.* Palmate.

pal-ma'tion (păl-mā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of being palmate.

palm'er (päm'ĕr), *n.* One who palms, as at cards or dice; a prestidigitator.

palm'er, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *palmarius.* See PALM the tree.] A wandering religious votary, esp. one who bore a palm branch as a token of having visited the Holy Land. — *v. i.* To wander about like a palmer. *Scot.*

palmer worm. [*palmer* pilgrim.] Any caterpillar which suddenly appears in great numbers, devouring herbage.

pal-met'to (păl-mĕt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-ōz). [Sp. *palmito,* dim. of *palma* palm tree.] Any of several palms, of the West Indies and the southern United States, having simple, fan-shaped leaves.

palm'ist (päm'ĭst; păl'mĭst), *n.* One who practices palmistry.

pal'mis-ter (păl'mĭs-tĕr; päm'ĭs-), *n.* = PALMIST. *Now Rare.*

palm'is-try (päm'ĭs-trĭ; păl'mĭs-), *n.* [ME. *pavmestry;* prob. fr. *paume* palm of the hand + *maistrie* skill, OF. *maistrie.*] **1.** Art or practice of telling fortunes, or of judging character, etc., by the features of the palm of the hand. **2.** A trick of the hand, as in pocket picking. *Obs. or R.*

Palm Sunday. *Eccl.* The Sunday next before Easter; — commemorating Christ's entry into Jerusalem. *John* xii. 13.

palm'y (päm'ĭ), *a.;* -I-ER; -I-EST. **1.** Bearing, abounding in, or derived from, palms; palmlike. **2.** Flourishing; prosperous.

palp (pălp), *n.* [Cf. F. *palpe.* See PALPABLE.] A palpus.

pal'pa-ble (păl'pa-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *palpabilis,* fr. *palpare* to feel, stroke.] **1.** Capable of being touched or felt; tangible. **2.** Easily perceptible by one or more of the senses; noticeable. — **Syn.** See MANIFEST. — **pal'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **pal'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pal'pa-bly**, *adv.*

pal-pa'tion (păl-pā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *palpatio.*] Act of touching or feeling; esp., medical examination by feeling.

pal'pe-bral (păl'pĕ-brăl), *a.* [L. *palpebralis,* fr. *palpebra* eyelid.] Of or pertaining to the eyelids.

pal'pi-tate (-pĭ-tāt), *v. i.;* -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *palpitare, palpitatum,* v. intens. fr. *palpare.* See PALPABLE.] To throb; pulsate violently; flutter; — said specifically of the heart. — **Syn.** See THROB. — **pal'pi-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

pal'pus (păl'pŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -PI (-pī). [L. *palpare* to touch.] An appendage, usually an organ of touch or taste, attached to a mouth part, as in insects, crustaceans, etc.

pals'grave' (pôlz'grāv'; păl'z-), *n.* [D. *paltsgraaf; palts* palace + *graaf* count.] *Ger. Hist.* A count palatine.

pal'sied (pôl'zĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of PALSY. Hence: *p. a.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed; tottering; shaky.

pal'sy (-zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [OF. *paralesie,* L. *paralysis.*] Paralysis. — *v. t.;* -SIED (-zĭd); -SY-ING. To paralyze.

pal'ter (-tĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To act insincerely; play false; equivocate. **2.** To haggle; chaffer; traffic. — **pal'ter-er**, *n.*

pal'try (-trĭ), *a.;* -TRI-ER (-trĭ-ĕr); -TRI-EST. Rubbishy; trashy; contemptible; pitiful. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTIBLE. — **pal'tri-ly** (-trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **pal'tri-ness**, *n.*

pal'y (pāl'ĭ), *a.* Pale; wan. *Chiefly Poetic.*

pam'pas (păm'păz), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *pampa,* fr. Peruv. *pampa* field; plain.] Vast treeless plains, like steppes, south of the forest-covered Amazon valley, esp. in Argentina.

pam'per (-pĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To feed to the full; glut. *Obs.* **2.** To treat daintily or indulgently; indulge to excess.

pam'phlet (-flĕt), *n.* [dim. fr. *Pamphilus,* a certain Latin poem of 12th c.] A book of a few sheets of printed matter, or formerly of manuscript, commonly with a paper cover.

pam'phlet-eer' (-ēr'), *v. i.* To write and publish pamphlets. — *n.* A writer of pamphlets; — often contemptuous.

pan (păn), *n.* [AS. *panne.*] **1.** A vessel or dish for domestic uses, commonly broad and shallow, and often open. **2. a** Either of the receptacles in a pair of scales or a balance. **b** A vessel for washing out gold, tin, etc., in mining. **c** In old guns, the hollow part of the lock to receive the priming. **3.** A hard subsoil; hardpan. — *v. t.;* PANNED (păn'd); PAN'NING. To wash, cook, or otherwise treat in a pan. — *v. i.* **1.** *Mining.* **a** To wash earth, gravel, etc., in a pan. **b** To yield gold in panning. **2.** To yield a result; turn out (profitably or unprofitably); — used with *out. Colloq.*

Pan (păn), *n.; pl.* PANES (pā'nēz). [L., fr. Gr. Πάν.] *Gr. Relig.* A god of flocks and pastures, forests and their wild life, patron of shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc. Pan was represented as having the legs and sometimes the ears and horns of a goat. See FAUNUS.

pan- (păn-), **pant-**, **pan'ta-** (-tă-), **pan'to-** (-tō-). [Gr. πᾶς, m., πᾶν, neut., gen. παντός, all.] Combining forms signifying in general *all, every;* as in *pan*orama, *pan*theism. *Pan-* (with capital) is often joined with a hyphen to names of countries, peoples, etc., to imply *union, affiliation,* or other *community of interest, between* (those referred to).

Example: *Pan*-American, of or pert. to *all* Americans or America (i. e. to North and South America).

pan'a-ce'a (păn'ă-sē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πανάκεια, fr. πανακής all-healing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἀκέισθαι to heal.] A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all. — **pan'a-ce'an** (-ăn), *a.*

pa-na'da (pă-nä'dă; -nā'dă), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *panis* bread.] Bread crumbs boiled, as in milk, to a pulp, and flavored.

Pan'a-ma' hat (păn'ă-mä'), *or* **pan'a-ma'**, *n.* A fine handplaited hat made, in South and Central America, of the young leaves of a palmlike tree.

Pan'-A-mer'i-can, *a.*, **Pan-A-mer'i-can-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* See PAN-.

pan'cake' (păn'kāk'), *n.* A griddlecake; flapjack.

pan-cra'ti-um (păn-krā'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., deriv. fr. Gr. πᾶς all + κράτος strength.] *Gr. Antiq.* A contest of mixed boxing and wrestling. — **pan-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

pan'cre-as (păn'krē-ăs; păn'-), *n.* [Gr. πάγκρεας; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + κρέας flesh, meat.] *Anat.* A large gland discharging into the intestine; — called *sweetbread* when used as food. Its alkaline secretion, the pancreatic juice, acts on all classes of food. — **pan'cre-at'ic** (-krē-ăt'ĭk), *a.*

Pan'da-rus (păn'dă-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάνδαρος.] A son of Lycaon, and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan War. In medieval romance, as also in Chaucer and Shakespeare, he procures for Troilus the possession of Cressida.

Pan-de'an (păn-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the god Pan. Pandean pipes. = PANPIPE.

pan'dect (păn'dĕkt), *n.* [L. *pandecta, -dectes,* Gr. παν-

δέκτης all-receiving ; πας, πᾶν, all + δέχεσθαι to receive.] **1.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The 6th-century digest of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists. **2.** Any complete code of laws. **3.** A complete digest.

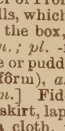
pan'de-mo'ni-um (păn'dĕ-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [*pan-* + Gr. δαίμων a demon.] **1.** [*cap.*] The abode of demons ; in Milton, the capital of Hell or palace of Satan ; loosely, hell. **2.** A den of riotous vice ; also, wild uproar.

pan'der (păn'dĕr), *n.* [fr. *Pandarus*. See PANDARUS.] **1.** A go-between in love intrigues ; a pimp. **2.** A minister to the evil passions of others. — *v. i.* To play the pander for. — *v. i.* To act as pander. — **pan'der-ly**, *a. Rare.*

Pan-do'ra (păn-dō'rȧ; 57), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πανδώρα; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + δῶρον a gift.] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful woman (the all-gifted) whom Zeus sent as a punishment for the human race because Prometheus had stolen fire from heaven. She married Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus. Zeus gave her a box holding all human ills, which escaped when she opened the box. Hope, also in the box, remained.

pan-dow'dy (-dou'dĭ), *n. ; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A kind of deep apple pie or pudding. *U. S.*

pan-du'ri-form (-dū'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pandura* a bandore + *-form*.] Fiddle-shaped.


Panduriform Leaf.

pane (pān), *n.* [F. *pan* skirt, lappet, part of a wall, fr. L. *pannus* a cloth, rag.] **1.** A piece, section, or side, as of a wall, one of the facets of a brilliant, etc. **2.** A panel ; hence: **a** A compartment of a window, door, etc., consisting of one sheet of glass in a frame. **b** In modern use, the glass, or a substitute for it, in one compartment of a window sash, door, etc.

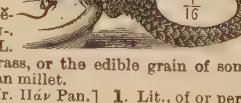
pan'e-gyr'ic (păn'ĕ-jĭr'ĭk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. πανηγυρικός, fr. πανήγυρις an assembly of the people ; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἄγυρις, ἀγορά, an assembly.] A eulogistic oration or writing ; also, formal eulogizing ; laudation. — **Syn.** See ENCOMIUM. — **pan'e-gyr'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pan'e-gyr'ist** (păn'ĕ-jĭr'ĭst), *n.* — **pan'e-gy-rize** (-jĭ-rīz), *v. t. & i.*

pan'el (păn'ĕl), *n.* [OF., dim. of *pan* skirt, lappet, part of a wall.] **1.** *Law.* A parchment with the names of persons summoned as jurors ; hence, the whole jury. **2.** A compartment, portion, or section of a wall, ceiling, or other surface, as of a door or window. **3.** A strip or band on a skirt, etc. **4.** *Paint.* A thin flat piece of wood on which a picture is painted ; also, the picture. **5.** A size of photograph much longer than wide. — *v. t. ;* -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED ; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** *Law.* To indict. **2.** To furnish, fit, or adorn with paneling.

pang (păng), *n.* **1.** A paroxysm of extreme pain ; a throe. **2.** A sudden sharp attack of any emotion.

Syn. PANG, THROE, TWINGE. A PANG is a keen, intense, and piercing pain ; a THROE is a violent, often convulsive, pang ; a TWINGE is a sharp, sudden, and (esp.) twitching pain ; the word suggests less anguish than *pang* or *throe*. — *v. t.* To cause to suffer pangs ; torture. *Rare.*

pan-go'lin (păn-gō'lĭn), *n.* [Malay *penggŭling*, fr. *gŭling* to roll ; — from its rolling itself into a ball.] Any of several Asiatic and African scaly anteaters.


Pangolin.
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Pan'hel-len'ic (păn'hĕ-lĕn'ĭk ; -lē'nĭk), *a.* See PAN-.

pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *n.* [L. *panicum*.] A kind of grass, or the edible grain of some species ; originally, Italian millet.

pan'ic, *a.* [Gr. πανικός, fr. Πάν Pan.] **1.** Lit., of or pert. to Pan ; — used of fear such as Pan was supposed to cause ; extreme or sudden and with slight cause ; as, *panic* fear. **2.** Of, pert. to, or coming from, a panic. — *n.* **1.** A sudden, overpowering fright, esp. one that is groundless. **2.** A sudden widespread fright concerning financial affairs. — **Syn.** See FEAR. — **pan'ick-y** (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.*

pan'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *panicula* a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus* swelling, ear of millet.] *Bot.* Strictly, a compound raceme ; popularly, any pyramidal, loosely branched flower cluster. See OAT, *Illust.*

pan'ic-strick'en, pan'ic-struck', *a.* Struck with a panic.

pan'nier (păn'yĕr ; -ĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F. *panier*, fr. L. *panarium* a bread basket, *panis* bread.] **1.** A basket, lit., a bread basket ; a large basket, as of wickerwork, carried on the back by a horse or a person. **2.** A framework to expand a woman's skirts at the hips.

pan'ni-kin (păn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [dim. of *pan* a dish.] A small pan or cup.

pan'o-ply (-ŏ-plĭ), *n. ; pl.* -PLIES (-plĭz). [Gr. πανοπλία ; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ὅπλον tool, in pl., armor, arms.] **1.** A full suit of plate armor. **2.** Anything protecting completely ; also, anything forming a bright splendid covering or defense. — **pan'o-plied** (-ŏ-plĭd), *a.*

pan'o-ra'ma (păn'ŏ-rȧ'mȧ), *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ὅραμα that which is seen, ὁράν to see.] **1.** A picture presenting a view of objects from or as from a central point. **2.** A picture exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled continuously. **3.** A scene that passes continuously before one. **4.** An unobstructed view of a region in every direction ; hence, a comprehensive presentation of a subject.

pan'o-ram'ic (-răm'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a panorama.

panoramic sight, *Mil.*, a form of sight enabling a marksman to aim over a parapet behind which he is sheltered.

Panpipe.

Pan'pipe' (păn'pīp'), *n., or, pl.*, **Pan'pipes'** (-pīps'). *Music.* A primitive wind instrument of short hollow reeds or pipes bound together, the lower ends stopped.

pan'sy (păn'zĭ), *n. ; pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). [F. *pensée* thought, pansy, fr. *penser* to think, L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder.] A well-known garden plant and flower, a species of violet ; heartsease.

pant (pănt ; pănt), *v. i.* [OF. *panteisier* to be breathless.] **1.** To breathe quickly, or in a labored manner, as from exertion. **2.** To long eagerly ; yearn. **3.** To palpitate or throb ; pulsate. — *v. t.* To breathe or utter quickly or laboriously ; gasp ; — with *out* or *forth*. — *n.* **1.** A gasp. Also, a puff of an engine. **2.** A throb, as of the heart.

pan'ta-, pant- (păn'tȧ-). A prefix denoting *all*. See PAN-.

Pan-tag'ru-el (păn-tăg'rōō-ĕl ; *F.* pȧn'tȧ'grü'ĕl'), *n.* [F.] The gigantic son of Gargantua in Rabelais's romance of "Pantagruel." He is a jolly drunkard, whose coarse humor has a serious satirical purpose.

pan'ta-lets', pan'ta-lettes' (păn'tȧ-lĕts'), *n. pl.* [dim. of *pantaloon*.] Long loose drawers formerly worn by women and girls ; also, a frill or ruffle at the bottom of the drawers.

pan'ta-loon' (-lōōn'), *n.* [F. *pantalon*, fr. It. *Pantalone*, a masked character in comedy.] **1.** [*cap.*] In Italian comedy, a lean old dotard ; also, in pantomimes, a buffoon. **2.** In contempt, a feeble old man ; an old dotard. *Obs.* **3.** [Usually in *pl.*] A leg garment of varying styles ; trousers.

pan-tech'ni-con (păn-tĕk'nĭ-kŏn), *n.* [See PAN- ; TECHNIC.] Orig., the name of a London bazaar for artistic works ; later, a storage warehouse ; hence, a furniture van. *Eng.*

pan'the-ism (păn'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*pan-* + *theism*.] **1.** The doctrine that the universe, taken as a whole, is God. **2.** The worship of all gods or of gods of different cults or peoples indifferently, as in imperial Rome. — **pan'the-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* — **pan'the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **pan'the-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

pan-the'on (păn-thē'ŏn ; păn'thē-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πάνθειον (sc. ἱερόν), fr. πάνθειος of all gods ; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + θεῖος of the god, θεός god.] **1.** A temple dedicated to all the gods ; esp. [*cap.*], the building so called at Rome. **2.** A building likened to the Roman Pantheon ; esp., a building where rest the famous dead of a nation, as Westminster Abbey. **3.** The aggregate gods of a people.

pan'ther (păn'thĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *panthera*, Gr. πάνθηρ.] **1.** The leopard, esp. a supposed fierce variety. **2.** In America, the cougar ; also, the jaguar. — **pan'ther-ess**, *n. fem.*

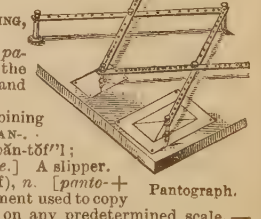
pan'tile' (păn'tīl'), *n.* A pan-shaped roofing tile.

pant'ing-ly, *adv.* of PANTING, *p. pr.* of PANT, *v.*

pan'tler (păn'tlĕr), *n.* [F. *panetier*.] In a great family, the one in charge of the bread and pantry. *Archaic.*

pan'to- (păn'tō-). Combining form denoting *all*. See PAN-.

pan'to-fle (păn'tō-f'l ; păn-tŏf'l ; -tōōf'l), *n.* [F. *pantoufle*.] A slipper.


Pantograph.

pan'to-graph (păn'tō-grăf), *n.* [*panto-* + *-graph*.] A jointed instrument used to copy maps, plans, or the like, on any predetermined scale. — **pan'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pan'to-mime (păn'tō-mim), *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. παντόμιμος, lit., all-imitating ; πᾶς, παντός, all + μῖμος mimic,

mime.] **1.** An actor in a performance without words, esp. one in an ancient Roman pantomime. **2.** A dramatic performance in, or chiefly in, dumb show (i. e. without words). **3.** Dumb show of any sort. — **pan'to-mim'ic** (păn'tō-mĭm'ĭk), **pan'to-mim'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pan'to-mim'ist** (păn'tō-mīm'ĭst), *n.*

pan'try (păn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *paneterie*, fr. *panetier* pantler, LL. *panetarius* baker, L. *panis* bread.] A room or closet for bread and other provisions. [*Ioons. Colloq.*]

pants (păntz), *n.* Trousers or drawers; — abbr. of *panta-*|

Pan-urge' (păn-ûrj'; *F.* pȧ'nürzh'), *n.* [F., fr. Gr. πανοῦργος ready to do anything; roguish.] The favorite companion of Pantagruel in Rabelais's "Pantagruel." He is a good-hearted and jocular coward and debauchee.

Pan'za, San'cho (săn'kō păn'zȧ; *Sp.* săn'chō pän'thä). [Sp. *panza* paunch.] The squire in Cervantes's "Don Quixote. He is a short, pot-bellied peasant, ignorant and credulous, but shrewd and with a store of proverbial wisdom.

pap (păp), *n.* A nipple; teat. *Archaic.*

pap, *n.* **1.** A soft food for infants or invalids. **2.** Support from official patronage; as, treasury *pap. Colloq.*

pa-pa' (pȧ-pȧ'; pä'pȧ), *n.* [F.] Father; — a child's word.

pa'pa (pä'pä), *n.* [L., father, bishop, fr. Gr. πάπας, πάππας.] **1.** The Pope. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Also **pa'pas** (-päs). *East. Ch.* A parish priest, or one of the lower clergy. *Obs. or R.*

pa'pa-cy (pā'pȧ-sĭ), *n.* **1.** The office of the Pope of Rome. **2.** The popes, collectively. **3.** The Roman hierarchy.

pa'pal (-păl), *a.* [F.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pope of Rome. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

pa-paw' (pȧ-pô'; pô'pô', *esp. in spelling pawpaw*), *n.* Also **paw'paw'**. [Sp. *papayo* papaw.] **1.** The papaya. **2.** The oblong yellowish fruit, with a sweetish bananalike pulp, of a tree of the central and southern United States.

pa-pa'ya (pä-pä'yä), *n.* [Sp., prop., fruit of the papaw.] The edible fruit of a palmlike tropical American tree. It is oblong, yellow, and has a pulpy flesh and a thick rind.

pa'per (pā'pẽr), *n.* [F. *papier*, fr. L. *papyrus* papyrus, from which the Egyptians made a kind of paper, Gr. πάπυρος.] **1.** A substance made in thin sheets or leaves from rags, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material. **2.** A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance. **3.** A document or instrument; a writing, as an essay. **4.** A newspaper; a journal. **5.** A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins. **6.** Decorated coverings for walls, made of paper. — *v. t.* **1.** To write on paper; also, to describe and publish on paper. **2.** To fold or inclose in paper. **3.** To furnish with paper, esp. with paper hangings. — *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or made of, paper. **2.** Resembling paper or existing only on paper; unsubstantial.

paper hanger. One that hangs wall paper.

paper hangings. Wall paper.

paper money. Government notes, bank notes, or other paper documents that circulate as a substitute for coin.

pa'per-y (pā'pẽr-ĭ), *a.* Like paper, as in consistency.

‖ **pa'pe-terie'** (pä'pĕ-trē'), *n.* [F., fr. *papier* paper.] A case or box with paper and writing materials.

Pa'phi-an (pā'fĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus with a famous temple of Aphrodite; hence, pertaining to love, esp. illicit love, or wantonness.

‖ **pa'pier'-mâ'ché'** (pȧ'pyā'mä'shā'; pȧ'pyā-mä'shā), *n.* [F., lit., chewed paper.] A hard strong substance made of a paper pulp mixed with size, rosin, or the like.

pa-pil'i-o-na'ceous (pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *papilio* butterfly + *-aceous*.] **1.** Like a butterfly. **2.** *Bot.* Having a corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly, as the pea.

pa-pil'la (-pĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., a nipple, pimple.] Any small nipplelike or pimplelike projection or part, as on the tongue. — **pap'il-la-ry** (păp'ĭ-lȧ-rĭ; *pȧ-pĭl'ȧ-rĭ*), *a.*

pap'il-lose (păp'ĭ-lōs), *a.* Bearing or like papillæ.

pa'pist (pā'pĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic; — used disparagingly. — **pa-pis'tic** (pȧ-pĭs'tĭk), **pa-pis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

pa-poose' (pȧ-pōōs'), *n.* [Algonquian *papoos.*] A young child of North American Indian parents.

Achenes with Pappi of different kinds. *a* Plumose: *b* Membranaceous; *c* Capillary; *d* Awnlike.

pap'pus (păp'ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* PAPPI (-ī). [L., an old man, pappus, Gr. πάππος.] *Bot.* Any appendage or tuft of appendages crowning the ovary or fruit in certain seed plants. — **pap'pose** (păp'ōs; *pȧ-pōs'*), *a.*

pap'py (păp'ĭ), *a.* [from PAP soft food.] Paplike; soft.

pa'pri-ka (pä'prē-kä), *n.* Also **pa'pri-ca**. [Hung. *paprika* Turkish pepper.] The dried fruit of various peppers; also, the mildly pungent red condiment prepared from it.

Pap'u-an (păp'ū-ăn; -ōō-ăn), *a.* [Malay *papuwah* frizzled, *orang papuwah* frizzled men, Papuans.] Pert. to Papua or the Papuans. — *n.* One of the native race of Papua (or New Guinea) having sooty brown to black complexions and frizzly hair. Loosely, a member of any of the darker races of Oceania.

pap'ule (păp'ūl), *n.* [L. *papula.*] *Med.* A pimple.

pa-py'rus (pȧ-pī'rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. πάπυρος. See PAPER.] **1.** A tall sedge, native of the Nile region. **2.** The pith of this plant, sliced and pressed into a writing material by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. **3.** A writing on papyrus; esp., *pl.*, written scrolls of papyrus.

Papyrus.

par (pär), *n.* [L. *par*, adj., equal.] **1.** The established value of the monetary unit, or of the currency, of one country expressed in that of another using the same standard of value. **2.** Equality of the nominal and market values of securities **3.** Equality as to value, condition, or circumstances; as, their pretensions are on a *par*.

par, *prep.* [F., fr. L. *per.*] By; through; — common in Early English in phrases from the French; as, *par* amour, or *paramour*.

par'a- (păr'ȧ-). [Gr. παρά beside.] A prefix meaning *alongside of, against, amiss.*

par'a-ble (-b'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. παραβολή a comparing, a parable, fr. παρά beside + βάλλειν to throw.] A comparison; specifically, a short fictitious narrative embodying a moral. — *v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To represent by parable; to compose, or speak in, parables.

pa-rab'o-la (pȧ-răb'ō-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -OLAS (-lȧz). [Gr. παραβολή, prop., a placing beside. See PARABLE.] *Geom.* A conic section, the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side.

Parabola.

par'a-bol'ic (păr'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of the nature
par'a-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } of, or expressed by, a parable or figure; allegorical. **2.** *Geom.* Resembling, relating to, or generated by, a parabola.

pa-rab'o-loid (pȧ-răb'ŏ-loid), *n.* [*parabola* + *-oid.*] *Geom.* The surface generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis. — **pa-rab'o-loi'dal** (pȧ-răb'ŏ-loi'dăl; păr'ȧ-bŏ-), *a.*

par'a-chute (păr'ȧ-shōōt), *n.* [F., fr. *para-*, as in *parasol* + *chute* a fall.] An umbrella-like contrivance for making a descent from a balloon or a high eminence.

par'a-clete (-klēt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. παράκλητος, fr. παρακαλεῖν to call to aid, exhort.] An advocate; hence [*cap.*], the Comforter; — applied to the Holy Spirit.

pa-rade' (pȧ-rād'), *n.* [F., fr. Sp. *parada* a stopping, an assembling for exercise, place where troops are assembled to exercise, *parar* to stop, prepare.] **1.** Pompous show or display. **2.** *Mil.* **a** The ceremonial formation of a body of troops for the display of its condition, numbers, etc. **b** The area on which troops regularly assemble for parade. **3.** Any march or procession; esp., a formal procession. **4.** Place where people promenade; also, those who parade.

Syn. DISPLAY is the general term for undue or excessive show; PARADE is flaunting or spectacular display; OSTENTATION is pretentious or vainglorious parade; POMP is a grandiose exhibition, often of real splendor or magnificence; as, rhetorical *display*, a *display* of temper; a *parade* of one's woes; *ostentation* of riches; the *pomp* of power.

— *v. t.*; -RAD'ED (-rād'ĕd); -RAD'ING. **1.** To exhibit ostentatiously; show off. **2.** To assemble and form, as troops for review; marshal. **3.** To cause to march, as for display or show. **4.** To march over or through; as, to *parade* the streets. — *v. i.* **1.** To walk in public with display or ostentation. **2.** To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection. — **pa-rad'er** (-rād'ẽr), *n.*

par'a-digm (păr'ȧ-dĭm; -dim), *n.* [fr. F. or L., fr. Gr. παράδειγμα, fr. παραδεικνύναι to set up as an example; παρά beside + δεικνύναι to show.] **1.** An example or pattern. **2.** *Gram.* An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its inflectional forms.

par'a-dise (-dis), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. παράδεισος park, paradise.] **1.** [*cap.*] The garden of Eden. See EDEN.

2| **a** The abode of sanctified souls after death; either heaven, or, as some hold, an intermediate Elysium for the souls of the righteous during the interval between death and final judgment. **b** The Mohammedan heaven. **3.** A place of bliss; hence, a state of happiness. — **par'a-dis'i-ac** (păr'ă-dĭs'ĭ-ăk), **par'a-di-si'a-cal** (-dĭ-sī'ă-kăl), *a.*

par'a-dox (păr'ă-dŏks), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *παράδοξον*, neut. of *παράδοξος*, a.; *παρά* contrary to + *δόξα* opinion.] **1.** A tenet contrary to received opinion; also, an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense, but possibly true. **2.** A statement actually self-contradictory or false. — **par'a-dox'i-cal** (-dŏk'sĭ-kăl), *a.* — **par'a-dox'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **par'a-dox'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

par'af-fin (păr'ă-fĭn), **par'af-fine** (-fĭn ; -fēn), *n.* [G. *paraffin*, fr. L. *parum* too little + *affinis* akin ; — in allusion to its chemical inactivity.] A waxy inflammable substance produced in distilling wood, lignite, coal, etc., and occurring also in the earth. — *v. t.* ; -FINED (-fĭnd ; -fēnd) ; -FIN-ING. To treat or saturate with paraffin.

par'a-go'ge (-ă-gō'jē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. *παράγειν* to protract.] *Gram.* The addition of one or more letters to the end of a word, as in John-*ny*. — **par'a-gog'ic** (-gŏj'ĭk), *a.*

par'a-gon (păr'ă-gŏn), *n.* [OF., prob. ultimately fr. Gr. *παρακονᾶν* to rub against ; *παρά* beside + *ἀκόνη* whetstone.] **1.** A model or pattern ; a type of excellence or perfection. **2.** *Print.* A type twice the size of long primer. — *v. t.* **1.** To compare ; to compare with ; match. **2.** To serve as a model of ; also, to set forth as a paragon. **3.** To surpass.

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Paragon 2.

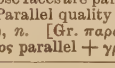
par'a-graph (păr'ă-gráf), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. *παράγραφος* a line or stroke in the margin, deriv. fr. *παρά* beside + *γράφειν* to write.] **1.** A character [¶ or ℙ] used in manuscripts and printing, to indicate a *paragraph* (sense 2, below), as a reference mark, and, in proofs and manuscripts, to indicate indention. **2.** A distinct subdivision of a discourse, chapter, or writing. **3.** A composition complete in one typographical section; an item, remark, or quotation of a few lines forming one paragraph. — *v. t.* **1.** To express in a paragraph; also, to write paragraphs about. **2.** To divide into paragraphs. — **par'a-graph'ic** (păr'ă-grăf'ĭk), **par'a-graph'i-cal** (-grăf'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

par'al-lac'tic (păr'ă-lăk'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to paral-
par'al-lac'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } lax.

par'al-lax (păr'ă-lăks), *n.* [Gr. *παράλλαξις* alternation, mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. *παραλλάσσειν* to change a little, deviate ; *παρά* beside + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change.] The apparent displacement (or the difference in apparent direction) of an object, as seen from two different points ; *Astron.*, the difference in direction of a heavenly body as seen from some point on the earth's surface and as seen from some other conventional point, as the center of the earth (**diurnal**, or **geocentric**, **parallax**) or the center of the sun (**annual**, or **heliocentric**, **parallax**).

par'al-lel (păr'ă-lĕl), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. παραλλήλος ; *παρά* beside + *ἀλλήλων* of one another, *ἄλλος* other.] **1.** *Geom.* Lying evenly everywhere in the same direction, but never meeting, however far extended ; in all parts equally distant. **2.** With like direction or tendency ; like in essential parts or characteristics; as, *parallel* passages. — *n.* **1.** A parallel line, curve, or surface. **2.** Conformity ; similarity. **3.** A tracing of similarity. **4.** Anything equal to or resembling another; a counterpart. **5.** *Geog.* One of the imaginary circles on the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude. **6.** *Print.* A character (||) used in the text to direct attention to a note so marked. **7.** *Elec.* That arrangement of an electrical system in which all positive poles, terminals, etc., are joined to one conductor, and the negative ones to another, so that each unit is practically on a parallel branch ; — called also *multiple*. Cf. SERIES. — *v. t.* **1.** To place or set so as to be parallel to something else. **2.** To make to conform to something else in character, motive, or the like. **3.** To equal ; match.

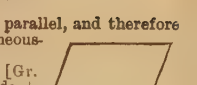
par'al-lel-e-pi'ped (-lĕl'ĕ-pī'pĕd ; -pĭp'ĕd ; -lĕl-ĕp'ĭ-pĕd), **par'al-lel-e-pip'e-don** (-lĕl'ĕ-pĭp'ĕ-dŏn), *n.* Commonly, but incorrectly, written *parallelopipedon*, *parallelopiped*. [Gr. *παραλληλεπίπεδον* a body with parallel surfaces ; *παράλληλος* parallel + *ἐπίπεδον* a plane surface.] A six-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms.



Parallelepipedon.

par'al-lel-ism (-lĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Parallel quality or state.

par'al-lel'o-gram (-lĕl'ŏ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. *παραλληλόγραμμον*, prop. neut. a. ; *παράλληλος* parallel + *γραμμή* line.] A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel, and therefore equal; — sometimes restricted, erroneously, to an oblong.



Parallelogram.

pa-ral'o-gism (pă-răl'ŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. *παραλογισμός*, deriv. fr. *παρά* beside + *λογίζεσθαι* to reason.] *Logic.* A reasoning that is false in form. — **pa-ral'o-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), *a.*

par'al-lel'o-pi'ped, par'al-lel'o-pip'e-don. See PARALLELEPIPED, PARALLELEPIPEDON.

pa-ral'y-sis (pă-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *παράλυσις*, fr. *παραλύειν* to loosen or disable at the side ; *παρά* beside + *λύειν* to loosen.] *Med.* Abolition or impairment of function ; esp., loss of the power of voluntary motion or sensation. — **par'a-lyt'ic** (păr'ă-lĭt'ĭk), *a. & n.*

par'a-lyze (păr'ă-līz), *v. t.* ; -A-LYZED (-līzd) ; -LYZ'ING (-līz'-ĭng). [F. *paralyser*.] **1.** To affect or strike with paralysis. **2.** To unnerve ; render ineffective. — **par'a-ly-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn ; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **par'a-lyz'er** (-līz'ĕr), *n.*

par'a-mount (-mount), *a.* [OF. *par amont* above ; *par* through, by (L. *per*) + *amont* above ; *a* (L. *ad*) to + *mont* mountain.] Higher or highest in rank or jurisdiction ; chief. — **Syn.** Superior. See DOMINANT. — *n.* A lord paramount ; a supreme ruler. — **par'a-mount-cy** (-sĭ), *n.*

par'a-mour (-mōor), *n.* [F. *par amour*, lit., by or with love.] A lover now, esp., one who loves or is loved illicitly; one taking the place, without the rights, of a spouse.

par'a-noi'a (-noi'ă), *n.* [Gr. *παράνοια*.] *Med.* Insanity ; esp., a chronic form marked by impairment of the intellect and systematized delusion. — **par'a-noi'ac** (-ăk), *a. & n.*

par'a-pet (păr'ă-pĕt), *n.* [It. *parapetto*, fr. *parare* to guard (L. *parare* to prepare) + *petto* breast, L. *pectus*.] **1.** *Fort.* A rampart, or elevation of earth, stone, etc., to protect soldiers. **2.** A low wall, or similar barrier, as a railing, esp. at the edge of a platform, roof, etc. — **par'a-pet'ed**, *a.*

par'a-pher-na'li-a (-fĕr-nā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [LL. *paraphernalia bona*, fr. L. *parapherna*, Gr. *παράφερνα* ; *παρά* beside + *φερνή* a bride's dowry.] **1.** *Law.* The property (other than dower, marriage settlement, etc.) which by law remains the separate property of a married woman. **2.** Personal belongings. **3.** Furnishings or apparatus; articles of equipment. — **par'a-pher'nal** (-fûr'năl), *a.*

par'a-phrase (păr'ă-frāz), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *παράφρασις*, fr. *παραφράζειν* to paraphrase ; *παρά* beside + *φράζειν* to speak.] A free rendering of a text, passage, or work, giving the meaning in another form; hence, the use or process of paraphrasing as a literary or educational method.

Syn. PARAPHRASE, TRANSLATION, VERSION. A PARAPHRASE is a free and commonly amplified rendering of the sense of a passage, whether in the same or in a different language; a TRANSLATION is a more or less close rendering from one language into another ; as, a *translation* of the Iliad; to *paraphrase* a common proverb. VERSION and *translation* are often used without distinction. But *version* is the technical term for the ancient (and certain modern) translations of the Bible.

— *v. t. & i.*; -PHRASED (-frāzd) ; -PHRAS'ING. To express, interpret, or translate in, or to make, a paraphrase. — **par'a-phras'tic** (-frăs'tĭk), **par'a-phras'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

par'a-ple'gi-a (păr'ă-plē'jĭ-ă) } *n.* [fr. Gr., fr. *παρά* at the
par'a-ple'gy (păr'ă-plē'jĭ) } side + *πλήσσειν* to strike.] *Med.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body on both sides.

par'a-quet (păr'ă-kĕt). Var. of PARRAKEET.

par'a-sang (-săng), *n.* [L. *parasanga*, Gr. *παρασάγγης*, fr. Persian.] A Persian measure of length, anciently of about three miles.

par'a-se-le'ne (-sĕ-lē'nē), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [*para-* + Gr. *σελήνη* the moon.] *Meteor.* A mock moon ; a luminous appearance seen in connection with lunar halos.

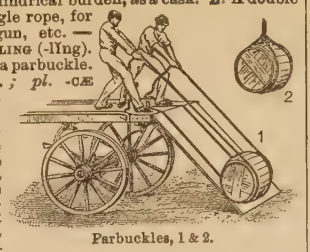
par'a-site (-sīt), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *παράσιτος*, lit., eating beside another ; *παρά* beside + *σῖτος* food.] **1.** A hanger-on; toady ; sycophant. **2.** *Biol.* A plant or animal living in, on, or with, some other living organism (called its *host*) at whose expense it obtains its food, shelter, or the like. — **par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), **par'a-sit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **par'a-sit-ism** (păr'ă-sĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

par'a-sol' (păr'ă-sŏl' ; păr'ă-sōl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *parasole* ; *parare* to ward off (L. *parare* to prepare) + *sole* sun (L. *sol*).] A light portable sunshade.

par'boil' (păr'boil'), *v. t.* [OF. *parbouillir* to cook well ; *par* through + *bouillir* to boil, L. *bullire*. Influenced in sense by E. *part*.] To boil partially ; fig., to overheat.

par'buck'le (păr'bŭk'l), *n.* **1.** A kind of purchase for hoist-

ing or lowering a cylindrical burden, as a cask. **2.** A double sling made of a single rope, for slinging a cask, gun, etc. — *v. t.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). To hoist or lower by a parbuckle.



Parbuckles, 1 & 2.

Par'ca (pär'kȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] *Roman Relig.* Originally, a birth goddess. By a false derivation of the word from *pars* (a part), the Romans first identified Parca with the Greek Mœra (fr. *μοῖρα*, a part), and then increased the number of Parcæ to three, corresponding to the three Mœræ, or Fates, of the Greeks.

par'cel (sĕl), *n.* [F. *parcelle* small part, fr. LL. dim. of L. *pars* part.] **1.** A portion; part. *Archaic or Law.* **2.** An indiscriminate or indefinite number, measure, or quantity; a collection; group. **3.** A bundle; package. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE. — *v. t.*; -CELED (-sĕld) or -CELLED; -CEL-ING or -CEL-LING. **1.** To divide and distribute by parts or portions. **2.** To make up into a parcel. **3.** *Naut.* To cover with strips of canvas. — *a. & adv.* Part or half; in part; partially.

par'cel-gilt' (-gĭlt'), *a.* Partly gilt, as on the inside only.

parcel post. That branch of a postal service dealing with the carrying of parcels; — often called *parcels post.*

par'ce-na-ry (pär'sĕ-nȧ-rĭ), *n.* Joint heirship.

par'ce-ner (-nẽr), *n.* [OF. *parçonier*, fr. *parçon* part, portion, L. *partitio* a division.] *Law.* A joint heir; coheir.

parch (pärch), *v. t.* **1.** To burn the surface of; roast over the fire, as dry grain. **2.** To shrivel with heat, or with cold. — *v. i.* To become dry and hot. — **Syn.** See SCORCH.

parch'ment (pärch'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *parchemin*, fr. LL., fr. L. *pergamena*, *pergamina*, fr. *Pergamum*, in Asia Minor, where it was first used.] **1.** The skin of an animal, as a lamb or goat, prepared for writing on; also, superior paper imitating it. **2.** A document on parchment. [*or Poetic.*]

pard (pärd), *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. *πάρδος*.] A leopard. *Archaic*

par-die', **par-dí'**, **par-dy'**, etc. (pär-dē'), *adv. or interj.* [F. *par Dieu* by God.] Certainly; surely; — orig. an oath. *Archaic.*

par'don (pär'dŭn; -d'n), *v. t.* [OF. *pardoner*, LL. *perdonare*; L. *per* through, thoroughly + *donare* to give.] **1.** To free from penalty for a fault, as a person. **2.** To remit the penalty of; forgive; as, to *pardon* an offense. **3.** To excuse; as, *pardon* me. — **Syn.** See EXCUSE. — *n.* **1.** Act of pardoning; forgiveness. **2.** State of being pardoned. **3.** *Eccl.* An indulgence. **4.** An official warrant of remission of penalty. **5.** Excuse or toleration; as, I beg your *pardon.*

par'don-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Excusable. — **par'don-a-bly**, *adv.*

par'don-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A seller of indulgences. *Hist.* **2.** One who pardons.

pare (pâr), *v. t.*; PARED (pârd); PAR'ING (pâr'ĭng). [F. *parer* to pare, as a hoof, to curry, as leather, fr. L. *parare* to prepare.] **1.** To cut or shave off the superficial substance or ends of. **2.** To cut or shave, as the outside part, from anything; — with *off* or *away.* **3.** To reduce by paring or by an analogously gradual process.

par'e-gor'ic (pär'ĕ-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *παρηγορικός*, fr. *παρήγορος* addressing, soothing; *παρά* beside + *ἀγορά* assembly.] Mitigating; assuaging pain. — *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; specif., camphorated tincture of opium.

par'el (pär'ĕl), *n.* Short for APPAREL. *Obs.*

pa-ren'chy-ma (pȧ-rĕŋ'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. *παρέγχυμα*, deriv. fr. *παρά* beside + *ἐν* in + *χεῖν* to pour.] *Bot.* The fundamental tissue making up the bulk of the substance of leaves (apart from veins), the pulp of fruits, the pith of stems, etc. — **par'en-chym'a-tous** (pär'ĕŋ-kĭm'ȧ-tŭs), *a.*

par'ent (pâr'ĕnt), *n.* [L. *parens*, *-entis*, fr. *parere* to bring forth.] **1.** One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother. **2.** That which produces, as a plant; also, cause; source; author.

par'ent-age (-ĕn-tāj), *n.* **1.** Descent from parents or ancestors; birth. **2.** State or fact of being a parent.

pa-ren'tal (pȧ-rĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parent or parents. — **pa-ren'tal-ly**, *adv.*

pa-ren'the-sis (-thĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). [Gr. *παρένθεσις*, fr. *παρεντιθέναι* to put in beside, insert; *παρά* beside + *ἐν* in + *τιθέναι* to put, place.] **1.** A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence grammatically complete without it. **2.** *Punctuation.* One of the curved lines, ( ), inclosing a parenthetic word or phrase. Also, these curves collectively. — **par'en-thet'ic** (pär'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), **par'en-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **par'en-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

par'e-sis (pär'ĕ-sĭs; pȧ-rē'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *πάρεσις*, fr. *παριέναι* to let go; *παρά* from + *ἰέναι* to send.] *Med.* Incomplete paralysis, affecting only motion; also, general paralysis. — **pa-ret'ic** (pȧ-rĕt'ĭk; pȧ-rē'tĭk), *a. & n.*

par'get (pär'jĕt), *v. t.* [OF. *pargeter* to throw; *par* (L. *per*) + *geter*, *jeter*, to throw.] To coat or plaster, esp. ornamentally. — *n.* Plaster, whitewash, or roughcast for coating a wall; also, ornamental work of plaster, on walls.

par-he'li-on (pär-hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LIA (-lĭ-ȧ). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *παρά* beside + *ἥλιος* the sun.] A mock sun in the form of a bright light, often tinged with color, sometimes near the sun, and sometimes opposite to it.

par'i- (păr'ĭ-). Combining form fr. L. *par*, *paris*, equal.

pa'ri-ah (pä'rĭ-ȧ; pâr'ĭ-ȧ; pȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* [fr. Tamil *paṟaiyan*, pl. *paṟaiyar*, one of the low caste, fr. *paṟai* a large drum, because they beat the drums at certain festivals.] **1.** A member of a certain low caste of southern India. **2.** An outcast; one despised by society.

Pa'ri-an (pā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to Paros, one of the Cyclades, noted for its beautiful marble.

pa'ri-es (pā'rĭ-ēz; 3), *n.*; *pl.* PARIETES (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tēz). [L., a wall.] *Biol.* A wall, as of a hollow organ; — usually in *pl.*

pa-ri'e-tal (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a.* [L. *parietalis.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pert. to the walls of a part or cavity; specif., designating a pair of membrane bones that, in man, form much of the top and sides of the cranium.

par'ing (pâr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of paring. **2.** That which is pared off; as, potato *parings.*

Par'is (păr'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πάρις.] In Greek legend, a son of Priam, King of Troy. Exposed on Mt. Ida, he grew up as a shepherd boy. Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena appeared before him as judge of beauty, with the Apple of Discord (which see). He gave the apple to Aphrodite, who enabled him to carry off Helen, wife of Menelaus. See HELEN OF TROY.

par'ish (păr'ĭsh), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *parochia*, fr. Gr. *παροικία* a sojourning, a diocese, fr. *πάροικος* dwelling beside, a sojourner; *παρά* beside + *οἶκος* house.] **1.** Orig., the district committed to one minister having cure of souls therein. *Brit.* **2.** The subdivision of a county often coinciding with the above, constituting the unit of local government. *Brit.* **3.** The members of a parish collectively. **4.** A local church or congregation; or, loosely, the territory in which the members live. **5.** In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a *county* in other States.

pa-rish'ion-er (pȧ-rĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* [ME. *parishen* (fr. F. *paroissien*) + *-er.*] One of, or connected with, a parish.

Pa-ri'sian (-rĭzh'ăn; -rĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Paris (in France). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paris.

par'i-ty (păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *paritas*, fr. *par*, *paris*, equal.] **1.** Equality or equivalence; close correspondence. **2.** Equality in purchasing power between different kinds of money at a given ratio. **3.** Equivalence in a foreign currency.

park (pärk), *n.* [F. *parc.*] **1.** A tract of ground kept in its natural state, as for game, riding, or recreation. **2.** A space occupied by assembled military animals, wagons, supplies, etc. Hence, any place where vehicles, as automobiles, are assembled in order. — *v. t.* **1.** To inclose in or as in a park. **2.** To bring together in a park, or compact body.

park'ward (pärk'wẽrd), *adv.* See -WARD.

par'lance (pär'lăns), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *parler.* See PARLEY.] Conversation; esp., debate or parley; also, diction.

parle (pärl), *n. & v. t. & i.* Talk; parley. *Archaic.*

par'ley (pär'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). [F. *parler* speech, talk, prop. inf. of *parler* to speak, LL. *parabolare*, fr. L. *parabola.* See PARABLE.] Mutual conversation; esp., an oral conference with an enemy, as for a truce. — *v. i.* To speak with another; confer, esp. orally with an enemy.

par'lia-ment (pär'lĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *parlement*, fr. *parler* to speak. See PARLEY.] **1.** A formal conference on public affairs; esp., *Hist.*, any of various councils. **2.** [Often *cap.*, esp. as a permanent institution.] The assembly constituting the legislature of Great Britain and some other countries.

par'lia-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of the Parliament in opposition to King Charles I. **2.** One versed in parliamentary rules and usages.

par′lia-men′ta-ry (pär′lĭ-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to Parliament; of the nature of a parliament. **2**. Enacted or ratified by Parliament. **3**. According to the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies.

par′lor, par′lour (pär′lẽr), *n.* [OF. *parleor* for *parleoir*, LL. *parlatorium*. See PARLEY.] A room primarily for conversation, for reception of guests, etc.

par′lous (-lŭs), *a.* [corrupt. of *perilous*.] **1**. Perilous. *Archaic*. **2**. Dangerously clever or mischievous; hence, shrewd; cunning; surprising; shocking. *Now Colloq.* — *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively.

Par-nas′sus (pär-năs′ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρνασός.] **1**. *Anc. Geog. & Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Greece (in ancient Phocis) sacred to Apollo and the Muses. **2**. A once common title for a collection of poems. — **Par-nas′si-an**, *a.*

pa-ro′chi-al (pȧ-rō′kĭ-ăl), *a.* [LL. *parochialis*, fr. L. *parochia*. See PARISH.] **1**. Of or pert. to a parish; as, a *parochial school*. **2**. Narrow; provincial.—**pa-ro′chi-al-ism**, *n.*

par′o-dist (păr′ō-dĭst), *n* One who parodies.

par′o-dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. παρῳδία; παρά beside + ᾠδή song.] A writing mimicking the language or sentiment of an author; travesty; also, a burlesque of a musical composition.— **Syn.** See CARICATURE. — *v. t.*; -DIED (-dĭd); -DY-ING. To write a parody upon; burlesque.

pa-rol′ (pȧ-rōl′; păr′ŏl), *n.* [Var. of PAROLE.] A word. *Rare*, exc. in **by parol**, *Law*, by word of mouth. — *a.* **1**. Oral. **2**. *Law.* Not under seal, as a contract.

pa-role′ (pȧ-rōl′), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *parabola*. See PARLEY.] **1**. Word of promise; plighted faith; esp., *Mil.*, promise of a prisoner to fulfill stated conditions, in consideration of special privileges, usually release from captivity; — also, the condition of being on parole. **2**. *Mil.* A watchword given only to officers of the guard and of the day. — *v. t.*; -ROLED′ (-rōld′); -ROL′ING (-rōl′ĭng). **1**. *Mil.* To set at liberty on parole. **2**. To release (a prisoner) on his own recognizance.

par′o-no-ma′si-a (păr′ō-nō-mā′zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. παρονομάζειν to form a word by a slight change.] *Rhet.* A play upon words; punning; a pun.— **Syn.** See PUN.

pa-rot′id (pȧ-rŏt′ĭd), *a.* [L. *parotis*, *-idis*, a tumor near the ear, Gr. παρωτίς, -ίδος; παρά near + οὖς, ὠτός, ear.] *Anat.* Designating, pert. to, or in the region of, a salivary gland below and in front of the ear. — *n.* The parotid gland.

-parous. [L. *parere* to bear, to beget, to produce.] A suffix used to signify *giving birth to*, *bearing*, *producing*.

par′ox-ysm (păr′ŏk-sĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμός, fr. παροξύνειν to sharpen; παρά beyond + ὀξύνειν to sharpen.] **1**. *Med.* A fit, attack, or exacerbation of a disease, usually periodic. **2**. A sudden, violent, and uncontrollable action or emotion; convulsion; fit. — **par′ox-ys′mal** (-sĭz′măl), *a.*

Syn. Access, throe, agitation.—PAROXYSM, SPASM, CONVULSION (in their figurative senses). A PAROXYSM is a sudden and uncontrollable, often recurrent, seizure of emotion or activity; a SPASM is a short-lived and abnormal fit of activity, energy, emotion, or the like; CONVULSION suggests violent and often far-reaching agitation or disturbance.

par-ox′y-tone (păr-ŏk′sĭ-tōn), *n.* [Gr. παροξύτονος, a. See PARA-; OXYTONE.] *Gram.* A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable. — **par-ox′y-tone**, *a.*

par-quet′ (pär-kā′; -kĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *parc* an inclosure.] **1**. A flooring, esp. of parquetry. **2**. The lower floor of a theater, esp. that part from the orchestra to the parquet circle; — also, esp. in U. S., called *orchestra*.

parquet circle. That part of the lower floor of a theater with seats at the rear of the parquet beneath the galleries.

par′quet-ry (pär′kĕt-rĭ), *n.* [F. *parqueterie*. See PARQUET.] Wooden inlay or mosaic work, used esp. for floors.

parr (pär), *n.* A young salmon.

par′ra-keet, par′a-keet (păr′ȧ-kēt), *n.* [OF. *paroquet*, It. *parrocchetto*.] Any of certain parrots, esp. those of small size and slender form with a long graduated tail.

par′ri-cide (păr′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *par(r)icida*. See -CIDE.] **1**. One who murders a person to whom he stands in a sacred relation, as a father or mother. **2**. [L. *parricidium*.] Act or crime of a parricide. — **par′ri-cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *a.*

par′rot (-ŭt), *n.* A bird of the order including the parrakeets, cockatoos, macaws, etc., distinguished esp. by a stout, curved, cered, and hooked bill. — *v. t.* **1**. To repeat by rote, as a parrot. **2**. To teach to repeat mechanically.

par′ry (păr′ĭ), *v. t.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [F. *parez*, imperative, or *paré*, p. p. of *parer*, fr. It. *parare* to parry, prevent, prepare, fr. L. *parare* to prepare.] **1**. To ward off, as a blow. **2**. To avoid; shift or put off; evade. — *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A warding off of a thrust or blow.

parse (pärs), *v. t.*; PARSED (pärst); PARS′ING (pär′sĭng). [L. *pars* a part; *pars orationis* a part of speech.] *Gram.* To resolve into its elements, as a sentence, pointing out the parts of speech, and their interrelation; to analyze and describe grammatically, as a word.— **pars′er** (pär′sẽr), *n.*

Par′si, Par′see (pär′sē; pär-sē′), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *Pārsī* a Persian, a Zoroastrian.] A Zoroastrian descended from Persian refugees settled in India, mostly at Bombay. — **Par′si-ism, Par′see-ism** (pär′sē-ĭz'm; pär-sē′-), *n.*

Par′si-fal (pär′sĭ-fäl), *n.* In Wagner's opera "Parsifal," a knight, who, seeing Amfortas suffering, recovers from Klingsor the sacred spear by which alone Amfortas's wound may be healed. See KLINGSOR, KUNDRY.

par′si-mo′ni-ous (pär′sĭ-mō′nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Showing parsimony; frugal to excess; stingy. — **par′si-mo′ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Sparing, illiberal, grasping, mercenary, avaricious, covetous, sordid, mean. — PARSIMONIOUS, PENURIOUS, MISERLY, NIGGARDLY, STINGY, CLOSE. One is PARSIMONIOUS who is sparing or frugal, commonly to excess; one is PENURIOUS who is meanly parsimonious; one is MISERLY who is sordidly avaricious; one is NIGGARDLY or STINGY (the ordinary term) who is grudging or closefisted, esp. in expending. CLOSE is colloq. for stingy (see NEAR).

par′si-mo-ny (pär′sĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*.] Closeness in expenditure; stinginess. — **Syn.** Economy, frugality, illiberality, closeness, penuriousness.

pars′ley (pärs′lĭ), *n.* [F. *persil*, OF. *perresil*, L. *petroselinum* rock parsley, Gr. πετροσέλινον; πέτρος stone + σέλινον parsley.] A European garden herb, the leaves of which are used to flavor soups, etc., or as a garnish.

pars′nip (-nĭp), *n.* [OF. *pasnaie*, fr. L. *pastinaca*; but influenced by ME. *nepe* turnip.] A European plant with large pinnate leaves and yellow flowers; also, its long root, made palatable and nutritious by cultivation.

par′son (pär′s'n), *n.* [OF. *persone* person, parson. See PERSON.] **1**. *Eccl.* One who represents a parish in its ecclesiastical and corporate capacities; hence, the rector or incumbent of a parochial church. **2**. Any clergyman or minister; a preacher. *Chiefly Colloq., often Disparaging.*

par′son-age (-āj), *n.* **1**. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, to support the parson of a parish. **2**. The glebe and house, or the house only, appropriated by a parish for the minister.

part (pärt), *n.* [F. *part*, L. *pars*, gen. *partis*.] **1**. One of the portions into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; a piece, fragment, fraction, member, or constituent. **2**. Specif.: **a** An equal constituent portion; one of several like quantities, numbers, etc., of which anything is composed. **b** A constituent of character or capacity; hence, capability; talent; — usually in *pl.* **3**. Share; lot; interest; concern; duty; office. **4**. A particular character acted or to be acted in a drama or a play; also, a character sustained by anyone in real life. **5**. *Music.* A particular voice or instrument in music arranged for several voices or instruments, or the individual score for it. **6**. Quarter; region; district; — usually in *pl.* **7**. One of the opposing parties or sides in a conflict or a controversy; a faction.

Syn. PART, PORTION, PIECE, FRAGMENT, DIVISION. PART denotes simply a constituent or fraction of a whole; a PORTION is a part regarded as more or less independent, or (esp.) as assigned or allotted to some particular individual, function, or purpose; as, the fore *part* of the day; the hinder *part*; each had a *portion*. A PIECE is a detached part or portion, often of a vaguely defined whole; it is often regarded as relatively complete in itself; a FRAGMENT is a broken or imperfect part; as, a *piece* of paper, a *piece* of bread, a *piece* of money, a *piece* of poetry; a *fragment* of a statue. A DIVISION is a part made by dividing a mass, body, or aggregate; as, the whole human frame in all its parts and *divisions*.

part (pärt), *v. t.* [F. *partir*, L. *partire*, *partiri*, p. p. *partitus*, fr. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part.] **1**. To divide or separate into distinct parts; also, to separate in thought; analyze. **2**. To disunite; cause to go apart; sunder. **3**. To hold apart; intervene between, as combatants. **4**. To separate by extraction, elimination, or secretion; as, to *part* gold from silver. **5**. To leave; quit. *Obs.*

Syn. SEPARATE, PART, SEVER, SUNDER. SEPARATE implies a putting or keeping apart. PART often implies a closer original union, or a more complete separation, or both, than *separate*; as, to *part* two friends. SEVER adds the implication of violence (esp. by cutting), and often applies

to separation of a part from the whole; as, to *sever* the head from the body. SUNDER often implies a violent rending. —*v. i.* **1.** To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; break. **2.** To go away; depart; hence, to die. **3.** To relinquish a connection;—followed by *with* or *from*. **4.** To cause separation or division. —*adv.* Partly, in a measure. *Rare.*

par-take' (pär-tāk' ; pär-), *v. i.* (see TAKE for prin. parts.) [fr. *partaking, partaker.*] **1.** To take a part in common with others; participate; share. **2.** To take or receive a portion (of); as, to *partake* of food. **3.** To have something of the character (of).

Syn. PARTAKE, PARTICIPATE, SHARE. PARTAKE (now unusual in ordinary speech) has almost lost the implication of community, and suggests rather appropriation by the individual; as, to *partake* of refreshments. TO PARTICIPATE is esp. to take part (with others) in something, seldom with reference to material things; as, to *participate* in a conversation. SHARE emphasizes strongly the idea of community of possession, enjoyment, endurance, etc., whether with reference to material or immaterial things.

—*v. t.* **1.** To take a part in; share. **2.** To bestow (a part or share); inform (one) *of* something. *Obs.* — **par-tak'er**, *n.*

part'ed (pär'tĕd ; 24), *p. a.* Separated; divided; cleft; hence, *Archaic*, deceased; dead.

par-terre' (pär-târ'), *n.* [F., fr. *par* on, by (L. *per*) + *terre* earth, L. *terra.*] An ornamental and diversified arrangement of flower beds or plots.

Par'the-no-pæ'us (pär'thĕ-nō-pē'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενοπαῖος.] See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Par-then'o-pe (pär-thĕn'ō-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενόπη.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea because unable to beguile Ulysses by her songs.

Par'the-nos (pär'thĕ-nŏs), *n.* [Gr. *παρθένος* virgin.] An epithet applied to certain Greek goddesses, as Athena.

Par'thi-an (pär'thĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Parthia, southeast of the Caspian Sea. —*n.* One of the people of ancient Parthia, noted for fighting on horseback with the bow, their horses being turned as if in flight after each discharge. — **Parthian shot**, a parting shot; — alluding to the Parthian method of fighting.

par'tial (-shăl), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *partialis*, fr. L. *pars, partis*, a part.] **1.** Inclined to one party more than the other; biased. **2.** Having a predilection (for); esp., foolishly fond. **3.** Of, pert. to, or affecting, or constituting, a part only. — **partial tone**, *Music*, one of the simple tones of which an ordinary tone is composed. — **par'tial-ly**, *adv.*

par'ti-al'i-ty (pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ ; -shăl'-), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being partial. **2.** A predilection; special liking.

par'ti-ble (pär'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *partibilis.*] That may be parted; divisible.

par-tic'i-pate (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pāt; pär-), *v. i. & t.*; -PAT'ED (pāt'-ĕd); -PAT'ING. [L. *participatus*, p. p. of *participare* to participate, *particeps* partaking; *pars, partis*, part + *capere* to take.] To have a share in common with others; partake; share; — with *with* (a person), or *in* (a thing). — **Syn.** See PARTAKE. — **par-tic'i-pant** (-pănt), *a. & n.* — **par-tic'i-pa'tor** (-pā'tĕr), *n.*

par-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of participating. **2.** Companionship; association. *Obs.*

par'ti-cip'i-al (pär'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăl), *a. Gram.* Having the nature and use of, or formed from, a participle. —*n.* A verbal derivative of participial nature. — **par'ti-cip'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

par'ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-p'l), *n.* [F. *participe*, OF. also *-ciple*, L. *participium*, fr. *particeps* participant.] *Gram.* A word partaking of the nature of both verb and adjective. The English verb has two participles: (1) the *present*, ending in *-ing*; as, *writing*; (2) the *past* or *passive*, ending usually in *-ed, -d, -t, -en*, or *-n*; as, *written, kept, posted.*

par'ti-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part.] **1.** A minute portion of matter; a bit; jot. **2.** Any very small portion. **3.** *Gram.* A subordinate word never inflected (a preposition, conjunction, interjection); or an element having a distinct meaning, but used only in composition; as, *-ward* in backward, *-ly* in lovely.

par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lăr ; pär-), *a.* [F *particulier*, L. *particularis.* See PARTICLE.] **1.** Relating to a portion of anything; separate; specific. **2.** Of or pert. to a single person, class, or thing; not general; private; personal. **3.** Noteworthy; special. **4.** Concerned with, or attentive to, details; circumstantial; hence, nice; fastidious. — **Syn.** Individual, respective; appropriate, peculiar, especial; critical. See SPECIAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL. —*n.* A separate member of a class, or part of a whole; individual fact, or item.

par-tic'u-lar'i-ty (pär-tĭk'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being particular. **2.** That which is particular.

par-tic'u-lar-ize (-tĭk'ū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). To give as a particular, or as the particulars; mention particularly. —*v. i.* To mention or attend to particulars; be circumstantial, as in a story. — **-i-za'tion**, *n.*

par-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In detail; item by item, or part by part. **2.** Individually; severally. **3.** In a particular manner; expressly. **4.** In an especial manner.

part'ing (pär'tĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That parts; hence: **a** Departing; fig., dying. **b** Dividing; separating. **2.** [from PARTING, *vb. n.*] Given, etc., when departing; farewell; final.

part'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of parting; state of being parted; division; separation. **2.** Place of division or separation. **3.** Something that serves to part or separate things. **4.** A leave-taking. **5.** Departure; fig., death. *Archaic.*

par'ti-san (pär'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [fr. OF.] A kind of halberd or pike; also, a truncheon or staff.

par'ti-san, par'ti-zan (pär'tĭ-zăn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *partigiano*, deriv. fr. L. *pars* part.] **1.** A person who champions another; esp., a devoted adherent. **2.** *Mil.* A member of a body of detached light troops.—**Syn.** See FOLLOWER. —*a.* **1.** Adherent, esp. blindly, to a party or faction. **2.** *Mil.* Of or pert. to partisans or their operations. — **par'ti-san-ship'**, *n.*

par'tite (pär'tīt), *a.* [L. *partitus*, p. p.] Parted.

par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn ; pär-), *n.* [F., fr. L. *partitio.* See PART, *v.*] **1.** A parting; separation; division. **2.** That which divides or separates; specif., an interior wall dividing a house, inclosure, etc. **3.** A portion; section; division. —*v. t.* **1.** To divide into parts or shares. **2.** To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.

par'ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to part or divide into parts; *Gram.*, denoting a part. —*n. Gram.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part. — **par'ti-tive-ly**, *adv.*

par'ti-zan. Var. of PARTISAN. [woman. *Humorous.*

Part'let (pärt'lĕt), *n.* Proper name for a hen; hence, a

part'ly, *adv.* In part; not wholly.

part'ner (-nĕr), *n.* [ME. *partener*, for older *parcener*, influenced by *part.*] **1.** An associate; sharer; participant; companion. **2.** **a** A husband or a wife. **b** Either of a couple who dance together. **3.** A member of a partnership.

part'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a partner; association; participation. **2.** Joint possession or interest. **3.** *Law.* The relation between persons who have contracted to join in business and share the profit between them. **4.** The contract by which a partnership relation is created; also, the association of persons joined for business; company; firm.

par-took', *pret.* of PARTAKE.

par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* [fr. ME., fr. OF. *pertris, perdriz*, L. *perdix, -icis*, fr. Gr. *πέρδιξ*.] **1.** Any of certain Old World stout-bodied, gallinaceous game birds. **2.** Any of a great variety of birds resembling the above, as, in North America, the ruffed grouse.

European Gray Partridge. 1/6

partridge berry. An American trailing evergreen plant having a scarlet berry.

par-tu'ri-ent (pär-tū'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *parturiens*, p. pr. of *parturire* to desire to bring forth, *parere, partum*, to bring forth.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; travailing.

Partridge Berry.

par'tu-ri'tion (pär'tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *parturitio*, fr. *parturire.* See PARTURIENT.] Act of bringing forth young; delivery; childbirth.

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *partie* and in some senses *parti*, fr. F. *partir* to part, divide, L. *partire, partiri.* See PART, *v.*] **1.** A part. *Obs.* **2.** Cause; side; interest. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A body of persons forming one side in a contest, etc.; a body of partisans; esp., one of the parts into which a people is divided on public questions. **4.** The party system; partisanship. **5.** A detachment, as of troops. **6.** A company or association of persons, esp. for social enjoyment, etc. **7.** One of a body of persons constituting a side

in an affair. **3.** A person. *Vulgar or Slang.* —**Syn.** See COMBINATION. [vided.

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *a.* [F. *parti* divided.] *Her.* Parted or di-

par'ty-coat'ed, par'ti-coat'ed, *a.* [see PARTY, *a.*] Having a motley coat, or coat of divers colors.

par'ty-col'ored } *a.* [see PARTY.] Also **par'ti-col'ored,**
par'ty-col'oured } **par'ti-col'oured.** Colored with different tints; variegated; as, a *party-colored* flower.

par've-nu' (pär'vĕ-nū'; *F.* pȧr'vĕ-nü'), *n. masc.; n. fem.* **-nue** (-nū'; *F.* -nü'); *pl.* -NUS (-nūz'; *F.* -nü'); *F. fem. pl.* -NUES (-nūz'; *F.* -nü'). [F., prop. p. p., deriv. of L. *pervenire* to come to; *per* through + *venire* to come.] One who has risen, as by gaining wealth, above the station in which he was born; an upstart. *Usually Derogatory.*

‖ **pas** (pȧ), *n.* [F. See PACE.] **1.** Right of precedence. **2.** A dance step or movement;—chiefly in names of dances.

Pasch (pȧsk), *n.* [OF. *pasche, pasque,* L. *pascha,* Gr. πάσχα, fr. Heb. *pesakh,* fr. *pāsakh* to pass over.] The Passover; hence, the feast of Easter. *Archaic, Hist., or Local.*

pas'chal (pȧs'kăl), *a.* [L. *paschalis.* See PASCH.] Of or pertaining to Passover or Easter; as, *paschal* eggs.

pash (pȧsh), *n.* The head or poll. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

pash (pȧsh), *v. t. & i.* To hurl; smash. *Now R. or Dial.*

pa-sha', **pa-cha'** (pȧ-shä'; pȧsh'ä), *n.* [Turk. *pāshā, bāshā.*] **1.** [Usually *cap.*] An honorary title (placed after the name) given to officers of high rank in Turkey. **2.** A person bearing the title.

pa-sha'lic, pa-cha'lic (pȧ-shä'lĭk), *n.* [Turk. *pāshālik.*] The jurisdiction of, or territory under, a pasha.

Pa-siph'a-ë (pȧ-sĭf'ȧ-ē), *n. Gr. Myth.* Wife of Minos, and mother of Ariadne, Phædra, and the Minotaur.

pas'quil (pȧs'kwĭl), *n.* [It. *pasquillo.*] A pasquinade.

Pas'quin (-kwĭn), *n.* The statue Pasquino; hence, an imaginary person on whom anonymous lampoons were fathered; [*l. c.*] a lampooner; satirist.

pas'quin-ade' (-kwĭ-nād'), *n.* [It. *pasquinata.*] A lampoon posted in a public place.—*v. t.* To lampoon; satirize.

Pas-qui'no (pȧs-kwē'nō), *n.* [It.] A mutilated piece of statuary at Rome, on which it was the custom, from the end of the 15th century, to affix lampoons.

pass (pȧs), *n.* [F. *pas;* but influenced by the English verb *pass.*] **1.** A pace. *Obs.* **2.** A passageway; road; route; specif., a defile through mountains.

pass, *n.* [F. *passe,* fr. *passer* to pass; but influenced by the English verb *pass.*] **1.** Act of passing; passage. **2.** Conduct; demeanor. *Obs.* **3.** Estimation; reputation. *Obs.* **4.** Act of passing an examination. **5.** State of things; condition. **6.** Permission or license to pass, or to go and come, as, a *pass* on a railroad; a soldier's *pass.* **7.** A thrust or lunge, as in fencing; hence, fig.: *Obs.* A thrust; a sally (of wit). **8.** Transference of objects by sleight of hand or the like; also, a trick. **9.** A movement of the hand over, before, or along anything, as by a mesmerist.—*v. i.; pret.* PASSED (pȧst) or, *Rare,* PAST; *p. p.* PASSED, PAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASS'ING. [F. *passer,* LL. *passare,* fr. L. *passus* step.] **1** To go; move; proceed. **2.** To go from one person to another; circulate, as money; obtain general acceptance, as a fact. **3.** To undergo transition or conversion. **4.** *Law.* To be conveyed or transferred, as by will or deed. **5.** To be exchanged; be done; as, few words *passed.* **6.** To go away; depart; specif., to die. **7.** To have passage; force or make one's way. **8.** To go unheeded, uncensured, or unchallenged. **9.** To receive legislative sanction; be enacted; as, the bill *passed.* **10.** To go through any inspection or test successfully. **11.** To adjudicate in a cause; render a verdict; —used with *on* or *upon, for,* etc. **12.** To care; concern one's self; —usually with negative. *Obs.* **13.** *Fencing.* To make a pass; thrust. **14.** *Cards.* To decline to play a round, or to decline a privilege, as of making the trump.—*v. t.* **1.** **a** To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; cross; traverse. **b** To go from one limit to the other of; undergo. *Now Rare.* **c** To go by without noticing; disregard. *Now Rare.* **d** To go successfully or satisfactorily through, as a trial, test, etc.; obtain the formal sanction of, as of a legislative body. **e** To transcend; surpass; overstep. **2.** **a** To cause or enable to pass, or go **b** To cause to, or let, pass, or elapse; spend;—said of time. **c** To cause or allow to advance; specif., to give official sanction to; ratify; enact, as a bill. **d** To overlook; pass over. *Obs.* **e** To hand or deliver, as from one to another; also, to put, as money, in circulation. **f** To give in pledge; promise. **g** To cause to, or let, pass the lips; express, as an opinion.

pass'a-ble (pȧs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [OF.; F. only in sense 3.] **1.** Capable of being passed, as a road, or penetrated, as a forest. **2.** Generally receivable; current. **3.** Admissible; moderate; mediocre. **4.** Capable of passing or being sanctioned or enacted.—**pass'a-bly,** *adv.*

pas-sa'do (pȧ-sä'dō; -sä'-), *n.; pl.* -DOS, -DOES (-dōz). *Fencing.* A thrust, with advance of one foot. *Obs., exc. fig.*

pas'sage (pȧs'ăj), *v. t. & i.;* -SAGED (-ăjd); -SAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). [F. *passager, passéger,* fr. It. *passeggiare.*] To sidle.

pas'sage, *n.* [F. *passage.* See PASS, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of passing; transit. **2.** Transition; passing; lapse; course; progress. **3.** Death. *Obs.* **4.** Right, liberty, or permission to pass. **5.** Of a measure or law: Enactment; sanction. **6.** A means of passing; a way; course; a pass; a hall, corridor, lobby, vestibule, etc. **7.** An occurrence; incident. *Archaic.* **8.** A mutual act or transaction; interchange, as of vows, blows, etc.; encounter. **9.** A portion of something, as of a discourse; a verse, paragraph, sentence, or the like.

pas'sage-way' (-wā'), *n.* A way for passage. = PASSAGE, 6.

pas'sant (pȧs'ănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] *Her.* Walking.

‖ **pas'sé',** *masc.* } (pȧ'sā'), *a.* [F.] Past; gone by; hence,
‖ **pas'sée',** *fem.* } past one's prime; faded; antiquated.

pas'se-meas'ure (pȧs'ĕ-mĕzh'ûr), *n.* [It. *passamezzo, passemezzo.*] An old Italian dance, or music for it. *Obs.*

passe-men'terie (pȧs-mĕn'trĭ; *F.* pȧs'mäN'trē'), *n.* [F.] Trimmings, esp. of braids, cords, gimps, beads, or tinsel.

pas'sen-ger (pȧs'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [F. *passager.*] **1.** A passer-by; wayfarer. *Now Rare,* exc. in *foot passenger.* **2.** A traveler by an established conveyance, as by boat, train, etc.

‖ **passe' par'tout'** (pȧs' pär'tōō'). [F.; *passer* to pass + *partout* everywhere.] **1.** That which passes, or by which one can pass, everywhere; specif., a master key. **2.** In picture framing, a piece of cardboard, wood, or the like with its center cut out to receive the picture.

pass'er (pȧs'ẽr), *n.* One who passes.

pass'er-by', *n.; pl.* PASSERS-BY. One who passes by.

Pas'ser-es (pȧs'ẽr-ēz), *n. pl. Zoöl.* Passeriformes.

Pas'ser-i-for'mes (-ĭ-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [L. *passer* sparrow + *-form.*] *Zoöl.* The largest order of birds, comprising chiefly song birds of perching habits.

pas'ser-ine (pȧs'ẽr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [L. *passerinus,* fr. *passer* a sparrow.] Of or pertaining to the Passeres, or Passeriformes.—*n.* A passerine bird.

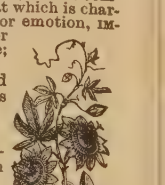
pass'ing (pȧs'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Going by, beyond, through, or away. **2.** Gliding by; elapsing; transitory. **3.** Made, given, etc., in passing; cursory. **4.** Exceeding. *Obs. or Archaic.* **5.** Of, pert. to, or in charge of, examinations; examining. **6.** [from PASSING, *n.*] Of or pert. to, or used in or for, passing.—*adv.* Exceedingly; very.—*n.* **1.** Act of one that passes. **2.** A means of passing; a ford.

pas'sion (pȧsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *passio,* fr. *pati, passus,* to suffer.] **1.** A suffering of inflicted pain; specif.: [Often *cap.*] The suffering of Christ on the cross; or, often, his sufferings between the Last Supper and his death, thus including the agony in Gethsemane. **2.** State of being acted on; a passive condition;—opposed to *action.* **3.** Intense emotion; often, specif., rage or love; also, state or quality of extreme or habitual susceptibility to emotion, esp. of a particular sort. **4.** *pl.* The emotions collectively. **5.** An object of love or ambition.—**Syn.** See FEELING.—*v. t.* To display, or be moved with, passion; esp., *Obs.,* to sorrow.

pas'sion-ate (-ăt), *a.* [LL. *passionatus.*] **1.** Capable or susceptible of passion; easily excited, esp. to anger; irascible. **2.** Affected with, or characterized by, passion; expressing passion; ardent; enthusiastic. **3.** Affected with love. **4.** Sad. *Obs.*—**pas'sion-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**-ate-ness,** *n.*

Syn. PASSIONATE, IMPASSIONED. PASSIONATE, as here compared (see ANGRY), commonly applies to that which is characterized by strong or vehement passion or emotion, IMPASSIONED, esp. to that which manifests or expresses such feeling; as, *passionate* desire; an *impassioned* gesture, look.

passion flower. A flower or plant so named because the flower suggests the instruments or circumstances of Christ's crucifixion.


Passion Flower.

pas'sion-less, *a.* Void of passion; calm.

Passion play. A mystery play representing the Passion of Christ, as that given every ten years at Oberammergau, Bavaria.

Passion Sunday. The fifth Sunday in Lent, or the second before Easter.

Passion Week. **1.** Properly, the week be-

fore Easter. **2.** In recent use, the second week before Easter, beginning with Passion Sunday.

pas'sive (păs'ĭv), *a.* [L. *passivus.* See PASSION.] **1.** Not active, but acted on; affected or produced by outside force or agency. **2.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to: **a** The form or voice of a transitive verb which makes its grammatical subject the actual object of its action; as, in Latin, *docetur*, I am taught. **b** Verbs which assert that the subject is acted upon; — disting. from *active* and *neuter*. **3.** Receiving or enduring without resistance; patient; unresisting.

Syn. PASSIVE, IMPASSIVE, STOICAL, APATHETIC, STOLID. That is PASSIVE which is acted upon, without itself acting; that is IMPASSIVE which shows no emotion; as, a *passive* spectator; *impassive* as a mask. STOICAL implies indifference to pleasure or pain; it often suggests unflinching fortitude; as, *stoical* endurance. APATHETIC suggests insensibility rather than indifference; STOLID implies also heaviness or stupidity; as, the *apathy* of despair; a *stolid* idiot.

— *n. Gram.* The passive voice. — **pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pas'sive-ness, pas-siv'i-ty** (păs-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pass'-key', *n.* A key for opening more locks than one; a master key; also, a private key.

pass'o'ver (păs'ō'vẽr), *n.* [*pass* + *over.*] **1.** [*cap.*] An annual feast of the Jews, instituted (Ex. xii.) to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt when God smote the firstborn of the Egyptians. **2.** The sacrifice at the feast of the Passover; the paschal lamb.

pass'port (păs'pōrt), *n.* [F. *passeport; passer* to pass + *port* a port, harbor.] **1.** = SAFE-CONDUCT. **2.** An official document permitting one to pass or travel about unmolested. **3.** Anything which secures admission or acceptance.

‖ **pas'sus** (păs'ŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -SUS. [L., step, pace. See PACE.] A division or part of a poem or story; canto.

pass'word' (păs'wûrd'), *n.* A word to be uttered by one before he is allowed to pass; watchword; countersign.

pas'sy-meas'ure (păs'ĭ-mĕzh'ûr). = PASSEMEASURE. *Obs.*

past (păst), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a former time; gone by; elapsed; just gone by or elapsed; last; foregoing; ago. **2.** *Gram.* Expressive of time gone by; as, the *past* tense. — *n.* **1.** A former time or state; that which occurred formerly. **2.** Past life, history, or course of action; esp., a past career unknown. **3.** *Gram.* The past tense. — *adv.* By; beyond. — *prep.* Beyond, as in time, position, power, etc.

paste (pāst), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pasta*, fr. Gr. *πάστη* barley broth.] **1.** Dough; esp., dough prepared with shortening, as for pie crust. **2.** Any soft mixture or composition; as: **a** A kind of fish condiment. **b** A soft confection made of fruit juice, licorice, or the like, with sugar, etc. **c** A kind of adhesive preparation, as of flour and water. **3.** Strass; an imitation gem of strass. — *v. t.;* PAST'ED (pās'tĕd ; 24); PAST'ING (pās'tĭng). To unite with, or cover by or as by, paste.

paste'board' (-bōrd' ; 57), *n.* **1.** A stiff material made by pasting together sheets of paper; loosely, any kind of paper board. **2.** *Slang.* **a** A visiting card. **b** A playing card.

pas'tel (păs'tĕl), *n.* [F., fr. Pr., dim. fr. *pasta* paste.] Woad.

pas'tel (păs'tĕl; păs-tĕl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *pastello*, dim. of It. & L. *pasta* paste.] **1.** A paste for making crayons; a crayon. **2.** A drawing in pastel; art of drawing with pastels. **3.** A light and brief literary sketch. — **pas'tel-ist, pas'tel-list**, *n.*

past'er (pās'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pastes. **2.** A gummed paper to be pasted on or over something, as a name on a ballot.

pas'tern (păs'tẽrn), *n.* [OF. *pasturon*, fr. OF. *pasture* a tether for beasts while pasturing; prop., a pasturing. See PASTURE.] That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin bone.

Pas'teur-ism (pás'tẽr-Ĭz'm ; pàs-tûr'Ĭz'm), *n.* [after Louis *Pasteur*, French scientist.] **1.** A treatment to prevent certain diseases, as hydrophobia, by inoculations with virus of gradually increasing strength. **2.** Pasteurization.

Pas'teur-i-za'tion (pás'tẽr-Ĭ-zā'shŭn ; pàs-tûr'- ; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* A process devised by Pasteur for preventing or checking fermentation in fluids, as wines, milk, etc., by exposure to a temperature of 55°–70° C. (131°–158°F.).

Pas'teur-ize (pás'tẽr-īz ; pàs-tûr'-), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING. To subject to Pasteurization; treat by Pasteurism.

pas'til (păs'tĭl) ‖ **pas-tille'** (păs-tēl') } *n.* [F. *pastille*, L. *pastillus* a little loaf, a lozenge, dim. of *pastus* food.] **1.** A small cone or mass made of a paste of gum, benzoin, cinnamon, and other aromatics, used for fumigating or scenting the air of a room. **2.** An aromatic or medicated lozenge.

pas'time' (pás'tīm'), *n.* [*pass* + *time.*] Amusement; diversion; recreation. — **Syn.** Entertainment, sport, play.

pas'tor (-tẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pastor*, fr. *pascere, pastum*, to pasture, feed.] **1.** A shepherd. *Rare.* **2.** A spiritual overseer, as a priest; specif., a minister.

pas'tor-al (păs'tẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *pastoralis.*] **1.** Of or pert. to shepherds or rural life and scenes. **2.** Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — **Syn.** See RURAL. — *n.* **1.** A poem, drama, romance, etc., describing pastoral life and manners; a bucolic; also, pastoral poetry, drama, etc., as a literary form. **2.** A pastoral or rural picture or scene. — **pas'tor-al-ism** (-Ĭz'm), *n.* — **pas'tor-al-ly**, *adv.*

pas'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* Office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office of a pastor; also, a body of pastors.

pas'try (pās'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [see PASTE.] Articles of food made of paste, or with a crust of paste, as pies.

pas'tur-age (pás'tûr-āj), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A pasturing; the grazing of cattle. **2.** Grazing ground; pasture.

pas'ture (-tûr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pastura*, fr. *pascere, pastum*, to pasture, feed.] Growing grass or grass land for sheep, cattle, horses, etc., to feed upon; pasturage. — *v. t.;* -TURED (-tûrd) ; -TUR-ING (-tûr-Ĭng). To feed on growing grass; graze. — *v. t.* **1.** To feed. *Obs.*, exc.: To put out to pasture; graze. **2.** To eat in grazing; graze.

past'y (pās'tĭ), *a.* Like paste, as in color, softness, stickiness. — **past'i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.*

past'y, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *pasté.*] A pie, usually of meat, with a paste crust, and often baked without a dish.

pat (păt), *v. t.;* PAT'TED ; -TING. To strike, esp. gently, with a flat surface, with the hand, or the like; tap. — *n.* **1.** A light blow, as with the fingers; a tap. **2.** A small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats. **3.** The sound of a pat or tap.

pat, *a.* That hits the object or mark or suits the purpose or occasion; fit; apt. — *adv.* Aptly; opportunely; readily.

patch (păch), *n.* A fool; orig., a domestic fool or jester. *Obs.*

patch, *n.* [ME. *pacche.*] **1.** A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair or strengthen it. **2.** A small piece of black silk or court-plaster stuck on the face, or neck, to hide a defect, or to heighten beauty. **3.** A small piece of ground or of something on it; a tract; plot. **4.** A small piece; a scrap. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a patch or patches; hence: to mend, strengthen, adorn, etc., with or as with a patch or patches; often, esp. with *up*, to repair clumsily. **2.** To make of patches joined together, as by sewing; — often with *up* or *together*; as, to *patch* up a truce. — **patch'er**, *n.*

pa-tchou'li } (pà-chōō'lĭ ; păch'ōō-lĭ), *n.* [of East Indian
pa-tchou'ly } origin.] **1.** An East Indian shrubby mint. **2.** A perfume made from this plant.

patch'work' (păch'wûrk'), *n.* Work of pieces sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors and figures; hence, something likened to such work, or something irregularly or clumsily composed; a jumble; hodgepodge.

pate (pāt), *n.* The head or the crown of the head; hence, brain or brains; — generally in ridicule or contempt.

‖ **pâ'té'** (pà'tā'), *n.* [F. *pâté.* See PASTY, *n.*] A pie; a pasty.

pa-tel'la (pà-tĕl'à), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). [L., lit., a small pan, dim. of *patina, patena*, a pan.] *Anat.* A thick, flat, triangular, movable bone, forming the anterior point of the knee; kneepan; kneecap. — **pa-tel'lar** (-ẽr), *a.*

pat'en (păt'ĕn), *n.* [LL. *patina, patena*, fr. L. *patina* a pan.] **1.** A shallow vessel; a plate. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** *Eccl.* The plate used for the bread in the Eucharist. **3.** A thin metal disk, or something like or suggesting one.

pa'ten-cy (pā'tĕn-sĭ ; păt'-; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* State of being patent.

pat'ent (păt'ĕnt ; pā'tĕnt ; *in senses 4 & 5,* usually pā'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *patens, -entis*, p. pr. of *patere* to be open: sense 1 is fr. F. *patent.*] **1.** Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring a privilege or the like; as, letters *patent.* **2.** Endowed with a right or privilege by letters patent. **3.** Appropriated or protected by letters patent; patented. **4.** Open; affording unobstructed passage; hence, evident; manifest. **5.** Open or accessible to public use; public. **6.** *Milling.* Of a certain grade of excellence, — applied to the higher grades of flour. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See MANIFEST. — *n.* **1.** An official document conferring a right or privilege. **2.** A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to make, use, and vend his invention; also, the monopoly or right so granted. **3.** The subject matter protected by a patent. **4.** An instrument making a conveyance or grant of public lands; also, the land so conveyed. **5.** A right, privilege, license, sign, or token of the nature of a patent. — *v. t.* **1.** To grant by patent; also, to grant to by patent. **2.** To obtain or secure by patent. — **pat'ent-a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* — **pa'tent-ly** (pā'tĕnt-ly), *adv.*

pat'ent-ee' (păt'ĕn-tē'; pā'tĕn-tē'), *n.* One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent.

pa'ter-fa-mil'i-as (pā'tĕr-fə-mĭl'ĭ-ăs), *n.* [L.; *pater* father + *familias*, gen. of *familia* family.] **1.** *Roman Law.* The head of a household; hence, any one who is his own master. **2.** The father of a family.

pa-ter'nal (pə-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *paternus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a father; being, or showing the disposition of, a father; fatherly. **2.** Received or derived from a father. **3.** Related through the father; as, a *paternal* aunt. — **pa-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

pa-ter'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A relation, principle, or practice of care or control, as of the governed by a government, suggestive of that existing in the case of a father and his dependent children.

pa-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ'tĭ), *n.* [L. *paternitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being a father; fatherhood. **2.** Family headship. **3.** Derivation or descent from a father; male parentage.

pa'ter-nos'ter (pā'tĕr-nŏs'tĕr; păt'ĕr-), *n.* [L., our father.] **1.** The Lord's Prayer, esp. in its Latin form. **2.** Any formula spoken or muttered as a prayer, charm, etc. **3.** One of the special beads on a rosary, indicating that a paternoster is to be said; also, the entire rosary.

path (păth), *n.*; *pl.* PATHS (păthz). [AS. *pæð*, *pað.*] **1.** A beaten way; a footway; any way or road. **2.** A way or track in which anything moves; also, a course or way of life, thought, etc. — *v. i.* To go along, as on a path. *Obs.*

pa-thet'ic (pə-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* *Rare*, **pa-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *παθητικός*, fr. *παθητός* subject to suffering, *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer.] **1.** Affecting or moving the tender emotions, esp. pity or grief. **2.** Pertaining or due to the feelings or emotions. — **Syn.** See AFFECTING. — **pa-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pa-thet'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

path'find'er (păth'fīn'dĕr), *n.* One who discovers a way or path; esp., one who explores untraversed regions.

-path'i-a. An equivalent of -PATHY.

path'less (păth'lĕs), *a.* Having no path or paths.

path'o- (păth'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *πάθος*, *suffering*, *disease*, *passion.*

path'o-ge-net'ic (-jĕ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pathogenic.

path'o-gen'ic (-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [*patho-* + *-genic.*] Of or pert. to pathogeny; causing disease; as, a *pathogenic* organism.

pa-thog'e-ny (pə-thŏj'ĕ-nĭ), *n.* [*patho-* + *-geny.*] Pathology treating of the generation and development of disease.

pa-thol'o-gy (pə-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [*patho-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The science treating of diseases. **2.** The condition of an organ, tissue, or fluid due to disease. — **path'o-log'ic** (păth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **path'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **path'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pa-thol'o-gist** (pə-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pa'thos (pā'thŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πάθος* a suffering, passion, *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer.] **1.** That quality of speech, writing, events, etc., that excites pity, sympathy, or tender sorrow. **2.** Suffering; the enduring of active stress or affliction.

Syn. PATHOS, PITY have in common the idea of tender emotion aroused by suffering or distress. But PATHOS emphasizes the qualities which excite the feeling, and implies a melancholy and often detached pleasure in their contemplation; PITY emphasizes the feeling of compassion inspired by suffering, misfortune, etc., and implies a tendency to act for their relief; as, *pathos* is the luxury of grief; a fate full of *pathos*; a tender-hearted *pity*; moved by *pity.*

path'way' (păth'wā'), *n.* A way which is, or serves as, a path; a footpath; a beaten track; any path or course.

-pathy, -path'i-a (-păth'ĭ-ȧ; *now rarely* -pā-thī'ȧ). [Gr. *-πάθεια*, fr. *πάθος* suffering, *παθεῖν* to suffer.] Combining forms denoting *suffering*, *affection*, *disease.*

pa'tience (pā'shĕns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being patient; as: **a** Uncomplaining endurance. **b** Forbearance; leniency. **c** Act or power of calmly waiting for something. **d** Constancy. **e** Perseverance. **2.** Sufferance. *Obs.*

Syn. PATIENCE, FORBEARANCE, RESIGNATION. PATIENCE denotes calm endurance or self-possession, esp. under suffering or provocation; it also suggests quiet waiting for what is expected or persistence in what has been begun. FORBEARANCE is esp. self-control or long-suffering under provocation; RESIGNATION suggests either submission to another's will or acquiescence (sometimes stoical or fatalistic) in things as they are; as, to act with *forbearance* under extreme provocation; *resignation* to the will of God.

pa'tient (pā'shĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *patiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pati* to suffer.] **1.** Undergoing pains, trials, etc., without complaint. **2.** Lenient; forbearing. **3.** Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; composed. **4.** Constant in pursuit or exertion; persevering. **5.** Enduring; physically able to suffer or bear. **6.** Susceptible; admitting; — with *of.* — *n.* **1.** A sufferer; one who endures. *Rare.* **2.** A person under medical or surgical treatment. **3.** One passively affected. — **pa'tient-ly** (pā'shĕnt-lĭ), *adv.*

pat'in, pat'ine (păt'ĭn), *n.* Vars. of PATEN.

‖ **pa'tio** (pät'yō), *n.* [Sp., a court.] In Spain, etc., a court or courtyard; esp., an inner court open to the sky.

pat'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

pa'tois' (pă'twȧ'; păt'wä), *n.* [F.] A dialect (other than the standard, or literary, dialect); hence, somewhat contemptuously, illiterate or provincial speech.

pa'tri-arch (pā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *πατριάρχης*, fr. *πατριά* lineage, race (fr. *πατήρ* father) + *ἀρχός* leader.] **1.** The father and ruler of a family or tribe; — esp. in Biblical history before Moses. **2.** *R. C. Ch. & Eastern Ch.* Any of certain high dignitaries. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The highest grade in the hierarchy of jurisdiction, next to the Pope. **4.** A person regarded as father or founder, as of a race, science, religion, class of men, etc. **5.** A venerable old man. — **pa'tri-ar'chal** (-är'kăl), *a.*

pa'tri-arch'ate (pā'trĭ-är'kāt), *n.* **1.** Office, dignity, province, see, residence, etc., of a patriarch. **2.** A patriarchal system, family, etc.

pa'tri-arch'y (-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). **1.** State or jurisdiction of a patriarch. **2.** A state or stage of social development characterized by the supremacy of the father in the clan or family in both domestic and religious functions.

pa-tri'cian (pə-trĭsh'ăn), *a.* [L. *patricius*, fr. *patres* fathers, senators, pl. of *pater.*] **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, patricians. **2.** Of, pert. to, or appropriate to, a person of high birth; aristocratic; not plebeian. — *n.* A noble by right of birth or privilege. — **pa-tri'cian-ly**, *adv.*

pat'ri-mo-ny (păt'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *patrimonium*, fr. *pater* father.] **1.** A heritage derived from one's father or other ancestor. **2.** An estate or property, as of a church, held by ancient right. — **Syn.** See HERITAGE. — **pat'ri-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.*

pa'tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt; păt'rĭ-), *n.* [F. *patriote*, fr. LL. *patriota* a fellow countryman, Gr. *πατριώτης*, fr. *πάτριος* established by forefathers, *πατήρ* father.] One who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interests.

pa'tri-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Inspired by patriotism; befitting, or characteristic of, a patriot. — **pa'tri-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pa'tri-ot-ism (-ŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* Love of country.

Patriots' Day. A legal holiday in Massachusetts and Maine, April 19, commemorating the battle of Lexington.

pa-tris'tic (pə-trĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to the study of the
pa-tris'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } writings of the Fathers of the Christian church, the Fathers themselves, or their writings.

Pa-tro'clus (pə-trō'klŭs), *n.* See HECTOR.

pa-trol' (-trōl'), *v. i.* & *t.*; -TROLLED' (-trōld'); -TROL'LING. [F. *patrouiller*, prop., to go through puddles, OF. *patouiller* to paddle, paw about.] To go the rounds of, or traverse as for guarding. — *n.* A going of the rounds by a guard to insure greater security; also, the guard or men who go the rounds.

pa-trol'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who patrols, as on a coast; specif., a policeman who patrols a certain beat.

pa'tron (pā'trŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *patronus*, fr. *pater* father.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* **a** A master who had freed his slave, but retained rights over him. **b** A man of distinction under whose protection a client placed himself. **c** A pleader in court; an advocate. **2.** One who protects, supports, or countenances; defender; supporter. **3.** Among tradesmen, a regular customer. **4.** A guardian saint; a tutelary deity.

pat'ron-age (păt'rŭn-ăj; pā'trŭn-), *n.* Act, office, aid, etc., of a patron.

pa'tron-ess (pā'trŭn-ĕs; păt'rŭn-ĕs), *n.* A female patron.

pat'ron-ize (păt'rŭn-īz; pā'trŭn-), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To act as patron toward; protect; favor; aid. **2.** To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward; treat with condescension. *Disparaging.* — **pat'ron-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.* — **pat'ron-iz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pat'ro-nym'ic (păt'rō-nĭm'ĭk), **pat'ro-nym'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *patronymicus*, Gr. *πατρωνυμικός*; *πατήρ* father + *ὄνομα* name.] Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors. — *n.* A modification of an ancestor's name borne by a descendant; as, *Pelides*, the son of Peleus. — **pat'ro-nym'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pa-troon' (pə-trōōn'), *n.* [D., a patron.] **1.** A patron. **2.** A proprietor of any of certain tracts with manorial

privileges and right of entail granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

pat'ten (păt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *patin.*] Any of various kinds of foot gear; specif., a kind of overshoe with a wooden sole.

pat'ter (-ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [fr. *pater* in *paternoster.*] **1.** To speak or say, as the paternoster, rapidly, mechanically, or mumblingly; mutter one's prayers; mumble. **2.** To chatter; jabber. **3.** To talk or speak. *Slang.* — *n.* **1.** The cant or talk of thieves, vagabonds, etc., or of any class; jargon; lingo. **2.** Hence, glib talk; chatter. *Cant or Colloq.*

pat'ter, *v. i.* [freq. of *pat* to strike gently.] To strike or move with a quick succession of pats. — *v. t.* To cause to patter; also, to spatter. — *n.* A pattering; a quick succession of slight sounds; as, *patter* of rain.

pat'tern (-ẽrn), *n.* [F. *patron* a patron, also, a pattern. See PATRON.] **1.** Anything proposed or designed for imitation; an exemplar; model. **2.** Form, style, or type of decoration; design. Also, style or form of natural marking. **3.** A specimen; sample; also, an example, esp. a model example. **4.** A likeness or copy. *Obs.* **5.** A length of cloth sufficient for a garment; as, a dress *pattern. U. S.*

Syn. Archetype, prototype.— PATTERN, MODEL, EXEMPLAR, IDEAL. A PATTERN is that after which something is made; the word often applies esp. to that which is worthy of imitation, and this suggestion is heightened in MODEL; as, he is the *pattern* of a circle of admirers; to be a *model* of excellence. EXEMPLAR, often interchangeable with *pattern* or *model*, suggests esp. an example (often personal) to be followed; an IDEAL is a perfect standard or exemplar.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make or design by, from, or after a pattern; copy. **2.** To furnish or adorn with a pattern or design. — *v. i.* **1.** To take pattern; — with *by. Rare.* **2.** To give a pattern or model. — **to pattern after,** to imitate; follow.

pat'ty (păt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PATTIES (-ĭz). [F *pâté.* See PASTY.] A little pie or pasty. — **pat'ty-pan'** (-păn'), *n.*

pau'ci-ty (pô'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *paucitas,* fr. *paucus* few, little.] **1.** Fewness; a small number. **2.** Smallness of quantity; insufficiency.

paugh'ty (*Scot.* pô'tĭ, păk'-, pôk'- ; *dial.* pô'tĭ, pâf'tĭ), *a.* Haughty; proud; also, insolent. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Paul (pôl), *n.* In the Bible, a Jew of Tarsus who became the apostle to the Gentiles; — orig. called *Saul.* His epistles are a part of the New Testament.

paul'dron (pôl'drŭn), **poul'dron** (pōl'-), *n.* [OF. *espaulleron,* fr. *espaule* shoulder.] A piece of armor for the shoulder.

Paul'ine (pôl'ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the apostle Paul or his writings, esp. as to the doctrines of justification by faith, predestination, and election.

Paul'ist, *n. R. C. Ch.* **a** In India, a Jesuit. **b** A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded in 1858.

paunch (pônch), *n.* [OF. *panche, pance,* L. *pantex, panticis.*] The belly and its contents. — *v. t.* To stab in the paunch; hence, to eviscerate. *Rare.*

pau'per (pô'pẽr), *n.* [L. See POOR.] **1.** One without means except such as come from charity, esp. public charity. **2.** A very poor person. — **pau'per-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pau'per-ize (-iz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-izd'), -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make a pauper of; imbue with the spirit or inclinations of a pauper. — **pau'per-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

pause (pôz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pausa,* Gr. παῦσις.] **1.** A temporary stop or rest; interruption; cessation. **2.** Temporary inaction; hesitation. **3. a** *Elocution.* A brief suspension of the voice, to indicate the limits and relations of sentences and their parts. **b** *Gram.* In writing and printing, a punctuation point. **c** A break or paragraph in writing. **d** *Music.* (1) A rest. *Obs.* (2) A symbol [𝄐 or 𝄑] over or under a note or rest to indicate that it is to be prolonged. — **Syn.** Stop, cessation, suspension.—*v.i.;* PAUSED (pôzd); PAUS'ING (pôz'ĭng). **1.** To make a pause; stop; cease for a time; hesitate; delay. **2.** To tarry; linger. *Rare.* — **Syn.** Intermit, stay, wait. — **paus'er** (pôz'ẽr), *n.*

pav'an (păv'ăn), *n.* Also **pav'ane.** [F. *pavane.*] A kind of stately old dance by couples; also, the music for it.

pave (pāv), *v. t.;* PAVED (pāvd); PAV'ING (pāv'ĭng). [F. *paver,* LL. *pavare,* fr. L. *pavire* to beat down.] **1.** To lay or cover with stone, brick, etc., so as to make a firm, level, or convenient surface for travel. **2.** To make smooth, easy, or safe; prepare; — with *way,* or rarely *path.* — *n.* Pavement. *Chiefly Archaic or Poetic.* — **pav'er** (pāv'ẽr), *n.*

pave'ment (pāv'mĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pavimentum.*] That with which anything is paved; a paved road, sidewalk, etc.

pa-vil'ion (pă-vĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *pavillon,* fr. L. *papilio* a butterfly, also, a tent.] **1.** A tent; esp., a large peaked tent raised on posts. **2.** *Arch.* A single mass of building of a decorative character; as: **a** A light isolated building in a park, garden, or the like. **b** An elaborately ornamented mass, forming an angle, connecting part, or central feature of a large pile, higher than the main part. — *v. t.* To furnish with, or put in or as in, a pavilion or pavilions.

pav'in (păv'ĭn). Var. of PAVAN.

pav'ing (pāv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of laying a pavement. **2.** A pavement; material for a pavement.

pav'ior, pav'iour (pāv'yẽr), *n.* A paver.

pav'is (păv'ĭs), *n.* [OF. *pavais.*] A large shield covering the whole body, used in the Middle Ages.

pav'o-nine (păv'ō-nĭn ; -nīn), *a.* [L. *pavoninus,* fr. *pavo* a peacock.] **1.** Pertaining to the peacocks. **2.** Resembling a peacock's tail, as in iridescence.

paw (pô), *n.* [OF. *poe.*] **1.** The foot of a quadruped having claws; the foot of any animal. **2.** The human hand. *Jocose.* — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To strike or touch with or as with a paw; hence, to handle clumsily, fondly, or rudely. *Colloq.* **2.** To scrape or beat with the fore foot. — **paw'er,** *n.*

pawk (pôk), *n.* A trick or wile. *Scot.* — **pawk'y,** *a. Scot.*

pawl (pôl), *n.* A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches on another part, as a ratchet wheel, so as to permit motion in one direction only, as in a capstan; a detent. See RATCHET WHEEL, *Illust.*

pawn (pôn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *pedo, pedonis,* foot soldier, L. *pes, pedis,* foot.] *Chess.* Any of the 16 men of least value.

pawn, *n.* [OF. *pan* pledge, assurance.] **1.** Any thing or person delivered to, or deposited with, another as security; a pledge. **2.** In general, a pledge; guarantee. **3.** State of being pledged; — usually with *at, in,* or *from.* — *v. t.* **1.** To give or deposit in pledge, or as security, as for a loan; put in pawn; pledge. **2.** To stake; hazard. — **pawn'er,** *n.*

pawn'bro'ker (pôn'brō'kẽr), *n.* One who makes a business of lending money on pledged personal property.

pawn'shop' (pôn'shŏp'), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop.

paw'paw'. Var. of PAPAW.

pax (păks), *n.* [L.] **1.** [*cap.*] Peace; — deified by the Romans as a goddess. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A tablet bearing a figure or symbol of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint, formerly kissed by the priest and by the people in the Mass.

pay (pā), *v. t.* [OF. *peier,* fr. L. *picare* to pitch, *pix* pitch.] *Naut.* To smear or coat, as a vessel's bottom, a seam, etc., with hot tar, or a waterproof composition.

pay, *v. t.;* PAID (pād), or, *Obs.,* exc. in sense 6, PAYED; PAY'ING. [OF. *paier,* fr. L. *pacare* to pacify, appease, *pax, pacis,* peace.] **1.** To satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; compensate; requite. **2.** To requite according to merit; reward or punish as required. **3.** To discharge, as a debt or duty, by giving or doing what is due. **4.** To give or offer, with no implied obligation; as, to *pay* a visit **5.** To be profitable to; as, the venture did not *pay* me. **6.** To pass out, as a rope; — with *out* or *away.*

Syn. Recompense, reward, repay, satisfy. — PAY, COMPENSATE, REMUNERATE, REIMBURSE, INDEMNIFY. To PAY is to discharge one's obligation to another; to COMPENSATE is to make a fit return, esp. for services rendered. REMUNERATE often adds to *compensate* the implication of reward; as, the old servants were *remunerated* by large bequests. *Compensate* and *remunerate* are often politely used when *pay* might have a more or less offensive connotation. To REIMBURSE is to make good an expenditure. To INDEMNIFY is to secure against loss, or make restitution for it.

— *v. i.* **1.** To give a recompense; make payment. **2.** To make or secure suitable return for expense or trouble; be worth the effort or pains required. — *n.* **1.** Act of paying, state of being paid, or that which is paid; an equivalent for money, goods, etc.; payment. **2.** Retributive punishment. *Obs. or R.* **3.** One viewed as to ability to pay or practice as to paying. — **Syn.** See WAGES. — **pay'a-ble** (pā'a-b'l), *a.*

pay-ee' (pā-ē'), *n.* The one to whom money is, or is to be, paid.

pay'er (pā'ẽr), *n.* One that pays; specif., the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

pay'mas'ter (pā'más'tẽr), *n.* One who regularly pays, esp. as an officer or agent of a government, corporation, etc.

pay'ment (pā'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of paying; that which is paid; pay; recompense; requital. **2.** Punishment.

pay'nim (pā'nĭm), *n.* [OF. *paienisme* heathendom, L. *paganismus* paganism.] The pagan world; heathendom; also, a pagan; an infidel, esp. a Mohammedan. *Archaic.*

pea (pē), *n.; pl.* PEAS (pēz) or PEASE (pēz) (see *Note* below).

[AS. *piose, pise, pisu*, fr. L. *pisa, pisum*. The final *s* was misunderstood as a plural ending.] The well-known seed of a fabaceous vine in common cultivation; also, the plant.

☞ The plural form *peas* was formerly used to indicate a definite number, as contrasted with the collective plural *pease;* the tendency now is to use *peas* as plural in all senses.

peace (pēs), *n.* [OF. *pais, paiz*, L. *pax, pacis.*] A state of quiet; freedom from disturbance; calm; specif.: **a** Public quiet, order, and security. **b** Harmony between persons or nations; amicable relations. — *v. i.* To become quiet; stop. *Obs.*, exc. in imperative. — *v. t.* To quiet; stop. *Obs.*

peace'a-ble (pēs'ā-b'l), *a.* Being in or at peace; disposed to peace. — **Syn.** Tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, still. See PACIFIC. — **peace'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **peace'a-bly**, *adv.*

peace'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Pacific; peaceable. **2.** Possessing or enjoying peace; quiet; tranquil. — **Syn.** See PACIFIC, CALM. — **peace'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **peace'ful-ness**, *n.*

peace'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One that makes peace or reconciles parties or persons at variance.

peace offering. A gift or service to procure peace, as one of the Jewish ceremonial sacrifices to God.

peach (pēch), *v. t.* To impeach; indict; arraign. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To turn informer; also, to blab. *Obs. or Slang.*

peach, *n.* [OF. *pesche*, fr. LL. *persica*, L. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*) a Persian apple, peach.] The well-known fruit, botanically a drupe, of a low tree of the plum family; also, the tree. — **peach'y** (pēch'ĭ), *a.* — **peach'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.* [ME. *pecok*, fr. AS. *pēa* peacock (fr. L. *pavo*) + E. *cock* the bird.] The male of, or, in common usage, any individual of, certain large gallinaceous birds. The male has long upper tail coverts, marked with ocellated spots, which it erects and spreads at will, displaying iridescent golden and green colors. — *v. i.* To strut about like a peacock. — *v. t.* To cause to be like a peacock, as in vainglorious display, vanity, etc.; — chiefly reflexive.

Peacock. ($\frac{1}{24}$)

pea'cock'y (-ĭ), *a.* Vain; ostentatious. — *adv.* Ostentatiously.

pea'fowl' (pē'foul'), *n.* The peacock or peahen.

pea'hen' (-hĕn'), *n.* The female peafowl.

pea'-jack'et, *n.* [prob. fr. D. *pij, pije*, a coat of a coarse woolen stuff.] A thick loose double-breasted woolen jacket, or coat, much worn by sailors in cold weather.

peak (pēk), *v. i.* **1.** To sneak, slink, or steal. *Obs.* **2.** To acquire sharpness of figure or features; grow thin.

peak, *n.* [variant of *pike.*] **1.** The sharp end or pointed top of anything. **2.** Specif.: **a** The projecting front part of a cap or the like. **b** A headland; the top, or one of the tops, of a mountain, or range, ending in a point; often, the whole mountain, esp. when isolated. **3.** *Naut.* **a** The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** The narrow part of a vessel's bow or stern.

peak, *v. t. Naut.* To raise to a perpendicular, or more nearly perpendicular, position, as a gaff or yard.

peaked (pēkt; pēk'ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Pointed; as, a *peaked* roof. **2.** (*pron. usually* pēk'ĕd; 24) Having sharpness of figure or features; thin. *Colloq.*

peak'y (pēk'ĭ), *a.*; PEAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); PEAK'I-EST. **1.** Having a peak or peaks. **2.** Peaked or pointed.

peal (pēl), *n.* [fr. APPEAL.] **1.** *Bell Ringing.* A set of bells or a series of changes in the order of ringing a set of bells. **2.** A loud sound or succession of sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, etc. — *v. i.* To give out peals; resound. — *v. t.* **1.** To assail, as with noise. *Obs.* **2.** To give forth loudly; noise abroad.

pe'an (pē'ăn). Var. of PÆAN.

pea'nut (-nŭt), *n.* A tropical fabaceous plant of erect habit, whose peduncles bend after fertilization and push the pods into the ground, where they ripen; also, its nutlike seed.

pear (pâr), *n.* [AS. *peru*, L. *pira*, pl. of *pirum.*] The fleshy pome fruit of a tree related to the apple; also, the tree.

pearl (pûrl), *n.* [F. *perle*, LL. *perla, perula.*] **1.** A dense shelly concretion, formed as an abnormal growth in some mollusks. It is used as a gem. **2.** Something like or likened to a pearl, as something very choice or precious, a dewdrop or a tear, etc. **3.** The color of a fine pearl; a pale bluish gray. **4.** Mother-of-pearl; nacre. **5.** *Print.* See TYPE. — *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with pearls. **2.** To cause to resemble pearls. — *v. i.* To fish or hunt for pearls.

pearl'ash' (pûrl'ăsh'), *n.* See POTASH.

pearl'y (pûrl'ĭ), *a.* Set with, abounding in, or resembling, pearls or mother-of-pearl; also, of the color of pearl.

pear'main (pâr'mān), *n.* [OF. *parmain.*] A kind of apple.

peart (pĭrt), *a.*, **peart'ly**, *adv.* Dial. vars. of PERT, PERTLY.

peas'ant (pĕz'ănt), *n.* [OF. *païsant, païsan.* See PAGAN.] **1.** A rustic; esp., in Europe, a tiller of the soil, his class or rank being usually the lowest. **2.** A base fellow; knave; rascal. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Countryman, rustic, swain, hind.

peas'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Peasants collectively. **2.** State, rank, or behavior of a peasant; rusticity; coarseness.

peas'cod', **pease'cod'** (pēz'kŏd'), *n.* A pea pod.

pease (pēz), *n.*; *obs. pl.* PEASES (-ĕz; 24); PEASEN (-'n). [see PEA.] **1.** A pea. *Obs.* **2.** Plural of PEA (which see).

peat (pēt), *n.* A pet; darling. *Obs.*

peat, *n.* A carbonaceous substance formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants, esp. certain mosses. For use as a fuel, peat is dried, and often compressed.

pea'vey (pē'vĭ), *n.* Also, **pea'vy**; pl PEAVIES (-vĭz). *Lumbering.* An iron-pointed lever with a movable iron hook near the end.

Peavey.

peb'ble (pĕb''l), *n.* [AS. *papol* in *papolstān* pebblestone.] A small roundish stone, esp. one worn and rounded by the action of water. — *v. t.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To pelt with or as with pebbles. **2.** To grain (leather) so as to produce an irregularly indented surface. — **peb'bly** (-lĭ), *a.*

peb'ble-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* [AS. *papolstān.*] A pebble; also, pebbles collectively.

pe-can' (pē-kăn'; -kän'), *n.* [of Amer. Indian origin.] A species of hickory of the southern U. S.; also, its nut.

pec'ca-ble (pĕk'ā-b'l), *a.* [see PECCANT.] Liable or prone to sin. — **pec'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pec'ca-dil'lo (-dĭl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS or -LOES (-ōz). [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado* a sin, fr. L. *peccatum.* See PECCANT.] A slight offense; a petty fault. — **Syn.** See FAULT.

pec'can-cy (pĕk'ăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being peccant; also, a sin; an offense.

pec'cant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *peccans, -antis*, p. pr. of *peccare* to sin.] **1.** Sinning; transgressing. **2.** Wrong; faulty.

pec'ca-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [of Carib. origin.] An American piglike mammal ranging from Texas to Paraguay.

‖**pec-ca'vi** (pĕ-kā'vī; pĕk-kä'vē). [L.] I have sinned; hence: *n.* A confession or acknowledgment of sin.

peck (pĕk), *n.* [OF. *pek.*] **1.** The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. **2.** A great deal; a "heap."

peck (pĕk), *v. t.* [see PICK, *v.*] **1.** To strike with the beak. **2.** To pick up, make (a hole), etc., with or as with the beak or a pointed instrument. **3.** To strike or pick with a pick or other pointed instrument, esp. with repeated quick movements. — *v. i.* **1.** To make strokes with the beak, or with a pointed instrument; pick. **2.** To pick up food with the beak. — *n.* **1.** Act of pecking; a quick, sharp stroke. **2.** The mark made by pecking, a prick, hole, dot, etc.

peck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for pecking, as a pick. **2.** One that pecks. **3.** Courage; spirit. *Slang.*

pec'ten (pĕk'tĕn), *n.*; *L. pl.* PECTINES (-tĭ-nēz). [L. *pecten, -inis*, a comb.] In the eye of most birds and many reptiles, a pigmented membrane with parallel folds suggesting the teeth of a comb, projecting into the vitreous humor.

pec'ti-nate (-tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *pectinatus*, p. p. of *pectinare* to comb, *pecten, -inis*, a comb.] Shaped like a comb, as a leaf. — **pec'ti-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd), *a.* — **pec'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

pec'to-ral (pĕk'tō-răl), *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, fr. *pectus, -oris*, the breast.] **1.** Of, or pert. to, the breast, or chest. **2.** Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs. — *n.* **1.** Something worn on the breast, as a covering or ornament. **2.** A medicine for diseases of the chest organs, as the lungs.

Pectinate Frond of a Fern. ($\frac{1}{6}$)

pec'u-late (pĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *peculatus*, p. p. of *peculari* to peculate.] To steal, or misappropriate, moneys, esp. public moneys, intrusted to one's care; embezzle. — **pec'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **pec'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.*

pe-cul'iar (pē-kūl'yär), *a.* [OF. *peculier*, L. *peculiaris*, fr. *peculium* private property.] **1.** One's own; belonging solely or especially to an individual; particular; special. **2.** Singular; queer. See STRANGE. — *n.* That which is peculiar, as an exclusive property; prerogative. — **pe-cul'iar-ly**, *adv.*

pe-cu'li-ar'i-ty (pē-kū'lĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n. pl.*; -ITIES (-ĭ-tĭz). Quality or state of being peculiar; that which is peculiar; a special and distinctive characteristic or habit; also, a singularity; an odd trait.

pe-cu'li-um (-kū'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. See PECULIAR.] A fund or property owned exclusively, or privately. *Rare.*

pe-cu'ni-a-ry (-nĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pecuniarius*, fr. *pecunia* money, orig., property in cattle, fr. *pecus* cattle.] **1.** Consisting of money; exacted or given in money; also, entailing a money penalty. **2.** Relating or pertaining to money; monetary. — **Syn.** See FINANCIAL.

-ped (-pĕd), **-pede** (-pēd). [L. *-pes, -pedis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot.] A suffix denoting *foot, footed.*

ped'a-gog'ic (pĕd'ä-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. παιδαγωγικός.] Of or
ped'a-gog'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pert. to a pedagogue; concerned with pedagogics. — **ped'a-gog'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ped'a-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science or art of teaching; principles and rules of teaching; pedagogy; education.

ped'a-gog'ism (pĕd'ä-gŏg'ĭz'm; -gō-jĭz'm), **ped'a-gogu'ism** (-gŏg'ĭz'm), *n.* The system, occupation, character, or manner, of pedagogues.

ped'a-gogue (-gŏg), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr.; deriv. of παῖς, παιδός, a boy + ἀγωγός leading.] A teacher of children; a schoolmaster, esp. a formal, dogmatic, or pedantic one.

ped'a-go'gy (pĕd'ä-gō'jĭ; -gŏj'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Pedagogics. **2.** Instruction or discipline.

ped'al (pĕd'ăl or, *esp. in Anat. & Zoöl.*, pē'dăl), *a.* [L. *pedalis*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the foot, or feet. **2.** Of or pertaining to a pedal.

ped'al (pĕd'ăl), *n.* A lever acted on by the foot; a treadle, as in a lathe, a bicycle, an organ, etc. — *v. t. & i.*; -ALED (-ăld), -ALLED; -AL-ING, -AL-LING. To work the pedals of.

ped'ant (-ănt), *n.* [F. *pédant*, It. *pedante.*] **1.** A schoolmaster. *Obs.* **2.** One with book learning or the like who lacks ability or judgment to make proper use of his knowledge or shows that he overrates mere knowledge. — **pe-dan'tic** (pē-dăn'tĭk), **pe-dan'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pe-dan'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pe-dan'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

ped'ant-ry (pĕd'ănt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The acts, manners, method, style, etc., of a pedant; excessive emphasis of trivial details, etc. **2.** An instance of this.

Pedate Leaf.

ped'ate (pĕd'āt), *a.* [L *pedatus* having feet, *pes, pedis*, a foot.] **1.** Having a foot or feet. **2.** Footlike; *Bot.*, of leaves, palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft. — **ped'ate-ly**, *adv.*

pe-dat'i-fid (pē-dăt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *pedatus* pedate + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Cleft in a pedate manner; — applied to leaves.

ped'dle (pĕd'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (pĕd'lĭng). [fr. PEDDLER.] **1.** To travel about with wares for sale. **2.** To do a small business. — *v. t.* To sell from place to place; hawk; hence, to retail in small quantities.

ped'dler, ped'lar (-lĕr), *n.* One who peddles; a hawker.

ped'dling (-lĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Acting as a peddler. **2.** [cf. PIDDLING.] Petty; insignificant.

-pede. A suffix denoting *foot.* See -PED.

ped'es-tal (pĕd'ĕs-tăl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. *piè* (or *piede*) *di stallo* foot of a stall, seat, place for standing; fr. L. *pes, pedis*, foot, *de* of, and OHG. *stal* station, place.] **1.** *Arch.* In late classic and similar styles, the support or foot of a column, and hence of a statue, vase, lamp, etc. **2.** Any base or support; foundation. — *v. t.*; -TALED (-tăld) or -TALLED; -TAL-ING or -TAL-LING. To place on a pedestal.

pe-des'tri-an (pē-dĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *pedester*, fr. *pes, pedis*, foot.] **1.** Going or performed on foot. **2.** Of or pert. to walking; hence, slow, dull, or commonplace. — *n.* A walker; a foot traveler. — **pe-des'tri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ped'i-cel (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [dim. fr. L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes* foot.] **1.** *Bot.* **a** Any slender stalk, esp. one supporting a fruiting organ. **b** In seed plants, an ultimate division of a common peduncle; a flower stalk bearing a single flower. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* **a** A narrow basal part by which a larger part or body is attached. **b** A small foot or footlike organ, as of an echinoderm. [pedicel.

ped'i-cle (pĕd'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *pediculus.* See PEDICEL.] A

pe-dic'u-lous (pē-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pediculosus.*] Lousy.

ped'i-gree (pĕd'ĭ-grē), *n.* [ME. *pedegru*, fr. F. *pied de grue* crane's foot, from shape of the heraldic genealogical trees; L. *pes, pedis*, foot + *grus* crane.] **1.** A record of a line of ancestors; a line of ancestors; descent; lineage. **2.** Recorded, known, or notable descent; ancestry; birth.

ped'i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* *Arch.* Orig., in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a roof; hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticoes, doors, etc. — **ped'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

Pediment. Restoration of part of the Parthenon, showing a Pediment and its Sculptures.

ped'lar, ped'ler (-lĕr). Vars. of PEDDLER.

pe'do-bap'tism, pæ'do-bap'tism (pē'dō-băp'tĭz'm), *n.* [Gr. παις, παιδός, child + *baptism.*] Infant baptism. — **pe'do-bap'tist, pæ'do-bap'tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

pe-dom'e-ter (pē-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *pes, pedis*, foot + *-meter.*] An instrument to record the number of steps taken in walking, and so find the distance covered.

pe-dun'cle (pē-dŭŋ'k'l), *n.* [dim. of *pes, pedis*, a foot.] **1.** *Bot.* A flower stalk. **2.** *Zoöl.* A stem; stalk; pedicel. **3.** *Anat.* A band of white matter joining different parts of the brain. — **pe-dun'cu-lar** (-kū-lär), **-cu-late** (-kū-lāt), *a.*

peek (pēk), *v. i.* [ME. *piken.*] To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed; peep. — *n.* A glance; peep.

peel (pēl), *n.* [ME. *pel*, OF. *pel*, a stake, L. *palus.*] **1.** A stake; also, a stockade. *Obs.* **2.** A small, massive tower or fortified residence of a kind common in the 16th century in the border counties of England and Scotland.

peel, *n.* [OF. *pele*, L. *pala.*] A spadelike implement, variously used, as for removing loaves of bread, etc., from a baker's oven.

peel, *v. t.* **1.** To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of. **2.** To strip or tear off, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, etc. — *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind; come off as the skin, bark, or rind does. — *n.* Skin or rind of a fruit.

peen (pēn), *n.* The sharp or thin or rounded end of the head of a hammer or sledge opposite the face.

peep (pēp), *v. i.* **1.** To cry, as a young chick, a mouse, etc.; cheep. **2.** To speak with a small thin voice. — *n.* The sound of one that peeps; cheep.

a Peen.

peep, *v. i.* **1.** To peer through or as through a crevice. **2.** To begin to come from or as if from concealment; emerge partially. **3.** To appear; show. — *v. t.* To cause to appear; protrude slightly. — *n.* **1.** Act of peeping; a slight look; esp., a furtive, peering glance. **2.** The first glance or appearance; as, *peep* of day. **3.** Small crevice or peephole.

peep'er, *n.* One that peeps.

Peeping Tom. A tailor of Coventry, the only person mean enough to peep at Lady Godiva. He was stricken blind.

peer (pēr), *v. i.* **1.** To look narrowly, curiously, or intently; peep. **2.** To come in sight; appear. *Poetic.* **3.** To emerge partially; peep out.

peer, *n.* [OF. *per*, fr. L. *par* equal.] **1.** One of the same rank, quality, etc.; an equal; match. **2.** A comrade; fellow; associate. *Archaic.* **3.** A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

peer'age (pēr'ĕj), *n.* **1.** The body of peers; also, the rank or dignity of a peer. **2.** A record of the peers of the realm, with genealogy, etc.

peer'ess, *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right, or by right of marriage.

peer'ie, peer'y (pēr'ĭ), *n.* A peg top. *Scot.*

peer'ie, peer'y, *a.* [See 1st PEER.] Inquisitive; suspicious; sharp. *Scot.*

peer'less, *a.* Having no peer, or equal; matchless. — **peer'less-ly**, *adv.* — **peer'less-ness**, *n.*

pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* **1.** Obstinate; stubborn; also, capricious. *Obs.* **2.** Habitually fretful or complaining; querulous. **3.** Showing ill nature or ill temper, as actions.
Syn. Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, irascible, choleric, testy, captious, splenetic, spleeny, snappish, waspish, crusty, touchy. — PEEVISH, PETULANT, PETTISH, FRETFUL, CROSS. PEEVISH implies an irritable, querulous, or sour temper; PETULANT suggests capricious irritation or impatience; as, a *peevish* child, temper, spirit; a quick *petulant* nature. PETTISH implies sulky or childish ill humor, as of one slighted or offended; as, a *pettish* complaint. FRETFUL implies complaining impatience; CROSS (colloq. in this sense), an irritable frame of mind; as, a *fretful* crying; a *cross* answer; *cross* as a bear.

peg (pĕg), *n.* [ME. *pegge.*] **1.** A small pointed piece, as of wood, used to fasten together boards, etc., or to close the vents of casks. **2.** A projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things, as coats, or to mark a boundary, or the like. **3.** A support; reason; as, a *peg* to hang a claim on. **4.** A step; degree; — esp., *Colloq.*, in "to go down a *peg*." **5.** A pointed prong or claw for catching or tearing, as in harpooning a turtle. — *v. t.;* PEGGED (pĕgd); PEG'GING (pĕg'ĭng). **1.** To put a peg in; fasten with pegs; keep in place, as with pegs. **2.** To indicate or mark by pegs. — *v. i.* To work diligently; — usually with *on*, *at*, or *away*.

Peg'a-sus (pĕg'ȧ-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πήγασος.] *Gr. Myth.* A winged horse sprung from Medusa at her death. With a blow of his hoof, he caused Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. See BELLEROPHON.

peg top. A conical top, with a sharp metal peg, spun with a string by throwing it from the hand. — **peg'-top'**, *a.*

peise, peize (pāz; pēz), *n.* [OF. *peis.* See POISE.] Weight; poise. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* To weigh, or weigh down. *Obs.*

pe'jo-ra-tive (pē'jō-rā-tĭv; pē-jŏr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *pejorare* to render worse, L. *pejor* worse.] Depreciatory; disparaging; esp., *Philol.*, used of words whose root meaning is depreciated by a suffix. — *n.* A depreciatory word.

pe'kin' (pē'kĭn'; -kĭng'), *n.* [F. *pékin.*] A silk material, usually striped or flowered, originally from China.

pel'age (pĕl'ĕj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pilus* hair.] The covering, or coat, of a mammal, as of wool, fur, or hair.

pe-lag'ic (pē-lăj'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pelagicus*, fr. *pelagus* sea, Gr. πέλαγος.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; — esp. applied to organisms living at the surface, away from the coast.

Pe-las'gi-an (-lăs'jĭ-ăn; -lăz'-), *a.* [L. *Pelasgus*, Gr. Πελασγός a Pelasgian.] Of or pert. to the Pelasgians. — *n.* One of an early people or group of peoples mentioned by classical writers as the primitive dwellers in Greece and the eastern islands of the Mediterranean. — **Pe-las'gic** (-jĭk), *a.*

pel'er-ine (pĕl'ĕr-ĭn; pĕl'ĕr-ēn'), *n.* [F. *pèlerine* a tippet, *pèlerin* a pilgrim. See PILGRIM.] A woman's cape; esp., a fur cape longer in front than behind.

Pe'leus (pē'lūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηλεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* King of the Myrmidons, and father of Achilles.

pelf (pĕlf), *n.* [OF. *pelfre, peufre, peuffe.*] **1.** Stolen property; spoil. **2.** Money; lucre; gain.

Pe'li-as (pē'lĭ-ăs; pĕl'ĭ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πελίας.] See JASON; MEDEA.

pel'i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kăn), *n.* [F. *pélican*, L. *pelicanus, pelecanus*, Gr. πελεκάν a bird of the pelican kind.] Any of certain large, web-footed birds, with a distensible gular pouch in which the food (fish) is carried.

Spectacled Pelican. 1/30

Pe'li-des (-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηλείδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Peleus; esp., Achilles.

Pe'li-on (pē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πήλιον.] See OSSA.

pe-lisse' (pĕ-lēs'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *pellicea*, in L. fem. of *pelliceus*, made of skins, *pellis* skin.] A long outer garment, orig. of fur or fur-lined.

pel-lag'ra (pĕ-lăg'rȧ; -lā'grȧ), *n.* [It.] *Med.* A skin affection, with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms, due to a microbic parasite probably introduced by the bite of an insect. — **pel-lag'rous** (-lăg'rŭs; -lā'grŭs), *a.*

Pel'le-as, Sir (pĕl'ē-ăs). A valorous and mighty knight of Arthur's Round Table, who loves in vain the lady Ettarre, and is shamefully treated by her.

pel'let (pĕl'ĕt), *n.* [F. *pelote*, fr. LL., fr. L. *pila* a ball.] A round small body; a little ball, esp. of food, medicine, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To form into pellets. **2.** To strike with pellets.

pel'li-cle (pĕl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis* skin.] A thin skin or film. — **pel-lic'u-lar** (pĕ-lĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.*

pel'li-to-ry (pĕl'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *paritoire, paritaire*, L. *parietaria* pellitory, or wall plant, fr. *paries, parietis*, a wall.] **1.** Any of various plants of the nettle family. **2.** [OF. *peritre, piretre*, fr. L. *pyrethrum*, Gr. πυρεθρον feverfew.] A southern European plant of the aster family, resembling yarrow; also, its medicinal root.

pell'-mell', pell'mell' (pĕl'mĕl'), *adv.* [F. *pêle-mêle*, prob. fr. OF. *mesler* to mix.] **1.** In utter confusion, esp. of troops, as in flight. **2.** In furious haste; vehemently. — *n.* An indiscriminate confusion; a fight at close quarters; mêlée. — *a.* Acting or being pell-mell; being in confusion.

pel-lu'cid (pĕ-lū'sĭd), *a.* [L. *pellucidus; pel-* (for *per*) + *lucidus* clear.] Being transparent; easy to understand, as an author's thought. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT.

Pel'o-pon-ne'sian (pĕl'ō-pŏ-nē'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Peloponnesus, or southern peninsula of Greece. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

Pe'lops (pē'lŏps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πέλοψ.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Tantalus. His father served him up to the gods for food. The gods restored him to life, Demeter giving him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by her. Cf. HIPPODAMIA.

pelt (pĕlt), *n.* [prob. for *peltry.*] **1.** A skin of a beast, esp. of a sheep, goat, or fur-bearing animal. **2.** A skin used as a garment; apparel of skins. — **Syn.** See SKIN.

pelt, *v. t.* **1.** To strike with something thrown or driven. **2.** To hurl or throw. — *v. i.* **1.** To throw or strike strongly and repeatedly. **2.** To beat; drive; as, a *pelting* rain. — *n.* Act of pelting; also, a blow as with something thrown.

pel'tast (pĕl'tăst), *n.* [Gr. πελταστής, fr. πέλτη light shield.] *Gr. Antiq.* A soldier armed with a light shield.

pel'tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *pelta* shield.] Shield-shaped; scutiform, as a leaf with the stem attached to the lower surface.

pelt'ing, *a.* [cf. PALTRY.] Mean; paltry. *Archaic.*

pelt'ry (pĕl'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-trĭz). [fr. OF., fr. *pel* skin, L. *pellis.*] Pelts, or skins, collectively; furs; also, a pelt.

pel'vic (pĕl'vĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the pelvis. — **pelvic arch** *or* **girdle,** the bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the skeleton of the hind limbs of vertebrates.

pel'vis (-vĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* PELVES (-vēz). [L., a basin, laver.] The basinlike structure in the skeleton of many vertebrates, formed by the pelvic arch and adjoining bones.

pem'mi-can (pĕm'ĭ-kăn), *n.* [fr. Amer. Indian.] A preparation of dried lean meat, fat, and, sometimes, dried fruit.

pen (pĕn), *n.* [AS. *penn.*] **1.** A small inclosure for animals; also, the animals in one pen. **2.** Any small place of confinement or storage. — *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd) or PENT (pĕnt); PEN'NING. To shut in or as in a pen; coop up; inclose.

pen, *n.* [OF. *penne, pene*, feather, quill, fr. L. *penna.*] **1.** A feather or quill. **2.** *pl.* Wings. *Archaic.* **3.** An instrument with a split point for writing with ink or other fluid; also, such a pen and its holder together. **4.** A stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving. *Obs.* — *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd); PEN'NING. To write; indite.

pe'nal (pē'năl), *a.* [L. *poenalis*, fr. *poena* punishment.] Of or pertaining to punishment or penalties.

pe'nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED; -IZ'ING. To put a penalty on.

pen'al-ty (pĕn'ăl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Penal retribution; punishment, as, specif., a fine or mulct, for crime or offense. **2.** The forfeit to which a person binds himself in default of fulfilling stipulations; forfeiture; fine.

pen'ance (-ăns), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *paenitentia* penitence.] **1.** Action performed to show penitence and as reparation for sin. **2.** Punishment. *Obs. or R.* — *v. t.;* -ANCED (-ănst); -ANCING (-ăn-sĭng). To impose penance on; punish.

pe-na'tes (pē-nā'tēz), *n. pl., or* **di pe-na'tes** (dī). [L.] *Roman Relig.* The gods of the household, worshiped in close connection with Vesta, and with the lares and household genius. The city had also its penates.

pence (pĕns), *n., pl.* of PENNY.

pen'chant' (pän'shän'; pĕn'chănt), *n.* [F., fr. *pencher* to bend, fr. L. *pendere.* See PENDANT.] A strong mental leaning or attraction; strong inclination.

pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *penicillum, penicillus*, dim. of *penis* tail.] **1.** A brush, esp. a fine brush of hair or bristles used by artists. **2.** A slender cylinder of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., commonly incased in wood, for drawing or writing. **3.** An aggregate of rays, as of light, esp. when diverging or converging. **4.** A stick or

crayon of rouge or the like, for cosmetic or theatrical purposes. — *v. t.* ; -CILED (-sĭld) or -CILLED ; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. To paint, draw, write, or mark with or as with a pencil; esp., now, to sketch with a lead pencil, crayon, etc.

pend (pĕnd), *v. i.* [L. *pendere.*] **1.** To hang ; depend. *Rare.* **2.** To be undecided, or in process of adjustment.

pend'ant (pĕn'dănt), *n.* [F., orig. p. pr. of *pendre* to hang, L. *pendēre*, v. i.] **1.** Something which hangs or depends, esp. as an ornament. **2.** A hanging ornament for roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in later Gothic architecture. **3.** That by which something is suspended, as the stem and ring of a watch. **4.** One of a pair ; match.

pend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being pendent, or suspended. **2.** State of being undetermined ; suspense.

pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *pendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pendere* to hang.] **1.** Supported from above ; suspended. **2.** Jutting over ; overhanging. **3.** Undetermined ; pending.

Syn. PENDENT, PENDULOUS, PENSILE. PENDENT emphasizes the fact of suspension; PENDULOUS often implies greater freedom of attachment or a swaying or swinging motion ; PENSILE is chiefly applied to pendent nests or their builders.

pen'di-cle (pĕn'dĭ-k'l), *n.* [see PEND to hang.] An appendage, or adjunct ; specif., a parcel of ground, a house, or the like, forming part of a large estate.

pend'ing, *p. a.* [L. *pendere* to hang.] **1.** Hanging ; overhanging ; immanent or impending. **2.** Not yet decided. — *prep.* During; during the pendency of.

Syn. PENDING was in older usage synonymous with DURING; as, *during* the trial, *pending* the trial. Now, it oftener has the sense of *while awaiting* (an occurrence), *until the conclusion of* (an action) ; as, *pending* the decision.

pen-drag'on (pĕn-drăg'ŭn), *n.* [W., *pen* head + *dragon* leader.] [Often *cap.*] A chief leader or king; — a title of a British chief in command of other chiefs.

pen'du-lous (pĕn'dŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *pendulus*, fr. *pendēre* to hang.] **1.** Loosely pendent ; hanging. **2.** Overhanging. — **Syn.** See PENDENT. — **-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **-lous-ness**, *n.*

pen'du-lum (-lŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* -LUMS (-lŭmz). [L. *pendulus* hanging, swinging.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro under the combined action of gravity and momentum.

Pe-nel'o-pe (pē-nĕl'ŏ-pē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πηνελόπη.] *Gr. Myth.* The wife of Odysseus. During his absence, being importuned by suitors, she postpones decision until she shall have woven a funeral pall for her father-in-law, Laertes. Every night she unravels what she wove by day.

Pe-nel'o-phon (pē-nĕl'ŏ-fŏn), *n.* See COPHETUA.

pe'ne-plain' (pē'nē-plān'), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + E. *plain.*] *Phys. Geog.* A land surface eroded almost to a plain.

pen'e-tra-ble (pĕn'ē-trā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being penetrated, or pierced. — **pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pen'e-tra'li-a (-trā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *penetralis* internal.] The innermost parts, esp. of a temple.

pen'e-trate (pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t.* ; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd) ; -TRAT'-ING (-trāt'ĭng). [L. *penetratus*, p. p. of *penetrare* to penetrate.] **1.** To enter into; pierce. **2.** To pervade; permeate. **3.** To affect profoundly ; move deeply. **4.** To pierce into by the mind; understand. — *v. i.* To pass into or through something ; pierce; also, affect the feelings. — **-tra'tor**, *n.*

Syn. PENETRATE and PIERCE are often interchangeable. But to PENETRATE is to pass into (esp. the interior), often by force, energy, or diffusive power, as well as by sharpness; to PIERCE is to pass through (surface or body), esp. as by that which is sharp or pointed ; as, the round bullet *penetrated* two inches into the wood; the needle *pierced* his flesh. To PERFORATE (rarely fig.) is to pierce or bore a hole (or holes) through; as, *perforated* paper.

pen'e-trat'ing (-trāt'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Sharp ; penetrative. **2.** Acute ; discerning, sagacious. — **pen'e-trat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pen'e-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of penetrating. **2.** Sharp discernment ; sagacity.—**Syn.** Sharpness, discrimination. See DISCERNMENT.

pen'e-tra-tive (pĕn'ē-trā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to penetrate ; piercing. Also, acute ; sagacious. **2.** Affecting; impressive. — **pen'e-tra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pen'e-tra-tive-ness**, *n.*

pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn ; pĕn'gwĭn), *n.* [prob. orig. the great auk, fr. W. *pen* head + *gwyn* white.] **1.** The great auk. *Obs.* **2.** Any of certain flightless aquatic birds of the Southern Hemisphere. They are short-legged, with flipperlike wings.

King Penguin.

pen-in'su-la (pĕn-ĭn'sŭ-lă), *n.* [L. *paeninsula ; paene* almost + *insula* island.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and joined to a larger body by a neck, or isthmus ; also, any piece of land jutting out into the water. — **pen-in'su-lar** (-lăr), *a.*

pe'nis (pē'nĭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* PENES (-nēz). [L.] The male organ of copulation.

pen'i-tence (pĕn'ĭ-tĕns), *n.* The being penitent ; sorrow for sins or faults. — **Syn.** See CONTRITION.

pen'i-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *paenitens, -entis, poenitens*, p. pr. of *paenitere, poenitere*, to repent.] Feeling pain or sorrow for sins or offenses ; repentant ; contrite. — *n.* **1.** A penitent person. **2.** One undergoing penance, esp. under a confessor. — **pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.*

pen'i-ten'tial (-tĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to penitence or penance.

pen'i-ten'tia-ry (-shā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to penance. **2.** Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation. **3.** Making one liable to punishment in a penitentiary. *U. S.* — *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A house of correction in which offenders are confined, usually at labor.

pen'knife' (pĕn'nīf'), *n. ; pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz'). A small pocketknife ; orig., knife for making or mending quill pens.

pen'man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who uses the pen ; a writer. **2.** An author ; composer.

pen'man-ship, *n.* Art or practice of using the pen in writing ; style or manner of writing.

pen'nant (-ănt), *n.* [alteration of *pennon ;* ME. *penon, penoun*, OF. *penon*, fr. L. *penna* feather.] *Naut.* **a** A flag usually with fly much longer than the hoist. **b** Any small flag used for decorating, signaling, or the like.

pen'nate (pĕn'āt) } *a.* [L. *pennatus*, fr. *penna* feather,
pen'nat-ed (-āt-ĕd) } wing.] Winged ; feathered.

pen'ni-less (-ĭ-lĕs), *a.* Without a penny ; impecunious.

pen'non (-ŭn), *n.* [See PENNANT.] **1.** A long triangular flag, esp. as ensign of certain medieval knights, or of a regiment of lancers. **2.** Any flag or banner. **3** Wing ; pinion.

pen'ny (pĕn'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz), for a number of coins, or PENCE (pĕns), for amount in pennies. [AS. *penig, pening, pending.*] **1.** An English coin, now of bronze, worth $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, or 2.03 cents U. S. **2.** A cent. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** Vaguely, a piece or sum of money ; as, a pretty *penny.*

☞ *Penny* in certain combinations (as, *fourpenny* or *4-penny, sixpenny*, etc.) forms adjectives denoting price or value. As applied to nails these now denote certain arbitrary sizes, though orig. designating the price per hundred.

pen'ny-a-line', *a.* Getting low pay, as a penny for each line ; cheap ; inferior. — **pen'ny-a-lin'er** (-ā-lĭn'ẽr), *n.*

pen'ny-roy'al (-roi'ăl), *n.* [corruption of earlier *puliall royal*, in which *puliall* is fr. OF. *poliol*, a dim. fr. L. *pulеium*, or *pulegium.*] A European perennial mint with pungently aromatic leaves ; also, a similar American mint.

pen'ny-weight' (pĕn'ĭ-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce (1.55517 grams).

pen'ny-wise', *a.* Also **penny wise.** Wise in small matters ; saving small sums while losing larger. [plants.]

pen'ny-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of several round-leaved

pen'ny-worth' (-wûrth'), *n.* **1.** A penny's worth ; as much as a penny will buy. **2.** Hence : Due return for money laid out ; a bargain. **3.** A small quantity ; a trifle.

Pe-nob'scot (pē-nŏb'skŏt), *n.* [from the river, fr. Algonquian *pe-noom-ske-ook* at the falls of the rock.] An Indian of an Algonquian tribe dwelling on the Penobscot River.

pen'sile (pĕn'sĭl), *a.* [L. *pensilis*, fr. *pendēre* to hang.] **1.** Hanging ; pendent. **2.** Having or building a hanging nest, as some birds. — Syn. See PENDENT.

pen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pensio* payment, *pendĕre, pensum*, to weigh, pay.] **1.** A payment. *Obs.* **2.** A stated allowance made, for past services or the surrender of rights or emoluments, to one retired from service. **3.** A payment regularly made to any person, as for good will. **4.** Payment for board and lodging. *Obs.* **5.** [F., pron'd pän'-syôn'.] A boarding house or boarding school ; — now only as French. — *v. t.* To grant or pay a pension to.

pen'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Maintained by or receiving a pension ; hence, hireling. — *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A recipient of a pension ; a pensioner ; often, a hireling.

pen'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One in receipt of a pension. **2.** One who pays for his commons. *Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*

pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [fr. F., fr. *penser* to think, L. *pensare* to weigh, ponder, v. intens. fr. *pendere* to weigh.] **1.** Dreamily or somewhat sadly thoughtful ; musing. **2.** Expressing

or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness. — **pen'sive-ly** (pĕn'sĭv-lĭ), *adv.* — **pen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Dreamy, meditative, reflective, sober. — THOUGHTFUL, CONTEMPLATIVE, PENSIVE. One is THOUGHTFUL who is habitually full of, or immersed in, thought; one is CONTEMPLATIVE who is given to meditation or reflection. PENSIVE adds to *thoughtful* the implication of dreamy seriousness.

pen'stock' (pĕn'stŏk'), *n.* [*pen* an inclosure + *stock.*] **1.** A sluice or gate for regulating the flow of water, sewage, etc. **2.** A close conduit or pipe for conducting water, as to a water wheel.

pent (pĕnt), *p. a.* [prop. p. p. of *pend*, var. of *pen* to shut in.] Penned or shut up; confined.

pen'ta- (pĕn'tȧ-). Combining form from Gr. πεντα-, combining form of πέντε, *five.*

pen'ta-cle (-k'l), *n.* A certain magic symbol; as: **a** Originally, a five-pointed star. **b** A six-pointed star.

Pentacles **a** & **b**.

pen'ta-gon (pĕn'tȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον; πεντα- (see PENTA-) + γωνία angle.] *Geom.* A plane figure having five angles and therefore five sides. — **pen-tag'o-nal** (pĕn-tăg'ō-năl), *a.*

Regular Pentagon.

pen'ta-gram (pĕn'tȧ-grăm), *n.* [Gr. πεντάγραμμον, neut. of πεντάγραμμος having five lines. See PENTA-; -GRAM.] **1.** A pentacle. **2.** *Math.* A figure determined by five points.

pen-tam'e-ter (pĕn-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πεντάμετρος; πεντα- penta- + μέτρον measure.] *Pros.* A verse of five feet. Specif., the elegiac pentameter. — *a.* Having five metrical feet.

Pen'ta-teuch (pĕn'tȧ-tūk), *n.* [Gr. πεντάτευχος; πεντα- penta- + τεῦχος tool, book.] The first five books of the Old Testament, collectively.

Pen'te-cost (-tē-kŏst), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα) the fiftieth day, Pentecost, πεντηκοστός fiftieth, deriv. fr. πέντε five.] **1.** A solemn festival of the Jews, celebrated the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover. **2.** A Christian festival commemorating the descent, at Pentecost, of the Holy Spirit on the apostles; Whitsunday. — **Pen'te-cos'tal** (-kŏs'tăl), *a.*

pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* [corrupt. of *pentice*, *appentice*, F. *appentis.* See APPEND.] A shed or roof attached to, and sloping from, a wall or building.

pe'nult (pē'nŭlt; pē-nŭlt'), *n.* Also, less commonly, **pe-nul'ti-ma** (pē-nŭl'tĭ-mȧ). [L. *paenultima* (sc. *syllaba*), fem. of *paenultimus* last but one; *paene* almost + *ultimus* the last.] The last syllable but one of a word.

pe-nul'ti-mate (-māt), *a.* **1.** Last but one. **2.** Of or belonging to the last syllable but one. — *n.* The penult.

pe-num'bra (-nŭm'brȧ), *n.* [L. *paene* almost + *umbra* shade.] **1.** *Optics.* The space of partial illumination, as in an eclipse, between the umbra, or perfect shadow, and the full light. **2.** The shaded region around the dark central portion of a sun spot. — **pe-num'bral** (-brăl), *a.*

pe-nu'ri-ous (-nū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [fr. PENURY.] **1.** Destitute of money. *Obs.* **2.** Stingy; miserly. — **Syn.** See PARSIMONIOUS. — **pe-nu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pe-nu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *penuria.*] Poverty; destitution. — **Syn.** See POVERTY.

pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* [Sp. *peón*, or Pg. *peão*, a foot traveler, foot soldier, pawn. See PAWN in chess.] **1.** In India: **a** A foot soldier. **b** A native constable. **c** An attendant. **2.** A common laborer of any kind; — often, in reference to Latin America, implying bondage. — **pe'on-age** (-āj), *n.*

pe'o-ny (pē'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *paeonia*, Gr. παιωνία, fr. Παιών, Παιάν, the god of healing.] A somewhat woody plant of the crowfoot family, having divided leaves and large handsome flowers; also, the flower.

peo'ple (pē'p'l), *n. sing. & pl.;* in sense of a particular body of persons, *pl.* PEOPLES. [OF. *pueple*, fr. L. *populus.*] **1.** A body of persons united by a common character, culture, or sentiment; the individuals collectively of any characteristic group. **2.** A race, tribe, or nation. **3.** The persons of a particular group, distributively; as, London *people.* **4.** The common crowd; populace; as, nobles and *people.* **5.** Persons; folks, indefinitely.

Syn. PEOPLE, NATION. PEOPLE suggests the whole community regarded as an aggregate, yet as constituting a unit; NATION emphasizes less the mass of individuals, more the political, institutional, or territorial unity; as, the *people* of the United States constitute a *nation.*

— *v. t.;* -PLED (pē'p'ld); -PLING (pē'plĭng). To populate.

Peo'ple's par'ty. *U. S. Politics.* A party formed in 1891, advocating public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, etc., an income tax, limited ownership of land, etc.

Pe-phre'do (pē-frē'dō), *n.* [Gr. Πεφρηδώ.] See GRÆÆ.

pep'los (pĕp'lŏs) } *n.* [L. *peplus*, fr. Gr. πέπλος.] A
pep'lus (pĕp'lŭs) } shawl-like garment worn by women in ancient Greece, esp. a costly one.

pep'per (pĕp'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *pipor*, L. *piper*, fr. Gr. πέπερι, πίπερι.] **1.** A pungent condiment got from the dried berries of several East Indian plants. **2.** Any plant yielding this product, esp. the common or black pepper, a climbing shrub. **3.** Capsicum, or the plant producing it. — *v.t.* **1.** To season with or as with pepper. **2.** To sprinkle as pepper is sprinkled; also, to spread in or as in grains. **3.** To shower missiles on. **4.** To thrash soundly; hence, formerly, to conquer or ruin by or as by beating.

pep'per-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A small box or bottle, with a perforated top, used for sprinkling ground pepper on food, etc.

pep'per-corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* [AS. *piporcorn.*] A dried berry of the black pepper; hence, a mere trifle.

pep'per-grass' (-gräs'), *n.* A kind of cress, a small plant with round flattened pods, of pungent flavor.

pep'per-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* **1.** A pungent mint; also, its volatile oil or essence. **2.** A peppermint lozenge.

pep'per-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Peppergrass.

pep'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to pepper; pungent. **2.** Hot-tempered; choleric. — **pep'per-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pep'sin (-sĭn), *n.* Also **pep'sine.** [G. *pepsin*, fr. Gr. πέψις digestion, πέπτειν to cook, digest.] An enzyme secreted in the stomach; also, a digestive preparation from it.

pep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [L. *pepticus*, Gr. πεπτικός.] **1.** Pert. to digestion. **2.** Able to digest. **3.** Of or pert. to pepsin.

pep'tone (-tōn), *n.* [G. *pepton*, fr. Gr. πεπτόν, neut. of πεπτός cooked, digested.] Any of a class of soluble and diffusible substances produced from proteids, as in peptic digestion.

pep'to-nize (-tō-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To convert into peptone.

Pe'quot (pē'kwŏt), *n.* [Narraganset Indian *Paquttôog* or *Paquatauog* destroyers.] One of a warlike tribe of Algonquian Indians once dominant in eastern Connecticut.

per (pûr), *prep.* [L.] Through; by means of; by; for.

per-. [L.] **1.** A prefix meaning *through*, *throughout*, *by*, *for*, or used as an *intensive.* **2.** *Chem.* A prefix denoting the highest, or a relatively high, state of oxidation; as, *per*oxide.

per'ad-ven'ture (pẽr'ăd-vĕn'ṭūr; pûr'-), *adv. & conj.* [F. *par aventure.*] **1.** Perhaps; it may be; possibly. **2.** If; supposing. — *n.* Chance; hap; hence, doubt; question.

per-am'bu-late (pẽr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *perambulatus*, p. p. of *perambulare* to perambulate; *per* through + *ambulare* to walk.] To walk through or over; esp., to inspect by traversing. — *v. i.* To walk about; stroll. — **per-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **per-am'bu-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

per-am'bu-la'tor (-ăm'bū-lā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who perambulates. **2.** A surveyor's wheeled instrument for measuring distances. **3.** A low carriage for a child; baby carriage.

per-cale' (pẽr-kāl'; pĕr'kȧl'), *n.* [F.] A fine, smooth-finished cotton fabric, often printed.

per-ceiv'a-ble (pẽr-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Perceptible. — **per-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

per-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.;* -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *percipere*, *perceptum*; *per* + *capere* to take, receive.] **1.** To obtain knowledge of through the senses; see, hear, or feel. **2.** To apprehend by the mind; discern.

Syn. Behold, notice, observe, distinguish, discriminate, descry. — PERCEIVE, DISCERN. To PERCEIVE is in general to apprehend or take cognizance of; DISCERN often implies delicate or fine discrimination or perception; as, it is too small to be *perceived;* to *discern* truth from untruth.

per cent, per centum. [L. *per centum.*] By the hundred; in the hundred; — used of proportions, rates of interest, etc.

per-cent'age (pẽr-sĕn'tāj), *n.* [*per cent* + *-age*, as in *average.*] A certain rate per cent; the allowance, duty, rate of interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred; loosely, a part or proportion of a whole.

per'cept (pûr'sĕpt), *n.* [L. *perceptum*, neut. p. p. See PERCEIVE.] An object as it appears or exists in perception.

per-cep'ti-ble (pẽr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be perceived. — **per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

per-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *perceptio.*] Mental apprehension or cognition of objects or of ideas. — **Syn.** See DISCERNMENT. — **per-cep'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having the faculty

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin;

or power of, perception. — **per-cep'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-cep'tive-ness**, **per'cep-tiv'i-ty** (pûr'sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

perch (pûrch), *n.* [F. *perche*, L. *perca*, fr. Gr. *πέρκη*.] **1.** A certain rather small, spiny-finned, fresh-water fish. **2.** Any of numerous similar fishes, many marine.

perch, *n.* [F *perche*, L. *pertica*.] **1.** A horizontal pole or other support for birds to roost on; hence, any elevated seat or station. **2. a** A measure equal to a rod or, *Square Measure*, a square rod. **b** In measuring stone, etc., usually, 24¾ cubic feet. — *v. i.* To alight, as a bird; sit or rest on or as on a perch. — *v. t.* To place or set on or as on a perch.

per-chance' (pĕr-chăns'), *adv.* [F. *par* by + *chance*.] **1.** By chance; by fortune. **2.** Perhaps; possibly; maybe.

per-cip'i-ence (pĕr-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Faculty, act, or power
per-cip'i-en-cy (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕn-sĭ) } of perceiving; perception.

per-cip'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *percipiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *percipere*. See PERCEIVE.] Having the faculty of perceiving, esp. quickly or keenly. — *n.* One who perceives.

Per'ci-vale (pûr'sĭ-vāl), *n.* *Arthurian Romance.* A knight of the Round Table who wins a sight of the Grail.

per'co-late (-kō-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *percolatus*, p. p. of *percolare* to percolate; *per* through + *colare* to strain.] **1.** To filter, as a liquor. **2.** To ooze through; permeate. — **per'co-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

per'co-la'tor (pûr'kō-lā'tĕr), *n.* One that percolates; specifically, a kind of coffeepot.

per-cuss' (pĕr-kŭs'), *v. t.* [L. *percussus*, p. p. of *percutere*; *per* + *quatere* to strike.] To strike smartly on or against.

per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *percussio*.] **1.** Act of percussing; specif., the striking of a percussion cap so as to fire the charge in a gun. **2.** The effect of violent collision; vibratory shock. — **per-cus'sive** (pĕr-kŭs'ĭv), *a.*

percussion cap. *Firearms.* A small metallic cap or cup, as on a cartridge, containing fulminating powder.

per-die' (-dē'). Var. of PARDIE.

per di'em (pĕr dī'ĕm). [L.] By the day; substantively, chiefly *U. S.*, an allowance or amount of so much by the day.

per-di'tion (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *perditio*, fr. *perdere*, *perditum*, to ruin, lose.] **1.** Entire loss; ruin; esp., utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state. **2.** Loss or diminution. *Obs.* **3.** Hell. *Obs.*

per-du' } (pĕr-dū'; pûr'dū), *a.* [F. *perdu*, fem. *perdue*,
per-due' } lost.] Lost to view; hidden; close. — *n.* A soldier on hazardous duty. *Obs.*

per-dur'a-ble (pĕr-dūr'*ā*-b'l), *a.* [F.] Very durable; lasting, eternal. — **per-dur'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **-dur'a-bly**, *adv.*

per-dy' (-dē'). Var. of PARDIE. *Obs.*

per'e-gri-nate (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *peregrinatus*, p. p. of *peregrinari* to travel. See PILGRIM.] To travel; journey. — *a.* Traveled in appearance; foreign. *Obs.* — **per'e-gri-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **per'e-gri-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.*

per'e-grine, per'e-grin (-grĭn), *a.* [L. *peregrinus*. See PILGRIM.] **1.** Foreign; alien. **2.** Traveling abroad, on or as on a pilgrimage. *Obs.* — **peregrine,** *or* **peregrin falcon,** a courageous, swift falcon, formerly much used in falconry.

per'emp-to-ry (pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rĭ; pĕr-ĕmp'-), *a.* [L. *peremptorius* destructive, decisive, fr. *perimere* to take away entirely, destroy; *per* + *emere* to buy, orig., to take.] **1.** Taking away a right of action, debate, etc. Hence, conclusive; absolute. **2.** Incontrovertible. **3.** Positive in opinion; stubborn; also, dictatorial. — **Syn.** Authoritative, express, arbitrary, dogmatical. See IMPERATIVE. — **per'emp-to-ri-ly** (-tō-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **per'emp-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

per-en'ni-al (pĕr-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *perennis*; *per* through + *annus* year.] **1.** Lasting or continuing through the year. **2.** Unceasing; never-failing. **3.** *Bot.* Continuing more than two years. — **Syn.** Enduring. See CONTINUAL. — *n.* *Bot.* A perennial plant. — **per-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere* to perform, finish, perfect; *per* + *facere* to make, do.] **1.** Having all the properties naturally belonging to it; complete; sound; right; faultless; righteous, etc. **2.** Well-informed; sure. *Obs.* **3.** Utter; downright; as, *perfect* nonsense. *Colloq.* **4.** Completely contented; happy. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Finished, consummate, entire, blameless. See WHOLE. — **perfect tense,** *Gram.*, a tense denoting an act or state as completed at the time of speaking. — *n.* *Gram.* The perfect tense, or a verb form denoting it.

per'fect (pûr'fĕkt; pĕr-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To make perfect; finish; complete; consummate. — **per'fect-er**, *n.* — **per-fec'tive** (pĕr-fĕk'tĭv), *a.*

per-fect'i-ble (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect. — **per-fect'i-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

per-fec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being perfect, or complete. **2.** Act of perfecting. **3.** A quality completely excellent. **4.** A perfect thing or person.

per'fect-ly (pûr'fĕkt-lĭ), *adv.*, **per'fect-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

per-fer'vid (pĕr-fûr'vĭd), *a.* Very fervid; ardent.

per-fid'i-ous (-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perfidiosus*.] **1.** Guilty of perfidy; false to trust. **2** Involving, or characterized by, perfidy. — **Syn.** See DISLOYAL. — **per-fid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

per'fi-dy (pûr'fĭ-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIES** (-dĭz). [L. *perfidia*, fr. L. *perfidus* faithless; *per* + *fides* faith.] Act of violating faith or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.

per-fo'li-ate (pĕr-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* [*per-* + L. *folium* leaf.] *Bot.* Having the basal part congenitally united around the stem, as a honeysuckle leaf.

Perfoliate Leaves.

per'fo-rate (pûr'fō-rāt), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *perforatus*, p. p. of *perforare* to perforate; *per* + *forare* to bore.] To pierce through. — **Syn.** See PENETRATE. — **per'fo-rate,** *a.* — **per'fo-ra'tor** (-rā'tĕr), *n.*

per'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of perforating; state of being perforated. **2.** A hole made by boring, punching, or the like.

per-force' (pĕr-fōrs'; 57), *adv.* [F. *par* (L. *per*) + *force*.] By necessity; necessarily.

per-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* [OF. *parfornir*, *parfournir*, to finish, complete; *par* (L. *per*) + *fournir* to finish, complete; — influenced by E. *form*.] **1.** To execute (anything); accomplish; do. **2.** To make; construct; build. **3.** To discharge; fulfill. **4.** To render, represent, or reproduce, as a play; act on the stage, as a part. — **Syn.** Do, transact, achieve, complete, consummate. See EFFECT. — *v. i.* To do, execute, or accomplish something; esp., to act a part, or to play on a musical instrument.

per-form'ance (-fôr'măns), *n.* **1.** Act of performing; execution; achievement. **2.** A thing done; achievement; esp., an action of an elaborate or public character. — **Syn.** Completion, consummation, accomplishment, production, work, deed, exploit, feat. — **per-form'er**, *n.*

per-fume' (-fūm'), *v. t.*; **-FUMED'** (-fūmd'); **-FUM'ING** (-fūm'-ĭng). [F. *parfumer*; *par* + *fumer* to smoke, L. *fumare*, fr. *fumus* smoke.] **1.** To fumigate. *Obs.* **2.** To fill with an agreeable odor, as of incense, flowers, etc.; scent.

per'fume (pûr'fūm; pĕr-fūm'), *n.* **1.** Odorous vapor or fume. *Obs.* **2.** A pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma. **3.** A fluid preparation, as of the essence of flowers, used for scenting. — **Syn.** See SMELL.

per-fum'er (pĕr-fūm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that perfumes. **2.** One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

per-fum'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** A perfume, or perfumes in general. **2.** Place for making or selling perfume.

per-func'to-ry (-fŭngk'tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *perfunctorius*, fr. *perfunctus* dispatched, p. p. of *perfungi* to discharge; *per* + *fungi* to perform.] **1.** Done mechanically and as a matter of routine, or carelessly and superficially. **2.** Mechanical; indifferent. — **per-func'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **-ri-ness**, *n.*

per-haps' (pĕr-hăps'), *adv.* [*per* + pl. of *hap* chance.] By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.

pe'ri (pē'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIS** (-rĭz). [Per. *perī* a female genius, a fairy.] *Persian Myth.* A kind of elf or fairy descended from fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished.

per'i- (pĕr'ĭ-). A prefix from Greek *περί*, used to signify: *Around*, *about*, *round*, *near*, *inclosing*, *surrounding*.

per'i-anth (-ănth), *n.* [*peri-* + Gr. *ἄνθος* flower.] The external envelope of a flower; the floral leaves collectively.

per'i-apt (-ăpt), *n.* [Gr. *περίαπτον*, deriv. fr. *περί* about + *ἅπτειν* to tie.] A charm; amulet.

per'i-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIA** (-ă). [Gr. *περικάρδιον*, fr. *περικάρδιος* about the heart.] *Anat.* The sac of serous membrane inclosing the heart. — **per'i-car'di-ac** (-kär'dĭ-ăk), **per'i-car'di-al** (-ăl), *a.*

per'i-carp (pĕr'ĭ-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *περικάρπιον*; *περί* around + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* The ripened and variously modified walls of the ovary. — **per'i-car'pi-al** (-kär'pĭ-ăl), *a.*

per'i-cra'ni-um (-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-NIA** (-ă). [Gr. *περικράνιον*, neut. a., round the skull.] **1.** *Anat.* The external periosteum of the skull. **2.** Humorously, the skull or brain. *Now Rare.* — **per'i-cra'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

per'i-gee (pĕr'Ĭ-jē), *n.* [Gr. *περίγειος* around the earth; *περί* near + *γῆ* the earth] *Astron.* That point in the orbit of the moon nearest to the earth; — opposed to *apogee*. — **per'i-ge'al** (-jē'ăl), *a.*

per'i-he'li-on (-hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* **-HELIA** (-hē'lĭ-ă). [*peri-* + Gr. *ἥλιος* sun.] *Astron.* That point of the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun; — opposed to *aphelion*.

per'il (pĕr'ĭl), *n.* [F. *péril*, fr. L. *periculum*, *periclum*.] Danger; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction. — **Syn.** Hazard, risk, jeopardy. See DANGER. — *v. t.;* **-ILED** (-ĭld) or **-ILLED**; **-IL-ING** or **-IL-LING**. To expose to danger; hazard; risk.

per'il-ous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *periculosus*.] **1.** Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; dangerous. **2.** Daring; reckless; dreadful. *Obs.* — **per'il-ous-ly**, *adv.*

per-im'e-ter (pĕr-ĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *perimetros*, Gr. *περίμετρος*; *περί* around + *μέτρον* measure.] *Geom.* The whole outer boundary of a body or figure, or its measure.

per'i-ne'um (pĕr'ĭ-nē'ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-NEA** (-ă). [Gr. *περίναιον*, *περίνεος*.] *Anat.* The region included in the outlet of the pelvis. — **per'i-ne'al** (-nē'ăl), *a.*

pe'ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŏd), *n.* [L. *periodus*, Gr. *περίοδος* a going round, way round, circumference, period; *περί* round + *ὁδός* way.] **1.** A portion of time determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of a planet. **2.** A certain series of years, months, days, or the like; a cycle; age; epoch. **3.** The completion of a cycle, series of events, or act; hence, a limit; bound. **4.** *Rhet.* A complete sentence. **5.** **a** The full pause closing a complete sentence. **b** *Punctuation.* The point [.] that marks the end of a complete declarative sentence, or of an abbreviated word. — **Syn.** Time, date, era.

pe'ri-od'ic (-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [L. *periodicus*, Gr. *περιοδικός*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or performed in, a period, or revolution, of a heavenly body. **2.** Acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; loosely, recurring; intermittent. **3** *Rhet.* Expressed in, or characterized by, periods.

pe'ri-od'i-cal (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = PERIODIC. **2.** Published or appearing with a fixed interval (more than one day) between the issues or numbers; — said of magazines, etc. Also, of or pert. to such publications. — *n.* A periodical magazine or other publication. — **pe'ri-od'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pe'ri-o-dic'i-ty (-ō-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being periodic, or regularly recurrent.

per'i-os'te-al (pĕr'ĭ-ŏs'tē-ăl), *a.* *Anat.* Situated around bone; of or pertaining to the periosteum.

per'i-os'te-um (-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-TEA** (-ă). [Gr. *περιόστεος* round the bones.] *Anat.* Connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces.

Per'i-pa-tet'ic (pĕr'ĭ-pă-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *περιπατητικός*, fr. *περιπατεῖν* to walk about; *περί* + *πατεῖν* to walk.] **1.** Of or pert. to the philosophy or the followers of Aristotle. **2.** [*l. c.*] Walking about; itinerant. *Often Humorous.* — *n.* **1.** A disciple of Aristotle. **2.** [*l. c.*] A pedestrian. *Jocular.*

pe-riph'er-al (pĕ-rĭf'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or constituting, a periphery; hence, *Anat.*, external.

pe-riph'er-y, *n.; pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *περιφέρεια*; *περί* around + *φέρειν* to bear, carry.] **1.** The line bounding a rounded surface; hence, the surface of any body. **2.** *Geom.* The circumference or perimeter of a circle, ellipse.

pe-riph'ra-sis (pĕ-rĭf'ră-sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-RASES** (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *περίφρασις*; *περί* roundabout + *φράζειν* to speak.] *Rhet.* Circumlocution. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

per'i-phras'tic (pĕr'ĭ-frăs'tĭk), *a.* Involving circumlocution, or roundabout expression; using two or more words in place of one. — **per'i-phras'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* **periphrastic conjugation**, *Gram.*, conjugation by the use of one or more auxiliaries, as distinguished from conjugation by inflection; as in *he does go*, *he has been*, *he will be*, etc.

per'i-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*peri-* + *-scope*.] An optical instrument on a submarine permitting an outlook over the water when the boat is submerged.

per'i-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Viewing all around, or on all
per'i-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sides; — applied to certain lenses giving good definition over a wide field.

per'ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *v. i.* [F. *périr*, L. *perire*; *per* through + *ire* to go.] To be destroyed; waste away; die.

per'ish-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to perish. [action.]

per'i-stal'sis (pĕr'ĭ-stăl'sĭs), *n.* Peristaltic contraction or

per'i-stal'tic (pĕr'ĭ-stăl'tĭk), *a.* [Gr. *περισταλτικός* clasping and compressing, fr. *περιστέλλειν* to surround; *περί* round + *στέλλειν* to place.] *Physiol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the wormlike wave motion of the intestines and similar structures, produced by successive contraction of their muscular fibers, forcing their contents onwards.

per'i-style (pĕr'ĭ-stīl), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *περίστυλον*, *περίστυλος*; *περί* about + *στῦλος* column.] *Arch.* A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; specif., a system of roof-supporting columns around a court or building.

per'i-to-ne'um, **-næ'um** (pĕr'ĭ-tō-nē'ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-NEA** (-ă), **-NÆA** (-ă). [L., fr. Gr. *περίτονος* stretched round; *περί* + *τείνειν* to stretch.] In mammals, the serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity and covering the abdominal and pelvic viscera. — **per'i-to-ne'al**, **per'i-to-næ'al** (-ăl), *a.*

per'i-to-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [see PERITONEUM; **-ITIS**.] *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.

per'i-wig (pĕr'ĭ-wĭg), *n.* [corrupt. fr. F. *perruque*. See PERUKE.] A wig. — *v. t.;* **-WIGGED** (-wĭgd); **-WIG'GING** (-wĭg'-ĭng). To dress with or as with a periwig. *Now Rare.*

per'i-win'kle (-wĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [prob. fr. AS. *pinewincle* a shellfish.] Any of various mostly small marine gastropods with a short thick spiral shell, inhabiting rocky shores.

per'i-win'kle, *n.* [fr. AS. or OF., fr. L. *pervinca*.] A kind of trailing evergreen herb with blue or white flowers.

per'jure (pûr'jŭr), *v. t.;* **-JURED** (-jŭrd); **-JUR-ING** (-jŭr-ĭng). [F. *parjurer*, OF. also *per-*, L. *perjurare*; *per* through, over + *jurare* to swear.] To violate the oath or vow of; make guilty of perjury; forswear; — chiefly used reflexively. — *n.* A perjurer. *Obs.* — **per'jur-er** (-jŭr-ĕr), *n.*

Syn. PERJURE is the legal term; FORSWEAR is now rare, except in the sense of renouncing upon (or as upon) oath.

per'ju-ry (-jŭ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [L. *perjurium*.] False swearing; voluntary violation of an oath or vow.

perk (pûrk), *a.* Smart; jaunty; brisk; pert. — *v. i.* **1.** To behave jauntily or smartly. **2.** To become erect, brisk, or lively; — usually with *up*. — *v. t.* To make trim or smart.

perk'y (pûr'kĭ), *a.* Perk; pert; forward; jaunty; trim.

per'ma-nence (pûr'mă-nĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being permanent. — **per'ma-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz).

per'ma-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *permanens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *permanere* to stay to the end; *per* + *manere* to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without any radical change; abiding; fixed; stable. — **Syn.** See LASTING. — **per'ma-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **permanent gases**, substances which remain gaseous under ordinary conditions, as opposed to *vapors*.

per'me-a-ble (pûr'mē-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *permeabilis*.] Capable of being permeated. — **per'me-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

per'me-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.;* **-AT'ED** (āt'ĕd); **-AT'ING**. [L. *permeatus*, p. p. of *permeare* to permeate; *per* + *meare* to go, pass.] **1.** To pass through the pores or interstices of. **2.** To enter and spread through; pervade. — **per'me-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **per'me-a-tive** (pûr'mē-ā-tĭv), *a.*

Syn. PERMEATE, PERVADE, esp. in their fig. senses, are often interchangeable in the sense of *penetrate*, *saturate*, *diffuse*. But PERMEATE commonly retains a more distinct suggestion of its literal force than PERVADE, which often connotes a more vague or intangible transfusion; as, water *permeates* the ground; a spirit of harmony *pervaded* the company.

per-mis'si-ble (pĕr-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Allowable; admissible.

per-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *permissio*.] Act of permitting; formal consent.

Syn. PERMISSION is the more formal term, and commonly implies power or authority to refuse; LEAVE, the more familiar term, often suggests that the license granted is left at the recipient's option; as, he has my *permission* to hunt; give me *leave* to throw this at you. SUFFERANCE is tacit permission, and often implies only neglect or refusal to forbid.

per-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Permitting; granting liberty. **2.** Permitted; tolerated. — **per-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.*

per-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* **-MIT'TED**; **-MIT'TING**. [L. *permittere*, *-missum*, to allow, permit; *per* + *mittere* to let go, send.] **1.** To consent to; tolerate; put up with. **2.** To grant (one) express license to do an act; authorize. **3.** To give over; commit. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To grant permission; allow. — **Syn.** Let, suffer, endure. See ALLOW. — **per-mit'ter**, *n.*

per'mit (pûr'mĭt; *now rarely* pĕr-mĭt'), *n.* Warrant; license; an authoritative written license or permission.

per'mu-ta'tion (pûr'mŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A permuting; interchange. **2.** *Math.* Any one of all the possible arrangements of a number of objects in a series; also, transposition of the objects to effect such arrangements.

per-mute' (pĕr-mūt'), *v. t.;* **-MUT'ED** (-mūt'ĕd); **-MUT'ING**. [L. *permutare*, *-tatum*; *per* + *mutare* to change.] **1.** To interchange. *Obs.* **2.** *Math.* To subject to permutation.

per-ni'cious (-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *pernix*, *-icis*.] Swift. *Rare.*

per-ni'cious, *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, fr. *pernicies* destruction; *per* + *nex*, *necis*, death.] **1.** Destructive; ruinous; dele-

terious; injurious; hurtful; deadly. **2.** Intending evil; wicked; malign. — **per-ni'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. PERNICIOUS, BANEFUL, BALEFUL, NOXIOUS, NOISOME. That is PERNICIOUS which works mischief, injury, or destruction; that is BANEFUL which is deadly, or which causes great harm; BALEFUL (chiefly poetical or literary) implies sinister or malign influence; as, a *pernicious* casuistry; a *baneful* notion; a *baleful* look. That is NOXIOUS which is harmful esp. to health of body or mind; as, *noxious* weeds, thoughts. NOISOME, formerly synonymous with *noxious*, is now chiefly used in the sense of *ill-smelling*.

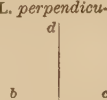
per'o-rate (pĕr'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [see PERORATION.] **1.** To speak at length; harangue. **2.** To make a peroration; conclude or sum up a speech.

per'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *peroratio*, fr. *perorare*, *-ratum*, to speak from beginning to end; *per* + *orare* to speak.] The concluding part or summing up of a discourse.

per-ox'ide (pĕr-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* **a** An oxide containing more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element. **b** Specif., peroxide of hydrogen.

per-pend' (pĕr-pĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *perpendere; per* + *pendere* to weigh.] To weigh in the mind; attend. *Archaic.*

per'pen-dic'u-lar (pûr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, fr. *perpendiculum* plumb line; *per* + *pendere* to hang.] Exactly upright or vertical; *Geom.*, at right angles to a given line or surface. — **Syn.** See VERTICAL. — *n.* **1.** A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon or, *Geom.*, to another line or surface. **2.** Upright position; also, rectitude. — **per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*



ad Perpendicular Line; *bc* Horizontal Line.

per'pe-trate (pûr'pĕ-trāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT'ED (-trāt'ĕd); -TRAT'ING. [L. *perpetratus*, p. p. of *perpetrare; per* + *patrare* to perform.] To do or perform; commit (as an offense); — usually in a bad sense. — **per'pe-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* — **per'pe-tra'tor** (pûr'pĕ-trā'tĕr), *n.*

per-pet'u-al (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ăl), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *perpetualis*, fr. *perpetuus* continuing throughout, continuous, *perpes*, *-etis*, lasting throughout.] Continuing forever or for an unlimited time; continuous. — **Syn.** Unceasing, endless, everlasting, incessant. See CONTINUAL. — **per-pet'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

per-pet'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *perpetuatus*, p. p. of *perpetuare* to perpetuate. See PERPETUAL.] To make perpetual; cause to last indefinitely. — **per-pet'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **per-pet'u-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

per'pe-tu'i-ty (pûr'pĕ-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *perpetuitas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being perpetual. **2.** Something that is perpetual. **3.** Endless time. **4.** *Law.* Quality of being perpetually inalienable.

per-plex' (pĕr-plĕks'), *v. t.* [L. *perplexus* involved, confused; *per* + *plexus*, p. p. of *plectere* to plait.] **1.** To trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety; confuse. **2.** To involve; entangle. — **Syn.** Confuse, bewilder. See PUZZLE.

per-plexed' (-plĕkst'), *p. a.* **1.** Doubtful; puzzled; bewildered. **2.** Entangled; involved; confused; intricate.

per-plex'i-ty (-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being perplexed; intricacy; bewilderment. **2.** An instance of this state. **3.** That which perplexes.

per'qui-site (pûr'kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* [L. *perquisitum*, neut. p. p. of *perquirere* to ask for diligently; *per* + *quaerere* to seek.] An incidental gain or profit in addition to regular salary or wages, esp. one of a kind expected or promised.

per'ron (pĕr'ŏn; *F.* pĕ'rôN'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* An out-of-door flight of steps, leading to a terrace or upper story.

per'ry (pĕr'ĭ), *n.* [OF. *peré*, fr. *poire* a pear, L. *pirum.*] A fermented liquor made from pears; pear cider.

per'se-cute (pûr'sĕ-kūt), *v. t.*; -CUT'ED (-kūt'ĕd); -CUT'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *persequi*, *-secutus*, to pursue, prosecute; *per* + *sequi* to follow.] To pursue so as to injure, grieve, or afflict; harass; annoy; esp., to afflict or put to death because of belief, religion, or the like. — **per'se-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.* — **per'se-cu'tive** (-kū'tĭv), *a.* — **per'se-cu'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

Per-seph'o-ne (pĕr-sĕf'ō-nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεφόνη.] *Class. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Demeter, wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. She was abducted by Hades, but was allowed to spend two thirds of the year with her mother. The Romans called her *Persephone*, *Proserpina*, or *Proserpine.*

Per'seus (pûr'sūs; pûr'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Περσεύς.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa. Perseus stole the eye and tooth of the Grææ, refusing to return them until the Grææ had instructed him how to proceed against Medusa. See ANDROMEDA, GRÆÆ, MEDUSA. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation between Taurus and Cassiopeia.

Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini.

per'se-ver'ance (pûr'sĕ-vēr'ăns; *formerly* per-sev'er-ance, *as in Shakespeare*), *n.* Act of persevering; persistence. — **Syn.** Steadfastness, constancy, pertinacity.

per'se-vere' (pûr'sĕ-vēr'), *v. i.*; -VERED' (-vērd'); -VER'ING (vēr'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *perseverare*, fr. *perseverus* very strict; *per* + *severus* strict, severe.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken. **Syn.** PERSEVERE, PERSIST. To PERSEVERE is to continue in a given course, esp. in the face of discouragement, obstacles, etc.; the word is always used in a good sense; to PERSIST is to keep on by force of will, sometimes (in a bad sense) obstinately, esp. against opposition, remonstrance, or the like.

Per'sian (pûr'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Persia, the Persians, or their language. — *n.* **1.** One of the people of Persia. **2.** Chief language of the Persians. **3.** A thin silk fabric.

per'si-flage' (pĕr'sĭ-flăzh'; pûr'sĭ-flăzh), *n.* [F., fr. *persifler* to quiz; L. *per* + F. *siffler* to whistle, L. *sifilare.*] Frivolous or bantering talk; light raillery. — **Syn.** See BANTER.

per-sim'mon (pĕr-sĭm'ŭn), *n.* [of Virginia Indian origin.] A tree of the United States, bearing small bell-shaped white flowers, and a palatable, plumlike fruit; also, the fruit.

per-sist' (-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *persistere; per* + *sistere* to stand, be fixed, *stare* to stand.] **1.** To continue steadfastly, esp. in a course of conduct against opposing motives. **2.** To endure or remain in place or existence. — **Syn.** See PERSEVERE.

per-sist'ent (-sĭs'tĕnt), *a.* **1.** Inclined to persist; having staying qualities. **2.** Existing continuously; enduring. — **Syn.** Cf. OBSTINATE. — **per-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **per-sist'ence** (-tĕns), **per-sist'en-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.*

per'son (pûr'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *persona* a mask (used by actors), personage, part, person.] **1.** A character or part, as in a play. *Archaic.* **2.** A human being. **3.** The bodily form of a human being; outward appearance. **4.** The real self of a human being; individual personality. **5.** *Theol.* Among Trinitarians, one of the three modes of being in the Godhead (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost). **6.** *Gram.* One of the three relations (speaker, one spoken to, and another spoken of, called respectively the *first*, *second*, and *third person*) underlying discourse, distinguished by certain pronouns and, in many languages, by inflection of the verb.

per'son-a-ble (pûr'sŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Comely in person.

per'son-age (-ăj), *n.* [F. *personnage.*] **1.** A distinguished person; a conspicuous character. **2.** Character assumed or represented, as in a play.

per'son-al (-ăl), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *personalis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a particular person; private; not public or general. **2.** Done in person; direct from one person to another; also, *Obs.*, present in person. **3.** Pertaining to the person, or body. **4.** Relating to an individual, his character, conduct, etc., esp. in an invidious and offensive manner. **5.** *Gram.* Denoting person; as, a *personal* suffix. **6.** *Law.* Designating estate or property that consists in general of things temporary or movable. — **per'son-al-ly**, *adv.*

per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being personal, or of being a person; personal existence or identity. **2.** That which constitutes distinction of person; individuality. **3.** A personal being; a person. **4.** Quality of relating to a particular person, esp. disparagingly or hostilely. **5.** A personal remark, esp. one of a disparaging or offensive nature; — usually in *pl.*

per'son-al-ty (-ăl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES. Personal property.

per'son-ate (-ăt), *a.* [L. *personatus* masked, in an assumed character, fictitious, fr. *persona* mask. See PERSON.] Personated; feigned; counterfeit. *Obs. or R.* — (-āt), *v. t.*; AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To assume the character of; act the part of. **2.** To represent or characterize. *Obs.* — **per'son-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **per'son-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

per-son'i-fi-ca'tion (pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of personifying; that which personifies. **2.** Specif.: **a** Attri-

bution of personal form, character, etc. **b** *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract idea is endowed with personal attributes. **3.** An imaginary person or creature thought of as representing a thing or abstraction. **4.** Embodiment; incarnation.

per-son'i-fy (pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*person* + *-fy.*] **1.** To regard, treat, or represent as a person. **2.** To be the personification of; impersonate.

per'son-nel' (pĕr'sŏ-nĕl'; pûr'sŏ-nĕl'), *n.* [F.] The body of persons engaged in some (esp. public) service.

per-spec'tive (pĕr-spĕk'tĭv), *n.* [L. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars*). See PERSPECTIVE, *a.*] **1.** An optical glass, as a spyglass or telescope. *Obs.* **2.** Art or science of representing, on a surface, objects as they actually appear to the eye. **3.** The appearance of objects to the eye as affected by distance, and as indicated by distinctness and the convergence of their receding lines. — *a.* [L. *perspectivus*, fr. *perspicere*, *perspectum*, to look through; *per* + *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] **1.** Optical. **2.** Pert. to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective. — **per-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

per'spi-ca'cious (pûr'spĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicax*, *-acis*, fr. *perspicere* to look through.] Of acute vision or discernment; mentally keen. — **Syn.** See SHREWD. — **per'spi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per'spi-cac'i-ty** (-kăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

per'spi-cu'i-ty (-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *perspicuitas.*] **1.** Quality of being perspicuous; lucidity. **2.** Perspicacity. *Erroneous.*

per-spic'u-ous (pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *perspicuus*, fr. *perspicere* to look through. See PERSPECTIVE.] Clear to the understanding; not obscure or ambiguous. — **per-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **per-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. That is PERSPICUOUS which is clear or lucid (see CLEAR); one is PERSPICACIOUS who is characterized by clear or acute discernment (see SHREWD).

per'spi-ra'tion (pûr'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of perspiring. **2.** The fluid secreted by minute tubular glands, the sweat glands, on the surface of the body; sweat.

Syn. PERSPIRATION is the technical word, but has also gained wide currency in polite usage; SWEAT is stronger and more direct. To regard the word *sweat* as indelicate is overnice, and often without warrant. Except in technical usage, *sweat*, not *perspiration*, is used of the lower animals.

per-spire' (pĕr-spīr'), *v. i. & t.*; -SPIRED' (-spīrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spīr'ĭng). [L. *perspirare* to breathe through; *per* + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To exude through pores. **2.** *Physiol.* To excrete, esp. fluids, through the skin; sweat. — **per-spir'a-ble** (pĕr-spīr'ă-b'l), *a.*

per-suade' (-swād'), *v. t.*; -SUAD'ED (-swād'ĕd); -SUAD'ING. [L. *persuadere*, *-suasum*; *per* + *suadere* to advise, persuade.] **1.** To induce (a person) to believe or do something; influence by argument, advice, entreaty, etc.; convince. **2.** To try to influence; urge. **3.** To inculcate; advise. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Prevail on, win over, allure, entice. — **per-suad'a-ble**, *a.* — **per-suad'er**, *n.*

per-sua'si-ble (pĕr-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being persuaded. — **per-sua'si-bil'i-ty**, **per-sua'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

per-sua'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* [L. *persuasio.*] **1.** Act of persuading. **2.** Power or quality of persuading; persuasiveness. **3.** State of being persuaded; induced opinion or conviction. **4.** A creed or belief; a party adhering to a creed or system of opinions. **5.** Kind; sort; as, the male *persuasion*. *Jocular.* — **Syn.** See BELIEF.

per-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to persuade. — *n.* That which persuades. — **per-sua'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **-sive-ness**, *n.*

pert (pûrt), *a.* [for obs. *apert* open, evident, fr. OF., fr. L. *apertus*, p. p. of *aperire*. See APERIENT.] **1.** Open. *Obs.* **2.** Indecorously free, or presuming; bold. **3.** Lively; sprightly; smart. *Obs. or Dial.* — **Syn.** See OFFICIOUS. — **pert'ly**, *adv.* — **pert'ness**, *n.*

per-tain' (pĕr-tān'), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *pertinere* to reach, pertain; *per* + *tenere* to hold, keep.] **1.** To belong; have connection with, or dependence on, something, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; appertain. **2.** To have relation or reference to something

Syn. PERTAIN, APPERTAIN are often used without distinction in the general sense of *belong*, but PERTAIN often implies closer connection or relation than the rather more formal APPERTAIN.

per'ti-na'cious (pûr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pertinax*, *-acis*; *per* + *tenax* tenacious.] **1.** Holding obstinately to any opinion or design. **2.** Resolute; persevering. — **Syn.** Stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, determined, firm, constant, steady. See OBSTINATE, TENACIOUS. — **-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-na'cious-ness**, **per'ti-nac'i-ty** (pûr'tĭ-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

per'ti-nence (pûr'tĭ-nĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
per'ti-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ) } pertinent; fitness; relevancy.

per'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *pertinens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *pertinere*. See PERTAIN.] Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; apposite; relevant. — **per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Fit, suitable, proper, applicable, adapted, pat, apropos, germane. — PERTINENT, RELEVANT, APPOSITE, APT, apply particularly to speech. PERTINENT and RELEVANT suggest logical fitness; as, a *pertinent* suggestion, *relevant* argument. APPOSITE denotes a high degree of pertinency; as, an *apposite* illustration. APT suggests readiness and skill in perception and expression; as, *apt* imagery.

per-turb' (pĕr-tûrb'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *perturbare*, *-batum*; *per* + *turbare* to disturb, fr. *turba* a disorder.] To disturb greatly; trouble; disquiet. — **Syn.** See DISTURB.

per'tur-ba'tion (pûr'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of perturbing; state of being perturbed; esp., agitation of mind. **2.** A cause of disturbance or disquiet.

pe-ruke' (pĕ-rōōk'; *formerly, and still by some*, pĕr'ōōk), *n.* [F. *perruque*, It. *perrucca*, *parrucca.*] A wig; periwig.

pe-rus'al (pĕ-rōōz'ăl), *n.* [fr. PERUSE.] Act of perusing.

pe-ruse' (pĕ-rōōz'), *v. t.*; -RUSED' (-rōōzd'); -RUS'ING (-rōōz'ĭng). [*per-* + *use.*] **1.** To observe; survey; examine. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To read through or carefully; loosely, to read.

Pe-ru'vi-an (-rōō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Peru or Peruvians. — **Peruvian bark**, a bitter bark, from various S. American trees, yielding quinine. — *n.* One of the people of Peru.

per-vade' (pĕr-vād'), *v. t.*; -VAD'ED (-vād'ĕd); -VAD'ING. [L. *pervadere*, *-vasum*; *per* + *vadere* to go, walk.] **1.** To traverse. *Rare.* **2.** To pass or spread through the whole of. — **Syn.** See PERMEATE. — **per-va'sion** (-vā'zhŭn), *n.*

per-va'sive (-vā'sĭv), *a.* Tending or having power to pervade. — **per-va'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **per-va'sive-ness**, *n.*

per-verse' (-vûrs'), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *perversus* turned the wrong way, p. p. of *pervertere*. See PERVERT.] **1.** Turned away from the right; wicked. **2.** Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn. **3.** Wayward; petulant. — **Syn.** Froward, ungovernable, cross, vexatious. See WAYWARD. — **per-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **per-verse'ness**, *n.* — **per-ver'sive**, *a.*

per-ver'sion (vûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of perverting; state of being perverted; also, a perverted form of something.

per-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being perverse; perverseness.

per-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *pervertere*, *-versum*; *per* + *vertere* to turn.] To turn or lead away from truth, rectitude, or propriety, esp. from religious belief; lead astray; corrupt; also, to misinterpret designedly.

per'vert (pûr'vĕrt), *n.* One perverted; one who has turned to error, esp. in religion; — opposed to *convert.*

per-vert'ed (pĕr-vûr'tĕd), *p. a.* Turned from the right; wicked. — **Syn.** See CORRUPT. — **per-vert'ed-ly**, *adv.*

per-vert'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

per'vi-ous (pûr''vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pervius*; *per* + *via* a way.] Admitting passage; permeable. — **per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

pe-se'ta (pĕ-sā'tă), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish gold monetary unit, equivalent to one franc ($0.193 or 9½d.); also, a silver coin nominally of this value, but worth somewhat less.

pes'ky (pĕs'kĭ), *a.* Vexatious; plaguy. *Collog., U. S.*

pe'so (pā'sō), *n.*; *pl.* -SOS (-sōz; *Sp.* -sōs). [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish or a Mexican dollar. **2.** Any of several Central and South American coins. **3.** A monetary unit and silver coin of the Philippines, worth $0.50. Symbol, ₱ (used like $).

pes'si-mism (pĕs'ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pessimus* worst, superl. of *pejor* worse.] **1.** The doctrine that the pains of life overbalance its happiness. **2.** A disposition to take the least hopeful view of things. — **pes'si-mist** (-mĭst), *n.*

pes'si-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy. — **Syn.** See CYNICAL. — **pes'si-mis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pest (pĕst), *n.* [L. *pestis.*] **1.** A fatal epidemic disease; specif., bubonic plague. **2.** Something that is noxious, troublesome, or destructive; a nuisance.

pes'ter (pĕs'tĕr), *v. t.* To harass with petty vexations; annoy; worry; tease. — **pes'ter-er**, *n.*

pest'house' (pĕst'hous'), *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any pestilential disease.

pes-tif'er-ous (pĕs-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pestiferus*, *pestifer*; *pestis* pest + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** Pest-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious. **2.** Noxious to peace, morals, or the like; vicious; destructive. — **pes-tif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

pes'ti-lence (pĕs'tĭ-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating; specif., bubonic plague. **2.** A cause of injury or trouble. *Obs.*

pes'ti-lent (pĕs'tĭ-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *pestilens, -entis*, fr. *pestis* pest.] **1.** Deadly; poisonous. **2.** Pestilential. *Rare.* **3.** Injurious to peace, morals, etc.; pernicious. **4.** Annoying; mischievous; plaguy. *Often Humorous.* — **pes'ti-lent-ly**, *adv.*

pes'ti-len'tial (-lĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Producing, or tending to produce, pestilence. **2.** Pernicious; morally destructive.

pes'tle (pĕs''l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *pistillum, -lus*, fr. *pinsere, -pistum*, to crush.] Implement for breaking or braying substances in a mortar. — *v. t. & i.* ; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To bray with or as with a pestle.

pet (pĕt), *n.* **1.** An animal kept to pet and play with. **2** A person specially cherished and indulged; a darling. — *a.* Petted; indulged; cherished. — *v. t.* ; PET'TED; -TING. To play with fondly; fondle; indulge.

pet, *n.* A fit of peevishness, ill humor, or fretfulness.

pet'al (pĕt'ăl), *n.* [Gr. *πέταλον* a leaf, fr. *πέταλος* outspread, flat.] *Bot.* One of the leaves of a corolla. — **pet'aled, pet'alled** (-ăld), *a.* — **pet'al-ine** (-ĭn ; -ēn), *a.*

pet'al-if'er-ous (-ăl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*petal* + *-ferous*.] Bearing petals. [pearance, or texture, of a petal.

pet'al-oid (-oid), *a.* [*petal* + *-oid*.] Having the form, ap-

pet'al-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Having petals; — usually in comp.

pe-tard' (pē-tärd'), *n.* Also, *Obs.*, **pe-tar'** (-tär'). [fr. F., fr. *péter* to break wind, explode, L. *pedere, peditum*.] **1.** *Mil.* A case containing an explosive, to break in, or down, gates, barricades, etc. **2.** A kind of firecracker.

pet'a-sus (pĕt'ă-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πέτασος*.] The winged cap of Mercury; also, a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat worn by Greeks and Romans.

Pe'ter (pē'tĕr), *n.* [L *Petrus*, fr. Gr. Πέτρος, fr. *πέτρα* rock, *πέτρος* stone.] In the Bible, one of the Twelve Apostles, called also Simon or Simon Peter, the traditional author of the Epistles of Peter in the New Testament.

pet'i-ole (pĕt'ĭ-ōl), *n.* [fr. L. *petiolus* little foot, fruit-stalk.] **1.** *Bot.* A leafstalk; the slender stem of a foliage leaf. See LEAF. **2.** *Zoöl.* A stalk or peduncle, as the slender abdominal segment in certain insects, as wasps. — **pet'i-o-lar** (-ō-lăr), *a.* — **pet'i-o-late** (-ō-lāt), *a.*

pet'it (pĕt'ĭ ; *F.* pĕ-tē'), *a.* [F. See PETTY.] Small; insignificant; mean. = PETTY. *Obs., exc. Law.* — **petit jury**, a jury of twelve men to try a cause and decide finally as to the facts in dispute; — disting. from *grand jury*.

‖ **pe-tite'** (pĕ-tēt'), *a.* [F., fem. of *petit*.] Small; little.

pe-ti'tion (pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *petitio*, fr. *petere, petitum*, to beg, ask, seek.] **1.** A formal supplication, entreaty, or request, esp. one addressed to the Deity or to a sovereign or political superior; a prayer. **2.** That which is asked; entreaty. — **Syn.** See PRAYER. — *v. t.* To pray; solicit; entreat; request. — *v. i.* To make a petition or solicitation. — **pe-ti'tion-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

pe-ti'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing, or of the nature of, a petition. **2.** Supplicatory. *Obs. or Archaic.*

‖ **pe-tit' mai'tre** (pē-tē' mā'tr'). [F., lit., little master.] A dandy; fop. — **pe-tite' mai'tresse'** (pē-tēt' mā'trĕs'), *fem.*

pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* [prob. so called in allusion to St. *Peter's* walking on the sea (*Matt.* xiv. 29).] Any of numerous long-winged sea birds, which fly far from land.

pet'ri-fac'tion (pĕt'rĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of petrifying; state of being petrified. **2.** A thing petrified.

pet'ri-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of causing petrifaction. **2.** Pert. to, or characterized by, petrifaction.

pe-trif'ic (pĕ-trĭf'ĭk), *a.* Petrifying. *Rare.*

pet'ri-fi-ca'tion (pĕt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Petrifaction.

pet'ri-fy (pĕt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [L. *petra* rock (Gr. *πέτρα*) + E. *-fy*.] **1.** To convert (organic matter) into stone or stonelike substance. **2.** To benumb or deaden; stupefy or make motionless, as with fear. — *v. i.* To become petrified.

pe-trog'ra-phy (pē-trŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα* a rock + *-graphy*.] The description and systematic classification of rocks. — **pe-trog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **pet'ro-graph'ic** (pĕt'rō-grăf'ĭk), **pet'ro-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

pet'rol (pĕt'rōl ; -rŏl ; pē-trōl'), *n.* **1.** Petroleum; rock oil. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Gasoline. *British.*

pe-tro'le-um (pē-trō'lē-ŭm), *n.* [LL.; L. *petra* a rock + *oleum* oil.] Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid, which at certain points exists in the upper strata of the earth.

pe-trol'o-gy (pē-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *πέτρα* a rock + *-logy*.] The science of rocks, treating of their origin, constitution, etc. — **pet'ro-log'ic** (pĕt'rō-lŏj'ĭk), **pet'ro-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pe-trol'o-gist** (pē-trŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

pet'ro-nel (pĕt'rō-nĕl), *n.* [OF. *petrinal* ; — because placed against the breast (OF. *peitrine*) to fire.] An old firearm of large caliber, used chiefly by horsemen. *Obs. or Hist.*

pet'rous (pĕt'rŭs; pē'trŭs), *a.* [L. *petrosus*.] Stony; rocky.

pet'ti-coat (pĕt'ĭ-kōt), *n.* [*petty* + *coat*.] A skirt worn by women, girls, or young children; now, an underskirt.

pet'ti-fog (-fŏg), *v. i.* ; -FOGGED (-fŏgd); -FOG'GING (-fŏg'ĭng). To do a petty law business; also, to do law business in a petty or tricky way. — **pet'ti-fog'ger** (-fŏg'ĕr), *n.* — **pet'ti-fog'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz).

pet'tish (pĕt'ĭsh), *a.* [fr. PET peevishness.] Fretful; peevish. — **Syn.** See PEEVISH. — **pet'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **pet'tish-ness**, *n.*

pet'ti-toes (-ĭ-tōz), *n. pl.* **1.** The feet of a pig, — used as food. **2.** The human feet, esp. of a child.

pet'tle (-'l), *v. t.* To treat as a pet; indulge. *Scot.*

‖ **pet'to** (pĕt'tō), *n.* ; *It. pl.* **-TI** (-tē). [It., fr. L. *pectus*.] The breast. — **in petto**, in one's own private thought.

pet'ty (pĕt'ĭ), *a.* ; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. [F. *petit*.] Of small importance; trifling; also, inferior; subordinate. — **pet'ti-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **pet'ti-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Little, small, diminutive, inconsiderable, unimportant, insignificant. — PETTY, TRIVIAL, TRIFLING. That is PETTY which is of little moment; as applied to persons the word connotes small-mindedness; as, *petty* bickering. That is TRIVIAL which is commonplace, nugatory, or frivolous; TRIFLING applies to that which is of the slightest worth or importance; as, a *trivial* remark; a *trifling* mistake, purchase.

pet'u-lance (pĕt'ū-lăns), *n.* Quality or state of being petulant; as: **a** Pertness. *Obs. or R.* **b** Capricious ill humor.

pet'u-lan-cy (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* Petulance.

pet'u-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *petulans, -antis*, prop., making slight attacks upon, from a dim. of *petere* to attack.] **1.** Forward; also, pert. *Now Rare.* **2.** Capriciously fretful. — **Syn.** Cross, querulous. See PEEVISH. — **pet'u-lant-ly**, *adv.*

pe-tu'ni-a (pē-tū'nĭ-ă), *n.* [F. *petun* tobacco, fr. Tupi *petum* to smoke.] Any of a small genus (*Petunia*) of tropical American herbs of the nightshade family, with funnel-shaped corollas.

pew (pū), *n.* [OF. *puie* parapet, balcony, fr. L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* elevated place, a balcony, Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] **1.** In a church, one of the compartments, often raised, with seats. **2.** One of the long, fixed benches which now usually constitute the seats of a church.

pe'wee (pē'wē), *n.* [from its cry.] A phœbe.

pe'wit (pē'wĭt; pū'ĭt), *n.* [from its cry.] **1.** The lapwing. **2.** The European black-headed gull. **3.** A pewee.

pew'ter (pū'tĕr), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** Any of various alloys having tin as a chief constituent, as one of tin and copper. **2.** Utensils or vessels made of pewter, as dishes and pots.

pew'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who makes pewter utensils.

pfen'nig (pfĕn'ĭg), *n.* ; *pl.* E. **-NIGS** (-ĭgz), G. **-NIGE** (-ĭ-gĕ). [G.] A small bronze coin and money of account of Germany, worth $\frac{1}{100}$ of a mark (about ¼ cent U. S.).

Phæ-a'cian (fē-ā'shăn), *n.* [L. *Phaeacia* the country of the Phæacians, Gr. *Φαιακία*, fr. *Φαίακες* the Phæacians, pl. of *Φαίαξ*.] *Gr. Myth.* One of a fabulous seafaring people of Scheria (prob. Corfu, anc. Corcyra), who lived in happiness, with feasting, music, and dancing. — **Phæ-a'cian**, *a.*

Phæ'dra (fē'drä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φαίδρα*.] See HIPPOLYTUS.

Pha'ë-thon (fā'ē-thŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φαέθων*, fr. *φαέθειν* to shine.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The sun god, Helios. **b** More commonly, the son of Helios. Permitted for a day to drive the chariot of the sun, he would have set the world on fire, had not Zeus struck him down with a thunderbolt.

pha'ë-ton (-tŏn), *n.* [F. *phaéton* a kind of carriage, fr. *Phaéthon* Phaëthon.] A kind of four-wheeled carriage having no side pieces in front of the seat.

-pha'gi-a (-fā'jĭ-ă). [Gr. *-φαγία*, fr. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Combining form denoting *an eating* or *swallowing*.

-phag'ic (-făj'ĭk), **-phagous**. [Gr. *-φάγος*.] Combining forms signifying *eating, feeding on, consuming*.

phal'ange (făl'ānj ; *fă*-lānj'), *n.* *Anat.* = PHALANX, 3.

pha-lan'ger (fă-lăn'jĕr), *n.* [Gr. *φάλαγξ* bone of the finger or toe; — from the form of the phalanges.] Any of numerous marsupials of the Australian region, ranging in size from that of a mouse to that of a large cat.

pha-lan'ges (fă-lăn'jēz), *n.*, *pl.* of PHALANX.

phal'an-ster-y (făl'ăn-stĕr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -STERIES (-ĭz). [fr. F., fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ* phalanx + *monastère* monastery.] **1.** A community organized on Fourier's plan (see FOURIERISM), or its buildings. **2.** An association of persons or their dwelling.

pha'lanx (fā'lăŋks ; făl'ăŋks), *n.* ; *pl.* E. **-LANXES** (-lăŋk-sĕz; 24), L. **-LANGES** (fă-lăn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. *φάλαγξ*.] **1.** *Antiq.*

A body of heavy-armed infantry, originally of the Greeks, formed in ranks and files close and deep. **2.** Any body of persons, animals, or things in close order or massed. **3.** *Anat.* In vertebrates, one of the digital bones of the hand or foot.

phan'ta-sime (făn'tȧ-sīm), *n.* [It. *fantasima* phantom.] A fantastic person. *Obs.*

phan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *phantasma.* See PHANTOM.] **1.** A product of phantasy; as: **a** A mental image of a real object; a sensuous idea or impression. **b** A delusive or illusory mental image; phantom; specter. **2.** An apparition of a person, living or dead, in a place where his body is known not to be. — **Syn.** See GHOST.

phan-tas'ma (făn-tăz'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TASMATA (-tȧ), E. -TASMAS (-mȧz). [L.] A phantasm.

phan-tas'ma-go'ri-a (-gō'rĭ-ȧ; 57), *n.* [Gr. *φάντασμα* phantasm + (prob.) *ἀγορά* an assembly.] **1.** An optical effect by which magic-lantern figures on a screen appear to dwindle into the distance, or to rush toward the observer with enormous increase of size. **2.** A medley or shifting series of imaginary figures, illusive images, or real appearances. —

phan-tas'ma-go'ri-al (-ăl), **-ma-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), *a.*

phan-tas'mal (făn-tăz'măl), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, a phantasm; spectral; illusive.

phan'ta-sy (făn'tȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [see FANTASY.] Power of receiving and reproducing sensuous impressions or ideas; also, an image or representation apprehended or created by this power. — **Syn.** See FANCY.

phan'tom (-tŭm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *phantasma*, Gr. *φάντασμα*, fr. *φαίνειν* to show.] **1.** Deceit; delusion; mere seeming. **2.** An apparition; phantasm; illusion. **3.** Appearance; visible semblance. — **Syn.** See GHOST.

Pha'raoh (fā'rō; fā'rā-ō), *n.* A royal title in ancient Egypt; —used in the Bible as the name of various Egyptian kings.

Phar'i-sa'ic (făr'ĭ-sā'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Phar-
Phar'i-sa'i-cal (-sā'ĭ-kăl) } isees. **2.** [*l. c.*] Making a show of religion without the spirit of it; self-righteous; hypocritical. — **phar'i-sa'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.*

Phar'i-sa-ism (făr'ĭ-sȧ-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees as a sect. **2.** [*l. c.*] Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety.

Phar'i-see (-sē), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *Pharisaeus*, Gr. Φαρισαῖος, fr. Heb. *pārash* to separate.] **1.** A member of a sect among the ancient Jews, noted for strict formalism and pretensions to superior sanctity. **2.** [*l. c.*] One who is pharisaical; a self-righteous or hypocritical person. —

Phar'i-see-ism (-Iz'm), *n.*

phar'ma-ceu'tics (făr'mȧ-sū'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [L. *pharmaceuticus* pharmaceutical, Gr. *φαρμακευτικός*, fr. *φαρμακεύειν*. See PHARMACY.] The science of preparing, using, or dispensing medicines; pharmacy. — **phar'ma-ceu'tic**, **phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

phar'ma-cist (făr'mȧ-sĭst), **phar'ma-ceu'tist** (-sū'tĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; druggist; pharmaceutical chemist.

phar'ma-col'o-gy (-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον* drug, poison + *-logy.*] The science of drugs, including materia medica and therapeutics. — **phar'ma-co-log'ic** (-kō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phar'ma-col'o-gist** (-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

phar'ma-co-poe'ia (-kō-pē'yȧ), *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακοποιία* preparation of medicines; *φάρμακον* medicine + *ποιεῖν* to make.] **1.** A book describing drugs and medicinal preparations. **2.** A collection or stock of drugs. — **-poe'ial** (-yăl), *a.*

phar'ma-cop'o-list (-kŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *φαρμακοπώλης*, lit., seller of drugs.] An apothecary; druggist.

phar'ma-cy (făr'mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [fr. OF., fr. Gr. *φαρμακεία*, fr. *φαρμακεύειν* to administer medicines, *φάρμακον* medicine.] **1.** Art or practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines. **2.** A drug store; apothecary's shop.

pha'ros (fā'rŏs; 3), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φάρος*, fr. Φάρος an island, in the Bay of Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a lighthouse.] A lighthouse or beacon.

phar'ynx (făr'ĭŋks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RYNGES (fȧ-rĭn'jēz). [Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *-υγγος.*] *Anat.* The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus. —

pha-ryn'ge-al (fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.*

phase (fāz), *n.* [Gr. *φάσις*, fr. *φαίνειν* to make to appear.] **1.** *Astron.* A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes, as of the moon. **2.** Any of different and varying appearances of an object. **3.** *Physics.* The point or stage to which the rotation, oscillation, or variation of certain motions has advanced, in reference to a standard position or assumed instant of starting.

-pha'si-a (-fā'zhĭ-ȧ), **-phasy.** [Gr. *-φασία*, fr. *φάναι* to speak.] A combining form denoting *speech.*

pha'sis (fā'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PHASES (-sēz). **1.** = PHASE, 1. **2.** A mode or manner of being; phase.

pheas'ant (fĕz'ănt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *phasianus*, Gr. *φασιανός*; from the river Φᾶσις in Colchis.] **1.** Any of numerous large, long-tailed, brilliantly colored birds allied to the domestic fowls, natives of Asia, but widely bred in Europe for game birds. **2.** Any of various birds likened to a pheasant, as, *Southern U. S.*, the ruffed grouse.

phe-nac'e-tin, phe-nac'e-tine (fē-năs'ē-tĭn), *n.* *Pharm.* A white, crystalline compound, used in medicine, principally as a febrifuge.

Phe'nix (fē'nĭks). Var. of PHŒNIX.

phe'nol (fē'nōl; -nŏl), *n.* [*phene* (an obs. name of benzene, fr. Gr. *φαίνειν* to show) + *-ol*, 1.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance, produced by distillation of many organic bodies, as wood, coal, etc., and got from the heavy oil from coal tar; —popularly called *carbolic acid.* It is a corrosive and neurotic poison, and, in dilute solution, is used as an antiseptic.

phe-nom'e-na (fē-nŏm'ē-nȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of PHENOMENON.

phe-nom'e-nal (-năl), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a phenomenon or phenomena. — **phe-nom'e-nal-ly**, *adv.*

phe-nom'e-non (-nŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ENA (-nȧ). [L. *phaenomenon*, fr. Gr. *φαινεσθαι* to appear, *φαινειν* to show.] **1.** Any observable fact or event. **2.** That which strikes one as strange, unusual, or unaccountable.

phew (fū), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust, weariness, impatience, or the like.

phi'al (fī'ăl), *n.* [F. *fiole*, L. *phiala* a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl, Gr. *φιάλη*.] A vial.

-phil (-fĭl). Combining form from Gr. *φίλος*, *loving*; -phile.

phi-lan'der (fĭ-lăn'dĕr), *v. i.* [Gr. *φιλανδρος* fond of men; *φίλος* loving + *ἀνήρ* man.] To make love, esp. triflingly; play the male flirt. — **phi-lan'der-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

phil'an-throp'ic (fĭl'ȧn-thrŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
phil'an-throp'i-cal (-thrŏp'ĭ-kăl) } philanthropy; benevolent; humane. — **phil'an-throp'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phi-lan'thro-pist (fĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* [Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος*; *φίλος* loving + *ἄνθρωπος* a human being.] One who practices philanthropy.

phi-lan'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). [fr. L. *philanthropia*, Gr. *φιλανθρωπία*.] **1.** Love to mankind; desire and readiness to do good to all men. **2.** A philanthropic act, practice, agency, or the like; — often in the *pl.*

Syn. PHILANTHROPY, CHARITY, ALMSGIVING. PHILANTHROPY is the spirit of active good will toward one's fellow men, esp. as shown in efforts to promote their welfare; CHARITY is benevolence, esp. as manifested in provision for the relief of the poor. ALMSGIVING differs from *charity* in applying only to the material relief afforded.

phi-lat'e-ly (fĭ-lăt'ē-lĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving + *ἀτέλεια* exemption from tax.] The collection and study of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, etc.; stamp collecting. — **phil'a-tel'ic** (fĭl'ȧ-tĕl'ĭk), *a.* — **phi-lat'e-list** (fĭ-lăt'ē-lĭst), *n.*

-phile (-fīl; -fĭl), **-phil** (-fĭl). A combining form from Greek *φίλος*, *loving*, *having a fondness.*

Phi-le'mon (fĭ-lē'mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλήμων.] **1.** In the New Testament, the Epistle to Philemon, a friend, and probably a convert, of Paul. **2.** See BAUCIS AND PHILEMON.

phil'har-mon'ic (fĭl'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving + *ἁρμονία* harmony.] Loving harmony or music; — often in names of musical societies; as, the *Philharmonic* Society.

phil'i-beg (fĭl'ĭ-bĕg), *n.* Var. of FILIBEG. *Scot.*

Phil'ip (fĭl'ĭp), *n.* [see PHILIPPIC.] **1.** In the Bible, one of the Twelve Apostles. **2.** One of the seven deacons of the early Christian church at Jerusalem.

Phi-lip'pi-an (fĭ-lĭp'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Philippi. **2.** *pl.* In the Bible, the Epistle to the Philippians.

phi-lip'pic (-ĭk), *n.* [L. *Philippicus* belonging or pertaining to Philip, Gr. Φιλιππικός, fr. Φίλιππος Philip, *φίλιππος* fond of horses; *φίλος* loving + *ἵππος* horse.] **1.** [*cap.*] Any of the famous orations of Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, denouncing Philip, king of Macedon. **2.** Any discourse abounding in acrimonious invective.

Phil'ip-pine (fĭl'ĭ-pĭn; -pēn; *or, esp. British*, -pīn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Philippine Islands or their inhabitants.

Phi-lis'tine (fĭ-lĭs'tĭn; fĭl'ĭs-tĭn; *in British usage commonly* fĭl'ĭs-tīn, -tĭn), *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of ancient Philistia. **2.** Any person of a class likened to a military enemy. *Old Cant, Eng.* **3.** A person lacking liberal

culture and refinement; a person, esp. of the middle class, who rejects enlightenment or is indifferent to the higher intellectual interests. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the ancient Philistines. **2.** Uncultured; commonplace; prosaic.— **Philis'tin-ism** (fĭl-lĭs'tĭn-ĭz'm; fĭl'ĭs-), *n.*

Phil'oc-te'tes (fĭl'ŏk-tē'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλοκτήτης.] *Gr. Myth.* A warrior who for lighting the pyre of Hercules received as a heritage the hero's invincible bow and arrows, without which Troy could not be captured.

phi-lol'o-gy (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *philologia* love of learning, interpretation, philology, Gr. φιλολογία, fr. φιλόλογος fond of learning; φίλος loving + λόγος speech.] **1.** Love of learning or literature. *Rare.* **2.** The study of language, esp. as a science; linguistic science. — **phi-lol'o-ger** (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jēr), *n. Rare.* — **phil'o-log'ic** (fĭl'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **phil'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phi-lol'o-gist** (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

phil'o-mel (fĭl'ō-mĕl), *n.* [F. *philomèle.*] The nightingale.

Phil'o-me'la (-mē'lă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιλομήλα.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The daughter of a king of Athens, and sister of Procne. The gods transformed Philomela into a swallow, Procne into a nightingale, or, according to some, Procne into a swallow and Philomela into a nightingale. **2.** The nightingale; — as a proper name. *Poetic.*

phil'o-pe'na (-pē'nă), *n.* [corruption fr. G. *vielliebchen*, LG. *vielliebken*, or D. *veelliebken*, a philopena, literally, much loved.] A present or gift made as a forfeit in a social game variously played; also, the game.

phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness (-prō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv-nĕs), *n.* [Gr. φίλος loving + L. *progignere, progenitum*, to beget.] *Phren.* Love of offspring; by extension, love of children in general.

phi-los'o-pher (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fēr), *n.* [F. *philosophe*, L. *philosophus*, Gr. φιλόσοφος; φίλος loving + σοφός wise.] **1.** One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy. **2.** One who lives after the principles of philosophy, esp. as advocated by the Stoics; one who meets or regards all vicissitudes calmly.

phi-los'o-phers' stone. *Alchemy.* An imaginary stone or preparation believed to have the power of transmuting other metals into gold or silver.

phil'o-soph'ic (fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or versed in,
phil'o-soph'i-cal (-sŏf'ĭ-kăl) } philosophy; hence, rational; wise; unruffled. — **phil'o-soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phi-los'o-phism (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* Spurious philosophizing; the love or practice of sophistry.

phi-los'o-phize (-fīz), *v. i.*; -PHIZED (-fīzd); -PHIZ'ING (-fīz'-ĭng). To reason like a philosopher; search into the reason and nature of things. — **phi-los'o-phiz'er** (-fīz'ēr), *n.*

phi-los'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. φιλοσοφία, lit., love of wisdom.] **1.** Knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. **2.** A system of general conceptions or principles; as, a *philosophy* of life. **3.** Practical wisdom; calmness of temper and judgment; equanimity.

-philous. Combining form fr. Gr. φίλος, *loving, fond of.*

phil'ter, phil'tre (fĭl'tēr), *n.* [F. *philtre*, L. *philtrum*, Gr. φίλτρον, fr. φιλεῖν to love.] A potion, drug, or charm supposed to excite love; loosely, any magic potion.

Phi'neus (fī'nūs; fĭn'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φινεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian king who was punished for cruelty by having Harpies snatch away or foul his food. [MON.]

Phin'ti-as (fĭn'tĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φιντίας.] See DAPHIZ (fĭz), *n.* Short for PHYSIOGNOMY. *Colloq.*

phle-bot'o-mize (flē-bŏt'ō-mīz), *v. t. & i.*; -MIZED (-mīzd); -MIZ'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To bleed.—**phle-bot'o-mist**(-mĭst),*n.*

phle-bot'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. φλεβοτομία; φλέψ, φλεβός, vein + τέμνειν to cut.] *Med.* Act or practice of opening a vein to let blood; bloodletting.

Phleg'e-thon (flĕg'ē-thŏn; flē'j'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φλεγέθων, prop. p. pr. of φλεγέθειν to blaze.] *Class. Myth.* A river of Hades, containing fire instead of water.

phlegm (flĕm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. φλέγμα flame, inflammation, phlegm.] **1.** One of the four "humors" of early physiology, cold and moist, and causing sluggishness. **2.** Mucus; now, morbid or very viscid mucus in abnormal quantity, esp. in the respiratory passages. **3.** Sluggishness of temperament; apathy; also, coolness; equanimity.

phleg-mat'ic (flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. φλεγματικός.] Of the nature of, or abounding in, or marked by, phlegm. *Obs.*, exc.: Sluggish; apathetic; cool; composed. **Syn.** See INERT. — **-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phlo'ĕm (flō'ĕm), *n.* [fr. G., fr. Gr. φλόος bark.] *Bot.* That part of a bundle of vascular fibers which is composed of thin-walled cells placed end to end (containing protoplasm and nutritive material) with adjacent cells and parenchyma; bast tissue.

phlo-gis'tic (flō-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* **1.** *Old Chem.* Of or pert. to phlogiston or the phlogiston theory. **2.** Fiery; burning. *Obs.*

phlo-gis'ton (-tŏn), *n.* [fr. Gr. φλογιστός burnt, inflammable.] *Old Chem.* The hypothetical principle of fire, or inflammability, regarded as a material substance.

phlox (flŏks), *n.* [L., a kind of flower, fr. Gr. φλόξ flame, name of a plant.] Any of a large genus (*Phlox*) of handsome American herbs, commonly cultivated.

-phobe (-fōb). A combining form from Greek φόβος, *fear*, often implying *dislike* or *aversion.*

-pho'bi-a (-fō'bĭ-ă). [Gr. -φοβία, fr. φόβος fear.] A suffix denoting *fear*, and often implying *dislike* or *aversion.*

Phœ'be (fē'bē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοίβη, fem. of Φοίβος Phœbus.] **1.** Artemis. **2.** The moon personified. *Poetic.*

phœ'be, *n.* [see PEWEE, PEWIT.] Any of several American flycatchers, esp. one having a slight crest.

Phœ'bus (-bŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Φοῖβος, fr. φοῖβος bright.] **1.** Apollo; — an epithet. **2.** The sun personified. *Poet.*

Phœ-ni'cian (fē-nĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Phœnicia, on the coast of ancient Syria. — *n.* **1.** One of the people of Phœnicia. **2.** The Phœnician language.

Phœ'nix, Phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* [L. *phoenix*, Gr. φοῖνιξ.] *Egyptian Myth.* A miraculous bird, an embodiment of the sun god, fabled to live 500 years, to be consumed in fire, and to rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes. Hence, it is often an emblem of immortality.

-phone (-fōn). Combining form fr. Gr. φωνή, *sound, voice*; as, microphone, photophone, telephone, etc.

phone (fōn), *n.* [Gr. φωνή sound, voice.] *Phon.* An element of speech; a single indivisible speech sound.

phone (fōn), *n. & v.* Colloq. abbr. of TELEPHONE.

pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. φωνητικός.] **1.** Of or pert. to the voice, or its use; of or pert. to speech sounds; also, vocal; sonant. **2.** Representing sounds, esp. speech sounds. — **pho-net'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pho-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho'ne-ti'cian (fō'nē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in phonetics.

pho-net'ics (fō-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The doctrine or science of sounds, esp. of speech sounds in actual use, including their representation by phonetic symbols; phonology.

pho'ne-tist (fō'nē-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in phonetics; phonetician. **2.** One who advocates, or uses, phonetic spelling.

phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk; fō'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. φωνή sound.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, sound, now usually of vocal sounds; phonetic. **2.** Uttered with vocal tone; voiced.

phon'ics (fŏn'ĭks; fō'nĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of sound; usually, the science of speech sounds; phonetics.

pho'no- (fō'nō-). Combining form fr. Gr. φωνή, *sound, tone.*

pho'no-gram (-grăm), *n.* [*phono-* + *-gram.*] **1.** A character or symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or single speech sound. **2.** A phonograph or graphophone record.

pho'no-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*phono-* + *-graph.*] An instrument for recording and reproducing speech, music, etc.

pho-nog'ra-phy (fō-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *-graphy.*] **1.** A description of the human voice, or of speech sounds, esp. as to their phonetic representation. **2.** Art of phonetic writing; specif., the shorthand system invented by Isaac Pitman (1813–97), or a derived system. — **pho-nog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **pho'no-graph'ic** (fō'nō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pho'no-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phono-* + *-logy.*] **1.** The science of speech sounds, including the history and theory of sound changes. **2.** That part of grammar which treats of the sounds of a language. — **pho'no-log'ic** (fō'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **pho'no-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **pho-nol'o-gist** (fō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

-phony. Combining form from Greek φωνή, *sound, tone.*

-phore (-fōr; 57). [Gr. -φόρος. See -PHOROUS.] Combining form denoting *bearer, one that bears.*

-phor'ic (-fŏr'ĭk), **-phorous.** [Gr. -φόρος, fr. φέρειν to bear.] Combining forms signifying *bearing, producing.*

phos'phate (fŏs'fāt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of phosphoric acid. **2.** *Commerce.* Any material containing chemical phosphates and used for fertilizer.

phos'phite (fŏs'fīt), *n.* A salt or ester of phosphorous acid.

phos'phor (-fŏr), *n.* [see PHOSPHORUS.] **1.** [*cap.*] The morning star. *Poetic.* **2.** A phosphorescent substance.

phos'phor-esce' (-fŏr-ĕs'), *v. i.*; -ESCED' (-ĕst'); -ESC'ING. To exhibit phosphorescence.

phos'phor-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* State, property, or act, of emitting light without sensible heat, as shown by phosphorus; also, light so produced.

phos'phor-es'cent (fŏs'fŏr-ĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Exhibiting phosphorescence.

phos-phor'ic (fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or like, phosphorus, esp. in its higher valence. **2.** Phosphorescent.

phos'phor-ous (fŏs'fŏr-ŭs; fŏs-fō'rŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pert. to, or like, phosphorus, esp. in its lower valence.

phos'phor-us (fŏs'fŏr-ŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -PHORI (-ī). [L., morning star, Gr. *φωσφόρος*, lit., light bringer; *φῶς* light + *φέρειν* to bring.] **1.** Any substance or body which phosphoresces, esp. in the dark. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group, usually got as a waxy crystalline substance, poisonous and very inflammable, with a disagreeable smell. Symbol, *P*; at. wt., 31.04.

pho'to (fō'tō). Short for PHOTOGRAPH, *n. & v. Colloq.*

pho'to- (fō'tō-). **1.** Combining form fr. Gr. *φῶς, φωτός, light.* **2.** Combining form for *photograph* or *photographic.*

pho'to—en-grave', *v. t.*; -GRAVED' (-grāvd'); -GRAV'ING. [*photo-* + *engrave.*] To make a photo-engraving of.

pho'to—en-grav'ing, *n.* Engraving by photography; a photomechanical process for reproducing pictures, etc., in which the printing surface is in relief; also, a print so made.

pho'to-graph (fō'tō-grăf), *n.* [*photo-* + *-graph.*] A picture or likeness obtained by or as by photography. — *v. t.* To take a picture or copy of by or as by photography. — *v. i.* To practice photography. — **pho-tog'ra-pher** (fō-tŏg'rə-fĕr), *n.* — **pho'to-graph'ic** (fō'tō-grăf'ĭk), **pho'to-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pho'to-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho-tog'ra-phy (fō-tŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [*photo-* + *-graphy.*] Art or process of producing images on sensitized surfaces by the chemical action of light.

pho'to-gra-vure' (fō'tō-grə-vūr'; -grā'vūr), *n.* [F.] Any of several processes for making prints from an intaglio plate prepared photographically; also, a print so made.

pho'to-lith'o-graph (-lĭth'ō-grăf), *n.* [*photo-* + *lithograph.*] A lithographic picture from a design produced photographically. — *v. t.* To make a photolithograph of. — **pho'to-li-thog'ra-phy** (-lĭ-thŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.*

pho'to-me-chan'i-cal (-mē-kăn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to or designating any process of producing pictures or copies by mechanical printing from a photographically prepared plate.

pho-tom'e-ter (fō-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [*photo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

pho-tom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Science treating of the measurement of the intensity of light; also, art of making such measurements. — **pho'to-met'ric** (fō'tō-mĕt'rĭk), **pho'to-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **pho'to-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho'to-sphere (fō'tō-sfēr), *n.* A sphere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun. — **pho'to-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-syn'the-sis (-sĭn'thē-sĭs), *n.* The process of constructive metabolism in the chlorophyll-containing tissues of plants exposed to light. — **-syn-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.*

pho'to-type (fō'tō-tīp), *n.* [*photo-* + *-type.*] A block with a printing surface obtained from a photograph; also, a method by which such a surface is obtained.

phrase (frāz), *n.* [L. *phrasis* phraseology, Gr. *φράσις*, fr. *φράζειν* to speak.] **1.** A brief expression; *Gram.*, two or more words not so complete in thought as a clause, but having in the sentence the force of a single part of speech; as, an adverbial *phrase.* **2.** A short, pithy expression, esp. one often used. **3.** A mode or form of speech; expression; phraseology. — *v. t.*; PHRASED (frāzd); PHRAS'ING (frāz'ĭng). To express in words, or in appropriate words.

phra'se-ol'o-gy (frā'zē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [see PHRASE; -LOGY.] Manner of expression; diction; language; style. — **Syn.** See DICTION. — **phra'se-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

phra'try (frā'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Gr. *φρατρία.*] *Gr. Hist.* A subdivision of a phyle, or tribe, in Athens.

phre-net'ic (frē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [OF. *frenetique.* See FRANTIC.] **1.** Mad; insane; erratic. **2.** Moved by extreme excitement; fanatic; frantic. — **phre-net'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

phre-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φρενῖτις.*] *Med.* Brain fever. — **phre-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.*

phren'o- (frĕn'ō-). Combining form from Greek *φρήν, φρενός, midriff, diaphragm, mind.*

phre-nol'o-gy (frē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [*phreno-* + *-logy.*] The hypothesis that mental faculties and traits of character are shown by the conformation of the skull, or the system of faculties and their localization based on this hypothesis. — **phren'o-log'ic** (frĕn'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **phren'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phre-nol'o-gist** (frē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

phren'si-cal, **phren'sied**, **phren'sy**. Vars. of FRENZICAL, etc.

Phrix'us (frĭk'sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φρίξος.*] *Gr. Myth.* The brother of Helle. He was carried on the ram with the golden fleece to Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram to Zeus. See GOLDEN FLEECE.

Phryg'i-an (frĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk), *n.* [OF. *tisique*, orig. feiū. a., fr. L. *phthisicus* phthisical. See PHTHISIS.] **1.** = PHTHISIS. **2.** Any of various throat or lung affections, as asthma. *Obs.* — **phthis'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phthis'ick-y** (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.*

phthi'sis (thī'sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *φθίσις* a wasting away.] *Med.* A wasting or consumption of the tissue; usually, pulmonary phthisis, or consumption.

phy-lac'ter-y (fĭ-lăk'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [L. *phylacterium*, Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, deriv. of *φυλάσσειν* to watch, guard.] **1.** A small box, containing slips inscribed with certain scriptural passages. Two such boxes are worn by orthodox Jews during prayer, one on the head and one on the left arm (cf. Deut. vi. 8 and xi. 18). **2.** A reminder; also, an indication of pharisaism (Mat. xxiii.). **3.** An amulet; fig., a charm or protection.

-phyll. A combining form from Greek *φύλλον, leaf.*

Phyl'lis (fĭl'ĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Φυλλίς.*] A country girl mentioned in Vergil's "Eclogues." Hence (often Phillis) a poetical name for a pretty rustic maid or a sweetheart.

phyl'lo- (fĭl'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *φύλλον, leaf.*

phyl'lo-clade (fĭl'ō-klād), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. *κλάδος* sprout.] *Bot.* Any flattened stem or branch performing the functions of leaves, as the joints of cactaceous plants.

phyl'lode (fĭl'ōd), *n.* [Gr. *φυλλώδης* leaflike; *φύλλον* leaf + *εἶδος* form.] *Bot.* A flat expanded petiole replacing the blade of a foliage leaf and fulfilling the same functions.

phyl'lo-tax'is (fĭl'ō-tăk'sĭs) } *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. *τάξις* ar-
phyl'lo-tax'y (fĭl'ō-tăk'sĭ) } rangement.] *Bot.* The system or order of leaf arrangement. [*φύλλον* leaf.]

-phyl'lous (fĭl'ŭs). Combining form fr. Gr. *-φυλλος*, fr.

phyl'lox-e'ra (fĭl'ŏk-sē'rə), *n.* [*phyllo-* + Gr. *ξηρός* dry.] Any of a genus (*Phylloxera*) of plant lice closely related to the aphids. Some species infest the grapevine.

phy-log'e-ny (fī-lŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Also **phy'lo-gen'e-sis** (fī'lō-jĕn'ē-sĭs). [Gr. *φῦλον* race, tribe + *-geny.*] Race history of an animal or vegetable type. — **phy'lo-gen'ic** (fī'lō-jĕn'ĭk), **phy'lo-ge-net'ic** (-jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.*

phy'lum (fī'lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lă). [Gr. *φῦλον* race.] *Biol.* A primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *φυσική*, fr. *φυσικός* natural, *φύσις* nature, *φύειν* to produce, grow.] **1.** Physics. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Art of healing diseases; practice of medicine; also, the medical profession. **3.** An internal application to cure or relieve sickness; medicine. **4.** Specif., a cathartic. — *v. t.*; -ICKED (-ĭkt); -ICK-ING. **1.** To treat with physic; esp., to purge. **2.** To work on as a remedy; relieve.

phys'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to nature (as including all created existences) or the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things; material. **2.** Of or pert. to natural science or natural philosophy. **3.** Of or pert. to the body; bodily. **4.** Medicinal; medical. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See BODILY. — **phys'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phy-si'cian (fĭ-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* [fr. OF.] A person skilled in physic or the art of healing; a doctor of medicine.

phys'i-cist (fĭz'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A specialist in physics.

phys'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Orig., the science of the material world; natural philosophy. Now, the science of phenomena of inanimate matter involving no chemical changes.

phys'i-og'no-my (-ĭ-ŏg'nō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). [fr. OF., deriv. fr. Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*; *φύσις* nature + *γνώμων* a judge.] **1.** Art of discovering mental characteristics from the outward appearance, esp. from the face. **2.** Configuration, cast, or expression of the face, as denoting character. **3.** General appearance or aspect. — **Syn.** See FACE.

phys'i-og'ra-phy (-ŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *φύσις* nature + *-graphy.*] Physical geography; — limited by some to that branch of the subject dealing with the land.

phys'i-ol'o-gy (fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *physiologia*, Gr. *φυσιολογία*; *φύσις* nature + λόγος discourse.] Biology dealing with life or living organisms; — distinct from *anatomy.* — **phys'i-o-log'ic** (-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **phys'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **phys'i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

phy-sique' (fĭ-zēk'), *n.* [F. See PHYSIC, *n.*] Physical or bodily structure, constitution, or appearance.

-phyte (-fīt), **phy'to-** (fī'tō-). Combining forms fr. Greek *φυτόν, plant.*

phy-tog'ra-phy (fī-tŏg'rə-fĭ), *n.* Descriptive botany.

pi (pī; pē), *n.* **1.** The 16th letter (Π, π) of the Greek alpha-

bet, corresponding to English *p*. **2.** *Math.* **The letter** Π, π, as used to denote the ratio (3.1416—) of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; also, the ratio.

pi, pie (pī), *n.* *Print.* Type confusedly mixed or disarranged. — *v. t.*; PIED (pīd); PIE'ING. To mix or disarrange type.

piaffe (pyăf), *v. i.* To move in a piaffer.

piaf'fer (pyăf'ĕr), *n.* [F.] *Manège.* A movement in which the horse lifts the diagonally opposite legs as in the trot, but without advancing or receding.

pi'a ma'ter (pī'ă mā'tĕr). [L., tender mother.] *Anat* The innermost of the three membranes investing the brain and spinal cord.

pi'a-nis'si-mo (pē'ä-nĭs'ĭ-mō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Very soft. Abbr. *pp.*

pi-an'ist (pĭ-ăn'ĭst; pē'ä-nĭst), *n.* A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the pianoforte.

pia'no (pyä'nō), *a. & adv.* [It., even, smooth, soft, fr. L. *planus* even, level.] *Music.* Soft. Abbr. *p.*

pi-an'o (pĭ-ăn'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-ōz), or **pi-an'o-for'te** (-fōr'-tā; -fōrt'; 57), *n.* [It., fr. *piano* soft + *forte* strong.] *Music.* A stringed instrument of percussion, giving its tones from steel wires struck by hammers operated from a keyboard.

pi-as'ter (pĭ-ăs'tĕr), *n.* Also **pi-as'tre.** [F. *piastre*, fr. It., fr. L. *emplastrum*. See PLASTER.] The Spanish piece of eight, or dollar, or any of various coins based upon it; specif., a small Turkish coin worth about 5 cents.

pi-az'za (pĭ-ăz'ä; *It. pron.* pyät'sä), *n.* [It., fr. L. *platea* street.] **1.** *It. pl.* PIAZZI (pyät'sē). A large open square in an Italian town. **2.** By extension, an arcaded and roofed gallery; whence, in *U. S.*, a veranda.

pi'broch (pē'brŏk), *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd* pipe music.] A kind of Scottish Highland bagpipe music, usually martial.

pi'ca (pī'kä), *n.* *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

pic'a-dor' (pĭk'ä-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.] *Bullfighting.* A horseman with a lance, who worries but does not try to kill the bull.

pic'a-resque' (-rĕsk'), *a.* [Sp. *picaresco*, fr. *picaro* rogue.] Of or pert. to rogues; designating a type of fiction, of Spanish origin, having a rogue for the hero.

pic'a-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *picarón.*] **1.** A rogue. **2.** A pirate; corsair.—*v. i.* To act or cruise as a pirate or brigand.

pic'a-yune' (-yōōn'), *n.* **1.** A small coin. *U. S.* **2.** Hence, a trifle; a bit; — chiefly in *not worth a picayune. Colloq.*

Pic'ca-dil'ly (pĭk'ä-dĭl'ĭ; pĭk'ä-dĭl'ĭ), *n.* A famous London street of fine houses, clubs, and shops.

pic'ca-lil'li (pĭk'ä-lĭl'ĭ), *n.* A pickle, originally East Indian, of chopped vegetables and pungent spices.

pic'co-lo (pĭk'ō-lō), *n.* [It., small.] *Music.* A small, shrill flute, pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

pick (pĭk), *n.* [var. of *pike.*] **1.** A heavy pointed iron tool wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in an eye between the ends; a pickax. **2.** A sharp-pointed instrument for picking; — often in composition; as, a tooth*pick.*

pick, *v. t.* **1.** To use a pointed instrument on; pierce, indent, break up, by striking with a pointed implement. **2.** To clear of, free from, or cleanse of, something with or as with a pointed instrument or by plucking or tearing; as, to *pick* a goose; to *pick* a bone. **3.** To pull or tear away, esp. with the fingers; pluck; gather, as fruit. **4.** To eat daintily or mincingly. **5.** To choose; select; cull. **6.** To make or find occasion for intentionally; as, to *pick* fault; to *pick* a quarrel. **7.** To take wrongfully the contents of; rob; — now only in *to pick one's pocket, purse,* etc. **8.** To open (a lock) by or as by a wire. **9.** To pull or pluck (the strings of a musical instrument); hence, to play (a stringed instrument). *U. S.* — **Syn.** See CHOOSE. — *v. i.* **1.** To eat slowly, sparingly, daintily, or by morsels; nibble. **2.** To search carefully; choose with care. **3.** To steal in a small way; pilfer; — in the phrase *pick and steal.* — *n.* Act of picking; as: **a** A blow with a pointed instrument. **b** Act of choosing or selecting; choice; also, the choicest or best.

pick'a-back' (pĭk'ä-băk'), *adv.* On the back or shoulders.

pick'a-nin'ny (-nĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [dim. of Sp. *pequeño* little, young, or Pg. *pequeno.*] A small child; in the United States, a negro or colored child.

pick'ax', pick'axe' (pĭk'ăks'), *n.* [ME. *pikois, pikeis,* F. *picois,* fr. *pic.* See PICK a pickax.] A pick or mattock.

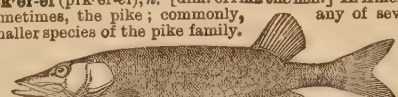
picked (pĭkt; *formerly* pĭk'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Cleared or cleansed, as of worthless matter, by picking. **2.** Carefully selected; chosen. **3.** Purposely caused; sought; — said of a quarrel.

pick'ed (pĭk'ĕd; pĭkt), *a.* Pointed. *Archaic or Dial.*

pick-eer' (pĭk-ēr'), *v. i.* To skirmish; reconnoiter; scout.

pick'er (pĭk'ĕr), *n.* One that picks.

pick'er-el (pĭk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* [dim. of PIKE the fish.] In America, sometimes, the pike; commonly, any of several smaller species of the pike family.



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Pickerel.

pick'et (pĭk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *piquet*, prop. dim. of *pique* spear, pike.] **1.** A pointed or sharpened stake, post, or pale as for making fences. **2.** *Mil.* A detached body of soldiers, or a soldier, serving to guard an army from surprise. **3.** A person posted by a labor organization at a place affected by a strike. — *v. t.* **1.** To inclose, fasten, fence, or fortify with pickets, or pointed stakes; palisade. **2.** To tether to or as to a picket. **3.** *Mil.* **a** To guard, as a camp, by picket. **b** To post as a picket. **4.** To post pickets at or near. See PICKET, *n.*, 3. — *v. i.* To do, or go on, picket duty.

pick'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that picks. **2.** That which is or may be picked or picked up; a scrap; *pl.*, portions picked up or out. **3.** That which is pilfered or privately picked up as a perquisite; — usually in *pl.*

pick'le (pĭk'l), *n.* A little; a bit; — without *of. Scot.*

pick'le, *n.* **1.** Brine or vinegar for preserving food; also, an article of food, or (usually in *pl.*) food, so preserved. **2.** A situation, esp. a difficult one; a predicament. **3.** *Metal Work.* A bath of acid, etc., to cleanse objects, as castings. — *v. t.*; -LED (-ld); -LING (-lĭng). To preserve, season, or steep in pickle, as cucumbers.

pick'le-her'ring, *n.* *Obs. or R.* **1.** A pickled herring. **2.** A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

pick'lock' (pĭk'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** One who picks locks; specifically, a thief. **2.** A tool for picking locks.

pick'pock'et (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt; 24), *n.* One who steals purses or other articles from pockets. [purses. *Obs. or R.*

pick'purse' (-pûrs'), *n.* One who steals purses or from

pick'thank' (-thăngk'), *n.* One who curries favor by sycophancy, talebearing, etc.; a sycophant; talebearer. *Archaic.*

pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* [F. *piquenique.*] An excursion or outdoor pleasure party in which the members partake of refreshments carried, usually, by themselves. —*v. i.*; -NICKED (-nĭkt); -NICK-ING (-nĭ-kĭng). To go on, or hold, a picnic; eat in picnic fashion. — **pic'nick-er** (-nĭ-kĕr), *n.*

pic'ric (pĭk'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. πικρός bitter.] *Chem.* Designating a certain yellow acid, used as a dye and in explosives.

pic'ro- (pĭk'rō-). Combining form fr. Gr. πικρός, *bitter.*

Pict (pĭkt), *n.* [L. *Picti*, pl.] One of a people, prob. of Iberian race, inhabiting Great Britain from prehistoric times, who finally became amalgamated with the Scots about the 9th century. — **Pict'ish** (pĭk'tĭsh), *a. & n.*

pic'to-graph (pĭk'tō-grăf), *n.* [see PICTURE; -GRAPH.] A picture or hieroglyph expressing an idea; writing in such symbols. — **pic'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

pic-to'ri-al (pĭk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *pictorius*, deriv. fr. *pingere* to paint.] Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures; graphic. — **pic-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. PICTORIAL, PICTURESQUE. That is PICTORIAL which pertains to, or is of the nature of, a picture, or which is embellished with pictures; PICTURESQUE applies to that which has the qualities that make a striking picture; as, true *pictorial* charm; a *picturesque* scene.

pic'ture (pĭk'tûr), *n.* [L. *pictura*, fr. *pingere, pictum*, to paint.] **1.** A representation, esp. as a work of art, produced by painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc. **2.** A transitory visible image, as one made by the lens of the eye or a telescope. **3.** A likeness or copy; as, he is the *picture* of his father; embodiment (of an abstraction); as, he is the *picture* of grief. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tûrd); -TUR-ING (-tûr-ĭng). **1.** To represent in a picture; depict. **2.** To describe graphically. **3.** To imagine.

pic'tur-esque' (-tûr-ĕsk'), *a.* [It. *pittoresco.*] **1.** Forming, or fitted to form or suggest, a picture. **2.** Possessing quaint, rugged, or homely charm, or vivid suggestiveness, as disting. from beauty or sublimity. — **Syn.** See GRAPHIC, PICTORIAL. — **pic'tur-esque'ly,** *adv.* — **-esque'ness,** *n.*

pid'dle (pĭd'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To deal or work in a petty way; potter. *Now Rare or Dial.*

pidg'in, pi'geon (pĭj'ĭn; -ŭn), *n.* Chinese corruption of *business* (used indefinitely); — chiefly in **pidgin,** *or* **pigeon, English,** the jargon, mainly of English words (often corrupted) arranged after Chinese syntax, used in the East as a lingua franca between foreigners and the Chinese.

pie (pī), *n.* [ME. *pie, pye.*] An article of food consisting of a pastry crust with any of various kinds of filling.

pie, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pica.*] **1.** A magpie. **2.** A wily person, or a voluble or pert one.

pie, *n.* **1.** See PI. *Brit.* **2.** A jumble; chaos; mess.

pie, pye (pī), *n.* [prob. same word as *pie* magpie.] *Eccl.* A table, or collection of rules, used in England before the Reformation to find the service or office for the day. This is prob. the *pie* of the old oath "By cock and *pie.*" *Obs.*

pie'bald' (pī'bôld'), *a.* [*pie* magpie + *bald.*] Of different colors, esp. white and black; mottled; party-colored.

piece (pēs), *n.* [F. *pièce,* LL. *pecia, petia.*] **1.** A fragment; a part separated; portion. **2.** A distinct or limited part or quantity; a bit. **3.** A quantity, as a length, weight, or size, usually fixed, in which various articles or products are made or put up. **4.** A single object or individual (of a class or group). **5.** A firearm or gun, as a rifle or cannon. **6.** A coin. **7.** A literary or musical composition, usually a short one. — **Syn.** See PART. — **piece of eight,** the Spanish dollar; — from the figure 8 on it. See DOLLAR, 1. — *v. t.;* PIECED (pēst); PIEC'ING (pēs'ĭng). **1.** To enlarge, complete, or repair, by adding a piece or pieces; patch. **2.** To make up or mend by joining pieces; unite.

piece'meal' (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* [ME. *pecemele; pece* a piece + AS. *mǣlum,* dat. *pl.* of *mǣl* measure.] **1.** Piece by piece; little by little; by degrees. **2.** In or of pieces or parts.

piece'work' (pēs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done or paid for by the piece or job. — **piece'work'er,** *n.*

pied (pīd), *a.* [fr. PIE the party-colored bird.] With large blotches of two or more colors; party-colored; piebald.

pie'plant' (pī'plănt'), *n.* The garden rhubarb. *U. S.*

pier (pēr), *n.* [AS. *per.*] **1.** A support for a bridge span. **2.** A supporting pillar, or structure, as of an arch or lintel. **3.** A narrow piece of wall between two openings. **4.** An auxiliary mass of masonry to stiffen a wall. **5.** A breakwater or mole; hence, any similar structure for use as a landing place, a promenade, etc., or to protect or form a harbor.

pierce (pērs), *v. t.;* PIERCED (pērst); PIERC'ING (pēr'sĭng). [fr. F. & OF.] **1.** To run into or through as a pointed instrument does; stab. **2.** To perforate. **3.** To force a way into or through. **4.** To penetrate with the eye or mind; discern. — *v. i.* To make a way (into or through something); enter; penetrate. — **Syn.** See PENETRATE.

pier glass. A large high mirror, as, orig., a narrow one designed to occupy the pier, or wall space between windows.

Pi-e'ri-an (pī-ē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Pieria, in ancient Thrace, an early seat of the worship of the Muses.

Pi-er'i-des (pī-ĕr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πιερίδες.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The Muses. **b** Nine daughters of a Macedonian king, Pierus. They were defeated by the Muses in a contest, and turned into birds.

pi'et (pī'ĕt), *n.* [dim. of 2d PIE.] **1.** Magpie. *Eng.* **2.** Water [ouzel. *Scot.*

pi'e-tism (pī'ē-tĭz'm), *n.* Principles or practices of one who seeks to substitute the devotional for the intellectual ideal in Christian experience; also, affectation of devotion. — **pi'e-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* — **pi'e-tis'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), **-ti-cal,** *a.*

pi'e-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *piété,* L. *pietas* piety.] **1.** Quality or state of being pious. **a** Godliness; devoutness. **b** Filial reverence and devotion. **2.** A pious act, observance, or characteristic. — **Syn.** Religion, devotion, holiness.

pig (pĭg), *n.* An earthenware vessel. *Scot.*

pig, *n.* **1.** A young swine; also, any swine. **2.** Pork. *Humorous.* **3.** A person or animal likened to a pig, as in greed or filth. *Colloq.* **4.** *Metal.* **a** A casting of metal, now esp. of iron or lead, run directly from the smelting furnace into troughlike molds; — from its size as disting. from a *sow.* — *v. i.;* PIGGED (pĭgd); PIG'GING (pĭg'ĭng). To farrow.

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pipio, -onis,* a young chirping bird.] **1.** A well-known stout-bodied short-legged bird. **2.** A gull; dupe. *Slang.*

pi'geon-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole or small recess, for pigeons. **2.** A small open compartment in a desk, case, or the like, for letters, documents, etc. — *v. t.* To place in or as in a pigeonhole; hence, to lay aside; shelve.

pi'geon-liv'ered, *a.* Meek; mild; gentle. *Obs.*

pi'geon-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* Having the toes turned in.

pi'geon-wing' (-wĭng'), *n. Dancing.* A fancy step executed by jumping and striking the legs together. *U. S.*

pig'ger-y (pĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). Place where swine are kept or bred; a pigsty; also, pigs collectively.

pig'gin (-ĭn), *n.* A small wooden pail or tub with an upright stave as handle.

pig'gish (pĭg'ĭsh), *a.* Like a pig; greedy; stubborn; selfish; filthy. — **pig'gish-ly,** *adv.* — **pig'gish-ness,** *n.*

pig'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd; 24, 109), *a.* Stupidly obstinate.

pight (pit). Obs. pret. & archaic p. p. of PITCH.

pig'ment (pĭg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *pigmentum,* fr. root of *pingere* to paint.] **1.** A coloring matter: **a** Any powder prepared as a paint by mixture with some vehicle in which it is insoluble. **b** *Biol.* Any of various coloring matters in animals and plants, esp. in a cell or tissue. **2.** = PIMENT, 1. *Archæic.* — **pig'men-ta-ry** (pĭg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.*

pig'men-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Coloration with, or deposition of, pigment; in *Med.,* esp., an excessive deposition.

pig'my (pĭg'mĭ). Var. of PYGMY.

pig'nut' (pĭg'nŭt'), *n.* **1.** A species of earthnut. **2.** The somewhat bitter nut of a species of hickory; also, the tree.

pig'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a pig or hog, or leather made of it. **2.** *Colloq.* **a** A saddle. **b** A football.

pig'sty' (pĭg'stī'), *n.; pl.* -STIES' (-stīz'). A sty for pigs.

pig'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** Tobacco in small twisted ropes or rolls. **2.** A queue, as that worn by the Chinese.

pike (pīk), *n.* [AS. *pīc* point; confused with F. *pic* pickax.] A sharp point, or spike, as in the center of a shield.

pike, *n.* [fr. *pike* point; — fr. its pointed head.] An elongate, voracious, fresh-water food fish. Cf. PICKEREL.

pike, *n. Colloq.* **1.** A tollbar on a road or a tollgate; also, the toll there paid. **2.** A turnpike road. [steel point.

pike, *n.* [F. *pique.*] *Mil.* A long wooden shaft with a

pik'ed (pīk'ĕd; pīkt), *a.* Peaked; pointed.

pike'staff' (pīk'stăf'), *n.* A staff with a spike at the end, to guard the user from slipping.

pi-laf', pi-laff' (pĭ-lăf'). Vars. of PILAU.

pi-las'ter (pĭ-lăs'tẽr), *n.* [F. *pilastre,* fr. It., fr. LL., fr. L. *pila* a pillar.] An upright architectural member, rectangular in plan, structurally a pier, but treated as a column, with capital, shaft, and base.

Pilasters

Pi'late (pī'lăt), *n.* [L. *Pilatus.*] In the Bible, the cognomen of Pontius Pilate. See PONTIUS.

pi-lau', pi-law' (pĭ-lou'; -lô'), *n.* [Per. & Turk. *pilāw.*] Rice boiled with meat, fowl, or fish, spices, etc. *Oriental.*

pilch (pĭlch), *n.* [fr. AS., deriv. fr. L. *pellis* skin.] An obsolete form of outer garment.

pil'chard (pĭl'chẽrd), *n.* Also **pil'cherd, pil'cher** (-chẽr). The sardine, or some related fish.

pil'cher (pĭl'chẽr), *n.* [fr. *pilch.*] A scabbard. *Obs.*

pile (pīl), *n.* [L. *pilus* hair.] **1.** Hair; esp., fine soft hair; covering of hair or down; pelage. **2.** Nap on a fabric; esp., thick nap, as of velvet. **3.** A fiber or filament, as of velvet.

pile, *n.* [F., fr. L. *pila* pillar, pier or mole of stone.] **1.** A mass of things heaped together, esp. more or less regularly; a heap. **2.** **a** A large number, quantity, collection, etc.; a lot. *Colloq., U. S.* **b** A heap of wood for burning a corpse, a person, or a sacrifice. **c** A large building, or mass of buildings. **3.** *Elec.* **a** A series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals with disks between them, as of cloth, moistened with acid water, to produce a current; — called *Volta's pile, voltaic pile,* or *galvanic pile.* **b** Any similar arrangement for generating an electric current; a battery. — *v. t.;* PILED (pīld); PIL'ING. **1.** To lay or throw in a pile; heap up; mass. **2.** To cover with heaps or in great abundance; fill. — *v. i.* To form a pile; accumulate.

pile (pīl), *n.* [AS. *pīl* arrow, stake, L. *pilum* javelin.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* The foot soldier's heavy javelin. **2.** A large stake or pointed timber, driven in the earth, as to support foundations; any post or pillar similarly used. — *v. t.* To drive or sink piles into; support with piles.

piled (pīld), *a.* Having a pile, or nap.

piles (pīlz), *n. pl. Med.* Hemorrhoids.

pi'le-us (pī'lē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* PILEI (-ĭ). [L., a felt cap.] The umbrella-shaped part of a mushroom.

pil'fer (pĭl'fẽr), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *pelfrer.*] To steal or plunder; in modern use, to practice petty theft; filch. — **Syn.** See STEAL. — **pil'fer-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

pil-gar'lic (pĭl-gär'lĭk), *n.* [prop., a peeled head of gar-

lic.] A bald-headed man; now, a man looked upon with humorous contempt or mock pity; a poor creature.

pil'grim (pĭl'grĭm), *n.* [fr. L. *peregrinus*, through LL. *pelegrinus*, a foreigner.] **1.** A journeyer; wayfarer. *Rhet.* **2.** One who travels to some holy place as a devotee. **3.** *pl.* [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* The Puritans who founded Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts; — called also *Pilgrim Fathers.*

pil'grim-age (-grĭ-măj), *n.* **1.** Journey of a pilgrim; journey to some sacred place; long and weary journey. **2.** Life, regarded as a journey. — **Syn.** See JOURNEY.

pill (pĭl), *n.* [OF. *pile*, L. *pila* a ball.] **1.** A medicine in a little ball, to be taken whole. **2.** A pellet. — *v. t.* **1.** To dose with pills. **2.** To blackball; defeat by ballot. *Slang.*

pill, *v. t. & i.* [ME. *pilen.*] **1.** To rob; despoil. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To peel; strip or pare off, as bark. *Archaic.*

pil'lage (pĭl'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. *piller* to plunder.] **1.** Act of pillaging or plundering, esp. in war; plunder. **2.** Spoil; booty.—**Syn.** Rapine, depredation. See BOOTY. — *v.t.&i.;* **-LAGED** (-ăjd); **-LAG-ING** (-ă-jĭng). **1.** To strip of money or goods by open violence; plunder. **2.** To get or acquire by robbery or spoliation. — **pil'lag-er** (-ă-jẽr), *n.*

pil'lar (-ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *pila* a pillar.] **1.** A firm, upright, insulated support, slender or narrow compared to its height; more widely, any vertical support, as a bedpost; also, a column or shaft standing alone, as for a monument. **2.** Something like a pillar; a main support.

Syn. PILLAR, COLUMN. PILLAR is the more general term, and in its fig. use implies stay or support. COLUMN denotes a pillar esp. of a particular type or order; its fig. uses are based on resemblance of form rather than of function; as, the *pillars* of the temple, a *pillar* of salt; a Doric *column*, a *column* of smoke, of infantry, of a magazine.

Pil'lars of Her'cu-les(pĭl'ẽrz) [trans. of L. *Columnae Herculis;* Gr. Ἡράκλειαι στῆλαι], two promontories on the Strait of Gibraltar. It is fabled that Hercules set them there.

— *v. t.* **1.** To support or adorn as with pillars. **2.** To embody in, or represent as, a pillar. *Rare.*

pil'lion (-yŭn), *n.* [Ir. *pillin, pilliun*, fr. Ir. & Gael. *pill, peall*, a hide.] A kind of light saddle; also, a pad put behind a man's saddle, as for a woman. *Obs. or Hist.*

pil'li-winks (-ĭ-wĭŋks), *n. pl.* An old instrument of torture for the thumbs and fingers. *Obs. or Hist., esp. Scot.*

pil'lo-ry (-ō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [F. *pilori.*] A device for publicly punishing offenders, consisting of a frame having holes for the head and hands. — *v. t.;* **-RIED** (-rĭd); **-RY-ING** (-rĭ-ĭng). **1.** To set in, or punish with, the pillory. **2.** To expose to public scorn.

pil'low (pĭl'ō), *n.* [AS. *pyle*, fr. L. *pulvinus.*] **1.** Anything used to support one's head when reposing; esp., a sack filled with feathers or other soft material. **2.** Any of various things likened to a pillow. — *v. t. & i.* To rest or lay on or as on a pillow; also, to serve as a pillow for.

pil'low-case' (-kās'), *n.* A removable covering for a pillow.

pillow lace. Lace made by hand with bobbins on a pillow.

pi'lose (pī'lōs), *a.* [L. *pilosus*, fr. *pilus* hair.] Covered with hair, esp. soft hair; hairy. — **pi-los'i-ty** (pī-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pi'lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* [F. *pilote*, fr. It. *pilota, piloto.*] **1.** *Naut.* One who steers a vessel; helmsman. **2.** A person duly qualified to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters. **3.** *Aëronautics.* One qualified to fly a balloon, airship, or flying machine. **4.** A guide. **5.** = COW-CATCHER. — *v. t.* **1.** To direct the course of, as of a ship. **2.** To guide, as through dangers or difficulties; also, to act as pilot through, in, or on. — **pi'lot-age** (-ăj), *n.*

pilot biscuit, pilot bread. Ship biscuit.

pilot fish. A pelagic fish often seen accompanying a shark.

pi'lous (pī'lŭs), *a.* Pilose.

pi-ment' (pĭ-mĕnt'), *n.* [F.] Spiced wine. *Obs.*

pi-men'to (pĭ-mĕn'tō), *n.; pl.* **-TOS** (-tōz). [fr. Sp., deriv. fr. L. *pigmentum* a pigment, juice of plants; hence, something spicy and aromatic.] Allspice, or the allspice tree.

pimp (pĭmp), *n.* A procurer; pander. — *v. i.* To act as pimp.

pim'per-nel (pĭm'pẽr-nĕl), *n.* [F. *pimprenelle.*] Any of various herbs of the primrose family. Their scarlet, white, or purple flowers close at the approach of bad weather.

pimp'ing (pĭm'pĭng), *a.* Little; petty; also, puny; sickly.

pim'ple (pĭm'p'l), *n.* Any small pointed elevation of the cuticle; papule; pustule. — **pim'pled** (-p'ld), **pim'ply,** *a.*

pin (pĭn), *n.* [AS. *pinn.*] **1.** A peg, bolt, etc., used to fasten articles together, or to hang something on. **2.** a A small pointed and headed piece of wire, for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc. b A larger pointed instrument for securing the hair or an article of dress; as, hat*pin*, scarf*pin*, etc. **3.** An ornament, as a badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a Masonic *pin.* — **pin and web,** two symptoms of eye disease, or some disease of the eye. *Obs.* — *v. t.;* **PINNED** (pĭnd); **PIN'NING.** **1.** To fasten, join, secure, transfix, by or with a pin. **2.** To hold as by thrusting a pin through; as, to *pin* a person's arms to his sides.

‖ pi'ña (pē'nyä), *n.* [Sp., orig., pineapple, pine cone.] **1.** Pineapple. **2.** For piña cloth, a fine fabric woven from a fiber from the leaf of the sterile pineapple.

pi-na'ceous (pī-nā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a family (*Pinaceæ*), the pine family, of coniferous trees and shrubs, including the pine, spruce, hemlock, etc.

pin'a-co-the'ca (pĭn'ă-kō-thē'kä), *n.; pl.* **L. -CÆ** (-sē), **E. -CAS** (-käz). [L., fr. Gr. πινακοθήκη.] A picture gallery.

pin'a-fore' (pĭn'ă-fōr'; 57), *n.* [*pin* + *afore.*] An apron worn esp. by children or girls to protect the dress.

‖ pince'-nez' (păNs'nā'), *n. sing. and pl.* [F.; *pincer* to pinch + *nez* nose.] Eyeglasses kept on by a spring.

pin'cers (pĭn'sẽrz), *n. pl.* [ME. *pynsours*, fr. F. *pincer* to pinch.] **1.** An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things. **2.** *Zoöl.* A pincerlike claw, as of the lobster.

pinch (pĭnch), *v. t.* [ME. *pinchen*, deriv. of OF. *pincier.*] **1.** To squeeze between the finger and thumb, between teeth, claws, or the jaws of an instrument. **2.** To squeeze or compress painfully. **3.** To afflict; distress. Also, to cramp, contract, make waste or shrunken, etc., as by pain, want, or affliction; as, a face *pinched* with hunger. — *v. i.* **1.** To compress; squeeze. **2.** To be niggardly. — *n.* **1.** Act of pinching; a nip. **2.** As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; a bit; as, a *pinch* of snuff. **3.** Pressure; pain; stress. **4.** An emergency; a strait.

pinch'beck (-bĕk), *n.* [fr. the inventor's name.] **1.** An alloy of copper and zinc, used to imitate gold. **2.** That which is spurious. — *a.* Made of pinchbeck; sham; cheap.

pinch'er (pĭn'chẽr), *n.* One that pinches; *pl.*, pincers.

pin'cush'ion (pĭn'kōōsh'ŭn), *n.* A small cushion in which pins may be stuck ready for use.

Pin-dar'ic (pĭn-dăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or after the style of, Pindar (about B. C. 522 to 448?), a Greek lyric poet, famous for magnificence of style. — *n.* A Pindaric ode.

pin'dling (pĭn'dlĭng; *dial.* -lĭn), *a.* Puny; sickly. *Dial. U.S.*

pine (pīn), *v. i.;* **PINED** (pīnd); **PIN'ING** (pīn'ĭng). [AS. *pīnian* to torment.] **1.** To languish; lose vigor or flesh, esp. under distress or anxiety. **2.** To languish with desire; long intensely; — usually with *for.* — **Syn.** Droop, flag, wither, decay. — *v. t.* To grieve or mourn for. *Archaic.*

pine, *n.* [AS. *pīn*, L. *pinus.*] **1.** A cone-bearing tree of many species. The pines range in size from undershrubs to lofty trees, and have needle-shaped leaves (pine needles). **2.** The wood of the pine. **3.** Pineapple.

pin'e-al (pĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* [L. *pinea* a pine cone.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, the **pineal body** or **gland,** a body of unknown function present in the brain in all vertebrates having a cranium. It is a remnant of an important sense organ, and is called the **pineal eye** in some reptiles.

pine'ap'ple (pīn'ăp'p'l), *n.* **1.** A tropical plant having rigid, spiny-margined, recurved leaves, and bearing a short stalk with a dense oblong head of small rudimentary flowers. **2.** The edible juicy fruit of this plant.

pine needle. One of the needle-shaped leaves of a pine.

pin'ey (pīn'ĭ). Var. of PINY.

pin'feath'er (pĭn'fĕth'ẽr), *n.* A feather not fully developed; esp., a rudimentary feather just emerging.

pin'fold' (-fōld'), *n.* A pound for animals; — often fig.

pin'guid (pĭn'gwĭd), *a.* [L. *pinguis* fat.] Fat; greasy.

pin'head' (pĭn'hĕd'), *n.* The head of a pin; hence, something very small or insignificant.

pin'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A small hole made by or as by a pin.

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *pignon.*] *Mach.* A cogwheel with a small number of teeth or leaves, designed to gear with a larger wheel or with a rack.

pin'ion, *n.* [OF. *pignon.*] **1.** The distal part of a bird's wing. **2.** A wing. **3.** A feather; quill. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut off the pinion of a wing of (a bird). **2.** To disable or restrain by binding the arms, esp. to the body. **3.** To confine; bind.

pink (pĭŋk), *v. t.* **1.** To pierce with small holes; cut the edge of, as cloth, in small scallops. **2.** To stab; pierce, as with a sword. **3.** To adorn; decorate.

pink, *n.* [D.] *Naut.* A vessel of a type having a narrow stern.

pink, *a.* Small; of an eye: half shut; winking. *Dial. Eng.*

pink, *n.* **1.** Any of various herbs, including species, as

the carnations, cultivated for their flowers. **2.** A thing supremely excellent; the highest type. **3.** A color resulting from mixture of pure vivid red with white. — *a.* Being of the color called *pink.*

pink eye, *or* **pink′eye′.** *Med.* An acute variety of conjunctivitis.

pink′ing, *n.* Decoration of fabrics or garments by cutting the edge in scallops with an iron (**pinking iron**).

pin money. Money allowed by a man to his wife for her private purposes.

pin′na (pĭn′ȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -NÆ (-ē), E. -NAS (-ȧz). [L., a feather, prop., a sharp point.] **1.** A leaflet. **2. a** A feather, wing, or fin, or like part. **b** Auricle of the ear.

pin′nace (pĭn′ās), *n.* [fr. F.] *Naut.* **a** A light sailing vessel, used largely as a tender. *Hist. or Poetic.* **b** Any of various ship's boats.

pin′na-cle (-ȧ-k'l), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *pinnaculum.*] **1.** An upright architectural member, generally ending in a small spire, on a buttress or an angle pier. **2.** A lofty peak. **3.** The highest point; acme. — *v. t.;* -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-klĭng). **1.** To build or furnish with a pinnacle. **2.** To place on or as on a pinnacle.

Pinnate Leaf with seventeen Pinnæ.

pin′nate (-āt), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered.] Featherlike; having parts arranged along two sides of an axis. — **pin′nat-ed** (-āt-ĕd), *a.* — **-nate-ly,** *adv.*

pin-nat′i-fid (pĭ-năt′ĭ-fĭd), *a.* [L. *pinnatus* feathered + *-fid.*] *Bot.* Pinnately cleft, with narrow lobes not reaching to the midrib.

pin′ner (pĭn′ẽr), *n.* *Costume.* **a** A headdress like a cap, with long side lappets. **b** A pinafore. *Colloq. & Dial. Eng.*

pi′no-chle, pi′no-cle (pē′nŏ-k'l; pĭn′ŏ-), *n.* A game at cards; also, a combination in it.

pi-no′le (pē-nō′lā; pĭ-nōl′), *n.* [Sp., fr. Mex. *pinolli.*] **1.** Parched maize, ground, and sweetened. **2.** Sweet flour of mesquite beans.

Pinnatifid Leaf.

pi-ñon′ (pē-nyōn′; pĭn′yŏn), *n.* [Sp. *piñón* the seed of the tree.] Any of various pines producing an edible nutlike seed; also, the seed itself.

pint (pīnt), *n.* [F. *pinte.*] A measure of capacity, equal to half a quart, or (in liquid measure) four gills. *Abbr., pt.*

pin′tail′ (pĭn′tāl′), *n.* A kind of river duck of which the male has the central tail feathers elongated.

pin′tle (pĭn′t'l), *n.* [AS. *pintel.*] **1.** A (usually upright) pivot pin, as of a hinge. **2.** *Ordnance.* A hook at the rear of a limber to receive the ring on the gun trail.

pin′to (pĭn′tō; pēn′tō), *a.* [Sp.] Lit., painted; hence, piebald; mottled.

a Pintle of a Hinge.

pin′worm′ (pĭn′wûrm′), *n.* A small nematode worm parasitic chiefly in the rectum of man.

‖**pinx′it** (pĭŋk′sĭt). [L.] He (she) painted (it); — appended to the artist's name or initials on a painting.

pin′y (pīn′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in pines. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or having characteristics of, pine; pinelike.

pi′on-ed (pī′ŏn-ĕd), *a.* A word used in Shakespeare ("Tempest," IV. i. 64); — perh. meaning, excavated; trenched.

pi′o-neer′ (pī′ō-nēr′), *n.* [F. *pionnier*, orig., a foot soldier.] **1.** *Mil.* One of the soldiers, esp. of an engineer corps, detailed to make roads, etc. **2.** One who goes before, preparing the way for others. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To prepare or open (a way, etc.). **2.** To act as a pioneer for or in.

pi′o-ner′. Obs. var. of PIONEER.

pi′ous (pī′ŭs), *a.* [L. *pius.*] **1.** Showing faith in the Deity; reverential. **2.** Practiced under the pretext of religion; as, *pious* frauds. **3.** Showing, or marked by, respect and dutifulness toward those, as parents, to whom these are due; dutiful. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See DEVOUT. — **pi′ous-ly,** *adv.*

pip (pĭp), *n.* [short for PIPPIN.] A small seed, as of an apple.

pip, *n.* [ME. *pippe.*] A contagious disease of chickens.

pip, *n.* One of the conventional figures, or "spots," on playing cards, dominoes, etc.

pipe (pīp), *n.* [AS., fr. L *pipare* to chirp.] **1.** A wind instrument consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal, as a flageolet or an oboe. **2.** [Usually in *pl.*] The bagpipe. **3.** The voice, esp. the singing voice; the peeping whistle or note of a bird, insect, etc. **4.** A long tube or hollow body, as to conduct water, steam, etc. **5. a** A tube with a small bowl used for smoking tobacco, or, sometimes, other substances, as opium. **b** A pipeful of what is smoked. **6.** [F., also a wind instrument.] A large cask of varying capacity, used esp. for wine and oil, also, its volume, reckoned in English liquid measure as two hogsheads. — *v. t.;* PIPED (pīpt); PIP′ING (pīp′ĭng). **1.** To play on a pipe, etc.; to utter in the shrill tone of a pipe. **2.** To affect, effect, bring, etc., by piping. **3.** To furnish or equip with pipes, as a building. — *v. i.* **1.** To play on or sound a pipe. **2.** To emit, or have, a shrill sound like that of a pipe.

pipe clay. Highly plastic and fairly pure grayish white clay, used in making pipes, in calico printing, for cleaning, etc.

pip′er (pīp′ẽr), *n.* One who plays on a pipe, esp. a bagpipe.

pi-pette′ (pĭ-pĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *pipe.*] A small piece of apparatus for transferring fluids, as a narrow glass tube.

pip′ing (pīp′ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Playing on a musical pipe. **2.** Characterized by the music of the pipe rather than of the martial drum and fife. **3.** Emitting a high, shrill sound. — *n.* **1.** Action of one that pipes; also, the music or sound of one that pipes. **2.** Pipes collectively; material in, or suggestive of, the form of a pipe or pipes. **3.** *Dressmaking.* A small cord covered with cloth; — used as a trimming.

pip′it (pĭp′ĭt), *n.* [fr. its call note.] Any of various small birds resembling the lark, and singing on the wing.

pip′kin (pĭp′kĭn), *n.* **1.** A small earthen pot. **2.** A piggin.

pip′pin (-ĭn), *n.* [F. *pepin, pépin*, a seed.] **1.** A seed. *Obs.* **2.** Any of numerous varieties of apple.

pip-sis′se-wa (pĭp-sĭs′ē-wȧ), *n.* [fr. Amer. Indian.] An evergreen herb, with astringent leaves used as a tonic.

pip′y (pīp′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a pipe; tubular. **2.** Piping; shrill.

pi′quan-cy (pē′kăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being piquant.

pi′quant (-kănt), *a.* [F., pricking.] **1.** Piercing or sharp, esp. to the feelings. *Archaic.* **2.** Stimulating to the taste, or to mental interest, curiosity, etc.; tart; sharp; pungent. — **Syn.** See PUNGENT. — **pi′quant-ly,** *adv.*

pique (pēk), *n.* [F., fr. *piquer* to prick.] A feeling of hurt or resentment due to a slight or injury, esp. to one's pride. **Syn.** Offense, irritation, displeasure, resentment.—PIQUE, UMBRAGE agree in the idea of offense taken. PIQUE denotes a quick and often transient resentment, due esp. to wounded vanity; UMBRAGE is properly a sense of being overshadowed or slighted; but the word commonly suggests little more than ruffled pride or jealous suspicion; as, *piqued* by fancied neglect; to give *umbrage* by a rebuke.
— *v. t.;* PIQUED (pēkt); PI′QUING (pē′kĭng). **1.** To anger by wounding the pride of; nettle. **2.** To stimulate; prick. **3.** To pride or value; — reflexively. — **Syn.** Offend, displease, irritate, annoy, provoke, sting; goad.

pi-qué′ (pē-kā′), *n.* [F., p. p. of *piquer* to prick.] A ribbed or figured cotton fabric.

pi-quet′ (pē-kĕt′; pĭk′ĕt), *n.* [F.] A certain game at cards.

pi′ra-cy (pī′rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [LL. *piratia*, Gr. πειρατεία.] **1.** Robbery on the high seas. **2.** Any unauthorized appropriation and reproduction of another's production, invention, or conception; literary or artistic theft.

pi′rate (-rāt), *n.* [L. *pirata*, Gr. πειρατής, lit., one who makes attempts (on ships), deriv. fr. πεῖρα attempt.] **1.** One who commits piracy. **2.** An armed vessel engaged in piracy. — *v. i.;* -RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd); -RAT-ING. To play the pirate; commit piracy. — *v. t.* To commit piracy upon. — **pi-rat′ic** (pī-răt′ĭk), **pi-rat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pirn (pûrn; *Scot. also* pĭrn), *n.* A bobbin. *Scot.*

pi-rogue′ (pĭ-rōg′), *n.* [Carib *piragua.*] A dugout canoe; loosely, any canoelike boat.

pir′ou-ette′ (pĭr′o͝o-ĕt′), *n.* [F.] A whirling or turning on the toes. — *v. i.;* -ET′TED (-ĕt′ĕd); -ET′TING. To perform a pirouette; to whirl as in a pirouette.

pis-ca′tor (pĭs-kā′tŏr), *n.* [L.] A fisherman; an angler.

pis′ca-to-ry (pĭs′kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *piscatorius*, deriv. of *piscis* a fish.] **1.** Also **pis′ca-to′ri-al** (pĭs′kȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl). Of or pert. to fishes or fishing. **2.** Living by fishing.

Pis′ces (pĭs′ēz), *n. pl.* [L., fishes.] *Astron.* **a** A constellation south of Cassiopeia. **b** The twelfth sign of the zodiac.

pis′ci-cul′ture (-ĭ-kŭl′tūr), *n.* [L. *piscis* fish + E. *culture.*] Fish culture. — **pis′ci-cul′tur-ist,** *n.*

Pis′gah (pĭz′gȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Pisgāh.*] *Bib.* The mountain from which Moses viewed the Promised Land. See *Deut.* iii. 27.

pish (pĭsh), *interj. & n.* An exclamation of contempt.

pis′mire′ (pĭs′mīr′), *n.* An ant.

pis-ta′chi-o (pĭs-tā′shĭ-ō; pĭs-tä′-; -shō), *n.* [It. *pistacchio*, fr. L., fr. Gr. πιστάκιον, fr. πιστάκη, the tree, Per. *pistah*, the nut.] **1.** A small tree of the cashew family, of southern Europe and Asia Minor. **2.** The seed of this tree, containing a single green edible kernel, used for flavoring.

pis′ta-reen′ (pĭs′tȧ-rēn′), *n.* The old Spanish peseta as current in Spanish America. — *a.* Of small value; picayune.

pis'til (pĭs'tĭl), *n.* [L. *pistillum, pistillus,* a pestle.] *Bot.* The ovule-bearing organ; the ovary with its appendages.

pis'til-late (-tĭ-lāt), *a. Bot.* Furnished with, or producing, a pistil or pistils; having pistils but no stamens.

pis'tol (pĭs'tŭl), *n.* [F. *pistole.*] A short firearm for use with one hand. — *v. t.;* -TOLED (-tŭld) or -TOLLED; -TOL-ING or -TOL-LING. To shoot with a pistol.

Pis'tol, *n.* A follower, or the ancient (ensign), of Falstaff in three of Shakespeare's plays. He is a ranting bully and swaggerer.

pis-tole' (pĭs-tōl'), *n.* [F.] The old quarter doubloon of Spain, worth about $4; any of various obsolete gold coins.

pis'to-leer' (pĭs'tō-lēr'), *n.* Also **pis'to-lier'**. [F. *pistolier.*] One who uses, or is armed with, a pistol.

pis'ton (pĭs'tŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pinsere, pistum,* to pound.] *Mach.* A sliding piece moved by, or moving against, fluid pressure, usually a short cylinder moving in a cylinder.

pit (pĭt), *n.* The hard stone of a drupaceous fruit. *U. S.*

pit, *n.* [AS. *pytt* pit, hole, L. *puteus* well, pit.] **1.** A cavity or hole in the ground. **2.** A pitfall for wild beasts; hence, a trap; snare. **3.** A deep place; abyss. **4.** Hades; hell, or a part of it, as in *the pit of hell.* **5.** An inclosed area for cockfighting, for keeping wild beasts, etc. **6.** A surface depression or hollow, as on the human body. **7.** In England, the cheaper part of the theater, behind the stalls. **8.** *Commerce.* That part of the floor of some exchanges devoted to a special branch of business; as, wheat *pit. U. S.* — *v. t.;* PIT'TED (-ĕd; 24); PIT'TING. **1.** To place or put into a pit or hole. **2.** To form pits in. **3.** To set in a pit to fight, as cocks or dogs; set forward for or in a contest.

pit'a-pat' (pĭt'ă-păt'), *adv.* In a flutter; with palpitation. — *n.* A light, repeated sound; a pattering.

pitch (pĭch), *n.* [ME. *pich,* AS. *pic,* L. *pix.*] **1.** A black or dark viscous substance got as a residue in distilling tar, oil from bones, etc., and occurring naturally as asphalt. **2.** The resin, often medicinal, from certain conifers. — *v. t.* To cover over, smear, or soil, with, or as with, pitch.

pitch, *v. t.* [ME. *picchen.*] **1.** To place and set up or erect; as, to *pitch* a tent. **2.** To set in order or arrange, esp. for battle; as, a *pitched* battle. *Archaic, exc. in p. p.* **3.** To fix at a certain pitch or level. **4.** To throw, fling, hurl, or toss. — *v. i.* **1.** To fix or place a tent; encamp; settle. *Now Rare.* **2.** To settle; come to rest. **3.** To fix one's choice; decide; — with *on* or *upon.* **4.** To plunge or fall, esp. forward; also, to slope. **5.** *Naut.* To plunge so that the bow and stern alternately rise and fall, as a ship in a head sea. **6.** *Baseball* and, formerly, *Cricket.* To serve the ball to the batsman; act as pitcher. — *n.* **1.** Act or manner of pitching, or throwing; a cast, as of something from the hand. **2.** Act of plunging downwards; esp., the pitching of a vessel in a head sea. **3.** That which is pitched. **4.** A place at, from, or on, which something is pitched. **5.** A point or peak; the extreme point of elevation, depression, or projection; acme. **6.** A slope; a declivity. **7.** *Mechanics.* Distance apart of two things, esp. in a series, as from center to center of any two adjacent gear teeth. **8.** *Acoustics & Music.* The acuteness or gravity of sound or of a tone, depending on the rate of the vibration producing it.

pitch'blende' (pĭch'blĕnd'), *n.* A brown to black massive mineral with pitchlike luster occurring in certain metalliferous veins. It is a source of uranium and radium.

pitch'er (-ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *picarium.*] A vessel for holding and pouring liquids, usually with a handle.

pitch'er, *n.* One who pitches (hay, quoits, a ball, etc.).

pitcher plant. Any plant with leaves wholly or partially modified into cuplike appendages.

pitch'fork' (pĭch'fôrk'), *n.* A fork used in pitching hay, grain, etc — *v. t.* To pitch or throw with a pitchfork.

pitch'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the quality or nature of pitch; resembling pitch. **2.** Abounding in, or smeared with, pitch. **3.** Black; dark as pitch. — **pitch'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pit'e-ous (pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Evincing pity; tender. **2.** Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; miserable; lamentable. **3.** Paltry. *Obs. & R.* — **pit'e-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **pit'e-ous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. PITEOUS, PITIABLE, PITIFUL. PITEOUS commonly applies to that which moves to compassion or sympathy; that is PITIABLE which excites commiseration or (often) contempt; PITIFUL applies to that which is pathetic or oftener paltry or mean; as, "her sweet *piteous* countenance;" *pitiable* distress; a *pitiful* little smile, *pitiful* ignorance.

pit'fall' (pĭt'fôl'), *n.* A trap for birds, beasts, or men; esp., a pit with the opening masked.

pith (pĭth), *n.* [AS. *pīða.*] **1.** The loose spongy tissue occupying the center of the stem in dicotyledonous plants. **2.** The soft interior of a bone, feather, etc. **3.** That which contains the strength or life; concentrated force; vigor. — **Syn.** Marrow, kernel, gist, essence. — **pith'less,** *a.*

pith'y (pĭth'ĭ), *a.;* PITH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Of or abounding in pith. **2.** Having nervous energy; forceful; tersely cogent. — **pith'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **pith'i-ness,** *n.*

pit'i-a-ble (pĭt'ĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deserving or exciting pity. **2.** Arousing pitying contempt. — **Syn.** Sorrowful, woeful. See PITEOUS. — **pit'i-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pit'i-a-bly,** *adv.*

pit'i-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Full of pity; compassionate. **2.** Piteous; lamentable. **3.** Paltry; contemptible; as, a *pitiful* ambition. — **Syn.** Despicable, mean, paltry. See CONTEMPTIBLE, PITEOUS. — **pit'i-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **pit'i-ful-ness,** *n.*

pit'i-less, *a.* Destitute of pity; merciless. — **pit'i-less-ly,** *adv.* — **pit'i-less-ness,** *n.*

pit'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who works in a pit, as in mining, in sawing timber, etc. **2.** *Mach.* A rod connecting a crank pin with a piston, piston rod, etc.

pit saw, *or* **pit'saw'**, *n.* A saw worked by two men, one on the log, and one beneath it, often in a pit.

pit'tance (pĭt'ăns), *n.* [F. *pitance.*] A small portion, quantity, or allowance, esp. of money.

pi-tu'i-ta-ry (pĭ-tū'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pituita* phlegm.] Secreting mucus. — **pituitary body,** a small, oval, vascular body in the brain, now thought to produce a secretion that influences the changes in certain tissues; — formerly supposed to secrete mucus. — **pi-tu'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PITIES (-ĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *pietas* piety, kindness, pity.] **1.** A feeling for the sufferings of others; compassion. **2.** A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret. **Syn.** PITY is feeling for another's suffering or distress, and sometimes regards its object as weak or inferior; SYMPATHY is fellow feeling with others, esp. in their grief or affliction; the word implies a certain degree of equality; COMPASSION is deep tenderness for another, esp. under severe or inevitable suffering or misfortune. COMMISERATION implies profound pity or sorrow, esp. as it finds expression, for another's misfortune; CONDOLENCE suggests the expression (often formal) of sympathy. See PATHOS.

— *v. t.;* PIT'IED (-ĭd); PIT'Y-ING. To feel pity for; compassionate; commiserate. — *v. i.* To be compassionate; feel pity.

Pi'ute (pī'ūt), *n.; pl.* PIUTE or PIUTES (-ūts). An Indian of any of various Shoshonean bands of the arid regions between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras.

piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* [F.] **1.** A point, fixed pin, or short axis, on the end of which something turns. **2.** The end of a shaft or arbor which turns in a support. — *v. t. & i.* To mount on, or furnish with, or turn on, a pivot or pivots. — **piv'ot-al** (-ăl), *a.*

a Pivot, 1.

pix'y } (pĭk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* PIXIES
pix'ie } (-sĭz). *Folklore.* A fairy.

pla'ca-ble (plā'kă-b'l), *a.* [L. *placabilis,* fr. *placare* to quiet.] Capable of being pacified; willing to forgive. — **pla'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pla'ca-ble-ness,** *n.* — **pla'ca-bly,** *adv.*

plac'ard (plăk'ärd; plă-kärd'), *n.* [F., fr. *plaquer* to lay on.] A notice to be posted in a public place; a poster; bill.

pla-card' (plă-kärd'; plăk'ärd), *v. t.* **1.** To post placards on or in. **2.** To announce by placards. **3.** To post as a placard.

pla'cate (plā'kāt, plăk'āt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-ĕd); -CAT-ING. [L. *placatus,* p. p. of *placare* to placate.] To appease; pacify; conciliate. — **Syn.** See PACIFY. — **pla-ca'tion,** *n.*

place (plās), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *platea* a street, Gr. πλατεῖα.] **1.** An open space, or square, in a city or town. **2.** Space: **a** Room; as, make *place* for the ladies. **b** Extension in space; space, esp. as contrasted with time. **c** Region; locality. **3.** A portion of space occupied by, reserved for, or vacated by, a body; as, a *place* in a theater; put another in his *place.* **4.** A building set apart for a special purpose; as, a *place* of worship. **5.** Highest point reached by a bird of prey before swooping on the quarry. *Archaic.* **6.** *Arith.* The position of a figure, or a figure in position, relatively to others of a series; as, a number of five *places.* **7.** Order of priority, advancement, dignity, etc.; esp., social or official rank or position; status. **8.** Ordinal relation; position in the order of proceeding. — **Syn.** Situation, position, location, site, spot; stead. See OFFICE. — *v. t.;* PLACED (plāst); PLAC'ING (plās'ĭng). **1.** To put in a certain place, or in a certain relative position, etc.; fix. **2.** To identify by assigning to, or connecting with, some place, time, circumstance, etc.

pla-ce′bo (plȧ-sē′bō), *n.; pl.* -BOS *or* -BOES. [L., I shall please.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The first antiphon of the vespers for the dead. **2.** *Med.* A prescription given merely to satisfy a patient.

place′man (plās′măn), *n.* One who holds a place or office, esp. under a government; — usually contemptuous.

pla-cen′ta (plȧ-sĕn′tȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -TÆ (-tē), E. -TAS (-tȧz). [L., a cake, Gr. πλακοῦς.] *Anat.* In mammals (except monotremes and most marsupials), the vascular structure by which the fetus is nourished. — **pla-cen′tal** (-tăl), *a. & n.*

plac′er (plās′ẽr), *n.* One who places or sets.

plac′er (plăs′ẽr), *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* A place where gold is got by washing; an alluvial or glacial deposit containing particles of valuable mineral.

pla′cet (plā′sĕt), *n.* [L. *placet* it pleases.] An expression or vote of assent manifested by the use of the word *placet.*

plac′id (plăs′ĭd), *a.* [L. *placidus* gentle, peaceful.] Calm; peaceful; quiet; gentle. — **Syn.** See CALM. — **plac′id-ly**, *adv.* — **pla-cid′i-ty** (plȧ-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), **plac′id-ness**, *n.*

plack (plăk), *n.* [F. *plaque* a plate of metal.] **1.** A small Scottish coin. *Obs.* **2.** Something of very slight value.

plack′et (plăk′ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A petticoat; *Cant*, a woman. *Archaic.* **2.** The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on; — called also **placket hole.** **3.** A pocket, esp. in a woman's skirt.

pla′gi-a-rism (plā′jĭ-ȧ-rĭz′m; plā′jȧ-), *n.* Act of plagiarizing; also, plagiarized matter. — **pla′gi-a-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* — **pla′gi-a-ris′tic** (-rĭs′tĭk), *a.*

pla′gi-a-rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.;* -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ′ING (-rīz′ĭng). To steal or purloin and use as one's own (the ideas, words, artistic productions, etc., of another).

pla′gi-a-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *plagiarius* kidnaper, plagiarist.] **1.** A plagiarist. **2.** Plagiarism.

plague (plāg), *n.* [L. *plaga* a blow, plague.] **1.** That which smites or troubles; any afflictive evil. **2.** A nuisance. *Colloq.* **3.** Any malignant, esp. infectious, disease or pestilence; specif., an acute infectious fever, of several forms, that often prevails in central Asia, and has visited Europe. — *v. t.;* PLAGUED (plāgd); PLA′GUING (plā′gĭng). **1.** To smite, infest, or afflict with disease, or evil. **2.** To vex; harass. — **Syn.** Torment, distress, annoy, tantalize, trouble, molest. See HARASS. — **pla′guer** (plā′gẽr), *n.*

pla′guy (plā′gĭ), *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. — **pla′guy, pla′gui-ly** (-gĭ-lĭ), *adv.* *All Colloq.*

plaice (plās), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *platessa* flatfish.] A large European flounder; in America, any of various flatfishes.

plaid (plăd; *Scot.* plād), *n.* [Gael. *plaide.*] **1.** A rectangular cloth, usually of tartan, worn by both sexes in Scotland in place of a cloak. **2.** Any goods of the pattern of a plaid or tartan; a checkered cloth or pattern. — **plaid′ed**, *a.*

plain (plān), *v. i. & t.* [F. *plaindre.*] To lament; mourn; complain. *Archaic.*

plain, *v. t.* = PLANE, *v. t.*, esp. in sense of, to explain.

plain, *a.* [F., level, flat, in OF., also, clear, frank, fr. L. *planus* level, flat.] **1.** Flat; plane (which see). **2.** Open; clear. *Obs.*, exc. in *in plain sight, view*, etc. **3.** Open to the mind; manifest; also, candid; guileless. **4.** Not intricate; simple, as a pattern. **5.** Void of embellishment; simple; as, *plain* food, cloth, etc. **6.** Not highly born, stationed, cultivated, or gifted; simple; homely. **7.** Without beauty; homely. — **Syn.** Artless, unaffected, undisguised, candid; downright, blunt; distinct, obvious, apparent. See FRANK. — *adv.* In a plain manner; clearly. — *n.* **1.** Level land. **2.** *pl.* Broad tracts of almost treeless level country; prairie. **3.** A field of battle. *Obs.* — **plain′ly**, *adv.* — **plain′ness**, *n.*

plains′man (plānz′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who lives on the plains.

plain song. *Music.* **a** The ancient unisonous chant melody of the church service. **b** A simple air or melody.

plaint (plānt), *n.* [fr. F., deriv. of L. *plangere, planctum*, to beat, beat the breast, lament.] **1.** Lamentation; a lament. *Archaic or Rhet.* **2.** A complaint.

plain′tiff (plān′tĭf), *n.* [F. *plaintif.*] *Law.* One who commences a personal action or suit for an injury to his rights.

plain′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [F. *plaintif.*] Expressive of sorrow or melancholy. — **plain′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **plain′tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Complaining, sorrowful, melancholy, mournful, sad. — PLAINTIVE, QUERULOUS. PLAINTIVE associates with the idea of complaining the implication of melancholy or sadness, or of expression in a minor key; QUERULOUS adds to *plaintive* the connotation of fretfulness or peevish discontent; as, a *plaintive* singsong; *querulous* complaints.

plais′ter (plās′tẽr). Obs. var. of PLASTER.

plait (plāt; plēt; *also, esp. in British use, and for sense 2,* plăt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *plicitum*, p. p. of *plicare* to fold.] **1.** A doubling back, as of cloth on itself; a pleat. **2.** A braid, as of hair. — *v. t.* **1.** To fold, esp. in plaits. **2.** To interweave the strands of; braid. **3.** To make by plaiting.

plan (plăn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *planus* flat.] **1.** A draft or form, properly one drawn on a plane, as a map; esp., a top view or a view of a horizontal section; a diagram. **2.** A method of action, procedure, or arrangement; a scheme.

Syn. PLAN, DESIGN, PROJECT, SCHEME. PLAN is the general word for a proposed method of action or procedure; DESIGN implies a settled plan, and heightens the suggestion of purpose; design is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, to mature one's *plans;* to carry out a *design.* A PROJECT is tentative and often impracticable; a SCHEME is more or less speculative; as, a benevolent *project;* a chimerical *scheme.*

— *v. t. & i.;* PLANNED (plănd); PLAN′NING. **1.** To form a plan of; draft; diagram. **2.** To scheme; devise; contrive.

planch (plănch; plȧnch), *n.* [F. *planche.*] A plank. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To plank. *Obs.*

planch′et (plăn′chĕt; plȧn′shĕt), *n.* [fr. F., dim. of *planche* plank.] A flat piece of metal, esp. a blank for a coin.

plan-chette′ (plăn-shĕt′; -chĕt′; *F.* plän′shĕt′), *n.* [F., dim. of *planche* plank.] A small board supported on two casters and a vertical pencil, said when lightly touched by the hand to move without conscious effort of the operator, so that the pencil traces words.

plane (plān), *n.*, *or* **plane tree**. [F., fr. L. *platanus*, Gr. πλάτανος, fr. πλατύς broad.] Any of several trees with large palmately lobed leaves, and flowers in round heads.

plane, *a.* [L. *planus.*] Without elevations or depressions; level; flat; *Math.*, involving only planes.

☞ In science, *plane* (instead of *plain*) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface.

— *n.* **1.** A surface in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line that joins them lies wholly in that surface. **2.** A flat or level material surface. **3.** Level; stage of development or existence; grade.

plane, *n.* [F. *plane.*] **1.** A kind of trowel to smooth or surface sand, clay, etc. **2.** *Joinery.* A tool for smoothing wood, forming moldings, etc. — *v. t.* PLANED (plānd); PLAN′ING. **1.** To make smooth or even; level, esp. with a plane. **2.** To efface; remove. **3.** To explain. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To work with a plane.

1 Plane Iron ; 2 Iron Plane; 3 Wooden Plane.

plan′er (plān′ẽr), *n.* One that planes, esp. a machine.

plan′et (plăn′ĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. πλανήτης, prop., wandering.] **1.** *Astron.* Any body, except a comet or a meteoroid, that revolves about the sun. **2.** A star, as influencing the fate of men.

plan′et-a-ry (plăn′ĕt-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a planet or the planets. **2.** Having the nature of a planet: erratic; wandering. **3.** Of or pert. to the earth; mundane.

plan′et-strick′en, **plan′et-struck′** } *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted; hence, panic-stricken.

plan′gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *plangens, -entis*, fr. *plangere* to beat.] **1.** Beating; dashing, as a wave. **2.** Resounding.

pla-nim′e-ter (plȧ-nĭm′ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *planus* flat + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure by passing a tracer round the bounding line.

pla-nim′e-try (-trĭ), *n.* Mensuration of plane surfaces.

plan′ish (plăn′ĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *planir.*] To make smooth, as metal; to toughen and polish by hammering lightly.

plan′i-sphere (-ĭ-sfēr), *n.* [L. *planus* flat + E. *sphere.*] The representation of the circles of the sphere on a plane; esp., a projection of the celestial sphere and the stars on a plane passing through the arctic or the antarctic circle.

plank (plăŋk), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *planca.*] **1.** A heavy thick board. **2.** Timber in planks. **3.** That which supports, as a plank does a swimmer. **4.** *Politics.* An article in a party platform. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover, floor, or lay with planks. **2.** To lay down, as on a plank or table; pay; — with *down* or *out.* *Colloq., U. S.* — **plank′ing**, *n.*

plan′ner (plăn′ẽr), *n.* One who plans; a projector.

pla′no-con′cave, *a.* [L. *planus* flat + E. *concave.*] Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other. See LENS, 1, a.

pla′no-con′vex, *a.* [L. *planus* flat + E. *convex.*] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other. See LENS, 1, a.

plant (plănt), *n.* [AS. *plante*, L. *planta* sprout, shoot.] **1.** Any member of the lower of the two groups of living organisms; a vegetable. **2.** a The machinery, apparatus, fixtures, etc., sometimes also the real estate, used in carrying on a trade or industrial business. **b** Any complete apparatus for performing a given work, operation, etc. **c** The equipment of any institution, as a college. **3.** Stolen goods, or a place for storing them. *Thieves' Cant.* — *v. t.* **1.** To put or set in the ground for growth, as a seed or a young tree. **2.** To set firmly, as in or on the ground; fix. **3.** To implant, as a passion, idea, etc.; introduce and establish. **4.** To stock or provide with something, esp. plants. **5.** To colonize; settle; populate.

Plan-tag'e-net (plăn-tăj'ĕ-nĕt), *n.* A member of the English royal house founded by Geoffrey of Anjou, father of Henry II. The English kings from 1154 to 1485 (Henry II.–Richard III.) were Plantagenets. The name was adopted as a surname about 1460 by Richard of York (father of Richard III.) and probably arose as a nickname of Geoffrey, alluding to a sprig of broom plant (L. *planta genista*) worn in his bonnet.

plan'tain (plăn'tăn; -tĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *plantago.*] Any of a genus of common dooryard or roadside weeds.

plan'tain, *n.* A species of banana. The fruit is larger than the ordinary banana, is greenish yellow, and less sweet.

plan'tar (plăn'tär), *a.* [L. *plantaris.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot.

plan-ta'tion (plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *plantatio.*] **1.** A group, usually large, of plants or trees under cultivation. **2.** A place planted; esp., in the southern U.S., West Indies, etc., a sizable estate cultivated by resident laborers.

plant'er (plăn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that plants. **2.** One who owns or cultivates a plantation. **3.** A pioneer colonist.

plan'ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *planta* sole + *gradi* to step.] *Zoöl.* Walking on the sole with the heel touching the ground, as bears and man. — *n.* A plantigrade animal.

plant louse. Any of certain small insects which live on plants and suck their juices; an aphid.

plap (plăp), *v. i.*; PLAPPED (plăpt); PLAP'PING. To plop.

plaque (plăk), *n.* [F.] **1.** Any flat, thin piece, as of metal, used, as on a wall, for ornament. **2.** An ornamental brooch or the like, esp. as the badge of an honorary order.

plash (plăsh), *v. t.* [OF. *plaissier* to bend, interlace.] To cut partly, bend, and intertwine (stems, etc.) into a hedge; to make or trim (a hedge) by so doing; pleach.

plash, *v. i. & t.* To splash. — *n.* **1.** A splash. **2.** A heavy or sudden fall of water, esp. rain. — **plash'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

plash, *n.* [AS. *plæsc.*] A pool; puddle. — **plash'y,** *a.*

-plasm. Combining form fr. Gr. πλάσμα, *form*, used esp., *Biol.*, to denote the *viscous material of a cell.*

plas'ma (plăz'mä), **plasm** (plăz'm), *n.* [L. *plasma* anything formed or molded, Gr. πλάσμα.] **1.** *Min.* A variety of quartz, green and faintly translucent. **2.** The watery part of blood, lymph, or milk; also, the juice that can be expressed from muscle. **3.** Protoplasm.

plas'ter (plăs'tĕr), *n.* [AS., a plaster (in sense 1), fr. L., fr. Gr. ἔμπλαστρον, fr. ἐμπλάσσειν to daub on.] **1.** *Med.* An application harder than ointment, spread on linen, silk, or the like, and applied to the body. **2.** *Building.* A pasty composition, as of lime, water, and sand, hardening on drying, used for coating walls, etc. **3.** **a** Short for **plaster of Paris** [orig. brought from a suburb of Paris], a white powdery substance formed by calcining gypsum. It forms with water a paste which soon sets, and is used for casts, moldings, etc. **b** Gypsum powdered, but not calcined. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover or smear with plaster. **2.** To conceal, as with plaster. — **plas'ter-er,** *n.*

plas'ter-ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of applying plaster or a plaster. **2.** **a** A covering of plaster. **b** = PLASTER, *n.*, 2.

-plas'tic (-plăs'tĭk). [Gr. πλαστικός plastic.] Combining form signifying *developing, forming, growing.*

plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. πλαστικός.] **1.** Formative. **2.** Pert. or appropriate to, characteristic of, or produced by, molding or modeling; — said of sculpture, ceramics, etc. **3.** Capable of being molded or modeled, as clay. Hence, impressionable. — **plas'ti-cal-ly** (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **plas-tic'i-ty** (plăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

plas'tron (plăs'trŏn), *n.* [F.] **1.** **a** In medieval armor, a metal breastplate. **b** A protection for the breast of a fencer. **2.** *Zoöl.* The ventral part of the shell of a turtle. **3.** A trimming for the front of a woman's dress.

-plas'ty (-plăs'tĭ). [Gr. πλαστός formed.] Combining form denoting *act* or *process of forming, development, growth.*

plat (plăt), *v. t.*; PLAT'TED; -TING. To interweave, or form by braiding; plait. — *n.* A braid; plait. *Obs. or Dial.*

plat, *n.* **1.** A plot of ground. **2.** A plan, map, or chart, esp. of a town site. *Now U. S.* — *v. t.* To make a plat of; plot.

plat'an (plăt'ăn), *n.* [L. *platanus.*] The plane tree.

plate (plāt), *n.* [OF., metal plate, cuirass, *plat* flat.] **1.** A flat thin piece, esp. of uniform thickness. **2.** One of the broad metal pieces used in armor. **3.** A flat, smooth piece of metal on which anything is engraved or etched, as for printing; hence, an impression from an engraving, as in a book. **4.** **a** *Arch.* A horizontal timber for carrying the trusses of a roof or the rafters directly. **b** *Photog.* A sensitized sheet of glass, metal, etc. **c** That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth. **5.** A coin, usually of silver. *Obs.* **6.** Domestic vessels, utensils, etc, esp. such as platters, etc., of gold or silver. **7.** Metallic ware which is plated. **8.** A shallow, usually circular vessel from which food is eaten; hence, a plateful. Also, food and service for one person at table. — *v. t.*; PLAT'ED (plāt'ĕd; 24); PLAT'ING. **1.** To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metal, by a mechanical or chemical process. **2.** To overlay with metal plates, or armor plate. **3.** *Print.* To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of.

pla-teau' (plă-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TEAUS (-tōz'), F. -TEAUX (*F.* -tō'; *E.* -tōz'). [F., fr. OF. *platel* a small flat thing.] A broad, relatively elevated tract of land; a table-land.

plate'ful (plāt'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to fill a plate; contents of a filled plate. [flattened by rollers.]

plate glass. A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates and

plat'en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* [F. *platine*, fr. *plat* flat.] **1.** A plate of metal; esp., one that exerts or receives pressure, as the part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type. **2.** In a typewriter, the roller against which the paper rests to be printed.

plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *n.* [obs. E. *plat* flat + *form.*] **1.** A horizontal, flat, usually raised, surface; esp., a raised flooring, for speakers, performers, etc. **2.** A declaration of the principles, esp. political, on which a group of persons or a party stands.

plat'i-na (plăt'ĭ-nä; plä-tē'nä), *n.* Platinum.

plat'ing (plāt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Art or process of covering anything with a plate or plates, or with a coating of metal. **2.** A thin coating of metal. **3.** A coating of metal plates.

plat'i-num (plăt'ĭ-nŭm), *n.* [Sp. *platina*, fr. *plata* silver.] *Chem.* A heavy, almost silver-white metallic element, ductile and malleable, but very infusible and resistant to most chemicals. Symbol, *Pt*; at. wt., 195.2.; sp. gr., 21 to 22. Platinum costs about three times as much as gold.

plat'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. *plat* flat.] **1.** Quality or state of being flat, dull, or insipid; triteness. **2.** A dull, stale, or insipid truism; a commonplace. — **Syn.** See COMMONPLACE.

Pla-ton'ic (plă-tŏn'ĭk), **Pla-ton'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Plato, or his philosophy. — **Platonic love,** a spiritual comradeship or love, without sexual desire.

Pla'to-nism (plā'tō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The philosophy of Plato (b. 427, d. 347 B. C.). **2.** A tenet of this philosophy; a saying of Plato or one like his. — **Pla'to-nist** (-nĭst), *n.*

pla-toon' (plă-to͞on'), *n.* [F. *peloton* ball of thread, group of men, platoon, *pelote* a ball of things wound round.] **1.** A subdivision of a military tactical unit such as a company, troop, etc., commanded by a lieutenant. **2.** A set; coterie.

Platt'deutsch' (plăt'doich'), *n.* [G.; *platt* flat + *deutsch* German.] The language of north Germany, a Low German tongue now spoken chiefly by the less educated.

plat'ter (plăt'ĕr), *n.* One that plats, or braids; a plaiter.

plat'ter, *n.* [AF. *plater*, fr. F. *plat* plate, flat.] A large dish for serving meat, etc. [duckbill.]

plat'y-pus (-ĭ-pŭs), *n.* [Gr. πλατύς flat + πούς foot.] The

plau'dit (plô'dĭt), *n.* [fr. L. *plaudite* (said by players at the end of a performance), 2d pers. pl. imperative of *plaudere* to applaud.] Act of applauding, as by clapping the hands; a round of applause. — **Syn.** Acclamation, encomium.

plau'si-ble (plô'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *plausibilis* praiseworthy.] **1.** Obtaining approbation or favor; hence, affable; popular. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable; specious. **3.** Using specious discourse; fair-spoken. — **Syn.** See SPECIOUS. — **plau'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **plau'si-bly,** *adv.*

plau'sive (plô'sĭv), *a.* [L. *plaudere, plausum*, to applaud.] **1.** Manifesting praise. **2.** Plausible; specious. *Obs.*

play (plā), *v. i.* [AS. *plegian, plegan.*] **1.** To move, operate, or have or give effect in a lively or brisk and irregular,

intermittent, or alternating manner (as wind, flame, or waves), or in a jet or stream; as, the fountain *plays*. **2.** To busy or exercise one's self for diversion; sport; frolic. **3.** To dally; toy. **4.** To take part in a game. **5.** To act; behave; as, to *play* fair. **6.** To fence, just, tourney, etc. *Obs.* **7.** To perform on an instrument of music; to operate so as to give music. **8.** To act on or as on the stage; perform. —*v. t.* **1.** To operate; work. **2.** To make to play; cause to ripple, vibrate, change rapidly, etc. **3.** To do; perform; execute; as, to *play* tricks. **4.** To engage in (a game, etc.). **5.** To treat, practice, or deal with, in sport, jest, etc. **6.** To contend against in a game; also, to use, as a contestant, in a game. **7.** To wager. *Rare.* **8.** To perform or execute (music). **9.** To perform music upon. **10.** To act or perform (a play, or in or as in a play). —*n.* **1.** Brisk and vigorous physical action or exercise. **2.** Brisk handling, using, or plying; as, sword *play*. **3.** Brisk motion, or brisk change, alternation, or intermittence of movement, action, or effect. **4.** Action; activity. **5.** Freedom, room, or scope for motion or action. **6.** Amusement; sport; frolic. **7.** Fun; jest. **8.** Dealing; conduct. *Obs.*, exc. in *fair play*, *foul play*. **9.** Conduct of a game; also, a point in play; turn to play. **10.** Gambling. **11.** Performance of a dramatic piece. **12.** A drama.

Syn. PLAY, GAME, SPORT, RECREATION. PLAY is the general term for exercise, physical or mental, for the sake of amusement; a GAME is play under the form of a contest, commonly according to fixed rules; SPORT applies esp. to outdoor or athletic games or pastimes; RECREATION is diversion for refreshment or relaxation.

pla'ya (plä'yä), *n.* [Sp.] A beach; shore; in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a broad, level spot, where water temporarily accumulates after rains.

play'bill' (plā'bĭl'), *n.* A printed program of a play, with the parts assigned to the several actors.

play'day' (-dā'), *n.* A day of play or diversion; a holiday.

play'er (plā'ẽr), *n.* One that plays.

play'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* A playmate.

play'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of play; sportive; merry.—**play'ful-ly**, *adv.* —**play'ful-ness**, *n.*

play'go'er (-gō'ẽr), *n.* A frequenter of playhouses. [**play'go'ing**, *a.*]

play'house' (-hous'), *n.* A theater.

play'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLAY. —**p. card**, a card used in playing games; esp., any of the cards composing a pack divided into four suits (hearts, diamonds, clubs, spades).

play'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A companion in play; playfellow.

play'thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* A thing to play with; a toy.

play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A writer of plays; a dramatist.

pla'za (plä'zä), *n.* [Sp.] A public square; a market place.

plea (plē), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *placitum* that which is pleasing, an opinion.] **1.** That which is alleged or pleaded, in defense, excuse, or justification; hence, excuse; apology. **2.** An entreaty. —**Syn.** See PRETENSE.

pleach (plēch), *v. t.* To interweave or plash; plait, as hair.

plead (plēd), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* PLEAD'ED (-ĕd), *Colloq.* PLED (plĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLEAD'ING (plēd'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. LL. *placitare*, fr. *placitum*. See PLEA.] **1.** *Law.* To make a plea, or conduct a cause, in court. **2.** To argue for or against a thing, as the claim of another. **3.** To entreat or appeal earnestly; supplicate. —*v. t.* **1.** To discuss and defend or excuse by arguments or reasons; argue at the bar. **2.** To allege or cite in, or by way of, a defense, answer, or excuse. —**plead'er** (plēd'ẽr), *n.*

plead'ing, *n.* [Usually in *pl.*] *Law.* The successive statements by which the plaintiff sets forth his cause, and the defendant his defense; the formal allegations and counter allegations made in an action or proceeding until issue is joined.

pleas'ance (plĕz'ăns), *n.* [F. *plaisance*.] **1.** *Archaic or Poetic.* **a** Pleasure; joy; gayety. **b** Pleasantness. **2.** A pleasure ground.

pleas'ant (plĕz'ănt), *a.* [F. *plaisant*. See PLEASE.] **1.** Pleasing; grateful; agreeable. **2.** Having, or characterized by, pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance; agreeable. —**pleas'ant-ly**, *adv.* —**pleas'ant-ness**, *n.*

Syn. PLEASANT, PLEASING, AGREEABLE. PLEASANT suggests a quality of the object to which it is applied, PLEASING, the effect of the object upon us; as, a *pleasant* day, a *pleasing* prospect; cf. a *pleasant* face, a *pleasing* face. That is AGREEABLE which is in harmony with one's tastes or likings.

pleas'ant-ry (plĕz'ănt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An agreeable playfulness in conversation; fun; good-humored raillery. **2.** A humorous act or speech; a joke; jest.

please (plēz), *v. t.*; PLEASED (plēzd); PLEAS'ING (plēz'ĭng). [OF. *plaisir*, fr. L. *placere*.] **1.** To afford or give pleasure; be agreeable. **2.** To have the pleasure, will, desire, kindness, or humor; be pleased or willing; like; vouchsafe; choose.—*v. t.* **1.** To give pleasure to; make glad; gratify. **2.** To be the will or pleasure of; —used impersonally.

pleas'ing, *p. a.* Giving pleasure; agreeable.—**Syn.** Gratifying, delightful. See PLEASANT. —**pleas'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pleas'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ūr-ä-b'l), *a.* **1.** Pleasant; gratifying. **2.** Pleasure-seeking. *Obs.* —**pleas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

pleas'ure (-ūr), *n.* [F. *plaisir*.] **1.** State of gratification; delight; joy. **2.** Amusement; sport; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; hence, sensual gratification. **3.** What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; wish; —with a possessive. **4.** A source of pleasure; a delight; joy; gratification.

Syn. Satisfaction, comfort, happiness, felicity. — PLEASURE, DELIGHT, DELECTATION, GLADNESS, JOY, ENJOYMENT. PLEASURE (opposed to *pain*) is the general term for satisfaction or gratification; DELIGHT (which may be relatively transient) implies a high degree of pleasure or lively satisfaction; DELECTATION is now chiefly humorous in its connotation; as, the *pleasures* of hope; a feline *delight* in torture. GLADNESS suggests esp. such happiness as shows itself (often quietly) in the face or demeanor; JOY is deeper-rooted than *delight*, more radiant or demonstrative than *gladness*; ENJOYMENT is a milder term than *joy*, and denotes the satisfaction felt in something; as, *gladness* of heart; religious *joy*; the *enjoyment* of a visit.

pleat (plēt), *n.* A fold (of cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *n.*, 1. — *v. t.* To fold (cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *v. t.*, 1.

plebe (plēb), *n.* [F. *plèbe*, fr. L. *plebs*.] **1.** The Roman plebs; by extension, the common people. *Obs.* **2.** A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. *Cant, U. S.*

ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yăn; -ăn), *a.* [L. *plebeius*, fr. *plebs*. See PLEBS.] Of or pert. to the Roman plebs; hence, of or pert. to the common people; vulgar; common. —*n.* One of the plebs; a plebeian person. —**ple-be'ian-ism**, *n.*

pleb'i-scite (plĕb'ĭ-sīt), *n.* [F. *plébiscite*.] **1.** = PLEBISCITUM, 1. **2.** A vote or decree of the people.

ple'bis-ci'tum (plē'bĭ-sī'tŭm; plĕb'ĭ-), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tä). [L.; *plebs* + *scitum* decree.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* A vote or decree made by the plebs, or plebeians. **2.** = PLEBISCITE, 2.

plebs (plĕbz), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Hist.* The lower or secondary class of the people. **2.** The common people; populace.

plec'trum (plĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRA (-trä), E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L., fr. Gr. πλῆκτρον thing to strike with.] A small instrument, as of ivory or horn, used in playing on the lyre, zither, mandolin, etc.

pled (plĕd). *pret. & p. p.* of PLEAD. *Colloq.*

pledge (plĕj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *plebium*, *plivium*.] **1.** A bail; hostage. *Now Hist.* **2.** A security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; a pawn. **3.** An assurance of good will or favor given by drinking one's health; a toast; a health. **4.** A promise or agreement to do or forbear something. **5.** State of being given or held as a security or guarantee; pawn. —**Syn.** See EARNEST. —*v. t.*; PLEDGED (plĕjd); PLEDG'ING (plĕj'ĭng). **1.** To give as a pledge; pawn. **2.** To engage; plight. **3.** To bind by or as by a pledge. **4.** To give evidence of good will, favor, etc., by or in drinking; toast. — **Syn.** See PROMISE. — **pledg'er**, *n.*

pledg-ee' (plĕj-ē'), *n.* The one to whom a pledge is given.

pledg'et (plĕj'ĕt), *n.* A compress for a wound, ulcer, etc.

pledg-or' } (plĕj-ôr'), *n. Law.* One who pledges anything;
pledge-or' } a pledger; —opposed to *pledgee*.

Ple'iad (plē'yăd), *n.* Any of the Pleiades.

Ple'ia-des (plē'yä-dēz; plē'ä-; plī'ä-), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλειάδες.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, — Alcyone, Celæno, Electra, Maia, Merope, Sterope or Asterope, and Taygeta. They were transformed into the group of stars so named, the invisible seventh, or "lost," one (Merope) concealing herself out of shame for having loved a mortal. **2.** *Astron.* A conspicuous loose cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus.

Plei'o-cene (plī'ō-sēn). Var. of PLIOCENE.

Pleis'to-cene (plīs'tō-sēn), *a.* [Gr. πλεῖστος most + καινός new.] *Geol.* Of or designating the period after the Tertiary. —*n.* The Pleistocene, or Glacial, period or formation.

ple'na-ry (plē'nä-rĭ; plĕn'ä-), *a.* [LL. *plenarius*, L. *plenus* full.] Full; complete. —**ple'na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

ple-nip'o-tent (plē-nĭp'ō-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *plenus* full + *potens*, *-entis*, potent.] Having, or invested with, full power. *Rare.*

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry (plĕn'ĭ-pō-tĕn'shĭ-ā-rĭ; *-shā-rĭ*), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. LL. *plenipotentiarius.*] One, esp. a diplomatic agent, invested with full power to transact any, or a certain, business. — *a.* Containing or conferring full power; unlimited. [*Obs. or Scot.*

plen'ish (plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF.] To fill up; furnish.

plen'ish-ing, *n. Chiefly Scot.* Furniture; stock.

plen'i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *plenitudo.*] Fullness.

plen'te-ous (-tē-ŭs), *a. Now Chiefly Rhet.* **1.** Plentiful; copious. **2.** Yielding abundance; fruitful. — **plen'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **plen'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

plen'ti-ful (-tĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Yielding or containing plenty; opulent. **2.** Constituting, marked by, or existing in, plenty; copious. — **plen'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **plen'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Full, lavish, profuse, bountiful, rich, overflowing. — PLENTIFUL, ABUNDANT, COPIOUS, EXUBERANT. That is PLENTIFUL of which there is great or sufficient supply; that is ABUNDANT which is very plentiful, or of which there is more than enough. That is COPIOUS which exists or is supplied in great abundance; EXUBERANT implies superabundance.

plen'ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *plenitas*, fr. *plenus* full.] **1.** Full supply; enough and to spare; an abundance. **2.** Abundance; copiousness. — *a.* Plentiful; abundant; — used predicatively. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*

ple'num (plē'nŭm), *n.* [L., prop., neut. of *plenus* full.] **1.** Fullness. **2.** A space, or all space, every part of which is full of matter; — opposed to *vacuum.* **3.** A general or full assembly, esp. a joint legislative assembly.

ple'o-nasm (plē'ō-năz'm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. πλεονασμός, fr. πλεονάζειν to be more than enough.] Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; also, a case of this, or the redundant word or expression. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY. — **ple'o-nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), *a.*, **ple'o-nas'ti-cal**, *a.*

pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ō-rā), *n.* [Gr. πλῆθώρη, fr. πλήθειν to be full.] **1.** *Med.* A morbid condition regarded as due to excess of red corpuscles. **2.** State of being overfull; excess.

ple-thor'ic (plē-thŏr'ĭk; plĕth'ō-rĭk), *a.* Marked by plethora; hence, turgid; bombastic. — **ple-thor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pleu'ra (plo͞o'rä; 86), *n.; L. pl.* -RÆ (-rē). [Gr. πλευρά rib, side.] The delicate serous membrane lining each half of the thorax of mammals and folded back over the surface of the lung of the same side. — **pleu'ral** (-răl), *a.*

pleu'ri-sy (-rĭ-sĭ), *n.* [F. *pleurésie*, fr. L., fr. Gr. πλευρίτις.] **1.** An inflammation of the pleura, usually with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough. **2.** Usually **plu'ri-sy**, **plu'ri-sie.** [as if fr. L. *plus, pluris*, by confusion.] Excess; plethora. *Obs.* — **pleu-rit'ic** (plo͞o-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a (plo͞o'rō-nū-mō'nĭ-ä; 86), *n.* [*pleura* + *pneumonia.*] Pleurisy and pneumonia together.

plex'us (plĕk'sŭs), *n.; L. pl.* PLEXUS. [L., a twining.] A network, esp. of blood vessels or nerves.

pli'a-ble (plī'ä-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *plier* to bend.] **1.** Flexible; pliant. **2.** Easily influenced or persuaded. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **pli'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **pli'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pli'a-bly**, *adv.*

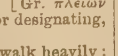
pli'an-cy (plī'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pliant.

pli'ant (-ănt), *a.* [F.] **1.** Bending; flexible; pliable. Fig.: Easily influenced; compliant. **2.** Favorable to yielding. *R.* — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **pli'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **pli'ant-ness**, *n.*

pli'cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *plicatus*, p. p. of *plicare* to fold.] Plaited; folded like a fan. — **pli'cat-ed** (-kāt-ĕd), *a.*

pli-ca'tion (plī-kā'shŭn; plĭ-), *n.* **1.** A folding; state of being folded. **2.** A fold; plait. — **plic'a-ture** (plĭk'ä-tŭr), *n.*

pli'er (plī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that plies. **2.** [*pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.*] Small pincers with long jaws.


Pliers.

plight (plīt), *n.* [ME. *plit*; for *plet*, fr. OF. *ploit, pleit*, a fold.] **1.** Condition; state; — now usually qualified as bad. **2.** State of mind; mood. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See PREDICAMENT.

plight, *v. t.* To plait; fold. *Obs.*

plight, *n.* [AS. *plihtdanger.*] Pledge; engagement. *Now Rare.* — *v. t.* **1.** To put in danger of forfeiture; pledge; engage. **2.** To bind by a pledge; promise; engage; betroth; — often in the passive. — **plight'er**, *n.*

plinth (plĭnth), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. πλίνθος brick, plinth.] **1.** *Arch.* The lowest member of a base; a sub-base, as of a column. **2.** A block serving as a base for a statue, vase, etc.

Pli'o-cene (plī'ō-sēn), *a.* Also **Plei'o-cene.** [Gr. πλείων more + καινός recent.] *Geol.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the latest period of the Tertiary.

plod (plŏd), *v. i.*; PLOD'DED; -DING. **1.** To walk heavily; trudge. **2.** To toil monotonously; drudge. — *v. t.* To walk slowly or heavily along; to make (one's way) by so doing. — **plod'der** (plŏd'ẽr), *n.*

plop (plŏp), *v. i.*; PLOPPED (plŏpt); PLOP'PING. To fall, drop, or move with a *plop*; plump. — *n.* Sound as of a stone dropping into water without splashing; act of plopping.

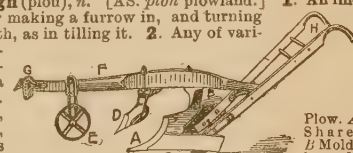
plot (plŏt), *n.* [AS. *plot* a piece of ground.] **1.** A small area of ground; a plat. **2.** A ground plan; a diagram. *Obs., Archaic, or U. S.* **3.** The plan or main story of a literary composition. **4.** Any secret scheme, often complicated, for doing something, usually something evil or hostile; a conspiracy; intrigue. — **Syn.** See CONSPIRACY. — *v. t.*; PLOT'TED; -TING. **1.** To make a plot, map, or plan, of (something). **2.** To locate (a point), as on plotting paper, by means of its coördinates; to draw (a curve) from a number of points marked out in this way. **3.** To scheme; contrive, esp. secretly. — *v. i.* To form a plot, as against a government; conspire. — **plot'ter**, *n.*

plough (plou), **plough'share'**, etc. Vars. of PLOW, etc.

plout'er (plout'ẽr), *v. i.* To wade or move about with splashing; also, to trifle; idle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

plov'er (plŭv'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *plovier*, prop., rain bird, deriv. of L. *pluere* to rain.] Any of certain limicoline birds, stouter than the sandpipers, and having a short bill. See PLURAL.

plow, plough (plou), *n.* [AS. *plōh* plowland.] **1.** An implement for making a furrow in, and turning up, the earth, as in tilling it. **2.** Any of various implements suggestive of a plow. — *v. t.* To turn up, or furrow, with or as with a plow. — *v. i.* **1.** To use a plow; till with a plow; also, to admit of plowing. **2.** To move or cut, as through water or snow, as a plow does through soil. — **plow'a-ble, plough'a-ble**, *a.* — **plow'er, plough'er**, *n.*



Plow. *A* Share; *B* Moldboard; *C* Landside; *D* Colter; *E* Gauge Wheel to regulate depth of furrow; *F* Beam; *G* Clevis; *H* Handles.

plow'boy', plough'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy that leads or guides a team in plowing; a young rustic.

plow'man, plough'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who plows; hence, a husbandman. **2.** A rustic.

plow'share', plough'share' (-shâr'), *n.* The share of a plow, or the part that furrows in the earth.

ploy (ploi), *n.* Some action or proceeding; esp., a pastime, sport, or frolic. *Scot.*

pluck (plŭk), *v. t.* [AS. *pluccian.*] **1.** To pull or pick off or out; pick. **2.** To pull; drag; — with *out, off, from, down, asunder*, etc. **3.** To jerk; twitch; hence, to twang. **4.** To pull off the feathers, hair, etc., of; as, to *pluck* a fowl. **5.** To reject (a candidate) for deficiency or, formerly, misdemeanor. *Orig. Eng. Univ. Slang.* — *v. i.* To twitch sharply; tug; — usually with *at.* — *n.* **1.** Act of plucking; specif., a pull; twitch; tug. **2.** State of being plucked. **3.** That which is plucked. **4.** [as being *plucked* out of the carcass.] The heart, liver, and lungs, properly of an animal killed for food. **5.** Spirit; courage; resolution. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See DECISION. — **pluck'er**, *n.*

pluck'y (plŭk'ĭ), *a.*; PLUCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Having pluck; brave; resolute. *Colloq.* — **pluck'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

plug (plŭg), *n.* **1.** Any piece used to stop or fill a hole; a stopple. **2.** **a** A piece of conducting material for insertion between two conductors to make an electrical connection. **b** An oblong cake of pressed tobacco. **3.** An inferior or worn-out horse. *Slang or Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.*; PLUGGED (plŭgd); PLUG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** To stop, make tight, or secure by a plug. **2.** To shoot; to punch. *Slang.* — *v. i.* **1.** To keep doggedly at work; plod. *Slang.* **2.** To shoot. *Slang.*

plum (plŭm), *n.* [AS. *plūme*, fr. L. *prunum*, or Gr. προύνον, προύμνον.] **1.** The well-known fruit of any of various species of a tree allied to the almond, peach, and cherry; also, the tree. **2.** A raisin, esp. one used in cooking. **3.** Something like a plum, as in shape or sweetness; as, a sugar *plum.* **4.** A good or choice thing of its kind.

plum'age (plo͞o'mĕj; 86), *n.* [F., fr. *plume* a feather.] The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.

plumb (plŭm), *n.* [F. *plomb*, L. *plumbum* lead.] A weight, as of lead, attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction, or used as a mariner's sounding lead, etc.; a plummet; a plumb bob or plumb line. — **out of plumb**, *or* **off p.**, out of the vertical; fig., out of true. — *v. t.* **1.** To sound,

adjust, or test with a plumb, or plummet; fig., fathom; test; sound. **2.** To be or place in a perpendicular line with.

plumb (plŭm), *a.* Also **plum.** **1.** Conforming to the direction of a line attached to a plumb; vertical. **2.** Downright; absolute. *Now Colloq.* — **Syn.** See VERTICAL. — *adv.* **1.** Vertically. **2.** Directly; exactly; also, immediately. **3.** Completely; absolutely. *Slang or Dial., U. S.*

plum-bag'i-nous (plŭm-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of, or containing, plumbago.

plum-ba'go (-bā'gō), *n.* [L., a kind of lead ore.] Graphite.

plumb bob. The bob, or weight, of a plumb line.

plum'be-ous (plŭm'bē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *plumbeus.*] Leaden.

plumb'er (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* [F. *plombier.*] An artisan who works in lead, zinc, tin, etc.; esp., one who furnishes, fits, or repairs water and soil pipes, water-closets, etc.

plumb'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* [OF. *plommerie*, F. *plomberie.*] A place where plumbing or lead working is carried on. *Rare.*

plumb'ing (plŭm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of using a plumb. **2.** Art of working in lead, now, esp., as a plumber.

plumb line. **1.** A line having at one end a weight (plumb bob), used to determine verticality. **2.** Sounding line.

plumb rule. A narrow board with a plumb line, used to determine verticality.

Plumb Rule.

plum'bum (plŭm'bŭm), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Lead.

plume (plōōm; 86), *n.* [F., fr. L. *pluma.*] **1.** A feather. *Now Poetic*, exc.: A long, conspicuous, or handsome feather; also, an ornamental tuft of feathers. **2.** Plumage. *Now Rare.* **3.** A feather, group of feathers, or tuft of hair, or the like, worn as an ornament, as ona helmet. **4.** A token of honor or prowess; a prize. **5.** Something likened to a feather, as in shape or lightness. — *v. t.;* PLUMED (plōōmd); PLUM'ING (plōōm'ĭng). **1.** To pull out feathers from (a bird); pluck; hence, to bare; despoil. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To provide or adorn with plumes or plumage. **3. a** To dress the feathers of (itself); — said of a bird. **b** To dress (one's self) with or as with plumes; hence, to pride; congratulate. — **Syn.** See PRIDE.

plume'let, *n.* A small plume.

plum'met (plŭm'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *plommet*, fr. *plom* lead.] **1.** A plumb; also, a plumb rule; hence, a test or criterion. **2.** A depressing weight.

plu'mose (plōō'mōs; plōō-mōs'; 86), *a.* [L. *plumosus*, fr. *pluma* feather.] **1.** Having feathers or plumes; feathered. **2.** Feathery; plumelike.

plump (plŭmp; *dial. also* plōōmp), *n.* A cluster; group; crowd; flock; clump. *Archaic or Scot.*

plump (plŭmp), *a.* [ME. *plomp* rude, clumsy.] **1.** Well rounded or filled out; esp., chubby; fat. **2.** Done or made suddenly and without reservation; blunt; direct. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become plump; fill (out).

plump, *v. i. & t.* To drop, fall, sink, or come in contact, suddenly or heavily; come or go plump. — *n.* A sudden or heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a fall. *Colloq.* — *adv.* **1.** With a sudden or heavy drop. **2.** Straight down; vertically. **3.** Directly; bluntly; flatly.

plump'er (plŭm'pẽr), *n.* One that plumps out; esp., something carried in the mouth to fill out the cheeks.

plump'er, *n.* Act of plumping; a plump; a cropper.

plump'ly, *adv.*, **plump'ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

plump'y (-ĭ), *a.* Plump; chubby. *Rare.*

plu'mule (plōō'mūl; 86), *n.* [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma* a feather.] **1.** *Bot.* The primary bud of an embryo or germinating seed plant. **2.** *Zoöl.* A down plume.

Seedling Morning-glory. *a* Plumule.

plum'y (plōōm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Downy. *Obs.* **2.** Plumed; feathery.

plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [G. *plündern.*] **1.** To pillage; spoil; rob. **2.** To take or appropriate by force or wrongfully. — *v. i.* To commit robbery or spoliation. — **Syn.** Despoil, sack, rifle, strip, ravage. — *n.* **1.** Act of plundering, as in war; pillaging. **2.** Pillage; spoil. — **Syn.** See BOOTY. — **plun'der-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

plunge (plŭnj), *v. t.;* PLUNGED (plŭnjd); PLUNG'ING (plŭn'jĭng). [fr. OF., deriv. of L. *plumbum* lead.] To thrust or force, as into liquid or a cavity; immerse; submerge. — *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or cast one's self, as into water; penetrate, sink, or enter, suddenly, as into a forest. **2.** To pitch or throw one's self headlong. **3.** To bet or risk large sums or gamble heavily. *Slang.* — *n.* **1.** A place for plunging or diving, as a swimming tank. **2.** Act of plunging.

plung'er (plŭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that plunges; a diver. **2.** *Mach.* A piston, as in a force pump.

plunk (plŭnk), *v. t. & i.* [imitative.] *Chiefly Colloq.* To pluck and release quickly (a musical string); twang. — *n.* Act or sound of plunking. *Colloq.*

plu'per'fect (plōō'pûr'fĕkt; plōō'pûr'fĕkt; 86), *a.* [L. *plus* more + *perfectus* perfect.] *Gram.* Past perfect; — applied to the tense expressing an action or event as completed at or before a given past time. — *n.* The pluperfect tense; also, a verb or verb form denoting it.

plu'ral (plōō'răl; 86), *a.* [L. *pluralis*, fr. *plus*, *pluris*, more.] **1.** *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the form or property of a word in virtue of which it denotes more than one, or, in some languages having a dual form, as ancient Greek, more than two. **2.** More than one; pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or equal to, more than one. — *n.* *Gram.* The plural number or form; a word in that form.

☞ Some nouns, as *trout*, *carp*, *plover*, etc., are used without change of form to denote more than one individual, but take the plural *-s* to denote more than one species or in some cases to emphasize the presence of the several component individuals; thus, a dozen *trout*, a flock of *plover;* but, the *trouts* of Wisconsin, the *plovers* of North America; a barrel of *fish;* but, "five loaves and two *fishes.*" Many names of tribes, races, etc., are more or less commonly used either without change for the plural or with the form in *-s.*

plu-ral'i-ty (plōō-răl'ĭ-tĭ; 86), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being plural; also, state of being numerous; a multitude. **2.** The majority. **3.** *U. S. Politics.* Excess of votes over those for any other (esp. the next) candidate for an office.

plu'ral-ly, *adv.* of PLURAL. See -LY.

plu'ri-sie, plu'ri-sy. Obs. vars. of PLEURISY.

plus (plŭs), *a.* [L., more.] *Math.* More; to be added; positive, in distinction from negative; — opposed to *minus.* — **plus sign,** *Math.*, the sign +, denoting addition, or a positive quantity. — *n.* **1.** The plus sign; — opposed to *minus.* **2.** An added quantity. **3.** A positive quantity.

plush (plŭsh), *n.* [F. *pluche*, *peluche.*] A textile fabric with a nap longer and softer than that of velvet.

Plu'to (plōō'tō; 86), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλούτων.] *Class. Myth.* The god of the lower world, usually called *Hades* by the Greeks and *Dis* by the Romans. See HADES, 1, **a.**

plu-toc'ra-cy (plōō-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* [Gr. πλουτοκρατία; πλοῦτος wealth + κρατεῖν to be strong, to rule.] Rule or dominion of wealth or of the rich; also, a body of plutocrats.

plu'to-crat (plōō'tō-krăt; 86), *n.* One who has power or influence due to his wealth. — **plu'to-crat'ic** (-krăt'ĭk), *a.*

Plu-to'ni-an (plōō-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Pluto or the lower world; infernal.

Plu-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** [Also *l.c.*] Igneous. **2.** Plutonian.

Plu'tus (plōō'tŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πλοῦτος.] *Class. Myth.* The god of wealth. He was blinded by Zeus so that he might bestow his gifts without discrimination of merit.

plu'vi-al (-vĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia* rain.] **1.** Of or pert. to rain. *Rare.* **2.** *Geol.* Due to the action of rain.

plu'vi-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [L. *pluvia* rain + *-meter.*] A rain gauge. — **plu'vi-om'e-try** (-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

plu'vi-ous (plōō'vĭ-ŭs; 86), *a.* [L. *pluviosus*, fr. *pluvia* rain.] Of or pertaining to rain; rainy.

ply (plī), *v. t. & i.*; PLIED (plīd); PLY'ING (plī'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *plicare.*] To bend; fold. *Now Chiefly Dial. Eng.* — *n.* **1.** A fold; plait; a turn or twist, as of yarn. **2.** Bend; bias; inclination.

ply, *v. t.* [short for *apply.*] **1.** To use or wield diligently. **2.** To practice or perform diligently. **3.** To work at steadily or repeatedly; urge importunately. — *v. i.* **1.** To apply one's self; be in steady action. **2.** To direct one's course; steer. *Now Poet.* **3.** To go or travel back and forth.

pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. πνευματικός, fr. πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, wind, air.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or using, air or wind; pert. to pneumatics. **2. a** Moved or worked, as a tool, by pressure of air. **b** Adapted for holding compressed air; inflated with air, as a tire. **3.** Fitted with pneumatic tires. — **pneu-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pneumatic Tire. 1 Rim; 2 Casing or Shoe; 3 Inner Tube.

pneu-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) That branch of physics treating of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, etc.

pneu-mo'ni-a (nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. πνευμονία, fr. πνεύμων lung.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lungs.

pneu-mon'ic (nū-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic. **2.** Of or pertaining to pneumonia.

poach (pōch), *v. t.* [OF. *pochier* put in a pocket, poach (eggs), fr. *poche* pocket.] **1.** To cook (an egg) by breaking it into boiling water. **2.** To trespass on, esp. for game or fish; steal (game). — *v. i.* To trespass, esp. when after game or fish; steal or take illegally game or fish. — **poach'er**, *n.*

poach, *v. t.* [OF. *pochier* to thrust or dig out with the fingers.] To stamp down, trample, or cut (up), as with hoofs.

poach'y (pōch'ĭ), *a.* [see POACH to trample.] Swampy.

po'chard (pō'chärd), *n.* A common Old World duck.

pock (pŏk), *n.* [AS. *pocc, poc.*] A pustule in smallpox or a similar disease; a spot like, or left by, such a pustule.

pock'et (pŏk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *poquette.*] **1.** A bag or pouch carried by a person; esp., a small bag inserted in a garment; hence, purse; money. **2.** Something suggestive of a pocket; as: **a** A bag in a pool table. **b** A bin for coal, grain, etc. **c** A small cavity containing mineral or water; a small isolated body of ore. **d** *Aëronautics.* A region of high or low density in the atmosphere. Cf. AIR HOLE. — *v. t.* **1.** To put, inclose, confine, or conceal, in or as in a pocket. **2.** To take (money, etc.), esp. secretly or fraudulently. **3.** To receive (an affront, rebuff, etc.) without open resentment; conceal or suppress, as pride or anger.

pock'et-book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A small case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; also, a pocket notebook.

pock'et-knife' (-nīf'), *n.; pl.* -KNIVES (-nīvz'). A knife with folding blades for carrying in the pocket.

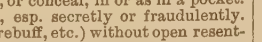
pocket money. Money for small current personal expenses.

pock'mark' (pŏk'märk'), *n.* A mark or pit due to smallpox.

pock'y (-ĭ), *a.;* POCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Full of, or marked with, pocks; pert. to, or affected with, pox.

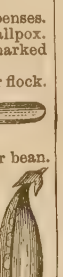
pod (pŏd), *n.* A number of animals in a group, herd, or flock.

pod, *n.* The straight groove or channel in some augers called **pod augers,** or **pods.**



Pod.

pod, *n. Bot.* Any dry dehiscent seed vessel; specif., a legume, as of the pea or bean. — *v. i.* **1.** To produce pods. **2.** To fill out like a pod.



Pod.

-pod (-pŏd). A suffix from Greek πούς, ποδός, *foot.*

po-dag'ra (pō-dăg'rȧ; -dā'grȧ; pŏd'ȧ-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ποδάγρα; πούς foot + ἄγρα a catching.] Gout.

Po-dar'ge (pō-där'jē; -gē), *n.* [Gr. Ποδάργη, lit., swift-footed.] See HARPY, 1.

podg'y (pŏj'ĭ), *a.* Fat and short; pudgy.

po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* [L. *poëma,* Gr. ποίημα, fr. ποιεῖν, ποεῖν, to make, compose, write, esp. in verse.] **1.** A composition in verse, characterized by imagination and poetic diction; a piece of poetry. **2.** Any composition in highly imaginative or impassioned language. **3.** Something likened to a piece of poetry.

po'e-sy (pō'ĕ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ποίησις.] **1.** Poetry; also, art of composing poems. *Archaic or Poetic.* **2.** A short motto, as on a ring; posy.

po'et (pō'ĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *poeta,* fr. Gr. ποιητής.] An author of, or one skilled in making, poetry; also, an imaginative thinker or writer. — **po'et-ess,** *n. fem.*

po'et-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr; pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr), *n.* A petty poet; rimester.

po-et'ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to poets or poetry;
po-et'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } resembling, or suitable for, a poet or poetry; imaginative or rhythmical. — **po-et'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

po-et'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The principles and rules of the art of poetry, or a treatise on it; criticism of poetry.

po'et-ize (pō'ĕt-īz), *v. i.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make or compose poetry. — *v. t.* **1.** To tell or describe in poetry. **2.** To give a poetic character to.

po'et-ry (-rĭ), *n.* The embodiment in appropriate rhythmical language, usually metrical, of beautiful or high thought, imagination, or emotion; also, poems collectively; verse.

poh (pō), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt; bah.

po'i (pō'ē; poi), *n.* [Hawaiian *poi,* fr. *po-e* to mash]. A common native Hawaiian food prepared from the taro root.

poign'ant (poin'ănt; -yănt), *a.* [F., p. pr. of *poindre* to string, L. *pungere.*] **1.** Keen; piercing, as a glance; also, pungent; biting. **2.** Sharply affecting; keen. — **Syn.** See PUNGENT. — **poign'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ; -yăn-sĭ), *n.* — **-ant-ly,** *adv.*

‖poi'lu' (pwȧ'lü'), *n.* [F., lit., hairy.] A French soldier. *Collog. or Slang.*

poin-set'ti-a (poin-sĕt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* [after *Poinsett* of South Carolina.] Any of a genus (*Poinsettia*) of herbs of the spurge family, mostly with brightly colored involucral leaves.

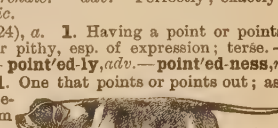
point (point), *n.* [F., L. *punctum,* fr. L. *pungere, punctum,* to prick.] **1.** Tapering sharp end, as of a needle, finger, etc. **2.** Anything having a tapering end, as a dagger, a tagged lacing, a promontory or cape, etc.; specif.: *Naut.* One of the 32 points marked on a compass; also, the difference of 11¼ degrees between any two of these points. See POINTS OF THE COMPASS, below. **3.** The chief feature, as of an argument, etc.; also, quality adapted to arrest attention; a distinctive or salient feature; hence, essential matter; precise thing. **4.** The hole or mark made by a point, as of a needle; also, a minute spot; a speck. **5.** A mark used in punctuation or the like. **6.** A mere spot indicated or supposed; *Math.,* that which has neither parts nor extent, but position only. **7.** A place considered as to position only; spot; locality. **8.** A particular; item; detail. **9.** A particle; jot. *Obs.* **10.** *Music.* A short strain, phrase, or tune. **11.** A unit, as in scoring, in quoting prices of stocks, etc., of size of types (see TYPE), etc. **12.** A position or condition attained; a step; stage. **13.** A mental position; decision. **14.** An end aimed at; object; esp., a proposition to be established. Also, aim; course. **15.** Fine lace, properly that wrought with the needle on a paper pattern. — **points of the compass,** the 32 divisions in a compass card, being the four marking east, west, north, and south, called *cardinal points,* and the rest named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N. N. E., N. E. by N., N. E., N. E. by E., E. N. E., E. by N., E., E. by S., etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To punctuate. **2.** To furnish with a point or points; also, to give point or force to, as to a remark. **3.** To fill up joints of (a wall). **4.** To indicate the position or direction of, as with the finger; indicate; — esp. with *out.* **5.** To indicate (game) by a fixed look and position; — said of certain dogs. **6.** To direct (at, to, or upon); aim. — *v. i.* **1.** To direct something, as a finger, so as to designate an object; also, to hint (at); allude (to); — with *at* or *to.* **2.** To point game. **3.** To face; look; aim; tend. **4.** *Naut.* Of a sailing vessel, to sail more or less close to the wind.

point'-blank' (point'blăŋk'), *adv.* [prob. fr. OF. *de pointe en blanc* directly, *blanc* orig. referring to the white of the target.] In a point-blank manner. — *a.* **1.** Aimed directly toward the mark. **2.** Direct; unqualified.

point'-de-vice' (point'dē-vīs'), *a.* Also **point'-de-vise',** etc. [fr. ME. *at* at + *point* point, condition + *devis* exact.] Exact; precise. *Archaic.* — *adv.* Perfectly; exactly; completely. *Archaic.*

point'ed (point'ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Having a point or points. **2.** Sharp, direct, or pithy, esp. of expression; terse. — **Syn.** Cf. CONCISE. — **point'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **point'ed-ness,** *n.*

point'er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that points or points out; as: **a** The hand of a timepiece, etc. **b** An item of private information; a hint. *Colloq.* **2.** One of a breed of hunting dogs that point game. **3.** *pl.* [*cap.*] Two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the North Star.

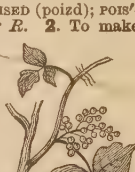


Pointer.

point'less (point'lĕs), *a.* Without a point. — **Syn.** Blunt, dull, witless, inane, without force. — **point'less-ly,** *adv.*

poise (poiz), *n.* [OF. *pois,* fr. earlier *peis,* fr. L. *pensum* a portion weighed out.] **1.** State of being balanced; equipoise; balance. **2.** The bearing or carriage of the body or head. **3.** Suspension of motion due to exact balance; hence, suspense; indecision. — *v. t.;* POISED (poizd); POIS'ING (poiz'ĭng). **1.** To weigh. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To make steady or stable; balance. — *v. i.* To hang or be held in equilibrium; hover.

poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* [F., in OF., also, a potion, fr. L. *potio* a drink, a poisonous draft.] **1.** Any agent which, introduced into the animal organism, may produce a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect. **2.** That which taints or destroys moral purity, character, or the public welfare. — **Syn.** Venom, virus; bane, pest; malignity. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To infect or impregnate with poison. **2.** To injure or kill by poison. **3.** To corrupt; vitiate; pervert. — **poi'son-er,** *n.*



Poison Ivy.

poison ivy. Any of several American sumacs with trifoliolate leaves, greenish flowers, and white berries, the herbage being poisonous to the touch.

poi′son-ous (poi̍′z′n-ŭs), *a.* Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*
Syn. POISONOUS, VENOMOUS, VIRULENT (in their fig. senses). That is POISONOUS which is morally deleterious or corrupting, or which is rankling or corrosive; VENOMOUS implies active malevolence, VIRULENT, bitter malignity.
poison sumac *or* **sumach**. An American sumac having very poisonous herbage. It is a smooth shrub growing in swamps, with pinnate leaves, and greenish flowers succeeded by greenish white berries. The red-fruited species is harmless.

Poison Sumac.

poke (pōk), *n.* **1**. A bag; sack. *Chiefly Dial.* **2**. A pocket. *Obs. or Archaic.*
poke, *n.* A coarse American herb with white flowers and purple berries. The root and berries are poisonous.
poke, *v. t.;* POKED (pōkt); POK′ING (pōk′ĭng). **1**. To prod with something pointed; hence, to push or thrust; make by such action; as, to *poke* holes in cloth. **2**. To thrust forward, esp. obtrusively, lit. or fig. — *v. i.* **1**. To thrust or push. **2**. To go prying; grope; also, to idle; dawdle. — *n.* A poking; thrust; nudge.
poke, *n.* A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet; also, a bonnet (**poke bonnet**) with such a brim.
pok′er (pōk′ẽr), *n.* That which pokes or is used in poking, as a metal rod used in stirring a fire.
pok′er, *n.* A gambling game at cards.
poke′weed′ (pōk′wēd′), *n.* The poke.
pok′ing (pōk′ĭng), *a.* Pottering; hence, mean; poky. *Colloq.*
pok′y (-ĭ), *a.;* POK′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Slow; dull; petty.
Po′lack (pō′lăk), *n.* A Pole. *Now Colloq.*
po-la′cre (pȯ-lä′kẽr), *n.* [F.] A vessel with two or three masts, and square sails, used in the Mediterranean.
Po′land-er (pō′lăn-dẽr), *n.* A Pole.
po′lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to a pole, as of the earth or of a magnet; lying near, or proceeding from, one of the poles; as: **a** Likened to a pole of the earth in position, or to the polestar as a guide. **b** Likened to the poles of a magnet; opposite in action, etc. — **polar bear**, a large white bear of the arctic regions.
Po-la′ris (pȯ-lā′rĭs; 3), *n.* *Astron.* The North Star.
po-lar′i-scope (-lăr′ĭ-skōp), *n.* [*polar* + *-scope.*] An instrument, essentially of prisms, for studying polarized light.
po-lar′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1**. That quality or condition in virtue of which a body exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers, in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; polarization. **2**. Particular state (positive or negative) with reference to the two poles or to polarization.
po′lar-i-za′tion (pō′lȧr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′-), *n.* **1**. Act of polarizing; state of being polarized, or of having poles. **2**. *Optics.* A peculiar condition of the rays of light resulting in their exhibiting different properties in different directions. **3**. *Elec.* An effect produced on the electrodes of a cell by the deposition on them of the gases liberated by the current.
po′lar-ize (pō′lȧr-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING (-īz′ĭng). To give polarity to; bring into a state of polarization.
pole (pōl). Obs. var. of POLL.
pole, *n.* [L. *polus*, Gr. πόλος a pivot, axis, pole.] **1**. Either extremity of an axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth's axis. **2**. *Physics.* One of the opposite or contrasted parts in which certain forces are manifested, as in a magnet or battery. **3**. The firmament; sky. *Archaic.*
pole, *n.* [AS. *pāl*, L. *palus.*] **1**. A long, slender piece of wood. **2**. A measuring stick; also, a measure of length or surface; a rod; a perch. — *v. t.;* POLED (pōld); POL′ING (pōl′ĭng). To act on with a pole, as in pushing a boat.
Pole, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland.
pole′ax′ } **pole′axe′** } (-ăks′), *n.* [ME. *pollax*, *polax.*] *Mil.* A long-handled battle-ax, often with a hook or spike opposite the blade. See POLL, head; AX.
pole′cat′ (-kăt′), *n.* [prob. F. *poule* hen + E. *cat.*] **1**. A European carnivore of which the ferret is a domesticated variety. **2**. A skunk. *U. S.*
pole′-clipt′, *a.* Entwined on poles. *Obs.*
po-lem′ic (pȯ-lĕm′ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολεμικός warlike, fr. πόλεμος war.] Of, pertaining to, or involving, controversy; controversial. — *n.* **1**. A controversialist; disputant. **2**. A polemic argument or controversy. — **po-lem′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
po-lem′ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art or practice of disputation or controversy, esp. of religious controversy.

pole′star′ (pōl′stär′), *n.* **1**. The North Star. **2**. A guide; a controlling principle; also, a lodestar.
po-lice′ (pȯ-lēs′), *n.* [F., fr. L. *politia* government, administration, Gr. πολιτεία, fr. πολίτης citizen, πόλις city.] **1**. The internal organization or regulation of a state; esp., such regulation affecting public comfort, health, morals, safety, or prosperity. **2**. **a** The department of government charged with enforcement of the laws and maintenance of public order, safety, etc., now, esp., with respect to crimes, public nuisances, etc. **b** [Commonly a collective *pl.*] The organized force of civil officials and officers in this department. — *v. t.;* -LICED′ (-lēst′); -LIC′ING (-lēs′-ĭng). To protect or keep in order by or as by police.
po-lice′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of a body of police; a constable.
pol′i-cy (pŏl′ĭ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία. See POLICE.] **1**. Wisdom in managing affairs; shrewdness; wit. **2**. Procedure based primarily on temporal or material interest, rather than on higher principles; hence, worldly wisdom. **3**. A settled or definite course or principle of procedure or conduct.
pol′i-cy, *n.* [F. *police*, prob. fr. LL. *apodixa* receipt, Gr. ἀπόδειξις a showing forth.] **1**. A certificate of insurance. **2**. A method of gambling by betting on the drawings in a lottery.
pol′i-o-my′e-li′tis (pŏl′ĭ-ȯ-mī′ė-lī′tĭs), *n.* [Gr. πολιός gray + μυελός marrow + *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, esp. an infectious form chiefly attacking children, and causing motor paralysis.
Pol′ish (pōl′ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants. — *n.* The language of the Poles.
pol′ish (pŏl′ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *polir*, L. *polire.*] **1**. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; give luster to. **2**. To make elegant, cultured, or polite; refine. **3**. To affect or bring into a specified condition by polishing. — **pol′ish-er**, *n.*
Syn. POLISH, BURNISH, FURBISH. To POLISH is to make smooth or glossy by friction; fig., the word implies refinement, esp. by the removal of social roughness or crudeness; to BURNISH is to polish (esp. metal), commonly with something hard and smooth; to FURBISH (often used slightingly) is to rub or brush (something) until it looks bright or new; as, a *polished* mirror, manner, gentleman; *burnished* steel; to *furbish* up one's weapons, to *furbish* up one's Greek.
— *v. i.* To become polished. — *n.* **1**. Act or process of polishing. **2**. A smooth, glossy surface; a luster. **3**. Refinement; elegance. **4**. Anything used to produce a gloss.
po-lite′ (pȯ-līt′), *a.;* -LIT′ER (-līt′ẽr); -LIT′EST. [L. *politus*, p. p. of *polire* to polish.] Characterized by refinement, culture, or elegance; courteous; civil. — **po-lite′ly**, *adv.*
Syn. POLITE, as here compared (see CIVIL), applies to that which is characterized by culture or refinement; GENTLE suggests good or honorable birth; as, *polite* society; *gentle* breeding. GENTEEL now commonly implies a more or less vulgar affectation of fineness or gentility; as, a *genteel* air.
po-lite′ness, *n.* **1**. Mental polish; elegance. *Now Rare.* **2**. Quality or state of being polite; urbanity. — **Syn.** Courtesy, good breeding, refinement, courteousness, civility.
pol′i-tic (pŏl′ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [L. *politicus*, fr. Gr. πολιτικός of the citizens, πολίτης citizen.] **1**. Political. *Now R.*, exc. in body *politic*. **2**. Sagacious in promoting a policy; hence, wise; prudent; in a bad sense, artful; cunning. **3**. Pertaining to or promoting a policy; well-devised; expedient. — **Syn.** Discreet, provident, wary, artful. See WISE.
po-lit′i-cal (pȯ-lĭt′ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to polity, or politics, or the conduct of government. **2**. Having, or conforming to, a polity, or system of government. **3**. Having to do with control of the appointment or action of those who govern. **4**. Of or pert. to those who make a business or profession of politics. — **po-lit′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
political economy, economics. — **p. economist.**
pol′i-ti′cian (pŏl′ĭ-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* One devoted to politics.
Syn. POLITICIAN, STATESMAN. POLITICIAN now commonly implies activity in party politics, esp. with a suggestion of artifice or intrigue; STATESMAN now usually suggests broad-minded and far-seeing sagacity in affairs of state.
pol′i-tic-ly (pŏl′ĭ-tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* In a politic manner.
pol′i-tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) **1**. The science and art of government. **2**. The theory or practice of managing or directing the affairs of public policy or of political parties; hence, political affairs, principles, or the like. **3**. The conduct of, or policy or scheming in, private affairs.
pol′i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία.] **1**. Form or constitution of the government of a state, or, by extension, of any organization similarly administered. **2**. A politically organized community; a state.

pol'ka (pō'kȧ), *n.* **1.** A certain dance of Polish origin, in duple time. **2.** *Music.* A lively Bohemian dance tune.

poll (pōl), *n.* [ME. *pol, polle.*] **1.** The head; skull; esp., the back or back and top of the head, as covered by hair; also, the nape of the neck. **2.** A number or aggregate of heads; a list of individuals, as for taxing or voting; also, formerly, the counting of heads. **3.** The casting or recording of votes, as of the registered electors; also, the number of such votes cast. **4.** A place for voting; — usually in *pl.* in U. S. **5.** A poll tax. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut off or cut short the hair, wool, or the like, of; shear; clip. **2.** To cut off the top of, as a tree. **3.** To cut off, or cut short, the horns of (cattle). **4.** To enter, as polls or persons, in a register; enroll; as, to receive and register the votes of; as, to *poll* (a jury). **5.** To register or deposit, as a vote; also, to call forth, as votes.

pol'lack (pŏl'ăk), *or* **pol'lock** (-ŭk), *n.* Any of several marine fishes of the cod family, valued as food.

pol'lard (-ȧrd), *n.* **1.** A hornless animal (cow or sheep). **2.** A tree cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage. — *v. t.* To convert into a pollard.

pol'len (pŏl'ĕn), *n.* [L. *pollen* fine flour, dust.] The mass of microspores in seed plants, usually a fine yellow dust.

poll'er (pōl'ẽr), *n.* One who polls.

poll'ex (pŏl'ĕks), *n.; L. pl.* **-LICES** (-ĭ-sēz). [L., the thumb.] The first digit of the fore limb; the thumb.

pol'li-nate (pŏl'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. Bot.* To perform pollination on.

pol'li-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n. Bot.* The transfer of pollen from the stamens to the pistils.

pol'li-wog (pŏl'ĭ-wŏg), *n.* [ME. *polwigle.*] A tadpole.

poll tax (pōl). A tax of so much per head or person.

pol-lute' (pŏ-lūt'), *v. t.;* **-LUT'ED** (-lūt'ĕd); **-LUT'ING.** [L. *pollutus*, p. p. of *polluere* to pollute.] To make or render impure or unclean; defile; profane; foul. — **pol-lut'er** (-lūt'ẽr), *n.* — **pol-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.*

Pol'lux (pŏl'ŭks), *n.* [L.] **1.** See DIOSCURI. **2.** *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in the constellation Gemini.

po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* **1.** A game resembling hockey, with the players on horseback. **2.** A similar game played by skaters.

po'lo-naise' (pō'lō-nāz'; pŏl'ō-), *n.* **1.** [F., prop. fem. of *polonais* Polish.] An article of dress for women, consisting of a waist and drapery in one piece worn over a separate skirt. **2.** *Music.* A certain stately Polish dance or march, or the music for it.

po-lo'ni-um (pō-lō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. Poland, in L. form *Polonia*, — one discoverer being a Pole.] *Chem.* A supposed new element, a radioactive substance discovered in pitchblende. It is closely related chemically to bismuth.

Po-lo'ni-us (-ŭs), *n.* The father of Ophelia in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." He is a sententious old courtier, slain, while eavesdropping, by Hamlet.

pol-troon' (pŏl-trōōn'), *n.* [F. *poltron*, fr. It. *poltrone* an idle fellow, coward.] An arrant coward; craven. — **Syn.** See COWARDLY. — **pol-troon'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*

pol'y- (pŏl'ĭ-). Combining form fr. Gr. πολύς, *many.*

pol'y-an'dry (pŏl'ĭ-ăn'drĭ; pŏl'ĭ-ăn'drĭ), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] The possession by a woman of more than one husband at the same time. — **-an'drous,** *a.*

pol'y-an'thus (-ăn'thŭs), *n.* [Gr. πολύανθος having many flowers.] **1.** The oxlip. **2.** A narcissus with small white or yellow flowers with spreading perianth. [CURI.

Pol'y-deu'ces (-dū'sēz), *n.* [Gr. Πολυδεύκης.] See DIOS-

Pol'y-do'rus (-dō'rŭs; 57), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύδωρος.] *Gr. Myth.* The youngest son of Priam. According to Homer, he was slain by Achilles. [lygamy.

po-lyg'a-mist (pō-lĭg'ȧ-mĭst), *n.* One who practices po-

po-lyg'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. πολύγαμος; πολύς many + γάμος marriage.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, polygamy. — **po-lyg'a-mous-ly,** *adv.*

po-lyg'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* State, habit, or fact of having plurality of wives or (rarely) husbands at the same time.

pol'y-glot (pŏl'ĭ-glŏt), *a.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος many-tongued; πολύς many + γλῶττα tongue.] **1.** Containing, or made up of, several tongues, or languages; as, a *polyglot* Bible. **2.** Versed in many languages. — *n.* **1.** One who speaks or writes several languages. **2.** A book, esp. the Scriptures, containing versions of the same text in several languages. **3.** A confusion of languages; a polyglot jargon.

pol'y-gon (-gŏn), *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνος polygonal; πολύς + γωνία angle.] *Geom.* A figure, generally plane and closed, having many angles, and hence many sides, esp. one of more than four angles. — **po-lyg'o-nal** (pō-lĭg'ō-năl), *a.*

pol'y-graph (pŏl'ĭ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. πολυγράφος writing much.] A manifold writer; copying machine. — **-graph'ic,** *a.*

pol'y-he'dron (pŏl'ĭ-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. **-DRONS** (-drŏnz), L. **-DRA** (-drȧ). [Gr. πολύεδρος with many sides; πολύς + ἕδρα side.] *Geom.* A figure or solid formed by many faces or planes. — **pol'y-he'dral** (pŏl'ĭ-hē'drăl), *a.*

Pol'y-hym'ni-a (-hĭm'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύμνια; πολύς many + ὕμνος hymn.] *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of oratory and the sacred lyric.

pol'y-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* [*poly-* + Gr. μέρος part.] *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportions by weight, but having different molecular weights.

pol'y-mor'phous (-môr'fŭs), *a.* [*poly-* + *-morphous.*] Having, or assuming, various forms, characters, or styles. — **pol'y-mor'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* — **pol'y-mor'phism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

Pol'y-ne'sian (-nē'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* [from *Polynesia*, F. *Polynésie* (Oxf. E. D.); Gr. πολύς many + νῆσος island.] Of or pertaining to Polynesia or the Polynesians. — *n.* **1.** A member of any of several brown races of mankind widespread throughout Oceania. **2.** The Polynesian language.

Pol'y-ni'ces, Pol'y-nei'ces (-nī'sēz), *n.* [L. *Polynices*, Gr. Πολυνείκης.] See ETEOCLES, SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

pol'y-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [*poly-* + bi*nomial.*] *Algebra.* An expression of two or more terms, as $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$. — *a. Chiefly Math.* Containing many terms.

pol'yp (pŏl'ĭp), *n.* [L. *polypus*, Gr. πολύπους, πολύποδος, lit., many-footed.] *Zoöl.* An invertebrate having typically a hollow cylindrical body, closed and attached at one end, and opening at the other by a central mouth surrounded by tentacles, as the sea anemone, the coral, etc.

pol'y-pet'al-ous (pol'ĭ-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Having the petals separate or not united; — said of a flower or corolla.

pol'y-phase (pŏl'ĭ-fāz), *a.* [*poly-* + *phase.*] *Elec.* Having or producing two or more phases.

Pol'y-phe'mus (-fē'mŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολύφημος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Cyclops who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in a cavern and devoured two of the company daily, until Ulysses made him drunk and blinded him.

pol'y-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk; -fō'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος, lit., of many sounds.] Having many sounds or voices.

pol'y-pous (pŏl'ĭ-pŭs), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a polypus. **2.** Pertaining to, or like, a polyp.

pol'y-pus (-pŭs), *n.; L. pl.* **-PI** (-pī). **1.** = POLYP. **2.** A kind of tumor of the mucous membrane, as in the nose.

pol'y-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. πολυσύλλαβος; πο-
pol'y-syl-lab'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } λύς + συλλαβή syllable.] Having, or characterized by, polysyllables; esp., of a word, having more than three syllables.

pol'y-syl'la-ble (pŏl'ĭ-sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *n.* A polysyllabic word.

pol'y-syn'de-ton (-sĭn'dē-tŏn), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. σύνδετος bound together.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting in frequent repetition of the conjunction; — opposed to *asyndeton.*

pol'y-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. πολυτεχνος; πολύς + τέχνη an art.] Including, or pertaining to, many arts and sciences; — applied esp. to schools.

pol'y-the-ism (pŏl'ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* [*poly-* + Gr. θεός god.] The belief in a plurality of gods. — **pol'y-the-is'tic,** *a.*

Po-lyx'e-na (pō-lĭk'sĕ-nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πολυξένη.] *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam, betrothed to Achilles.

pol'y-zo'an (pŏl'ĭ-zō'ăn), *n.* [*poly-* + *-zoa* + *-an.*] Any of a class (*Polyzoa*) of aquatic, mostly marine, animals which reproduce by budding and usually form permanently attached colonies. — **pol'y-zo'an,** *a.*

pom'ace (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* [L. *pomum* a fruit, LL., an apple.] The substance of apples, or similar fruit, crushed to a pulpy mass, as in cider making; hence, the pulpy substance of anything crushed or ground. [apples or the apple family.

po-ma'ceous (pō-mā'shŭs), *a.* [LL. *pomum* apple.] Pert. to

po-made' (pō-mād'; -mād'), *n.* [F. *pommade*, fr. It., fr. LL. *pomum* apple.] Perfumed ointment; pomatum.

po'man-der (pō'măn-dẽr; pō-măn'dẽr), *n.* [formerly also *pomamber, pomeamber.* See POME; AMBER.] A perfume or mixture of perfumes, in a perforated box or bag, carried on the person, as to guard against infection.

po-ma'tum (pō-mā'tŭm), *n.* Pomade.

pome (pōm), *n.* [OF., apple, fr. L. *pomum* a fruit.] *Bot.* The characteristic fruit of the apple family.

pome-gran'ate (pŏm-grăn'ăt), *n.* [OF. *pome grenate; pome* apple + *grenate*, fr. L. *granata* grained, having many grains or seeds.] The somewhat angular fruit, like an orange in size and color, of a certain tropical Asiatic tree; also, the tree. It has a crimson pulp of agreeable acid flavor.

Pom′er-a′ni-an (pŏm′ẽr-ā′nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.
pome′wa′ter (pōm′wô′tẽr), *n.* A kind of apple. *Obs.*
po-mif′er-ous (pṓ-mĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *pomifer; pomum* fruit + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing pomes, or applelike fruits.
pom′mel (pŭm′ĕl), *n.* [OF. *pomel*, LL. *pomellus*, fr. L. *pomum* fruit, LL. also, an apple.] **1.** A knob, as on the hilt of a sword or the like. **2.** The knoblike protuberance at the front and top of a saddlebow. — *v. t.;* -MELED (-ĕld) or -MELLED; -MEL-ING or -MEL-LING. To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword; hence, to beat with the fists.
po-mol′o-gy (pṓ-mŏl′ṓ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *pomum* fruit + *-logy.*] Science and practice of fruit growing. — **po′mo-log′i-cal** (pō′mṓ-lŏj′ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **po-mol′o-gist** (pṓ-mŏl′ṓ-jĭst), *n.*
Po-mo′na (pṓ-mō′nȧ), *n.* [L., fr. *pomum* fruit.] *Roman Relig.* The old Italian goddess of the fruit of trees.
pomp (pŏmp), *n.* [F. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, fr. Gr. πομπή a sending, a solemn procession, pomp.] **1.** A show of magnificence; sometimes, esp. in the *pl.*, vain display. **2.** A procession marked by magnificent display; a pageant. — **Syn.** Pageantry, splendor, state, ostentation. See PARADE.
pom′pa-dour (pŏm′pȧ-do͝or; *colloq.* -dṓr), *n.* [after the Marquise de Pompadour.] A mode of dressing the hair.
pom′pa-no (-nō), *n.* [Sp. *pámpano.*] *Zoöl.* A food fish of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America.
Pom-pe′ian (pŏm-pē′yăn; -ăn), *a.* [L. *Pompeianus.*] Of or pertaining to Pompeii, a town of Campania buried by ashes from Mt. Vesuvius, A. D. 79.
pom′pi-on (pŭm′pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF.] A pumpkin. *Now Rare.*
pom′pon (pŏm′pŏn; *F.* pôɴ′pôɴ′), *n.* [F.] **1.** An ornamental ball, as of feathers, for women's costume. **2.** *Mil.* A tuft or ball, as of wool, sometimes worn on the hat.
pom′pous (pŏm′pŭs), *a.* [F. *pompeux*, L. *pomposus.* See POMP.] Characterized by excessive self-importance; pretentious; inflated. — **Syn.** See OSTENTATIOUS. — **pom-pos′i-ty** (-pŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pom′pous-ly**, *adv.* — **-pous-ness**, *n.*
pon′cho (pŏn′chō), *n.; pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp.] A kind of cloak like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head.
pond (pŏnd), *n.* A body of water smaller than a lake.
pon′der (pŏn′dẽr), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *ponderare*, fr. *pondus, ponderis*, a weight.] To weigh in the mind; deliberate; meditate. — **Syn.** See CONSIDER. — **pon′der-er**, *n.*
pon′der-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being weighed.
pon′der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ponderosus*, fr. *pondus, -eris*, a weight.] **1.** Heavy; weighty; massive. **2.** Important; momentous. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Heavy in spirit. — **Syn.** See BULKY. — **pon′der-os′i-ty** (-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **pon′der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pon′der-ous-ness**, *n.*
pone (pōn), *n.* [of Amer. Ind. origin.] A kind of johnny cake; as, corn *pone*; also, a loaf of it. *Southern U. S.*
po′nent (pō′nĕnt), *a.* [OF., or It. *ponente*, properly, setting (sun), fr. L. *ponere* to put.] Western. *Archaic.*
pon-gee′ (pŏn-jē′; pŏn′jē′), *n.* A thin soft fabric of undyed silk from India or China; by extension, a dyed silk fabric of similar weave and texture.
pon′iard (pŏn′yȧrd), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *poing* fist, L. *pugnus.*] A kind of dagger. — *v. t.* To stab with a poniard.

Poniard.

pon′ti-fex (pŏn′tĭ-fĕks), *n.; pl.* PONTIFICES (pŏn-tĭf′ĭ-sēz). [L.] A high priest; pontiff.
pon′tiff (-tĭf), *n.* [F. *pontife*, L. *pontifex, -ficis.*] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* A member of the council forming the highest priestly organization. **2.** *Eccl.* A bishop; esp., the Pope.
pon-tif′i-cal (pŏn-tĭf′ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a pontiff, bishop, or prelate; episcopal; specif., papal. **2.** Of or pert. to the building of bridges. *Rare.* — *n. pl.* The vestments and other insignia of a pontiff, esp. a bishop. — **pon-tif′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
pon-tif′i-cate (-kāt), *n.* State, office, or term of office of a pontiff, as the Roman pontifex or a bishop.
Pon′ti-us (pŏn′shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs; -tĭ-ŭs), *n.* The gens name of the Roman procurator, **Pon′ti-us Pi′late** (pī′lāt), under whom Jesus was crucified.
pon-toon′ (pŏn-to͞on′), *n.* Also **pon-ton′** (pŏn-to͞on′). [F. *ponton*, fr. L. *ponto*, fr. *pons, pontis*, bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat; esp., *Mil.*, a boat or portable float used as one of the supports of a temporary bridge (**pontoon bridge**).
po′ny (pō′nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). **1.** A small horse; esp., a horse of any of certain small stocky breeds. **2.** Twenty-five pounds sterling. *Slang, Eng.* **3.** A crib. *College Cant, U. S.* **4.** A small glass of liquor. *Colloq.*
poo′dle (po͞o′d'l), *n.* [G. *pudel.*] One of a breed of very intelligent medium-sized dogs with thick, curly hair.

pooh (po͞o; po͝oh), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! nonsense!
pooh′-pooh′ (po͞o′po͞o′), *interj.* Pish!
pooh′-pooh′ (-po͞o′), *v. t.* To make light of; deride.
pool (po͞ol), *n.* [AS. *pōl.*] **1.** A small body of (usually) fresh water; also, a reservoir. **2.** A puddle.
pool, *n.* [F. *poule*, properly, a hen. See PULLET.] **1.** The stake played for in certain games. **2.** A kind of billiards. **3.** In a joint gambling venture, the total amount contributed to be staked; also, sometimes, the combination of persons in such a venture. **4.** Any aggregation of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking; also, the persons. — *v. t.* To contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses; to make a common interest of; as, the companies *pooled* their traffic. — *v. i.* To combine with others in a pool.
poop (po͞op), *n.* [F. *poupe*, fr. L. *puppis.*] *Naut.* **a** The stern of a vessel. *Now Rare.* **b** A deck above the spar, or open, deck abaft the mizzen, sometimes over a cabin. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To break over the stern of, as a wave.
poor (po͞or), *a.* [ME. *poure* or *povre*, OF. *povre*, L. *pauper.*] **1.** Wanting in money or goods; needy. **2.** Destitute of some normal or desirable quality; as: **a** Scanty; inadequate. **b** Lean; emaciated. **c** Feeble; dejected. Also, mean-spirited. **d** Not good, as in quality; inferior. **e** Barren; — said of land. **f** Unfavorable; unfortunate. **g** Wanting in elegance. **3.** Worthy of pity or sympathy; as, *poor* fellow! *Colloq.* — **poor′ly**, *adv.* — **poor′ness**, *n.*
poor′house′ (po͞or′hous′), *n.* A dwelling house for paupers kept at public expense; an almshouse.
poor′ly, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed. *Chiefly Dial.*
poor′-spir′it-ed, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.
pop (pŏp), *n.* **1.** A small sharp explosive report. **2.** A shot from a firearm. **3.** An effervescing beverage, usually not intoxicating. — *v. i.;* POPPED (pŏpt); POP′PING. **1.** To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound. **2.** To go, enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement; — with *in, out, upon, off*, etc. **3.** To burst open with a pop, esp. when heated. **4.** To shoot with a firearm; as, *popping* at birds. — *v. t.* **1.** To thrust, push, or put, suddenly. **2.** To cause to pop, or burst open, by heat. **3.** To fire off (a firearm, a blast); hence, to shoot. — *adv.* Like a pop; suddenly.
pop corn. Indian corn the kernels of which may be burst open and puffed out by dry heat; also, the corn when popped.
pope (pōp), *n.* [AS. *pāpa*, L. *papa* father, bishop, Gr. πάπας, πάππας, father.] **1.** [Often cap., esp. when specific.] The (or a) bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** A person likened to the Pope, as in authority. **3.** [Russ. *pop*, fr. LGr. παπᾶς.] *East. Ch.* A parish priest.
pope′dom (-dŭm), *n.* Place or office of a pope; papacy.
pop′er-in (pŏp′ẽr-ĭn). Obs. var. of POPPERING.
pop′er-y (pōp′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* The doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church; — used opprobriously.
pop′gun′ (pŏp′gŭn′), *n.* A child's toy gun for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air.
pop′in-jay (-ĭn-jā), *n.* [OF. *papegai, papegaut.*] **1.** A parrot *Obs.* **2.** A target in the form of a parrot on a pole. *Hist.* **3.** A person likened to a parrot, as a talkative coxcomb.
pop′ish (pōp′ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Papal. *Obs.* **2.** Of or pert. to the Roman Catholic Church; — used opprobriously.
pop′lar (pŏp′lȧr), *n.* [OF. *poplier*, fr. L. *populus* poplar.] Any of certain quick-growing trees with handsome foliage.
pop′lin (-lĭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It. *papalino* papal; — because made at Avignon, a papal town.] A corded fabric, usually of silk and worsted, used esp. for women's dresses.
pop-lit′e-al (pŏp-lĭt′ḗ-ăl; pŏp′lĭ-tē′ăl), *a.* [fr. L. *poples, -itis*, the ham.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ham, or back part of the leg behind the knee joint.
pop′per (pŏp′ẽr), *n.* One that pops.
pop′per-ing (pŏp′ẽr-ĭng), *n.* [fr. *Poperinghe*, in Belgium.] A kind of pear. *Obs.*
pop′pet (pŏp′ĕt; 24), *n.* [see PUPPET.] A small person; — chiefly used endearingly. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
pop′pied (-ĭd), *a.* **1.** Interspersed or adorned with poppies. **2.** Affected as with poppy juice; hence, drowsy; quiescent.
pop′ple (-'l), *v. i.* To have a heaving, tumbling motion, as a chopping sea. — *n.* Such a motion.
pop′py (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). [AS. *popig, popæg.*] **1.** Any of various species of bristly-hairy herbs with showy flowers, mostly red, yellow, or white. **2.** Any extract, as opium, from the plant. **3.** The color of the red poppy; a vivid scarlet.
pop′u-lace (pŏp′ū-lās), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *popolo* people, L. *populus.*] The common people; proletariat.

pop'u-lar (pŏp'ū-lər), *a.* [L. *popularis*, fr. *populus* people.] **1.** Of or pert. to the common people. **2.** Plebeian; vulgar. *Obs.* **3.** Suitable to the public in general; as: **a** Easy to understand; plain. **b** Adapted to the means of the common people; hence, cheap. **4.** Devoted to, or courting favor with, the populace. *Obs.* **5.** Beloved or approved by the people.

pop'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being popular, esp. of being in favor with the people at large.

pop'u-lar-ize (pŏp'ū-lər-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To make popular.—**-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

pop'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a popular manner.

pop'u-late (pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. To inhabit or furnish with inhabitants; to people.

pop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** All the people or inhabitants in a country or section. **2.** Act or process of populating.

Pop'u-list (pŏp'ū-lĭst), *n.* [L. *populus* people.] *U. S. Politics.* A member of the People's party.—**Pop'u-lis'tic**, *a.*

pop'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *populosus.*] Abounding in people; thickly inhabited.—**pop'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**-lous-ness**, *n.*

por'bea'gle (pôr'bē'g'l), *n.* A kind of voracious shark.

por'ce-lain (pôr'sĕ-lăn; pôrs'lăn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., orig., the cowry, fr. L. *porcus* pig.] A fine, white, more or less translucent earthenware;—called also *china*, or *chinaware*.

porch (pôrch; 57), *n.* [F. *porche*, L. *porticus.*] **1.** *Arch.* A covered entrance to a building, commonly projecting from the main wall with a separate roof. **2.** A portico; covered walk. *Obs.* **3.** A veranda. *Local, U. S.*

por'cine (pôr'sīn; -sĭn), *a.* [L. *porcinus*, fr. *porcus* a swine.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, swine.

por'cu-pine (-kū-pīn), *n.* [OF. *porc espin*, fr. L. *porcus* swine + a derivative of *spina* spine.] Any of certain rodents having sharp, erectile, readily detachable, spines mingled with their hair.

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Common European Porcupine.

porcupine anteater. An echidna.

pore (pôr; 57), *v. i.*; PORED (pôrd); POR'ING (pôr'ĭng). [ME. *pouren, puren.*] To look or gaze intently, esp. in reading or studying; fix the attention, esp. on something written; also, to meditate or ponder intently;—usually with *over*.

pore, *n.* [F., fr. L. *porus*, Gr. πόρος passage, pore.] A minute opening, as in the skin, a leaf, etc.

por'gy (pôr'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). The scup, or any of several other food fishes of the sea bream family.

pork (pôrk; 57), *n.* [F. *porc*, L. *porcus* hog.] **1.** The flesh of swine, used for food. **2.** A swine. *Obs.*—**pork'y**, *a.*

pork'er (pôr'kẽr), *n.* A swine, esp. one fattened for food.

po-ros'i-ty (pō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being porous. **2.** Something porous; also, a pore.

po'rous (pō'rŭs; 57), *a.* [F. *poreux.* See PORE, *n.*] Full of pores; permeable by liquids.—**po'rous-ness**, *n.*

por'phy-ry (pôr'fĭ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *porfire*, fr. Gr. πορφύρεος purple.] Orig., a rock of feldspar crystals embedded in a dark red or purple base. Now, commonly, any igneous rock of similar (porphyritic) texture, or, sometimes, loosely, any of various igneous rocks without this texture.—**por'phy-rit'ic** (pôr'fĭ-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

por'poise (pôr'pŭs), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *porcus* swine + *piscis* fish.] **1.** Any of various small gregarious cetaceans, five to eight feet long and usually blackish above and whitish below. **2.** Popularly, either of two dolphins.

por'ridge (pŏr'ĭj), *n.* [prob. for *pottage.*] **1.** A broth or thin pudding made by boiling some leguminous or farinaceous substance in water or milk. **2.** A hodgepodge.

por'rin-ger (-ĭn-jẽr), *n.* [for *pottager*, fr. F. *potager* soup basin.] A dish, as a bowl or cup, from which porridge, broth, etc., may be eaten, esp. one for children's use.

port (pôrt; 57), *n.* [fr. *Oporto*, in Portugal.] A strong wine, usually dark red, originally from Portugal.

port, *n.* [AS. *port*, L. *portus.*] **1.** A harbor; haven. **2.** In commerce, a place to which vessels may resort to discharge or receive cargo.

port, *n.* [F. *porte*, L. *porta.*] **1.** A gate; portal. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** *Naut.* An opening in a vessel's side; a porthole; specif., an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged; also, the shutter or cover for a porthole. **3.** *Mechanics.* An opening for inlet or outlet of a fluid.

port (pôrt), *v. t.* [F. *porter*, L. *portare* to carry.] *Mil.* To carry in a position across the body from right to left, as a gun.

port, *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry.] Carriage; bearing; demeanor.—**Syn.** See DEPORTMENT.

port, *n.* *Naut.* The left side of a vessel (looking from the stern toward the bow). Also used adjectively.—*v. t. Naut.* To turn or put to the port, or left, side of a vessel;—used mainly of the helm and in the imperative.

port'a-ble (pôr'tă-b'l; 57), *a.* [L. *portabilis*, fr. *portare* to carry.] **1.** Capable of being borne; easily transported. **2.** Endurable. *Obs.*—**port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

por'tage (pôr'tăj; 57), *n.* [F., fr. *porter* to carry.] **1.** Act of carrying. **2.** Act or process of carrying boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable waters; also, the route over which they are so carried.

por'tal (-tăl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *porta* gate.] A door, gate, or entrance, esp. one that is grand and imposing.

port'ance (pôr'tăns; 57), *n.* [OF.] Port; carriage. *Archaic.*

port'cray'on (pôrt'krā'ŏn; 57), *n.* [F. *portecrayon.*] A metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon.

port-cul'lis (pôrt-kŭl'ĭs), *n.* [fr. OF., lit., sliding door; *porte* door + L. *colare* to filter.] A grating, as of iron, hung in or over the gateway of a fortress or castle, to be let down to prevent entrance.—**port-cul'lised** (-ĭst), *a.*

Porte (pôrt; 57), *n.* [F. *porte* gate, L. *porta.*] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire;—from justice being formerly administered at the palace gate.

‖**porte'-co-chère'** (pôrt'kō-shâr'), *n.* [F. See PORT a gate; COACH.] **1.** A large gateway allowing vehicles to drive into a court. **2.** Erroneously, a carriage porch. *U. S.*

‖**porte'mon'naie'** (pôrt'mō'nĕ'; *Anglicized* pôrt'mŭn'ĭ), *n.* [F.] A small pocketbook or purse.

por-tend' (pôr-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *portendere, -tentum*, to foretell, impend.] **1.** To indicate (events, misfortunes, etc.) as in the future; foretoken;—now esp. of unpropitious signs. **2.** To signify; mean. *Obs.*—**Syn.** See FORETELL.

por'tent (pôr'tĕnt; pôr'-; pôr-tĕnt'), *n.* [L. *portentum.* See PORTEND.] **1.** That which portends, or foretokens; esp., that which portends evil; omen; sign. **2.** Significance as to the future. **3.** A prodigy; a marvel.

por-ten'tous (pôr-tĕn'tŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a portent. **2.** Prodigious; wonderful.—**Syn.** See OMINOUS.—**por-ten'tous-ly**, *adv.*—**por-ten'tous-ness**, *n.*

por'ter (pôr'tẽr; 57), *n.* [F. *portier*, L. *portarius*, fr. *porta* gate, door.] **1.** One in charge of a door or gate; doorkeeper. **2.** An attendant on a sleeping or parlor car. *U. S.*

por'ter, *n.* [OF. *porteor*, fr. *porter* to carry, L. *portare.*] **1.** A carrier; one who carries luggage, etc., for hire, now, esp., at hotels, railroad stations, etc. **2.** [that is, a liquor for *porters.*] A kind of dark heavy beer.

por'ter-age (-ăj), *n.* Work of a porter or the charge made.

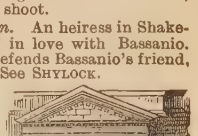
por'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A house where malt liquors, as porter, are sold and served. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Colloq.* for porterhouse steak, a choice tenderloin steak. *Chiefly U. S.*

port-fo'li-o (pôrt-fō'lĭ-ō; -fōl'yō), *n.* [It. *portafoglio, portafogli; portare* to carry + *foglio*, pl. *fogli*, leaf, sheet.] **1.** A portable case for holding loose papers, prints, etc. **2.** Such a case for documents of state; hence, the office and functions of a minister of state or cabinet member.

port'hole' (pôrt'hōl'; 57), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** An opening in a vessel's side; a port. **2.** An opening in a wall or the like; esp., a loophole through which to shoot.

Por'ti-a (pôr'shĭ-ă; pôr'shă; 57), *n.* An heiress in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," in love with Bassanio. Disguised as a doctor of law, she defends Bassanio's friend, Antonio, against Shylock's suit. See SHYLOCK.

por'ti-co (pôr'tĭ-kō; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). [It., fr. L. *porticus.*] *Arch.* A colonnade or covered ambulatory.



Portico.

‖**por'tière'** (pôr'tyâr'), *n.* [F.] A curtain hanging at a doorway.

por'tion (pôr'shŭn; 57), *n.* [F., fr. L. *portio.*] **1.** A part of anything; an amount or quantity less than the whole. **2.** An allotted part; share.—**Syn.** See PART.—*v. t.* **1.** To divide into portions, or

shares; parcel. **2**. To endow with a portion; to dower. — **por′tion-less** (pōr′shŭn-lĕs; 57), *a*.

port′ly (pōrt′lĭ; 57), *a*. [fr. PORT demeanor.] Having a dignified port, or bearing; imposing, now esp. on account of bulk; stout. — **Syn.** See STOUT. — **port′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n*.

port-man′teau (pōrt-măn′tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUS (-tōz), -TEAUX (-tōz). [F. *porte-manteau; porter* to carry + *manteau* mantle.] A traveling bag or case, originally one adapted for use on horseback; now, a stiff oblong case, hinged in the back so that it opens like a book. *Chiefly Brit.*

por′trait (pōr′trāt; 57), *n*. [F., orig. p. p. of *portraire* to portray.] **1**. A pictorial representation of a person, esp. of the face; a likeness, esp. one painted from life. **2**. A graphic delineation or description, as of a person.

por′trai-ture (-trā-tūr), *n*. **1**. Act, practice, or art of making portraits; portraying; portrayal. **2**. A portrait.

por-tray′ (pōr-trā′; 57), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *protrahere, -tractum*, to draw forth.] **1**. To represent by drawing, painting, engraving, etc.; delineate; depict. **2**. To describe in words; to represent dramatically; act. — **por-tray′er**, *n*.

por-tray′al (-ăl), *n*. Act, process, or result of portraying; delineation; esp., verbal or graphic description.

por′tress (pōr′trĕs), **por′ter-ess**, *n*. A female doorkeeper.

Por′tu-guese (pōr′tū-gēz; pōr′tū-gēz′; -gēs), *a*. Of or pert. to Portugal or its inhabitants. — *n*. **1**. *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Portugal. **2**. The Portuguese language.

por′tu-la′ca (pōr′tū-lā′kȧ; *commonly* -lăk′ȧ; 57), *n*. [L., purslane.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Portulaca*) of chiefly tropical succulent herbs, including the common purslane.

pose (pōz), *v. t.*; POSED (pōzd); POS′ING. [fr. *appose*, for *oppose*.] To question with a view to puzzling; to nonplus.

pose, *v. t.* [F. *poser* to place, put, fr. LL., fr. L. *pausare* to pause, *pausa* a pause, Gr. παῦσις.] **1**. To lay down; assert; propound. **2**. To place in a fixed position for effect; arrange the posture and drapery of (a person) in a studied manner. — *v. i.* To assume a studied attitude; affect a certain character. — *n*. Attitude of a person; esp., a position designedly assumed, as for effect. — **Syn.** See POSITION.

Po-sei′don (pō-sī′dŏn), *n*. [L., fr. Gr. Ποσειδῶν.] *Gr. Myth.* God of the sea, a son of Cronus and Rhea and husband of Amphitrite. He is also god of horses. His attributes include the dolphin, the horse, and the trident. See NEPTUNE.

pos′er (pōz′ẽr), *n*. That which poses, or puzzles.

pos′er, *n*. One who poses, or attitudinizes.

pos′it (pŏz′ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *ponere, positum*, to place.] **1**. To put; set; place. **2**. *Logic.* To assert as fact; affirm as immediately given truth or reality; — contr. with *infer*.

po-si′tion (pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n*. [F., fr. L. *positio*.] **1**. A positing, or placing. **2**. Manner or place in which anything is placed, arranged, or disposed. Hence: **a** Manner or way of viewing something; mental attitude. **b** Station; hence, proper place. **c** Relative place, situation, or standing; hence, office; employment; place.

Syn. POSITION, POSTURE, ATTITUDE, POSE. POSITION denotes the way in which a thing is placed or disposed, esp. as to other things; POSTURE emphasizes the disposition of the parts of the body as to each other; ATTITUDE is *posture* esp. as unconsciously expressive or intentionally assumed; a POSE is an attitude, esp. as assumed for effect; as, his stooping *position;* an undignified *posture;* an *attitude* of defense; the *pose* of an artist's model. Fig., *position* denotes the ground or principle on which one takes one's stand; *posture* often denotes state in general, and sometimes connotes insincerity; *attitude* suggests one's settled manner of thought or feeling; *pose* implies affectation and insincerity.

pos′i-tive (pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a*. [F. *positif*, L. *positivus*.] **1**. Definitely or formally laid down or imposed; hence, explicitly expressed; peremptory; explicit; definite; also, *Colloq.*, downright; absolute. **2**. Confident; certain; sometimes, overconfident. **3**. Concerned with matters of practical experience; not theoretical. **4**. Having reality, real; actual; concrete; — opposed to *negative*. **5**. *Math., Physics, etc.* **a** Numerically greater than zero; plus; not negative. **b** Reckoned or proceeding in a direction arbitrarily or conventionally taken as that of increase, onward motion, etc. **6**. Designating, or pert. to, the electricity (**positive electricity**) induced in glass when rubbed with silk, as disting. from the (so-called *negative*) electricity of the silk. **7**. *Photog.* Corresponding with the original in position of lights and shades; — opposed to *negative*. **8**. *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the degree denoted by an adjective or adverb in its simple form. — **Syn.** See SURE. — *n*. That which is positive; as: **a** *Gram.* The positive degree, or a form denoting it. **b** A *positive quantity, electrode, picture,* etc. — **pos′i-tive-ly**, *adv*. — **pos′i-tive-ness**, *n*.

pos′i-tiv-ism (pŏz′ĭ-tĭv-ĭz'm), *n*. **1**. Quality or state of being positive or certain. **2**. A system of philosophy originated by Auguste Comte, which deals only with positive facts, excluding inquiry into causes. — **pos′i-tiv-ist**, *n*.

pos′se (pŏs′ē), *n*. **1**. *Law.* Short for POSSE COMITATUS. **2**. A company; force; esp., a body with legal authority.

‖ **pos′se co′mi-ta′tus** (kŏm′ĭ-tā′tŭs). [L. *posse* to be able, to have power, in LL., power + LL. *comitatus* a county.] **1**. *Law.* The power of the county; hence, usually, those inhabitants summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace. **2**. A company; posse. *Colloq.*

pos-sess′ (pŏ-zĕs′), *v. t.* [see POSSESSION.] **1**. To have and hold as property; own. **2**. To have as a property, attribute, etc.; have. **3**. To gain; seize; obtain; win. **4**. To keep in a condition (usually specified) of control or tranquillity; — said of one's self, one's feelings, etc. **5**. To enter into and influence powerfully; — said esp. of evil spirits, passions, ideas, etc. **6**. To put in possession; make the owner or holder, as of property, knowledge, etc. **7**. To inform; acquaint. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See HAVE.

pos-ses′sion (pŏ-zĕsh′ŭn), *n*. [F., fr. L. *possessio*, fr. *possidere, -sessum*, to possess.] **1**. Act or state of possessing; fact or state of being possessed. **2**. Thing possessed; *pl.*, property; wealth.

pos-ses′sive (-zĕs′ĭv), *a*. *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case (**possessive case**), denoting ownership, origin, etc., or a pronoun or construction, as with *of*, having the same force; designating the relation so denoted. — *n*. The possessive case, or a word in that case, as *Homer's, his*, etc.

pos-ses′sor (-ẽr), *n*. One who possesses. — **Syn.** Owner, proprietor, master, holder, occupant.

pos-ses′so-ry (-ō-rĭ), *a*. Of or pert. to possession or a possessor; having or giving possession.

pos′set (pŏs′ĕt; 24), *n*. A beverage of hot milk curdled as by ale, wine, etc., and often containing spices, etc. — *v. t.* To curdle, as milk; coagulate. *Obs.*

pos′si-bil′i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. Quality or state of being possible. **2**. That which is possible.

pos′si-ble (pŏs′ĭ-b'l), *a*. [F., fr. L. *possibilis*, fr. *posse* to be able.] **1**. Capable of being or becoming; potential; — contrasted with *actual*. **2**. Not contrary to the nature of things; free to happen or not; — contrasted with *necessary* and *impossible*. **3**. That may be true so far as knowledge tells; — contrasted with *certain*. **4**. Not contrary to the laws of thought; thinkable. — **pos′si-bly** (-blĭ), *adv*.

Syn. That is POSSIBLE which may, given the proper conditions, exist or occur; that is PRACTICABLE which may be accomplished by available means; FEASIBLE applies to plans or designs that may be readily carried out; but *practicable* and *feasible* are often interchanged.

pos′sum (pŏs′ŭm), *n*. Short for OPOSSUM.

post (pōst), *n*. [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L. *ponere, positum*, to place.] **1**. *Mil.* The station or patrol of a soldier or sentry. **2**. A station, place, or position, esp. one assigned. **3**. *Mil.* The place at which a body of troops is stationed, or the troops there. **4**. A trading station or settlement. **5**. A position, situation, or office to which one is appointed; a place. — **Syn.** See OFFICE. — *v. t.* To station; place.

post, *n*. [F. *poste*, LL. *posta* station, post (where horses were kept), fr. L. *ponere, positum*, to place.] **1**. One who travels express with messages, letters, etc., as a courier. *Rare or Hist.* **2**. A mail or the mail. *Chiefly British.* **3**. A building for postal business; also, a letter box. *British.* **4**. Haste; full speed; — chiefly in *in post*. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To travel with post horses; hence, to ride or travel with haste; hasten. — *v. t.* **1**. To dispatch by the post or mail; mail. **2**. *Bookkeeping.* To transfer or carry (an entry or item) from an auxiliary book to a more formal book, as from journal or daybook to ledger; also, to enter (an item) properly in a book. **3**. To inform. *Colloq.* — *adv.* With post horses; hence, at full speed; express.

post, *n*. [AS., fr. L. *postis*.] **1**. A piece of timber, metal, or the like, fixed firmly upright, esp. as a support; pillar; prop. **2**. A post, or jamb, of a shop door, where were chalked customers' scores; hence, a score; debt. *Obs.* — *v. t.* **1**. To affix to a post, wall, or other usual place for public notices; placard. **2**. To publish, announce, or advertise by or as by the use of a placard; placard. **3**. To enter (a name) on a posted list. **4**. To placard, as a wall.

post- (pōst-). [L. *post* behind, after.] **A prefix signifying:**

1. *Behind, back,* or *after* (something referred to) *in position.* Example: *post*costal, *behind* the ribs. **2.** *After,* or *later, in time.* Example: *post*canonical, *after,* or *later than,* the canon.

post'age (pōs'tăj), *n.* The charge for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by public post.

postage stamp. A government stamp to be put on articles sent by mail, in payment of the postage.

post'al (pōs'tăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the post office or mail service. — **postal card,** a card, with a postage stamp printed upon it, sold by the government for transmission through the mails at a rate lower than letter postage; also, a post card (sense 2). [also, a postilion.

post'boy' (pōst'boi'), *n.* A boy who rides post; a courier;

post card, *or* **post'card',** *n.* **1.** A postal card. *British.* **2.** In the United States, a private card admitted to the mails when bearing an adhesive postage stamp.

post chaise. A carriage for traveling post. In England it usually had a closed body on four wheels.

post'date' (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.* **1.** To date after the real time, or time of making, as a check. **2.** To follow in time.

post'di-lu'vi-an (-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Existing or happening after the Flood. — *n.* One who lived or lives after the Flood.

post'er (pōs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who posts bills. **2.** A bill or placard, often of a decorative character.

post'er (pŏs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who posts, or travels rapidly; a courier; also, a post horse. **2.** One who posts a letter.

pos-te'ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L. *posterior,* compar. of *posterus* coming after, *post* after.] **1.** Later in time, order, or sequence; — opposed to *prior.* **2.** Situated behind or toward the hinder end; hinder; — opposed to *anterior.*

Syn. Posterior, rear, hind, hinder, back. Posterior is the formal or technical term for that which is either later in time (opposed to *prior*) or situated behind (opposed to *anterior*). Rear belongs esp. to military usage, or refers esp. to structures, vehicles, etc.; as, the *rear* guard, *rear* wall. Hind (opposed to *front, fore*) designates the member or pair in the rear; as, the *hind* wheels; the *hind* legs of a horse. Hinder is equivalent to *hind* or (in non-technical use) *posterior;* as, the *hinder* part of the brain. Back applies to that which is thought of as behind, remote, or inferior or subsidiary; as, *back* stairs, a *back* settlement. — *n. pl.* The hinder parts, as of the body; buttocks.

pos-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ôr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being later or subsequent; — opposed to *priority.*

pos-ter'i-ty (-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *posteritas.*] **1.** Descendants; — contrasted with *ancestry.* **2.** Future generations or time.

pos'tern (pŏs'tĕrn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *posterula,* fr. *posterus* coming after.] A back door or gate; a private entrance or way; hence, a way of escape, or the like. *Obsoles.*

post'fix (pōst'fĭks), *n.* [*post-* + *-fix,* as in *prefix.*] *Gram.* A suffix. — *v. t.* To annex; *Gram.,* to suffix.

post-grad'u-ate (-grăd'ū-āt), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, studies pursued after graduation, as at a college; graduate. — *n.* A student pursuing such studies.

post'haste' (pōst'hāst'), *n.* Speed in traveling, as of a post, or courier; great haste. *Archaic.* — *adv. & a.* With great speed; very hastily; speedy.

post horse. A horse intended or used for post riding.

post'hu-mous (pŏs'tū-mŭs; pŏst'hū-mŭs), *a.* [L. *posthumus, postumus,* properly, last.] **1.** Born after the death of the father, as a son. **2.** Published after the death of the author, as a book. **3.** Being, arising, or continuing, after one's death. — **post'hu-mous-ly,** *adv.* [Imogen.

Post-hu'mus Le'o-na'tus (pŏst-hū'mŭs lē'ō-nā'tŭs). See

pos-til'ion, pos-til'lion (pōs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *postillon.*] **1.** A forerunner for a post; hence, a postrider. *Obs.* **2.** One who rides the near horse of the first pair, or of a pair, drawing a coach or chaise, to act as a guide.

post'lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* [*post-* + *prelude.*] *Music.* A voluntary (esp. an organ voluntary) at the end of a service.

post'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -men. One who carries letters, etc.; formerly, a post, or courier; now, a letter carrier.

post'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Any mark officially put on mail, as the date or the cancellation. — *v. t.* To put a postmark on.

post'mas'ter (-mās'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who has charge of a post office. **2.** One who has charge of a station for accommodation of travelers; one who supplies post horses.

post'me-rid'i-an (-mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *postmeridianus; post* after + *meridianus.*] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; belonging to the afternoon.

‖ **post me-ri'di-em** (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm). [L.] After noon; — abbr. *P. M.* or *p. m.*

post'mis'tress, *n.* A woman in charge of a post office.

‖ **post mor'tem** (pōst môr'tĕm). [L.] After death.

post'-mor'tem, *a.* **1.** Occurring or made after death, as an examination of the body. **2.** Of or pert. to a post-mortem examination. — *n.* A post-mortem examination.

post-na'tal (-nā'tăl), *a.* Subsequent to birth.

post'-o'bit (pōst'ō'bĭt; -ōb'ĭt), *a.* Effective, or to take effect or be paid, after death; as, a *post-obit* bond.

post office. **1.** The governmental system or department for forwarding mail matter. **2.** An office under governmental superintendence where mail is received and distributed.

post'paid' (pōst'pād'; 109), *a.* With postage prepaid.

post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.;* -poned' (-pōnd'); -pon'ing (-pōn'ĭng). [L. *postponere, -positum; post* after + *ponere* to put.] **1.** To defer to a future or later time; put off; delay. **2.** To subordinate. — **Syn.** See defer. — **post-pone'ment,** *n.* — **post-pon'er** (-pōn'ĕr), *n.*

post-pran'di-al (-prăn'dĭ-ăl), *a.* After-dinner.

post'script (pōst'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *postscriptum,* neut. p. p. of *postscribere* to write after; *post* + *scribere* to write.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded; an addition appended to a completed book or composition.

pos'tu-late (pŏs'tū-lāt), *n.* [L. *postulatum* request, fr. *postulare* to demand.] **1.** Something demanded or asserted; esp., a position or supposition assumed without proof or as self-evident. **2.** A condition; an essential preliminary. — (-lāt), *v. t.;* -lated (-lāt'ĕd); -lat'ing. **1.** To demand; require; claim. **2.** To affirm without proof; assume; posit.

Syn. Postulate, assume. To assume is to take for granted as the basis of argument; to postulate is to formally to lay down or enunciate an assumption without proof.

pos'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of postulating, or that which is postulated.

pos'ture (pŏs'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *positura,* fr. *ponere, positum,* to place.] **1.** Relative arrangement of the parts of anything, esp. the body; bearing; *Fine Arts,* attitude; pose. **2.** State or situation; mental or spiritual attitude or state; disposition. — **Syn.** See position. — *v. t.;* -tured (-tūrd); -tur-ing (-tūr-ĭng). To put into, or cause to assume, a posture. — *v. i.* To pose. — **pos'tur-er** (-tūr-ĕr), *n.*

po'sy (pō'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -sies (-zĭz). [contr. fr. *poesy.*] **1.** A brief sentiment or motto, as one inscribed on a ring. *Archaic.* **2.** A flower; bouquet; nosegay. *Archaic or Colloq.*

pot (pŏt), *n.* [AS. *pott.*] **1.** A metallic or earthen vessel of rounded form, variously used. **2.** A pot (vessel) with its contents; hence, the quantity contained in a pot. **3.** The total of the bets at stake at one time. *Slang.* — *v. t.;* pot'ted; -ting. **1.** To place in or as in a pot or pots. **2.** To shoot for the pot, that is, for cooking; take a pot shot at. Cf. pot-hunter. **3.** To secure; win; bag. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To take a pot shot or shots; shoot. *Colloq.*

po'ta-ble (pō'tă-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *potabilis,* fr. *potare* to drink.] Drinkable. — *n.* [In *pl.*] Something drinkable.

pot'ash' (pŏt'ăsh'), *n.* [*pot* + *ash.*] Potassium carbonate, esp. from wood ashes. Crude potash purified is *pearlash.*

po-tass' (pō-tăs'; pŏt'ăs), **po-tas'sa** (pō-tăs'ă), *n.* [F. *potasse.*] Potash.

po-tas'si-um (pō-tăs'ĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.* A soft, light, silver-white metal of the alkali group, abundant but always occurring combined. Symbol, *K* (*kalium*); at. wt., 39.10.

potassium carbonate. *Chem.* A white salt, forming a strongly alkaline solution, made from wood ashes, etc., and, like soda, used in making soap, glass, etc.

po-ta'tion (pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *potatio,* fr. *potare* to drink.] **1.** A drinking; draft. **2.** A drink; beverage.

po-ta'to (-tō), *n.; pl.* -toes (-tōz). [Sp. *patata, batata,* sweet potato, fr. native name in Haiti.] **1.** The sweet potato. **2.** The edible starchy tuber of an American plant of the nightshade family; also, the plant.

potato bug. A black-and-yellow striped beetle which feeds on the leaves of the potato.

pot'-bel'ly, *n.* A protuberant belly. — **pot'-bel'lied,** *a.*

pot'boil'er (pŏt'boil'ĕr), *n.* A literary or artistic work done simply for money to pay current expenses. *Colloq.*

pot'boy' (pŏt'boi'), *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale, beer, etc.; a menial in a public house.

pot companion. A companion in drinking; fellow toper.

po-teen' (pō-tēn'), **po-theen'** (-thēn'), *n.* [Ir. *poitin,* lit., a small pot.] In Ireland, illicitly distilled whisky. *Ir.*

po'ten-cy (pō'tĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -cies (-sĭz). Also **po'tence** (-tĕns). [L. *potentia,* fr. *potens* potent.] **1.** Quality of possessing strength or power; efficiency; capability; ability. **2.** Potentiality; as, *potency* of a seed to become a plant.

po'tent (pō'tĕnt), *a.* [L. *potens, -entis*, p. pr. of *posse* to be able, have power; *potis* able + *esse* to be.] **1.** Having great power or dominion; puissant; cogent. **2.** Producing great physical or chemical effects; powerful. — **Syn.** Mighty, strong, able, forcible, efficacious. See POWERFUL.

po'ten-tate (-tĕn-tāt), *n.* [L. *potentatus* power, rule, ruler.] One that possesses great power or sway, as a monarch.

po-ten'tial (pō-tĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Powerful. *Rare.* **2.** Existing in possibility only; latent. **3.** *Gram.* Expressive of possibility; as, a *potential* use. — **Syn.** See LATENT. **potential mood**, *Gram.*, a verbal form or phrase used to express possibility, liberty, power, by the use of *may, can, might, could, would*, or *should*; as, I *may go;* he *can write.* — *n.* **1.** A possibility; potentiality. **2.** *Gram.* The potential mood. **3.** *Elec.* The degree of electrification as referred to some standard, as that of the earth.

po-ten'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Potential quality or state: **a** Power; potency. **b** Possibility, not actuality; a possibility or capacity, or that which embodies it.

po-ten'tial-ly, *adv.* of POTENTIAL. See -LY.

po'tent-ly, *adv.* of POTENT. See -LY.

poth'e-ca-ry (pŏth'ē-kā-rĭ), *n.* An apothecary. *Obs. or Scot.*

po-theen' (pō-thēn'), *n.* Var. of POTEEN.

poth'er (pŏth'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A choking cloud or condition of dust, smoke, or steam. **2.** Bustle; bother. — *v. t.* To harass and perplex; fuss; worry.

pot'herb' (pŏt'ûrb'; -hûrb'), *n.* Any plant whose leaves or stems are boiled for food, as spinach.

pot'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Any large pit or hole, as in a river bed.

pot'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** An **S**-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire. **2.** A written character curved like a pothook, as one used in teaching to write.

pot'house' (pŏt'hous'), *n.* An alehouse; a low tavern.

pot'hunt'er (-hŭn'tĕr), *n.* A hunter who shoots anything that will help to fill his bag, without regard to the rules or spirit of sport. — **pot'hunt'ing**, *n. & a.*

po'tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* [L. *potio*, fr. *potare* to drink.] A draft; dose. [xxxvii. 36.

Pot'i-phar (pŏt'ĭ-fär), *n. Bib.* Joseph's master. See *Gen.*

pot'luck' (-lŭk'), *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot, or may be provided for a meal.

pot'pie' (pŏt'pī'), *n.* A meat pie boiled in a pot.

pot'pour'ri' (pō'pōō'rē'), *n.* [F., fr. *pot* pot + *pourri*, p. p. of *pourrir* to rot, L. *putrere.*] A medley or mixture, as in music or literature; an olla-podrida.

pot'sherd' (pŏt'shûrd'), *n.* [*pot* + *sherd* or *shard.*] A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot.

pot shot. Lit., a shot fired simply to fill the pot; hence, a shot taken under conditions suggesting such a shot.

pot'tage (pŏt'ăj), *n.* [F. *potage*, fr. *pot* pot.] A dish of vegetables, or vegetables and meat; soup, esp. a thick soup. *Now Chiefly Literary.* [vessels.

pot'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make earthen

pot'ter, *v. i.* Also, and in U. S., usually, **put'ter** (pŭt'ĕr). To trifle; dawdle. — **Syn.** See TRIFLE. — *n.* Act or habit of pottering. — **pot'ter-er**, *n.* Also **put'ter-er.**

pot'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). [F. *poterie*, fr. *pot* pot.] **1.** A shop or factory where earthen vessels are made. **2.** Art of the potter; ceramics. **3.** Ware made from certain earthy materials, usually clay, molded and hardened by heat; specif., the coarser kinds of vessels so made.

pot'ting (pŏt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Drinking; tippling. *Archaic.* **2.** The making of pottery. **3.** Act of placing in a pot.

pot'tin-gar (-ĭn-gär), *n.* [fr. OF.] Apothecary. *Obs. Scot.*

pot'tin-ger (-ĭn-jĕr), *n.* [fr. OF.] A cook. *Obs. or Scot.*

pot'tle (-'l), *n.* [OF. *potel*, dim. of *pot* pot.] **1.** An old measure equal to two quarts. **2.** A tankard of this capacity; also, by ellipsis, a pottle of wine, etc.; hence, liquor.

pot'-val'iant (pŏt'văl'yănt; pŏt-văl'-), *a.* Having the courage given by drink.

pouch (pouch), *n.* [OF. *poche, puche.*] **1.** A small bag, sack, or receptacle. **2.** That which is shaped like a pouch, or bag; as: **a** *Med.* A cyst or sac containing fluid. **b** *Zoöl.* A sac or bag, esp. for carrying the young, as in the kangaroo. — *v. t.* **1.** To put in or as in a pouch; pocket. **2.** To put up with; pocket. *Rare.*

pouched (poucht), *a.* Having a pouch or pouches.

poult (pōlt), *n.* [ME. *pulte*, contr. fr. *polet, pulet.* See PULLET.] A young chicken, turkey, pheasant, grouse, or the like.

poul'ter (pōl'tĕr), *n.* [fr. OF.] A poulterer. *Obs. or Hist.*

poul'ter-er (-ĕr), *n.* [fr. *poulter.*] A dealer in poultry.

poul'tice (-tĭs), *n.* [prob. through OF., fr. L. *puls*, pl. *pultes*, a thick pap.] A soft composition applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc.; a cataplasm. — *v. t.;* -TICED (-tĭst); -TIC-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). To apply a poultice to.

poul'try (pōl'trĭ), *n.* [fr. OF. See POULT.] Domestic fowls.

pounce (pouns), *n.* [F. *ponce*, fr. L. *pumex, -icis*, pumice.] A powder, as of cuttlefish bone, formerly used to keep ink from spreading on paper. — *v. t.;* POUNCED (pounst); POUNC'ING. To dust, smooth, or finish, with pounce, pumice, etc.

pounce, *n.* The claw, or talon, of a bird of prey.

pounce, *v. i.* **1.** To swoop down; come down suddenly and seize; — with *on, upon*, or *at.* **2.** To spring, jump, or come suddenly. — *n.* A pouncing; sudden swoop or spring.

poun'cet box (poun'sĕt). A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pounce, or for holding perfumes. *Archaic.*

pound (pound), *n.* [AS. *pund* an inclosure (in comp.).] **1.** An inclosure for confining animals taken trespassing or at large. **2.** An inclosure for sheltering or trapping animals. **3.** Fig.: A place of confinement, as for criminals. **4.** An area or space in which to keep or catch fish. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a pound; impound.

pound, *n.; pl.* POUNDS (poundz), collectively POUND or POUNDS. [AS. *pund*, fr. L. *pondo.*] **1.** A unit of weight; esp., the *avoirdupois pound* of 7000 grains (divided into 16 oz.), or the *troy pound* of 5760 grains (divided into 12 oz.) Abbr. *lb.*, in plural *lbs.* **2.** The gold monetary unit of Great Britain, equal to 20 shillings of 12 pence each, or $4.8665 United States money. Symbol, £.

pound, *v. t.* [AS. *punian* to bruise.] **1.** To pulverize by beating. **2.** To strike heavily or repeatedly; beat; pummel. **3.** To make firm by beating, as the ground. — *v. i.* **1.** To beat; also, to make a sound of heavy blows. **2.** To walk, dance, etc., with heavy steps. — *n.* Act of pounding.

pound'age (poun'dăj), *n.* A sum or rate per pound.

pound'al (-dăl), *n.* [fr. POUND a weight.] *Physics.* A unit of force which will impart to a mass of one pound an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second.

pound'er (-dĕr), *n.* **1.** A thing weighing a pound. **2.** A thing having, or having to do with, a (specified) weight in pounds; as, a projectile or the cannon firing it.

pound'er, *n.* One that pounds.

pound'-fool'ish, *a.* Foolish in large sums or matters.

pour (pōr; 57), *v. t. & i.* To send or issue in or as in a stream or flood; emit, discharge, or escape, freely. — *n.* A pouring, or quantity poured; heavy downpour. — **pour'er**, *n.*

pou sto (pōō stō; pou stō). [Gr. *πού στῶ* where I may stand;—from the reputed saying of Archimedes, "Give me where I may stand and I will move the earth."] A place to stand on; a basis for operations.

pout (pout), *n.* An arctic fish related to the cod; also, any of several fresh-water catfishes.

pout, *v. i.* To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen. — *v. t.* To protrude (the lips); swell or push out; also, to say with a pout. — *n.* A pouting protrusion of the lips; *pl.*, a fit of sullenness.

pout'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that pouts. **2.** One of a breed of fancy pigeons having a crop which they dilate.

pov'er-ty (pŏv'ĕr-tĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *paupertas*, fr. *pauper* poor.] **1.** Quality or state of being poor or indigent; need; destitution. **2.** Any deficiency in what constitutes richness; dearth; scarcity; poorness.

Syn. POVERTY (stronger than *poor*) is the state of being in need; WANT is extreme poverty; DESTITUTION, absolute want. INDIGENCE suggests severely straitened circumstances; PENURY is extreme indigence or abject poverty.

pow'der (pou'dĕr), *n.* [F. *poudre*, L. *pulvis, pulveris.*] **1.** Substance in fine dry particles such as are produced by grinding; dust. **2.** A preparation in the form of fine particles, as a medicinal dose. **3.** Any of various solid explosives, as gunpowder. — *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle with or as with powder; besprinkle. **2.** To sprinkle with spice or salt, esp. for preserving. *Obs.* **3.** To sprinkle like powder. **4.** To pulverize. — *v. i.* **1.** To be reduced to powder. **2.** To use cosmetic powder. **3.** To rush; ride very fast.

powder boy. Also, *Humorous*, **powder monkey.** A boy formerly employed on war vessels to carry powder.

pow'der-flask', **pow'der-horn'** (-dĕr-hôrn'), *n.* A utensil, as a horn, in which to carry powder on the person.

pow'der-y (pou'dĕr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, resembling, or consisting of, powder. **2.** Easily crumbling to pieces; friable. **3.** Sprinkled with powder; dusty; as, *powdery* bees.

pow'er (-ĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *potere*, for L. *posse, potesse*, to be able.] **1.** Ability to act; faculty of doing or

performing something; capability of producing or undergoing an effect. **2.** Exerted energy; vigor; force; might. **3.** Control; authority; influence; ascendancy. **4.** *Law.* Authority, capacity, or right; esp. authority or right to do or forbear derived by one person from another; as, a *power* of attorney. **5.** One that has or exercises an ability to act. **6.** [Chiefly in *pl.*] An order of angels. **7.** A military or naval force. *Archaic.* **8.** A large quantity; multitude; host. *Now Colloq.* **9.** *Math.* The product arising from the continued multiplication of a number into itself; as, 9 is the second *power* of 3. **10.** *Mechanics.* The rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or mechanical work performed; as, sixty horse *power*. **11.** *Optics.* The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies.

Syn. Potency, puissance, ability, capacity, efficiency, efficacy.— POWER, STRENGTH, VIGOR, ENERGY, FORCE agree in the idea of ability to do or bear. POWER is the most general term; STRENGTH implies power that is inherent; VIGOR, usually confined in its application to living things, suggests physical or mental strength in healthy exercise. ENERGY is power expressed in terms of actual or potential work. FORCE adds the implication of resistance overcome; as, the *force* of an appeal, centripetal *force*.

pow'er-ful (pou'ẽr-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of or having power; potent; influential; cogent. — **pow'er-ful-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Efficient, effective, effectual, efficacious, mighty, strong, forcible, cogent. — POWERFUL, POTENT, PUISSANT agree in the idea of ability to effect large results. POWERFUL applies to whatever is capable of producing great effect. POTENT suggests some inherent, it may be latent or lurking, virtue or energy, which works out its effect with certainty. PUISSANT, a book word, referring chiefly to persons (usually princes and potentates) or to bodies politic, connotes more the outward attributes of power.

pow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of power; impotent; unable to produce effect. — **pow'er-less-ly**, *adv.* — **-less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. POWERLESS, IMPOTENT. POWERLESS denotes merely lack of power; IMPOTENT commonly adds the implication of positive weakness or (esp.) ineffectiveness.

pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *n.* [Algonquian.] **1.** Among the North American Indians: **a** A priest, conjurer, or medicine man. **b** A ceremony, esp. of magic, performed for the cure of diseases, for success in hunting, etc.; also, a conference of or with Indians. **2.** Any assembly likened to an Indian powwow. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To hold a powwow, or conference.

pox (pŏks), *n.* [for *pocks*, ME. *pokkes*. See POCK.] *Med.* Any of various diseases characterized by pustules or eruptions; as, small*pox*, chicken *pox*, etc.; esp., syphilis.

prac'tic (prăk'tĭk), *a.* Practical. *Obs.*

prac'ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [LL. *practicare* to act, transact, fr. L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός.] **1.** Capable of being put into practice, done, or accomplished; feasible. **2.** Usable; passable. — **prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. That is PRACTICABLE which can be accomplished; that is PRACTICAL (opposed to *theoretical*, etc.) which can be actually turned to account. See POSSIBLE.

prac'ti-cal (-kȧl), *a.* [L. *practicus* active, Gr. πρακτικός fit for doing, practical, fr. πράσσειν to do.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or manifested in, practice or action; — opposed to *theoretical*, *ideal*, *speculative*. **2.** Available or valuable in practice or action; useful. **3.** Given or disposed to action as opposed to speculation, etc. **4.** That is such in practice, or effect; virtual; as, a *practical* atheist. — **Syn.** See PRACTICABLE. — **prac'ti-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), **prac'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

prac'ti-cal-ly (prăk'tĭ-kȧl-ĭ), *adv.* In a practical way; as: **a** Not theoretically; really. **b** By means of practice; by experience or experiment. **c** In actual practice or use.

prac'tice, prac'tise (-tĭs), *v. t.*; -TICED or -TISED (-tĭst); -TIC-ING or -TIS-ING (-tĭ-sĭng). [fr. OF., fr. LL. *practicare*.] **1.** To do, carry on, act, or exercise; to do or perform often or habitually. **2.** To follow or work at, as a profession, etc. **3.** To perform repeatedly, for proficiency; as, to *practice* music. **4.** To teach by practice; train; drill. — *v. i.* **1.** To act; operate; proceed. **2.** To act or do something habitually. **3.** To exercise or pursue a profession, esp. medicine or law. **4.** To perform certain acts often, for proficiency; as, to *practice* on the piano. **5.** To scheme; plot; intrigue. *Rare.*

prac'tice, prac'tise, *n.* **1.** Actual performance or application of knowledge; — disting. from *theory*, *profession*, etc. **2.** Repeated or customary action; habit; custom. **3.** *Law.* The established method of conducting proceedings. **4.** Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; also, practical acquaintance, proficiency, etc., so acquired. **5.** The exercise of any vocation. **6.** Stratagem; artifice; scheming; a scheme; plot. **7.** *Arith.* A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts. — **Syn.** Custom, usage, manner. See HABIT, EXERCISE.

prac'tic-er, prac'tis-er (prăk'tĭ-sẽr), *n.* One who practices.

prac-ti'tion-er (prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* One engaged in the actual practice of any profession, esp. law or medicine.

præ- (prē-). Prefix from Latin *prae*, meaning *before*.

præ'di-al, pre'di-al (prē'dĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *praedium* farm, estate.] Of or pert. to land or immovable property.

præ'fect, præ-lec'tion, præ-lec'tor. Vars. of PREFECT, etc.

præ'mu-ni're (prē'mū-nī'rē; prĕm'ū-), *n.* [short for *præmunire facias*; *præmunire* is a LL. corruption of L. *præmonere* to warn, cite.] *Eng. Law.* A form of writ for prosecuting certain offenses made punishable by forfeiture and imprisonment; also, the offense, or the penalty.

præ-no'men (prē-nō'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* -NOMINA (-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ). [L.; *præ* + *nomen* name.] Among the ancient Romans, the first name of a person, answering to our *Christian name*, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc.

præ-pos'tor. Var. of PREPOSTOR.

præ'tor, pre'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* [L. *praetor*, fr. *praeire* to go before.] *Roman Hist.* A magistrate next to the consul in rank, chiefly known as a judicial magistrate. — **præ-to'ri-an** (prē-tō'rĭ-ăn; 57), *a.* — **præ'tor-ship**, *n.* Also **pre-**.

prag-mat'ic (prăg-măt'ĭk) } *a.* [L. *pragmaticus* busy, ac-
prag-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl) } tive, skilled in law and state affairs, systematic, Gr. πραγματικός, fr. πρᾶγμα a thing done.] **1.** Pertaining to municipal or state affairs; — only in *pragmatic sanction*. **2.** Busy; esp., officious. **3.** Opinionated; dogmatic. **4.** Practical; matter-of-fact; *Philos.* dealing with practical values or consequences. **5.** Dealing with events so as to show their interrelation; as, *pragmatic* history. — **prag-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **prag-mat'i-cal-ness**, *n.* — **prag'ma-tism** (prăg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* — **prag'ma-tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

Prairie Chicken.

prai'rie (prā'rĭ; prâr'ĭ; 3), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *pratum* meadow.] A meadow tract; specif., an extensive tract of level or rolling land in the Mississippi Valley, with a deep fertile soil covered, except as cultivated, with coarse grass without trees.

prairie chicken. A grouse of the Mississippi Valley.

prairie dog. An American burrowing rodent allied to the woodchucks.

Prairie Dog.

prairie squirrel. = GOPHER, 2.

prairie wolf. A coyote.

praise (prāz), *v. t.*; PRAISED (prāzd); PRAIS'ING (prāz'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *pretiare* to prize, *pretium* price.] **1.** To express approbation of; laud; applaud. **2.** Of God or a god, to glorify by homage, esp. in worship or song; laud; magnify. — **Syn.** Commend, eulogize, celebrate, glorify. — *n.* **1.** Act of praising; state of being praised. **2.** The subject or reason of praise. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Encomium, eulogy, panegyric, commendation, laudation.

praise'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of praise; laudable. — **praise'wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-wor'thi-ness**, *n.*

pra'line (prä'lēn). [F.] A confection of nut kernels.

prance (prăns), *v. i.*; PRANCED (prănst); PRANC'ING (prăn'sĭng). [ME. *prauncen*.] **1.** To spring from the hind legs, or move by so doing, as a mettlesome horse. **2.** To ride on a prancing horse. **3.** To swagger. — *n.* Act of prancing; a prancing movement. — **pranc'er** (prăn'sẽr), *n.*

prank (prăŋk), *v. t.* To dress showily; adorn; deck; fig., to dress up. — *v. i.* To make ostentatious show.

prank, *n.* A gay or sportive action or trick; a frolic.

prank'ish, *a.* Full of pranks; frolicsome.

pra'se-o-dym'i-um (prā'sē-ō-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm; prā'zē-), *n.* [Gr. πράσιος leek-green + *didymium*.] *Chem.* A certain rare metal. Its salts are green. Symbol, *Ps*; at. wt., 140.6.

prate (prāt), *v. i.* & *t.*; PRAT'ED (prāt'ĕd); PRAT'ING. To talk, esp. much and idly; chatter; babble. — **Syn.** See CHAT. — *n.* Act of prating; chatter. — **prat'er** (prāt'ẽr), *n.*

prat′ique (prăt′ĭk ; *F.* prȧ′tēk′), *n.* [F., prop., practice.] *Commerce.* Permission to hold intercourse given to a ship that has satisfied health regulations.

prat′tle (prăt′'l), *v. i. & t.* ; -TLED (-'ld) ; -TLING (-lĭng). [freq. of *prate.*] To prate ; esp., to talk or say lightly and artlessly, like a child.— **Syn.** See CHAT. — *n.* Trifling talk or chatter ; babble. — **prat′tler** (prăt′lẽr), *n.*

prawn (prôn), *n.* [ME. *prane.*] Any of numerous edible, shrimplike, decapod crustaceans.

pray (prā), *v. t.* [OF. *preier*, L. *precari*, fr. *prex*, *precis*, a prayer.] **1.** To entreat ; implore. *Archaic.* **2.** To ask earnestly for ; supplicate for. **3.** To effect, put, or bring, by praying. — **Syn.** Beg, invoke, beseech, petition. — *v. i.* To make earnest request or entreaty ; offer prayer to a deity as a religious act. — **pray′er** (prā′ẽr), *n.*

prayer (prâr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *precarius* got by prayer, *precari* to pray.] **1.** Act or practice of praying ; supplication. **2.** The offering of adoration, confession, supplication, thanksgiving, etc., to the Supreme Being. **3.** The form of words used in praying. **4.** [Often in *pl.*] A form of religious service or worship consisting largely of prayers. **5.** That prayed for.

Syn. PRAYER, PETITION, SUIT. A PRAYER is an earnest entreaty or supplication addressed (esp.) to God, or to one invested with authority ; PETITION is often synonymous with *prayer ;* the word also denotes a single clause of a prayer, or a formal (often joint) request addressed to some authority ; a SUIT is a rather humble or deferential petition.

prayer book. A book containing devotional prayers.

prayer′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Given to prayer ; devout.

pre- (prē- ; prē̇-). Also, rarely, **præ-**. [L. *prae*, adv. & prep., before.] A prefix denoting *before* (in time, place, or order).

Examples : *pre*judge, to judge *before*, to *fore*judge; *pre*ëxistence, existence *before ; pre*cerebral (*Anat.*), *before* the cerebrum ; *pre*ëngage, to engage *before.*

preach (prēch), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *praedicare* to proclaim ; *prae* before + *dicare* to make known, *dicere* to say.] **1.** To proclaim tidings ; specif., to proclaim the gospel ; deliver a sermon. **2.** To give serious advice, as on morals. — *v. t.* **1.** To proclaim or inculcate by public discourse ; utter or urge in or as in a sermon. **2.** To deliver or pronounce, as a sermon. **3.** To bring, put, affect, or effect, by preaching. — **preach′er** (prēch′ẽr), *n.* — **preach′ing**, *n.*

preach′i-fy (-ĭ-fī), *v. i.* [*preach* + *-fy.*] To preach, esp. artificially or tediously ; — usually contemptuous. *Colloq.*

preach′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of preaching, or that which is preached ; esp., a tedious or unwelcome discourse.

pre′am′ble (prē′ăm′b'l), *n.* [LL. *praeambulum*, fr. L. *praeambulus* walking before. See PRE- ; AMBLE.] An introductory portion, esp. of a statute.

pre′ap-point′ (-ă-point′), **pre′ar-range′** (-ă-rānj′). See PRE-.

preb′end (prĕb′ĕnd), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *praebenda*, prop., things to be furnished, deriv. fr. L. *prae* + *habere* to have.] Stipend granted out of the estate of a cathedral or of certain other churches to a canon or member of a chapter thereof ; also, the land or tithe from which the stipend comes.

preb′en-da-ry (prĕb′ĕn-dā̇-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A clergyman who enjoys a prebend.

pre-ca′ri-ous (prē-kā′rĭ-ŭs ; 3), *a.* [L. *precarius* obtained by begging or prayer, fr. *prex*, *precis*, prayer.] **1.** Depending on the will of another ; held by courtesy ; uncertain. **2.** Taken for granted ; unfounded. **3.** Dependent on circumstances or unknown causes or conditions ; insecure ; dubious. — **pre-ca′ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ca′ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. PRECARIOUS is much stronger than UNCERTAIN ; the word implies such dependence on future contingencies as involves great insecurity or instability ; as, *precarious* health; his coming is *uncertain.* The use of *precarious* for *dangerous* or *hazardous* is contrary to good usage.

pre-cau′tion (prē̇-kô′shŭn), *n.* [F. *précaution*, L. *praecautio*, fr. *praecavere*, *-cautum*, to guard against ; *prae* + *cavere* to be on one's guard.] **1.** Previous caution or care. **2.** A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success. — **pre-cau′tion-al**, **pre-cau′tion-a-ry** (-ā̇-rĭ), *a.* — **pre-cau′tious** (-shŭs), *a.*

pre-cede′ (-sēd′), *v. t. & i.* ; -CED′ED (-sēd′ĕd) ; -CED′ING. [F. *précéder*, L. *praecedere*, *-cessum ; prae* + *cedere* to go.] To be or go before in rank, importance, order, etc.

pre-ced′ence (-sēd′ĕns) } **pre-ced′en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ) } *n.* Act or state of preceding.

pre-ced′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Going before ; anterior ; antecedent. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT.

prec′e-dent (prĕs′ē-dĕnt), *n.* Something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind.

pre-ced′ing (prē̇-sēd′ĭng), *p. a.* That precedes ; foregoing. — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT.

pre-cen′tor (-sĕn′tŏr), *n.* [L. *praecentor*, fr. *praecinere* to sing before ; *prae* + *canere* to sing.] A leader of the singing of a choir or congregation ; a directing singer.

pre′cept (prē′sĕpt), *n.* [L. *praeceptum*, fr. *praecipere* to take beforehand, instruct, teach ; *prae* + *capere* to take.] Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as a rule of action or conduct ; esp., a command respecting moral conduct ; a working rule or direction. — **Syn.** Injunction, mandate, law, principle, maxim. See DOCTRINE.

pre-cep′tial (prē̇-sĕp′shăl), *a.* Preceptive. *Obs.*

pre-cep′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Containing precepts ; of the nature of a precept ; mandatory ; instructive.

pre-cep′tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who gives precepts ; specif., the master of a school ; a teacher. **2.** The head of a preceptory. — **pre′cep-to′ri-al** (prē′sĕp-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.*

pre-cep′to-ry (prē̇-sĕp′tō̇-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *praeceptoria* an estate assigned to a preceptor.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple of the order in London. — *a.* Preceptive.

pre-cep′tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female preceptor.

pre-ces′sion (-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *praecedere* to precede.] Act of preceding ; precedence. — **pre-ces′sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

precession of the equinoxes, *Astron.*, a slow change in direction of the earth's axis, and consequent westward motion of the equinoctial points on the ecliptic, due to the action of sun, moon, and planets on the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, so that the equinoctial points come to the meridian each day sooner than they otherwise would.

pre′cinct (prē′sĭŋkt), *n.* [LL. *praecinctum*, fr. L. *praecingere*, *-cinctum*, to gird about. See PRE- ; CINCTURE.] **1.** An inclosure bounded by walls or other limits or by an imaginary line ; esp., *pl.*, the region immediately about a place ; environs. **2.** A surrounding line or surface ; a boundary. **3.** A district within certain boundaries, esp. one set out for governmental purposes, as for police control.

pre′ci-os′i-ty (prĕsh′ĭ-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Fastidious refinement, esp. in language.

pre′cious (prĕsh′ŭs), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium* price, value.] **1.** Of great price or value ; costly. **2.** Of great worth in an immaterial way, as morally or spiritually ; dear. **3.** Fastidious ; overrefined. **4.** Egregious ; arrant ; — an intensive ; as, a *precious* fool. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See VALUABLE. — *adv.* Very ; — an intensive. *Colloq.* — **pre′cious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre′cious-ness**, *n.*

prec′i-pice (prĕs′ĭ-pĭs), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praecipitium*, fr. *praeceps*, *-cipitis*, headlong; *prae* + *caput*, *-pitis*, head.] A very steep or overhanging place, as the face of a cliff ; an abrupt declivity ; a cliff.

pre-cip′i-ta-ble (prē̇-sĭp′ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a* Capable of being precipitated.

pre-cip′i-tance (-sĭp′ĭ-tăns) } **pre-cip′i-tan-cy** (-tăn-sĭ) } *n.* ; *pl.* -TANCES (-tăn-sĕz), -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being precipitant, or precipitate ; precipitation ; rashness.

pre-cip′i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *praecipitans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *praecipitare* to precipitate.] **1.** Falling or rushing headlong ; moving precipitately ; falling or descending perpendicularly or nearly so. **2.** Unexpectedly or rashly brought on or hastened ; abrupt ; hasty. — *n.* *Chem.* Anything that causes a precipitation. — **pre-cip′i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-cip′i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *praecipitatus*, p. p. of *praecipitare* to precipitate, fr. *praeceps* headlong.] **1.** Acting with unwise haste ; overhasty. **2.** Done without, or exhibiting the lack of, due deliberation or care ; hurried. **3.** Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent. **4.** Very sudden or abrupt. — **Syn.** See PRECIPITOUS. — (-tāt), *v. t. & i.* ; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd) ; -TAT′ING. **1.** To throw or dash headlong ; to cast or hurl down, as from a precipice. **2.** To cause to move, act, proceed, etc., very rapidly ; urge on, hurry. **3.** *Chem.* To separate as a precipitate. — *n.* *Chem.* A substance separated from a solution in a concrete state, by chemical action (as by a reagent), or by heat or cold. — **pre-cip′i-ta′tor** (-sĭp′ĭ-tā′tẽr), *n.* — **pre-cip′i-tate-ly**, *adv.*

pre-cip′i-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* A precipitating ; state of being precipitated; that which is precipitated, as rain or snow.

pre-cip′i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Hasty ; rash. *Rare.* **2.** Dashing or rushing headlong ; precipitate. *Rare.* **3.** Steep like, or of the nature of, a precipice ; consisting of, or characterized by, precipices. **4.** Falling very quickly ; very rapid. — **pre-cip′i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-cip′i-tous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. PRECIPITOUS, PRECIPITATE. PRECIPITOUS, in ordinary

usage, denotes a physical quality only (see ABRUPT); as, a *precipitous* descent; PRECIPITATE applies to impulses or actions, which it characterizes as headlong, overhasty, or rash. ‖ **pré'cis'** (prā'sē'; prā'sē), *n. sing. & pl.* [F. See PRECISE.] A concise statement; abstract; summary.

pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *a.* [F. *précis*, fr. L. *praecisus* cut off, brief, concise, deriv. of *prae* + *caedere* to cut.] **1.** Definite; exact; distinct. **2.** Strictly conforming to rule or usage; punctilious; scrupulous; nice; sometimes, overnice. — **Syn.** Accurate, particular. See CORRECT, *a.* — **pre-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **pre-cise'ness**, *n.* **Syn.** See PRECISION.

pre-ci'sian (-sĭzh'ăn), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact in observing rules or forms, esp. in religious observance; — formerly applied to the English Puritans.

pre-ci'sion (-ŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being precise; exactness; accuracy; definiteness. — **pre-ci'sion-ist**, *n.*

Syn. PRECISION, PRECISENESS. PRECISION is commonly used in a good sense; as, *precision* of thought, of aim. PRECISENESS is often used disparagingly, with connotation of primness or excessive punctilio; as, Puritanical *preciseness*.

pre-clude' (-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.*; -CLUD'ED (-klōōd'ĕd); -CLUD'ING. [L. *praecludere, -clusum*; *prae* + *claudere* to shut.] **1.** To put a barrier before; close; hinder; stop. **2.** To shut out or obviate by anticipation; deter action of, access to, enjoyment of, etc. — **Syn.** See PREVENT.

pre-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn; 86), *n.* Act of precluding; state of being precluded. — **pre-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

pre-co'cious (-kō'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praecox, -ocis*, fr. *praecoquere* to cook or ripen beforehand; *prae* + *coquere* to cook.] Developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; forward; of, pert. to, or indicative of, premature development; too forward. — **pre-co'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-co'cious-ness, pre-coc'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre'con-ceive' (prē'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.*; -CEIVED' (-sēvd'); -CEIV'ING. To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand.

pre'con-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act of preconceiving; a conception or opinion previously formed.

pre'con-cert' (-sûrt'), *v. t.* To concert or arrange beforehand.

pre-con'tract (prē-kŏn'trăkt), *n.* A contract preceding another; esp., *Law*, an informal agreement of marriage.

pre-curse' (prē-kûrs'), *n.* A forerunning. *Obs.*

pre-cur'sive (-kûr'sĭv), *a.* Precursory.

pre-cur'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L. *praecursor*, fr. *praecurrere* to run before; *prae* + *currere* to run.] One that precedes and indicates approach; a forerunner. — **Syn.** See FORERUNNER.

pre-cur'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a precursor or harbinger; preceding or presaging; preliminary.

pre-da'cious (prē-dā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *praeda* prey.] Living by preying on other animals; predatory.

pred'a-to-ry (prĕd'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *praedatorius*, fr. *praedari* to plunder, *praeda* prey.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, plundering; pillaging. **2.** Predacious.

pre'de-cease' (prē'dē-sēs'), *v. t. & i.* To die sooner than.

pred'e-ces'sor (prĕd'ĕ-sĕs'ẽr; prē'dĕ-), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praedecessor*; *prae* before + *decessor* a retiring officer, fr. *decedere*. See DECEASE.] **1.** One that precedes or has been succeeded; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc. **2.** An ancestor; progenitor.

pre-des'ti-na'ri-an (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to predestination. — *n.* One who supports the doctrine of predestination. — **pre-des'ti-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pre-des'ti-nate (-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *praedestinatus*, p. p. of *praedestinare* to predestine.] Predestined. *Archaic.* — (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. To foreordain; predestine; preordain; *Theol.*, to foreordain by divine decree or eternal purpose.

pre-des'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A predestinating; state of being predestinated; fate; destiny. **2.** *Theol.* The decree of God from eternity respecting all events; esp., the foreordaining of men to everlasting happiness or misery (a primary Calvinistic doctrine).

pre-des'tine (-dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.* To predestinate.

pre'de-ter'mine (prē'dĕ-tûr'mĭn), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To determine beforehand; predestine. **2.** To direct beforehand. — **pre'de-ter'mi-na'tion** (prē'dĕ-tûr'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.*

pre'di-al (prē'dĭ-ăl). Var. of PRÆDIAL.

pred'i-ca-ble (prĕd'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* That may be predicated; affirmable. — **pred'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dĭk'ă-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *praedicamentum* that which is predicated, a quality.] Condition; situation; esp., an unfortunate or trying position.

Syn. PREDICAMENT, PLIGHT, QUANDARY, DILEMMA (in their nontechnical senses). PREDICAMENT applies esp. to situations or positions (usually bad or evil), PLIGHT, to similar states or conditions; as, he was placed in an awkward *predicament*; the unhappy *plight* of a man with no friends. A QUANDARY is a state of puzzlement or perplexity; a DILEMMA is a perplexing alternative or choice; as, his question put me in a *quandary*; the *dilemma* of capitulating or starving.

pred'i-cant (prĕd'ĭ-kănt), *a.* Preaching. — *n.* A preacher.

pred'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *praedicatus*, p. p. of *praedicare* to proclaim. See PREACH.] **1.** To proclaim; declare; also, to preach. **2.** Specif.: **a** To assert to be a quality, attribute, or property (of); affirm (one thing of another). **b** To imply; connote; as, snow *predicates* whiteness. **3.** To found; base. See *Syn.*, below.

Syn. PREDICATE, PREDICT. PREDICATE applies only to the affirmation of qualities, properties, or attributes, and never has reference to the future, as *predict* always does. The use of *predicate* in the sense of "base," as in "success *predicated* on efficiency," has no warrant in good usage.

— *v. i.* To affirm something of another thing; assert. — (-kăt), *a.* **1.** Predicated. **2.** *Gram.* Belonging to the predicate; predicated by a verb; as, a *predicate* adjective. — *n.* **1.** *Logic.* That which is affirmed or denied of a subject. **2.** *Gram.* The word or words in a proposition or sentence which express what is said of the subject. — **Syn.** Affirmation, declaration. — **prĕd'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **pred'i-ca-tive** (prĕd'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* — **pred'i-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *praedictus*, p. p. of *praedicere* to predict; *prae* before + *dicere* to say, tell.] To tell or declare beforehand; foretell; prophesy; presage. — **Syn.** See FORETELL, PREDICATE. — **pre-dic'tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

pre-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of predicting; that which is foretold; a prophecy. — **Syn.** Prognostication, foreboding, augury, soothsaying; vaticination.

pre-dic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Predicting. — **pre-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.*

pre'di-ges'tion (prē'dĭ-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Artificial digestion of food for use in illness, etc. — **pre'di-gest'** (-jĕst'), *v. t.*

pre'di-lec'tion (prē'dĭ-lĕk'shŭn; prĕd'ĭ-), *n.* [F. *prédilection*, fr. LL. *praediligere* to prefer; L. *prae* + *diligere, dilectum*, to choose.] A previous liking; prepossession in favor of something; partiality.

Syn. Predisposition, preconception, preference. — PREDILECTION, PREPOSSESSION, PREJUDICE imply a predisposition for or against something. PREDILECTION implies an inclination to like; as, to have a *predilection* for the whimsical. Now, PREPOSSESSION almost always is favorable, PREJUDICE, unfavorable. *Prepossession* implies a readiness to be impressed by an object previous to adequate acquaintance with it; *prejudice* implies a prejudgment without just grounds or sufficient knowledge; as, *prepossessions* of childhood; bitter but honest *prejudices*.

pre'dis-pose' (prē'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). **1.** To dispose or incline beforehand; give a tendency to. **2.** To dispose of or bequeath beforehand.

pre-dis'po-si'tion (prē-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of predisposing; state of being predisposed; previous inclination.

pre-dom'i-nance (prē-dŏm'ĭ-năns), *n.* Quality or state of being predominant. — **pre-dom'i-nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ), *n.*

pre-dom'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* Having ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, authority, or position; prevailing; prevalent. — **Syn.** Ascendant, ruling, controlling, overruling. See DOMINANT. — **pre-dom'i-nant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [*pre-* + *dominate*.] To be superior in number, strength, influence, authority, or position. — **-nat'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-dom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

pre-ĕm'i-nence (-ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being preëminent; distinction above others in rank, etc.

pre-ĕm'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeeminens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praeeminere* to be prominent, surpass.] Eminent above others; superior, as in excellence. — **pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

pre-ĕmpt' (-ĕmpt'), *v. t. & i.* [*pre-* + L. *emptio* a buying.] To settle on (public land) with a right of preëmption; to take by preëmption. — **pre-ĕmp'tor** (-ĕmp'tŏr), *n.*

pre-ĕmp'tion (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* Act or right of purchasing before others. — **pre-ĕmp'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

preen (prēn), *v. t. & i.* [prob. same word as *prune*, v.] **1.** To trim or dress with the beak, as the feathers; — chiefly of birds. **2.** To trim, dress, or smooth (one's self) up.

pre'ĕn-gage' (prē'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t. & i.* To engage beforehand. — **pre'ĕn-gage'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

pre'ĕs-tab'lish (-ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish beforehand.

pre'ĕx-ist' (prē'ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.* To exist before. — **pre'ĕx-ist'ence** (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* — **pre'ĕx-ist'ent** (-zĭs'tĕnt), *a.*

pref'ace (prĕf'ĕs), *n.* [F. *préface*, fr. L. *praefatio*, fr. *praefari* to say beforehand.] Something spoken or written

as preliminary or introductory to a discourse, a book, or the like, as by way of explanation; a foreword. — *v. i.*; PREF'ACED (prĕf'ăst); -AC-ING (-ă-sĭng). To make, speak, write, etc., a preface. — *v. t.* **1.** To introduce by, or furnish with, a preface. **2.** To be preliminary to.

pref'a-to-ry (prĕf'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory; preliminary.

pre'fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* [L. *praefectus*, fr. *praefectus*, p. p. of *praeficere* to set over.] **1.** In ancient Rome, any of various high officials or magistrates at the head of a particular command, charge, department, etc. **2.** A president or chief magistrate or official.

pre'fec-ture (-fĕk-tūr), *n.* [L. *praefectura*.] Office, jurisdiction, period of office, or official residence, of a prefect.

pre-fer' (prē-fûr'), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. [F. *préférer*, L. *praeferre*; *prae* before + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To put in a higher position, rank, etc.; exalt; promote. *Rare.* **2.** To bring, put, or set forward or before one; present; proffer. **3.** To set above or before something else in estimation, favor, honor, etc.; hence, to choose rather. — **Syn.** Elect, select.

pref'er-a-ble (prĕf'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be preferred; more desirable. — **pref'er-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **pref'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pref'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

pref'er-ence (-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of preferring; state of being preferred; also, the power or opportunity of choosing. **2.** That which is preferred. — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE. — **pref'er-en'tial** (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* — **pref'er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

pre-fer'ment (prē-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of preferring; state of being advanced; advancement; promotion. **2.** A position, appointment, or office of honor or profit.

pre-fig'ure (-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.*; -URED (-ūrd); -UR-ING. [F. *préfigurer*, or L. *praefigurare*. See PRE-; FIGURE.] **1.** To show, suggest, or announce, by antecedent types and similitudes; foreshadow. **2.** To figure to one's self, or imagine, beforehand. — **pre-fig'u-ra'tion** (-ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **pre-fig'ur-a-tive** (-ûr-ă-tĭv), *a.* — **pre-fig'ure-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

pre-fix' (prē-fĭks'), *v. t.* [fr. OF. & F., fr. L. *præfixus* fixed before.] To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing; as, to *prefix* a title to a book, a syllable to a word.

pre'fix (prē'fĭks), *n.* That which is prefixed; esp., one or more letters or syllables added at the beginning of a word to modify its signification, as *pre-* in prefix, *con-* in *con*jure.

pre-form' (prē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [L. *praeformare*.] To form beforehand. — **pre'for-ma'tion** (prē'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.*

preg'na-ble (prĕg'nă-b'l), *a.* [F. *prenable*, fr. *prendre* to take, L. *prehendere*.] Capable of being taken, or captured; vulnerable. — **preg'na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

preg'nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Condition, quality, or state of being pregnant.

preg'nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *praegnans*, *-antis*; *prae* + root of *nasci* to be born.] **1.** Being with young; teeming. **2.** Teeming with, or full of, ideas; fertile; inventive. *Archaic.* **3.** Ready to receive or act. *Obs.* **4.** Heavy with important contents, significance, or issue; weighty; suggestive; potential. — **preg'nant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-hen'sile (prē-hĕn'sĭl), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *prehendere*, *-hensum*, to seize. See APPREHEND.] Adapted for grasping, esp. by wrapping around. — **pre'hen-sil'i-ty** (prē'hĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pre-hen'sion (prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A grasping; apprehension.

pre'his-tor'ic (prē'hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or existing in, the period before written history begins.

pre-judge' (prē-jŭj'), *v. t.* To judge before full and sufficient examination; pass judgment on beforehand. — **pre-judg'ment**, **pre-judge'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

prej'u-dice (prĕj'ōō-dĭs; 86), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praejudicium*; *prae* before + *judicium* judgment.] **1.** Injury due to some judgment or action of another, as in disregard of a person's right; — now chiefly in *in*, or *to*, *the prejudice of*; *without prejudice*, etc. **2.** Injury in general; damage. *Obs.* **3.** Preconceived judgment or opinion; unreasonable predilection or objection; esp., an opinion adverse to anything without just or sufficient grounds. — **Syn.** Prejudgment, prepossession, bias. See PREDILECTION. — *v. t.*; -DICED (-dĭst); -DIC-ING (-dĭ-sĭng). **1.** To injure or damage by some judgment or action; hence, to hurt; damage. *Chiefly Legal.* **2.** To cause to have prejudice; bias.

prej'u-di'cial (-dĭsh'ăl), *a.* **1.** Injurious; hurtful; damaging; detrimental. **2.** Prejudiced. *Obs.* — **-di'cial-ly**, *adv.*

prel'a-cy (prĕl'ă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** The office or dignity of a prelate. **2.** Prelates collectively.

prel'ate (-ăt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *praelatus*, used as p. p. of *praeferre* to prefer.] An ecclesiastic of superior rank and authority, as a bishop. — **prel'ate-ship**, *n.*

pre-lat'ic (prē-lăt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature
pre-lat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } of, a prelate, prelates, or prelacy; like a prelate; adhering to prelacy.

prel'a-tism (prĕl'ă-tĭz'm), *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy or adherence to it; — chiefly used hostilely.

prel'a-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who supports or advocates prelacy; hence, often hostilely, a High Churchman.

pre-lec'tion, præ-lec'tion (prē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *praelectio*.] A public lecture or discourse, as to students. — **pre-lec'tor, præ-lec'tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

pre-lim'i-na-ry (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [*pre-* + L. *liminaris* of a threshold, *limen*, *liminis*, threshold.] Introductory; preceding the main discourse, business, or subject; preparatory. — **Syn.** Preparatory. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). That which precedes a main discourse, work, design, or business; something introductory or preparatory. — **Syn.** Introduction, preface, prelude. — **pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

prel'ude (prĕl'ūd; prē'lūd), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *prae* before + *ludus* play.] An introductory performance, action, event, etc., preparing for a more important matter; preface; esp., *Music*, a strain, section, or movement introducing the theme or chief subject, as of a fugue, etc.

Syn. PRELUDE, OVERTURE. PRELUDE suggests that which is preliminary or introductory to a larger or more important work or movement; OVERTURE suggests more grandiose or orchestral effect; as, the *prelude* to a play; the winds played an *overture* to the thunder of the storm.

pre-lude' (prē-lūd' *or*, *esp. in ref. to music*, prĕl'ūd, prē'lūd), *v. i.*; -LUD'ED (prē-lūd'ĕd; prĕl'ū-dĕd; prē'lū-); -LUD'ING. To give or serve as a prelude; be introductory; *Music*, to play a prelude. — *v. t.* **1.** To serve as prelude to; introduce. **2.** To play as a prelude; play a prelude to. — **pre-lud'er**, *n.* — **pre-lu'sive** (-sĭv), **pre-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rĭ), *a.*

pre-lu'sion (prē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *praelusio*.] A prelude.

pre'ma-ture' (prē'mă-tūr' *or* prē'mă-tūr' *or*, *esp. in British usage*, prĕm'ă-tūr), *a.* [L. *praematurus*; *prae* before + *maturus* ripe.] Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; too early; untimely. See MATURE. — **pre'ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* — **pre'ma-ture'ness**, *n.*

pre'ma-tu'ri-ty (prē'mă-tū'rĭ-tĭ; prĕm'ă-), *n.* Quality or state of being premature.

pre'max-il'la (-măk-sĭl'ă), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-ē). *Anat.* One of a pair of bones of the upper jaw of vertebrates between and in front of the maxillaries.

pre-med'i-tate (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.*; -TATED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *praemeditatus*, p. p. of *praemeditari*; *prae* before + *meditari* to meditate.] To think on, and revolve in the mind, beforehand; to deliberate beforehand.

pre-med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of premeditating; forethought; planning. — **pre-med'i-ta-tive** (-mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.*

pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ẽr; prĕm'yẽr), *a.* [F., fr. L. *primarius* of the first rank, *primus* first.] **1.** First in position, rank, or importance; chief. **2.** First in time; earliest. — *n.* The first minister of state; more generally, chief officer; esp., the prime minister, as of France. — **pre'mi-er-ship'**, *n.*

‖ **pre-mière'** (prē-myâr'). *a. fem.* [F.] First; chief. — *n. fem.*; *pl.* -MIÈRES (*F.* prē-myâr'). **1.** The leading woman, esp. in a theatrical cast. **2.** A first performance.

prem'ise, prem'iss (prĕm'ĭs), *n.* [F. *prémisse*, fr. fem. of L. *praemissus*, p. p. of *praemittere* to send before. See PRE-; MISSION.] **1.** A proposition antecedently supposed or proved; specif., *Logic*, a proposition stated or assumed as leading to a conclusion; either of the first two propositions of a syllogism. **2.** A stipulation. *Obs.* **3.** *pl. Law.* The property conveyed in a deed; hence, a piece of land or real estate; sometimes, esp. in fire insurance, a building.

pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. t.*; -MISED' (-mīzd'); -MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To set forth beforehand, or as introductory; offer previously, as in explanation. — *v. i.* To make a premise.

pre'mi-um (prē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *praemium*, orig., what one has got before, or better than, others.] **1.** A reward or recompense; a prize to be won in a competition. **2.** Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus. **3.** The consideration given for a contract of insurance. **4.** A sum above the nominal or par value of anything. **5.** The excess in purchasing power of one form of money over another of the same nominal value, as of gold dollars over paper.

pre'mo-ni'tion (prē'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praemonitio*.] **1.** Previous warning or information. **2.** Presentiment.

pre-mon'i-to-ry (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

pre-nom'i-nate (prē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [fr. L. *praenominatus*, p. p.] Named or mentioned before.

pren'tice (prĕn'tĭs), *n.* & *v.* [for *apprentice.*] Apprentice; also, apprenticeship. *Obs. or Colloq. & Dial.*

pre-oc'cu-pan-cy (prē-ŏk'ū-păn-sĭ), *n.* Preoccupation.

pre-oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of preoccupying; state of being preoccupied; prepossession.

pre-oc'cu-pied (-ŏk'ū-pīd), *a.* Engrossed; absorbed; lost in thought. — **Syn.** See ABSENT.

pre-oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.*; -PIED (-pīd); -PY'ING. **1.** To occupy before another, as a country. **2.** To engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand.

pre'or-dain' (prē'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To foreordain. — **pre-or'di-na'tion** (-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* [*Obs. or R.*]

pre-or'di-nance (prē-ôr'dĭ-năns), *n.* Antecedent decree.

prep'a-ra'tion (prĕp'ā-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of preparing; equipment; training; formation; manufacture. **2.** State of being prepared; readiness; fitness. **3.** That which makes ready, prepares the way, or introduces. **4.** That which is prepared, as a medicinal substance fitted for use.

pre-par'a-tive (prē-păr'ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to prepare, or make ready; preparatory. — *n.* A preparation. — **pre-par'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

pre-par'a-to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Preparing, or serving to prepare, the way for something; introductory. **2.** Being prepared; undergoing training or instruction.

pre-pare' (-pâr'), *v. t.*; -PARED' (-pârd'); -PAR'ING (-pâr'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *praeparare*; *prae* + *parare* to make ready.] **1.** To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose or condition; make ready. **2.** To procure as suitable or necessary; provide; equip; fit out; hence, to make; form; compound. — **Syn.** Fit, adjust, qualify. — *v. i.* **1.** To make ready. **2.** To get ready. — **pre-par'er** (-pâr'ĕr), *n.*

pre-pared' (-pârd'), *p. a.* Ready; equipped; made. — **pre-par'ed-ly** (-pâr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **pre-par'ed-ness**, *n.*

pre-pay' (prē-pā'), *v. t.* To pay, or to pay the charge on, in advance. — **pre-pay'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

pre-pense' (prē-pĕns'), *a.* [prob. fr. OF. *porpensé* meditated.] Premeditated; as, malice *prepense.*

pre-pon'der-ance (-pŏn'dĕr-ăns) } *n.* Quality or state of
pre-pon'der-an-cy (-dĕr-ăn-sĭ) } being preponderant; superiority or excess in weight, influence, etc.; an outweighing.

pre-pon'der-ant (-ănt), *a.* Preponderating; superior in weight, force, etc.; predominant. — **-pon'der-ant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *praeponderatus*, p. p. of *praeponderare.* See PRE-; PONDER.] To exceed in weight; to descend, as the scale of a balance; fig., to exceed in influence, power, etc.; prevail.

pre-pon'der-at'ing (-āt'ĭng), *p. a.* Dominating; prevailing. — **Syn.** See DOMINANT. — **pre-pon'der-at'ing-ly**, *adv.*

prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praepositio*, fr. *praeponere* to place before.] *Gram.* A word, generally having a fundamental meaning of position, direction, time, means, or other abstract relation, used to connect a noun or a pronoun (which it usually precedes), in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word; as, it is good *for* food; a bridge *of* iron, etc. — **prep'o-si'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

pre-pos'i-tive (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Put before; prefixed. — *n.* A prepositive word or particle.

pre'pos-sess' (prē'pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.* To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to prejudice; esp., to induce to a favorable opinion beforehand.

pre'pos-sess'ing, *p. a.* Tending to invite favor; attractive.

pre'pos-ses'sion (-pŏ-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion; bias. — **Syn.** See PREDILECTION.

pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praeposterus*; *prae* before + *posterus* latter.] Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly and glaringly foolish; absurd. — **Syn.** Perverted, irrational, monstrous. — **pre-pos'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-pos'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre-pos'tor, præ-pos'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [see PREPOSITOR.] At some English public schools, any of several senior pupils exercising certain delegated control of the students.

pre'puce (prē'pūs), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praeputium.*] Foreskin.

Pre-Raph'a-el-ite, *n.* **1.** Strictly, a member of a society formed in England in 1848, to encourage fidelity to nature and delicacy of finish. **2.** Popularly, any modern artist regarded as a restorer of early ideals or methods. **3.** Popularly, any Italian painter of the time before Raphael.

pre-req'ui-site (prē-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required; necessary to a proposed end. — *n.* Something prerequisite.

pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ā-tĭv), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praerogativa* precedence in voting, privilege, deriv. of *praerogare* to ask before another; *prae* + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** Precedence in rights. *Obs. or Civil Law.* **2.** A prior or exclusive right to exercise a power or privilege, esp. as attached to an office or rank. — *a.* Belonging to a prerogative.

pre-rog'a-tived (-tĭvd), *a.* Vested with a prerogative. *R.*

pres'age (prĕs'ĭj; prē'sāj), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praesagium*, fr. *praesagire*; *prae* before + *sagire* to perceive acutely.] **1.** A prognostic; omen; augury. **2.** A presentiment; foreboding. **3.** Foreknowledge; prescience. **4.** Predictive or prophetic meaning or import.

pre-sage' (prē-sāj'), *v. t.*; -SAGED' (-sājd'); -SAG'ING (-sāj'ĭng). **1.** To have a presentiment of; forebode. **2.** To portend. **3.** To foretell; predict. — **Syn.** See FORETELL. — *v. i.* To utter or make a prediction; to have a presentiment.

pre-sage'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of presages; ominous.

pres'by-ter (prĕz'bĭ-tĕr; prĕs'-), *n.* [L., an elder, Gr. πρεσβύτερος.] **1.** An elder in the early Christian church. **2.** A priest. **3.** In the Presbyterian churches, a member of a presbytery, whether lay or clerical.

pres'by-te'ri-al (prĕz'bĭ-tē'rĭ-ăl; prĕs'-), *a.* Presbyterian.

pres'by-te'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a presbyter or presbyters, or ecclesiastical government by presbyters; [*cap.*] designating, or pertaining to, a church or churches governed by presbyters. — *n.* [*cap.*] A supporter of Presbyterianism; a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; also, the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches, collectively.

pres'by-ter-y (prĕz'bĭ-tĕr-ĭ; prĕs'-), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** In Presbyterian churches, a judicatory consisting of ministers and laymen. **2.** The jurisdiction of a presbyter or of a presbytery. **3.** That part of a church reserved for the officiating priests. [foresight.

pre'sci-ence (prē'shĭ-ĕns; prĕsh'ĭ-), *n.* Foreknowledge;

pre'sci-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *praesciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *praescire* to foreknow.] Foreknowing; foreseeing.

pre-scribe' (prē-skrīb'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *praescribere, -scriptum*; *prae* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; dictate; ordain. **2.** *Med.* To designate or order the use of as a remedy. — *v. i.* **1.** To give directions; dictate. **2.** *Med.* To write or give medical prescriptions. — **pre-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.*

pre-script' (prē-skrĭpt'; prē'skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *praescriptus*, p. p.] Ordained or appointed authoritatively; prescribed.

pre'script (prē'skrĭpt), *n.* Thing prescribed; direction; rule.

pre-scrip'tion (prē-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A prescribing; thing prescribed; direction. **2.** *Med.* A written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine; also, the medicine. **3.** *Law.* Establishment of a claim of title by use and enjoyment; right or title so acquired. — **-scrip'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

pres'ence (prĕz'ĕns), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praesentia.* See PRESENT.] **1.** Act, fact, or state of being present. **2.** Immediate vicinity of one; proximity; also, presence chamber. **3.** An assembly, esp. of persons of rank. **4.** The whole of one's personal qualities; personality; esp., the person of a superior, as a sovereign. **5.** Port; carriage; mien; stately bearing. **6.** An apparition; specter. — **presence of mind**, readiness or alertness in an emergency.

presence chamber *or* **room.** The room where a great personage, as a sovereign, receives visitors.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praesens, -entis*, that is before one, p. pr. of *praeesse* to be before; *prae* + *esse* to be.] **1.** Being before, in view, or at hand; being in a certain place and not elsewhere; — opposed to *absent.* **2.** Now existing, or in process; being at this time; not past or future. **3.** Immediately effective; immediate; instant. **4.** Ready; as, a *present* wit. *Rare.* **5.** *Gram.* Denoting, or pertaining to, time that now is; as, the *present* tense. — *n.* **1.** Present time; the time being or contemplated. **2.** Present occasion or affair. **3.** Present possessions, money, etc. *Rare.* **4.** *pl. Law.* Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, or other writing. **5.** *Gram.* A present tense, or a verb form denoting it.

pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, esp. a superior; introduce formally, as at court; introduce for acquaintance. **2.** To exhibit or offer to view or notice. **3.** To put before a person for acceptance; offer as a gift. **4.** To make a present or

gift to. **5.** To hand or pass over, esp. ceremoniously; deliver. **6.** To represent; perform. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See GIVE.

pres′ent (prĕz′ĕnt), *n.* Anything presented or given; a gift.

Syn. Grant, largess, benefaction, bounty. — GIFT, PRESENT, DONATION, GRATUITY, BOON. GIFT, the general term, applies to anything given; a PRESENT is ordinarily from an inferior or equal, and is always intended as a compliment or expression of good will. DONATION now suggests esp. a gift to some public institution; a GRATUITY is a gift (usually of money) to an inferior, commonly for some service; as, a *donation* to a hospital, a *gratuity* to a porter. BOON (properly denoting a gift asked) is now esp. applied to any benefit or advantage regarded as freely bestowed; as, I ask justice, not a *boon*.

pre-sent′a-ble (prē̇-zĕn′tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or admitting of being presented, represented, or offered. Hence, suitable to appear. — **pre-sen′ta-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pres′en-ta′tion (prĕz′ĕn-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of presenting; state of being presented; that which is presented.

pres′en-tee′ (-tē′), *n.* One to whom something is presented; also, one presented, as to a benefice.

pre-sent′er (prē̇-zĕn′tẽr), *n.* One who presents.

pre-sen′ti-ment (prē̇-sĕn′tĭ-mĕnt; prē̇-zĕn′-), *n.* [*pre-* + *sentiment.*] A feeling or expectation as to what will take place; foreboding. — **Syn.** See APPREHENSION.

pres′ent-ly (prĕz′ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** At once. *Now Dial.* **2.** Soon; shortly; before long.

pre-sent′ment (prē̇-zĕnt′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Presentation. **2.** A setting forth to view; delineation; representation. **3.** *Law.* The notice taken, or statement made, by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge, without indictment.

pre-serv′a-ble (prē̇-zûr′vȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

pres′er-va′tion (prĕz′ẽr-vā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of preserving; state of being preserved.

pre-serv′a-tive (prē̇-zûr′vȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to preserve. — *n.* A preservative agent. — **pre-serv′a-to-ry** (-tō̇-rĭ), *a.*

pre-serve′ (-zûrv′), *v. t.;* -SERVED′ (-zûrvd′); -SERV′ING (-zûr′vĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *prae* before + *servare* to save.] **1.** To defend from injury or evil; protect; save. **2.** To save from decay by the use of a preservative, as sugar, salt, etc. **3.** To maintain; retain; keep intact or existent. — **Syn.** Keep, secure; uphold, sustain; guard, shield. See DEFEND. — *v. i.* To make preserves. — *n.* **1.** That which is preserved. *Obs.*, exc. of fruit, etc., kept by suitable preparation; esp., fruit cooked with sugar; — commonly in *pl.* **2.** A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for sport, food, etc. — **pre-serv′er** (-zûr′vẽr), *n.*

pre-side′ (-zīd′), *v. i.;* -SID′ED (-zīd′ĕd); -SID′ING. [L. *praesidere; prae* before + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To occupy the place of authority or control, as of president or chairman. **2.** To exercise superintendence, guidance, or control.

pres′i-den-cy (prĕz′ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -DENCIES (-sĭz). **1.** Function or action of one who presides. **2.** Office, or term of office, of president; specif. [often *cap.*], the office of president of the United States. **3.** One of three great divisions, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, of British India.

pres′i-dent (-dĕnt), *n.* [F. *président*, L. *praesidens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *praesidere*. See PRESIDE.] One who presides; a head; now, one elected or appointed to preside, or to control proceedings; as: **a** A presiding officer, as of a legislative body. **b** [Often *cap.*] The chief executive officer of a modern republic. — **pres′i-den′tial** (-dĕn′shăl), *a.*

pre-sid′er (prē̇-zīd′ẽr), *n.* One who presides.

press (prĕs), *v. t.* To force into service, esp. naval service; impress. — *n.* A commission or order to force men into public service, esp. into the navy.

press, *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *pressare* to press.] **1.** To urge, or act on, with force, as weight; bear upon; squeeze; compress. **2.** To squeeze out the juice or contents of; also, to squeeze out, or express. **3.** To oppress; bear hard on. *Obs.* **4.** To influence powerfully or irresistibly; constrain; force; compel. **5.** To try to force or persuade; entreat earnestly. **6.** To seek or solicit strongly. **7.** To lay stress on; emphasize. **8.** To crowd; throng. **9.** To hurry; hasten; ply hard. — *v. i.* **1.** To exert pressure; to push, crowd, or urge, with steady force. **2.** To move on with urging and crowding; hurry; crowd; throng; encroach. **3.** To urge with vehemence or importunity. — *n.* **1.** Act of pressing forward; a crowding. **2.** A crowd; throng. **3.** Urgent demands of business or affairs. **4.** A machine by which any substance is pressed or stamped. Also, the place containing a press or presses. **5.** Specif., a printing press. **6.** The art, business, act, or process of printing; hence, printed publications collectively, esp. newspapers and periodicals; as, a free *press*. **7.** An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles. — **press′er** (prĕs′ẽr), *n.*

press gang, *or* **press′gang′**, *n.* A detachment of men empowered to force men into military, or esp. naval, service.

press′ing, *a.* Urgent; exacting. — **press′ing-ly**, *adv.*

press′man (prĕs′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who manages a press, esp. a printing press.

pres′sure (prĕsh′ŭr), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *pressura*, fr. *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] **1.** A pressing; state of being pressed; compression; a squeezing. **2.** A constraining force or impulse. **3.** Affliction; distress; burden. **4.** Urgency, as of business. **5.** Impression; stamp. **6.** Action of a force against some opposing force.

prest (prĕst), *n.* [OF., fr. *prester* to lend, fr. L. *praestare* become surety for; *prae* before + *stare* to stand.] A loan of money; a loan; also, ready money. *Obs.* — *a.* Ready. *Obs.*

pres′ter (prĕs′tẽr), *n.* [OF. *prestre*, L. *presbyter.*] A priest or presbyter. *Obs.*, except as in **Prester John**, in the Middle Ages, a supposed Christian sovereign and priest of the interior of Asia and later of Ethiopia.

pres′ti-dig′i-ta′tion (-tĭ-dĭj′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *praesto* ready + *digitus* finger.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain; juggling. — **pres′ti-dig′i-ta′tor** (-dĭj′ĭ-tā′tẽr), *n.*

pres-tige′ (prĕs-tēzh′; prĕs′tĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *praestigium* delusion, illusion.] Weight, influence, or force derived from past success or from character or reputation.

prest money. [from *prest* a loan.] Money advanced to men on enlisting in the British service; imprest. *Obs.*

pres′to (prĕs′tō), *adv.* [It. or Sp., quick, quickly.] **1.** Quickly; suddenly. **2.** *Music.* Quickly; rapidly.

pre-sum′a-ble (prē̇-zūm′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Such as may be presumed or supposed to be true. — **pre-sum′a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

pre-sume′ (-zūm′), *v. t.;* -SUMED′ (zūmd′); -SUM′ING (-zūm′ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *praesumere*, *-sumptum; prae* before + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To take upon one's self beforehand; esp., to do without authority; to venture. **2.** To take for granted; infer; suppose. **3.** To raise a presumption of or that; as, a receipt *presumes* payment. — *v. i.* **1.** To suppose or assume on grounds deemed valid; infer. **2.** To venture, go, or act, by assuming leave or authority not granted; take liberties. — **pre-sum′er** (-zūm′ẽr), *n.*

pre-sum′ed-ly (-zūm′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Presumably.

pre-sump′tion (-zŭmp′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of venturing beyond due bounds; forward or arrogant opinion or conduct; arrogance; effrontery. **2.** Act of taking for granted; belief on incomplete proof. **3.** Ground for presuming; probable evidence. **4.** That which is presumed. **5.** *Law.* An inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the known existence of some other fact.

pre-sump′tive (-tĭv), *a.* Based on presumption or probability; probable. — **pre-sump′tive-ly**, *adv.*

pre-sump′tu-ous (-tū̇-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praesumptuosus.*] **1.** Full of presumption; presuming; overbold; arrogant; rash. **2.** Founded on presumption; as, a *presumptuous* idea. **3.** Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; willful. — **Syn.** See ARROGANT. — **pre-sump′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre′sup-pose′ (prē′sŭ-pōz′), *v. t.* To suppose or assume beforehand.

pre-sup′po-si′tion (prē-sŭp′ō̇-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Act of presupposing; that which is presupposed; presumption; conjecture.

pre′sur-mise′ (prē′sŭr-mīz′), *n.* A previous surmise.

pre-tend′ (prē̇-tĕnd′), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praetendere*, *-tentum*, to stretch forward, pretend, assert; *prae* + *tendere* to stretch.] **1.** To hold before, or put forward, as a disguise. *Rare.* **2.** To hold out, or represent, esp. falsely; put forward or offer as true or real (esp. something untrue or unreal); feign. **3.** To put forward or allege as a reason, pretext, or excuse. **4.** To claim. — **Syn.** See ASSUME. — *v. i.* **1.** To put in or make a claim; lay claim to something; — usually with *to*. **2.** To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; profess; feign; sham.

pre-tend′ed, *p. a.* Unreal; false. — **pre-tend′ed-ly**, *adv.*

pre-tend′er, *n.* One who pretends; one who claims a title (to something); one who makes a false show.

pre-tense′, **pre-tence′** (prē̇-tĕns′), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *praetendere*, *-tensum*, to pretend.] **1.** A claiming; claim made; pretension. **2.** A holding out to others something false or feigned; deception; simulation. **3.** False or hypocritical show, argument, or reason; pretext. **4.** Intention. *Obs.*

Syn. Appearance, assumption, affectation, subterfuge. — PRETENSE, PRETEXT, PRETENSION, FEINT, PLEA. PRETENSE

applies to that which is falsely or deceitfully held out as real or true; a PRETEXT is more specifically an ostensible reason or motive assumed to conceal the true one; as, he made a *pretense* of being sick; his *pretext* for going was a promise to visit a sick friend. PRETENSION implies the assertion of a claim (whether true or false) to the possession of a certain character or of certain qualities; as, his version makes no *pretension* to verbal accuracy. A FEINT is a deceptive act or an assumed appearance, often of the nature of an artifice; PLEA suggests an (often feigned) apology or excuse; as, he made a *feint* of going, in order to get an invitation to remain; his *plea* of sickness was not accepted.

pre-ten'sion (prē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pretending; also, state or quality of having claims, as to excellence, or of being pretentious. **2.** A claim made (true or false). **3.** A false representation; pretense. — **Syn.** See PRETENSE.

pre-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Full of pretension; making pretension, or outward show, as of excellence. —**Syn.** See OSTENTATIOUS. — **pre-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.*

pre'ter-, præ'ter- (prē'tĕr-). A prefix from L. *praeter*, meaning *past, by, beyond, more than.*

pret'er-it, pret'er-ite (prĕt'ĕr-ĭt), *a.* [L. *praeteritus*, p. p. of *praeterire* to pass by.] **1.** Bygone. *Rare.* **2.** *Gram.* Past; — applied esp. to a tense or form denoting an action or state simply as bygone, without reference to duration, etc. — *n.* The preterit tense, or a preterit word or form.

pret'er-i'tion (-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *praeteritio.*] A passing by or over; state of being passed by or over.

pre'ter-mit' (prē'tĕr-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -TING. [L. *praetermittere, -termissum; praeter* beyond + *mittere* to send.] To pass by; omit; disregard.

pre'ter-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-răl), *a.* Beyond, or different from, what is natural, but not clearly supernatural or miraculous; irregular; abnormal. — **Syn.** See SUPERNATURAL. — **pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

pre'text (prē'tĕkst; prē-tĕkst'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praetextus*, fr. *praetexere* to weave before, allege as an excuse; *prae* + *texere* to weave.] That which is assumed to conceal a purpose or condition; pretense; disguise.—**Syn.** See PRETENSE.

pre'tor, pre-to'ri-an. Vars. of PRÆTOR, PRÆTORIAN.

pret'ti-ly (prĭt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **pret'ti-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

pret'ty (prĭt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. [AS. *prættig, prættig*, crafty, sly, fr. *præt, prætt*, deceit, trickery.] **1.** Pleasing by delicacy or grace; neat or elegant without grandeur; pleasing, but not grand. **2.** Pleasing to the mind; entertaining. **3.** Affectedly nice; finical. **4.** Good; fine; — often ironical; as, a *pretty* trick. **5.** Moderately large; as, a *pretty* fortune. **6.** Stout; intrepid. *Archaic or Scot.* — *adv.* **1.** Prettily. *Dial.* **2.** In some degree; moderately; rather; — less emphatic than *very.*

pret'zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* [G.] A kind of salted biscuit.

pre-vail' (prē-vāl'), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praevalere; prae* before + *valere* to be strong.] **1.** To gain the victory; have the mastery; triumph. **2.** To have effect, power, or influence; succeed; obtain; as, the practice *prevails* to this day. **3.** To persuade; induce; urge; — with *on, upon*, or *with.*

pre-vail'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Having superior force or influence; predominant; efficacious. **2.** Prevalent; most general.

Syn. General, common, widespread, extensive. —PREVAILING, PREVALENT, RIFE, CURRENT. PREVAILING applies esp. to that which is predominant, or which generally or commonly obtains; PREVALENT suggests esp. that which is widespread or which, esp. at a given time, prevails extensively; as, the *prevailing* opinion, a *prevalent* error. RIFE suggests great or active prevalence, sometimes with the implication of profusion or abundance; as, rumor was *rife* that Gordon had been slain. CURRENT applies to that which is a matter of general use, knowledge, acceptance, or circulation.

pre-vail'ment (-vāl'mĕnt), *n.* Prevalence; dominance. *Rare.*

prev'a-lence (prĕv'ă-lĕns), *n.* Quality or condition of being prevalent. — **prev'a-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

prev'a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *praevalens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Prevailing; predominant. **2.** Most generally received, current, adopted or practiced; also, widespread; prevailing. — **Syn.** See PREVAILING. — **prev'a-lent-ly**, *adv.*

pre-var'i-cate (prē-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *praevaricatus*, p. p. of *praevaricari* to walk crookedly, collude; *prae* before + *varicare* to straddle, *varicus* straddling, *varus* bent.] To deviate from the truth; equivocate; quibble. — **Syn.** See EQUIVOCATE. — **pre-var'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **pre-var'i-ca'tor** (-văr'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.*

pre-ven'ient (prē-vēn'yĕnt), *a.* [L. *praeveniens*, p. pr.] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive.

pre-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [L. *praevenire, -ventum; prae* + *venire* to come.] **1.** To precede; anticipate. *Obs.* **2.** To intercept; hinder; frustrate. — **pre-vent'a-ble** (-vĕn't*ă*-b'l), **pre-vent'i-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* — **pre-vent'er** (prē-vĕn't*ẽ*r), *n.*

Syn. PREVENT, PRECLUDE, AVERT. PREVENT is the general term for hindering, checking, or stopping; to PRECLUDE is to hinder by excluding, or (esp.) to prevent by anticipative action; as, the storm *prevented* their coming; he *precluded* any argument by admitting their claims. To AVERT is to prevent or turn aside (esp.) some threatened evil.

pre-ven'tion (prē-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of preventing; thwarting; also, that which prevents; obstruction; preventive.

pre-ven'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to prevent; obviating. — *n.* That which prevents, or intercepts access; *Med.*, something to prevent disease. — **-ven'tive-ly**, *adv.*

pre'vi-ous (prē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *praevius; prae* + *via* way.] Going before in time; prior. — **Syn.** Preceding, former. See ANTECEDENT. — **previous question**, *Parl. Procedure*, the question whether the main issue shall be voted on or not, at once, without further debate. Cf. CLOSURE. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

pre-vise' (prē-vīz'), *v. t.* [see PREVISION.] **1.** To foresee. *Rare.* **2.** To inform beforehand.

pre-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *praevidere* to foresee; *prae* before + *videre* to see.] Foresight; prescience.

prey (prā), *n.* [OF. *preie*, deriv. of L. *praeda.*] **1.** Spoil; plunder. *Now Rare.* **2.** Any animal seized by another to be devoured; hence, a person given up or seized as a victim. **3.** Act of seizing upon as prey. — *v. i.* To pillage; plunder; of a carnivorous animal or bird, to take food by violence.

prey'ful (prā'fo͝ol), *a.* Rich in prey. See PRAYFUL.

Pri'am (prī'ăm), *n.* [L. *Priamus*, Gr. Πρίαμος.] *Gr. Myth.* The last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba. Hector, Paris, and Helenus were among his children. He was slain by Neoptolemus in the sack of Troy.

Pri-a'pus (prī-ā'pŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρίαπος.] *Class. Myth.* The male generative power personified as a god, the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, and regarded as protector of vineyards, gardens, herds, bees, and fish.

price (prīs), *n.* [OF. *pris*, L. *pretium.*] **1.** Value; worth. **2.** The quantity of one thing, usually money, that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another. **3.** Reward; recompense.

Syn. PRICE, CHARGE, COST, EXPENSE, VALUE, WORTH. PRICE and CHARGE designate what is asked or demanded, — in the case of *price*, esp. for goods or commodities, in the case of *charge*, esp. for services; COST and EXPENSE apply to what is given or surrendered for something, — *cost* designating somewhat specifically the price paid, *expense* implying disbursement or outlay in general; VALUE and WORTH denote that by virtue of which a thing is useful or desirable, *worth* suggesting esp. intrinsic excellence, or personal or moral value.

price, *v. t.*; PRICED (prīst); PRIC'ING (prīs'ĭng). **1.** To set a price on; value. **2.** To ask the price of. *Colloq.*

price'less, *a.* Of inestimable worth; invaluable.

prick (prĭk), *n.* [AS. *prica, pricu*, a point, dot.] **1.** A sharp thing; a pointed instrument. **2.** A pricking, or sensation of being pricked; a stinging pain; remorse. **3.** A puncture; point; dot. Hence: **a** A point on a dial, noting the hour; a point of time. *Obs.* **b** A minute hole or wound; as, a pin *prick.* — *v. t.* **1.** To pierce slightly with something pointed. **2.** To ride or guide with spurs; spur; urge. **3.** To pain or sting, as with remorse. **4.** To mark or outline by pricking, as a pattern. **5.** To denote by a puncture; hence, to choose; mark. **6.** To raise or erect, as the ears of an animal in listening. — *v. i.* **1.** To be punctured; feel a sharp pain, as by puncture. **2.** To spur onward; esp., to ride fast. *Archaic.* **3.** To be directed upward; be erect.

prick'-eared' (prĭk'ērd'), *a.* Having erect, pointed ears; — applied esp. in the 17th c. by the Cavaliers to Roundheads, because their close-cut hair made their ears conspicuous.

prick'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that pricks; sharp point; prickle.

prick'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* A buck in his second year.

prick'le (-'l), *n.* [AS. *pricele, pricle.*] A small, sharp point; a fine, sharp process or projection; a spine, thorn, or the like. — *v. t.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). **1.** To prick slightly, as with prickles. **2.** To cover with pricks or dots.

prick'ly (prĭk'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of prickles; armed or covered with prickles. **2.** Pricking; stinging; as, a *prickly* sensation. — **prick'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

prick song. **1.** Music written, or noted; — so called from the points or notes. *Obs.* **2.** Descant; counterpoint.

pride (prīd), *n.* [AS. *prȳte*, fr. *prūt* proud.] **1.** Quality or state of being proud; as: **a** Inordinate self-esteem; conceit. **b** Lofty self-respect; a reasonable or justifiable feeling of

elation, as because of achievements. **2.** Proud behavior or treatment; arrogance; disdain. **3.** Mettle; also, sexual desire. *Obs.* **4.** That of which one is proud, as beauty, character, children, etc. **5.** Highest pitch; prime. *Archaic.* **6.** Show; ostentation; glory.

Syn. Self-conceit, egotism, superciliousness, haughtiness, lordliness.— PRIDE, VANITY, CONCEIT. PRIDE is a high esteem of one's self for some real or imagined merit or superiority; VANITY is an excessive desire for the notice, approval, or praise of others; as, "*pride* goeth before destruction;" *pride* in one's work; an overweening *vanity*. CONCEIT, or SELF-CONCEIT, is overweening pride or self-esteem.

pride (prīd) *v. t.;* PRID'ED (prīd'ĕd ; 24) ; PRID'ING (prīd'ĭng). To indulge in pride; rate highly; plume; — reflexive.

Syn. PRIDE, PLUME. To PRIDE one's self (*upon*, *on*) is to indulge one's pride, to PLUME one's self (*upon*, *on*), to display one's vanity; as, to *pride* one's self upon one's attainments, to *plume* one's self on a petty triumph.

pride'ful (prīd'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of pride; haughty.

Prid'win (prĭd'wĭn), *n.* In Arthurian romance, King Arthur's shield, bearing a picture of the Virgin Mary.

priest (prēst), *n.* [AS. *prēost*, L. *presbyter*, Gr. πρεσβύτερος, an elder.] **1.** One set apart or authorized to perform religious or sacred functions. **2.** *Christian Church.* A person ordained to the ministerial, pastoral, or sacerdotal office; a presbyter; minister. — **priest'hood** (-ho͝od), *n.*

priest'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Priestly policy; the policy of a priesthood; — usually derogatory.

priest'ess, *n.* A woman who officiates in sacred rites.

priest'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a priest or priests as a class.

priest'-rid' } *a.* Controlled or oppressed by a priest or
priest'-rid'den } priests.

prig (prĭg), *v. t. & i.;* PRIGGED (prĭgd) ; PRIG'GING. **1.** To steal; pilfer. *Cant.* **2.** To haggle; bargain hard. *Scot.* **3.** To entreat; beg. *Scot.* — *n.* A thief; pilferer. *Cant.*

prig, *n.* One narrowly and self-consciously engrossed in his own mental or spiritual attainments. — **prig'ger-y** (prĭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **prig'gish**, *a.* — **prig'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **prig'gish-ness**, *n.* — **prig'gism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

prim (prĭm), *a. ;* PRIM'MER (-ẽr) ; PRIM'MEST. [OF., first, principal, fine, fr. L. *primus* first.] Formally neat or precise; stiffly decorous or nice. — **Syn.** See NEAT. — *v. t.;* PRIMMED (prĭmd) ; PRIM'MING. To make prim.

pri'ma-cy (prī'mȧ-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [fr. LL., fr. L. *primas*, *-atis*, one of the first, chief, *primus* first.] **1.** State of being prime, or first, as in time, place, rank, etc.; preeminence. **2.** The office, rank, or character of a primate.

pri'ma don'na (prē'mȧ dŏn'ȧ) ; *pl.* E. PRIMA DONNAS (-ȧz), It. PRIME DONNE (prē'mā dōn'nā). [It., lit., first lady.] A principal female singer in an opera or concert organization.

‖ **pri'ma fa'ci-e** (prī'mȧ fā'shĭ-ē). [L., fr. abl. of *primus* first + abl. of *facies* appearance.] At first view; on the first appearance; so far as patently appears.

pri'mage (prī'mĭj), *n.* [F.] A small charge or percentage, for use of cables, ropes, etc., in unloading goods from a vessel, added to the freight (charge for carriage).

pri'mal (-mȧl), *a.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *primus* first.] **1.** Primary; original. **2.** Principal; chief. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY.

pri'ma-ri-ly (-mȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **-ri-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

pri'ma-ry (prī'mȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *primarius*, fr. *primus* first.] **1.** First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; original. **2.** First in dignity or importance; chief; principal. **3.** First in order, as being preparatory to something higher. **4.** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the principal quills of a bird's wing. **5.** *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, pertaining to or designating the inducing current or its circuit; as, the *primary* coil.

Syn. PRIMARY, PRIME, PRIMITIVE, PRIMAL, PRISTINE, PRIMEVAL, PRIMORDIAL. That is PRIMARY which comes first in the order of development, or which is first in importance; PRIME applies to that which is first, esp. in rank, degree, or dignity; that is PRIMITIVE which is associated with origins or beginnings, esp. those more or less remote; the word often connotes antiquated qualities; PRIMAL is poetical or elevated for *primary* or *primitive;* as, *primary* schools, the *primary* object of education; health is his *prime* care, a *prime* minister; *primitive* implements; the *primal* curse. That is PRIMEVAL which belongs to the first ages; that is PRIMORDIAL which is of earliest origin or formation; as, "the forest *primeval;*" *primordial* atoms. That is PRISTINE (esp. of qualities) which belongs to an early or the original state; as, her *pristine* beauty.

— *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which stands first in order, rank, or importance. **2.** A meeting of voters of the same party at which the first steps are taken toward nominating candidates. *U. S.* **3.** One of the feathers or quills on the distal joint of a bird's wing. **4.** *Elec.* A primary coil.

pri'mate (prī'māt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *primas*, *-atis*, one of the first, chief, *primus* first.] *Eccl.* A bishop of a see which ranks first in a province or provinces. — **pri'mate-ship**, *n.*

Pri-ma'tes (prī-mā'tēz), *n. pl. Zoöl.* The highest order of mammals (man, apes, monkeys, marmosets, lemurs).

prime (prim), *a.* [F., fr. L. *primus* first.] **1.** Primary; original. **2.** First in rank, dignity, etc.; chief. **3.** First in excellence. **4.** Being in the spring, or prime, of life. *Now Rare.* **5.** Lustful. *Obs.* **6.** *Math.* **a** Divisible by no number except itself or unity; as, 7 is a *prime* number. **b** Having no common divisor but 1; — used with *to;* as, 12 is *prime* to 25. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY. — *n.* **1.** The first part; earliest stage; hence, dawn; spring. **2. a** Spring of life; youth. **b** The period, in human life, of highest or full health, strength, or beauty. **3.** That which is first in quality; best part. **4.** The morning; *R. C. Ch.*, the first canonical hour. **5.** *Arith.* A prime number. **6.** Any of the first set of equal parts (generally 60) into which a unit, esp. a degree, is divided; a minute. **7.** The accent [′] used to denote a prime (sense 6) and now also for many other purposes, as in algebra, thus *a′* (to be read *a prime*). — *v. t.;* PRIMED (prīmd) ; PRIM'ING (prīm'ĭng). **1.** To prepare for firing, as a firearm, by supplying with a firing charge. **2.** Hence: **a** *Chiefly Mechanics.* To put into a working condition by performing a necessary preliminary operation on, as to prime a pump by pouring water into the barrel. **b** To prepare; post; coach. — *v. i.* To prime, or serve as priming for, a gun. — **prime mover. a** A natural agency applied by man to the production of power. **b** An engine, or machine, to receive and modify force and motion from a natural source, and apply them to drive other machinery, as a water wheel, steam engine, etc. — **prime'ly**, *adv.* — **prime'ness**, *n.* — **prim'er** (prĭm'ẽr), *n.*

prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* [OF. *primier* first.] **1.** A small elementary book for teaching children to read; hence, any small book of elementary principles. **2.** *Print.* See TYPE.

pri-me'ro (prĭ-mē'rō), *n.* [Sp. *primera*, fr. *primero* first.] An old game at cards.

pri-me'val (prī-mē'vȧl), *a.* [L. *primaevus ; primus* first + *aevum* age.] Belonging to the first ages; primitive; primal. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY. — **pri-me'val-ly**, *adv.*

prim'ing (prīm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that primes something. **2. a** The powder or other material used to fire a charge in a firearm or in blasting. **b** *Paint.* The first coating of color, size, or the like, laid on a surface.

prim'i-tive (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *primitivus.*] **1.** Pert. to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; primoval; first. **2.** Characterized by the style, simplicity, rudeness, etc., of early times; old-fashioned. **3.** Original; primary; radical. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY. — *n.* **1.** An original or primary word; — opposed to *derivative.* **2.** *Math.* The algebraic or geometric form from which another is derived. — **prim'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **prim'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

prim'ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.

prim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prim; preciseness.

pri'mo-gen'i-tor (prī'mō-jĕn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *primus* first + *genitor* a begetter.] An ancestor; forefather.

pri'mo-gen'i-ture (-tūr), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *primus* first + *genitura* generation, birth.] **1.** State of being the first-born of the same parents or parent. **2.** *Law.* An exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the first-born.

pri-mor'di-al (prī-môr'dĭ-ȧl), *a.* [L. *primordialis*, fr. *primordium* beginning.] First in order; of earliest origin. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY. — **pri-mor'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

primp (prĭmp), *v. i. & t.* To prink. *Chiefly Dial.*

prim'rose' (prĭm'rōz'), *n.* [ME. *prymerose*, fr. F. *primerole*, deriv. of LL. *primula*, fr. L. *primus* first.] Any of a genus of well-known plants with showy flowers. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the primrose; hence, flowery; gay.

prim'y (prīm'ĭ), *a.* Being in its prime. *Obs.*

prince (prĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *princeps*, *-cipis*, the first, chief; *primus* first + *capere* to take.] **1.** The one of highest rank; a sovereign; — now rarely applied to a female. **2.** A title given to the son of a sovereign, or other member of a royal family. **3.** The English equivalent of a title of nobility in certain European countries, ranking in some cases above, in others below, that of duke. **4.** One at the head of, or very eminent in, a class or profession.

prince'dom (prĭns'dŭm), *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

prince'kin, prince'let, *n.* See -KIN, -LET.

prince'ly (prĭns'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a prince; royal. **2.** Befitting or characteristic of a prince; regal; noble. — *adv.* In a princely manner. — **prince'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

prin'cess (prĭn'sĕs), *n.* [F. *princesse.*] **1.** A female prince; a woman having sovereign power, or the rank of a prince. **2.** The daughter or granddaughter of a sovereign; loosely, a female member of a royal family. **3.** The consort of a prince; as, the *Princess* of Wales.

prin'ci-pal (-sĭ-păl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *principalis.*] Highest in rank, authority, importance, degree, etc.; chief; main. — *n.* **1.** A leader, chief, or head. **2.** *Law.* **a** One who employs another to act for him. **b** One primarily liable on an obligation, as disting. from an *indorser, surety,* etc. **c** The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor present at it; — disting. from an *accessory.* **3. a** A capital sum placed at interest; — disting. from *interest* or *profit.* **b** The main body of an estate, devise, or bequest left by a decedent; — disting. from *income.* **4.** A presiding or chief officer, as of certain colleges and, in the United States, esp. of a school or academy. — **prin'ci-pal-ship'**, *n.*

prin'ci-pal'i-ty (-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Supreme station or power; sovereignty. **2.** One of a high order of angels. **3.** Territory or jurisdiction of a prince; country that gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.

prin'ci-pal-ly (prĭn'sĭ-păl-ĭ), *adv.* In a principal manner; in the chief place or degree; primarily; chiefly; mainly.

prin'ci-ple (-p'l), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *principium* beginning, foundation, fr. *princeps, -cipis.* See PRINCE.] **1.** A source; origin; ultimate element, or cause. **2.** An original faculty or endowment. **3.** A fundamental or general truth. **4.** A general or settled rule or ground of action; a governing law of conduct. **5.** Any constituent, esp. a drug, plant extract, etc., giving to a substance its essential properties. — *v. t.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To equip with principles; establish or fix in certain principles.

prin'cox (prĭn'kŏks), *n.* Also **prin'cock** (-kŏk). [prob. *prim* + *cock.*] A coxcomb; pert youth. *Obs. or Archaic.*

prink (prĭŋk), *v. i.* To dress or arrange one's self for show or affectedly. — *v. t.* To dress up; deck fantastically.

print (prĭnt), *v. t.* [short for IMPRINT.] **1.** To fix or impress, as a mark, character, idea, etc., into or on something. **2.** To stamp something in or on. **3.** To stamp or impress with characters, patterns, or the like, transferred by pressure from plates, types, etc.; as, to *print* a newspaper; also, to publish in print. **4.** To form in characters like those of type (other than script). **5.** *Photog.* To take (a copy, a positive picture, etc.) from a negative, a drawing on transparent paper, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To take impressions of type, electrotypes, engravings, etc. **2.** To publish a book, article, music, or the like. **3.** To make characters like those used in type (other than script); as, to *print* with a pen. — *n.* **1.** A line, character, figure, or indentation, made by pressure. **2.** A stamp or die for molding. **3.** That which receives an impression, as from a mold; as, a *print* of butter. **4.** Printed letters; impression from type. **5.** Hence, printed matter; esp., a printed publication. **6.** An impression taken from anything, as in lithography. **7.** A printed cloth; a fabric figured by stamping, esp. calico or cotton cloth. **8.** A photographic copy made on a sensitized surface.

print'er (prĭn'tẽr), *n.* One who prints or works at the business of printing; a typesetter or a pressman.

print'ing, *n.* Act, art, practice, or business of one that prints.

print'less, *a.* Making, bearing, or taking no imprint.

pri'or (prī'ẽr), *a.* [L. *prior* former, previous.] **1.** Preceding in order of time; antecedent. **2.** Precedent in order of knowledge, origin, classification, privilege, rank, etc. — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT. — *n.* [OF.] Any of various ecclesiastics of superior rank; as the superior or ruler of a priory (**conventual prior**), or the coadjutor of an abbot ranking next him (**claustral prior**). — **pri'or-ate** (-ăt), *n.*

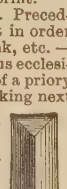
pri'or-ess, *n.* A woman superior of a priory of nuns. She ranks next in dignity to an abbess.

pri-or'i-ty (prī-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prior, or of preceding something.

pri'o-ry (-ō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [OF. *priorie.*] A religious house next below an abbey. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER. [OF PRIZER.]

prise (prīz). Var. of PRIZE. — **pris'er.** Obs. var.

prism (prĭz'm), *n.* [L. *prisma,* Gr. πρίσμα, fr. πρίζειν to saw.] **1.** *Geom.* A solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal, and parallel polygons, the faces being parallelograms. **2.** *Optics.* A transparent body in the form of a 3-faced prism (def. 1).


Prism.

pris-mat'ic (prĭz-măt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, a
pris-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } prism. **2.** Formed by a prism; resembling the colors of light refracted by a prism. — **pris-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pris'moid (prĭz'moid), *n.* A body that approaches a prism in form. — **pris-moi'dal** (-moi'dăl), *a.*

pris'on (prĭz'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prehensio, prensio,* a seizing, arresting.] **1.** A place where persons are confined, or restrained of liberty; hence, a place or state of confinement. **2.** Specifically, a place for the safe custody or confinement of criminals or others legally committed; state of being so confined. — *v. t.* To imprison.

pris'on-er (prĭz'n-ẽr; prĭz'nẽr), *n.* A person under arrest, or in custody, whether in prison or not; a captive.

pris'tine (prĭs'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [L. *pristinus.*] Belonging to the earliest period or state. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY.

prith'ee (prĭth'ē), *interj.* A corruption of *pray thee.*

pri'va-cy (prī'vă-sĭ *or, esp. in British use,* prĭv'ă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being in retirement; seclusion. **2.** A place of seclusion; retreat. **3.** Secrecy.

pri'vate (prī'vāt), *a.* [L. *privatus* private, prop. p. p. of *privare* to deprive.] **1.** Of or concerning an individual person, company, or interest; personal; not public. **2.** Sequestered; secret; secluded; solitary. **3.** Not invested with, or engaged in, public office or employment; as, a *private* citizen. **4.** Not publicly known; not open; secret. — *n.* **1.** Privacy; retirement. *Obs.,* exc. in "in private." **2.** One not in public life or office. *Archaic.* **3.** *Mil.* A soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer.

pri'va-teer' (-vă-tēr'), *n.* **1.** An armed private vessel commissioned to cruise against the commerce or war vessels of the enemy. **2.** The commander, or one of the crew, of a privateer. — *v. i.* To cruise in or as a privateer. — **pri'va-teers'man** (-tērz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn).

pri'vate-ly (prī'vāt-lĭ), *adv.* In a private manner or way.

pri-va'tion (prī-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A depriving; deprivation, esp. of rank or office. **2.** State of being deprived or destitute, esp. of something required or desired; destitution; need. **3.** Condition of being absent; negation.

priv'a-tive (prĭv'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *privativus.*] **1.** Causing privation; depriving. **2.** Consisting in the absence of something; not positive; negative. **3.** *Gram.* Denoting privation or negation; as, a *privative* word; giving a negative force to a word; as, alpha *privative.* — *n.* That which is privative; *Gram.,* a privative prefix or suffix.

priv'et (prĭv'ĕt; 24), *n.* An ornamental European shrub of the olive family; also, any of various other species of the same genus. The privets are much planted for hedges.

priv'i-lege (-ĭ-lĕj), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *privilegium* a law for or against an individual; *privus* private + *lex, legis,* law.] **1.** A right or immunity granted as a peculiar advantage or favor; a personal right, esp. in derogation of common right. **2.** Any of various fundamental or sacred rights considered as peculiarly secured to all persons by modern constitutional governments. — *v. t.;* -LEGED (-lĕjd); -LEG-ING (-lĕj-ĭng). **1.** To grant some particular right or exemption to. **2.** To exempt; deliver, as from evil or danger.

priv'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a privy manner; privately; secretly.

priv'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *privetē.*] **1.** Privacy; secrecy; confidence. **2.** Private knowledge; joint knowledge of a private concern.

priv'y (-ĭ), *a.* [F. *privé,* fr. L. *privatus* private.] **1.** Not public; private. **2.** Secret; clandestine; also, hidden. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Private; secluded. **4.** Secretly cognizant; privately knowing. — *n.*; *pl.* PRIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Law.* Any of those persons having mutual or successive relationship to the same right of property. **2.** A backhouse; latrine.

prize (prīz), *v. t.;* PRIZED (prīzd); PRIZ'ING (prīz'ĭng). [fr. PRISE, *n.*] To press, force, or move, esp. with a lever; pry.

prize, *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *prendere, prehendere,* p. p. *prensus, prehensus;* — in some senses, as 4, influenced by OF. *pris* price, F. *prix* prize.] **1.** Act of capturing; also, something captured. *Rare, exc. in International Law.* **2.** A contest for a reward. *Obs.* **3.** Anything worth striving for; advantage; privilege. **4.** Something offered or striven for in competition or in contests of chance.

prize, *v. t.;* PRIZED (prīzd); PRIZ'ING (prīz'ĭng). [OF. *prisier,* fr. L. *pretiare,* fr. *pretium* worth, value, price.] **1.** To appraise; price; rate. **2.** To value highly; to esteem. **3.** To make a prize of; seize as a prize, as a vessel.

prize (prīz), *n.* [F. *prix* price.] Estimate; valuation. *Obs.*
priz'er (priz'ẽr), *n.* An appraiser. *Obs.*
priz'er, *n.* One who contends for a prize, esp. in boxing or wrestling. *Obs. or Archaic.* [*before, forth.*]
‖**pro** (prō), *prep.* [L.] A Latin preposition signifying *for,*
pro, *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con.* — *n.* A person, argument, etc., on the affirmative side; — usually in *pl.*
pro and con, for and against.— **pros and cons** (prōz, kŏnz), the arguments or reasons on both sides.
pro- (prō- ; prŏ-). [L. *pro*, or Gr. πρό.] A prefix signifying in general *before, in front, forth, forward, for, in behalf of, in place of, according to.*
prob'a-bil'i-ty (prŏb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being probable ; likelihood. **2.** Something probable. **3.** The likelihood of the occurrence of any particular form of an event ; chance. **4.** *pl.* A forecast of the weather, esp. the government official daily forecast.
prob'a-ble (prŏb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *probabilis*, fr. *probare* to try, prove.] **1.** Supported by evidence inclining the mind to believe, but leaving some room for doubt; likely. **2.** Supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not demonstrating. — **Syn.** See LIKELY. — **prob'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
pro'bal (prō'bȧl), *a.* Approved ; probable. *Nonce Word.*
pro'bate (-bāt), *n.* [fr. L. *probatus*, p. p. of *probare* to prove.] *Law.* Official proof, esp. of an instrument offered as the last will and testament of a person deceased.
pro-ba'tion (prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *probatio*, fr. *probare* to try, prove.] **1.** Act of proving ; also, proof. **2.** Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, determine character, qualification, etc. ; examination ; trial. — **pro-ba'tion-al** (-ȧl), **pro-ba'tion-a-ry** (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.*
pro-ba'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One under probation. [proof.]
pro'ba-tive (prō'bȧ-tĭv), *a.* Serving for, or pert. to, trial or
pro'ba-to-ry (prō'bȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Probationary. **2.** Pertaining to, or serving for, proof.
probe (prōb), *v. t. ;* PROBED (prōbd) ; PROB'ING (prōb'ĭng). [L. *probare.*] **1.** To examine with a probe. **2.** To search to the bottom; examine thoroughly.—*n. Surgery.* A slender instrument for examining a cavity, as a wound or ulcer.
prob'i-ty (prŏb'ĭ-tĭ ; prō'bĭ-), *n.* [L. *probitas*, fr. *probus* good, honest.] Tried virtue or integrity ; uprightness. — **Syn.** See HONESTY.
prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. πρόβλημα, lit., something thrown forward ; deriv. of πρό before + βάλλειν to throw.] **1.** A question proposed for solution; a matter difficult of solution or settlement ; a doubtful question. **2.** *Math.* Anything that is required to be done.
prob'lem-at'ic (-ȧt'ĭk) } *a.* Of the nature of a problem;
prob'lem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl) } uncertain ; doubtful.
pro-bos'cis (prō-bŏs'ĭs), *n.; L. pl.* -BOSCIDES (-ĭ-dēz). [L., fr. Gr. προβοσκίς ; πρό before + βόσκειν to feed.] **1.** The trunk of an elephant ; also, a long and flexible snout in other animals, as in a tapir. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of various tubular processes of the head of animals, as of the mosquito.
pro-ce'dure (prō-sē'dūr), *n.* **1.** Act or manner of proceeding ; progress ; conduct. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Law.* The mode of beginning and conducting litigation. **3.** An action in a course of conduct ; a proceeding. — **Syn.** See PROCESS.
pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *procedere, -cessum; pro* forward + *cedere* to move.] **1.** To move, pass, or go, forward or onward ; advance ; continue ; progress. **2.** To issue or come forth as from a source ; come (from) ; emanate. **3.** To go on in an orderly or regulated manner ; prosecute a design. **4.** To occur. *Obs.* **5.** *Law.* To begin and carry on a legal proceeding. — **Syn.** See ADVANCE. —(prō'sēd), *n.* [Now only in pl.] That which results, proceeds, or accrues from some possession or transaction; esp., the amount realized from a sale. — **pro-ceed'er**, *n.*
pro-ceed'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who proceeds ; a measure or step in a course of business ; a transaction. **2.** Progress. *Obs.* **3.** *Law.* **a** *pl.* Course of procedure in an action at law. **b** Any step in litigation. **4.** *pl.* The published record of the action taken, or of things done, addresses read, etc., at the meetings of a society or association. — **Syn.** Measure, step. See PROCESS.
proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs *or, esp. in British usage,* prō'sĕs), *n.* [F. *procès*, L. *processus.* See PROCEED.] **1.** Act of proceeding; progress ; advance ; of time, passing ; lapse. **2.** Course (of events). *Obs. or R.* **3.** A series of actions, motions, or occurrences ; progressive act or continuous operation or treatment. **4.** *Law.* Any writ or other writing by which a court exercises its jurisdiction. **5.** *Anat.* Any marked prominence or projecting part; outgrowth. **6.** *Print.* Photomechanical processes collectively.
Syn. PROCESS, PROCEDURE, PROCEEDING (in nontechnical uses). PROCESS denotes a progressive action or a series of acts or steps, esp. in a regular course of performing or making; PROCEDURE denotes esp. the method of prosecuting or conducting an operation or process ; PROCEEDING applies esp. to measures or transactions ; as, a mental *process,* a chemical *process ;* correct *procedure;* a harsh *proceeding.* — *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To issue or take out process against ; to serve process on. **2.** To subject to some special process.
pro-ces'sion (prō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *processio.*] **1.** Regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress. **2.** Act or condition of issuing forth. **3.** That which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner, esp. a train of persons.
pro-ces'sion-al (-ŭl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a procession. — *n.* A hymn sung during a church procession.
pro-claim' (-klām'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *proclamare ; pro* before + *clamare* to call.] **1.** To make known by public announcement ; publish abroad ; declare. **2.** To outlaw by proclamation ; forbid or restrict by legal proclamation. — **Syn.** Promulgate, announce. See DECLARE. — *n.* A calling out; proclamation. *Rare.* — **pro-claim'er**, *n.*
proc'la-ma'tion (prŏk'lȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of proclaiming; thing proclaimed ; publication.
pro-clit'ic (prō-klĭt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. προκλίνειν to lean forward.] *Gram.* Leaning forward (as to accent) ; — of words which, having no accent, are in pronunciation closely attached to the following word. — *n.* A proclitic word.
pro-cliv'i-ty (-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *proclivitas.*] **1.** Inclination ; propensity. **2.** Readiness ; aptitude. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** See BENT.
Proc'ne (prŏk'nē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρόκνη.] See PHILOMELA.
pro-con'sul (prō-kŏn'sŭl), *n.* [L., fr. *pro* for + *consul* consul.] *Roman Antiq.* An officer, not a consul, who discharged the duties of a consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province. — **pro-con'su-lar** (-sū-lȧr), *a.* — **pro-con'su-late** (-lāt), *n.* — **pro-con'sul-ship**, *n.*
pro-cras'ti-nate (prō-krăs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i. ;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT-ING. [L. *procrastinatus*, p. p. of *procrastinare* to procrastinate; *pro* forward + *crastinus* of to-morrow, *cras* to-morrow.] To put off from day to day ; defer ; postpone. — **Syn.** See DEFER. — **pro-cras'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **pro-cras'ti-na'tor** (-krăs'tĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.*
pro'cre-ant (prō'krē-ănt), *a.* [L. *procreans*, p. pr.] Procreating ; generating. — *n.* A procreator. *Rare.*
pro'cre-ate (-āt), *v. t. ;* PRO'CRE-AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; PRO'CRE-AT'-ING. [L. *procreatus*, p. p. of *procreare ; pro* forth + *creare* to create.] To generate and produce; beget. — **pro'cre-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **pro'cre-a'tive** (prō'krē-ā'tĭv), *a.* —**pro'cre-a'tive-ness**, *n.* — **pro'cre-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*
Pro-crus'tes (prō-krŭs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προκρούστης, fr. προκρούειν to beat out, to stretch.] *Gr. Antiq.* A legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and stretched them or cut off their legs to fit them to its length. See THESEUS. — **Pro-crus'te-an** (-tē-ăn), *a.*
proc'tor (prŏk'tẽr), *n.* [fr. *procurator.*] One employed to manage the affairs of another. Specifically : **a** *Law.* A procurator in the civil or canon law. **b** An officer in a university or college who enforces order and obedience to its laws. — **proc-to'ri-al** (prŏk-tō'rĭ-ȧl; 57), *a.* — **proc'tor-ship**, *n.*
pro-cum'bent (prō-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *procumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *procumbere* to fall or lean forward.] Lying down, or on the face; prone.
pro-cur'a-ble (-kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being procured.
proc'u-ra-cy (prŏk'ū-rȧ-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Office or act of a proctor or procurator ; management for another.
proc'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Management for another; in civil law, agency. **2.** A power of attorney ; a proxy. **3.** Act of procuring ; procurement.
proc'u-ra'tor (prŏk'ū-rā'tẽr), *n.* [L. *procurator.*] **1.** *Law.* An agent; proctor. **2.** *Roman Antiq.* Any of various imperial fiscal agents or administrators.
pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.;* -CURED' (-kūrd') ; -CUR'ING (-kūr'-ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *procurare* to take care of ; *pro* for + *curare* to take care.] **1.** To bring into possession ; acquire; gain; get ; — often with indirect object. **2.** To effect ; cause. **3.** To cause to come ; bring. *Obs.* **4.** To obtain for prostitution. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN. — *v. i.* To pimp. — **pro-cure'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **pro-cur'er** (-kūr'ẽr), *n.*
pro-cur'ess (-ĕs), *n.* A woman pander.
Pro'cy-on (prō'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., a constellation which rises

before the Dog Star, Gr. Προκύων; πρό before + κύων dog.] *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in Canis Minor.

prod (prŏd), *n.* **1.** A pointed thing for pricking or puncturing, as a goad. **2.** A prick, punch, or poke; hence, a sharp reminder or incitement, as to action. — *v. t.;* PROD'DED; PROD'DING. To thrust a pointed instrument into; hence, to goad or incite, as to activity. — **prod'der**, *n.*

prod'i-gal (prŏd'ĭ-găl), *a.* Given to prodigality; recklessly profuse; also, lavish; wasteful. — **Syn.** Extravagant. See PROFUSE. — *n.* One who spends prodigally; spendthrift.

prod'i-gal'i-ty (-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *prodigalité*, or L. *prodigalitas*, fr. *prodigus* prodigal, *prodigere* to squander, drive forth; *pro* forth + *agere* to drive.] Extravagance, or an extravagant act, in expenditure, esp. of money; waste; loosely, profuse liberality.

prod'i-gal-ly, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; profusely.

pro-di'gious (prō-dĭj'ŭs), *a.* [L. *prodigiosus*, fr. *prodigium* a prodigy.] Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; vast; immense.—**Syn.** Huge, enormous, portentous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, extraordinary. See MONSTROUS. — **pro-di'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-di'gious-ness**, *n.*

prod'i-gy (prŏd'ĭ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [L. *prodigium.*] **1.** Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent. **2.** Anything so extraordinary as to excite astonishment; a marvel. **3.** A monster; a monstrosity. — **Syn.** Wonder, miracle.

pro-duce' (prō-dūs'), *v. t.;* -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *producere*, *-ductum*, to bring forward, produce; *pro* forth + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To bring forward; exhibit; show. **2.** To bring forth, as young or a natural product; bear; yield. **3.** To cause to be or happen; bring about. **4.** To manufacture; make. **5.** To cause to accrue; as, capital *produces* profit. **6.** To draw out; extend; lengthen. — *v. i.* To yield appropriate offspring, crops, effects, etc.

prod'uce (prŏd'ūs), *n.* That which is produced; product; yield; specif., agricultural products. — **Syn.** See PRODUCT.

pro-duc'er (prō-dūs'ĕr), *n.* One who produces, esp. an agriculturist or a manufacturer.

pro-duc'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced.

prod'uct (prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* [L. *productus*, p. p. of *producere* to produce.] **1.** Anything produced, as by generation, growth, labor, or thought, chemical reaction, etc. **2.** *Math.* The number or magnitude resulting from the multiplication together of two or more numbers or magnitudes.

Syn. PRODUCT, PRODUCTION, PRODUCE. PRODUCT is the general word; PRODUCTION may denote the act or process of producing; when used concretely, it usually applies to the products of intellectual or artistic labor; PRODUCE (ordinarily collective) denotes esp. agricultural products; as, agricultural *products*, a *product* of industry, skill; a *production* of genius; this year's *produce*, a *produce* garden.

pro-duc'tion (prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *productio* a lengthening.] **1.** Act of producing. **2.** That which is produced. — **Syn.** Produce, fruit, work, performance. See PRODUCT.

pro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having the quality or power of producing; also, fertile; profitable. **2.** Bringing into being; causing to exist; originative. — **pro-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-duc'tive-ness, pro'duc-tiv'i-ty** (prō'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

pro'em (prō'ĕm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. προοίμιον; πρό before + οἶμος way, strain of a song.] Preface or introduction, esp. to a poem. *Rare.* — **pro-e'mi-al** (prō-ē'mĭ-ăl), *a.*

pro-face' (prō-fās'), *interj.* [OF. *prou face; prou* profit + *faire* to do.] May it do you good! — a salutation. *Obs.*

prof'a-na'tion (prŏf'ă-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of profaning, esp. sacred things. — **pro-fan'a-to-ry** (prō-făn'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

Syn. PROFANATION implies esp. irreverent or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; DESECRATION suggests a more positive violation of their sanctity; SACRILEGE is the sin or crime of profaning or desecrating.

pro-fane' (prō-fān'), *a.* [F., fr. L. *profanus.*] **1.** Not sacred or holy; as: **a** Not possessing peculiar sanctity; hence, secular. **b** Unholy. **2.** Treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; irreverent. Hence, irreverent in language; blasphemous. **3.** Not admitted to the temple; hence, of low or common standing; vulgar. — **Syn.** Temporal, worldly; unsanctified, unhallowed, ungodly. See IRRELIGIOUS. — *v. t.;* -FANED' (-fānd'); -FAN'ING (-fān'ĭng). **1.** To treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt (something regarded as sacred); to desecrate; pollute. **2.** To put to a wrong or unworthy use; debase; abuse; defile. — **pro-fane'ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fane'ness**, *n.* — **pro-fan'er** (-fān'ẽr), *n.*

pro-fan'i-ty (-făn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being profane; irreverence; esp., blasphemy. **2.** Profane language or acts. — **Syn.** See BLASPHEMY.

pro-fess' (prō-fĕs'), *v. t.* [ME. *professed* bound by a vow, F. *profès*, masc., *professe*, fem., professed (monk or nun), L. *professus*, p.p. of *profiteri* to profess. See PRO-; CONFESS.] **1.** To declare openly, as one's belief, action, etc.; avow; acknowledge. **2.** To set up a claim of; pretend; hence, to present a show of. **3.** To pretend to knowledge of; set up as an authority or practitioner in. — *v. i.* **1.** To avow. **2.** To declare friendship. *Obs.* — **pro-fess'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

pro-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A professing; open declaration; avowal. **2.** That which one professes; an avowal; specif., Christian or religious faith and purpose openly avowed. **3.** That of which one professes knowledge; vocation, if not purely commercial, mechanical, agricultural, or the like; calling. **4.** Those engaged in a calling, collectively. — **Syn.** See TRADE.

pro-fes'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a profession, or calling. **2.** **a** Engaged in by professionals; as, a *professional* race. **b** Engaging in a profession for gain; as, a *professional* player. — *n.* One who engages in anything professionally; a professional worker;—opp. to *amateur.* — **pro-fes'sion-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **pro-fes'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-fes'sor (prō-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* [L., teacher, public teacher.] **1.** One who professes, or avows, his sentiments or opinions, esp. in religion. **2.** One who professes, or publicly teaches, any branch of learning; esp., a lecturing or teaching officer in a university, college, or other seminary. — **pro'fes-so'ri-al** (prō'fĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* — **pro'fes-so'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-fes'sor-ship** (prō-fĕs'ẽr-shĭp), *n.*

prof'fer (prŏf'ẽr), *v. t.* [fr. AF., fr. OF., fr. *por* for (L. *pro*) + *afrir* to offer.] To offer for acceptance; make a tender of. — *n.* An offer; tender. — **prof'fer-er**, *n.*

pro-fi'cien-cy (prō-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Progress in knowledge or skill. *Obs.* **2.** Quality or state of being proficient; expertness.

pro-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *proficiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *proficere* to go forward, progress.] One well advanced in any business, art, science, or branch of knowledge or skill; an expert. — *a.* Well-skilled; versed. — **pro-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

pro'file (prō'fĭl; -fēl), *n.* [fr. It., fr. *profilare* to draw in profile; L. *pro* for + *filum* thread, outline.] **1.** An outline or contour. **2.** A human head seen or represented sidewise, or in a side view. **3.** A side or sectional elevation, as of any member at right angles with its main lines. — **Syn.** See FORM. — *v. t.;* -FILED (-fīld; -fēld); -FIL-ING To draw the vertical outline of; draw a profile of.

prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *profectus* advance, progress, profit.] **1.** Accession of good; valuable results; benefit; gain. **2.** Excess of returns or income over expenditure in a given transaction, business, or the like. **3.** The ratio of profit (in sense 2) for a given year to the amount of capital invested. **4.** [Commonly in *pl.*] The share of the employing classes in the distribution of the products of industry, as distinct from *wages* and *rent.* — *v. i.* **1.** To gain advantage; improve; gain; advance. **2.** To be of use or advantage; do or bring good. — *v. t.* To be of service to; benefit.

prof'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Lucrative; useful. — **Syn.** See BENEFICIAL. — **prof'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **prof'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

prof'it-less, *a.* See -LESS. — **prof'it-less-ly**, *adv.*

prof'li-ga-cy (-lĭ-gă-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being profligate; abandoned character or conduct; dissoluteness.

prof'li-gate (-gāt), *a.* [L. *profligatus*, p. p. of *profligare* to dash to the ground, destroy.] Broken down in rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; dissolute. — **Syn.** See ABANDONED. — *n.* A profligate person. — **prof'li-gate-ly**, *adv.*

prof'lu-ent (prŏf'lōō-ĕnt; prō-flōō-; 86), *a.* [L. *profluens*, p. pr.] Spreading; flowing forth. *Rare.*

pro-found' (prō-found'), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *profundus; pro* forward + *fundus* bottom.] **1.** Opening or reaching to a great depth; deep. **2.** Intellectually deep; thorough. **3.** Marked by intensity; deeply felt; intense. **4.** Bending low; showing deep humility or respect. **5.** Coming from a depth. — **Syn.** See DEEP. — *n.* **1.** The deep; the sea. **2.** An abyss. — **pro-found'ly**, *adv.* — **pro-found'ness**, *n.*

pro-fun'di-ty (-fŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *profunditas.*] **1.** Quality or state of being profound; depth. **2.** That which is profound or deep.

pro-fuse' (-fūs'), *a.* [L. *profusus*, p. p. of *profundere* to pour forth or out; *pro* forward + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** Pouring forth liberally, as esp. money or gifts; prodi-

gal. **2**. Done, given, furnished, etc., with great or excessive liberality; very abundant or copious. — **pro-fuse′ly** (prō̍-fūs′lĭ), *adv.* — **pro-fuse′ness**, *n.*

Syn. Bountiful, liberal; extravagant, wasteful. — PROFUSE, LAVISH, PRODIGAL. PROFUSE implies a pouring forth fully or freely; LAVISH an expending or bestowing without stint or measure; PRODIGAL implies extravagant or reckless profusion or lavishness; as, *profuse* thanks, apologies; *lavish* in expenditure, *lavish* hospitality; the *prodigal* son.

pro-fu′sion (prō̍-fū′zhŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of one who is profuse; lavish expense. *Now R.* **2**. Abundance; lavish supply.

pro-gen′i-tor (-jĕn′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *progignere, -genitum*, to bring forth, beget; *pro* before + *gignere* to beget.] A lineal ancestor; a forefather. — **pro-gen′i-tor-ship′**, *n.*

prog′e-ny (prŏj′ē-nĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *progenies*, fr. *progignere*. See PROGENITOR.] Descendants; offspring.

prog-nath′ic (prŏg-năth′ĭk) } *a.* [*pro-* + Gr. γνάθος jaw.]
prog′na-thous (prŏg′nȧ-thŭs) } Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face. — **prog′na-thism** (prŏg′nȧ-thĭz'm), **prog′na-thy** (-thĭ), *n.*

prog-no′sis (prŏg-nō′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόγνωσις, a knowing beforehand.] *Med.* Forecast of the course and termination of a disease; also, the outlook afforded by this.

prog-nos′tic (-nŏs′tĭk), *a.* Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing. — *n.* **1**. A sign indicating a future event; omen. **2**. Act of foretelling from or as from omens. **3**. *Med.* A symptom helpful in prognosis of a disease. — **Syn.** Sign, presage, token, indication.

prog-nos′ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING. To foretell from signs or symptoms; predict. — **Syn.** See FORETELL. — **prog-nos′ti-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

prog-nos′ti-ca′tor (-kā′tẽr), *n.* One who prognosticates.

pro′gram, pro′gramme (prō′grăm), *n.* [L. *programma* a public proclamation, manifesto, Gr. πρόγραμμα, fr. προγράφειν to write before or in public; πρό before + γράφειν to write.] **1**. A public notice; a prospectus. *Obs.* **2**. A brief outline of the order for, or of the subjects of, any public exercise, performance, etc. **3**. Hence, the selections or features of a performance or entertainment, collectively. **4**. An official bulletin. **5**. A plan of future procedure.

prog′ress (prŏg′rĕs *or, esp. British*, prō′grĕs), *n.* [L. *progressus*, fr. *progredi*, p. p. *-gressus*, to go forward; *pro* before + *gradi* to go.] **1**. A moving or going onward; advance, physical, mental, or moral. **2**. Growth, development, or course of anything.

Syn. PROGRESS, PROGRESSION. PROGRESS denotes advance or forward movement; PROGRESSION is either the act of advancing or progress by successive steps or degrees; as, easy *progress*, the *progress* of a disease, of a campaign; slow *progression*, arithmetical *progression*.

pro-gress′ (prō̍-grĕs′), *v. i.* To make progress; continue onward in course; proceed. — **Syn.** See ADVANCE.

pro-gres′sion (prō̍-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of progressing. **2**. Course; passage; also, lapse or process of time. **3**. *Math.* A discrete series that has a first but no last element, esp. one in which any intermediate element is related by a uniform law to the other elements. — **Syn.** See PROGRESS.

pro-gres′sive (-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* **1**. **a** Moving forward; advancing; increasing. **b** Advancing by successive stages or degrees. **2**. Tending to progress; favoring progress. — *n.* One who is progressive, esp. in political policy. — **pro-gres′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-gres′sive-ness**, *n.*

pro-hib′it (-hĭb′ĭt), *v. t.* [L. *prohibitus*, p. p. of *prohibere*, lit., to hold off; *pro* forth + *habere* to have.] **1**. To hinder; prevent. **2**. To forbid by authority; interdict. — **Syn.** See FORBID. — **pro-hib′it-er**, *n.*

pro′hi-bi′tion (prō′hĭ-bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of prohibiting. **2**. A declaration or injunction forbidding some action. **3**. The forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

pro′hi-bi′tion-ist, *n.* One who favors prohibition (in sense 3). — **pro′hi-bi′tion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pro-hib′i-tive (prō̍-hĭb′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Prohibitory.

pro-hib′i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō̍-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Serving or tending to prohibit or exclude. **2**. Containing negation or prohibition.

pro-ject′ (prō̍-jĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *projectus*, p. p. of *proicere*, *projicere*; *pro* forward + *jacere* to throw.] **1**. To throw or cast forward; shoot forth. **2**. To contrive; scheme, as a plan. **3**. *Geom., Perspective, etc.* **a** To throw forward in a prescribed direction (as a point, line, area, etc.) so as to depict on a given surface. **b** To depict (one figure or extent) on another, according to any fixed correspondence. — *v. i.* To extend forward; jut.

proj′ect (prŏj′ĕkt), *n.* That which is projected or designed; a scheme; plan. — **Syn.** See PLAN.

pro-jec′tile (-jĕk′tĭl), *a.* **1**. Projecting or impelling forward. **2**. Caused by impulse or projection; impelled forward. — *n.* A body projected by exterior force and continuing in motion by inertia; a missile, as for a firearm.

pro-jec′tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of projecting. **2**. A jutting out; also, a part that projects. **3**. A scheming or planning. **4**. *Geom., Perspective, etc.* Act or process of projecting on a surface; also, the picture so formed.

Syn. PROJECTION, PROTUBERANCE, BULGE. A PROJECTION juts out at an (often sharp) angle; a PROTUBERANCE swells or pushes out, often in rounded rather than angular form; a BULGE is a protuberance (seldom sharp), esp. as caused by pressure; as, the *projection* formed by the eaves of a roof; *protuberances* of a potato; a *bulge* in a wall.

pro-jec′tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who forms projects; sometimes, one who forms chimerical schemes.

pro′late (prō′lāt), *a.* [L. *prolatus*, p. p. of *proferre* to extend.] Stretched out; extended; esp., of a spheroid, elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.

pro′le-gom′e-non (prō′lē-gŏm′ē-nŏn; prŏl′ē-), *n.*; *pl.* -GOMENA (-nȧ). [Gr. προλεγόμενον, properly neut. pass. p. pr. of προλέγειν to say beforehand.] A preliminary observation; — chiefly in *pl.* — **pro′le-gom′e-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

pro-lep′sis (prō̍-lĕp′sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πρόληψις, fr. προλαμβάνειν to take beforehand.] Anticipation; as: **a** *Rhet.* A figure in which objections are anticipated. **b** *Gram.* The use of an adjective in anticipation of a state or effect to be produced, as in the use of *gentle* in "Ere humane statute purged the *gentle* weal" (that is, so that it became gentle). — **pro-lep′tic** (-lĕp′tĭk), *a.*

pro′le-ta′ri-an (prō′lē̍-tā′rĭ-ăn; prŏl′ē̍-; 3), *a.* [L. *proletarius*. See PROLETARY.] Of or pertaining to the proletarians; hence, *Now Rare*, mean; vulgar. — *n.* **1**. One of the poorest and lowest class in a community or state. **2**. One of the wage-earning class; esp., one without capital.

pro′le-ta′ri-at (-ăt), *n.* [F. *prolétariat*.] The class or body of proletarians.

pro′le-ta-ry (prō′lē̍-tȧ-rĭ; prŏl′ē̍-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *proletarius*, fr. *proles* offspring.] In ancient Rome, a citizen of the lowest class, without property and regarded as capable of serving the state only by having children.

pro-lif′er-ous (prō̍-lĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *proles* offspring + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* **a** Reproducing freely by offsets, gemmæ, or other vegetative means. **b** Developing a leafy shoot from a normally terminal organ, as a flower or fruit.

pro-lif′ic (-ĭk), *a.* [F. *prolifique*, fr. L. *proles* offspring.] **1**. Producing young or fruit, esp. abundantly; fruitful. **2**. Serving to produce or cause, esp. abundantly; as, a *prolific* brain. — **Syn.** See FERTILE. — **pro-lif′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pro′lix (prō′lĭks; prō̍-lĭks′), *a.* [L. *prolixus*.] **1**. Long. *Obs.* **2**. Unduly prolonged or drawn out, esp. by diffuseness; verbose. **3**. Indulging in unduly protracted discourse; verbose. — **Syn.** Diffuse, protracted, tiresome, wearisome. — **pro-lix′ly**, *adv.* — **pro-lix′ness**, *n.*

pro-lix′ious (prō̍-lĭk′shŭs), *a.* Prolix. *Obs.*

pro-lix′i-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being prolix. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

pro-loc′u-tor (prō̍-lŏk′ū-tẽr; prŏl′ō-kū′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *proloqui*, p. p. *-locutus*, to speak out.] One who speaks for another; specifically [*cap.*] in England, the Lord Speaker of the House of Lords.

pro′logue (prō′lŏg; prŏl′ŏg), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prologus*, fr. Gr. πρόλογος, fr. προλέγειν to say beforehand; πρό before + λέγειν to speak.] **1**. A preface, as to a drama, poem, etc. **2**. One who delivers the prologue to a play. — *v. t.*; -LOGUED (-lŏgd); -LOGUING. To preface. *Obs.*

pro-long′ (prō̍-lŏng′; 62), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *prolongare*; *pro* before, forth + *longus* long.] **1**. To extend in space or length. **2**. To lengthen in time; draw out; continue. **3**. To postpone; delay.

pro′lon-ga′tion (prō′lŏŋ-gā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act of prolonging. **2**. A part added by prolonging.

pro-longe′ (prō̍-lŏnj′; *F.* prō̍′lôɴzh′), *n.* [F.] *Field Artillery.* A rope with a hook and a toggle, variously used, as to drag a gun carriage.

prom′e-nade′ (prŏm′ē̍-näd′), *n.* [F., fr. *promener* to lead, *se promener* to go for a walk, fr. L. *prominare* to drive along; *pro* forward + *minare* to drive along.] **1**. A walk, esp. in a public place, for pleasure, display, or exercise. **2**. A place for walking; a public walk. **3**. A large ball or dance.

prom'e-nade' (prŏm'ē-nād'), *v. i.*; -NAD'ED (-nād'ĕd); -NAD'ING (-nād'ĭng). To take, or go on, a promenade.

Pro-me'theus (prō-mē'thūs; *commonly* -thē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Προμηθεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* A Titan who stole fire from heaven and gave it to man. Zeus doomed him to be bound to Mount Caucasus and to have a vulture daily consume his liver, which grew again at night, until an immortal should consent to die in his stead. This Chiron did. Cf. PANDORA. — **Pro-me'the-an** (prō-mē'thē-ăn), *a.*

prom'i-nence (prŏm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being prominent; conspicuousness. **2.** That which is prominent; a protuberance or projection.

prom-i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Prominence.

prom'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [L. *prominens, -entis*, p. pr. of *prominere* to jut out, project.] **1.** Standing out, or projecting, beyond the line or surface of something; jutting. **2.** Distinctly manifest; marked; conspicuous. **3.** Standing out from the crowd; eminent. — **prom'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. PROMINENT, CONSPICUOUS, SALIENT, SIGNAL. That is PROMINENT which stands out (lit. or fig.) so as to attract attention; that is CONSPICUOUS which is so clearly exhibited that the eye (or the mental vision) cannot miss it. That is SALIENT which is strikingly manifest, or which catches the attention at once; that is SIGNAL which is memorably prominent or conspicuous; as, the *salient* points of an argument; a *signal* defeat, victory.

pro'mis-cu'i-ty (prō'mĭs-kū'ĭ-tĭ; prŏm'ĭs-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Promiscuousness; mixture of kinds or classes.

pro-mis'cu-ous (prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *promiscuus; pro* before, in place of, for + *miscere* to mix.] **1.** Mingled; confused; as, a *promiscuous* crowd. **2.** Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; indiscriminate. **3.** Haphazard; casual. — **Syn.** See INDISCRIMINATE. — **pro-mis'cu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-mis'cu-ous-ness**, *n.*

prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *promissum*, fr. *promittere, -missum*, to put forth, promise; *pro* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** A declaration which gives an assurance of something to be done or forborne; an engagement. **2.** A cause or ground for hope, expectation, or assurance, esp. of success or distinction. **3.** That which is promised. — *v. t.*; -ISED (-ĭst); -IS-ING. **1.** To engage to do or forbear something; to covenant. **2.** To afford reason to expect; foretoken. **3.** To assure emphatically. *Colloq. Cant.*

Syn. PROMISE is the general term; ENGAGE adds the implication of a binding agreement; PLEDGE implies a solemn assurance or formal guarantee.

— *v. i.* **1.** To give assurance by or as by a promise. **2.** To afford or give ground for expectations. — **prom'is-er** (prŏm'ĭs-ẽr), **prom'i-sor** (prŏm'ĭ-sôr), *n.*

prom'is-ee' (-ĭs-ē'), *n.* One to whom a promise is made.

prom'is-ing, *p. a.* Giving promise; affording hope or assurance. — **prom'is-ing-ly**, *adv.*

prom'is-so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Containing a promise.

promissory note, *Law*, a written promise to pay on demand or at a fixed or determined future time a certain sum of money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer.

prom'on-to-ry (prŏm'ŭn-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *promonturium, promunturium.*] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.

pro-mote' (prō-mōt'), *v. t.*; -MOT'ED (-mōt'ĕd); -MOT'ING. [L. *promotus*, p. p. of *promovere* to move forward, promote; *pro* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To contribute to the growth or prosperity of (something in course); further; encourage. **2.** To exalt in station, rank, or honor; elevate; advance. — **Syn.** Patronize, help; prefer, dignify.

pro-mot'er (-mōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that promotes; encourager; abettor. **2.** One who alone or with others initiates the organization of a company, the sale of bonds, stock, etc.

pro-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* Act of promoting; state of being promoted, as in rank or honor; preferment.

pro-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to promote.

prompt (prŏmpt), *a.* [L. *promptus*, prop., brought forth, hence, visible, ready, quick, deriv. of *pro* + *emere* to take.] **1.** Ready and quick to act; responding instantly; immediate. **2.** Done or rendered readily or immediately.

Syn. Quick, speedy, swift. — PROMPT, PUNCTUAL, READY, EXPEDITIOUS. PROMPT implies quick or instant action (often with alacrity) as occasion demands; READY adds to *prompt* the implication of dexterity or facility; PUNCTUAL implies exact adherence to a regular or appointed time; as, *prompt* obedience; *punctual* attendance; a *ready* hand, eye, tongue. That is EXPEDITIOUS which is characterized by, or leads to, prompt or speedy performance.

— *v. t.* **1.** To assist or induce the action of; instigate; incite. **2.** To suggest; dictate. **3.** To remind; specif., to remind (an actor, speaker, etc.) of words or topics forgotten; give a cue to. — **Syn.** See MOVE. — **prompt'er** (prŏmp'tẽr), *n.* — **prompt'ly**, *adv.* — **prompt'ness**, *n.*

promp'ti-tude (prŏmp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of being prompt.

promp'ture (-tūr), *n.* [see PROMPT, *a.*] Suggestion. *Rare.*

pro-mul'gate (prō-mŭl'gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT-ED (-gāt-ĕd); -GAT-ING. [L. *promulgatus*, p. p. of *promulgare* to promulgate.] **1.** To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; publish abroad. **2.** To publish abroad with intent to gain adherents to. — **Syn.** See DECLARE. — **pro'mul-ga'tion** (prō'mŭl-gā'shŭn; prŏm'ŭl-), *n.* — **pro'mul-ga'tor** (prō'mŭl-gā'tẽr; prŏm'ŭl-), *n.*

prone (prōn), *a.* [L. *pronus.*] **1.** Bending forward; inclined; hence, expressing submission; humble. **2.** Prostrate. **3.** Sloping; inclined; not level. **4.** Inclined; propense; disposed; — of the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense. — **Syn.** See BENT. — **prone'ly**, *adv.* — **prone'ness**, *n.*

prong (prŏng; 62), *n.* A sharp point or sharp-pointed instrument, as the tine of a fork, a point of an antler, etc. — *v. t.* To stab or pierce with a prong or fork.

prong'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A peculiar antelope-like ruminant confined to the treeless parts of the western United States and Mexico.

Pronghorn. ($\frac{1}{36}$)

pro-nom'i-nal (prō-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *pronominalis.*] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun. — **-nal-ly**, *adv.*

pro'noun (prō'noun), *n.* [through OF., fr. L. *pronomen; pro* for + *nomen* name, noun.] *Gram.* Lit., a word used instead of a noun, or name; one of a small group of words used to stand in place of, or to refer to, words or expressions denoting persons or things either mentioned or understood, as, *he, she, it, you*, etc.

pro-nounce' (prō-nouns'), *v. t.*; -NOUNCED' (-nounst'); -NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *pronuntiare; pro* forth + *nunciare, nuntiare*, to announce.] **1.** To utter articulately; speak with the proper sound and accent. **2.** To utter officially or solemnly; deliver, as a decree. **3.** To speak or utter rhetorically; deliver. **4.** To declare or affirm. — *v. i.* To give a pronunciation; articulate. — **pro-nounce'a-ble**, *a.* — **pro-nounc'er** (-noun'sẽr), *n.*

pro-nounced' (-nounst'), *p. a.* Strongly marked; decided.

pro-nounce'ment (-nouns'mĕnt), *n.* A pronouncing; a declaration; formal announcement.

‖ **pro-nun'cia-mien'to** (prō-nōōn'thyä-myĕn'tō), *n.* [Sp.] Also **pro-nun'ci-a-men'to** (prō-nŭn'shĭ-ä-mĕn'tō; -sĭ-ä-). A pronouncement.

pro-nun'ci-a'tion (prō-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or mode of pronouncing.

proof (prōōf), *n.* [for ME. *preef*, deriv. of OF. *prover*. See PROVE.] **1.** Any effort or process designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; test; trial; check. **2.** An experience. *Obs.* **3.** Quality or state of having been proved or tried. **4.** Armor of tried quality. *Obs.* **5.** Convincing cogency of evidence, also, evidence that induces, or (less exactly) tends to induce, certainty of the judgment; demonstration. Properly, *proof* is the effect or result of *evidence; evidence* is the medium of *proof*. **6.** *Print.* A trial impression, as from type. **7.** Proof strength, that is, the minimum strength of proof spirit. — *a.* **1.** Firm or successful in resisting; as, *proof* against harm. **2.** Used in proving or testing, or serving as a proof. **3.** Being of a certain standard; as, *proof* spirit.

proof reader. One who reads, and marks corrections in, printers' proofs. Hence, **proof reading.**

prop (prŏp), *v. t.*; PROPPED (prŏpt), *Rare* PROPT; PROP'PING. To support by placing something under or against or by being placed under or against; to sustain. — *n.* That which props or sustains; a support; stay.

prop'a-gan'da (prŏp'ä-găn'dä), *n.* [abbr. fr. L. *de propaganda fide.* See PROPAGATE.] **1.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Ch.* **a** A congregation of cardinals charged with the management of missions. **b** A college instituted by Urban VIII. to educate priests for missions. **2.** Hence: **a** Any organization for spreading a particular doctrine or system. **b** The doctrine or principles thus propagated. **c** The scheme or plan

for propagating a doctrine or system. — **prop′a-gan′dism** (prŏp′*ȧ*-găn′dĭz'm), *n.* — **prop′a-gan′dist** (-dĭst), *n.*

prop′a-gate (prŏp′*ȧ*-gāt), *v. t.;* -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING. [L. *propagatus*, p. p. of *propagare* to propagate.] **1.** To cause to continue or multiply by generation. **2.** To cause to spread or extend. **3.** To extend the action of; diffuse; transmit. **4.** To spread from person to person; disseminate, as a story. **5.** To multiply; increase. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To have young or issue; be produced by generation, or, in plants, by seeds, cuttings, etc. — **prop′a-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.* — **prop′a-ga-tive** (-gā-tĭv), *a.* — **prop′a-ga′tor** (-gā′tẽr), *n.*

pro-pel′ (prŏ-pĕl′), *v. t.;* -PELLED′ (-pĕld′); -PEL′LING. [L. *propellere, -pulsum; pro* + *pellere* to drive.] To impel forward or onward; drive; push. [peller.

pro-pel′ler (-ẽr), *n.* One that propels; esp., a screw pro-

pro-pense′ (-pĕns′), *a.* [L. *propensus*, p. p. of *propendere; pro* + *pendere* to hang.] Inclined; disposed.

pro-pen′si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Natural inclination; bias; bent. — **Syn.** See BENT.

prop′er (prŏp′ẽr), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *proprius.*] **1.** One's own; individual. *Archaic or Tech.* **2.** Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; peculiar. **3.** Befitting one's nature, qualities, etc.; appropriate; right; fit. **4.** Conforming to the best usage; correct. **5.** Honest; chaste; respectable. **6.** Becoming; handsome. *Archaic or Dial.* **7.** Pert. to or designating one individual only; as, a *proper* noun (see below). **8.** Of or pert. to an exact or specified part; rightly called or considered; as, Greece *proper.* **9.** Fine; excellent; — often ironical. — **Syn.** See FIT.

proper fraction, *Arith.*, a fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator. — **p. noun** *or* **name,** *Gram.*, a name distinguishing an individual from others of the same class; — opp. to *common noun;* as, *John, Boston, America.*

prop′er-ly, *adv.* of PROPER. Specifically: suitably; fitly; strictly; rightly; correctly.

prop′er-tied (prŏp′ẽr-tĭd), *a.* Possessing property.

prop′er-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [OF. *proprete.*] **1.** That which is proper to anything; a peculiar quality of a thing; essential attribute. **2.** An acquired or artificial quality; peculiarity. **3.** The exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of, a thing; ownership. **4.** Thing owned; estate. **5.** *pl. Theater.* All the adjuncts of a play except the painted scenery and (now) the costumes. — **Syn.** See QUALITY. — *v. t.* To make a property or tool of. *Obs.*

proph′e-cy (prŏf′ē-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *prophetia*, fr. Gr. προφητεία, deriv. of προφήτης. See PROPHET.] **1.** Action, function, vocation, or declaration of a prophet. **2.** *Bible.* A book of prophecies; a history.

proph′e-sy (-sī), *v. t.;* -SIED (-sīd); -SY′ING (-sī′ĭng). **1.** To utter with or as with divine inspiration. **2.** To foretell; predict. **3.** To foreshow; herald. — **Syn.** See FORETELL. — *v. i.* **1.** To declare or foretell as a prophet. **2.** To expound the Scriptures; preach. *Obs.* — **proph′e-si′er,** *n.*

proph′et (-ĕt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. προφήτης deriv. of πρό for + φάναι to speak.] **1.** One who speaks for another, esp. for a god; a spokesman. **2.** *Eccl.* One inspired by God to speak in His name, announcing future events. **3.** One who prophesies, or foretells events. **4.** [*cap.*] *pl.:* with *the.* Certain, chiefly prophetic, books of the Old Testament. — **proph′et-ess,** *n. fem.*

pro-phet′ic (prŏ-fĕt′ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a prophet
pro-phet′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or prophecy; interpretative, predictive; — with *of.* — **pro-phet′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

pro′phy-lac′tic (prō′fĭ-lăk′tĭk; prŏf′ĭ-), *a.* [Gr. προφυλακτικός, fr. προφυλάσσειν to guard against.] **1.** *Med.* Defending or preserving from disease. **2.** Protective. — *n.* A prophylactic medicine.

pro-pine′ (*Scot.* prŏ-pēn′; -pīn′), *v. t.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. προπίνειν to drink to another.] To give, esp. as a token of friendship. — *n.* A gift, esp. of drink money. *Both Obs. or Scot.*

pro-pin′qui-ty (prŏ-pĭŋ′kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, fr. *propinquus* near, *prope* near.] State of being near; nearness in place, time, or blood. — **Syn.** See PROXIMITY.

pro-pi′ti-ate (-pĭsh′ĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *propitiatus*, p. p. of *propitiare* to propitiate, *propitius* favorable.] To appease and render favorable; conciliate. — **Syn.** See PACIFY. — **pro-pi′ti-a-ble** (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.*

pro-pi′ti-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of propitiating.

Syn. PROPITIATION and RECONCILIATION refer primarily to the person offended, EXPIATION and SATISFACTION, to the offense; ATONEMENT may have either reference.

pro-pi′ti-a-to-ry (prŏ-pĭsh′ĭ-*ȧ*-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; expiatory.

pro-pi′tious (prŏ-pĭsh′ŭs), *a.* [L. *propitius.*] **1.** Favorably disposed; gracious; helpful. **2.** Favorable; auspicious; fortunate. — **pro-pi′tious-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-pi′tious-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Favorable, prosperous, promising, opportune, happy, lucky. — PROPITIOUS, AUSPICIOUS. That is PROPITIOUS which is in general conducive to success; that is AUSPICIOUS which is of happy omen; as, the people's discontent was *propitious* for an insurrection; an *auspicious* event.

pro-pone′ (-pōn′), *v. t.;* -PONED′ (-pōnd′); -PON′ING. [L. *proponere.*] To propose; state. — **pro-po′nent** (-pō′nĕnt), *n.*

pro-por′tion (-pōr′shŭn; 57), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *proportio;* fr. *pro portione; pro* before + *portio* part, share.] **1.** The relation in magnitude, quantity, or degree of one to another; ratio. Loosely: Size; *pl.*, dimensions. **2.** Symmetrical arrangement; symmetry. **3.** One's share of a whole distributed by rule; lot. **4.** A share; *Obs.*, quota or number of troops. **5.** Form; shape. *Obs.* **6.** *Math.* Equality of ratios, as $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, or $a : b :: c : d$; also, the method (the *rule of three*) of finding the fourth term of such a proportion when three terms are known. — *v. t.* **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion or relation. **2.** To form with symmetry or suitableness of parts. **3.** To apportion. *Obs.*

pro-por′tion-a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being proportioned; also, proportional; symmetrical.

pro-por′tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Having a due proportion, or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree. **2.** *Math.* Having the same or a constant ratio. — **pro-por′tion-al′i-ty** (-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **pro-por′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. PROPORTIONAL is the more general term, applying to that which has, or is in, due proportion; PROPORTIONATE often suggests conformity to some proportion assumed or expected; as, a *proportional* allotment; a punishment *proportionate* to the crime. COMMENSURATE applies to things exactly proportionate, or equal in measure or degree; as, a man of learning and *commensurate* wisdom.

— *n.* *Math.* Any number or quantity in a proportion.

pro-por′tion-ate (-āt), *a.* Proportioned; proportional. — **Syn.** See PROPORTIONAL. — (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. To make proportional; proportion. — **pro-por′tion-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **pro-por′tion-ate-ness,** *n.*

pro-pos′al (-pōz′ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of proposing; presentation. **2.** That which is proposed; offer.

pro-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.;* -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *proposer; pro* (L. *pro*) + *poser* to place.] **1.** To set before the mind; state; propound; also, to picture in the mind. **2.** To offer for consideration or adoption. — *v. i.* **1.** To speak; converse. *Obs.* **2.** To scheme; design. **3.** To offer; specif., to offer one's self in marriage. — *n.* Talk; discourse. *Obs.* — **pro-pos′er** (-pōz′ẽr), *n.*

prop′o-si′tion (prŏp′ō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *propositio.*] **1.** Act of setting or placing forth, or of offering. **2.** That which is proposed; proposal. **3.** A project, undertaking, etc. *Colloq. or Slang.* **4.** Any expression in which some quality, state, or relation is predicated of some being or fact. **5.** *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated (a *theorem*), or of an operation to be performed (a *problem*).

Syn. PROPOSAL commonly suggests the act of proposing; PROPOSITION denotes more definitely the thing proposed; as, a *proposal* of marriage; a business *proposition.*

pro-pound′ (prŏ-pound′), *v. t.* [from earlier *propone*, L. *proponere, -positum*, to set forth, propound.] To offer for consideration; set forth; propose; put. — **pro-pound′er,** *n.*

pro-præ′tor, pro-pre′tor (-prē′tŏr), *n.* [L. *propraetor; pro* before + *praetor* prætor.] *Roman Hist.* A prætor who having served at Rome, was sent out to govern a province.

pro-pri′e-ta-ry (-prī′ē-tā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *proprietarius.*] **1.** A proprietor; owner. **2.** A body of proprietors. — *a.* Belonging or pert. to a proprietor; owned.

pro-pri′e-tor (-tẽr), *n.* [for older *proprietary.*] Owner. — **pro-pri′e-tor-ship′,** *n.* — **pro-pri′e-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

pro-pri′e-ty (prŏ-prī′ē-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *proprietas*, fr. *proprius.* See PROPER.] **1. a** A peculiarity. *Obs.* **b** Individuality. *Obs.* **2.** Quality or state of being proper; fitness; appropriateness. — **Syn.** See DECORUM.

pro-pul′sion (-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* [see PROPEL.] Act or process of propelling. — **pro-pul′sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

‖ **pro ra′ta** (prō rā′t*ȧ*). [L.] In proportion; proportionately; according to share, interest, or liability of each.

pro′rate′ (prō′rāt′; prō′rāt′), *v. t. & i.;* -RAT′ED (-rāt′ĕd -rāt′ĕd); -RAT′ING. [fr. *pro rata.*] To divide or distribute proportionally; assess pro rata. *Chiefly U. S.*

pro-rogue′ (prŏ-rōg′), *v. t.;* -ROGUED′ (-rōgd′); -RO′GUING (-rō′gĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *prorogare, -gatum*, to prolong, defer; *pro* forward + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** To postpone. *Obs.*

2. *Brit. Parliamentary Practice.* To end the session of (a parliament) by order of the crown. — **Syn.** See ADJOURN. — **pro/ro-ga'tion** (prō/rō-gā'shŭn), *n.*

pro-sa'ic (prō-zā'ĭk), *a.* [L. *prosaicus*, fr. *prosa* prose. See PROSE.] **1.** Of or pert. to prose. *Obs.* **2.** Dull; commonplace; prosy. — **pro-sa'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-sa'i-cal-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** Matter-of-fact, uninteresting, humdrum, insipid, flat. — PROSAIC, PROSY. That is PROSAIC which pertains to prose or (oftener) which is commonplace or unexciting; that is PROSY which is dull or tedious, esp. in talk or manner of writing.

pro-sce'ni-um (-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-NIA** (-ä). [L., fr. Gr. *προσκήνιον*; *πρό* before + *σκηνή* tent, stage.] **1.** *Anc. Theater.* The stage. **2.** *Modern Theater.* The stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework.

pro-scribe' (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.*; **-SCRIBED'** (-skrībd'); **-SCRIB'-ING** (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *proscribere*, *-scriptum*, to write before, publish, proscribe.] **1.** To outlaw. **2.** To denounce and condemn; interdict; prohibit. — **pro-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.*

pro-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of proscribing; outlawry. **2.** State of being proscribed; interdiction. — **pro-scrip'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* — **pro-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*

prose (prōz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prosa*, *prosa oratio*, fr. *prorsus*, *prosus*, straight on, fr. deriv. of *pro* forward + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** Ordinary language, as in speaking or writing; — opposed to *verse*. **2.** Dull and commonplace discourse. **3.** A prosaic person. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or composed of, prose. **2.** Dull; prosaic. — *v. i. & i.*; **PROSED** (prōzd); **PROS'ING** (prōz'ĭng). To write or talk in prose or prosily.

pros'e-cute (prŏs'ẽ-kūt), *v. t.*; **-CUT'ED** (-kū'tĕd); **-CUT'ING.** [L. *prosecutus*, p. p. of *prosequi* to follow, pursue.] **1.** To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; carry on. **2.** *Law.* **a** To seek to get or enforce by legal process. **b** To proceed against judicially, esp. for a crime or breach of law. — *v. i.* To institute and carry on a legal suit or prosecution; sue. — **pros'e-cu'tor** (prŏs'ẽ-kū'tẽr), *n.* — **pros'e-cu'trix** (-kū'trĭks), *n. fem.*

pros'e-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* A prosecuting; pursuit.

pros'e-lyte (prŏs'ẽ-līt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *proselytus*, Gr. *προσήλυτος*, adj., that has come, n., a newcomer.] A new convert, esp. to some religion or sect, or to some opinion, system, or party. — **Syn.** See CONVERT. — *v. t. & i.*; **-LYT'ED** (-līt'ĕd); **-LYT'ING.** To convert; make a proselyte of; make proselytes. — **pros'e-ly-tism** (-lĭ-tĭz'm; -līt-ĭz'm), *n.* **pros'e-ly-tize** (-lĭ-tīz; -līt-īz), *v. t. & i.*; **-TIZED** (-lĭ-tīzd; -līt-īzd); **-TIZ'ING** (-lĭ-tīz'ĭng; -līt-īz'ĭng). To proselyte.

pros'er (prōz'ẽr), *n.* One who proses.

Pro-ser'pi-na (prō-sûr'pĭ-nä), **Pros'er-pine** (prŏs'ẽr-pĭn; -pēn), *n.* [L. *Proserpina.*] Persephone.

pros'i-ly (prōz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **pros'i-ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS.**

pro-slav'er-y (prō-slāv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Favoring slavery; specif., *U. S. Hist.*, favoring noninterference with the institution of negro slavery.

pro-sod'ic (-sŏd'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to prosody; according
pro-sod'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to the rules of prosody.

pros'o-dist (prŏs'ō-dĭst), *n.* One skilled in prosody.

pros'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* [L. *prosodia* tone or accent of a syllable, Gr. *προσῳδία* a song sung to or with an accompanying song, deriv. of *πρός* to + *ᾠδή* song.] That part of grammar treating of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification or metrical composition.

pros'o-po-pœ'ia (prŏs'ō-pō-pē'yä; prō-sŏ'pō-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *προσωποποιία*; *πρόσωπον* person + *ποιεῖν* to make.] *Rhet.* A figure consisting in personification; also, orig., a figure by which one who is absent is introduced as speaking.

pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* [L. *prospectus*, fr. *prospicere*, *-spectum*, to look forward.] **1.** That which is seen; region which the eye overlooks at one time; view; outlook; scene. **2.** Relative aspect; outlook. **3.** Act of looking forward; anticipation. **4.** That which is hoped for; expectation. — *v. t. & i.* To explore, examine, or test for something, as a mining claim or a deposit for gold. — **pro-spec'ter** (prō-spĕk'tẽr), **pros'pec-tor** (prŏs'pĕk-tẽr), *n.*

pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a prospect. *Obs.* **2.** Looking forward in time; acting with foresight; — opposed to *retrospective*. **3.** That is in prospect; expected. — **pro-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

pro-spec'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [L., a prospect.] A preliminary statement of a plan or scheme, affording a view of its nature.

pros'per (prŏs'pẽr), *v. t.* [F. *prospérer*, v. i., or L. *prosperare*, v. t., fr. *prosper* prosperous.] To render successful. — *v. i.* To succeed; thrive.

pros-per'i-ty (prŏs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being prosperous; good fortune; success; — opposed to *adversity*. — **Syn.** Thrift, weal, welfare, well-being.

Pros'per-o (prŏs'pẽr-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Tempest," the Duke of Milan, who, being cast on an uninhabited island, by magic raises a tempest, in which his brother Antonio, who had deposed him, is shipwrecked on the island.

pros'per-ous (prŏs'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* [fr. AF., fr. OF., fr. L. *prosperus* or *prosper*.] **1.** Favorable; propitious. **2.** Making gain, or increase; thriving; successful. — **Syn.** Fortunate, flourishing, auspicious, lucky. — **pros'per-ous-ly**, *adv.*

pros'ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.*; **-TUT'ED** (-tū'tĕd); **-TUT'ING.** [L. *prostitutus*, p. p. of *prostituere* to prostitute; *pro* before + *statuere* to place.] **1.** To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use. **2.** To devote to base purposes. — *a.* Openly lewd; abandoned infamously; mercenary. — *n.* A harlot. — **pros'ti-tu'tor** (-tū'tẽr), *n.* — **pros'ti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.*

pros'trate (-trāt), *a.* [L. *prostratus*, p. p. of *prosternere* to prostrate; *pro* before, forward + *sternere* to throw down.] **1.** Lying with the body extended; stretched out. **2.** Lying at another's mercy; powerless. **3.** Lying in a lowly or suppliant posture. **4.** *Bot.* Trailing on the ground. — *v. t.*; **-TRAT-ED** (-trāt-ĕd); **-TRAT-ING.** **1.** To lay flat; level; fell. **2.** To overthrow; destroy; ruin. **3.** To throw (one's self) down in humility, reverence, or adoration. **4.** To deprive of strength. — **pros'tra-tor** (-trā-tẽr), *n.*

pros-tra'tion (prŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prostrating; state of being prostrate; fig., great depression; lowness.

pros'y (prōz'ĭ), *a.*; **PROS'I-ER** (-ĭ-ẽr); **-I-EST** (-ĭ-ĕst). **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; like prose. **2.** Dull and tedious; prosaic. — **Syn.** See PROSAIC.

pro-tag'o-nist (prō-tăg'ō-nĭst), *n.* [Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*; *πρῶτος* first + *ἀγωνιστής* actor, *ἀγών* a contest.] One who takes the leading part in a drama.

prot'a-sis (prŏt'ä-sĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *πρότασις*, lit., a stretching before.] **1.** *Gram.* The introductory or subordinate member of a (generally) conditional sentence; — opposed to *apodosis*. **2.** **a** The first part of an ancient drama, introducing the characters and explaining the argument. **b** The introduction of a drama, narrative poem, etc.

pro'te-an (prō'tē-ăn; prō-tē'ăn), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Proteus. **2.** Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms.

pro-tect' (prō-tĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *protectus*, p. p. of *protegere*, lit., to cover in front; *pro* before + *tegere* to cover.] **1.** To cover or shield from danger or injury; defend; guard. **2.** To foster by a protective tariff. — **Syn.** See DEFEND.

pro-tec'tion (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of protecting; state of being protected; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance. **2.** That which protects; a defense; refuge. **3.** A safe-conduct; passport. **4.** *Economics.* The freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition at home by imposition of duties on foreign goods; also, the theory or policy favoring this; — opposed to *free trade*. — **Syn.** Guard, safety. — **pro-tec'tion-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **-tec'tion-ist**, *n.*

pro-tec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. **2.** Of or pertaining to economic protection.

pro-tec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that protects; defender; guardian; patron. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* **a** One having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; regent. **b** [*cap.*] Short for *Lord Protector*, the title of Oliver Cromwell as the head of the Commonwealth, and of his son Richard. — **pro-tec'tor-ship**, *n.* — **pro-tec'tress**, *n. fem.*

pro-tec'tor-ate (-tŏr-ăt), *n.* **1.** Government by a protector; also, the rank or office of a protector. **2.** The relation of one state to another, which it protects and partly controls; also, the authority exercised, or the country so protected.

‖ **pro'té/gé'** (prō'tä/zhä'), *n. masc.*; *pl.* **-GÉS** (-zhäz'; *F.* -zhä') }
‖ **pro'té/gée'** (prō'tä/zhä'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* **-GÉES** (-zhäz'; -zhä') } [F., p. p.] One under the care and protection of another.

pro'te-id (prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* [G. *proteïd*, fr. *proteïn*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of very complex substances present in all living cells and a necessary constituent of the diet of animals. All contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and, usually, a little sulphur.

pro'te-in (prō'tē-ĭn), *n.* [G. *proteïn*, fr. Gr. *πρωτεύειν* to be first.] Proteid.

pro'te-ol'y-sis (-ōl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* [*proteid* + *-lysis*.] Cleaving or hydrolysis of proteids with formation of simpler, soluble products, as in digestion. — **pro'te-o-lyt'ic** (-ō-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

pro-test' (prō-tĕst'), *v. t.* [F. *protester*, L. *protestari*; *pro* before + *testari* to be a witness.] **1.** To declare solemnly;

affirm. **2.** To call to witness. *Rare.* **3.** To publish. *Obs.* **4.** To promise solemnly; vow. *Obs.* **5.** To make a certain formal declaration or notice to protect the holder of a dishonored bill of exchange or note; — said of the notary or a party in interest. **6.** To make a protest against. — **Syn.** See AFFIRM. — *v. i.* To make a solemn declaration, esp. a written one expressive of opposition or condemnation.

pro'test (prō'tĕst), *n.* Act of protesting; that which is protested; solemn declaration of opinion against some act.

prot'es-tant (prŏt'ĕs-tănt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *protestans, -antis*, p. pr. of *protestare* to protest.] One who protests; specif., [*cap.*], any Christian not of the Roman Catholic Church or the Eastern Church; — a designation rejected by many Anglicans. — *a.* **1.** Making a protest. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Protestants or their faith and practice. — **prot'es-tant-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

prot'es-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of protesting; public avowal; a solemn declaration, esp. of dissent.

pro-test'er (prō-tĕs'tẽr), *n.* One who protests.

Pro'teus (prō'tūs; -tē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πρωτεύς.] *Class. Myth.* A prophetic sea god in the service of Poseidon (Neptune). When seized, he would assume different shapes. Hence, one who easily changes his appearance or principles.

pro-thal'li-um (prō-thăl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -LIA (-ă). *Bot.* The minute, reduced, thalloid gametophyte of pteridophytes.

pro-thon'o-ta-ry (prō-thŏn'ō-tā-rĭ), *or* **pro-ton'o-ta-ry** (prō-tŏn'-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *protonotarius;* Gr. πρῶτος first + L. *notarius* a scribe.] A chief notary or clerk.

pro-tho'rax (prō-thō'răks), *n. Zoöl.* The anterior segment of the thorax of insects. — **pro'tho-rac'ic** (prō'thō-răs'ĭk), *a.*

pro'to- (prō'tō-). A prefix from Gr. πρῶτος, *first, primary.*

pro'to-col (-kŏl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. Gr. πρωτόκολλον the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents; πρῶτος first + κόλλα glue.] An original copy, draft, minute, or record; specif., *Diplomacy*, a preliminary memorandum, often a basis for a final convention or treaty.

pro'to-mar'tyr (-mär'tẽr), *n.* The first martyr in any cause; — applied esp. to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

pro-ton'o-ta-ry (prō-tŏn'ō-tā-rĭ). Var. of PROTHONOTARY.

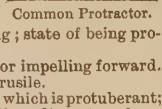
pro'to-plasm (prō'tō-plăz'm), *n.* [fr. G., fr. Gr. πρῶτος first + πλάσμα form.] *Biol.* **a** Orig., the formative material of animal embryos. **b** Later, cytoplasm. **c** Now, commonly, the essential substance of the cell body and nucleus of cells of animals and plants, regarded as the only form of matter in which life is manifested. Protoplasm is ordinarily a viscous, translucent material holding fine granules in suspension. — **pro'to-plas'mic** (prō'tō-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

pro'to-type (-tīp), *n.* [F., fr. L. *prototypus* original, primitive, Gr. πρωτότυπος. See PROTO-; TYPE.] An original or model or pattern; archetype. — **pro'to-typ'al** (-tīp'ăl), *a.*

pro'to-zo'an (-zō'ăn), *n.* [*proto-* + *-zoa* + *-an.*] *Zoöl.* Any of a phylum (*Protozoa*) of animals in which the body consists (usually) of only a single cell, and reproduction is by fission. — **pro'to-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.*

pro-tract' (prō-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *protractus*, p. p. of *protrahere; pro* forward + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To draw out, usually in time; prolong. **2.** To draw with scale and protractor; to plot. *3. Zoöl.* To protrude; — opp. to *retract.* — **pro-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* — **pro-trac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

pro-trac'tor (-trăk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that protracts, or causes protraction. **2.** An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper.


Common Protractor.

pro-trude' (-trōōd'), *v. t. & i.;* -TRUD'ED (-trōōd'ĕd); -TRUD'ING. [L. *protrudere, protrusum; pro* forward + *trudere* to thrust.] To thrust out; project.

pro-tru'sile (-trōō'sĭl), *a.* Capable of being protruded.

pro-tru'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* A protruding; state of being protruded.

pro-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Thrusting or impelling forward. **2.** Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

pro-tu'ber-ance (-tū'bẽr-ăns), *n.* That which is protuberant; anything swelled or pushed beyond the adjacent surface; fact or state of being protuberant.—**Syn.** See PROJECTION.

pro-tu'ber-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *protuberans, -antis*, p. pr.] Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging; swelling.

pro-tu'ber-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [L. *protuberare; pro* forward + *tuber* hump.] To swell; bulge.

proud (proud), *a.* [AS. *prūt.*] **1.** Feeling or manifesting pride; as: **a** Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; hence, arrogant; haughty. **b** Having proper self-respect or self-esteem. **c** Exulting (in); elated; — often with *of;* as, *proud* of one's country. **2.** Arising from, or produced by, pride. **3.** Full of mettle or vigor. **4.** Giving reason for pride; worthy of admiration; splendid; admirable. — **proud flesh,** *Med.*, an exuberant growth of granulations in a wound or ulcer. — **proud'ly,** *adv.*

prov'a-ble (prōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be proved.

prove (prōōv), *v. t.;* PROVED (prōōvd); PROV'ING (prōōv'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *probare* to try, approve, prove, *probus* good, proper.] **1.** To try, or to ascertain, by an experiment or by a standard; test. **2.** To establish or ascertain by argument or evidence; demonstrate; show. **3.** To establish the genuineness or validity of; verify. **4.** To know by trial; experience. — **Syn.** Justify, confirm, manifest. — *v. i.* **1.** To make trial; attempt. **2.** To be found by experience, trial, or result; turn out to be.

pro-ved'i-tor (prō-vĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [fr. It., fr. L. *providere* to provide.] A purveyor. *Obs. or R.*

prov'en (prōōv'n), *p. p. or p. a.* Proved.

Pro'ven-çal' (prō'vĕn-săl'; *sometimes Anglicized* prō'vĕn-săl', -săl'), *a.* [F., fr. *Provence*, fr. L. *provincia* province.] Of or pertaining to Provence, in France, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Provence. **2.** The Provençal language.

prov'en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *praebenda.* See PREBEND.] **1.** Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, oats, etc.; feed. **2.** Food or provisions. *Obs. or Humorous.*

prov'er (prōōv'ẽr), *n.* One that proves.

prov'erb (prŏv'ẽrb), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *proverbium; pro* before, for + *verbum* a word.] **1.** An old and common saying; a maxim; saw; adage. **2.** An obscure saying; parable; — a Biblical use. **3.** A subject of contemptuous reference, reproach, or derision. **4.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The Book of Proverbs. — **Syn.** See AXIOM. — **Book of Proverbs,** a book of the Old Testament, containing wise maxims. — *v. t. Rare.* **1.** To name in a proverb; speak of proverbially. **2.** To provide with a proverb.

pro-ver'bi-al (prō-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Mentioned or comprised in, used as, or of the nature of, a proverb; hence, commonly known; well-known. **2.** Of or pert. to proverbs; characteristic of a proverb. — **pro-ver'bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

pro-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t.;* -VID'ED (-vīd'ĕd); -VID'ING. [L. *providere, -visum; pro* before + *videre* to see.] **1.** To look out for in advance; procure beforehand; prepare. **2.** To supply; afford; contribute. **3.** To furnish; supply; — now followed by *with.* **4.** To stipulate. — *v. i.* **1.** To procure means in advance; take anticipatory measures; — with *against* or *for.* **2.** To make ready; prepare.

pro-vid'ed (-vīd'ĕd), *conj.* On condition; with the understanding; if; — usually followed by *that.* — **Syn.** See IF.

prov'i-dence (prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of providing; preparation. **2.** Foresight; care; esp., the foresight and care of God for his creatures; hence [*cap.*], God. **3.** A manifestation of God's care over his creatures; an event divinely ordained. **4.** Prudence; economy; frugality.

prov'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Providing for the future. — **Syn.** Forecasting, careful, thrifty. See WISE. — **-dent-ly,** *adv.*

prov'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Effected by, or referable to, divine direction. — **prov'i-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*

pro-vid'er (prō-vīd'ẽr), *n.* One who provides.

prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *provincia.*] **1.** *Roman Hist.* An outlying country or region brought under Roman government. **2.** A country or region dependent on a distant authority. **3.** A portion of a country, esp. one outside the capital or largest city. **4.** A region; district; hence, a department of knowledge or activity. **5.** Function of a person or body; office; sphere.

Pro-vin'cial (prō-vĭn'shăl), *a.* Provençal.

pro-vin'cial (prō-vĭn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a province. **2.** Characteristic of a province; hence, countrified; rude; also, narrow; illiberal. — *n.* One who is provincial or is from a province. — **pro-vin'cial-ly,** *adv.*

pro-vin'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Provincial quality or characteristic; as: **a** Attachment to local institutions, ideas, etc.; hence, illiberality. **b** A word or mannerism peculiar to a province or remote district.

pro-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *provisio.* See PROVIDE.] **1.** Act of providing, or preparing; that which is provided; preparation. **2.** A store of needed materials prepared beforehand; esp., a stock of food; food; — often in *pl.* **3.** A stipulation; condition; proviso. **4.** *Eng. Hist.* Promotion to office by an ecclesiastical superior; esp., appoint-

ment by the Pope to a benefice before it became vacant. — *v. t.* To supply with provisions, esp. food; to victual.

pro-vi'sion-al (prō-vĭzh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of a provision; esp., serving as a provision for the time being; — used of partial or temporary arrangements. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-vi'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Containing, consisting of, or of the nature of, a provision or proviso. **2.** Provisional.

pro-vi'sion-er, *n.* A furnisher of provisions.

pro-vi'so (prō-vī'zō), *n.*; *pl.* **-sos** (-zōz). [L., abl. p. p., (it) being provided. See PROVIDE.] A clause, as in a statute, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation.

pro-vi'sor (-zĕr), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* One who receives a papal provision.

pro-vi'so-ry (-zō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or containing, a proviso; conditional. **2.** Provisional.

prov'o-ca'tion (prŏv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of provoking; that which provokes. — **Syn.** Annoyance; incitement; stimulus.

pro-voc'a-tive (prō-vŏk'ă-tĭv; -vō'kă-tĭv), *a.* Serving to provoke or stimulate; exciting. — **pro-voc'a-tive**, *n.* — **pro-voc'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-voc'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

pro-voke' (prō-vōk'), *v. t.*; **-voked'** (-vōkt'); **-vok'ing.** [fr. F., fr. L. *provocare* to call forth.] **1.** To call forth; summon. *Obs.* **2.** To move; arouse. **3.** To cause; instigate; excite. **4.** To incite or incense to action (a faculty or passion); hence, to irritate; offend. — **Syn.** Stir up; vex, exasperate, nettle, anger. See IRRITATE. — **pro-vok'er**, *n.*

pro-vok'ing (-vōk'ĭng), *p. a.* That provokes; tending to irritate or provoke. — **pro-vok'ing-ly**, *adv.*

prov'ost (prŏv'ŭst; *also, esp. in mil. terms*, prō'vō, prō-vō'), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *praepositus* placed before, a chief. See PREPOSITION.] A person appointed to superintend something; as: **a** In Scottish burghs, the chief magistrate. **b** The head of any of various colleges. **c** The head of certain churches or of some cathedral chapters. **d** The keeper of a prison. *Obs.*

provost marshal. A military or naval officer appointed as a head of the police.

prow (prou), *n.* [F. *proue*, L. *prora*, Gr. πρῶρα.] **1.** The bow of a vessel; *Poetic*, the vessel. **2.** Something answering to the bow of a vessel, as the front end of a flying machine or of an airship.

prow, *a.* [OF. *prou, preu*, fr. L. *pro, prod*, in *prodesse* to be useful.] Valiant; brave; gallant. *Archaic.*

prow'ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* **1.** Distinguished bravery; valor. **2.** A brave or valorous act or feat. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.

prowl (proul), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *prollen* to search about.] To rove about stealthily, esp. for prey or booty. — **Syn.** See RAMBLE. — *n.* Act of prowling, as for prey. — **prowl'er**, *n.*

prox'i-mal (prŏk'sĭ-măl), *a.* Nearest, as to a point of origin, a body, center of motion, etc.; proximate.

prox'i-mate (-māt), *a.* [L. *proximatus*, p. p. of *proximare* to approach, fr. *proximus*, superl. of *prope* near.] Nearest; next immediately preceding or following. — **Syn.** Closest, immediate, direct. — **prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

prox-im'i-ty (prŏk-sĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *proximitas.*] Quality or state of being next; immediate nearness.

Syn. Neighborhood, vicinity. — PROXIMITY, PROPINQUITY. PROXIMITY denotes simple nearness; PROPINQUITY connotes close neighborhood, and refers esp. to personal vicinity.

prox'i-mo (prŏk'sĭ-mō), *adv.* [L., on the next, abl. of *proximus.*] In or of the next month after the present; as, on the 3d *proximo*; — abbr. *prox.* Cf. INSTANT, *a.*; ULTIMO.

prox'y (prŏk'sĭ), *n.*, *pl.* **PROXIES** (-sĭz). [ME. *prokecie*, contr. fr. *procuracie* procuracy.] **1.** Office or function of a procurator, or agent; authority to act for another; agency. **2.** A person authorized to act for the signer's stead. **3.** A writing authorizing another to act in the signer's stead.

prude (prōod), *n.* [F., prudish, orig., modest.] A woman of affected modesty or coyness; one extremely proper.

pru'dence (prōō'dĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being prudent; discretion; carefulness; policy; also, economy; frugality.

Syn. — PRUDENCE, CALCULATION, FORESIGHT, FORETHOUGHT. PRUDENCE implies caution, circumspection, or economy, esp. in practical affairs; CALCULATION often connotes cold or selfish prudence. FORESIGHT implies prudent care for the future; FORETHOUGHT (sometimes equivalent to *foresight*) suggests rather due consideration of contingencies.

pru'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *prudens, -entis*, contr. fr. *providens.* See PROVIDENT.] **1.** Sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; discreet; sensible; — opposed to *rash*; dictated by prudence or forethought. **2.** Provident; not extravagant. See WISE. — **pru'dent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Cautious, wary, circumspect, considerate, economical, frugal. — PRUDENTIAL differs from PRUDENT in suggesting more strongly considerations of expediency, which are often pecuniary, and sometimes selfish.

pru-den'tial (prōō-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Proceeding from, or characterized by, prudence; discreet. **2.** Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory; as, a *prudential* committee. — **Syn.** See PRUDENT. — **pru-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

prud'er-y (prōōd'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Quality or state of being prudish; primness.

prud'ish (prōōd'ĭsh), *a.* Like a prude; very precise; prim.

prune (prōōn), *v. t. & i.*; **PRUNED** (prōōnd); **PRU'NING** (prōōn'ĭng). [ME. *prunen, pruinen, proinen*, to preen, trim.] **1.** To cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; clear of useless material; trim. **2.** To cut off or out, as useless parts. **3.** To preen; trim; dress. — **prun'er** (prōōn'ĕr), *n.*

prune, *n.* [F., fr. L. *prunum* plum.] A plum; now, any plum that may be, or has been, dried without fermentation.

pru'ri-ence (prōō'rĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
pru'ri-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } prurient.

pru'ri-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pruriens, -entis*, p. pr. of *prurire* to itch.] Itching; longing; uneasy with desire; lustful. — **pru'ri-ent-ly**, *adv.*

pru-ri'go (prōō-rī'gō), *n.* [L., itching, itch.] *Med.* A chronic inflammatory skin disease marked by itching papules.

Prus'sian (prŭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Prussia or its people. — **Prussian blue**, *Chem.*, any of several cyanogen compounds, esp. a certain dark blue one used as a pigment. — *n.* **1.** One of the people of Prussia. **2.** The language of the Prussians.

prus'si-ate (prŭs'ĭ-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of prussic acid.

prus'sic (-ĭk), *a.* Hydrocyanic.

pry (prī), *n.* [corrupted fr. *prize* a lever, mistaken as a pl.] A lever or the like for prying; also, leverage. — *v. t.*; **PRIED** (prīd); **PRY'ING.** To raise or move, or pull (apart), or attempt to do so, with a pry or lever; prize.

pry, *v. i.* [ME. *prien.*] To look closely; inspect closely; peep; peer; — often implying reproach.

pry'ing, *p. a.* Inspecting closely or impertinently; peeping; peering; curious; inquisitive. — **Syn.** See CURIOUS.

psalm (säm), *n.* [AS. *sealm*, L. *psalmus*, fr. Gr. ψαλμός, fr. ψάλλειν to pull, sing to the harp.] A sacred song or poem. Hence: [Often *cap.*] **1.** One of the hymns collected into a certain book of the Old Testament, or a modern metrical version of such. **2.** [*cap.*] *pl.* The book of the Old Testament made up of such hymns.

psalm'ist (säm'ĭst), *n.* An author of a psalm or psalms; — chiefly used [*cap.*], with *the*, of David. [psalms.

psalm'o-dist (säm'ō-dĭst; săl'mō-), *n.* One who sings

psalm'o-dy (säm'ō-dĭ; săl'mō-dĭ), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. Gr. ψαλμῳδία; ψαλμός psalm + ἀείδειν to sing.] Act or art of singing psalms; also, psalms collectively.

Psal'ter (sôl'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sautier, psaltier*, fr. L. *psalterium* psaltery.] The Book of Psalms; often, a book containing the Psalms separately printed. — **psal-te'ri-an**, *a.*

psal'ter-y (sôl'tẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TERIES** (-ĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. ψαλτήριον, fr. ψάλλειν. See PSALM.] *Music.* An ancient instrument of the zither type.

pseu'do- (sū'dō-; psū'dō-). [Gr. ψευδής lying, false.] A prefix signifying: *False, counterfeit, pretended, spurious.*

Examples: *pseudo-*apostle, *pseudo*clergy or *pseudo-*clergy, etc., a *false, counterfeit, pretended*, or *spurious* apostle, etc. Hence, **pseu'do**, *a.*

pseu'do-nym (sū'dō-nĭm), *n.* A fictitious name; pen name.

pseu-don'y-mous (sū-dŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [Gr. ψευδώνυμος; ψευδής false + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, a name.] Bearing or using a fictitious name, as a work or an author.

pseu'do-pod (sū'dō-pŏd), *pl.* **-PODS**, **pseu'do-po'di-um** (-pō'dĭ-ŭm), *pl.* **-DIA** (-ă), *n.* [*pseudo-* + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* A temporary protrusion or retractile process of the protoplasm of a cell, as for locomotion or for taking up food.

pshaw (shō; pshō), *interj. & n.* Also **psha.** An exclamation expressive of contempt, disdain, dislike, etc. — *v. i.* To express contempt, disdain, etc., by saying "*Pshaw!*"

Psy'che (sī'kē; psī'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ψυχή, fr. ψυχή soul.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A lovely maiden, personifying the soul, usually figured with the wings of a butterfly, emblematic of immortality. In one legend she is a nymph beloved by Cupid (Eros), and is immortalized. **2.** [*l. c.*] The human soul.

psy'chic (sī'kĭk) } *a.* [Gr. ψυχικός, fr. ψυχή soul,
psy'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } mind.] **1.** Of or pert. to the human soul, or the living principle in man. **2.** Of or pert. to the mind; mental; — contr. with *physical.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psy'cho-log'ic (sī'kŏ-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to psychology.
psy'cho-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } —**-cho-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psy-chol'o-gy (sī-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή soul + *-logy.*] Science of mind; systematic knowledge and investigation of the genesis, powers, and functions of mind; also, a treatise on this science. —**psy-chol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

psy-cho'sis (sī-kō'sĭs ; psī-), *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* A concrete psychical process or element; also, any total consciousness at a given moment. Cf. NEUROSIS, 2. **2.** *Med.* A disease of the mind.

Ptarmigan.

ptar'mi-gan (tär'mĭ-găn), *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan.*] Any of various species of grouse of northern and mountainous regions. The winter plumage is usually white and the summer plumage darkish.

pter'i-do-phyte' (tĕr'ĭ-dŏ-fīt' ; p'tĕr'-), *n.* [Gr. πτερίς, *-pídος*, fern + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* Any of a phylum (*Pteridophyta*) of plants, including the ferns and their allies. They represent the highest type of flowerless plants. —**pter'i-doph'y-tous** (-dŏf'ĭ-tŭs), *a.*

pter'o-dac'tyl (-ō-dăk'tĭl), *n.* [Gr. πτερόν wing + δάκτυλος finger, toe.] Any of certain extinct flying reptiles. A featherless membrane extended from the body along the arm to the end of the enormous fifth digit.

Ptol'e-ma'ic (tŏl'ĕ-mā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Ptolemy (fl. 2d century A.D.), the Alexandrian geographer and astronomer.

Ptolemaic system, the astronomical system maintained by Ptolemy. It supposed the earth to be the fixed center about which the sun and stars revolve.

pto'ma-ine (tō'mă-ĭn ; -ēn ; *colloq.* tō'mān), *n.* Also **pto'ma-in.** [Gr. πτῶμα dead body.] *Chem.* Any of a class of alkaloids formed by action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter. Some are harmless, others poisons.

pub (pŭb), *n.* A public house; tavern. *Slang, Brit.*

pu'ber-ty (pū'bĕr-tĭ), *n.* [L. *pubertas*, fr. *puber, pubes*, adult.] The earliest age at which a person can beget or bear children, usually considered to be about 14 years in males and 12 in females in temperate climates.

pu-bes'cent (pū-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *pubescens*, p. pr. of *pubescere* to reach puberty, grow hairy.] **1.** Arrived at puberty. **2.** Hairy; specif., downy. —**pu-bes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

pu'bic (pū'bĭk), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to or designating the lower part of the hypogastric region, or the os pubis. See PUBIS.

pu'bis (-bĭs), *n.*, *or* ‖**os pubis.** *Anat.* The ventral and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *a.* [L. *publicus, poblicus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the people; pert. to or affecting a nation, state, or community at large; —opposed to *private.* **2.** Open to the knowledge or view of all; common; notorious. —*n.* **1.** The general body of mankind, or of a nation, or community; the people. **2.** A public house; inn. *Colloq., Brit.*

pub'li-can (pŭb'lĭ-kăn), *n.* [L. *publicanus.*] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A farmer of the public revenues; hence, a collector of toll. **2.** Keeper of a public house, or inn. *Brit.*

pub'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F.] **1.** Act of publishing; state of being published; proclamation; promulgation. **2.** That which is published; esp., any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice.

pub'li-cist (pŭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* A writer on, or one versed in, the laws of nations, political science, etc.

pub-lic'i-ty (pŭb-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being public, or open to common knowledge; notoriety.

pub'lic-ly (pŭb'lĭk-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Without concealment; openly. **2.** In the name of the community.

pub'lic-spir'it-ed (-spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Having or showing a disposition to advance the interest of the community.

pub'lish (-lĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *publicare, publicatum.*] **1.** To make public; divulge; promulgate; proclaim. **2.** To expose for sale, distribution, etc.; esp., to print and to issue from the press, as a book, newspaper, engraving, etc. —**pub'lish-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

puc-coon' (pŭ-kōōn'), *n.* [from Amer. Indian.] Any of several American plants, as bloodroot, yielding a red pigment; also, the pigment.

puck (pŭk), *n.* A sprite; fairy; elf; specif. [*cap.*], a mischievous fairy, called also *Robin Goodfellow, Hobgoblin*, etc.

puck'a (pŭk'ă), *a.* [Hind. *pakkā* cooked, ripe, solid.] Good of its kind; of buildings, made of brick and mortar. *India.*

puck'er (pŭk'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles; —often with *up.* —*n.* **1.** A fold; wrinkle; a collection of folds. **2.** Perplexity; agitation. *Colloq.*

pud'ding (pōōd'ĭng), *n.* [ME. *pudding, poding.*] **1.** A piece of intestine stuffed with seasoned chopped meat or the like and boiled. **2.** A kind of food of a soft consistence, commonly served as a dessert.

pudding stone. = CONGLOMERATE, *n.*, 2.

pud'dle (pŭd'l), *n.* [ME. *podel.*] **1.** A small pool of dirty water. **2.** Puddled clay, or loam, etc. —*v. t.;* **-DLED** (-ld); **-DLING.** **1.** To muddy. **2.** To work water into (clay, loam, etc.) so as to make a mixture impervious to water. **3.** To render impervious to water with puddle. —**pud'dler**, *n.*

pud'dling (-lĭng), *n.* *Metal.* The process of converting cast iron into wrought iron by subjecting it to intense heat and frequent stirring in the presence of oxidizing substances.

pud'dly (-lĭ), *a.* Full of or resembling puddles.

pu'den-cy (pū'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* [L. *pudens*, p. pr. of *pudere* to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

pudg'y (pŭj'ĭ), *a.* Short and stout. —**pudg'i-ness**, *n.*

pueb'lo (pwĕb'lō), *n.*; *pl.* **-LOS** (-lōz). [Sp., a village, fr. L. *populus* people.] **1.** An Indian village of Arizona and adjacent regions, built of stone or adobe in the form of a communal house. **2.** [*cap.*] An Indian of a pueblo. **3.** Any Indian village of the southwestern United States.

pu'er-ile (pū'ĕr-ĭl), *a.* [L. *puerilis*, fr. *puer* child, boy.] **1.** Juvenile. *Rare.* **2.** Childish. —**Syn.** See YOUTHFUL.

pu'er-il'i-ty (-ĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being puerile. **2.** That which is puerile, or childish.

pu-or'per-al (pū-ôr'pĕr-ăl), *a.* [L. *puerpera* lying-in woman; *puer* child + *parere* to bear.] Of or pert. to childbirth.

puff (pŭf), *n.* [ME. *puf.*] **1.** A sudden and single emission of breath; a slight gust; whiff. **2.** Any of various light or inflated objects; as: **a** A kind of light pastry. **b** A soft ball or a soft pad for applying powder to the skin or hair. **c** A soft, loose roll of hair. **d** In dressmaking, a fold of material gathered at the edges and left loose in the center. **e** A quilted or tufted bed covering filled with cotton or wool. **3.** Exaggerated praise, esp. in a public journal. *Colloq.* —*v.i.* **1.** To blow in, or to emit, a puff or puffs. **2.** To breathe quick and hard. **3.** To be inflated; —usually with *up.* —*v. t.* **1.** To blow, emit, drive, or inflate with or as with a puff or puffs; also, to puff at. **2.** To swell, as with pride; —often with *up.* **3.** To praise exaggeratedly or not disinterestedly. **4.** To arrange in puffs, as the coiffure, etc.

puff'ball' (pŭf'bôl'), *n.* Any of various globose fungi that discharge the ripe spores in a smokelike cloud.

puff'er (pŭf'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that puffs. **2.** Any of numerous fishes capable of inflating the body; a globefish.

puff'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Act of puffing, or bestowing extravagant commendation; undue praise.

puf'fin (pŭf'ĭn), *n.* [fr. PUFF.] Any of several sea birds of the auk family.

Puffin. (⅛)

puff'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See **-NESS.**

puff'y (pŭf'ĭ), *a.*; **PUFF'I-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-I-EST.** **1.** Swollen with air, or any soft matter. **2.** Inflated; bombastic. **3.** Blowing in puffs; gusty.

pug (pŭg), *v. t.;* **PUGGED** (pŭgd); **PUG'GING** (pŭg'ĭng). **1.** To mix and stir when wet, as clay for pottery, etc. **2.** To fill or stop with clay by tamping; fill in with mortar to deaden sound. —*n.* Tempered or pugged clay.

pug, *n.* [corrupted fr. *puck.*] **1.** An elf; sprite; hobgoblin. *Obs.* **2.** One of a breed of small, pet dogs somewhat resembling a dwarf bulldog.

pug'ging (-ĭng), *a.* Thieving. *Obs.*

pugh (pōō ; pōōh), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! —in contempt, etc.

pu'gil-ism (pū'jĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* [L. *pugil* a pugilist, boxer.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fists.— **pu'gil-ist** (-lĭst), *n.* —**pu'gil-is'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *pugnax, -acis*, fr. *pugnare* to fight.] Disposed to fight; fighting. —**Syn.** See BELLIGERENT. —**pug-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*

pug-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inclination or readiness to fight.

pug nose. A nose turning upward at the tip and usually short and thick; a snub nose.—**pug'-nosed'** (pŭg'nōzd'), *a.*

puis'ne (pū'nĭ), *a.* [see PUNY.] *Law.* Younger or inferior in rank; junior. —*n.* A junior; esp., a puisne judge.

puis'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.* Puisne; puny; unskilled. *Rare.*

pu'is-sance (pū'ĭ-săns ; pū-ĭs'-), *n.* [F.] Power ; force.

pu'is-sant (-sănt), *a.* [F., orig. a p. pr., fr. L. *posse* to be able.] Powerful; strong; mighty. — **Syn.** See POWERFUL. — **pu'is-sant-ly**, *adv.* [russet. — *a.* Of this color.

puke (pūk), *n.* A color supposed to be between black and.

puke (pūk), *v. i. & t. & n.* Vomit. *Obs. or Vulgar.*

puk'ka. Var. of PUCKA.

pul'chri-tude (pŭl'krĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, fr. *pulcher* beautiful.] Beauty ; comeliness ; loveliness.

pule (pūl), *v. i.* ; PULED (pūld) ; PUL'ING (pūl'ĭng). To whimper ; whine, as a complaining child.

pull (pōōl), *v. t.* [AS. *pullian.*] **1.** To exert force on so as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force ; draw; to move or operate in this way ; as, to *pull* an oar. **2.** To draw apart ; tear; rend. **3.** To gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one; pluck; as, to *pull* fruit. **4.** *Print.* To take or make, as a proof. **5.** To pluck, as a fowl. **6.** *Horse Racing.* To hold back (a horse), esp. so as to prevent from winning. — *v. i.* To exert one's self in an act or motion of drawing or hauling; tug. — *n.* **1.** Act of pulling ; also, the force so exerted ; a tug. **2.** A knob, cord, wire, handle, or other device, for pulling or for operating something by pulling. **3.** A drink. *Slang.* **4.** Influence ; advantage. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **pull'er** (pōōl'ẽr), *n.*

pul'let (pōōl'ĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. OF., dim. of *poule* hen, L. *pullus* young fowl.] A young hen, specif. one under a year old.

pul'ley (pōōl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [F. *poulie.*] **1.** A sheave, or small wheel with a grooved rim, used to change the direction and point of application of a pulling force, or, usually in groups of two or more, to increase an applied force, esp. in lifting. **2.** A pulley (as above), or a combination of pulleys, regarded as a mechanical power. **3.** Any wheel used to transmit power by means of a band, belt, etc.

Pull'man car (pōōl'măn) *or* **Pullman.** [after George M. *Pullman.*] A sleeping car or day car of superior equipment, made or run by the Pullman Co.

pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mō-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, fr. *pulmo*, *-onis*, a lung.] **1.** Pert. to the lungs. **2.** Having lungs.

pul-mon'ic (pŭl-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *pulmo*, *-onis*, a lung. Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs. — *n.* **1.** A pulmonic medicine. **2.** A person affected with disease of the lungs.

pul'mo'tor (pŭl'mō'tẽr), *n.* [L. *pulmo*, *-onis*, a lung.] Apparatus for producing artificial respiration by pumping oxygen or air, or a mixture of the two, into and out of the lungs.

pulp (pŭlp), *n.* [L. *pulpa.*] The fleshy or pithy part of a vegetable or animal body, organ, or part, as the flesh of a fruit, the pith of a plant stem, the soft part of a tooth, etc.; hence, any moist soft mass of undissolved matter, esp. animal or vegetable; as, wood *pulp* used for paper stock.

pulp'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being pulpy.

pul'pit (pōōl'pĭt), *n.* [L. *pulpitum.*] A place, usually elevated, in a church, where the clergyman stands while preaching or conducting the service.

pul'pit-eer' (-pĭ-tēr'), *n.* A preacher. *Contemptuous.*

pulp'y (pŭl'pĭ), *a.* ; PULP'I-ER (-pĭ-ẽr) ; PULP'I-EST. Like pulp ; consisting of pulp ; specif., fleshy; succulent.

pul'que (pōōl'kā), *n.* [Sp., in Mexico.] A fermented drink made in Mexico from the juice of the agave.

pul'sate (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.* ; -SAT-ED (sāt-ĕd) ; SAT-ING. [L. *pulsatus*, p. p. of *pulsare* to strike.] To throb, as a pulse; beat, as the heart.

pul'sa-tile (-sȧ-tĭl) *a.* **1.** Capable of being struck or beaten; played by beating. **2.** Pulsating ; throbbing, as a tumor.

pul-sa'tion (pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pulsating. **2.** A single beat, throb, or impulse. — **pul'sa-tive** (pŭl'sȧ-tĭv), *a.*

pul'sa-to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Capable of pulsating ; throbbing.

pulse (pŭls), *n.* [L. *puls*, *pultis*, a thick pottage.] The edible seeds of various leguminous plants, as peas, beans, etc., or any plant yielding such seeds.

pulse, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *pulsus* the beating of the pulse.] **1.** The throbbing in the arteries due to the contractions of the heart. **2.** A beat or stroke ; esp., any measured or regular beat ; vibration. — *v. i.* ; PULSED (pŭlst) ; PULS'ING. To beat, as the arteries; pulsate; throb. — **pulse'less**, *a.*

pul-som'e-ter (pŭl-sŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*pulse* + *-meter.*] **1.** A kind of pump, with valves, for raising water by steam, without intervention of a piston ; — called also *vacuum pump.* **2.** A sphygmograph.

pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). [L. *pulverizare*, fr. *pulvis* dust.] To reduce, or be reduced, to powder or dust, as by grinding, etc. — **pul'ver-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **pul'ver-iz'er**, *n.*

pul-ver'u-lent (pŭl-vĕr'ōō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *pulverulentus.*] Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; powdery; dusty.

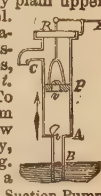
pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* [Peruvian *puma.*] The cougar.

pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* [L. *pumex*, *pumicis.*] A highly vesicular volcanic glass, used, esp. powdered, as an abrasive. — *v. t.* To clean, smooth, etc., with pumice.

pum'mel. Var. of POMMEL.

pump (pŭmp), *n.* A low shoe with perfectly plain upper, a thin sole, and, in those for men, a low heel.

pump, *n.* Any of numerous devices or machines for raising, transferring, or compressing liquids or gases, or for attenuating gases, esp. by suction or pressure, or both. — *v. t.* **1.** To raise with a pump, as water, etc. **2.** To draw water, air, or the like, from ; free from water, etc., with a pump. **3.** Fig. : To draw out, as information, secrets, or, now rarely, money, by persistent questioning or plying. **4.** To operate by a handle or lever, as if by a pump handle. — *v. i.* To work, raise water, etc., with a pump. — **pump'er** (pŭm'pẽr), *n.*



Suction Pump, viewed in section. *AC* Cylinder or Barrel; *AB* Pipe; *P* Bucket or Piston; *R* Rod or Spear; *v v* Valves.

pump'er-nick'el (pŭm'pẽr-nĭk'l; *G.* pōōm'pẽr-), *n.* [G.] A sort of coarse acid rye bread.

pum'pi-on (pŭm'pĭ-ŭn). Var. of POMPION.

pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn ; *colloq. and commonly* pŭŋ'kĭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *pepo*, *peponis*, Gr. πέπων, properly, ripe.] **1.** A certain gourd-like fruit widely cultivated ; also, the vine producing it. **2.** In England, any large variety of squash.

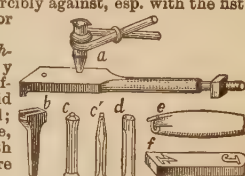
pun (pŭn), *n.* A play on words of the same sound but different meanings or on different applications of a word. — *v. i.* To make puns, or a pun. — *v. t.* To persuade or affect by a pun ; as, to be *punned* to death.

punch (pŭnch), *n.* [Hind. *pāñch*, *panch*, five, Skr. *pañcan.* So called because made of five ingredients.] A beverage of wine or distilled liquor, and water, milk, tea, or the like.

Punch, *n.* [abbr. fr. *punchinello.*] The principal character in Punch and Judy, a puppet show in which a little humpback, Punch, quarrels ludicrously with his wife, Judy.

punch, *v. t.* To thrust forcibly against, esp. with the fist. — *n.* A quick thrust or blow, as with the fist.

punch, *n.* [abbr. fr. *puncheon.*] A tool variously shaped at one end for different uses, and either solid or hollow and sharp-edged; a die. — *v. t.* To perforate, stamp, drive, or make with an instrument by pressure or by a blow.



a Blacksmith's Round Punch; *b* Punch for cutting ; *c*, *c'*, *d*, and *e* Punches for stamping ; *f* Matrix stamped by Punch *e*.

punch'eon (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** A figured die or punch used by goldsmiths, cutlers, etc. **2.** *Carp.* A short, upright framing timber. **3.** A large cask of varying capacity ; also, its volume.

punch'er (pŭn'chẽr), *n.* One that punches.

pun'chi-nel'lo (pŭn'chĭ-nĕl'ō), *n.* [It. *pulcinella*, dim. of *pulcina* chicken, fr. L. *pullicenus*, *pullus.*] **1.** A buffoon; Punch. **2.** Any similarly grotesque or absurd personage.

punc-til'i-o (pŭŋk-tĭl'ĭ-ō; -yō), *n.*; *pl.* -IOS (-ĭ-ōz; -yōz). [fr. It. or Sp., dim. fr. L. *punctum* point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or form ; exactness in forms.

punc-til'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs; -yŭs), *a.* Attentive to punctilio ; exact in forms of conduct, etiquette, or duty. — **Syn.** See SCRUPULOUS. — **punc-til'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-til'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

punc'tu-al (pŭŋk'tū-ăl), *a.* [F. *ponctuel*, fr. L. *punctum* point.] **1.** Consisting in, or limited to, a point. **2.** Punctilious ; precise. **3.** Appearing or done at, or adhering exactly to, an appointed time ; prompt. — **Syn.** See PROMPT. — **punc'tu-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **punc'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

punc'tu-ate (-tū-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. To separate (written matter) into sentences, clauses, etc., by punctuation marks, to make the structure or meaning clear. Also fig. — *v. i.* To use punctuation marks. — **punc'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **punctuation marks**, the period, colon, semicolon, comma, interrogation mark, exclamation mark, parentheses, dash, and brackets.

punc'ture (pŭŋk'tūr), *n.* [L. *punctura*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] **1.** Act of puncturing. **2.** A small hole made by a point. — *v. t.* ; -TURED (-tūrd) ; -TUR-ING (tūr-ĭng). To prick; make a puncture in.

pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* [Hind. *paṇḍit*, Skr. *paṇḍita* a learned man.] A learned man; teacher. *India.*

pung (pŭng), *n.* [earlier *tom pung*, a corrupt. of *toboggan* or its source.] A kind of box sleigh; originally, a rude oblong box on runners. *U. S.* [gent.]

pun'gen-cy (pŭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pungent.

pun'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *pungens, -entis*, p. pr. of *pungere, punctum*, to prick.] **1.** Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feelings; pricking; biting; acrid. **2.** Sharply painful; penetrating; poignant. **3.** Caustic; stinging; biting; — said of speech, etc. — **pun'gent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Acrid, biting, stinging, sharp, caustic, tart, keen, piercing, penetrating. — PUNGENT, PIQUANT, POIGNANT. That is PUNGENT which is biting or acrid (lit. with reference to taste or smell; otherwise fig.); that is PIQUANT (lit. with reference to taste) which is tart or pleasantly pungent, or which (fig.) gives zest or whets interest or curiosity; as, a *pungent* odor; the *pungency* of raillery; a *piquant* sauce; neat, lively, *piquant* verse. POIGNANT, a doublet of *pungent*, is now chiefly fig., and applies esp. to keen or piercing feelings or emotions; as, *poignant* scorn, griefs.

Pu'nic (pū'nĭk), *a.* [L. *Punicus*, fr. *Poeni* the Carthaginians.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the ancient Carthaginians; hence, from the Roman view of their character, faithless; treacherous.

pu'ni-ness (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *punir*, fr. L. *punire, punitum*.] **1.** To impose punishment on; chasten. **2.** To inflict a penalty for (an offense) on the offender. **3.** To deal with roughly or harshly; as, our troops *punished* the enemy. *Colloq. or Slang.* — *v. i.* To inflict punishment. — **pun'ish-a-ble**, *a.* — **pun'ish-er**, *n.*

Syn. Correct, discipline, castigate. — PUNISH, CHASTISE, CHASTEN. To PUNISH is to inflict penalty for violation of law, disobedience, or intentional wrongdoing; to CHASTISE is to inflict (esp. corporal) punishment, sometimes in anger, often with a view to reformation or amendment; to CHASTEN is to afflict or trouble, not so much in view of a specific offense as to discipline or work a change for the better; as, he was *punished* for his crime; "Whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*."

pun'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of punishing; that which is inflicted on, or suffered by, a person because of doing wrong. **2.** Severe or rough treatment. *Colloq. or Slang.*

pu'ni-tive (pū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Also **pu'ni-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to punishment; involving or inflicting punishment.

punk (punk), *n.* **1.** Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; touchwood. **2.** Artificial tinder. **3.** A prostitute. *Obsoles.*

pun'kah (pŭn'kä), *n.* Also **pun'ka**. [Hind. *pankhā* a fan.] A machine for fanning a room, usually a frame covered with canvas, suspended from the ceiling. *India.*

pun'ster (pŭn'stẽr), *n.* One addicted to punning.

punt (pŭnt), *v. i.* [fr. F. or It., fr. L. *punctum* point.] To gamble, esp., originally, at basset; now, esp., to play at a gambling game against the banker.

punt, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *ponto* punt, pontoon.] **1.** A narrow, flat-bottomed boat with square ends, usually propelled with a pole. **2.** *Football.* Act of punting the ball. — *v. t.* **1.** To propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole; also, to convey in a punt. **2.** *Football.* To kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands. — *v. i.* **1.** To boat or hunt in a punt. **2.** To punt a football.

punt'er (pŭn'tẽr), *n.* One who punts.

pun'to (pŭn'tō; *It.* pōōn'tō), *n.* [It., fr. L. *punctum* point.] *Fencing.* A point or pass; thrust. *Obs.*

‖ **pun'to di-rit'to** (dē-rēt'tō) [It.], a direct stroke. — ‖ **p. re-ver'so** (rā-vẽr'sō) [It. *riverso* reverse], a backhanded stroke.

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-nĭ-ẽr); -NI-EST. [F. *puîné* younger, later born; *puis* afterwards + *né* born, L. *natus*.] **1.** Puisne; junior. *Obs.* **2.** Imperfectly developed; insignificant; petty.

pup (pŭp), *n.* **1.** A young dog; puppy. **2.** A young seal. — *v. i.*; PUPPED (pŭpt); PUP'PING. To bring forth whelps or young, as a bitch.

pu'pa (pū'pä), *n.*; *L. pl.* PUPÆ (-pē). [L. *pupa* girl, doll, puppet.] *Zoöl.* **a** The intermediate, usually quiescent, form assumed by certain insects between the larval stage and the beginning of the adult stage. **b** Sometimes, the stage preceding the imago in other insects or an intermediate stage of development in some other invertebrates. — **pu'pal** (-pal), *a.* — **pu'pi-form** (-pĭ-fôrm), *a.*

pu'pil (-pĭl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *pupilla* pupil of the eye, orig. dim. of *pupa* girl.] The contractile aperture in the iris.

pu'pil, *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *pupillus, -la*, dim. of *pupus* boy, *pupa* girl.] A youth of either sex under an instructor or tutor; a scholar. — **Syn.** See DISCIPLE. [pupil.]

pu'pil-age (pū'pĭl-ăj), *n.* The state or period of being a

pu'pil-la-ry (pū'pĭ-lä-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a pupil, or ward. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

pup'pet (pŭp'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *poupette*.] **1.** A little child; poppet; pet. *Obs.* **2.** A small image in human form; doll. **3.** A similar figure, often with jointed limbs, as in a puppet show; marionette. **4.** One acting as another wills; a tool.

pup'pet-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Appearance, action, or trivial finery like that of a puppet show; hence, show; affectation.

pup'py (pŭp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). [F. *poupée* doll.] **1.** A young dog; a whelp. **2.** A conceited impertinent person; a silly fop. *Contemptuous.* — **pup'py-ish**, *a.* — **pup'py-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

pur, purr (pûr), *v. i.*; PURRED (pûrd); PUR'RING. [imitative.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat does when pleased. — *v. t.* To signify or express by purring. — *n.* The sound made by one that purs.

pur'blind' (pûr'blīnd'), *a.* **1.** Blind. **2.** Almost blind; dim-sighted. — **pur'blind'ly**, *adv.* — **pur'blind'ness**, *n.*

Syn. PURBLIND commonly suggests spiritual shortsightedness or obtuseness; BLIND implies entire absence of vision.

pur'chas-a-ble (-chăs-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being purchased; hence, venal; corrupt.

pur'chase (-chăs), *v. t.*; -CHASED (-chăst); -CHAS-ING (-chăs'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. *pour, por, pur*, for (L. *pro*) + *chacier* to chase.] **1.** To pursue and obtain; to gain or acquire. **2.** To get by paying money or its equivalent; buy. **3.** To get by outlay, as of labor, danger, etc. **4.** To apply a device to for obtaining a mechanical advantage; get a purchase on; also, to move by a purchase. — *n.* **1.** A seeking or getting anything; hence, endeavor; attempt. *Obs.* **2.** Acquisition for a price; buying. **3.** That which is got or acquired; gain; booty; acquisitions; now, specif., that obtained for a price. **4.** Value or worth (in yield or return); — chiefly in phrases; as, a year's *purchase*. **5.** Any mechanical hold or advantage applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies, as by a lever or tackle; also, the apparatus or device used. — **pur'chas-er** (-chăs-ẽr), *n.*

pure (pūr), *a.*; PUR'ER (pūr'ẽr); PUR'EST (-ĕst). [F. *pur*, fr. L. *purus*.] **1.** Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clear; mere; simple; unmixed; sheer. **2.** Free from defilement; innocent; guileless; chaste. **3.** Genuine; real; perfect. **4.** Of a single, simple sound; — of vowel sounds which begin and end with the same sound, and of unaspirated consonant sounds. **5.** Abstract; theoretic; as, *pure* mathematics; — disting. from *applied*. — **n.** Purity. *Rare.*

Syn. PURE is often equivalent to *mere*; SHEER is tantamount to *utter* or *downright*; that is ABSOLUTE, which is regarded as strictly or unqualifiedly what it is declared to be; as, *pure* folly; a *sheer* impossibility; *absolute* honesty.

Pure, Simon. A Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." Being personated in London by one Colonel Feignwell, who gets Pure's credentials, the real Pure is treated as an impostor till he establishes his identity. Hence: [often *l. c.*] **Si'mon-pure'**, *a.*

‖ **pu'rée'** (pū'rā'), *n.* [F.] A dish made by reducing boiled food to a pulp; esp., a soup with thickening so treated.

pure'ly (pūr'lĭ), *adv.*, **pure'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

pur'file (pûr'f'l), *v. t.*; -FLED (-f'ld); -FLING (-flĭng). [OF. *pourfiler*; *pour* for + *fil* thread, L. *filum*.] **1.** To decorate, esp. with a border or fringe; embroider. **2.** To edge or line with fur. — *n.* A hem, border, or trimming.

pur-ga'tion (pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of purging.

pur'ga-tive (pûr'gä-tĭv), *a.* That purges. — *n.* *Med.* A purging medicine; cathartic.

pur'ga-to-ry (pûr'gä-tō-rĭ), *n.* [LL. *purgatorium*. See PURGE.] [*cap.*] A state or place of purification after death, where, as Roman Catholics and some others believe, certain offenses may be expiated. Often fig. — *a.* Cleansing; expiatory. — **pur'ga-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), **pur'ga-to'ri-an** (-tō'rĭ-ăn), *a.*

purge (pûrj), *v. t.*; PURGED (pûrjd); PURG'ING (pûr'jĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *purgare*.] **1.** To cleanse; purify. **2.** To clear of guilt, or moral or ceremonial defilement. **3.** To remove in cleansing; wash away. **4.** To act on as a purgative or cathartic. **5.** To void. *Obs. & R.* — *v. i.* **1.** To become pure, as by clarification. **2.** To have or produce frequent evacuations from the intestines. — *n.* **1.** A purging; purgation. **2.** That which purges; esp., a purgative. — **purg'er** (pûr'jẽr), *n.*

pu'ri-fi-ca'tion (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of purifying. — **pu-rif'i-ca-to-ry** (pū-rĭf'ĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

pu'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *purificare; purus* pure + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make or become pure; as: **a** To free from extraneous or noxious matter. **b** To free from guilt or defilement. **c** To free from improprieties or barbarisms, as a language. — **pu'ri-fi'er** (pū'rĭ-fī'ĕr), *n.*

Pu'rim (pū'rĭm), *n.* [Heb. *pūr*, pl. *pūrīm*, a lot.] A Jewish festival, called also the Feast of Lots.

pur'ism (pūr'ĭz'm), *n.* Rigid insistence upon purity or nicety, esp. in the use of words, etc.; also, an expression exhibiting such adherence. — **pur'ist**, *n.* — **pu-ris'tic**, *a.*

Pu'ri-tan (pū'rĭ-tăn), *n.* **1.** One scrupulous in his religious life; one who affects great purity of life; — sometimes derogatory. **2.** [*cap.*] *Eccl. Hist.* One who, in the 16th and 17th centuries, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law; — orig. a term of reproach. — **Pu'ri-tan**, *a.*

pu'ri-tan'ic (-tăn'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the Pu-
pu'ri-tan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ritans, or their doctrines. **2.** Precise and very scrupulous in observance of religious requirements and in the manner of living; strict; rigid. — **pu'ri-tan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pu'ri-tan'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Pu'ri-tan-ism (pū'rĭ-tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines, ideas, or practice of, or characteristic of, Puritans; strictness or austerity, esp. in matters of religion or conduct.

pu'ri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* The condition or quality of being pure; freedom from foreign matter, foulness, guilt, barbarous or improper words, etc.

purl (pûrl), *n.* Malt liquor medicated or spiced; orig., beer bittered with herbs; now, hot beer with gin, sugar, and spices.

purl, *v. t. & i.* [contr. fr. *purfle*.] **1.** To purfle. **2.** To invert the stitches in knitting. — *n.* **1.** In the 15th–17th centuries, a border of embroidery, gold lace, or galloon. **2.** A spiral of gold or silver wire for use in lace making. **3.** *Knitting.* Inversion of stitches, producing a ribbed appearance. **4.** A plait or fold in an article of dress.

purl, *v. i.* **1.** To run swiftly round, as a stream flowing among obstructions; eddy; swirl; make a murmuring sound, as a brook. **2.** To move in circles, ripples, or undulations; curl. — *n.* **1.** A circle made by a fluid in motion; eddy; ripple. **2.** A gentle murmur, as of purling water.

pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* [corrupted (by influence of *lieu* place) fr. OF. *puralée poralée*, fr. *poraler* to go through.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* Afforested land disafforested so as to remit to the former owners their rights. **2.** Hence, environs; outskirts of a city or town; neighborhood; now, esp., a poor, mean, or squalid section or quarter.

pur'lin } (-lĭn), *n.* *Arch.* In roofs, a horizontal member
pur'line } supporting the common rafters. See ROOF, *Illust.*

pur-loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF. *purloignier* to retard, delay, fr. *pur*, *por* (L. *pro*) + *loin* far off (L. *longe*).] To steal; filch. — **Syn.** See STEAL. — **pur-loin'er**, *n.*

pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *purpura* purple fish, purple dye, fr. Gr. *πορφύρα*.] **1.** A color formed by a combination of red and blue. **2.** Cloth dyed purple, or a garment of it; esp., a purple robe emblematic of rank or authority, specif. that of Roman emperors. **3.** Imperial or regal rank or power; also, *Colloq.*, exalted station; great wealth. **4.** A cardinalate. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To make or dye purple. — *v. i.* To become or turn purple. — *a.* **1.** Showing the color purple. **2.** Imperial; regal. **3.** Brilliant; beautiful. — **pur'plish** (-plĭsh), *a.*

pur'port (pûr'pōrt; pûr-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [fr. AF., fr. OF. *porporter* to carry about; reflexively, to extend; *por* (L. *pro*) + *porter* to carry.] To mean or seem to mean or intend. — **pur'port** (pûr'pōrt), *n.* Meaning. — **Syn.** See MEANING.

pur'pose (-pŭs), *v. t. & i.*; -POSED (-pŭst); -POS-ING (-ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. *pur*, *por*, *pour* (L. *pro*) + *poser* to place.] To propose as an aim to one's self; intend; design; resolve. — *n.* **1.** That which one sets before one's self as an object to be attained; design; intention. **2.** The object, effect, or result aimed at, intended, or attained. **3.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Proposal; proposition. **b** Purport; meaning. **c** Discourse; talk. — **Syn.** End, aim, plan. See INTENTION. — **pur'pose-ful**, *a.* — **-less**, *a.* — **pur'po-sive** (-pō-sĭv), *a.* **pur'pose-ly**, *adv.* With purpose or design; intentionally.

purr (pûr), *v. i. & t. & n.* Murmur, of a cat. See PUR.

purse (pûrs), *n.* [AS. *purs*, LL. *bursa*, fr. Gr. *βύρσα* skin, leather.] **1.** A small bag or pouch, esp. to carry money in; a pocketbook. **2.** A treasury; finances; money. **3.** A sum offered as a prize, or a sum collected as a present. — *v. t.*; PURSED (pûrst); PURS'ING (pûr'sĭng). **1.** To put into a purse. **2.** To contract into folds or wrinkles; pucker; knit.

purse'-proud', *a.* Proud because of one's wealth.

purs'er (pûr'sĕr), *n.* **1.** *Naval.* A paymaster. *Obs.* **2.** A clerk on a passenger vessel who keeps the accounts.

purs'lane (pûrs'lān), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *porcilaca* for *portulaca*.] A species of portulaca used as a potherb, etc.

pur-su'ance (pŭr-sū'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of pursuing. **2.** State of being pursuant; consequence.

pur-su'ant (-sū'ănt), *a.* Acting or done in consequence (of anything); hence, conformable; according; — with *to*.

pur-su'ant, pur-su'ant-ly, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.

pur-sue' (pŭr-sū'), *v. t.*; -SUED' (-sūd'); -SU'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *prosequi*; *pro* + *sequi* to follow.] **1.** To follow with a view to overtake; chase. **2.** To seek; use or adopt measures to obtain. **3.** To proceed along, for some end or object; follow; as, to *pursue* a peace policy. **4.** To prosecute; be engaged in. **5.** To persecute. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW. — *v. i.* **1.** To go in pursuit; follow. **2.** To proceed, esp. in discourse. *A Gallicism.* — **pur-su'er** (-sū'ĕr), *n.*

pur-suit' (-sūt'), *n.* **1.** Act of pursuing. **2.** That which one pursues, or engages in, as a course of business or occupation. — **Syn.** Chase, prosecution. See OCCUPATION.

pur'sui-vant (pûr'swĭ-vănt), *n.* [F. *poursuivant*, prop., pursuing.] **1.** *Heralds' College.* A functionary ranking below a herald, but having similar duties. **2.** A state messenger. **3.** A squire; attendant. *Obs.*

pur'sy (pûr'sĭ), *a.* Short-breathed and, usually, fat; hence, fat and, often, short; swelled with pampering.

pu'ru-lent (pū'rōō-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *purulentus*, fr. *pus*, *puris*, pus, matter.] Consisting of pus; attended with suppuration. — **pu'ru-lence** (-lĕns), **pu'ru-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

pur-vey' (pûr-vā'), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *providere*. See PROVIDE.] To furnish or provide, as provisions. [sions.

pur-vey'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of providing. **2.** Provi-

pur-vey'or (-ĕr), *n.* One who purveys; caterer.

pur'view (pûr'vū), *n.* [OF. *porveü, pourveü*, provided, resolved, fr. same OF. word as E. *purvey*.] **1.** The body, or the scope, of a statute. **2.** Sphere of authority; scope.

pus (pŭs), *n.* [L.] The opaque creamy matter produced in suppuration.

push (pŏŏsh), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *pulsare*, v. intens. fr. *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, push.] **1.** To press against in order to impel; move or endeavor to move by pressure; — opp. to *draw*. **2.** To gore. *Bib. or Dial.* **3.** To press or urge forward; drive; prosecute; extend. **4.** To bear hard on; put to straits; as, to be *pushed* for funds.

Syn. PUSH implies the application of force by a body already in contact with the object to be impelled; to SHOVE is esp. to push continuously, or along the surface of another body; to THRUST is to push or shove violently or forcibly; as, to *push* a bowlder over a precipice; to *shove* a table across the floor; to *thrust* one's arm through a window.

— *v. i.* **1.** To make a thrust. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To attack. *Obs.* **3.** To press with steady force. **4.** To press forward, esp. with energy or haste. — *n.* **1.** A thrust; shove. **2.** An attack; attempt; emergency. **3.** Aggressive energy or enterprise. *Colloq.* — **push'er**, *n.* [intrusive.

push'ing, *p. a.* Enterprising; energetic; also, officious;

push'pin' (pŏŏsh'pĭn'), *n.* A child's game played with pins.

pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty (pū'sĭ-lə-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pusillanimous; cowardice.

pu'sil-lan'i-mous (-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *pusillanimis; pusillus* very little + *animus* mind, spirit.] **1.** Weak or mean in spirit; cowardly. **2.** Evincing, due to, or marked by, weakness of spirit or cowardice. — **Syn.** Faint-hearted, timid. See COWARDLY. — **pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*

puss (pŏŏs), *n.* **1.** A cat. **2.** A hare. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

puss'y (pŏŏs'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A cat; also, a girl; — a pet name. **2.** A silky willow catkin. *Colloq.* **3.** A hare. *Scot.*

pus'sy (pŭs'ĭ), *a.* Full of, or like, pus.

pus'tu-lant (pŭs'tū-lănt), *n.* [L. *pustulans*, p. pr. See PUSTULATE, v. t.] A medicine that produces pustules.

pus'tu-lar (pŭs'tū-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, pustules. **2.** Covered with pustulelike prominences.

pus'tu-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *pustulatus*, p. p. of *pustulare* to blister, *pustula* pustule.] To form into pustules, or blisters.

pus'tu-late (-lāt), *a.* Covered with pustules.

pus'tule (-tūl), *n.* [L. *pustula*.] **1.** A small circumscribed elevation of the cuticle with inflamed base, containing pus.

2. Any small pimplelike or blisterlike elevation. — **pus'tu-lous** (pŭs'tŭ-lŭs), *a.*

put (pŭt), *n.* A rustic; clown.

put (po͝ot), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* PUT; *p.pr. & vb. n.* PUT'TING. [ME. *putten* to thrust, push.] **1.** To impel; push. **2.** To throw or cast, esp. with a certain pushing "overhand" motion. **3.** To drive or force; incite; urge; constrain. **4.** To bring to a (given) position, place, or condition; place; lay; cause to experience; — usually with *in, to, on*, etc.; as, to *put* one in fear or to flight. **5.** To attach or attribute; assign; as, to *put* a wrong construction on an act. **6.** To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; offer; state; express; as, to *put* a question. — *v. i.* To steer; turn. — *n.* **1.** Act of putting; a thrust; push; throw; cast. **2.** (*pron.* pŭt) A certain game at cards. **3.** A kind of privilege to "put" (deliver) stock, grain, etc., at a certain price. *Brokers' Cant.*

pu-ta'men (pū-tā'mĕn), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* The stone of a drupaceous fruit, as of the peach.

pu'ta-tive (pū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *putativus*, fr. *putare, putatum*, to reckon, suppose.] Reputed; supposed.

put'log' (po͝ot'lŏg'; pŭt'-), *n. Arch.* One of the short pieces of timber on which the flooring of a scaffold is laid.

pu'tre-fac'tion (pū'trē-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of putrefying; putrefied condition. — **pu'tre-fac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

pu'tre-fy (pū'trē-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *putrere* to be rotten + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To render or become putrid; cause to rot.—**Syn.** See DECAY.

pu-tres'cent (pū-trĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *putrescens*, p. pr. of *putrescere* to grow rotten.] **1.** Becoming putrid. **2.** Of or pert. to putrefaction. — **pu-tres'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* [L. *putridus*, deriv. fr. *puter* or *putris* rotten, *putere* to stink, be rotten.] **1.** Tending to decomposition or decay; decomposed; rotten. **2.** Indicating, or proceeding from, decay; as, a *putrid* smell. — **pu-trid'i-ty** (pū-trĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **pu'trid-ness**, *n.*

putt (pŭt), *n. Golf.* A stroke made on a putting green to play the ball into the hole. — *v. i.* To make a putt.

put'ter (pu͝t'ẽr; po͝ot'ẽr). U. S. & dial. var. of POTTER, *v.*

put'ter (pŏot'ẽr), *n.* One who puts something.

put'ter-out' (-out'), *n.* One who deposited money on going abroad to be repaid with great interest if he returned, and forfeited otherwise. *Obs.*

putt'ing green (pŭt'ĭng). *Golf.* The green, or plot of smooth turf, surrounding a hole.

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). [Hind. *paṭṭī* bandage, tie, ribbon.] A kind of gaiter wrapped round the leg.

put'ty, *n.* [F. *potée* putty, potful, *pot* pot.] A common cement made usually of whiting and boiled linseed oil. — *v. t.*; -TIED (-ĭd); -TY-ING. To cement, or stop, with putty.

puz'zle (pŭz'l), *n.* [for *opposal* a problem.] **1.** A thing that perplexes; a difficult problem or question; esp., a toy, contrivance, etc., designed to test ingenuity. **2.** Perplexity; embarrassment. — *v. t.*; -ZLED (-ld'); -ZLING (-lĭng). **1.** To perplex; confuse. **2.** To solve by thought or ingenuity; — with *out*. — **puz'zler** (-lẽr), *n.*

Syn. Nonplus, stagger, pose, disconcert. — PUZZLE, PERPLEX, MYSTIFY, BEWILDER, DISTRACT express various mental reactions upon what is intricate, complicated, or involved. PUZZLE implies baffling complication or intricacy; PERPLEX adds to *puzzle* the implication of disturbing uncertainty; as, I was *puzzled* by his contradictions; a *perplexing* problem. To MYSTIFY is to puzzle or perplex, esp. by playing on one's credulity; as, the magician *mystified* the audience. BEWILDER expresses utter perplexity and dull confusion, as of one lost in a maze; DISTRACT implies strong agitation arising from divergent or conflicting emotions.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be bewildered or perplexed. **2.** To work in the way the solution of a puzzle requires.

puz'zle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Puzzled state; perplexity.

pye (pī). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of PIE.

py'garg (pī'gärg) } *n.* [L. *pygargus*, Gr. πύγαργος,
py-gar'gus (pī-gär'gŭs) } lit., white rump.] A quadruped, prob. a kind of antelope, with a white rump. *Deut.* xiv. 5.

py'et (pī'ĕt). Var. of PIET, magpie.

Pyg-ma'li-on (pĭg-mā'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πυγμαλίων.] *Class. Myth.* See GALATEA **b**.

Pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ), *n.; pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). Also **Pig'my**. [L. *pygmaeus*, Gr. πυγμαῖος, fr. πυγμή fist, a measure of length.] **1.** One of a race of dwarfs described by Greek authors. **2.** One of a race of Central African Negritos, some less than four feet in stature. **3.** [*l. c.*] Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf. — **Syn.** See DWARF. — **pyg'my** (pĭg'mĭ), **pyg-me'an** (pĭg-mē'ăn), *a.*

py-ja'ma (pī-jä'mȧ; pĭ-), **pa-ja'ma** (pȧ-), *n.* [fr. Hind., lit., leg clothing; Per. *pāi* foot + *jāmah* garment.] In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers such as those worn by Mohammedan men and women.

py-ja'mas (pī-jä'mȧz; pĭ-), *or, chiefly U. S.*, **pa-ja'mas** (pȧ-jä'mȧz), *n. pl.* A garment, similar to the Oriental pyjama, adopted for wear in the dressing room and during sleep; also, a suit of drawers and blouse for such wear.

Pyl'a-des (pĭl'ȧ-dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πυλάδης.] *Gr. Myth.* A nephew of Agamemnon, husband of Electra.

py'lon (pī'lŏn), *n.* [Gr. πυλών a gateway.] **1.** *Archæol.* A gateway. **2.** *Aëronautics.* A marking post or tower, esp. on an aërodrome.

py-lo'rus (pĭ-lō'rŭs; pī-; 57), *n.; pl.* -RI (-rī). [L., fr. Gr. πυλωρός, lit., gatekeeper.] The opening from the stomach into the intestine. — **py-lor'ic** (-lŏr'ĭk), *a.*

pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. πυραμίς, -ίδος.] **1.** In geometry, a figure having for its base a plane polygon and for its sides several triangles with a common vertex and with their bases forming the sides of the base. In general, any solid body of such a shape. **2.** Anything, esp. an edifice, of the shape of a pyramid (in sense 1), specif. one such as was used for tombs in ancient Egypt. — **py-ram'i-dal** (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dăl), *a.* — **pyr'a-mid'ic** (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd'ĭk), **pyr'a-mid'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pyramids

Pyr'a-mus and **This'be** (pĭr'ȧ-mŭs; thĭz'bē). [L., fr. Gr. Πύραμος, Θίσβη.] Legendary lovers of ancient Babylon. Ovid relates that they made love through a chink in a wall. Thisbe came first to the tryst, but, seeing a lioness, which had killed an ox, fled, losing her garment, which the beast smeared with blood. Pyramus, supposing her dead, killed himself. Thisbe, finding him dead, killed herself.

pyre (pīr), *n.* [L. *pyra*, Gr. πυρά, fr. πῦρ fire.] A funeral pile; a combustible heap on which the dead are burned.

Pyr'e-ne'an (pĭr'ĕ-nē'ăn), *a.* [L. *Pyrenaei* (sc. *montes*) fr. *Pyrene* the Pyrenees, Gr. Πυρήνη.] Of or pert. to the Pyrenees, separating France and Spain.—*n.* The Pyrenees. *Obs.*

py-ret'ic (pī-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. πυρετός burning heat, fever, fr. πῦρ fire.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to fever; febrile.

pyr'i-form (pĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *pyrum, pirum*, a pear + *-form*.] Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.

py'rite (pī'rīt; pĭr'īt), *n.* [see PYRITES.] *Min.* Iron pyrites, a brass-yellow mineral with a brilliant metallic luster.

py-ri'tes (pĭ-rī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. πυρίτης, a., πυρίτης λίθος a mineral which strikes fire, πῦρ fire.] *Min.* Any of several metallic-looking sulphides, as pyrite. [fire.]

py'ro- (pī'rō-; pĭr'ō-). Combining form fr. Gr. πῦρ, πυρός,

py'ro-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Electric polarity produced on certain crystals by change of temperature.

py-rog'ra-phy (pī-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-graphy*.] The art or process of producing designs or pictures by burning or scorching; a design or picture so made. — **py-rog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* — **py'ro-graph'ic** (pī'rō-grăf'ĭk; pĭr'ō-), *a.*

py'ro-lu'site (pī'rō-lū'sīt), *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. λούειν to wash. *Min.* Native manganese dioxide, a dark mineral of metallic luster.

py'ro-man'cy (pī'rō-măn'sĭ; pĭr'ō-), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. Gr. πυρομαντεία; πῦρ fire + μαντεία divination.] Divination by sacrificial fire. — **py'ro-man'tic** (-măn'tĭk), *a. & n.*

py-rom'e-ter (pī-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*pyro-* + *-meter*.] *Physics* 1. An instrument for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat. 2. Any instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

py'ro-tech'nics (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭks; pĭr'ō-), *n.* (See -ICS.) Art of making fireworks; manufacture and use of fireworks. — **py'ro-tech'nic** (-tĕk'nĭk). **py'ro-tech'ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* — **py'ro-tech'nist** (-nĭst), *n.* — **py'ro-tech'ny** (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭ, pĭr'ō-), *n.*

py-rox'y-lin (pī-rŏk'sĭ-lĭn) } *n.* [*pyro-* + Gr. ξύλον wood
py-rox'y-line (-lĭn; -lēn) } Guncotton, or a similar compound, obtained by nitrating cellulose, as tissue paper.

Pyr'rha (pĭr'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Πύρρα.] See DEUCALION.

pyr'rhic (pĭr'ĭk), *n.* **1.** [Gr. πυρρίχη.] An ancient Greek martial dance. **2.** [fr. L., fr. Gr. πυρρίχιος (sc. πούς).] *Pros.* A foot of two short syllables. — **pyr'rhic**, *a.*

Pyr'rho-nism (pĭr'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrines of Pyrr

(about B. C. 365–275), founder of a school of skeptics in ancient Greece. **2.** Hence, any extreme skepticism.

Pyr'rhus (pĭr'ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Πύρρος.*] See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Py-thag'o-re'an (pĭ-thăg'ō-rē'ăn ; pĭth'ā-gō-), *a.* Of or pert. to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher, born about 582 B. C.), or his philosophy. — *n.* A follower of Pythagoras.

py-thag'o-re'an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The school and system of philosophy founded by Pythagoras. To Pythagoras himself is ascribed the doctrine of metempsychosis.

Pyth'i-an (pĭth'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Pythius*, Gr. *Πύθιος* of Pytho, older name of Delphi.] *Gr. Antiq.* **a** Designating, or pert. to, Apollo, as patron or god of Delphi. **b** Designating, or pert. to, the games celebrated at Delphi every four years.

Pyth'i-as (-ăs), *n.* See DAMON.

Py'thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* [L. *Python* (in sense 1), Gr. *Πύθων.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A monstrous serpent which arose from the mud left by the deluge which Deucalion survived. The serpent dwelt in caves near Delphi, where Apollo slew him. **2.** [*l. c.*] Any of various large nonvenomous snakes, closely related to the boas; any large snake, as a boa or anaconda. **3.** [*l. c.*] [L. *Pytho* a familiar spirit, Gr. *Πύθων.*] A soothsaying spirit or demon; also, a diviner by spirits.

Pyx.

pyth'o-ness (pĭth'ō-nĕs), *n.* [fr. L. *pythonissa.*] Any woman supposed to be possessed or inspired by a soothsaying spirit or demon; a sort of witch.

Pyxidium.

pyx (pĭks), *n.* [L. *pyxis*, fr. Gr. *πυξίς* box, esp. of boxwood, *πύξος* boxwood.] *R. C. Ch.* The receptacle in which the Host is reserved.

pyx-id'i-um (pĭk-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* PYXIDIA (-ă). [Gr. *πυξίδιον*, dim. of *πυξίς* a box. See PYX.] *Bot.* A capsule which dehisces into an upper and a lower half, as in the plantain, purslane, etc.

Q

Q (kū) ; *pl.* **Q's** or **Qs** (kūz). The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet.

quack (kwăk), *v. i.* [of imitative origin.] **1.** Of a duck, to utter its characteristic cry. **2.** To utter a cry like or likened to a duck's. — *n.* The duck's cry, or a sound like it.

quack, *n.* [abbr. fr. QUACKSALVER.] **1.** A boastful pretender to medical skill. **2.** A charlatan. — *a.* Pertaining to quacks or quackery ; pretending to cure diseases. — *v. i.* To play the quack ; boast. — **quack'er-y** (kwăk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*

quack'sal-ver (kwăk'săl-vẽr), *n.* [D. *kwakzalver.*] A quack ; charlatan. *Rare.*

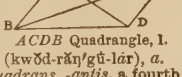
quad (kwŏd), *n.* [fr. QUADRAT.] *Print.* A quadrat.

quad, *n.* [fr. QUADRANGLE.] A quadrangle. *Colloq.*

Quad'ra-ges'i-ma (kwŏd'rā-jĕs'ĭ-mā), *n.* [L., fr. *quadragesimus* fortieth.] *Eccl.* **a** The forty days of Lent. *Obs.* **b** More fully **Quadragesima Sunday.** The first Sunday in Lent.

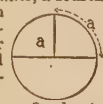
quad'ra-ges'i-mal (-măl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of forty ; — said esp. of the Lenten fast of forty days. **2.** [*cap.*] Lenten.

quad'ran'gle (kwŏd'răn'g'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *quadrangulum.* See QUADRI- ; ANGLE.] **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure having four angles and four sides ; any figure having four angles. **2.** A quadrangular inclosure, esp. when surrounded by buildings. — **quad-ran'gu-lar** (kwŏd-răn'gū-lẽr), *a.*



ACDB Quadrangle, 1.

quad'rant (kwŏd'rănt), *n.* [L. *quadrans, -antis*, a fourth part.] **1.** *Geom.* The quarter of a circle, an arc of 90° ; also, the area bounded by a quadrant and two radii. **2.** An instrument for measuring altitudes, commonly a graduated arc of 90°, with an index, sights, etc.—**quad-ran'tal** (kwŏd-răn'tăl ; kwŏd'răn-), *a.*



quad'rat (kwŏd'răt), *n. Print.* A block of type metal lower than the letters, — used in spacing, etc.

aa Quadrants.

quad'rate (-rāt), *a.* [L. *quadratus* squared.] Square. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** A square; hence, anything resembling a square, as a rectangular space. **2.** An object square or cubical in form, or approximately so. — *v. t.* ; -RAT-ED (-rāt-ĕd) ; -RAT-ING. To square ; agree; correspond; — followed by *with.* — *v. t.* To make accordant with ; conform to.

quad-rat'ic (kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Square. **2.** *Algebra.* Marked by terms of second degree as the highest ; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square. [ratic equations.]

quad-rat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Algebra treating of quad-

quad'ra-ture (kwŏd'rā-tūr), *n.* [L. *quadratura.*] **1.** Act or process of squaring or making square ; specif., the (impossible) problem of finding the side of a square exactly equal in area to a given circular area. **2.** Square shape ; a square. *Obs. or R.* **3.** *Astron.* The relation of two heavenly bodies distant from each other 90° in celestial longitude.

quad-ren'ni-al (kwŏd-rĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *quadriennium* a space of four years ; *quadri-* + *annus* year.] **1.** Comprising, or lasting through, four years. **2.** Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years.

quad'ri- (kwŏd'rĭ-). [L., akin to *quattuor* four.] A combining form meaning *four, four times, fourfold.*

quad'ri-lat'er-al (-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *quadrilaterus.* See LATERAL.] Having four sides and four angles. — *n. Geom.* A plane figure of four sides and four angles; a quadrangle.

qua-drille' (kwă-drĭl'), *n.* [F., deriv. fr. L. *quadra* a square.] **1.** A square dance of five figures, in common time, for four couples. Music for the dance. **2.** A certain old game of cards.

Quadrilateral.

quad-ril'lion (kwŏd-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. See QUADRI-; MILLION.] The number denoted by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and American notation, or 24 in English.

quad'ri-par'tite (kwŏd'rĭ-pär'tīt; kwŏd-rĭp'ár-tīt), *a.* [L. *quadripartitus*, p. p. of *quadripartire* to divide into four parts.] Consisting of, or divided into, four parts.

quad'ri-syl'la-ble (kwŏd'rĭ-sĭl'ă-b'l), *n.* [*quadri-* + *syllable.*] A word of four syllables.

quad-roon' (kwŏd-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *cuarterón.*] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person ; person of ¼ negro blood.

Quad-ru'ma-na (-rōō'mă-nă), *n. pl.* [L. *quadru-, quadri-* + *manus* hand.] *Zoöl.* A former order of mammals including those in which the feet are formed like hands, or all the Primates except man ; — opposed to *Bimana*, including only man. — **quad'ru-mane** (kwŏd'rōō-mān), *n.* — **quad-ru'ma-nous** (kwŏd-rōō'-mă-nŭs), *a.*

Quadrumana. *f* Fore Foot, or Hand, of a Monkey ; *h* Hind Foot.

quad'ru-ped (kwŏd'rōō-pĕd), *a.* [L. *quadrupes, -pedis ; quadru-, quadri-* + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having four feet. — *n.* An animal having four feet.

quad'ru-ple (kwŏd'rōō-p'l), *a. & adv.* [L. *quadruplus*, a.] Fourfold. — *n.* A sum or amount four times as great as another. — *v. t. & i.* ; -PLED (-p'ld) ; -PLING (-plĭng). To multiply or be multiplied by four ; increase fourfold.

quad'ru-plet (-plĕt), *n.* A collection of four of one kind; specif., *pl.*, four children born in the same labor.

quad'ru-plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L.] **1.** Fourfold. **2.** *Telegraph.* Pertaining to a system by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over one wire.

quad-ru'pli-cate (kwŏd-rōō'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); CAT'ING. [L. *quadruplicatus*, p. p. of *quadruplicare*, fr. *quadruplex* fourfold.] To quadruple. — (-kăt), *a.* Fourfold; specif., *Math.*, raised to the 4th power. — **quad-ru'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

‖**quæ'ro** (kwē'rō), *v. imperative.* [L., imper.] Inquire; question ; — used to signify doubt or to suggest investigation.

quæs'tor (kwĕs'tôr ; kwēs'-), *n.* Also **ques'tor.** [L., fr. *quaerere, quaesitum*, to seek for, ask.] *Roman Hist.* Any of a number of officials originally judges at certain criminal trials, later treasurers of state. — **quæs'tor-ship,** *n.*

quaff (kwăf), *v. t. & i.* To drink freely or copiously. — **quaff'er,** *n.*

quag'ga (kwăg'ă), *n.* [Zulu (*i*) *qaga* anything striped or speckled.] **1.** A South African wild ass allied to the zebras, exterminated in the 19th century. **2.** Erroneously, a zebra.

quag'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Like a quagmire ; boggy ; also, flabby.

quag'mire' (kwăg'mīr'), *n.* **1.** Soft, wet, miry land, which shakes or yields under foot. **2.** A position of difficulty, as of one caught in a quagmire. — **Syn.** Morass, marsh, bog, swamp, fen, slough.

qua'haug (kwô'hôg ; kwä-hôg'). Var. of QUAHOG.

qua'hog (kwô'hŏg ; kwä-hŏg'), *n.* [fr. Amer. Indian.] The common American round, or hard, clam.

quaich, quaigh (kwāk), *n.* [Gael. *cuach.*] A small shallow cup, usually of wooden staves and with ears. *Scot.*

quail (kwāl), *v. i.* To sink under trial or prospect of danger; lose heart ; hence, to give way ; shrink; cower. — **Syn.** Flinch, blench. See SHRINK. — *v. t.* To cause to quail. *R.*

quail, *n. ; pl.* QUAIL or QUAILS (see PLURAL). [fr. OF., fr. LL. *quaquila, qualia.*] **1.** A migratory gallinaceous Old World game bird, allied to the pheasant. **2.** In America, any of several small gallinaceous game birds, most of which are called also *partridge.* Specifically, in the northern and eastern States, the bobwhite.

European Quail.

quaint (kwānt), *a.* [OF. *cointe* prudent, skillful, amiable, neat, fr. L. *cognitus* known.] **1.** Prudent ; wise ; expert. *Obs.* **2.** Characterized by ingenuity or art; skillfully wrought; hence, graceful; neat. *Archaic.* **3.** Curious and fanciful ; affected. **4.** Strange, esp. old-fashioned, but pleasing in character, appearance, or action. — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — **quaint'ly,** *adv.* — **quaint'ness,** *n.*

quake (kwāk), *v. i. ;* QUAKED (kwākt); QUAK'ING (kwāk'ĭng). [AS. *cwacian.*] **1.** To shake, vibrate, or quiver, as soft, wet land. **2.** To shake with fear, cold, anger, or the like ; shudder ; shiver. — **Syn.** See SHIVER. — *n.* A shaking or trembling, esp. an earthquake.

quak'er (kwāk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that quakes. **2.** [*cap.*] One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, about 1650 ; — orig. so called in derision. The members call themselves *Friends.* — **Quak'er-ess,** *n. fem.* — **Quak'er-ish,** *a.* — **Quak'er-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Quaker gun. A dummy piece of artillery; — so called because the Quakers hold to the doctrine of nonresistance.

quak'er-la'dies, *n. pl.* Bluets.

qual'i-fi-ca'tion (kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of qualifying ; state of being qualified. **2.** That which qualifies ; requisite capacity or possession.

qual'i-fied (kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* **1.** Having (such) qualities. *Obs.* **2.** Fitted ; competent ; fit. **3.** Limited or modified.

qual'i-fi'er (-fī'ẽr), *n.* One that qualifies.

qual'i-fy (-fī), *v. t. ;* -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. LL. *qualificare,* fr. L. *qualis* how constituted, as + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To reduce from a general to a particular or restricted form; modify; limit. **2.** Hence, to soften; mitigate ; abate ; diminish ; reduce in strength, as liquors. **3.** To make such as is required ; fit, as for an office.

Syn. Prepare, capacitate, temper, restrict, restrain. — MODIFY, QUALIFY. To MODIFY is to change in form or qualities rather than materially or essentially ; to QUALIFY is esp. to make less general, positive, strong, or severe.

— *v. i.* To be or become qualified ; be fit.

qual'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to quality; —often used in distinction from *quantitative.* — **qual'i-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

qual'i-ty (-tĭ); *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *qualitas,* fr. *qualis* how constituted, as.] **1.** That from the possession of which anything is such as it is ; a property, characteristic, or attribute. **2.** Proper or essential being ; character ; nature ; kind. **3.** Hence: Special or temporary character ; assumed or asserted rank, part, or position. **4. a** Excellence of character. **b** An accomplishment. **c** Superior birth or station ; high rank. **5.** People of good social position ; — usually with *the. Archaic or Dial.* **6.** *Acoustics.* Timbre.

Syn. QUALITY, PROPERTY, ATTRIBUTE, ACCIDENT. QUALITY, the most general term, applies to that which is predicable of anything as one of its characteristics ; a PROPERTY is a peculiar or special quality ; an ATTRIBUTE is an essential, inherent, or necessary, an ACCIDENT, a nonessential, fortuitous, or contingent, quality or property.

qualm (kwäm), *n.* **1.** A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain, esp. of nausea. **2.** A sudden misgiving or fainthearted ness. **3.** A scruple of conscience ; compunction. — **qualm'ish,** *a.*

Syn. A SCRUPLE is a feeling, esp. conscientious, of doubt or hesitation ; a QUALM is a sudden, esp. uneasy, scruple ; a MISGIVING is a feeling, often apprehensive, of mistrust.

quan'da-ry (kwŏn'dā-rĭ *or, esp. British or Obs.,* kwŏn-dā'rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A state of perplexity or doubt ; a dilemma. — **Syn.** See PREDICAMENT.

quan'ti-ta-tive (kwŏn'tĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Estimated or estimable by quantity. **2.** Of or pertaining to quantity.

quan'ti-ty (-tĭ) *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *quantitas,* fr. *quantus* how great, how much.] **1.** The being so much as to a possible more or less. **2.** Spatial dimension. *Rare, exc. Math.* **3.** Amount or portion ; bulk ; extent, etc. **4.** Specif. : **a** Relative amount; proportion. *Obs.* **b** Great or considerable amount. **5. a** *Phon. & Pros.* Length or brevity of sounds (chiefly vowel sounds) or of syllables. **b** *Music.* The relative duration of a tone. **6.** *Math.* Anything to which mathematical processes are applicable; whatever may be operated on according to fixed, mutually consistent laws ; — disting. from a *magnitude.* — **Syn.** See SUM.

quan'tum (-tŭm), *n. ; pl.* -TA (-tä). [L., neuter of *quantus* how much.] Quantity; amount.

quar'an-tine (kwŏr'ăn-tēn), *n.* [fr. F., deriv. of L. *quadraginta* forty.] **1.** The term, originally of forty days, during which an arriving ship suspected of infection is restrained from intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint, or the measures taken to enforce it ; also, the place where prohibited vessels are stationed. Now, any forced stoppage of travel or intercourse on account of contagious or infectious disease. **2.** A period of forty days. — (kwŏr'ăn-tēn ; kwŏr'ăn-tēn'), *v. t. ;* -TINED (-tēnd ; -tēnd'); -TIN'ING (-tēn'ĭng ; -tēn'ĭng). To subject to quarantine.

quar'rel (kwŏr'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *quadrus* square.] **1.** A bolt or arrow, esp. a square-headed one. **2.** *Arch.* A square of glass, esp. when set diagonally.

quar'rel, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *querel(l)a* complaint.] **1.** Ground of complaint or dispute. *Obsoles.* **2.** Hence, a cause or case to be disputed or defended. **3.** A breach of concord, amity, etc.; a disagreement; esp., an angry dispute or strife; altercation. **4.** Quarrelsomeness. *Obs. & R.* — **Syn.** Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, contention, wrangle. See DISPUTE. — *v. i. ;* -RELED (-ĕld) or -RELLED ; -REL-ING or -REL-LING. **1.** To find fault; cavil. **2.** To have a difference or misunderstanding. **3.** To dispute angrily or violently; wrangle; contend. — **quar'rel-er, quar'rel-ler,** *n.*

quar'rel-some (-sŭm), *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; given to brawls and contention. — **Syn.** See BELLIGERENT. — **quar'rel-some-ly,** *adv.* — **quar'rel-some-ness,** *n.*

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A square paving tile.

quar'ry, *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [fr. OF., fr. *cuir* hide, leather, L. *corium.*] **1.** *Hunting.* A heap of the game killed. *Obs.* **2.** The object of the chase ; game ; esp., the game hunted with hawks. — *v. t.* To hunt down (prey).

quar'ry, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *quadraria* a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are got.] An excavation, esp. an open one, for obtaining building stone, slate, or limestone. — *v. t. ;* -RIED (-ĭd) ; -RY-ING. **1.** To dig or take from or as from a quarry. **2.** To make a quarry in.

quart (kwôrt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *quartus* fourth.] **1.** A measure of capacity, both in dry and in liquid measure ; one fourth of a gallon; one eighth of a peck; 2 pints. Abbr., *qt.* **2.** A vessel or measure containing a quart.

quart (kärt), *n.* [F. *quarte.*] **1.** *Fencing.* = CARTE. **2.** In piquet, etc., four cards of a suit in sequence.

quar'tan (kwôr'tăn), *a.* [F. *quartain,* in *fièvre quartaine,* L. *quartanus,* fr. *quartus* fourth.] Of or pert. to the 4th ; specif., occurring every 4th day, inclusively. — *n. Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every 4th day.

‖ **quarte** (kärt), *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* = CARTE.

quar'ter (kwôr'tẽr), *n.* [F. *quartier,* L. *quartarius* a fourth part.] **1.** A fourth part ; as : **a** The fourth part of a hundredweight. **b** Eight bushels, ¼ of a ton; — used esp. in measuring grain. **c** One fourth of a yard ; a span. **d** One fourth of a year. **e** A term of study in a college, etc. ; — properly ¼ of the school year. **f** *Astron.* A fourth part of the moon's period; also, quadrature. **g** A fourth of an hour ; hence, the moment marking this. **h** Twenty-five cents, ¼ of a dollar; also, a silver coin of this value. *U. S. & Canada.* **2.** *Naut.* **a** The after part of a vessel's side. **b** The part of the yardarm outside the slings. **3.** That part of a boot or shoe which forms the side, from heel to vamp. **4.** One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts. **5.** One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided ; also, a cardinal point or division ; region ; direction.

6. A district or locality. **7.** **a** Proper station; assigned position. **b** [Usually *pl.*] Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter. **8.** Treatment or intercourse, esp. if friendly; concord. *Obs.* **9.** *Mil.* Clemency shown in sparing the life of an enemy. — *a.* Consisting of, or equal to, a quarter. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into four equal parts. **2.** Hence, to divide into parts, either more or less than four. Specif., to cleave asunder; dismember. **3.** *Her.* To arrange or bear, as different coats of arms, quarterly on one escutcheon; also, to add (a coat of arms) in this way. **4.** To shelter or entertain; esp., to assign (soldiers) to a place of shelter. — *v. i.* **1.** To lodge. **2.** To strike or blow on a ship's quarter, as the wind. **3.** To make way for a passing vehicle. *Eng.*

Quartered Arms.

quarter day. A day regarded as beginning a quarter of the year, and on which quarterly payments, as rent, become due.

quar'ter-deck', *n.* *Naut.* That part of the spar, or upper, deck abaft the mainmast.

quar'tered (kwôr'tẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Divided into quarters. **2.** Furnished with quarters or shelter. **3.** Quarter-sawed.

quar'ter-ly, *adv.* **1.** By quarters; once in a quarter of a year. **2.** *Her.* In four or more parts; — of a shield.

quar'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Containing, or consisting of, a quarter. **2.** Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A periodical work published quarterly.

quar'ter-mas'ter (kwôr'tẽr-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* [*quarter* + *master.*] **1.** *Mil.* A commissioned officer charged with providing quarters, clothing, transportation, etc., for troops. **2.** *Naut.* A petty officer who attends the helm, binnacle, etc.

quar'tern (-tẽrn), *n.* [F. *quarteron* a fourth of a pound, or of a hundred.] **1.** A fourth; quarter; as, a fourth of a pint; a gill. **2.** A loaf of bread weighing about four pounds.

quar'ter-saw', *v. t.* To saw (a log) into quarters and then into lumber, so as to show the grain to advantage, etc.

quarter sessions. [Also *caps.*] *Eng. Law.* A court of a limited criminal jurisdiction, and with certain civil and administrative powers, held quarterly.

quar'ter-staff' (-tẽr-stȧf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'; -stăvz'). A staff formerly used as a weapon, wielded with one hand in the middle and the other between middle and end.

quar-tet' } (kwôr-tĕt'), *n.* [It. *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto*
quar-tette' } fourth, L. *quartus.*] **1.** *Music.* **a** A composition in four parts, each for a single performer. **b** The set of four performers of such music. **2.** A group of four.

quar'to (kwôr'tō), *a.* [L. *in quarto* in fourth.] Having four leaves (eight pages) to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto. — *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). Orig., a book of the size of 1-4th of a sheet of printing paper; a size made by twice folding a sheet, making four leaves; now, a book of a square or nearly square form, commonly 9½ by 12 inches.

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* [G. *quarz.*] A form of silica in hexagonal crystals or crystalline masses. Except water, it is the commonest mineral, occurring in granite, sandstone, etc.

quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *cassare* to annihilate, annul.] *Law.* To abate, annul; or make void.

quash, *v. t.* [prob. fr. OF. *quaissier*, fr. L. *quassare* to shatter.] To suppress; crush out; quell.

qua'si (kwā'sī). [L.] As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; seemingly.

quas'si-a (kwŏsh'ĭ-ȧ; kwȧs'-; kwȧsh'-), *n.* [fr. Graman *Quassi*, a Surinam negro who discovered its virtues about 1730.] A bitter tonic drug from the wood of any of several tropical American trees. [son. *Dial. Eng.*

quat (kwȧt; kwŏt), *n.* A pustule; also, a disagreeable per-

qua-ter'na-ry (kwȧ-tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *quaternarius* consisting of four each, containing four.] **1.** Consisting of four; by fours, or in sets of four. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A group of four; also, the number four. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Quaternary period (called also the *Age of Man*); Quaternary system.

qua-ter'ni-on (-nĭ-ŭn), *n.* [L. *quaternio*, fr. *quaterni* four each.] A set of four parts, things, or persons.

qua-torze' (kȧ-tôrz'), *n.* [F., fourteen.] Four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in piquet; — counting fourteen.

quat'rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* [F., fr. *quatre* four, L. *quattuor*, *quatuor.*] *Pros.* A stanza of four lines, usually of ten-syllable iambics, rhyming alternately.

quat're-foil' (kăt'ẽr-foil'), *n.* [F. *quatre* four + OF. *foil*, *foille*, leaf.] *Arch.* An ornamental foliation having four lobes, or foils.

Quatrefoils.

qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), *v. i.* [ME. *quaven* to shake, tremble.] To tremble; shake; esp., to cause the voice to vibrate; also, to trill on a musical instrument. — **Syn.** See QUIVER. — *v. t.* To utter with quavers; esp., to sing with trills or quavers. — *n.* **1.** A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, as of the voice. **2.** *Music.* **a** An eighth note. See NOTE. **b** A melodic shake or trill, esp. in singing.

quay (kē), *n.* [OF. *kai*, *cay.*] A solid landing place, as of masonry, made at the side of a navigable body of water.

quean (kwēn), *n.* [orig., a woman, AS. *cwene.*] **1.** A woman; esp., a girl. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** A wench; hussy.

quea'sy (kwē'zĭ), *a.* **1.** Ticklish; delicate; hazardous. **2.** Qualmish. **3.** Ill at ease. **4.** Fastidious; squeamish. — **quea'si-ly** (-zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **quea'si-ness**, *n.*

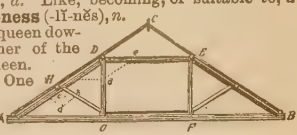
queech'y (kwēch'ĭ), *a.* Sickly; feeble; small. *Dial. Eng.*

queen (kwēn), *n.* [AS. *cwēn* wife, queen, woman.] **1.** A wife of a king. **2.** A female monarch. **3.** A woman eminent in power or attractions; — also used of cities, countries, etc. **4.** The fully developed female of social bees, ants, or termites, whose function is reproduction; — distinguished from the workers, soldiers, etc. **5.** The most powerful piece in chess. **6.** A playing card bearing the picture of a queen. — *v. t.* To make a queen of. — *v. i.* To act as, or wield the power of, a queen.

queen'ly (kwēn'lĭ), *a.* Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen. — **queen'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

queen mother. A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen.

queen'-post', *n.* One of two vertical tie posts in a roof truss or similar framed truss.


Queen-post Roof. *AB* Tiebeam; *DG EF* Queen-Posts; *DE* Straining Piece; *AD BE* Principal Rafters; *AC BC* Rafters.

queen regent. A reigning queen, either in her own right (**queen regnant**), or in another's.

queen's ware. Glazed English earthenware of a cream color.

queer (kwēr), *a.* **1.** Differing in some odd way from the ordinary; singular; peculiar. **2.** Suspicious; questionable. *Collog.* **3.** Qualmish; faint. **4.** Spurious; counterfeit. *Slang.* — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — *n.* Counterfeit money. *Slang.* — **queer'ly**, *adv.* — **queer'ness**, *n.*

quell (kwĕl), *n.* **1.** Killing; slaughter. *Obs.* **2.** Power of quelling, or subduing. *Rare.*

quell, *v. t.* [AS. *cwellan* to kill.] **1.** To kill. *Obs.* **2.** To overpower; subdue; put down; suppress. **3.** To quiet; allay; calm; as, to *quell* grief. — **Syn.** Crush, reduce, repress. — **quell'er**, *n.*

quench (kwĕnch), *v. t.* [AS. *cwencan*, in *ācwencan* to extinguish utterly.] **1.** To extinguish; make an end of. **2.** To cool suddenly, as steel in tempering. — **quench'a-ble**, *a.* — **quench'er**, *n.* — **quench'less**, *a.*

quer'cine (kwûr'sĭn; -sīn), *a.* [L. *quercinus*, fr. *quercus* oak.] Pertaining to the oak.

quer'cit-ron (kwûr'sĭt-rŭn), *n.* [G. *quercitron*-gelb, fr. L. *quercus* oak + G. *citrongelb* citron yellow.] A large timber oak of the eastern United States, having yellow inner bark; also, its bark, used in tanning and dyeing.

que'rist (kwē'rĭst), *n.* One who queries, or inquires.

quern (kwûrn), *n.* [AS. *cweorn*, *cwyrn.*] A kind of primitive hand mill for grinding grain.

quer'u-lous (kwĕr'ōō-lŭs), *a.* [L. *querulus* and *querulosus*, fr. *queri* to complain.] Apt to find fault; habitually complaining. **2.** Fretful; whining. — **Syn.** Bewailing, lamenting, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied. See PLAINTIVE. — **quer'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **quer'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

que'ry (kwē'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *quære*, imperative sing. of *quærere*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, ask.] **1.** A question; an inquiry. **2.** A doubt. **3.** An interrogation point [?]. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. To inquire into; ask. — **Syn.** See INQUIRE. — *v. i.* To question.

quest (kwĕst), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *quærere.* See QUERY.] **1.** A jury of inquest. *R.* **2.** A seeking; search; adventure; specifically, *Medieval Romance*, a knightly expedition, as that in search of the Holy Grail (see GRAIL); also, the knights engaged in the expedition. **3.** Those who make

search. *Nonce Use.* — *v. i.* **1**. To search a trail; also, to bay; — of a dog. **2**. To go on a quest. — **quest′er**, *n.*

ques′tion (kwĕs′chŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *questio.*] **1**. Act of asking; interrogation; inquiry. **2**. Discussion; debate; hence, objection; doubt. **3**. Talk; parley. *Obs.* **4**. Investigation, esp. a judicial one. **5**. That which is asked; query. **6**. Hence, a subject of or for investigation or debate. — **Syn.** Inquiry; topic, subject. — *v. i.* **1**. To ask questions; inquire. **2**. To converse; argue. *Obs.* — *v. t.* **1**. To examine by queries. **2**. To doubt. **3**. To call in question; dispute. — **Syn.** See INQUIRE. — **ques′tion-er**, *n.*

ques′tion-a-ble (-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* **1**. Admitting of being questioned. *Rare.* **2**. Liable to question or to be questioned. **3**. Doubtful; problematical. — **Syn.** Disputable, debatable, uncertain, suspicious, dubious. — **ques′tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

ques′tion-less, *adv.* Doubtless. *Rare.* — *a.* See -LESS.

ques′tion-naire′ (kwĕs′chŭn-âr′), *n.* [F.] A set of questions for submission to a number of persons, as in making investigations, etc.

ques′tor (kwĕs′tŏr), *n.* Var. of QUÆSTOR.

queue (kū), *n.* [F.; see CUE.] **1**. A pigtail. = 1st CUE, *n.*, 1. **2**. A line of persons, carriages, etc. = 1st CUE, *n.*, 3.

quib′ble (kwĭb′'l), *n.* **1**. A pun. *Obsoles.* **2**. A shift or turn from the point in question; an evasion; equivocation. — *v. i.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). **1**. To pun. *Obsoles.* **2**. To trifle in argument or discourse; equivocate. — **Syn.** Cavil, shuffle. — **quib′bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

quick (kwĭk), *a.* [AS. *cwic*, *cwicu*, living.] **1**. Living; animate. *Archaic or Dial.* **2**. Characterized by life or animation. **3**. Pregnant. **4**. Fiery; burning; intense. **5**. Moving; shifting; — said of sand, earth; etc. **6**. Speedy; hasty. **7**. Impatient; passionate. **8**. Taking place rapidly or briefly. **9**. Fresh; bracing. **10**. Sensitive; ready; as, a *quick* ear. **11**. Sharp, as a curve. — **Syn.** Expeditious, swift, rapid, prompt, active, brisk, nimble, fleet, alert, agile, lively. See FAST. — **quick grass**, couch grass. — *adv.* In a quick manner; quickly. — *n.* **1**. A live plant, or living plants collectively; esp., hawthorn; quickset. **2**. The life; a vital part; the sensitive living flesh; part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached.

quick′en (-'n), *v. t.* **1**. To make alive; revive; resuscitate; hence, to excite; stimulate. **2**. To make lively, active, or sprightly. **3**. To hasten; accelerate. — **Syn.** Animate, revive, vivify; sharpen, incite. — *v. i.* **1**. To come to life; become enlivened. **2**. To move with increased rapidity. — **quick′en-er**, *n.*

quick′lime′ (-līm′), *n.* Unslaked lime.

quick′ly, *adv.* In a quick manner; speedily; without delay.

quick′ness, *n.* State of being quick; as: **a** Rapidity; alertness; readiness; also, hastiness, as of temper. **b** Delicacy and acuteness of perception; sensitiveness. — **Syn.** Velocity, celerity, haste, expedition, promptness, dispatch, nimbleness, fleetness, agility, briskness.

quick′sand′ (-sănd′), *n.* Sand easily yielding to pressure; esp., a deep mass of loose sand mixed with water into which a person or heavy object readily sinks.

quick′set′ (-sĕt′), *n.* **1**. A cutting, esp. when set for a hedge; specif., the hawthorn. **2**. A hedge or thicket.

quick′sil′ver (-sĭl′vẽr), *n.* [*quick* living + *silver*; — from its fluidity.] Mercury, the metal.

quick′step′ (-stĕp′), *n.* A lively march or dance step.

quid (kwĭd), *n.* [see CUD.] Piece suitable to be chewed; cud.

quid (kwĭd), *n.*; *pl.* QUID, or, rarely, QUIDS. A sovereign, or pound sterling; *Obs.*, a guinea. *Brit. Slang.*

quid′di-ty (kwĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [LL. *quidditas*, fr. L. *quid* what.] **1**. The essence of a thing; that which answers the question, *Quid est?* (What is it?) **2**. A trifling nicety; quibble.

quid′nunc′ (-nŭŋk′), *n.* [L., what now?] One curious to know everything going on; a gossip.

‖ **quid pro quo** (prō kwō). [L., something for something.] One thing for, or in place of, another; an equivalent.

qui-es′cence (kwī-ĕs′ĕns) } *n.* State or quality of being
qui-es′cen-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } quiescent.

qui-es′cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *quiescens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *quiescere* to become quiet; akin to *quies* rest.] **1**. At rest; still. **2**. Unagitated; dormant. — **Syn.** See LATENT. — **qui-es′cent-ly**, *adv.*

qui′et (kwī′ĕt), *a.* [L. *quietus*, p. p. of *quiescere* to rest, keep quiet.] **1**. In a state of rest or calm; still; hushed. **2**. Not excited or anxious; calm; placid. **3**. Not turbulent; gentle. **4**. Not showy; modest. **5**. Enjoyed in peace and relaxation; as, *quiet* pleasures. — **Syn.** Tranquil, unruffled, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed. See STILL — *n.* [L. *quies*, *-etis*.] **1**. State or quality of being quiet, or in repose. **2**. Freedom from disturbance; stillness; peace. — *v. t.* **1**. To stop motion in; still; silence. **2**. To calm; tranquilize. — *v. i.* To become still; — often with *down*. — **qui′et-er** (kwī′ĕt-ẽr), *n.* — **qui′et-ly**, *adv.* — **qui′et-ness**, *n.*

qui′et-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. A system of religious mysticism based on abstraction from worldly interests and the passive contemplation of God, esp. [*cap.*] as practiced by a certain sect founded in the 17th century. **2**. Peace or tranquillity of mind; indifference; inaction. — **qui′et-ist**, *n.*

qui′e-tude (kwī′ê-tūd), *n.* [L. *quietudo.*] Rest; repose; quietness; tranquillity.

qui-e′tus (kwī-ē′tŭs), *n.* [LL. *quietus* quit, discharged, L., at rest, quiet, dead.] Final acquittance, as from debt or obligation; hence, death; also, that which quiets or calms; as, to give one his *quietus*, to kill him, or check his activity.

quill (kwĭl), *n.* **1**. Something made of or like a hollow stalk; as: **a** A spindle or spool, as of reed, for thread in a shuttle. **b** The tube or pipe of a musical instrument. **2**. A large stiff feather; also, the hollow barrel or tube of a feather. **3**. Something made from or like the quill of a feather; as: **a** A pen for writing made from a quill. **b** A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine. **c** A plectrum. — *v. t.* To plait or flute in small cylindrical ridges (**quill′ings**).

quill′let (kwĭl′ĕt; 24), *n.* Subtlety; quibble. *Archaic.*

quill′ing (-ĭng), *n.* A strip of lace, ribbon, etc., fluted or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills.

quill′wort′ (-wûrt′), *n.* Any of certain plants constituting a family (quillwort family); — fr. the shape of the leaves.

quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *culcita* bed, cushion, mattress.] **1**. Orig., a kind of mattress; now, a bed coverlet of two thicknesses filled with wool, cotton, etc.; any warm outer bed covering. **2**. Anything quilted or like a quilt. — *v. t.* **1**. To fill or wad like a quilt. **2**. To stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft thick substance between. **3**. To stitch, sew, or mark, in lines or patterns, as quilts. **4**. To fasten between pieces of material. — *v. i.* To make quilted work. — **quilt′er**, *n.*

quilt′ing, *n.* **1**. Act of one that quilts something. **2**. Quilted material or work; also, material for quilts.

quince (kwĭns), *n.* [prob. a pl. fr. OF. *cooin*, L. *cotoneum*, deriv. of Gr. *μῆλον* Κυδώνιον quince, lit., apple of Cydonia, fr. Κυδώνια, a city in Crete.] The applelike fruit of a certain tree or shrub of the apple family; also, the tree.

quin-cun′cial (kwĭn-kŭn′shăl), *a.* Of the form of a quincunx.

quin′cunx (kwĭn′kŭŋks), *n.* [L., lit., five twelfths; *quinque* five + *uncia* an ounce.] An arrangement of five things with one at each corner and one in the middle of a square.

Quincunx.

quin′i-a (kwĭn′ĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* *Chem.* Quinine.

qui′nine (kwī′nīn; kwĭ-nēn′), *n.* Also **quin′in** (kwĭn′ĭn), **quin′i-a** (-ĭ-*ȧ*), **qui ni′na** (kĭ-nē′n*ȧ*), etc. [Sp. *quina*, or *quinaquina*, Peruvian bark, fr. native name.] *Chem.* A bitter alkaloid got from the bark of species of cinchona.

Quin′qua-ges′i-ma (kwĭn′kw*ȧ*-jĕs′ĭ-m*ȧ*), *n.* [L., fem. of *quinquagesimus* fiftieth.] More fully **Quinquagesima Sunday.** The Sunday next before Lent; — called also *Shrove Sunday.*

quin-quen′ni-ad (kwĭn-kwĕn′ĭ-ăd), *n.* A period of five years.

quin-quen′ni-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *quinquennis*; *quinque* five + *annus* year.] Occurring once in five years, or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial event or term.

quin′sy (kwĭn′zĭ), *n.* [fr. OF. or LL., fr. L., fr. Gr. *κυνάγχη*; *κύων* dog + *ἄγχειν* to choke.] *Med.* An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, attended with swelling and inflammatory fever; suppurative tonsillitis.

quint (kwĭnt; kĭnt; *formerly also as F.*, kăɴt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *quintus*, *quinta*, fifth.] *Card Playing.* A sequence of five cards of the same suit in piquet.

quin′tain (kwĭn′tân), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *quintana.*] An object to be tilted at, often a post having pivoted to it a crosspiece with a board at one end, and a sandbag at the other. The aim was to strike the board with the lance and to get by without being hit by the sandbag. *Hist.*

quin′tal (-tăl), *n.* [F., fr. Sp., fr. Ar. *qinṭar.*] A hundredweight.

quin-tes′sence (kwĭn-tĕs′ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *quinta essentia* fifth essence.] **1**. The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. **2**. Pure or concentrated essence. **3**. Hence, the most perfect representative of cer-

tain things, persons, qualities, etc.; a type. — **quin'tes-sen'tial** (kwĭn'tĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.*

quin-tet' } (kwĭn-tĕt'), *n.* [fr. It., deriv. of L. *quintus*
quin-tette' } fifth.] **1.** *Music.* A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the set of five performers. **2.** Any set of five, or thing arranged for five.

quin-til'lion (kwĭn-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [fr. L. *quintus* fifth, after analogy of *million*.] The number denoted by a unit with 18 zeros annexed (in French and American notation), or with 30 zeros annexed (in English notation).

quin'tu-ple (kwĭn'tŭ-p'l), *a.* [L. *quintus* fifth.] Multiplied by five; fivefold. — *v. t. & i.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To make, or to become, fivefold.

quip (kwĭp), *n.* **1.** A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a gibe; a witty sally. **2.** A quibble. **3.** A droll or eccentric act; also, something odd or strange. — *v. t. & i.*; QUIPPED (kwĭpt); QUIP'PING. To joke or gibe. *Now Rare.*

quire (kwīr), *n.* [orig., four sheets folded together, deriv. through OF. & LL. fr. L. *quaterni* four each, *quattuor* four.] A collection of 24 (sometimes 25) sheets of paper of the same size and quality.

quire (kwīr). Obs. or archaic var. of CHOIR.

Quir'i-nal (kwĭr'ĭ-năl; kwĭ-rī'năl), *n.* [L. *Quirinalis*, fr. *Quirinus*. See QUIRINUS.] One of the seven hills of Rome, now called "Monte Quirinale." On it is the residence of the ruling house of Italy. Hence, fig., the monarchical government, or régime, in Italy, as distinguished from the "Vatican," or papal government. — **Quir'i-nal,** *a.*

Qui-ri'nus (kwĭ-rī'nŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* An ancient god of war. As distinguished from Mars, he was the god of armed peace rather than aggressive warfare. In later times he was popularly identified with the deified Romulus.

quirk (kwûrk), *n.* **1.** A sudden turn, twist, or curve; as: **a** A twist of the pen in writing; a flourish. **b** *Arch.* A groove separating a bead or other molding from the adjoining member. **2.** A quibble; equivocation. **3.** A quip; conceit. **4.** A sudden fit or turn. *Obs.*

quirt (kwûrt), *n.* A kind of riding whip.

quit (kwĭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* QUIT or QUIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIT'TING. [fr. OF., prob. deriv. of L. *quietus* quiet.] **1.** To free; clear. *Now Rare.* **2.** To acquit. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To discharge, as an obligation; requite; repay. **4.** To meet the claims upon; conduct; acquit; — used reflexively. *Archaic* **5.** To remit (a debt, fine, etc.). *Obs.* **6.** To have done with; stop; hence, to leave; forsake; also, to let go; yield. — **Syn.** Relinquish, resign, abandon, surrender. See CEASE, LEAVE. — *v. i.* To go away; also, to stop; cease. — *a.* [ME. & OF. *quite*.] Released from obligation, etc.; free; clear.

quitch (kwĭch), *n., or* **quitch grass.** [AS. *cwice*, fr. *cwic* living.] Couch grass; quick grass.

quit'claim' (kwĭt'klām'), *v. t.* [OF. *quite clamer* to call quit, declare quit.] To release or relinquish a claim to. — *n. Law.* A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release.

quite (kwit), *adv.* [ME., fr. *quite* discharged, free. See QUIT, *a.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely. **2.** Positively; really; truly; also, loosely or erroneously, to a considerable extent or degree; as, it is *quite* near.

quit'rent' (kwĭt'rĕnt'), *n.* [*quit*, a. + *rent*.] *Law.* A fixed rent payable in commutation of certain feudal services, or one payable by a socage tenant.

quits (kwĭts), *a.* Even or equal (with another) by having returned or repaid anything, good or evil, or its equivalent.

quit'tance (kwĭt'ăns), *n.* **1.** Discharge from a debt or an obligation; acquittance. **2.** Recompense; requital.

quit'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One that quits or shirks; hence, a coward.

quiv'er (kwĭv'ĕr), *a.* Nimble; active. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

quiv'er (kwĭv'ĕr), *v. i.* To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; tremble; shiver.

Syn. QUIVER, QUAVER. To QUIVER is to vibrate with a slight and tremulous motion; QUAVER now applies esp. to the voice; as, a *quivering* flame, leaf, lip; a *quavering* voice. — *n.* Act, fact, or state of quivering; a tremor.

quiv'er (kwĭv'ĕr), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** A sheath for carrying arrows. **2.** The arrows in a quiver. — **quiv'ered** (-ĕrd), *a.*

‖**qui vive'** (kē vēv'). [F.] The challenge of a French sentinel;—used like the English challenge: "Who goes there?" — **to be on the qui vive,** to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

quix-ot'ic (kwĭk-sŏt'ĭk), *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalric. — **Syn.** See VISIONARY. — **quix-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **quix'ot-ism** (kwĭk'sŏt-Iz'm), *n.*

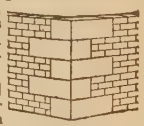
quiz (kwĭz), *n.; pl.* QUIZZES (-ĕz; 24). **1.** An eccentric person. *Rare.* **2.** One who quizzes others. **3.** A hoax; practical joke; jest. **4.** A quizzing. — *v. t.*; QUIZZED (kwĭzd); QUIZ'ZING. **1.** To ridicule; banter; chaff or mock with pretended seriousness; also, to question closely. **2.** To examine or coach (as a pupil or class) by questions. *U. S.* — **Syn.** See RIDICULE. — **quiz'zer** (-ĕr), *n.*

quiz'zi-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, a quiz, or jest; comical; queer. — **quiz'zi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

quod (kwŏd), *n.* A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; hence, a prison. *Slang.*

quoif (koif; kwoif). Obs. var. of COIF.

quoin (koin; kwoin), *n.* [see COIN.] **1.** *Arch.* Orig., a solid exterior angle; now, one of the selected pieces of material for a corner. **2.** A wedgelike piece, as, specif.: **a** A wedge-shaped stone, used as a keystone or support. **b** *Printing.* A wedge of wood or metal used in fastening forms in a chase, etc.



Stone Quoins set in Brickwork.

quoit (kwoit; koit), *n.* [ME. *coite*.] **1.** Orig., a discus; hence, a flattened ring-shaped piece of iron to be pitched at an object in play. **2.** *pl.* The game so played. — *v. t.* To throw like a quoit. *Obs. or R.*

quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former; sometime.

quo'rum (kwō'rŭm; 57), *n.* [L., of whom.] **1.** A specially selected or select body. **2.** Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business.

quo'ta (kwō'tă), *n.; pl.* -TAS (-tăz). [LL., fr. L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fr. *quotus* how many.] A (certain) proportional part or share; proportion assigned in a division. [quoted.]

quot'a-ble (kwōt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being

quo-ta'tion (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of quoting, or citing. **2.** That which is quoted, or cited; a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced. **3.** *Com.* The naming of the current price of any security or commodity; also, the price named.

quotation mark. In writing and printing, a mark used to indicate the beginning or end of a quotation. In general English usage two inverted commas ["] are used at the beginning, and two apostrophes ["] at the end, but a quotation within a quotation is generally set off by single marks, as, "The youth replies, 'I will!'"

quote (kwōt), *v. t.*; QUOT'ED (kwōt'ĕd); QUOT'ING. [LL. *quotare* to divide into chapters and verses, fr. L. *quotus*. See QUOTA.] **1.** To name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author, by way of authority or illustration; cite. **2.** To cite a passage from; cite. **3.** *Com.* To name the current price of. **4.** To notice; observe; examine. *Obs.* **5.** To set down, as in writing; report. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See CITE.

quoth (kwōth), *v. t.* [AS. *cweðan*, pret. *cwæð*, pl. *cwǣdon*.] Said; spoke; uttered; — used in the first and third persons in the preterit, and always followed by its nominative, the word or words said being the object. *Archaic.*

quoth'a (kwōth'ä), *interj.* [For *quoth a* said he, *a* being corrupted from *he*.] Indeed! forsooth! *Archaic.*

quo-tid'i-an (kwō-tĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. *quotidie* daily; *quotus* how many + *dies* day.] Daily. — *n.* Anything, esp. an intermittent fever or ague, recurring daily.

quo'tient (kwō'shĕnt), *n.* [L. *quotiens*, *quoties*, how often, fr. *quot* how many.] *Arith.* The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

quo war-ran'to (kwō wŏ-răn'tō). [fr. Law L. *quo warranto* by what authority.] *Law.* **a** Orig., a writ of right requiring a person to show by what right he exercised any office, franchise, or liberty. **b** In modern practice, an action or proceeding for a like purpose begun by an information.

R

R (är), *pl.* **R's** or **RS** (ärz). The 18th letter of the English alphabet.

ra-ba'to (rȧ-bä'tō ; -bä'tō), *n. pl.* ; -TOS (-tōz). [F. *rabat.*] A kind of ruff or collar for the neck.

rab'bet (răb'ĕt ; 24), *n.* A groove cut in any body, esp. one to receive another member, as a panel.—*v. t.* **1.** To cut a rabbet in. **2.** To unite the edges of, as boards, in a rabbet joint.

rab'bi (răb'ī; -ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -BIS or -BIES (-īz; -ĭz). [L. *rabbi*, fr. Gr. ῥαββι, Heb. *rabbī* my master.] Master; lord; teacher;—a Jewish title for a teacher or doctor of the law.

rab'bin (răb'ĭn), *n.* [F.] A rabbi.

rab-bin'ic (rȧ-bĭn'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to the rabbis, their
rab-bin'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } opinions, learning, or language.

rab'bit (răb'ĭt), *n.* [ME. *rabet.*] A small burrowing rodent allied to the hare. — *v. i. & t.* To hunt, catch, or kill rabbits.

English Rabbit. 1/8

rab'bit-suck'er, *n.* A sucking rabbit. *Obs.*

rab'ble (răb''l), *n.* [ME. *rabel* a pack (of hounds).] A tumultuous crowd of people ; a mob. — **the rabble**, the lowest class of people ; the mob. — *v. t.* To mob.

rab'ble-ment, *n. Obs., or Scot.* **1.** = RABBLE. **2.** Disturbance ; tumult.

rab-bo'ni (rȧ-bō'nī ; -nĭ), *n.* [Heb. *rabbōnī.*] Lit., my great master; — a Jewish title of respect.

rab'id (răb'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rabidus*, fr. *rabere* to rave.] **1.** Furious; raging. **2.** Extreme or fanatical in opinion. **3.** Affected with rabies; mad. **4.** Of or pert. to rabies. — **rab'id-ly**, *adv.*

ra'bi-es (rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] Canine madness; hydrophobia.

ra'ca (rā'kȧ ; rȧ-kä'), *a.* [Gr. ῥακά, fr. Chaldee *rēkā.*] Lit., worthless ;—used in reproach by the Jews of Christ's time.

rac-coon', **ra-coon'** (rȧ-kōōn'), *n.* [Algonquian *arakun.*] A nocturnal, plantigrade, largely arboreal carnivore of North America. It is chiefly gray, with a bushy, ringed tail.

Raccoon. 1/16

race (rās), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *radix.*] A root. *Obsoles.*

race, *n.* [ME. *ras*, of Scand. orig.] **1.** Act of rushing onward; run ; a progress; course. *Obs. or R. or Scot.* **2.** Career ; course of life. **3.** A contest of speed. **4.** A strong or rapid current of water, or its channel. —*v. i.* **1.** To run or go swiftly, esp. in competition. **2.** *Machinery.* To run too fast under a diminished load, as an engine. —*v. t.* **1.** To cause to contend in a race ; drive at high speed. **2.** To run a race with.

race, *n.* [F. *race*, fr. It. *razza.*] **1.** The descendants of the same ancestor ; a family, tribe, people, or nation taken as of the same stock ; a lineage ; breed ; also, a class of individuals with common characteristics, interests, or the like. **2.** State of being one of a particular race (sense 1); also, the qualities, features, etc., resulting from this. **3.** *Zoöl.* **a** A breed of a domesticated species of individuals of a common descent. **b** A natural group inferior in rank to a species. **4.** *Hort. & Agric.* A permanent variety with constant distinguishing characters. **5.** Herd; stud. **6.** Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine. **7.** Characteristic quality or style ; nature. *Now Rare.*

race horse. A horse bred or kept for racing.

ra-ceme' (rā-sēm' ; rȧ-), *n.* [L. *racemus* bunch of berries or grapes.] *Bot.* A type of simple indeterminate inflorescence with flowers attached at intervals to an elongated axis by pedicels, as in the currant. — **rac'e-mose** (răs'ē-mōs), *a.*

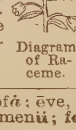


Diagram of Raceme.

rac'er (rās'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that races ; esp., a race horse. **2.** An American black snake. **3.** Turntable for a gun. See MORTAR, *Illust.*

race'way' (rās'wā'), *n.* A canal for water.

Ra'chel (rā'chĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Rākhēl.*] In the Bible, the younger daughter of Laban and mother of Joseph and Benjamin. See LABAN.

ra'chis (rā'kĭs), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -CHISES (-ĕz; 24), L. -CHIDES (răk'ĭ-dēz ; rā'kĭ-). [Gr. ῥάχις, -ιος.] **1.** The spinal column. **2.** Any of various axial structures ; as : **a** *Bot.* The elongated axis of an inflorescence, as of a raceme. **b** *Zoöl.* The part of the shaft of a feather bearing the web.

ra-chi'tis (rȧ-kī'tĭs), *n.* [Gr. ῥαχίτις.] Lit., inflammation of the spine; commonly, rickets.—**ra-chit'ic** (rȧ-kĭt'ĭk), *a.*

ra'cial (rā'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a race. — **ra'cial-ly**, *adv.*

rac'i-ly (rās'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a racy manner.

rac'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Fact or quality of being racy.

rack (răk), *v. t.* To go with a rack ; pace ; — said of a horse. —*n.* A certain gait of a horse or other quadruped ; specif. : **a** = PACE, *n.*, 4. **b** = SINGLE-FOOT.

rack, *n.* Wreck ; destruction. *R.*, exc. in *rack and ruin.*

rack, *n.* Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any floating vapor in the sky. — *v. i.* To fly, as vapor or broken clouds.

rack, *n.* = ARRACK.

rack, *v. t.* To draw off from the lees, as wine.

rack, *n.* [ME. *racke*, *rekke*, a framework.] **1.** A framework to hold fodder for cattle, etc. **2.** A framework, or grating, on or in which articles are kept or displayed. **3.** A frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, etc. **4.** An engine for torturing by stretching the body. **5** A cause of anguish, or the suffering produced. **6.** A straining or wrenching ; as, the *rack* of storms. **7.** A bar with teeth on one face for gearing with those of a pinion, worm, etc.; also, a notched bar used as a ratchet to engage with a pawl, detent, or the like.—

Rack and Pinion.

v. t. **1.** To stretch or strain ; stretch on the rack or wheel. **2.** To torment ; torture. — **Syn.** Rend, tear, wrench.

rack'er, *n.* One that racks.

rack'et (răk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *raquette.*] **1.** A kind of light bat having a netting stretched in a frame. **2.** *pl.* A game played with ball and rackets in a four-walled court.

Racket for Tennis.

rack'et, *n.* **1.** Confused, clattering noise ; din; noisy talk or sport. **2.** A scene or occurrence of excitement, tumult, or social dissipation. **3.** A trying experience. *Slang.* — *v. i.* **1.** To engage in a racket, frolic; carouse ; dissipate. **2.** To make a racket.

rack'et-y (-ĭ ; 24), *a.* Addicted to making, or characterized by, a racket, or noise.

rack rent, *or* **rack'rent'**, *n.* [*rack* to stretch + *rent.*] A rent of the full or nearly full annual value of the rented property ; excessive rent.

‖ **ra'con'teur'** (rȧ'kôn'tûr'), *n.* ; *pl.* -TEURS (-tûrz' ; *F.* -tûr'). [F.] A story-teller.

ra-coon'. Var. of RACCOON. [a bat.

rac'quet (răk'ĕt), **rac-quette'** (rȧ-kĕt'). Vars. of RACKET,

rac'y (rās'ĭ), *a.* ; RAC'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. [fr. *race* tribe, family.] **1.** Having a strong flavor indicating origin, as a wine (cf. 3d RACE, *n.*, 6); hence, fresh ; rich ; excellent. **2.** Distinctively vigorous or spirited; peculiar and animated. **3.** Agreeably stimulating ; piquant ; fresh and lively. **Syn.** Spirited, pungent, smart. — That is RACY, in expression, which has native freshness or verve ; that is SPICY which is piquant ; the word does not, like *racy*, suggest native quality ; as, *racy* English ; *spicy* criticism.

rad'dle (răd''l), *v. t.* ; -DLED (-'ld) ; -DLING (-lĭng). To interweave or twist together.

rad'dle. Var. of RUDDLE.

ra'di-al (rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a radius or ray ; consisting of or like radii or rays ; radiated. — **ra'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

ra'di-ance (-ăns) } *n.* State or quality of being radiant;
ra'di-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ) } brilliancy ; vivid brightness. — **Syn.** Luster, splendor, glare, glitter.

ra'di-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *radians, -antis*, p. pr. of *radiare* to emit rays, *radius* ray.] **1.** Emitting rays of light ; beaming. **2.** Beaming with vivacity, happiness, etc. **3** *Physics.* Emitted or transmitted by a radiation; as, *ra-*

diant heat. — *n.* That which radiates. — **ra′dĭ-ant-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. That is RADIANT which shines brightly; the word often implies lively joy or satisfaction, esp. as expressed in the face; BEAMING, as applied to looks or expression, often suggests broader, more childlike or naïve, satisfaction than *radiant*; as, *radiant* with joy; a *beaming* smile. BEAMY is poetical. That is LAMBENT which plays lightly, like flame, or shines with soft radiance; as, a *lambent* flame.

ra′dĭ-ate (rā′dĭ-āt), *v. i.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *radiatus*, p. p. of *radiare* to irradiate, *radius* ray.] **1.** To emit rays; be radiant; shine. **2.** To issue or proceed in or as in rays, as light or heat. — *v. t.* To emit in rays, as heat. — *a.* Having rays or radial parts; radiated; *Zoöl.*, having radial symmetry. — *n. Zoöl.* Any of an obsolete group (*Radiata*) of invertebrates including those having parts arranged radially.

ra′dĭ-at′ed (-āt′ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Emitted in rays. **2.** Radiate.

ra′dĭ-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of radiating; state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays, as of light or heat. **2.** That which is radiated; radiant energy.

ra′dĭ-a′tor (-ā′tĕr), *n.* One that radiates; specif., any of various heating apparatus.

rad′i-cal (răd′ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *radicalis* having roots, fr. *radix, -icis*, a root.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or proceeding from, the root. **2.** Hence, original; fundamental; thoroughgoing; extreme. **3.** *Math.* Of or pertaining to a radix or root. **4.** [Often *cap.*] Of or pertaining to radicals in politics. — **radical sign**, *Math.*, the sign √ (originally an *r*), put before an expression to denote that its root is to be extracted. — *n.* **1.** A root, or radical part; a fundamental. **2.** A primitive word; a root. **3.** [Often *cap.*] In politics, one who advocates radical changes in laws and methods of government, esp. for equalizing social conditions. **4.** *Chem.* **a** A fundamental constituent of a compound. **b** A group of atoms replaceable by a single ätom or remaining unchanged during a series of reactions, and hence thought of as a single atom. **5.** *Alg.* A radical expression; the radical sign. — **rad′i-cal-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

rad′i-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING. To root; plant; establish firmly.

rad′i-cel (răd′ĭ-sĕl), *n.* [dim. of *radix.*] *Bot.* A rootlet.

rad′i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix* root.] *Bot.* The lower portion of the axis of an embryo or seedling.

Radiograph.

ra′dĭ-o- (rā′dĭ-ŏ-). Combining form indicating *connection with*, or *relation to*, *a radius, ray, radiation*, or *radioactivity*.

ra′dĭ-o-ac′tĭve (-ăk′tĭv), *a.* Also **ra′dĭ-o—ac′tive**. [*radio-* + *active.*] *Physics.* Spontaneously emitting rays consisting (at least in part) of material particles traveling at high velocities, as does radium, and, to a less degree, thorium, uranium, etc. — **ra′dĭ-o-ac-tĭv′ĭ-ty** (-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ra′dĭ-o-graph (rā′dĭ-ŏ-grăf), *n.* [*radio-* + *-graph.*] An image or picture produced by radiation other than light, as by Röntgen rays. — *v. t.* To make a radiograph of. — **ra′dĭ-og′ra-phy** (-ŏg′rà-fĭ), *n.* — **ra′dĭ-o-graph′ĭc** (-ŏ-grăf′ĭk), **ra′dĭ-o-graph′ĭ-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ra′dĭ-o-la′rĭ-an (-ŏ-lā′rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* [dim. fr. L. *radius* radius.] *Zoöl.* Any of an extensive division (*Radiolaria*) of marine rhizopods. — **ra′dĭ-o-la′rĭ-an**, *a.*

ra′dĭ-om′e-ter (-ŏm′ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*radio-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for illustrating certain phenomena of rarefied gases and radiant energy, and also for measuring the intensity of the latter. See *Illust.*

Radiometer.

ra′dĭ-os′co-py (-ŏs′kŏ-pĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *-scopy.*] Direct observation of objects opaque to light by means of some other form of radiant energy, as the Röntgen rays. — **ra′dĭ-o-scop′ĭc** (-ŏ-skŏp′ĭk), **-scop′ĭ-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ra′dĭ-o-tel′e-graph (-ŏ-tĕl′ĕ-grăf), *n.* A wireless telegraph. — **ra′dĭ-o-tel′e-gram** (-tĕl′ĕ-grăm), *n.* — **ra′dĭ-o-tel′e-graph′ĭc** (-grăf′ĭk), *a.* — **-te-leg′ra-phy** (-tĕ-lĕg′rà-fĭ), *n.*

ra′dĭ-o-ther′a-py (rā′dĭ-ŏ-thĕr′à-pĭ), *n.* [*radio-* + *therapy.*] Treatment of disease by means of Röntgen rays or other forms of radioactivity.

rad′ish (răd′ĭsh), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It. *radice*, fr. L. *radix, -icis*, a root, esp. a radish.] The edible pungent fleshy root of a common garden plant allied to the cress; also, the plant.

ra′dĭ-um (rā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *radius* ray.] *Chem.* An intensely radioactive metal found (combined) in minute quantities in pitchblende and other uranium minerals. Symbol, *Ra;* at. wt., 226.4. By their rays, radium preparations ionize gases, affect photographic plates, cause sores on the skin, etc.

ra′dĭ-us (rā′dĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-dĭi** (-ī), E. **-uses** (-ŭs-ĕz; 24). [L., a staff, rod, radius, ray.] **1.** *Geom.* A right line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface. **2.** *Anat.* The anterior (thicker and shorter) of the two bones of the forearm or fore limb.

ra′dix (rā′dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. **radices** (răd′ĭ-sēz; rā′dĭ-sēz), E. **radixes** (rā′dĭk-sĕz; 24). [L. *radix, -icis*, root.] **1.** *Math.* A number that is arbitrarily made the fundamental number of a system of numbers; a base. **2.** A radical; root.

raff (răf), *n.* **1.** A heap; a jumble. **2.** Refuse. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** The refuse of society; rabble; — chiefly in *riff′raff.*

raf′fi-a (răf′ĭ-à), *n.* A kind of palm fiber.

raf′fle (răf′l), *n.* [fr. OF.] A kind of lottery. — *v. i.*; **-fled** (-'ld); **-fling** (-lĭng). To engage in a raffle. — *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle. — **raf′fler** (-lẽr), *n.*

raf′ple, *n.* Refuse; *Naut. or Dial. Eng.*, a jumble or tangle.

raft (răft), *n.* [ME. *raft* beam.] Collection of logs, timber, etc., fastened together, for a float or for conveyance by water. — *v. t.* To transport on or as a raft; make into a raft.

raft′er (răf′tẽr), *n.* [AS. *ræfter.*] *Arch.* One of the sloping timbers of a roof. [gaged in rafting.

rafts′man (răfts′măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-men** (-mĕn). A man en-

rag (răg), *n.* **1.** A waste piece of cloth torn or cut off; shred; tatter. **2.** [Usually in *pl.*] Mean or tattered attire; jocularly, any attire. **3.** Something suggestive of a rag or rags and considered of little worth. *Contemptuous or jocular.*

rag, *n.* Any of various hard rocks. *Eng.*

rag′a-muf′fin (răg′à-mŭf′ĭn), *n.* A fellow who wears ragged clothing; esp., a disreputable tatterdemalion.

rage (rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rabia*, for *rabies.*] **1.** Insanity. *Obs.* **2.** Violent passion or feeling; anger; fury; frenzy. **3.** The subject of eager desire; esp. in *the rage.* **4.** Enthusiasm; excitement, esp. at its height. — **Syn.** See ANGER, FASHION. — *v. i.*; **raged** (rājd); **rag′ing** (rāj′ĭng). **1.** To be furious with anger or insanity; storm. **2.** To act with vehemence or fury. **3.** To prevail without restraint.

rag′ged (răg′ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Rough; shaggy. **2.** Jagged. **3.** Unfinished; irregular; also, harsh; dissonant. **4.** Rent or worn into tatters, or till the texture is broken. **5.** Wearing ragged clothes. — **rag′ged-ly**, *adv.* — **rag′ged-ness**, *n.*

rag′man (-măn), *n.* A man who collects, or deals in, rags.

Rag′na-rok′ (răg′nà-rŏk′), **Rag′na-rök′** (-nà-rûk′), *n.* [Icel., fr. *regin, rögn*, gods + *rök* reason, origin, history; confused with *ragna-rökr* twilight of the gods.] *Norse Myth.* The so-called "Twilight of the Gods," the final destruction of the world in the conflict of the Æsir (gods) with the giants and powers of Hel led by Loki (escaped from bondage).

ra-gout′ (rà-gōō′), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *ragoûter* to restore one's appetite.] A highly seasoned stew of meat with vegetables.

rag′time′ (răg′tim′), *n. Music.* Syncopated time, as in many negro melodies, or music in this time. *Colloq.*

rag′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* Any of certain coarse composite herbs.

Ra′hab (rā′hăb), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** The woman of Jericho who sheltered Joshua's spies. *Josh.* ii. **2.** A Hebrew word meaning "raging monster," "insolence." *Job* ix. 13.

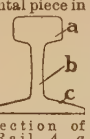
raid (rād), *n.* [Northern Eng. form of *road.*] **1.** A predatory incursion; foray. **2.** An attack or invasion, to make arrests, seize property, or plunder. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.* To make a raid on or into. — **raid′er**, *n.*

Water Rail. (¼)

rail (rāl), *n.* [fr. F.] Any of certain wading birds related to the cranes, but smaller.

rail (rāl), *v. i.* [F. *railler.*] To use insolent and reproachful language; scoff; — with *at* or *against*, or, formerly, *on*. — *v. t.* To move or influence by railing. *Rare.*

rail (rāl), *n.* [OF. *reille*, L. *regula* straight piece of wood, rule.] **1.** A bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another as a guard or barrier, as in fences, balustrades, etc., or as a support. **2.** *Arch.* A horizontal piece in a frame or paneling. **3.** A fence; a railing. **4.** A bar, as of rolled steel, of various forms, forming a runway or track for wheeled vehicles, etc. **5.** A railroad; as, to go by *rail*. — *v. t.* To provide with, or inclose within, rails or a railing. — **rail'er**, *n.*



Section of Rail, 4. *a* Head; *b* Web; *c* Flange.

rail'ing, *n.* **1.** A barrier consisting of a rail or rails and supports. **2.** Rails in general.

rail'ler-y (rāl'ĕr-ĭ; rāl'y-), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *railler* to rail.] **1.** Pleasantry or slight satire; banter. **2.** A bantering act or speech. — **Syn.** See BANTER.

rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), *n.* A permanent road or way having a line or lines of rails providing a track for cars and other rolling stock; such a road or line together with the lands, buildings, rolling stock, etc., pert. thereto. *Railroad* is commonly used only of heavy roads of this sort; *railway* is used in the United States of lighter roads, as street railroads, and in Great Britain is the usual name for both light and heavy roads. — *v. t.* **1.** To transport by railroad. *U. S.* **2.** To send or put through at high speed. *Collog., U. S.*

rail'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** A railroad. **2.** A line of rails providing a runway for wheels; as, a parcel *railway* in a store.

rai'ment (rā'mĕnt), *n.* [abbr. fr. Obs. *arraiment*, fr. *array*.] Clothing in general; garments; — usually collective.

rain (rān), *n.* [AS. *regn*.] **1.** Water falling in drops from the clouds; also, the descent of such drops. **2.** A shower or continued fall of, or as of, rain. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall as or like rain. **2.** To send down rain. — *v. t.* **1.** To pour or shower down. **2.** To yield or shed copiously.

rain'bow' (rān'bō'), *n.* [AS. *regnboga*.] A bow or arc exhibiting the several colors of the spectrum, and formed opposite the sun by refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain, or in spray, mist, etc.

rain'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A fall or descent of rain; amount of water falling in rain, snow, etc.

rain'y (rān'ĭ), *a.*; RAIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [AS. *rēnig*.] Abounding with rain; wet; showery. — **rain'i-ness**, *n.*

raise (rāz), *v. t.*; RAISED (rāzd); RAIS'ING (rāz'ĭng). [ME. *reisen*, of Scand. origin.] **1.** To cause to rise up. Hence: **a** To awaken; arouse; excite. **b** To revivify. **2.** To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; originate; produce; as: **a** To build up; erect. **b** To bring or get together; collect. **c** To breed; propagate; grow. **d** To utter. **3.** To elevate; heighten; intensify. **4.** To cause to rise or become light, as bread. **5.** To end the operation of, as if by lifting away; as, to *raise* a siege. — **rais'er**, *n.*

Syn. RAISE, LIFT, ELEVATE, EXALT, HEIGHTEN, ENHANCE. As compared with *lift*, RAISE commonly suggests the bringing of something to a vertical, or to an original higher, position; to LIFT is rather to bring up from the ground, often with implication of weight overcome; as, to *raise* (set on end) a telegraph pole; to *lift* a pole and carry it. To ELEVATE is esp. to raise above the usual position, attitude, or state; to EXALT (chiefly fig.) is to elevate in rank, intensity, power, or the like; as, to *elevate* a railroad, an *elevated* style; an *exalted* sentiment, ideal. To HEIGHTEN is esp. to intensify; ENHANCE often adds the implication of a raising in value or attractiveness; as, to *heighten* one's sense of duty; *enhanced* in value by its associations.

rai'sin (rā'z'n), *n.* [F., fr. L. *racemus* cluster of grapes or berries.] A dried sweet grape of a special type.

‖ **rai'son-né'** (rĕ'zô-nā'), *a.* [F. *raisonné*, p. p.] Logical; arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects.

ra'jah, ra'ja (rä'jä), *n.* [Hind. *rājā*, Skr. *rājan*.] In India, orig., a prince or king; later, also, a chief or dignitary.

rake (rāk), *v. i.*; RAKED (rākt); RAK'ING. [AS. *racian* run.] Of a hawk, to fly after game; also, to fly wide of game.

rake, *v. i. & t.* To incline from a perpendicular, as a mast. — *n.* Inclination of anything from the perpendicular.

rake (rāk), *n.* [AS. *raca*, *racu*.] An implement, with projecting pegs or prongs, for gathering hay, spreading earth, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To collect, stir, scrape, scratch, etc., with or as with a rake, as for gathering, smoothing, clearing of something, etc. **2.** To collect with laborious industry; scrape together. **3.** To search through; ransack. **4.** *Mil.* To fire in a direction with the length of; enfilade. — *v. i.* To scrape; search minutely. — **rak'er** (rāk'ĕr), *n.*

rake, *n.* [for *rakehell* a rake, fr. *rake* to scrape + *hell*.] A dissolute man or (sometimes) woman; debauchee; roué.

rak'ish (rāk'ĭsh), *a.* Like a rake in character, looks, etc.

rak'ish, *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Having a smart appearance indicative of speed. **2.** Showy; dashing.

rak'ish-ly, *adv.*, **rak'ish-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

ral'li-er (răl'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One that rallies.

ral'ly (răl'ĭ), *v. t.*; -LIED (-ĭd); -LY-ING. [F. *rallier*, fr. L. *re-* + *ad* + *ligare* to bind.] **1.** To collect and reduce to order, as troops in confusion; reunite; also, to bring together for common action. **2.** To revive; rouse. — *v. i.* **1.** To assemble in order; unite in action; also, to renew order or united effort. **2.** To collect one's vital powers or forces; revive; recover strength. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act or process of rallying. **2.** A political or other mass meeting. *Collog., U. S.*

ral'ly, *v. t.* [a later form than *rail*, fr. F. *railler* to rail.] To attack with raillery. — **Syn.** Banter, ridicule, satirize. — *v. i.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

ram (răm), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A male sheep. **2.** An engine of war used for butting, or battering. **3.** A machine for raising water by means of the momentum of flowing water, a portion of which is raised. **4.** *Mach.* **a** Plunger of a force pump or the like. **b** Striking weight in a pile driver, steam hammer, etc. **5.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = ARIES. — *v. t.*; RAMMED (răm'd); RAM'MING. **1.** To butt or strike against violently. **2.** To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

Ram'a-dan' (răm'ä-dän'), *n.* Also **-a-zan'** (-zän'). [Ar. *ramaḍān* the hot month.] In the Mohammedan year, the ninth month, when strict fasting is practiced. Also, the fasting.

ram'ble (răm'b'l), *n.* An excursion or stroll merely for recreation. — *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To go from place to place without definite object; roam; rove. **2.** To talk or write discursively. **3.** To extend or grow at random. — **ram'bler** (-blĕr), *n.* — **ram'bling**, *a. & n.*

Syn. RAMBLE, ROAM, ROVE, RANGE, PROWL agree in the idea of movement from place to place without definite object or goal. RAMBLE suggests careless wandering, often for pleasure; ROAM implies greater freedom and wider range than *ramble*. To ROVE is to roam from point to point, often with particular zest; RANGE emphasizes the idea of wide space covered; as, to *rove* about in quest of adventure; to *range* over a wide country. To PROWL is to rove stealthily, esp. in search of prey or booty.

ram'e-kin, ram'e-quin (răm'ĕ-kĭn), *n.* [F. *ramequin*.] **1.** A baked preparation of cheese, bread crumbs or puff paste, eggs, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **2.** The porcelain or earthen mold in which the mixture is baked and served.

ram'ie (răm'ĕ), *n.* [Malay *rāmĕ*.] An east Asiatic plant much cultivated for its bast fiber; also, the fiber.

ram'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Act or process of branching; arrangement of branches. **2.** A small branch or offshoot. **3.** A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, etc.; one of the subordinate parts.

ram'i-fy (răm'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., deriv. of L. *ramus* branch + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To divide or spread out into branches or ramifications.

Ram'il-lie } (răm'ĭl-ĭ), *n.* [Often *l. c.*] A kind of plaited
Ram'i-lie } wig; — fr. English victory at Ramillies (1706).

ram'mer (răm'ĕr), *n.* One that rams or drives.

ram'mish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a ram; hence: **a** Rank. **b** Lustful.

ra'mose (rā'mōs; rā-mōs'), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, fr. *ramus* a branch.] Branched; having branches.

ra'mous (rā'mŭs), *a.* **1.** Ramose. **2.** Pert. to or like branches.

ramp (rămp), *v. i.* [F. *ramper* to creep, OF., to climb.] **1.** To stand or advance with forelegs or arms raised as if in menace; hence, to rage. **2.** To rush about wildly or in frenzy. — *n.* Act of ramping.

ramp, *n.* [F. *rampe*.] A sloping way, as in a fortification.

ramp'age (răm-pāj'; răm'pāj'), *n.* [see RAMP, *v. i.*] Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion.

ram-page' (răm-pāj'; răm'pāj), *v. i.* To ramp.

ram-pa'geous (răm-pā'jŭs), *a.* Raging; unruly; rampant.

ram-pal'lian, -pal'lion (-păl'yăn), *n.* A ruffian. *Obs.*

ramp'an-cy (răm'păn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rampant; exuberance; extravagance.

ramp'ant (-pănt), *a.* [F., p. pr.] **1.** Ramping; rearing up with forelegs or paws extended. **2.** Threatening, extravagant, or unrestrained in action, etc. **3.** Exuberant. — **ramp'ant-ly**, *adv.*

ram'part (răm'pärt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. OF. *remparer* to fortify; *re-* re- + *en-* (L. *in*) + *parer* to defend, L. *parare* to prepare.] **1.** *Fort.* A broad embankment round a place, on which the parapet is raised. **2.** A defense or bulwark. — *v. t.* To surround or protect with a rampart.

ram'pire (răm'pīr), *n.* & *v. t.* Rampart. *Archaic.*

ram'rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm.

ram'shack-le (-shăk-'l), *a.* Loose-jointed; rickety.

ram'-stam' (răm'stăm'), *a.* Reckless; headstrong; thoughtless. — *adv.* Recklessly; headlong. *Both Scot.*

ra'mus (rā'mŭs), *n.; pl.* RAMI (-mī). [L.] A branch.

ran (răn). Pret. & obs. p. p. of RUN.

Ran (răn), *n.* [Icel. *Rān.*] See ÆGIR.

ranch (rănch), *n.* [see RANCHO.] *Western U. S. & Canada.* **1.** An establishment, with its estate, for the grazing and rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep; esp., the houses, barns, corrals, etc.; also, the persons on the estate collectively. **2.** Loosely, a farm, esp. one of large size.

ranch'er (răn'chĕr), **ran-che'ro** (răn-chā'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [Sp.] A herdsman employed on a ranch; also, sometimes, the owner. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

ranch'man (rănch'măn), *n.* A man who owns, occupies, or works on, a ranch. *Western U. S. & Can.*

ran'cho (răn'chō), *n.; pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). [Sp., prop., a mess, mess room.] **1.** A rude hut or huts for herdsmen, farm laborers, or travelers. *Sp. Amer.* **2.** A ranch; — disting. from *hacienda. Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

ran'cid (răn'sĭd), *a.* [L. *rancidus*, fr. *rancere* to be rancid.] Having a rank smell or taste. — **ran'cid-ness, ran-cid'i-ty** (răn-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ran'cor, ran'cour (răn'kĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *rancor* rancidity, rancor.] The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated enmity or malice. — **Syn.** See RESENTMENT.

ran'cor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Full of rancor; deeply malignant.

ran'dan (răn'dăn; răn-dăn'), *n.* Disorderly, noisy conduct; a spree. *Chiefly Eng.*

ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* [OF. *randon* violence, rapidity.] A haphazard course or progress;—chiefly in **at random**, without definite direction or method; aimlessly. — *a.* Going by chance; left to chance; haphazard.

Syn. Chance, stray, casual, fortuitous, accidental, aimless. — RANDOM, HAPHAZARD. RANDOM implies absence of fixed aim or purpose; HAPHAZARD heightens the implication of chance.

ran'dy (-dĭ), *a.* Also **ran'die**. Ill-mannered; coarse; aggressively vulgar. —*n.* **1.** Sturdy beggar. **2.** Virago. *All Scot.*

rang (răng), *pret.* of RING, *v. t. & i.*

range (rānj), *v. t.;* RANGED (rānjd); RANG'ING (rān'jĭng). [fr. OF., fr. *renc* row, rank.] **1.** To set in a row or rows; dispose in a line or lines. **2.** To place (an individual, as one's self) among others in a line; hence, to espouse a cause, join a party, etc. **3.** To dispose or arrange systematically. **4.** To rove over, through, or along. — *v. i.* **1.** To rove at large; wander; roam. **2.** To move over a surface so as to explore it, esp. as a dog after game. **3.** To be ranged; be ranked. **4.** To have, or extend in, a certain direction; trend; run. — **Syn.** See RAMBLE. — *n.* **1.** A series of things in a line; a row; rank. **2.** An order; class. **3.** A line of direction. **4.** A wandering or roving. **5.** That which may be ranged over; esp., region where cattle may pasture. **6.** Extent or space taken in or covered; reach; scope. **7.** Any of several forms of large cooking stoves or apparatus. **8.** In the public land system, a row of townships. *U. S.* **9.** The region throughout which a plant or animal naturally lives. **10. a** The horizontal distance to which a projectile is, or may be, propelled. Also, the horizontal distance of the target from the gun. **b** A place where shooting is practiced.

Syn. RANGE emphasizes the idea of extent; COMPASS, that of inclusiveness within limits; SCOPE connotes amplitude of outlook or freedom of range; as, a vast *range* of knowledge; *compass* of human powers; his abilities had full *scope.*

rang'er (rān'jĕr), *n.* **1.** The keeper of a royal park or forest. *Eng.* **2.** One that ranges; as: **a** A rover; wanderer. **b** One of a body of mounted troops who range over a region. **c** In America, a warden who patrols tracts of forest.

rang'y (rān'jĭ), *a.* Able or apt to range for considerable distances; hence, long-limbed and slender; — chiefly of cattle.

rank (răngk), *a.* [AS. *ranc* strong, proud.] **1.** Luxuriant or coarse in growth. **2.** Overgrown; gross; overfed. **3.** Producing luxuriantly; very (sometimes too) rich and fertile. **4.** Strong-scented; rancid. **5.** Offensively coarse; indecent; foul. **6.** Extreme; gross; utter; — only in reprobation; as, *rank* treason. **7.** Excessive. *Obs., except Law.* **8.** Lustful; ruttish. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Absolute, downright; flagrant, glaring, palpable. See LUXURIOUS.

rank, *n.* [OF. *ranc*, prob. fr. OHG. *hring* circle.] **1.** A row; line; range; series; tier. **2.** *Mil.* **a** A line of soldiers ranged side by side; — opposed to *file.* **b** *pl.* An army; the forces. **c** *pl.* The privates as distinguished from officers. **3.** A social class; an order. **4.** Grade of official standing. **5.** Degree of eminence or excellence; status; grade. **6.** Eminence; distinction. — *v. t.* **1.** To arrange in a line or row or in ranks; set in a regular formation. **2.** To range in a particular class or order; classify. **3.** To outrank. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To be ranged, as in a particular degree, class, etc.; have a certain grade, degree of esteem, etc.

ran'kle (răng'k'l), *v. i.;* -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). [fr. OF.] To become or be rank or festering; fester; also, to produce a festering or inflamed effect; — lit. or fig.

rank'ly, *adv.,* **rank'ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

ran'nel, *or* **ran'dle, tree** (răn'n'l; -d'l). A bar used in an open fireplace to support pothooks. *Scot.*

ran'sack (răn'săk), *v. t.* [fr. Scand.] **1.** To search for stolen goods; search thoroughly. **2.** To plunder. *Archaic.*

ran'som (-sŭm), *n.* [OF. *rançon*, fr. L. *redemptio*, fr. *redimere* to redeem. See REDEEM.] Redemption of a captive or capture by paying a price; also, the price paid or demanded. — *v. t.* **1** To redeem from captivity, servitude, etc., by paying a price. **2.** To deliver; redeem. **3.** To release on payment of ransom. **4.** To expiate. *Obs. or R.* — **ran'som-er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **ran'som-less,** *a.*

Syn. In ordinary usage, to RANSOM is esp. to release (a person) from captivity or servitude; to REDEEM is to regain (an object), — in both cases by a payment.

rant (rănt), *v. i.* [OD. *ranten, randen*, to dote, rage.] **1.** To be noisy and bombastic in talk or declamation. **2.** To make merry noisily. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* — *n.* **1.** Ranting speech; bombast. **2.** A noisy jollification. *Scot.* — **rant'er** (răn'tĕr), *n.* — **rant'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ra-nun'cu-lus (rā-nŭn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz; 2d), L. -CULI (-lī). [L., lit., a little frog, a medicinal plant.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Ranunculus*) of well-known herbs, the crowfoots, or buttercups.

rap (răp), *n.* Any coin of trifling value. Fig., the least bit; as, I don't care a *rap. Colloq.*

rap, *v. t.;* RAPPED (răpt), or, often, RAPT; RAP'PING. **1.** To snatch away. **2.** To transport mentally; ravish.

rap, *v. t. & i.;* RAPPED (răpt); RAP'PING. **1.** To strike with a quick, smart blow. **2.** To utter impetuously or sharply; — chiefly with *out.* — *n.* A quick, smart blow.

ra-pa'cious (rā-pā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rapax, -acis*, fr. *rapere* to rape.] **1.** Given to plunder; seizing by force. **2.** Predaceous. **3.** Avaricious; grasping; also, greedy; ravenous. — **Syn.** See GREEDY. — **ra-pa'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **ra-pa'cious-ness, ra-pac'i-ty** (rā-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

rape (rāp), *n.* [L. *rapa, rapum.*] A European plant allied to the cabbage and turnip.

rape, *v. t.;* RAPED (rāpt); RAP'ING (rāp'ĭng). [prob. fr. L. *rapere.*] **1.** To seize and take away by force; plunder. *Archaic.* **2.** To commit rape on; ravish. — *n.* **1.** A seizing and carrying away by force; robbery. **2.** Carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and without her consent.

Raph'a-el (răf'ā-ĕl; rā'fā-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ῥαφαήλ, fr. Heb. *Rephāēl.*] An angel mentioned in Hebrew literature. Milton represents him as sent to instruct Adam.

rap'id (răp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rapidus*, fr. *rapere* to rape.] **1.** Very swift or quick in motion; fast. **2.** Advancing with haste or speed; happening, done, or achieved quickly. **3.** Quick in execution. — **Syn.** See FAST. — *n.* A part of a river where the current flows very swiftly, but without actual waterfall; — usually in *pl.* — **rap'id-ly,** *adv.*

ra-pid'i-ty (rā-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; celerity. — **Syn.** Speed, fleetness, quickness.

ra'pi-er (rā'pĭ-ĕr), *n.* [F. *rapière.*] A straight two-edged sword with narrow blade, chiefly for thrusting.

rap'ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rapina*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off.] A plundering; spoliation; pillage; plunder.

rap'pa-ree' (răp'ā-rē'), *n.* [fr. Ir.] An Irish freebooter, esp. of the 17th century; hence, a plunderer; vagabond.

rap-pee' (rā-pē'), *n.* [F. *râpé*, lit., grated.] Kind of snuff.

rap'per (răp'ĕr), *n.* One that raps; the knocker of a door.

rap-port' (rā-pōrt'; *F.* rà-pōr'), *n.* [F., fr. *rapporter* to bring back, refer.] Relation, esp. of harmony, conformity, accord, or affinity; — esp. in **in rapport**, or [F.] **en rapport** (ăN' rà'pōr'), in an intimate or harmonious relation.

rap-scal'lion (răp-skăl'yŭn), *n.* A rascal; a scamp.

rapt (răpt), *p. a.* [L. *raptus*, p. p. of *rapere* to seize.] **1.** Seized and transported up or away; hurried away or along; — used lit. or fig. **2.** Transported with love, de-

light, etc.; enraptured. **3.** Deeply engrossed, as in feeling, meditation, etc. — **Syn.** See TENSE.

rapt (răpt), *pret. & p. p.* of RAP, to snatch away.

Rap-to'res (răp-tō'rēz; 57), *n. pl.* [pl. of L. *raptor* a plunderer.] *Zool.* **a** An order consisting of the birds of prey, as hawks, eagles, owls, etc. **b** An order consisting of the birds of prey except owls.

Head and Foot of one of the Raptores.

rap-to'ri-al (-rĭ-ăl), *a.* *Zool.* **a** Living on prey. **b** Adapted to seize prey. **c** Of or pertaining to the Raptores.

rap'ture (răp'tŭr), *n.* [L. *rapere, raptum*, to carry off by force.] **1.** Act of transporting; fact of being transported; a hurrying along. **2.** Mental transport, esp. of an agreeable sort; ecstasy. **3.** An expression, or manifestation, of ecstasy; a rhapsody. — **Syn.** See ECSTASY. — *v. t.;* -TURED (-tŭrd); -TUR-ING (-tŭr-ĭng). To enrapture; transport. *Poetic.*

rap'tur-ous (-tŭr-ŭs), *a.* Feeling, expressing, or manifesting, rapture; ecstatic; as, *rapturous* applause.

rare (râr), *a.;* RAR'ER (râr'ĕr); RAR'EST (râr'ĕst). [AS. *hrêr.*] Not thoroughly cooked; underdone.

rare, *a.* [L. *rarus* thin, rare.] **1.** Not dense; thin. **2.** Dispersed. *R.* **3.** Not frequent; unusual. **4.** Uncommon in nature; unusually excellent. — **rare earth.** See EARTH, 9. **Syn.** — RARE, SCARCE. That is RARE of which but few examples, or instances, are found; the word often implies unusual character; SCARCE commonly applies to that which is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities; the word does not, like *rare*, carry any implication of unusual qualities; as, geniuses are *rare;* a bad harvest makes wheat *scarce.* See DAINTY.

rare'bit (râr'bĭt), *n.* *Cookery.* A Welsh rabbit.

rar'ee-show' (râr'ē-shō'), *n.* A show carried about in a box; a peep show; hence, any cheap street show.

rar'e-fac'tion (răr'ē-făk'shŭn; râr'ē-), *n.* Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied; — opp. to *condensation.*

rar'e-fy (răr'ē-fī; râr'-), *v. t. & i.* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *raréfier*, L. *rarus* rare + *-ficare* to make.] To make or become rare, thin, or less dense; — opposed to *condense.*

rare'ly (râr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Seldom; not often. **2.** Finely; beautifully; with rare skill. **3.** In an exceptional degree.

rare'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rare; rarity.

rare'ripe' (râr'rīp'), *a.* [Obs. or Dial. Eng. *rare* early + *ripe.*] Early ripe. — *n.* **1.** An early ripening fruit, esp. a kind of peach. **2.** A small or inferior onion.

rar'i-ty (răr'ĭ-tĭ; râr'-), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *raritas.*] **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being rare; as: **a** Rareness; thinness. **b** Uncommonness; infrequency; hence, unusual excellence. **2.** That which is rare.

ras'cal (răs'kăl), *n.* [fr. OF.] A mean, trickish fellow; a rogue; knave; — often jocular; as, you young *rascal.* — *a.* Of or pertaining to the rabble; low; mean; base.

ras-cal'ion, ras-cal'lion (răs-kăl'yŭn), *n.* A rapscallion.

ras-cal'i-ty (răs-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The character or action of a rascal; knavery.

ras'cal-ly (răs'kăl-ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a rascal; mean; base; worthless; — often humorous.

rase (rāz), *v. t.;* RASED (rāzd); RAS'ING. [F. *raser*, fr. LL., fr. L. *radere, rasum*, to scrape.] **1.** To erase. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To level to the ground. = RAZE, 4. *R.*

rash (răsh), *n.* *Med.* A fine eruption on the body.

rash, *a.* [ME. *rasch* quick.] **1.** Overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; reckless; — opposed to *prudent.* **2.** Due to or indicating too much haste or too little reflection. **3.** Sudden or quick in action or operation. *Obs.*

Syn. Headstrong, hasty, heedless; bold, hardy, fearless. — RASH, ADVENTUROUS, VENTUROUS, VENTURESOME, DARING, RECKLESS, FOOLHARDY. One is ADVENTUROUS who is inclined to adventure; the word may or may not imply indiscretion or imprudence; as, an *adventurous* mountain climber. One is VENTUROUS who is inclined to take chances; VENTURESOME (often interchangeable with *venturous*) frequently implies an excessive tendency in that direction. DARING heightens the implication of fearlessness; as, a *daring* aviator. RASH implies undue precipitancy or hastiness; RECKLESS, utter heedlessness or carelessness of consequences: as, youth is *rash* in promises; *reckless* shooting. One is FOOLHARDY who is foolishly daring or reckless; as, it is *foolhardy* to expose oneself needlessly to grave danger.

rash'er, *n.* A thin slice of bacon or ham.

rash'ly, *adv.,* **rash'ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

Syn. RASHNESS implies undue precipitancy; TEMERITY adds to *rashness* the implication of a certain audacity or even effrontery in action; as, *rashness* indicates bad judgment, *temerity* may arise from moral courage.

Rasorial Bird. Head and Foot of Domestic Fowl.

ra-so'ri-al (rā-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *radere, rasum*, to scratch.] **1.** Habitually scratching the ground for food, as a fowl. **2.** Gallinaceous.

rasp (răsp), *v. t.* [OF. *rasper* to scrape, grate, rasp.] **1.** To rub or file with something rough, as a rasp. **2.** Fig.: To grate harshly on; irritate. — *v. i.* To grate or scrape. — *n.* A kind of coarse file with raised points instead of lines.

rasp'ber-ry (răz'bĕr-ĭ; râz'-), *n.;* *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [Obs. or Dial. E. *rasp* raspberry + *berry.*] The fruit of any of various brambles, distinguished from the blackberry by separating easily from the receptacle when ripe; also, the plant bearing it.

Rasp berries.

rasp'er (rás'pĕr), *n.* One that rasps.

ra'sure (rā'zhŭr), *n.* [L. *rasura*, fr. *radere, rasum*, to scrape.] Erasure; obliteration. *Obs. or R.*

rat (răt), *n.* [AS. *ræt.*] **1.** Any of certain rodents allied to the mice, but considerably larger. **2.** a One who deserts his party or associates, esp. in adversity. **b** = SCAB, *n.,* 5. *Cant.* **3.** A rat-shaped pad for the hair. *U. S.* — *v. i.;* RAT'TED (-ĕd; 24); -TING. **1.** To desert one's party or associates. **2.** To catch or hunt rats, esp. with a dog.

rat'a-ble, rate'a-ble (rāt'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being rated, or appraised. **2.** Proportional. **3.** Liable to taxation, or rates. *Chiefly Eng.* — **rat'a-bly, rate'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

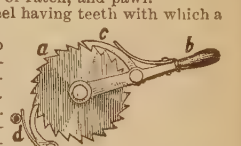
rat'a-fi'a (răt'ă-fē'ă), *n.* Also **rat'a-fee'** (-fē'). [F. *ratafia.*] **1.** A liqueur flavored with fruit or fruit kernels, esp. of a bitter-almond flavor. **2.** A kind of cake or sweet biscuit.

ratch (răch), *n.* A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl, or click, works.

ratch'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *rochet* ratchet, bobbin.] **1.** A pawl, click, or detent, to act on a ratch. **2.** A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel, or ratch, and pawl.

ratchet wheel. *Mach.* A wheel having teeth with which a reciprocating pawl engages.

rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.;* RAT'ED (rāt'ĕd; 24); RAT'ING (rāt'-ĭng). To chide; scold vehemently. — **Syn.** See REPROVE.



a Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

rate, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *rata*, fr. *ratus* reckoned, fixed by calculation.] **1.** Amount or quantity; established portion or measure. *Obs.* **2.** Value; price. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Quantity, amount, or degree of a thing measured per unit of something else; proportional amount or degree. **4.** A fixed ratio; proportion; also, a charge or price fixed by a ratio, scale, or standard. **5.** Relative condition or quality; rank; class; kind. **6.** [Usually in *pl.*] A tax on property; esp., in England, a local tax. — *v. t.* **1.** To calculate; reckon. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To appraise; value. **3.** To consider; regard. **4.** To settle the relative rank, position, class, or quality of. — *v. i.* To be set or considered in a class; have rank.

rate'a-ble (rāt'ă-b'l). Var. of RATABLE.

rath (răth) } *a.* [AS. *hræð* quick.] **1.** Quick; eager. *Obs.*
rathe (rāth) } *or R.* **2.** Early. *Obs. or Poetic.* **3.** Pert. to the early part of the day, season, year, etc. *Poetic or Dial.* — *adv.* Early; betimes. *Poetic.*

rath'er (răth'ĕr; rä'thĕr), *adv.* [AS. *hraðor*, compar. of *hraðe, hræde*, quickly, immediately.] **1.** More quickly; earlier. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** More properly, reasonably, or truly; hence, instead; as, *rather* a dream than a reverie; nothing bettered, but *rather* worse. **3.** More than not; somewhat; as, I *rather* expect to go; *rather* rainy. **4.** More readily or willingly; as, I would *rather* go than stay.

rath'er-est (-ĕst), *adv.* Most especially. *Obs.*

‖**Raths'kel'ler** (räts'kĕl'ĕr), *n.* [G.] Orig., in Germany, the basement of the city hall, often used for a restaurant where beer is sold; hence [usually *l. c.*], a saloon or restaurant of the German type below the street level.

rat'i-fi-ca'tion (răt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ratifying; state of being ratified.

rat'i-fy (răt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. LL. *ratificare*; L. *ratus* fixed by calculation, firm, valid + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To approve and sanction; confirm; establish; settle. — **rat'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

Syn. To RATIFY is to make valid, esp. by formal approval; SANCTION often adds the implication of countenance, furtherance, or support; as, his choice was *ratified* by the army; his measures were *sanctioned* by the king. To CONFIRM is to ratify by formal or decisive assent; to AUTHORIZE is to sanction by authority.

rat'ing (rāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RATE. Hence: *n.* Classification according to grade; rank; grade; class.

ra'ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō; rā'shō), *n.* [L., fr. *reri, ratus*, to reckon, think.] **1.** Quotient of one magnitude divided by another of like kind. **2.** Hence: Fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion. **3.** Portion; ration. *Obs.*

ra'ti-oc'i-nate (răsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [L. *ratiocinatus*, p. p. of *ratiocinari*, fr. *ratio* reason.] To reason.

ra'ti-oc'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Reasoning, or the mental process of exact thinking; also, a specific process of reason.

ra'tion (rā'shŭn; răsh'ŭn), *n.* [F.; or L. *ratio* a reckoning, relation, LL. *ratio* ration.] An allowance of provisions, esp. a fixed daily allowance assigned to a soldier or a sailor.

ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* [L. *rationalis*.] **1.** Having reason or understanding; reasoning. **2.** Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or characterized by, reason. **3.** Agreeable to reason; intelligent; sensible **4.** *Math.* Not involving a surd.

Syn. RATIONAL, REASONABLE. RATIONAL suggests esp. the possession of reason regarded as a faculty of the mind; REASONABLE implies particularly the exercise of reason, or conformity to reason, esp. from a practical point of view; as, *rational* powers of mind; a *reasonable* law, action.

ra'tion-a'le (-ă'lē), *n.* [L. *rationalis*, neut. *rationale*.] An explanation or exposition of the principles of some opinion, hypothesis, phenomenon, etc.; also, the principles.

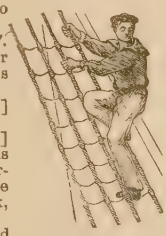
ra'tion-al-ism (răsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine or system of those who base their religious opinions on reason, rather than revelation. **2.** *Philos.* The theory that reason is a source of knowledge independent of sense perceptions. — **ra'tion-al-ist**, *n.* — **ra'tion-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being rational; reasonableness.

ra'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of RATIONAL. See -LY.

rat'ite (răt'ĭt), *a.* Having a flat breastbone, as the ostriches, emus, cassowaries, and moas; — opposed to *carinate*.

rat'line, rat'lin (-lĭn), *n.* *Naut.* One of the small transverse ropes attached to the shrouds to serve as steps.


Shrouds and Ratlines.

ra-toon' (ră-tōōn'), *n.* Also **rat-toon'**. [Sp. *retoño*.] A sugar-cane stalk or shoot, specif. one of the second year's growth from the root, or later.

rats'bane' (răts'bān'), *n.* [*rat* + *bane*.] Rat poison; esp., white arsenic.

rat-tan' (ră-tăn'), *n.* [Malay *rōtan*.] **1. a** Any of certain climbing palms with remarkably long stems. **b** A portion of one of these stems. Rattans are used for walking sticks, wickerwork, etc. **2.** A rattan cane or switch.

rat-teen' (-tēn'), *n.* [fr. F.] A kind of thick woolen stuff.

rat'ten (răt'n), *v. t. & i.* [E. dial. *ratten* a rat, hence, lit., to do mischief like a rat.] To deprive of the machinery, tools, etc., used in one's employment (as by destroying or stealing them), to coerce an employer. *Cant, Chiefly Eng.*

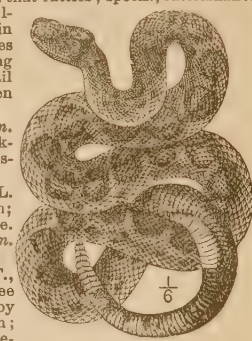
rat'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One who rats or one that catches rats, esp. a dog, as a terrier.

rat'tle (răt'l), *v. i.* [ME. *ratelen*.] **1.** To make a quick succession of sharp noises, as by collision of hard bodies; clatter. **2.** To talk rapidly and idly; chatter. *Colloq.* **3.** To move or go with a rattling noise. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a rattling sound. **2.** To say, perform, affect, etc., in a brisk, lively fashion, esp. with a rattle. **3.** To disconcert. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds. **2.** An instrument (as a toy, etc.) for making a rattling sound. **3.** Noise; racket; esp., noisy, rapid talk; chatter. **4.** The noise in the throat caused by air passing through mucus which the lungs cannot expel, as at the approach of death.

rat'tle-brain' (răt'l-brān'), **rat'tle-pate'** (-pāt'), *n.* An empty-headed chatterer. — **rat'tle-pat'ed**, *a.*

rat'tler (răt'lĕr), *n.* One that rattles; specif., rattlesnake.

rat'tle-snake' (răt'l-snāk'), *n.* Any of certain venomous American snakes having horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail which rattle sharply when shaken.



Rattlesnake.

rat'tle-trap' (-trăp'), *n.* **1.** [Usually in *pl.*] Knick-knacks. **2.** Anything noisily shaky, esp. a vehicle.

rau'cous (rô'kŭs), *a.* [L. *raucus*.] Hoarse; harsh; rough; as, a *raucous* voice. — **rau'ci-ty** (rô'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **rau'cous-ly**, *adv.*

rav'age (răv'ăj), *n.* [F., fr. *ravir* to ravish. See RAVISH.] Desolation by violence; devastation; havoc; waste. — **Syn.** Despoilment, desolation, pillage, plunder, spoil. — *v. t.*; -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING. To lay waste; spoil; plunder; desolate. — **rav'ag-er**, *n.*

Syn. Destroy, ruin, waste, pillage. —RAVAGE, DEVASTATE, SACK agree in the idea of despoiling or laying waste. RAVAGE emphasizes the idea of violence; DEVASTATE, that of waste or ruin; SACK, that of plunder or pillage; as, to *ravage* or *devastate* a country; to *sack* a town.

rave (rāv), *v. i.*; RAVED (rāvd); RAV'ING (rāv'ĭng). **1.** To talk, declaim, or act as if mad or wild; rage. **2.** To talk with excessive enthusiasm or excitement. — *v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy. — *n.* Act or condition of raving.

rav'el (răv'l), *v. t.*; -ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [OD. *ravelen*.] **1.** To let fall into a tangled mass; hence, to entangle; involve. **2.** To undo the texture of; untwist; unweave or unknit. **3.** Fig., to disentangle; make plain. — *v. i.* To become raveled.

rave'lin (răv'lĭn), *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A detached work, with two embankments which make a salient angle.

rav'en (răv'n), **rav'in** (-ĭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *rapina* rapine.] **1.** Rapine; rapacity. *Archaic.* **2.** Prey; plunder.

rav'en (răv'n), *v. t.* **1.** To seize by violence. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To devour with great eagerness. — *v. i.* To prey with rapacity; to be greedy; show rapacity.

ra'ven (rā'v'n), *n.* [AS. *hræfn*.] A glossy black bird of the crow kind. — *a.* Glossy black like the raven; jet black.

Raven.

rav'en-ing (răv'n-ĭng), *n.* Rapacity; extortion. — *p.a.* Rapacious.

rav'en-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [OF. *ravinos* rapacious, violent.] **1.** Rapacious; voracious. **2.** Eager for prey or gratification. — **Syn.** See GREEDY. — **rav'en-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **rav'en-ous-ness**, *n.*

ra-vine' (rā-vēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *ravir* to snatch away, L. *rapere*.] A depression worn out by running water, larger than a gully and smaller than a valley.

rav'ined (răv'ĭnd), *a.* A word (*Shak. Macb.* IV. i. 24) variously explained as "glutted" or "ravenous." *Obs.*

rav'ing (rāv'ĭng), *p. a.* Talking wildly; delirious.

rav'ish (răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *ravir*, fr. L. *rapere* to tear away, ravish.] **1.** To seize and carry away by violence. **2.** To transport with emotion, esp. with joy or delight. **3. a** To abduct (a woman). **b** To rape. — **Syn.** Entrance, enrapture. — **rav'ish-er**, *n.* — **rav'ish-ment**, *n.*

raw (rô), *a.* [AS. *hrēaw, hréaw*.] **1.** Not cooked. **2.** In the natural state or nearly so; little changed by art; unrefined. **3.** Crude; immature; unpracticed. **4.** Deprived of skin; galled. **5.** Disagreeably damp or cold; chilly; bleak. — **Syn.** See CRUDE. — *n.* A raw, sore, or galled place; — usually fig. — **raw'ly**, *adv.* — **raw'ness**, *n.*

raw′boned′ (rô′bōnd′), *a.* Having little flesh ; gaunt.
raw′hide′ (-hīd′), *n.* Untanned cattle skin ; specif., a whip of untanned (or raw) hide twisted, braided, or rolled.
rax (răks ; *dial.* råks), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *raxan.*] To stretch ; reach ; strain. *Scot.*
ray (rā), *v. t.* [for *array.*] To soil ; defile. *Obs. or Dial.*
ray, *n.* [F. *raie,* L. *raia.*] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous fishes, including the skate, torpedo, and sting ray, typically having the body very flat up and down and expanded laterally.
ray (rā), *n.* [OF. *rai,* fr. L. *radius* a beam, ray.] **1.** One of the lines of light which appear to radiate from a bright object ; hence : Any line of radiant energy, or a stream of particles traveling in the same line, as in radioactive phenomena. **2.** A thin line like a ray, esp., one of a number diverging from a center. **3.** Light of a ray or rays ; radiance. **4.** A glance; sight; vision. **5.** *Bot.* A raylike part of a flower. **6.** *Zoöl.* **a** One of the rods which support the membrane in a fish's fin. **b** One of the radiating divisions of a radiate, as an arm of a starfish. — **Syn.** See BEAM. — *v. i.* **1.** To emit rays ; also, to issue as rays. **2.** To radiate.
raze (rāz), *v. t.;* RAZED (rāzd); RAZ′ING (rāz′ĭng). [F. *raser* to scrape, shave. See RASE.] **1.** To cut or wound slightly ; graze. **2.** To erase. **3.** To lay level with the ground ; overthrow ; destroy. — **Syn.** Demolish, prostrate, ruin.
raze, *n.* Obs. var. of RACE, a root.
ra-zee′ (rȧ-zē′), *n.* [F. vaisseau *rasé,* fr. *raser* to raze, razee.] *Naut.* A ship which has her upper deck cut away. *Obs. or Hist.* — *v. t. ;* -ZEED′ (-zēd′) ; -ZEE′ING. To cut down a ship thus ; hence, to abridge by cutting off or out parts.
ra′zor (rā′zẽr), *n.* [OF. & LL. *rasor.*] A keen-edged instrument used in shaving the face or head.
ra′zor-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit or ready to be shaved. *Rare.*
ra′zure (rā′zhûr). Var. of RASURE.
re (rā), *n.* *Music.* Second of the syllables used in solmization ; — applied to the second tone of the diatonic scale.
re-. [L. *re-, red-.*] A prefix denoting : **1.** *Back,* as *back to an original* or *former state* or *position,* or *in opposition ;* as in *re*cline, *re*fuge, *re*call, etc. **2.** *Again,* chiefly by way of *repetition* or *restoration.* Examples : *re*join, to join *again ; re*attach, to attach *again ; re*new, etc.
reach (rēch), *v. t.* [AS. *rǣcan, rǣcean,* to extend.] **1.** To extend ; stretch out ; thrust out, as a limb. **2.** To pass to another ; hand over. **3.** To touch, seize, or the like, by extending some part of the body, esp. the hand, or something held by one. **4.** To extend to ; stretch out as far as. **5.** To arrive at ; come to ; attain to. **6.** To strike, hit, or touch, with a missile. **7.** To influence or impress. — *v. i.* **1.** To stretch out the hand or arm, esp. as if to touch or grasp something. **2.** To strain after something ; make efforts. **3.** To extend; stretch out. **4.** *Naut.* To sail directly on one's course with the wind forward of the beam. **5.** To get or make its way (to a place, point, etc.); also, of a gun, sound, or the like, to carry ; of the eye, to see. — *n.* **1.** Act of reaching or stretching out. **2.** Power of reaching; hence, power of seizing, touching, etc., or, esp., extent of such power. **3.** Power of attainment ; extent or range of force, capacity, etc. **4.** An extent ; expanse ; a straight or level stretch. **5.** *Naut.* A leg sailed by a vessel between tacks ; also, a course of sailing with the wind forward of the beam but not so as to compel tacking. — **reach′er** (-ẽr), *n.*
re-act′ (rē-ăkt′), *v. t.* To act or perform a second time.
re-act′ (rḗ-ăkt′), *v. i.* **1.** To return an impulse or impression ; resist action by an opposite force. **2.** To act in mutual or reciprocal opposition. **3.** To respond to a stimulus. **4.** To act or move in a contrary direction or manner.
re-ac′tion (-ăk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Mechanics.* The force which a body opposes to a force acting upon it. **2.** Reciprocal or return action or influence. **3.** Chemical transformation or change ; a chemical process or its result. **4.** *Med.* Depression or exhaustion consequent on overexertion or overstimulation ; heightened activity succeeding depression or shock. **5.** A counter tendency or contrary movement.
re-ac′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, characterized by, or favoring, reaction. — *n. ; pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). One who favors reaction ; esp., one who seeks to undo political progress.
read (rēd). Obs. or Scot. var. of REDE, counsel.
read (rĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of READ. — *a.* Versed in books.
read (rēd), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* READ (rĕd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* READ′ING (rēd′ĭng). [AS. *rǣdan* to read, advise, counsel, guess.] **1.** To interpret (as a riddle, etc.) ; hence, to foresee ; foretell. **2.** To go over, esp. understandingly, as characters or words, with or without utterance ; peruse. **3.** To learn of by perusal. **4.** Hence, to discern by observation of signs, as facial expression. **5.** To attribute (a meaning, explanation, etc.) to what is read. **6.** To teach. *Obs.* **7.** To register ; indicate. **8.** To make a special study of, as by perusing books. — *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of reading. **2.** To learn by reading ; — usually with *of.* **3.** To teach by or as by reading ; discourse. *Obs.* **4.** To bear construction, have import, be in effect, or the like, when read (in sense 2, *v. t.*). **5.** To study, esp. by reading. **6.** To appear in writing or print. — *n.* Reading ; spell of reading.
read′a-ble (rēd′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Legible. **2.** Worth reading ; interesting. — **read′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **read′a-ble-ness,** *n.*
read′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who reads. **2.** A book for instruction and practice in reading.
read′i-ly (rĕd′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a ready manner : **a** Without delay or objection ; cheerfully. **b** Quickly ; easily.
read′i-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being ready ; preparation ; willingness. **2.** Ease or facility of performance. — **Syn.** Quickness, expedition, promptitude, promptness ; aptitude, aptness, knack, skill, expertness, dexterity, ease.
read′ing (rēd′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who reads ; perusal ; recital. **2.** A public recital ; also, a lecture. **3.** Study of books ; literary scholarship. **4.** Form in which anything is written ; version. **5.** Written or printed matter to be read. **6.** Manner of rendering something written ; also, interpretation. **7.** That which is indicated so as to be read, as on the scale of a barometer. — *a.* Addicted to reading.
re′ad-just′ (rē′ă-jŭst′), *v. t.* To adjust anew ; rearrange.
read′y (rĕd′ĭ), *a. ;* READ′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. [AS. *rǣde, gerǣde.*] **1.** Prepared or supplied with what is needed for some act or event ; prepared, fitted, or placed for immediate movement, action, or use. **2.** Immediately liable ; likely ; — esp. with *to.* **3.** Prepared in mind or disposition ; willing ; disposed. **4.** Quick ; dexterous ; expert ; also, prompt. **5.** At hand ; available ; handy. **6.** Present ; here ; — in answer to a calling of the roll, etc. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Expeditious, unhesitating; apt, skillful, facile; easy, opportune ; free, cheerful. — *adv.* In a state of preparation; — with a participle ; as, *ready*-cooked meat.
read′y-made′ (rĕd′ĭ-mād′), *a.* Made beforehand, in anticipation of need ; not made to order ; not original.
re-a′gent (rḗ-ā′jĕnt), *n.* *Chem. & Micros.* Any substance which, from its capacity for certain reactions, is used in detecting, examining, or measuring substances, etc.
re′al (rē′ăl ; *Sp.* rā-äl′), *n.* [Sp., fr. *real* royal, L. *regalis.*] A small Spanish silver coin and money of account.
re′al (rē′ăl), *a.* [LL. *realis,* fr. L. *res, rei,* a thing.] **1.** *Law.* Of or pert. to things themselves ; pert. to, or consisting of, immovable property, as lands or tenements ; — opp. to *personal.* **2.** Actual, as disting. from *fictitious* or *imaginary ;* also, existing inherently, as disting. from *seeming* or *apparent.* **3.** Genuine; — often opposed to *ostensible.*
Syn. Substantive, positive, absolute, veritable, authentic. — REAL, ACTUAL, TRUE. REAL implies primarily substantive or objective existence — what *is ;* ACTUAL, emergence in the sphere of action or fact — what has *become ;* TRUE, conformity or correspondence to what is actual or real. *Real* is opposed to *imaginary* (as, the *real* George Washington), to *artificial* (as, *real* gems), to *counterfeit* (as, a *real* ancient medal), to *fictitious* (as, one's *real* name), to *ostensible* (as, one's *real* reason), and to *nominal* (as, the *real* attendance). *Actual* is opposed to *potential* (as, the *actual* energy of heat), to *constructive* (as, *actual* fraud), to *virtual* (as, *actual* identity), and to *theoretical* or *hypothetical* (as, to illustrate by an *actual* case). It is also opposed, in the sense of "now existing, present, current," to *past* or *future ;* as, not what has been, but the *actual* situation, confronts us. Both *real* and *actual* may be opposed to *ideal ;* as, *ideal* conditions, contrasted with *actual, real* conditions. *True* is opposed to *false* (as, a *true* story), and to *erroneous* (as, the *true* version of a story).
re′al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* **a** The doctrine of the realists, that the objects of sense perception are derivative from higher realities, or formative causes ; — opp. to *nominalism.* **b** The doctrine that objects of sense perception (and hence, the physical world generally) have objective being, independent of mental or psychical fact; — opp. to *idealism.* **2.** Preoccupation with, or devotion to, fact. **3.** In art and literature, fidelity to nature or to real life ; representation without idealization. — **Syn.** See REALITY. — **re′al-ist,** *n.* — **re′al-is′tic** (-ĭs′tĭk), *a.* — **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
re-al′i-ty (rḗ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being real ; actual being. **2.** That which is real.
Syn. REALITY, REALISM (as they apply to representations

of what is real). REALITY implies so close or vivid a correspondence between the representation and the thing itself that the representation produces the effect of the actual object; REALISM commonly implies faithful adherence to truth of detail, even where such details are trivial or sordid.

re'al-iz'a-ble (rē'ăl-īz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

re'al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.* **1.** A realizing; state of being realized. **2.** Instance or product of realizing.

re'al-ize (rē'ăl-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To make real; hence, to accomplish. **2.** To cause to seem real. **3.** To conceive as real ; apprehend clearly. **4.** To convert into money. **5.** To obtain by plans and efforts; gain. Of property, to bring by sale or investment. — **Syn.** See CONCEIVE. — *v. i.* To convert property into money.

re'al-ly (rē'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a real manner ; actually.

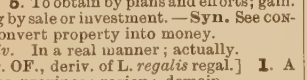
realm (rĕlm), *n.* [fr. OF., deriv. of L. *regalis* regal.] **1.** A kingdom. **2.** Hence, province ; region ; domain.

re'al-ty (rē'ăl-tĭ), *n.* [*real* + *-ty* (F. *-té*, L. *-tas*), a suffix of abstract nouns.] **1.** Loyalty ; honesty. *Obs.* **2.** Real estate or property ; piece of real property.

ream (rēm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. Ar. *rizmah* bundle.] A quantity of paper, 20 quires, or 480 sheets (now often 500 sheets).

ream, *v. t.* **1.** To widen the opening of (a hole) ; bevel out. **2.** To enlarge or dress out (a hole) with a reamer.

ream'er (rēm'ĕr), *n.* One that reams ; any of various tools with cutting edges to enlarge or shape a hole by turning.



Reamers. 1 Square ; 2 Fluted.

re-an'i-mate (rē-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To animate anew ; revive; invigorate again.

reap (rēp), *v. t.* [AS. *ripan*, *reopan*.] **1.** To cut with a sickle, scythe, or machine, as grain ; gather, as a harvest, by cutting. **2.** To obtain or receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor. **3.** To clear of a crop by reaping. — *v. i.* To reap something ; gather a harvest. — **reap'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

re'ap-pear' (rē'ă-pēr'), **re'ap-point'** (-point'). See RE-, 2.

rear (rēr), *n.* [short for *arrear*.] **1.** The part of an army, fleet, or force which comes or is stationed behind the rest. **2.** Back part. **3.** Space or position behind, or at the back.

rear, *a.* Being at the back ; hindmost. — **Syn.** See POSTERIOR. — **rear admiral**, a naval officer. See NAVY. — **r. guard**, portion of an army detailed to guard the rear of the main body.

rear, *v. t.* [AS. *rǽran*.] **1.** To raise or set up. **2.** To erect by building ; construct. **3.** To elevate ; raise; — often fig. ; as, the city *rears* its towers. **4.** To breed and raise; also, to cause to grow, as plants. **5.** To bring up to maturity, as young ; foster ; instruct. **6.** To raise (the voice). — **Syn.** Lift, build, establish. — *v. i.* To rise up, esp. to rise up on the hind legs ; become erect.

rear'most (rēr'mōst), *a.* Farthest in the rear ; last.

rear'mouse'. Var. of REEREMOUSE, a bat.

re'ar-range' (rē'ă-rānj'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rear'ward (rēr'wĕrd), *a. & adv.* At or toward the rear.

rear'ward' (-wôrd'), *n.* [ME. *rerewarde*. See WARD, *n.*, guard.] The rear division of an army or fleet. *Archaic.*

rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *ratio*.] **1.** A consideration, motive, or judgment inducing or confirming a belief, influencing the will, or leading to an action or course of action ; a rational ground or motive. **2.** A statement offered as an explanation or justification. **3.** A formal account or reckoning. *Obs.* **4.** A ground or cause. **5.** The power or faculty of comprehending and inferring; intellect. **6.** A sane or sound mind ; sanity; sense; also, a sane or sound view or consideration. **7.** Right thinking; justice ; propriety ; *Obs. or Archaic*, satisfaction.

Syn. REASON commonly suggests esp. that guiding or directing faculty distinguishing men from the lower animals; UNDERSTANDING applies to the faculty of clear comprehension or sound judgment ; SENSE adds to *understanding* the implication of native sagacity. See CAUSE.

— *v. i.* **1.** To hold discussion or argument ; hence, to discourse ; converse. **2.** To think in logical forms; infer or conclude from a consideration of data or premises. — *v. t.* **1.** To consider ; seek by reasoning ; — with *what*, *why*, etc. **2.** To arrange and present the reasons for or against ; debate; discuss. **3.** To support with reasons ; explain; justify, persuade, or affect by reasoning or argument. — **rea'son-er**, *n.*

rea'son-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of reason; rational. **2.** Governed by reason ; just ; rational. **3.** Not excessive or immoderate.—**Syn.** Equitable, fair, moderate. See RATIONAL. — **rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*

rea'son-ing (rē'z'n-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who reasons. **2.** Reasons arranged and developed ; course of argument.

rea'son-less, *a.* Without, or lacking in, reason.

re'as-sem'ble (rē'ă-sĕm'b'l), *v. t. & i.*, **re'as-sert'** (-ă-sûrt'), *v. t.*, **re'as-sume'** (-sūm'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re'as-sure' (-shōōr'), *v. t.* **1.** To assure anew ; restore confidence to. **2.** To reinsure. — **re'as-sur'ance** (-shōōr'-ăns), *n.* —**re'as-sur'ing-ly**, *adv.*

reave (rēv), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* REAVED (rēvd), REFT (rĕft), or, *Obs.*, RAFT (răft) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAV'ING. [AS. *réafian*, fr. *réaf* spoil, plunder.] To ravage; plunder ; pillage ; rob. — **reav'er, reiv'er** (rēv'ĕr), *n. All Archaic.*

re'bap-tize' (rē'băp-tīz'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-bate' (rē-bāt' ; *commonly* răb'ĕt), *n.* [see RABBET.] *Arch.* A rabbet. Cf. RABBET, *n.*, 1. — *v. t.* To rabbet.

re-bate' (rē-bāt'), *v. t. ;* -BAT'ED (-bāt'ĕd) ; -BAT'ING. [OF. *rabatre* to beat down, blunt, deduct.] **1.** To diminish ; reduce ; check. *Archaic.* **2.** To deduct from; discount from ; allow a discount to. **3.** To blunt. *Archaic.* — **re-bat'er**, *n.*

re-bate' (rē-bāt' ; rē'bāt), *n.* Deduction ; abatement; remission or payment back.

re'bec, re'beck (rē'bĕk), *n.* [F.] The earliest known instrument of the viol class.

Re-bec'ca, Re-bek'ah (rē-bĕk'ă), *n.* In the Bible, sister of Laban, wife of Isaac, and mother of Esau and Jacob.

re-bel' (rē-bĕl'), *v. i. ;* -BELLED' (-bĕld') ; -BEL'LING. [fr. F., fr. L. *rebellare* to war again; *re-* + *bellare* to war, *bellum* war.] **1.** To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of one's ruler or government. **2.** To revolt ; exhibit opposition or repugnance.

reb'el (rĕb'ĕl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, rebels or rebellion ; rebellious. — *n.* One who rebels or is in rebellion. — **Syn.** See INSURGENT.

reb'el-dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** A region infested or held by rebels ; rebels, collectively. **2.** Rebellious conduct.

re-bel'lion (rē-bĕl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rebelling ; revolt. **2.** Open resistance to, or defiance of, any authority.

Syn. REBELLION, REVOLUTION, REVOLT, INSURRECTION, MUTINY. REBELLION is open, organized, and armed resistance to constituted authority ; REVOLUTION implies the overthrow of one government and the substitution of another ; as, the Great *Rebellion* (1642-52) ; the American *Revolution*. The two words are often used of the same event, according to the point of view. REVOLT and INSURRECTION denote an armed uprising against authority, but one of less extent than a *rebellion;* MUTINY commonly denotes an insurrection against military or naval authority.

re-bel'lious (-yŭs), *a.* **1.** Engaged in rebellion ; disposed to rebel ; insubordinate. **2.** Resisting treatment or operation; refractory. — **re-bel'lious-ly**, *adv.* — **-lious-ness**, *n.*

re-bind' (rē-bīnd'), **re-bloom'**, **re-blos'som**. See RE-, 2.

re-born' (rē-bôrn'), *p. p.* Born again, lit. or fig.

re-bound' (rē-bound'), *v. i.* [OF. *rebondir* to spring back, reëcho.] **1.** To spring back on collision or impact. **2.** To reëcho ; resound. **3.** To bound as if on impact.

Syn. REBOUND, RECOIL. REBOUND suggests a springing back, esp. after impact ; RECOIL oftener implies reaction after strain or stretching. Fig., *rebound* suggests a resilience after depression or the like ; *recoil*, shrinking or revulsion. — *v. t.* **1.** To return as by a rebound. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To reecho ; reverberate. *Rare.* — *n.* A rebounding ; resilience.

re-breathe' (rē-brēth'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-buff' (rē-bŭf'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. It., fr. *ri-* (L. *re-*) + *buffo* puff.] **1.** A brusque refusal ; snub. **2.** A repercussion, or beating back. **3.** Any sharp check ; repulse. — *v. t.* **1.** To administer a rebuff to. **2.** To drive, beat, or blow back.

re-build' (rē-bĭld'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-buk'a-ble, re-buke'a-ble (rē-būk'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

re-buke' (-būk'), *v. t. ;* -BUKED' (-būkt') ; -BUK'ING (-būk'-ĭng). [AF. *rebuker* to check, repel.] **1.** To curb; turn back; restrain ; check. *Obs.* **2.** To reprimand ; chide severely ; reprove ; censure. — **Syn.** See REPROVE. — *n.* **1.** A sharp reproof ; reprimand. **2.** Check ; rebuff; also, a blow. *Obs.*

re'bus (rē'bŭs), *n. ; pl.* -BUSES (-ĕz; 24). [L. *rebus* by things, abl. pl. of *res* a thing.] Enigmatical representation of words and phrases by pictures of objects the names of which resemble the words or their syllables ; hence, a kind of riddle made up of such representations.

re-but' (rē-bŭt'), *v. t. & i.;* -BUT'TED ; -TING. [OF. *rebouter* to repulse, drive back ; *re-* + *bouter* to push.] **1.** To beat back ; repulse. *Obs.* **2.** To contradict or oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof; refute.

re-but'tal (rē-bŭt'ăl), *n.* Act of rebutting.

re-cal′ci-trant (rē̇-kăl′sĭ-trănt), *a.* [L. *recalcitrans*, p. pr. of *recalcitrare* to kick back.] Kicking back; hence, showing opposition; refractory. — **re-cal′ci-trance** (-trăns), *n.*

re-cal′ci-trate (-trāt), *v. i. & t.*; -TRAT′ED (-trāt′ĕd); -TRAT-ING. To kick back or against; hence, to express opposition. — **re-cal′ci-tra′tion** (-trā′shŭn), *n.*

re-call′ (rē̇-kôl′), *v. t.* **1.** To call or summon back. **2.** To call back to mind; recollect. **3.** To renew; revive; restore. **4.** To revoke; annul; retract; withdraw. — **Syn.** See REMEMBER. — *n.* **1.** Act of recalling or a sound or signal used to recall, or summon back. **2.** The removal of a public official from office by popular vote.

re-cant′ (-kănt′), *v. t. & i.* [L. *recantare, -tatum*, to recant; *re-* + *cantare* to sing, sound.] **1.** To withdraw or repudiate formally (opinions formerly expressed); take back openly. **2.** To retract; recall. — **Syn.** Abjure, revoke, recall, disavow, disown. See RENOUNCE. — **re′can-ta′tion** (rē′kăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* — **re-cant′er**, *n.*

re′ca-pit′u-late (-kȧ-pĭt′ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [L. *recapitulare, -latum*; *re-* re- + *capitulum* a small head, chapter, section.] To repeat or restate briefly, as the principal points in a discourse, argument, etc.; summarize. — **re′ca-pit′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* — **re′ca-pit′u-la-tive** (-pĭt′ū-lā-tĭv), **re′ca-pit′u-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

re-cap′ture (rē̇-kăp′tūr), *n.* **1.** Recovery by capture. **2.** That which is recaptured. — *v. t.* To capture again.

re-cast′ (rē-kȧst′), *v. t.* To mold or cast anew; reconstruct.

re-cede′ (rē̇-sēd′), *v. i.*; -CED′ED (-sēd′ĕd); -CED′ING. [L. *recedere, recessum*; *re-* re- + *cedere* to go.] **1.** To move back or away; retreat; retire. **2.** To withdraw from a position of asserting, etc. — **Syn.** Retrograde; desist.

re-cede′ (rē-sēd′), *v. t.* [*re-* + *cede.*] To cede back.

re-ceipt′ (rē̇-sēt′), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *recipere.* See RECEIVE.] **1.** A formula according to which things are to be taken or combined, or some effect is to be produced; a recipe. **2.** That which is received, in distinction from what is expended; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Act of receiving; reception. **4.** A writing acknowledging the receiving of goods or money. **5.** Place of receiving, esp. money. *Obs. or Hist.*

Syn. RECEIPT (in sense 1) applies esp. to cookery; RECIPE, in strict usage, to medicine. See RECEPTION.

— *v. t.* **1.** To give a receipt for. *U. S.* **2.** To put a receipt on. — *v. i.* To give a receipt, as for money. *U. S.*

re-ceiv′a-ble (-sēv′ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being, or that must be, received. **2.** Such that payment should be had; as, bills *receivable.* — **re-ceiv′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-ceive′ (-sēv′), *v. t.*; -CEIVED′ (-sēvd′); -CEIV′ING. [OF. *receivre*, fr. L. *recipere*; *re-* re- + *capere* to take, seize.] **1.** To take, as something that is offered, sent, paid, or the like; accept. **2.** To gain the knowledge of from some communication; also, *Now Rare*, to accept as true, valid, or the like; of a custom or practice, to adopt; hence, to apprehend; comprehend. **3.** To permit to enter, as into one's house, presence, etc.; hence, to greet. **4.** To admit; hence, to have capacity for; hold; contain. **5.** To come into possession of; get, acquire, etc., from without; hence, to experience. **6.** To support, catch, bear; take. — **Syn.** See TAKE. — *v. i.* **1.** To be a recipient; get; accept; admit. **2.** To receive visitors; be at home to receive calls.

re-ceiv′er (-sēv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that receives. **2.** One who receives on behalf of others; as: **a** One who receives money due; a treasurer. **b** *Law.* A person appointed to receive, and hold in trust, property under litigation. **3.** One who takes or buys from a thief goods known to be stolen.

re-ceiv′er-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

re′cen-cy (rē′sĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being recent.

re-cen′sion (rē̇-sĕn′shŭn), *n.* [L. *recensio.*] **1.** A reviewing or revising. *Now Rare.* **2.** The review of a text by an editor; critical revisal; also, a text so revised.

re′cent (rē′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *recens, -entis.*] Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; not already known, familiar, etc.; modern. — **Syn.** See NEW. — **re′cent-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

re-cep′ta-cle (rē̇-sĕp′tȧ-k'l), *n.* [L. *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare*, fr. *recipere* to receive.] **1.** That which serves to receive and contain something; a repository. **2.** = TORUS.

re-cep′tion (rē̇-sĕp′shŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *receptio.* See RECEIVE.] **1.** Act of receiving; state of being received; receipt; admission. **2.** Act or manner of receiving, esp. visitors; entertainment; an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests. **3.** Acceptance, as of an opinion or doctrine. **4.** Ability to receive; capacity. *Obs.*

Syn. RECEPTION, RECEIPT. RECEPTION denotes the act, process, or fashion of receiving; RECEIPT denotes esp. the fact of being received; as, his *reception* of your letter surprised me; to acknowledge *receipt* of a letter; the house is ready for the *reception* (not *receipt*) of its occupants.

re-cep′tive (rē̇-sĕp′tĭv), *a.* Able or inclined to take in, absorb, hold, or contain. — **re′cep-tiv′i-ty** (rē′sĕp-tĭv′ĭ-tĭ; rĕs′ĕp-), *n.* — **re-cep′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-cep′tive-ness**, *n.*

re-cess′ (rē̇-sĕs′; rē′sĕs), *n.* [L. *recessus*, fr. *recedere, -cessum*, to recede.] **1.** Suspension of business for a brief time; a short intermission. **2.** An inner or retired place or part. **3.** An indentation, or the like, in a line or surface; an alcove, niche, or the like.

re-cess′ (rē̇-sĕs′), *v. t.* **1.** To put into a recess; retire. **2.** To make a recess in.

re-ces′sion (rē-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [*re-* + *cession.*] A ceding back.

re-ces′sion (rē̇-sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *recessio.*] Act or fact of receding or retiring; withdrawal.

re-ces′sion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to recession. **2.** Pert. to a recess, or interval. — *n.* A recessional hymn.

recessional hymn, a hymn sung during the recession of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the robing room.

re-ces′sive (-sĕs′ĭv), *a.* Tending to go back; receding.

re-charge′ (rē-chärj′), **re-char′ter** (-chär′tẽr). See RE-, 2.

‖**ré′chauf′fé′** (rā′shō′fā′), *n.*; *pl.* -FÉS (-fā′). [F., lit., warmed over.] A dish of food warmed over; a rehash.

re-cheat′ (rē̇-chēt′), *n.* [OF. *rachater, racheter*, to rally, assemble.] *Hunting.* A strain on the horn to call together the hounds; act of so calling the hounds. *Archaic.*

‖**re-cher′ché′** (rẽ-shẽr′shā′), *a.* [F.] Sought out with care; choice; of rare quality, elegance, or attractiveness.

rec′i-pe (rĕs′ĭ-pē), *n.*; *pl.* -PES (-pēz). [L., imperative of *recipere.* See RECEIVE.] A formula for making some combination or preparation; a receipt. — **Syn.** See RECEIPT.

re-cip′i-ent (rē̇-sĭp′ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *recipiens, -entis*, receiving, p. pr.] A receiver. — *a.* Receiving; receptive. — **re-cip′i-ence** (-ĕns), **re-cip′i-en-cy** (-sĭ), *n.*

re-cip′ro-cal (-rō-kăl), *a.* [L. *reciprocus.*] **1.** Done or rendered by each to the other; mutual. **2.** Mutually interchangeable; also, complementary. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. RECIPROCAL, MUTUAL, CORRELATIVE, CONVERTIBLE. RECIPROCAL and MUTUAL are often used without clear distinction with the implication of an interchange of the same feeling or act; as, *mutual* aversion, *reciprocal* affection. But *reciprocal* often suggests esp. that the feeling or action requites something previously felt or done; as, his kindness resulted in *reciprocal* favors. CORRELATIVE implies mutual interdependence or a complementary relation; CONVERTIBLE is equivalent to *interchangeable;* as, father and son are *correlative* terms; the law, and the opinion of the judge, are not always *convertible* terms.

— *n.* **1.** That which is reciprocal to another thing. **2.** *Math.* The quotient of unity divided by any quantity.

re-cip′ro-cate (-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING. [L. *reciprocatus*, p. p. of *reciprocare* to move back and forth, reciprocate.] **1.** To move forward and backward alternately (*Obs., except Mechanics*); act interchangeably; alternate; also, to be correspondent or equivalent. **2.** To make a return for something done or given. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move back and forth. **2.** To give and return mutually; also, to make correspondent or equivalent. — **re-cip′ro-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.*

rec′i-proc′i-ty (rĕs′ĭ-prŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being reciprocal; mutual action and reaction. **2.** Reciprocal obligations, rights, etc.; reciprocation. **3.** *Internat. Trade.* That relation or policy as to trade, etc., between countries under which special advantages are granted by each to the other.

re-cit′al (rē̇-sīt′ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of reciting; rehearsal. **2.** A telling in detail; narration; account. **3.** Story; narrative. **4.** *Music.* A performance by one person; — disting. from *concert.* — **Syn.** Recitation, enumeration. See NARRATIVE.

rec′i-ta′tion (rĕs′ĭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *recitatio.*] **1.** Act of reciting. **2.** Delivery before an audience of something memorized; also, that which is delivered. **3.** A repeating of a prepared lesson by pupils before a teacher.

rec′i-ta-tive′ (-tȧ-tēv′), *n.* [fr. It. or F.] *Music.* A kind of musical recitation resembling declamation; also, a piece of music intended for such recitation. — *a.* Of or pert. to, or in the style of, recitative.

re-cite′ (rē̇-sīt′), *v. t. & i.*; -CIT′ED (-sīt′ĕd); -CIT′ING. [L. *recitare, recitatum*; *re-* re- + *citare* to call, cite.] **1.** To repeat, as something prepared or committed to memory. **2.** To tell over; go over in particulars; enumerate. — **Syn.** Narrate, recount, recapitulate. — **re-cit′er**, *n.*

reck (rĕk), *v. i.* [AS. *reccean* to care for.] *Archaic or Poetic.* **1.** To take heed; care; mind. **2.** To be of account

or interest; matter. — *v. t.* **1.** To make account of; care for; heed; regard. **2.** To concern.

reck'less (rĕk'lĕs), *a.* [AS. *recceléas, rēceléas.*] **1.** Neglectful. *Obs.* **2.** Rashly negligent; utterly heedless; careless. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **reck'less-ly**, *adv.* — **reck'less-ness**, *n.*

reck'on (rĕk'n), *v. t.* [AS. *gerecenian* to explain.] **1.** To count; enumerate; also, to compute; calculate. **2.** To estimate by rank or quality; account; esteem; repute. **3.** To charge or attribute to one, as having a certain quality or value; impute. **4.** To conclude; hence, to think; suppose; — with an objective clause. — **Syn.** Number, compute, estimate; value. — *v. i.* **1.** To make an enumeration or computation. **2.** To come to an accounting; settle. **3.** To depend; rely; — with *on*. **4.** To think; suppose; guess. *Colloq.* — **reck'on-er**, *n.*

reck'on-ing, *n.* Act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; calculation; specif.: **a** Settlement of obligations, liabilities, etc. Also fig. **b** *Navigation.* The calculation of a ship's position; the position so determined.

re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. t.* [OF. *reclamer* (3d sing. pres. *reclaime*) to call back, L. *reclamare, -matum*, to cry out against.] **1.** To call back. **2.** To reduce from a wild to a tamed state. **3.** To reduce to a desired state by discipline, labor, cultivation, etc.; rescue from being wild, waste, etc. **4.** To call back to rectitude; reform. **5.** To claim back; demand the return of as a right. — **Syn.** Recover, restore, amend, correct. — *v. i.* To reform. *Obs.* — **re-claim'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* — **re-claim'er**, *n.* [claiming.]

rec'la-ma'tion (rĕk'lā-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of re-

rec'li-na'tion (-lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A leaning or reclining.

re-cline' (rē-klīn'), *v. t. & i.*; -CLINED' (-klīnd'); -CLIN'ING. [L. *reclinare; re-* re- + *clinare* to lean.] To lean, incline, etc.; place in, assume, or be in, a recumbent position.

re-clothe' (rē-klōth'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-cluse' (rē-klōōs'; 86), *a.* [F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, L. *reclusus*, fr. *recludere, -clusum*, to unclose, open; later, to shut up.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or public notice; solitary. — *n.* One who lives recluse, as a hermit. — **Syn.** See HERMIT.

re-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn; 86), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, a recluse; seclusion; imprisonment, esp. solitary.

re-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Affording or involving reclusion.

rec'og-ni'tion (rĕk'ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *recognitio.*] Act of recognizing; state of being recognized; formal acknowledgment or avowal. — **re-cog'ni-to-ry** (rē-kŏg'nĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

re-cog'ni-zance (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zăns; rē-kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* [fr. OF. deriv. of L. *recognoscere; re-* re- + *cognoscere* to know.] **1.** *Law.* An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate, with condition to do some particular act. Also, the sum liable to forfeiture on such an obligation. **2.** A token; symbol; badge. *Archaic.*

rec'og-nize (rĕk'ŏg-nīz), *v. t.*; -NIZED (nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'-Ing). [from RECOGNIZANCE.] **1.** To avow knowledge of; consent to admit, hold, or the like; admit with a formal acknowledgment. **2.** To acknowledge formally, as by special attention; take notice of; specif., *U. S.*, to acknowledge as the one entitled to be heard at the time; give the floor to. **3.** To know again; identify as previously known. **4.** To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by salutation. **5.** To show appreciation of (services, etc.). — **rec'og-niz'a-ble** (rĕk'ŏg-nīz'ā-b'l), *a.* — **rec'og-niz'er**, *n.*

Syn. RECOGNIZE commonly adds to ACKNOWLEDGE a stronger implication of formal admission or authoritative sanction; as, a claim *recognized* by law; *acknowledge* a fault.

re-cog'ni-zor' (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zôr'; rē-kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* One who makes a recognizance.

re-coil' (-koil'), *v. i.* [F. *reculer.*] **1.** To retreat, draw back, or fall back. **2.** To draw back, as from anything repugnant, alarming, etc.; shrink. **3.** To rebound; spring back. **4.** To rebound or return to or as to the source or starting point. — **Syn.** See REBOUND. — *n.* **1.** A starting or falling back; rebound; shrinking. **2.** State of having recoiled.

re'col-lect' (rē'kŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolligere* to collect; or, in later use, fr. *re-* + *collect.*] **1.** To collect again, as something scattered; also, to gather; rally; recover. **2.** To compose (one's self).

rec'ol-lect' (rĕk'ŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolligere* to collect.] **1.** To recall the knowledge of; call to mind; remember. **2.** Reflexively, to compose (one's self); recover command of (one's self). — **Syn.** See REMEMBER.

rec'ol-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or power of recollecting, or calling to mind; remembrance; memory. **2.** That which is recollected. — **Syn.** Reminiscence. See MEMORY.

re-com'fort (rē-kŭm'fĕrt), *v. t.* [OF. *reconforter.*] To comfort; console; refresh. *Obs. or Archaic.*

re'com-mence' (rē'kŏ-mĕns'), *v. t. & i.* To commence again; to renew. — **re'com-mence'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

rec'om-mend' (rĕk'ŏ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* [LL. *recommendare.* See RE-; COMMEND.] **1.** To commit; consign. **2.** To commend to favorable notice; commit to another's care, confidence, or acceptance, with favoring representations. **3.** To make acceptable; attract favor to. **4.** To advise; counsel. — **rec'om-mend'a-to-ry** (-mĕn'dā-tō-rĭ), *a.* — **rec'om-mend'er**, *n.*

rec'om-men-da'tion (-mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of recommending. **2.** That which commends to favor, or acceptance; specif., a letter of recommendation.

re'com-mit' (rē'kŏ-mĭt'), *v. t.* To commit or intrust again; specif., to refer again to a committee. — **-mit'tal** (-ăl), *n.*

rec'om-pense (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.*; -PENSED (-pĕnst); -PENS'ING. [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *re-* + *compensare* to compensate.] **1.** To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; compensate. **2.** To give compensation for; atone for. — **Syn.** Repay, requite, reward, remunerate. — *n.* An equivalent returned for anything done, suffered, or given; compensation; requital; reward.

re'com-pose' (rē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* To compose again; specifically, to restore to composure.

‖ **re-con'cen-tra'do** (rā-kōn'sĕn-trä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (*Sp.* -dōs). [Sp., p. p. of *reconcentrar* to inclose, reconcentrate.] One who has been subjected to reconcentration.

re-con'cen-tra'tion (rē-kŏn'sĕn-trā'shŭn), *n.* The concentrating of the rural population in or about towns for administrative convenience, as in Cuba during 1895-98.

rec'on-cil'a-ble (rĕk'ŏn-sīl'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reconciled. — **rec'on-cil'a-bly**, *adv.*

rec'on-cile (-sīl), *v. t.*; -CILED (-sīld); -CIL'ING (-sīl'Ing). [fr. F., fr. L. *reconciliare; re-* re- + *conciliare* to unite.] **1.** To cause to be friendly again; restore to harmony. **2.** To adjust, as a quarrel; settle. **3.** To bring to acquiescence or content. **4.** To make consistent or congruous; bring to agreement or suitableness. — **Syn.** Reunite, pacify. — **rec'on-cile'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **rec'on-cil'er** (-sīl'ĕr), *n.* — **rec'on-cil'i-a-to-ry** (-sĭl'ĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

rec'on-cil'i-a'tion (-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconciling; state of being reconciled. — **Syn.** See PROPITIATION.

rec'on-dite (rĕk'ŏn-dīt), *a.* [L. *reconditus*, p. p. of *recondere* to put up again, conceal; *re-* + *condere* to bring together.] **1.** Hidden; concealed. *Rare.* **2.** Hidden from the mental view; abstruse; obscure. **3.** Dealing in things abstruse; profound. — **rec'on-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **rec'on-dite-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Deep, abstract; secret, hidden, dark, mystic, mysterious. — RECONDITE, ABSTRUSE, OCCULT, ESOTERIC. RECONDITE emphasizes the idea of depth or profundity, esp. as to knowledge beyond ordinary comprehension; ABSTRUSE suggests esp. remoteness from ordinary modes of thought, or great difficulty or complexity. OCCULT implies esp. the action of secret or mysterious agencies; that is ESOTERIC which pertains to an inner circle of adepts or is understood by the initiated alone; as, *occult* reasons, influences; *esoteric* doctrines.

re-con'nais-sance (rē-kŏn'ā-săns), *n.* Also **re-con'nois-sance** (rē-kŏn'ĭ-săns). [F.] Act of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey.

rec'on-noi'ter } (rĕk'ŏ-noi'tĕr), *v. t.*; -NOI'TERED, -NOI'TRED
rec'on-noi'tre } (-tĕrd); -NOI'TER-ING, -NOI'TRING. [fr. F. deriv. of L. *recognoscere.* See RECOGNIZANCE.] To examine with the eye; make a preliminary examination or survey of, esp. for military or engineering operations. — *v. i.* To make a reconnoissance.

re-con'quer (rē-kŏn'kĕr), *v. t.*, **re'con-sid'er** (rē'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v. t.*, **re'con-sid'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* See RE-.

re'con-struct' (rē'kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct again.

re'con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconstructing; specif.: [usually *cap.*] The process of reorganizing the governments of the Southern States, after the Civil War, in accordance with the Acts of March 2 & 23, 1867.

re'con-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* See RE-, 2.

re'con-vey' (-vā'), *v. t.* To convey back (to the former place or to a former owner). — **re'con-vey'ance** (-ăns), *n.*

re-cord' (rē-kôrd'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *recordari* to remember; *re-* re- + *cor, cordis*, heart, mind.] To commit to writing, printing, inscription, or the like; to transcribe or enter, as in a book, in order to preserve evidence of, or on

a cylinder, disk, etc., for reproduction, as by a phonograph; register; enroll.

rec'ord (rĕk'ôrd; -ərd), *n.* **1.** A recording or being recorded; reduction to writing as evidence; also, the writing; a register. **2.** Esp.: **a** An official writing recording public acts. **b** An authentic official copy of a document. **3.** Testimony. *Archaic.* **4.** Something written or transcribed to perpetuate a knowedge of events; also, that on which such record is made, as a monument. **5.** Specif: **a** The cylinder or disk used to reproduce sounds in phonographs, etc. **b** The perforated paper roll of an automatic piano player, etc. **6.** The known facts in the course of anything, as in a man's career. **7.** That which has been recorded as publicly achieved in any kind of competitive sport; also, the best of such achievements.

Syn. RECORDS, ARCHIVES. RECORDS are in general written accounts of facts or events; ARCHIVES are public records.

re-cord'er (rē-kôr'dĕr), *n.* **1.** The chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs. **2.** One who records, esp. officially. **3.** A recording, esp. autographic, apparatus or instrument.

re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* To count or reckon again. — **re-count'** (rē-kount'; rē'kount), *n.*

re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *re-* + *conter* to relate.] To tell over; relate in detail; rehearse; enumerate.

re-count'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Recital. *Obs.*

re-coup' (rē-kōōp'), *v. t.* [F. *recouper* to cut again or back. See RE-; COPPICE.] **1.** *Law.* To keep back rightfully (a part) so as to diminish a sum due; deduct, as from damages. **2.** To get compensation for. **3.** To reimburse; indemnify. — *n. Law.* Act of recouping. — **re-coup'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re-course' (rē-kōrs'; 57), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *recursus* a running back, return, fr. *recurrere*, *-cursum.* See RECUR.] **1.** Resort or application for assistance; specif., resort (to a person) for the meeting of an obligation. **2.** A source of aid; person or thing resorted to. **3.** Access; admittance.

re-cov'er (rē-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *recuperare.* See RECUPERATE.] **1.** To get again; specif., to regain, as lost property. **2.** *Law.* To gain as a compensation, or return; obtain title to by a judicial decision. **3.** To make up for; retrieve; repair the loss or injury of. **4.** To restore from sickness, faintness, etc.; cure; heal. **5.** To overcome; get better from (sickness, etc.) **6.** To rescue; deliver. **7.** To obtain; reach; come to. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Retake, repossess, resume, recruit. — *v. i.* **1.** To regain health after sickness; hence, to regain a former (good) state; as, to *recover* from fright. **2.** *Law.* To obtain judgment in one's favor in a suit for something. — **re-cov'er-a-ble** (-ə-b'l), *a.*

re-cov'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act of recovering.

rec're-ant (rĕk'rē-ănt), *a.* [OF., p. pr. of *recreire* to surrender allegiance, LL. *recredere* to surrender; L. *re-* back + *credere* to intrust, believe.] **1.** Crying for mercy; craven. **2.** Apostate; false; unfaithful. — **Syn.** See COWARDLY. — *n.* **1.** One who begs for mercy; a cowardly wretch. **2.** A deserter; apostate. — **rec're-an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.*

re'-cre-ate', *v. t.* To create anew. — **re'-cre-a'tion**, *n.*

rec're-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING.* [L. *recreatus*, p. p. of *recreare* to create anew, refresh. See RE-; CREATE.] To give fresh life to; reanimate; revive; refresh; divert; amuse. — *v. i.* To take recreation.

rec're-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of recreating; state or fact of being recreated; refreshment; diversion. — **Syn.** See PLAY. — **rec're-a-tive** (rĕk'rē-ā-tĭv), *a.*

re-crim'i-nate (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING.* [LL. *recriminare.* See CRIMINATE.] To accuse in return. — **re-crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-crim'i-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv), **re-crim'i-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-rĭ), *a.*

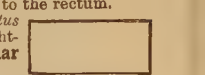
re'cru-des'cence (rē'krōō-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* [deriv. of L. *recrudescere* to become raw again.] State or fact of breaking out again; renewed severity of a disease, wound, sore, etc. — **re'cru-des'cent** (-ĕnt), *a.*

re-cruit' (rē-krōōt'), *v. t.* [F. *recruter*, fr. *recrue* recruiting, recruit, prop., a new growth, deriv. of *re-* re- + *croître* to grow, L. *crescere.*] **1.** To supply with new men, as an army; fill up by enlistment; also, to muster; raise. **2.** To repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; remedy deficiency in. *Now R.* **3.** Hence, to renew in strength or health; reinvigorate. — *v. i.* **1.** To gain new supplies of men for service. **2.** To gain new supplies of anything wasted or exhausted; gain health, spirits, etc.; recuperate. — *n. Mil.* A newly enlisted soldier. — **re-cruit'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re-crys'tal-lize (rē-krĭs'tăl-īz), *v. i. & t.* See RE-, 2.

rec'tal (rĕk'tăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pert. to the rectum.

rec'tan'gle (rĕk'tăŋ'g'l), *n.* [L. *rectus* right + *angulus* angle.] *Geom.* A right-angled parallelogram. — **rec-tan'gu-lar** (rĕk-tăŋ'gū-lăr), *a.*


Rectangle.

rec'ti-fy (rĕk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *rectificare; rectus* right + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make or set right; amend. **2.** To refine or purify, esp. by repeated distillation. — **Syn.** See CORRECT. — **rec'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **rec'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

rec'ti-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ăr), **rec'ti-lin'e-al** (-ăl), *a.* [L. *rectus* straight + E. *linear, lineal.*] **1.** Moving in a straight line; forming a straight line. **2.** Formed or bounded by straight lines.

rec'ti-tude (rĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *rectitudo*, fr. *rectus* right.] Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity.

rec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L.; fr. *regere, rectum*, to lead straight.] **1.** A clergyman in charge of a parish. **2.** The head of a university, school, etc. — **rec-to'rĭ-al** (rĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.*

rec'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* Office, rank, station, or term of a rector.

rec'to-ry (rĕk'tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A benefice held by a rector; the church, parsonage, or benefice of a parish, with its rights, tithes, and glebes. *Eng.* **2.** A rector's house.

rec'tum (-tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tă). [fr. L. *rectus* straight.] *Anat.* The terminal part of the intestine.

re-cum'bent (rē-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* [L. *recumbens, -entis*, p. pr. of *recumbere* to lie down.] Leaning; reclining; lying. — **re-cum'ben-cy** (-bĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **re-cum'bent-ly**, *adv.*

re-cu'per-ate (-kū'pĕr-āt), *v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING.* [L. *recuperatus*, p. p. of *recuperare.*] To recover; regain; also, to restore to health. — *v. i.* To recover health or strength; convalesce. — **re-cu'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-cu'per-a-tive** (-ă-tĭv), **re-cu'per-a-to-ry** (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

re-cur' (rē-kûr'), *v. i.; -CURRED' (-kûrd'); -CUR'RING.* [L. *recurrere; re-* re- + *currere* to run.] **1.** To resort; have recourse. **2.** **a** To go or come back in thought or discourse. **b** To come again to mind; also, to come up again for consideration. **3.** To occur or appear again.

re-cure' (rē-kūr'), *v. t. & i.* [due to confusion of *recover* to get again, with L. *recurare* to cure.] To cure. *Obs.*

re-cur'rence (-kûr'ĕns), *n.* Act of recurring; state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse.

re-cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *recurrens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** *Anat.* Running or turning back in direction, as a nerve. **2.** Returning from time to time; recurring, as fever.

re-cur'vate (-kûr'vāt), *a.* [L. *recurvatus*, p. p.] Recurved.

re-curve' (-kûrv'), *v. t. & i.* To curve in an opposite or unusual direction; bend back or down.

rec'u-san-cy (rĕk'ū-zăn-sĭ; rē-kū'-), *n.* State of being recusant or a recusant; nonconformity; refusal to obey.

rec'u-sant (-zănt), *a.* [L. *recusans, -antis*, p. pr. of *recusare* to refuse, object to.] Refusing, as to submit; dissentient; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, refusing to attend services of the Established Church. — *n.* A dissenter; nonconformist.

red (rĕd), *a.;* RED'DER (-ĕr); RED'DEST. [AS. *rēad.*] Having, or characterized by, the color of red.

red, *n.* **1.** A fundamental color, appearing at the lower end of the visible spectrum. **2.** Any pigment or dye that colors red. **3.** A thing, animal, or person that is red or dressed in red. **4.** [*cap.*] An extreme anarchist. *Cant.*

re-dan' (rē-dăn'), *n.* [F., for OF. *redent* a double notching, fr. L. *re-* re- + *dens, dentis*, tooth.] *Fort.* A work having two parapets forming a salient angle toward the enemy.

red'breast' (rĕd'brĕst'), *n.* An animal having a red breast; as: **a** The robin. **b** A kind of sandpiper. **c** A kind of bream.

red'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** A person wearing a red cap. **2.** A kind of goblin. **3.** The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.*

red cross. **1.** The cross (red on white field) of St. George, England's national emblem. **2.** A red Greek cross on a white field, adopted by the Geneva Convention, 1864, as the badge of neutrality in war. Hence: **3.** [Written *Red Cross.*] Any of the national societies for alleviating sufferings in war or calamity; badge of neutrality.

redd (rĕd). Obs. or Scot. var. of REDE, counsel.

redd, *v. t.* To clear up; clean up; make tidy. *Scot. or Dial.*

red'den (rĕd'n), *v. t. & i.;* -DENED (-'nd); -DEN-ING. [fr. RED, *a.*] To make or become red or reddish; flush; blush.

redd'er, *n.* One who redds; esp., one who attempts to separate combatants or to settle their quarrel. *Scot.*

red'dish (-ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat red. — **red'dish-ness**, *n.*

rede (rēd), *n.* [AS. *rǣd* counsel, fr. *rǣdan* to counsel.]

1. Counsel or advice; scheme; plan; method. **2.** A telling of something; story; tale. — *v. t. Archaic.* **1.** To advise; counsel. **2.** To interpret; explain; also, to relate.

re-deem' (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* [L. *redimere, redemptum; red-, re-*, again + *emere* to buy.] **1.** To buy back. **2.** Hence, to recover, as pledged property, remove the obligation of, as a note, by paying what is due. **3.** To ransom or liberate as from captivity or obligation. **4.** To deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties, esp. by the atonement of Christ. **5.** To fulfill, as a promise. **6.** To make amends for; atone for. — **re-deem'a-ble,** *a.* — **Syn.** See RANSOM.

re-deem'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who redeems; esp. [*cap.*] Christ.

re'de-liv'er (rē'dē-lĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To give back; return. **2.** To deliver (a message, etc.) again; *Obs.*, to report.

re-demp'tion (rē-dĕmp'shŭn), *n.* A redeeming; state of being redeemed. — **Syn.** Ransom, deliverance, salvation.

re-demp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to redeem.

re-demp'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to redemption; paid for ransom; serving to redeem.

red gum. [AS. *rēad* red + *gund* matter.] An eruptive disease of the sweat glands in infants; prickly heat.

red'-hot' (109), *a.* Of a red heat. Fig., excited; furious.

re-din'te-grate (rē-dĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.*; -GRAT'ED (-grāt'ĕd); -GRAT'ING. [L. *redintegratus*, p. p. of *redintegrare* to restore. See INTEGRATE.] To make whole again; renew; restore. — **re-din'te-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.*

re'di-rect' (rē'dĭ-rĕkt'), *a. Law.* Designating, or pert. to, the examination of a witness after cross-examination. *U. S.*

red lattice. Red latticework, — formerly common in the windows of alehouses; hence, an alehouse or tavern.

red-letter day. A holy day marked in the calendar with red letters; hence, a day that is fortunate or happy.

red'ness, *n.* See -NESS. [sweetness of scent; fragrance.]

red'o-lence (rĕd'ō-lĕns), *n.* Quality of being redolent; **red'o-lent** (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *redolens*, p. pr. of *redolere* to diffuse odor.] Diffusing fragrance; odorous; — usually with *of.* **Syn.** FRAGRANT means, emitting an agreeable odor; ODOROUS suggests a pleasant smell; REDOLENT (*of, with*) applies to that which is strongly impregnated with an odor, pleasant or unpleasant, and is chiefly fig.; as, a *fragrant* rose; *odorous* perfumes; *redolent* of joy. AROMATIC adds to *fragrant* the suggestion of spiciness or pungency.

re-dou'ble (rē-dŭb'l), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To double in size, amount, or degree. **2.** To reëcho. **3.** To reflect.

re-doubt' (rē-dout'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. LL. *reductus*, lit., a retreat, fr. L. *reducere*. See REDUCE.] *Fort.* **a** In permanent works, a work within an outwork. **b** A small inclosed work commonly temporary and used esp. in fortifying tops of hills and passes, etc.

re-doubt'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [OF. *redo(u)table.*] Formidable; dread; also, worthy of respect or reverence; — often in irony or burlesque. — **re-doubt'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

re-doubt'ed, *p. a.* Formidable; dread; renowned.

re-dound' (rē-dound'), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *redundare* to overflow; *red-, re-* + *undare* to surge.] **1.** To rise or surge, as water; overflow; abound. *Obs.* **2.** To return; rebound. *Obs.* **3.** To flow back as an effect; hence, to conduce; contribute; result. — **Syn.** See CONDUCE. — *n.* **1.** Reverberation; a resounding cry. *Rare.* **2.** Return, as of effect; result.

red pepper. Cayenne pepper. See CAPSICUM.

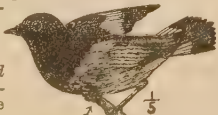
red'poll' (rĕd'pōl'), *n.* Any of several small finches. The males usually have a red crown.

Redpoll. 1/4

re-dress' (rē-drĕs'), *v. t.* [F. *redresser* to straighten. See RE-; DRESS.] **1. a** To put right; amend; reform. *Obs.* **b** To adjust again (usually, the balances). **2.** To set right, as a wrong; repair, as an injury; make amends for, remedy; relieve. **3.** To make amends to; relieve of a thing unjust or oppressive. — *n.* **1.** Reparation of wrong; amends. **2.** Remedy; relief. *Obs.* **3.** A redressing; correction; reformation; —with *of.* — **re-dress'er,** *n.* — **Syn.** See REPARATION.

red'skin' (rĕd'skĭn'), *n.* A North American Indian.

red'start' (rĕd'stärt'), *n.* [*red* + *start* tail.] **1.** A European singing bird allied to the nightingale. **2.** A flycatching warbler of North America.



American Redstart. 1/2

red tape. Tape used in public offices; hence, official formality and delay. — **red'-tape',** *a.* — **red'-tap'ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

red'top' (rĕd'tŏp'), *n.* A kind of pasture and lawn grass.

re-duce' (rē-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *reducere, -ductum*, to bring back; *red-, re-* + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To restore (a condition, etc.). *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Med.* To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced part. **3.** To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc. **4.** *Arith.* To change the denominations of (a quantity) or the form of (an expression) without changing the value; as, to *reduce* hours to minutes or minutes to hours; to *reduce* fractions to their lowest terms. **5.** To bring to a certain condition by grinding, pounding, rubbing, etc. **6.** *Chem.* To bring to the metallic state by removal of nonmetallic elements; hence, to remove oxygen from; deoxidize. **7.** To bring (to obedience, order, etc.), by compulsion; bring to any inferior state in rank, etc.; lower; degrade. **8.** To bring to terms; conquer; subdue. — **Syn.** Diminish, lessen, minimize, curtail; subject, subdue, subjugate. See ABASE, CONQUER. — **re-duc'er** (-dūs'ẽr), *n.* — **re-duc'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [duced.]

re-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* A reducing; state of being reduced.

re-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to reduce.

re-dun'dance (-dŭn'dăns) } *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being
re-dun'dan-cy (-dăn-sĭ) } redundant; superfluity; excess. **2.** That which is redundant.

Syn. REDUNDANCY, TAUTOLOGY, PLEONASM, VERBOSITY, VERBIAGE, PROLIXITY, DIFFUSENESS, CIRCUMLOCUTION, PERIPHRASIS. REDUNDANCY is the generic term for the use of more words than are needed to express one's meaning. TAUTOLOGY is needless or useless repetition of the same idea in different words; PLEONASM (sometimes a means of proper emphasis) denotes the use of words whose omission would leave one's meaning intact. VERBOSITY is excessive wordiness; it differs from *pleonasm* in that it is too pervasive to be remedied by excision; VERBIAGE applies to that which is verbosely expressed, or which consists of nothing but words. PROLIXITY implies excessive and wearisome attention to trivial particulars; DIFFUSENESS is the opposite of *conciseness.* CIRCUMLOCUTION and (more bookish) PERIPHRASIS denote an indirect way of saying a thing. See EXCESS.

re-dun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [L. *redundans, -antis*, p. pr. of *redundare* to overflow.] **1.** Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant. **2.** Characterized by redundance; pleonastic. — **Syn.** Superfluous, excessive, overflowing. — **re-dun'dant-ly,** *adv.*

re-du'pli-cate (rē-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* [L. *reduplicatus*, p. p. See RE-; DUPLICATE.] Double; doubled. — (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. To redouble; repeat. — **re-du'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-du'pli-ca-tive** (-kā-tĭv), *a.*

red'wing' (rĕd'wĭng'), *n.* **1.** A European thrush having the under wing coverts red. **2.** A red-winged blackbird.

red'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** Any wood yielding a red dye or the tree furnishing the wood. **2.** Any of various trees having reddish wood. **3. a** A Californian timber tree of the pine family, attaining a height of from 200 to 300 feet. **b** The handsome brownish red wood of this tree.

re-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'ō), *v. t. & i.* To echo back; reverberate. — *n.* An echo of an echo; reverberation.

reech'y (rēch'ĭ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of REEKY.

reed (rēd), *n.* [AS. *hréod.*] **1.** Any of various bamboolike grasses or their slender, often jointed, stems. **2.** A growth or mass of reeds. **3.** An arrow, as of a reed. **4.** An ancient Jewish measure of six cubits. **5.** A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a pastoral pipe. **6.** *Music.* A thin, elastic tongue, vibrated by an air current, as in a horn, clarinet, etc. **7.** In a loom, a series of flat strips, orig. of reed, that compact the fabric by beating up the weft.

Reed, of Clarinet.

reed'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* The bobolink. *Local, U. S.*

re-ĕd'i-fy (rē-ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To rebuild. *R.*

reed organ. *Music.* An organ with free metal reeds, as the harmonium, melodeon, etc.

reed'y (rēd'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in reeds; made of or like a reed or reeds. **2.** Of the quality of a reed instrument in tone. — **reed'i-ness,** *n.*

reef (rēf), *n.* **1.** A ridge of rocks or sand at or near the surface of the water. **2.** *Mining.* A vein; lode. *Australia.*

reef, *n.* [ME. *riff.*] *Naut.* **a** That part of a sail taken in or let out to regulate the size. **b** Act of reefing. — *v. t. & i. Naut.* To reduce (a sail) by rolling or folding up part of it.

reef'er (rēf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* One who reefs. **2.** A heavy close-fitting, usually double-breasted, jacket.

reek (rēk), *n.* [AS. *rēc.*]. **1.** Smoke. *Now Literary* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Vapor; steam; an exhalation; a disagreeable fume or smell.—*v. i.* [AS. *réocan.*] To emit vapor, usually warm and moist; to fume; steam; exhale.
reek′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Emitting reek. **2.** Soiled with reek.
reel (rēl), *n.* **1. a** A lively dance of the Scottish Highlanders. **b** Music suited for this dance. **2.** The Virginia reel.
reel, *n.* [AS. *hréol.*] A revolvable device on which yarn, cordage, or the like, is wound. — *v. t.* **1.** To wind on a reel. **2.** To draw by reeling a line.
reel, *v. i.* **1.** To turn round and round; whirl: **a** Of the eyes, to roll with dizziness, etc. **b** Of the mind, head, or the like, to be giddy; be in a whirl. **2.** To give way; waver, as a line in battle. **3.** To walk, sway, or move unsteadily. — *n.* Act or motion of reeling or staggering. — *v. t.* To move on or through (a street) staggeringly. *Rare.*
re′ē-lect′, *v. t.*, **re′ē-lec′tion,** *n.*, **re-ĕl′i-gi-ble** (rē-ĕl′ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.*, **re′ēn-act′,** *v.t.*, **re′ēn-act′ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re′ēn-force′ (rē′ĕn-fōrs′; 57), *v. t.* To strengthen with new force, assistance, material, or support; specif., to strengthen with additional troops or ships. — **reënforced concrete,** concrete having within its mass iron or steel supports. — *n.* Something which reënforces or strengthens, as an additional band at the rear of a cannon.
re′ēn-force′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of reënforcing; state of being reënforced. **2.** That which reënforces; esp., *pl.*, additional troops or ships.
re′ēn-gage′, *v. t. & i.*, **re′ēn-gage′ment,** *n.* See RE-, 2.
re-ēn′ter (-ĕn′tẽr), *v. t. & i.* To enter again.— **re-ēn′try** (-trĭ), *n.* — **reëntering angle,** an angle pointing inward. — **r. polygon,** a polygon having one or more reëntering angles.

Reëntering Polygon and (*a*) Angle.

re-ēn′trant (-trănt), *a.* Directed inwards, as an angle.
reest (rēst), *v. i.* To balk; — of horses. *Scot.*
reest, *v. t. & i.* To cure or be cured by smoking, as fish. *Scot.*
re′ēs-tab′lish (rē′ĕs-tăb′lĭsh), *v. t.* See RE-, 2. — **re′ēs-tab′lish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
reeve (rēv), *n.* Female of the ruff (sandpiper).
reeve, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* ROVE (rōv), REEVED (rēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEV′ING. *Naut.* **a** To pass, as the end of a rope, through a hole in a block, cleat, etc. **b** To fasten by passing through or around something. **c** To pass a rope through.
reeve, *n.* [AS. *gerēfa.*] *O. Eng. Hist.* An administrative official who was in part a steward, bailiff, or overseer.
re′ēx-am′ine (rē′ĕg-zăm′ĭn), *v. t.* To subject to a second examination. — **re′ēx-am′i-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.*
re′ēx-port′ (-pōrt′; 57), *v. t.* To export again, as what has been imported. — **re′ēx-port′,** *n.* — **re-ēx′por-ta′tion,** *n.*
re-fash′ion (rē-făsh′ŭn), **re-fas′ten** (-fȧs′'n). See RE-, 2.
re-fa′thered (rē-fä′thẽrd), *p. p.* Made a father again.
re-fec′tion (rē-fĕk′shŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *refectus*, p. p. of *reficere; re-* re- + *facere* to make.] Recreation or refreshment, esp. after hunger or fatigue; repast; lunch.
re-fec′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* *Eccl.* One in charge of a refectory.
re-fec′to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *refectorium.*] A room for refreshment; orig., a dining hall in a convent.
re-fel′ (-fĕl′), *v. t.* [L. *refellere.*] To refute. *Obs.*
re-fer′ (-fûr′), *v. t.;* -FERRED′ (-fûrd′); -FER′RING. [L. *referre; re-* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To place in or under by a mental or rational process; assign, as to a class, cause, source, motive. **2.** To send or direct elsewhere, as for aid, information, decision, etc.; make over or submit to another.
Syn. REFER, ASCRIBE, ATTRIBUTE, IMPUTE, CHARGE. To REFER (*to*) (see ALLUDE), is to bring (a thing) into relation with, or under, its proper class or category; as, the robin is *referred* to the thrush family. To ASCRIBE (*to*) is to refer (a thing, esp. a quality) to that which is regarded as its source or possessor; ATTRIBUTE is stronger; as, to *ascribe* all events to God; *attributing* to selfishness what was due to indifference. IMPUTE is commonly applied to what is bad; CHARGE is stronger than *impute;* as, "We usually *ascribe* good, but *impute* evil;" *charge* the crime on cupidity.
— *v. i.* **1. a** To have relation or reference; relate; point. **b** To direct attention; make reference. **2. a** To have recourse; apply; betake one's self. **b** To direct inquiry for information, as in respect to one's integrity, capacity, etc.
ref′er-a-ble (rĕf′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred.
ref′er-ee′ (-ē′), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred for settlement; arbitrator; specif., an attorney to whom a matter in a pending proceeding is referred by the court to be heard and determined upon, or reported to the court.
ref′er-ence (rĕf′ẽr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** A referring; state of being referred. **2.** Relation; respect. **3. a** That which alludes to something. **b** A specific direction of the attention, as to a passage or book; also, the passage or book referred to. **4.** One that is referred to; as: **a** One of whom inquiries can be made as to another. **b** A written statement of the qualifications of an employee given by the employer. *U. S.*
ref′er-en′dum (rĕf′ẽr-ĕn′dŭm), *n.; pl.* -DA (-dȧ). [fr. L. *referre.* See REFER.] The referring of measures already passed upon by the legislative body to the body of voters, or electorate, for approval or rejection; also, the right so to pass on laws, or the vote by which this is done.
re-fer′ri-ble (rē-fûr′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Referable.
re-fine′ (rē-fīn′), *v. t.;* -FINED′ (-fīnd′); -FIN′ING (-fīn′ĭng). [*re-* + *fine* to make fine.] **1.** To reduce to a fine or pure state; purify; cleanse. **2.** To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, etc.; make elegant or excellent; polish; — not now used of persons. **3.** To change, remove, or eliminate, by or as by purifying. — *v. i.* **1.** To become pure. **2.** To affect nicety or subtlety, as in thought. **3.** To improve in delicacy, elegance, or excellence, as if by polishing.
re-fined′ (-fīnd′), *p. a.* Freed from impurities, alloy, etc.; purified; polished; cultured; free from vulgarity, etc.
re-fine′ment (-fīn′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or result of refining; state of being refined; that which is refined. **2.** Elegance; polish; culture; also, an example of this. — **Syn.** Purification; politeness, gentility, cultivation. See DELICACY.
re-fin′er (-fīn′ẽr), *n.* One that refines.
re-fin′er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A building and apparatus for refining, or purifying, esp. metals, oil, or sugar.
re-fit′ (-fĭt′), *v. t.* To fit for use again; restore after damage or decay. — *v. i.* To get refitted; obtain fresh supplies or equipment. — *n.* A refitting, or fitting out again.
re-flect′ (-flĕkt′), *v. t.* [L. *reflectere, -flexum; re-* re- + *flectere* to bend.] **1.** To bend back; throw or cast back; esp., to cause to return, or to send back, after striking; as, a mirror *reflects* light. **2.** To give back an image. **3.** To bring or cast as a result; as, to *reflect* credit on one. — *v. i.* **1.** To be reflected. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To throw or turn back the thoughts (upon anything); contemplate; think seriously. **3.** To cast or bring reproach, discredit, or the like. **4.** To throw back light, heat, etc. — **Syn.** Cogitate, meditate, ponder, muse. See CONSIDER. — **re-flect′er,** *n.*
re-flec′tion, re-flex′ion (-flĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reflecting; state of being reflected; specif., return of light, heat, sound, etc., from surfaces. **2.** That which is produced by reflection; specif.: **a** Reflected light or heat. **b** A reflected image. **3.** Act of bending, turning, or folding back; specif., the bending back of a part on itself; also, a reflected part. **4.** Turning back; return. *Obs.* **5.** Reproach cast; imputation. **6.** Mental consideration of some suggested idea. **7.** A thought, idea, or opinion formed, after contemplation. — **Syn.** Meditation, contemplation, cogitation, consideration, thinking. See ANIMADVERSION.
re-flec′tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Throwing back images, light, etc. **2.** Deliberative; thoughtful; concerned with ideas. **3.** Self-conscious; involving reflection. — **re-flec′tive-ly,** *adv.*
re-flec′tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that reflects.
re′flex (rē′flĕks), *a.* [L. *reflexus.* See REFLECT.] **1.** Bent, turned, or directed back; of light, etc., reflected; of thought, retroactive; introspective. **2.** Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return. **3.** *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, stimulus or excitation without any necessary intervention of consciousness; as, *reflex* action.—*n.* **1.** Reflection; reflected light or color. **2.** A reflection, or image. **3.** *Physiol.* An involuntary movement due to reflex action.
re-flex′ (rē-flĕks′), *v. t.* To bend, turn, or fold, back; reflect. — **re-flexed′** (-flĕkst′), *p. a.*
re-flex′ive (-flĕk′sĭv), *a.* **1.** Reflex; — of mental acts. **2.** *Gram.* **a** Denoting an action that is directed back on the agent or subject; as, *perjured* is a *reflexive* verb in "the witness *perjured* himself," *keep* is a *reflexive* verb in "he *keeps* aloof," etc. **b** Referring back to the subject; as, a *reflexive* pronoun (in English, those ending in *-self*). — *n.* A reflexive pronoun or verb. — **re-flex′ive-ly,** *adv.*
ref′lu-ent (rĕf′lōō-ĕnt; 86), *a.* [L. *refluens*, p. pr.] Flowing back; ebbing. — **ref′lu-ence** (-ĕns), *n.*
re′flux (rē′flŭks), *n.* [*re-* + *flux.*] A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb; refluence.
re-for′est (rē-fŏr′ĕst), *v. t. & i.* To replant with trees. — **re-for′est-a′tion** (-ĕs-tā′shŭn), *n.*
re-form′ (rē-fôrm′), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *reformare.* See

RE- ; FORM.] To change into a new and improved form or condition; amend or improve by change of form, by removal of faults or abuses, etc.; restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; emend; correct; improve.—**Syn.** Rectify, mend, repair, better, reclaim. — *v. i.* To return to a good state; amend or correct one's own character or habits. — *n.* Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved, or a case of it. — **Syn.** See REFORMATION.

ref'or-ma'tion (rĕf'ôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reforming; state of being reformed; improvement in form or character; change from worse to better; correction; amendment. **2.** [*cap.*] The important religious movement in western Christendom beginning early in the 16th century and resulting in the formation of the various Protestant churches. **Syn.** REFORMATION, REFORM. REFORMATION denotes the act or state; REFORM, the fact or result. *Reformation* implies a more comprehensive change than *reform*, which commonly applies to the amendment of some particular condition or abuse; as, the *Reformation* in Germany, the *reformation* of a criminal; tariff *reform*, the *reform* party.

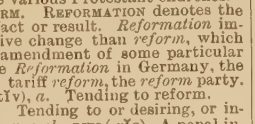
re-form'a-tive (rē-fôr'mă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to or designing, or intended for, reformation. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A penal institution for promoting the reformation of young offenders.

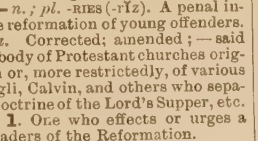
re-formed' (-fôrmĕd'), *p. a.* Corrected; amended; — said specif. [*cap.*] of the whole body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation or, more restrictedly, of various churches formed by Zwingli, Calvin, and others who separated from Luther on the doctrine of the Lord's Supper, etc.

re-form'er (-fôr'mĕr), *n.* **1.** One who effects or urges a reform. **2.** One of the leaders of the Reformation.

re-fract' (-frăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *refractus*, p. p. of *refringere*; *re-* re- + *frangere* to break.] *Physics.* To subject (rays of light, heat, etc.) to refraction.

re-frac'tion (-frăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of refracting; state of being refracted; specif., *Physics*, deflection of a ray of light, sound, etc., in passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is different, as from air into water.





A Section of Prism, showing Refraction. The Incident Ray *od* is refracted at *d* and again at *k*, the Eye (*h*) seeing a virtual image of *o* at *o'*. *B* Vessel, partly filled with Water: *sQ* Ray of Light in straight line; *spr* Ray of Light refracted; *Qq* Perpendicular; *spQ* Angle of Incidence; *rpq* Angle of Refraction.

re-frac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or able to refract; pert. or due to refraction.

re-frac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* Anything that refracts.

re-frac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Obstinate; contumacious; unmanageable. **2.** Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult to fuse, reduce, or the like; as, a *refractory* ore. — **Syn.** Unruly, ungovernable. See OBSTINATE. — **re-frac'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-frac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

re-frain' (-frān'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *refrenare*; *re-* back + *frenum* bridle.] **1.** To curb; restrain; govern. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To abstain from; avoid. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To hold back or aloof; forbear; abstain. — **Syn.** See ABSTAIN.

re-frain', *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *refringere*, lit., to break off.] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each stanza or division of a poetic composition. Also, the musical setting of such a phrase or verse.

re-fran'gi-ble (-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [*re-* + L. *frangere* to break.] Capable of being refracted. — **-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-fresh' (-frĕsh'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *re-* re- + *fres* fresh.] **1.** To make fresh, as by wetting or cooling; make fresh again or fresher; restore strength, spirit, etc. **2.** To strengthen or renew (the memory). **3.** To repair; renovate. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** Invigorate, revive, recreate. — *v. i.* **1.** To become fresh again; revive. **2.** To refresh one's self. — **re-fresh'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **re-fresh'ing-ly**, *adv.*

re-fresh'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, etc. **2.** That which refreshes; esp. (chiefly in *pl.*), food or drink.

re-frig'er-ant (-frĭj'ẽr-ănt), *a.* Refrigerating; cooling; allaying heat or fever. — *n.* That which makes cool or cold; as: **a** A medicine to allay fever. **b** Any substance, as ice, ammonia, etc., used in reducing temperatures.

re-frig'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT/ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT/ING. [L. *refrigeratus*, p. p. of *refrigerare*; *re-* re- + *frigerare* to cool.] To make or keep cold or cool. — **re-frig'er-a'tion** (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-frig'er-a'tive** (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.*

re-frig'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* That which refrigerates; esp.: A box or room for keeping food, etc., cool, usually by means of ice. — **re-frig'er-a-to-ry** (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

reft (rĕft), *pret. & p. p.* of REAVE. Bereft.

ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *refugium*; *re-* + *fugere* to flee.] **1.** Shelter or protection from danger or distress. **2.** That which, or one who, protects from danger, distress, or calamity; an asylum; place inaccessible to an enemy.

ref'u-gee' (-ū-jē'), *n.* [F. *réfugié*.] One who flees for safety, esp. to a foreign power or country.

re-ful'gent (rē-fŭl'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *refulgens*, p. pr. of *refulgere*, lit., to flash back.] Radiant; brilliant. — **re-ful'gence** (-jĕns), **re-ful'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **re-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t.* To fund again or anew, as a public debt.

re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *refundere*; *re-* re- + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour back. *Obs.* **2.** To give back; esp., to repay. — **re-fund'ment**, *n.*

re-fus'al (-fūz'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of refusing. **2.** The right to refuse or take before others; option.

re-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. & i.*; -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *refundere*. See REFUND.] **1.** To decline to accept; reject. **2.** To decline to submit to or undergo; decline to do or give; deny. **3.** To renounce; abandon. — **Syn.** See DECLINE. — **re-fus'er** (rē-fūz'ẽr), *n.*

ref'use (rĕf'ūs), *a.* [ME *refus*, perh. fr. F. *refusé*, p. p., refused.] Refused; rejected; worthless. — *n.* [ME. *refuse*, *refuce*, prob. fr. F. *refus* refusal.] That which is refused or rejected as useless; worthless matter; rubbish. — **Syn.** Dregs, sediment, scum, dross, rubbish.

re-fute' (rē-fūt'), *v. t.*; -FUT'ED (-fūt'ĕd); -FUT'ING. [L. *refutare* to repel, refute.] To disprove by argument, evidence, or proof; prove to be false or erroneous. — **Syn.** Overthrow, confute. See DENY. — **ref'u-ta'tion** (rĕf'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-fut'a-ble** (rē-fūt'ă-b'l), *a.*

re-gain' (-gān'), *v. t.* **1.** To gain anew; recover. **2.** To get back to; reach again. — **Syn.** Recover, retrieve.

re'gal (rē'găl), *a.* [L. *regalis*, fr. *rex*, *regis*, king.] Pertaining or suitable to a king; royal; hence, stately, splendid, etc. — **Syn.** See KINGLY. — **re'gal-ly**, *adv.*

re-gale' (rē-gāl'), *v. t.*; -GALED' (-gāld'); -GAL'ING (-gāl'ĭng). [F. *régaler*.] To entertain or feast sumptuously; refresh. — *v. i.* To feast; fare sumptuously. — *n.* **1.** A sumptuous repast. **2.** A choice or delicate dish. **3.** Regalement.

re-gale'ment (-gāl'mĕnt), *n.* Act of regaling; anything which regales; entertainment; refreshment.

re-ga'li-a (rē-gā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *regalis* regal.] **1.** The rights and prerogatives of a king. **2.** The emblems, symbols, or paraphernalia, of royalty, as the crown, scepter, etc. **3.** Decorations or insignia of an office or order.

re-gal'i-ty (-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES. Royalty; sovereignty.

Re'gan (rē'găn), *n.* See LEAR.

re-gard' (rē-gärd'), *v. t.* [F. *regarder*; *re-* re- + *garder* to guard, heed, keep.] **1.** To keep in view; view. **2.** To look closely at; notice particularly. **3.** To look after; care for. *Obs.* **4.** To take into account; consider. **5.** To esteem; care for. **6.** To heed; respect. **7.** To look upon; hold; consider. **8.** To relate to; concern. — **Syn.** See ESTEEM. — *v. i.* To look attentively; gaze; also, to heed. — *n.* **1.** Aspect; air. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A look; glance; gaze. **3.** Respect; relation; particular. **4.** Repute; value. *Obs.* **5.** Consideration; heed; care. **6.** A consideration or motive. **7.** Respect; esteem; affection.

re-gard'ant (-gärd'ănt), *a.* [F.] **1.** *O. Eng. Law.* Lit., regarding;—only in *villein*, or *villain*, *regardant*, a villein as to a (particular) manor, misunderstood as, a villein attached to the soil. **2.** Regardful. — *n.* A villein regardant. *Hist.*

re-gard'ful (-gärd'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Heedful; observant. **2.** Respectful. — **Syn.** Mindful, attentive. — **re-gard'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gard'ful-ness**, *n.*

re-gard'ing, *prep.* Concerning; respecting.

re-gard'less, *a.* Having no regard; heedless; careless. — **Syn.** Negligent, indifferent, inattentive, neglectful.

re-gat'ta (-găt'ă), *n.*; *pl.* -TAS (-ăz). [It.] Orig., a gondola race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race or races.

re'ge-la'tion (rē'jĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* [*re-* + L. *gelatio* a freezing.] *Physics.* Act or process of freezing anew, or together, of two pieces of ice, when pressed together at the freezing point. — **re'ge-late** (rē'jĕ-lāt; rē'jĕ-lāt'), *v. i.*

re'gen-cy (rē'jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Office of ruler;

dominion; government. **2**. Esp., office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent, or vicarious ruler, or of a body of regents; deputed government. **3**. A body of regents. **4**. A territory governed by a regent or regency. **5**. Period during which a regent governs.

re-gen′er-a-cy (rē-jĕn′ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* Regenerate state.

re-gen′er-ate (-āt), *a.* [L. *regeneratus*, p. p. of *regenerare* to regenerate.] **1**. *Theol.* Born again; having undergone regeneration; become Christian. **2**. Restored; reformed; redeemed.— (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. **1**. *Theol.* To cause to be spiritually born again. **2**. To reform completely. **3**. To generate or produce anew; give new life, strength, or vigor to. — **re-gen′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* — **re-gen′er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* — **re-gen′er-a′tor** (-ā′tẽr), *n.*

re′gent (rē′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *regens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *regere* to rule.] **1**. Exercising vicarious authority; acting as a regent. **2**. Ruling; regnant. *Rare.* — *n.* **1**. That which rules or governs. *Rare.* **2**. One who rules. *Obs. or R.*, exc. specif.: One who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. **3**. One of a governing board or body, as of certain universities.

reg′i-cide (rĕj′ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *rex*, *regis*, king + *-cide.*] **1**. One who kills a king, esp. his own king. **2**. The killing or murder of a king. — **reg′i-cid′al** (-sīd′ăl), *a.*

‖ **ré′gime′** (rā′zhēm′), **re-gime′** (rā-), *n.* [F. *régime.*] Mode or system of rule or management; prevailing system.

reg′i-men (rĕj′ĭ-mĕn), *n.* [L. *regimen*, *-inis*, fr. *regere* to guide, rule.] **1**. A governing; administration. **2**. A kind or class. *Obs.* **3**. *Med.* A systematic course of diet, etc., **4**. *Gram.* The government of one word by another.

reg′i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *regimentum* government, *regere* to rule.] **1**. Rule; regimen. *R.* **2**. *Mil.* A body of soldiers under a colonel, consisting of a number of companies, troops, or batteries. — **reg′i-men′tal** (-mĕn′tăl), *a.*

reg′i-men′tals (-tălz), *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress.

Re′ginn, Re′gin (rā′yĭn), *n.* *Norse Myth.* A treacherous dwarf smith, brother of Fafnir and foster father of Sigurd, whom he incites to slay Fafnir. He plots to kill Sigurd, but is slain by him.

re′gion (rē′jŭn), *n.* [F. *région*, fr. L. *regio* a direction, boundary, region, fr. *regere* to direct.] **1**. A large tract of land; an indefinite area; district; tract; fig., sphere; realm. **2**. A part or division of the body. — **re′gion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

reg′is-ter (rĕj′ĭs-tẽr), *n.* One who registers; registrar.

reg′is-ter, *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *regesta*, pl., fr. *regerere*, *-gestum*, to carry back, register; *re-* re- + *gerere* to carry.] **1**. A written account or record; a book containing regular entries of items or details as of births, marriages, deaths, etc., also, an entry therein. **2**. **a** The compass of a voice or instrument. **b** The series of vocal tones produced by a particular adjustment of the vocal cords. In singing up (or down) the scale the register changes at the point where the singer readjusts the vocal cords to reach the higher (or lower) notes. All below this point are in the *chest*, or *thick*, *register*; all above it, in the *head*, or *thin*, *register*. **3**. A device to admit or exclude heated air, or regulate ventilation. **4**. That which registers, or records. **5**. *Print.* Fact of registering. — **Syn.** Roll, archives. See LIST. — *v. t.* **1**. To enter in a register; record formally; enroll. **2**. To record; indicate. — *v. i.* **1**. To enroll one's name in a register. **2**. To correspond exactly; *Print.*, to correspond in relative position, as two pages, columns, etc.

reg′is-trar (-trär), *n.* [for older *registrer.*] One who registers; an official recorder, or keeper of records.

reg′is-tra′tion (-trā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Act or fact of registering; specif., a registry; enrollment. **2**. An entry in a register.

reg′is-try (rĕj′ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1**. Registration. **2**. Place where a register is kept. **3**. Register (sense 1).

reg′let (rĕg′lĕt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *regula.*] *Arch.* A flat, narrow molding.

reg′nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *regnans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *regnare* to reign.] **1**. Reigning. **2**. Ruling; prevalent.

re-greet′ (rē-grēt′), *v. t. & i.* To greet again or in return. — *n.* A greeting in return; *pl.*, greetings. *Obs.*

re′gress (rē′grĕs), *n.* [L. *regressus*, fr. *regredi*, *regressus.*] A retrogression or retrogradation, lit. or fig.

re-gress′ (rē-grĕs′), *v. i.* To go back; return; retrograde. — **re-gres′sion** (-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* — **re-gres′sive** (-grĕs′ĭv), *a.*

re-gret′ (-grĕt′), *v. t.*; -GRET′TED; -TING. [fr. F.] To experience regret on account of; grieve at. — *n.* **1**. Pain or distress of mind on account of something past, with a wish that it had been different; a looking back with dissatisfaction or longing. **2**. An expression of regret; — usually in *pl.* — **re-gret′ful** (rē-grĕt′fo͝ol), *a.* — **re-gret′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gret′ful-ness**, *n.* — **re-gret′ta-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

Syn. Grief, sorrow, misgiving; repentance, penitence, contrition. — REGRET, COMPUNCTION, REMORSE. REGRET implies sorrow mingled with dissatisfaction on account of something done or left undone. COMPUNCTION and REMORSE imply personal responsibility; *compunction* denotes regretful self-reproach, esp. for pain caused or wrong done to another; *remorse* denotes acute, often hopeless, distress of conscience, as for something irreparable.

reg′u-lar (rĕg′ū-lȧr), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *regularis*, fr. *regula* a rule, *regere* to guide.] **1**. *Eccl.* Belonging to a religious order or community; under, or pert. to, a religious rule; — opp. to *secular*. **2**. Conformed to some established rule, law, principle, or type; symmetrical. **3**. Governed by rule; uniform in course, practice, or interval of occurrence; orderly; methodical. **4**. Constituted, selected, conducted, etc., in conformity with established usages, rules, or discipline; duly authorized or qualified. Specif.: *Gram.* Of a word or inflection, conforming to the usual manner of inflection. **5**. Thorough; unmitigated. *Colloq.* **6**. *Mil.* Designating, or pertaining to, the permanently organized body constituting the army of a state.

Syn. REGULAR, NORMAL, TYPICAL. That is REGULAR which conforms to an established rule or standard; NORMAL is more limited and exact in its application, and implies strict accordance with what is to be expected if regular processes are followed or proper functions performed; as, *regular* procedure; *normal* tastes, actions. That is TYPICAL which exhibits the regular or normal characteristics of a given type; as, a *typical* Greek.

— *n.* **1**. A member of a religious order or community under a rule; one of the regular clergy. **2**. A regular soldier.

reg′u-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being regular.

reg′u-lar-ly, *adv.* of REGULAR. See -LY.

reg′u-late (rĕg′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [L. *regulatus*, p. p. of *regulare.*] **1**. To adjust or control by rule, method, or governing principles or laws. **2**. To put in good order; make regular. **3**. To adjust, esp. so as to work accurately. — **Syn.** Dispose, direct, order, rule, govern.

reg′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. A regulating; state of being regulated. **2**. A rule or order for government; governing direction or law. — **Syn.** Method; control, direction.

reg′u-la-tive (rĕg′ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to regulate.

reg′u-la′tor (-lā′tẽr), *n.* **1**. One that regulates. **2**. A clock, or other timepiece, used as a standard of time.

reg′u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUSES (-ĕz), L. -LI (-lī). [L., a petty king, dim. of *rex* a king.] **1**. [*cap.*] *Astron.* A first-magnitude star in the constellation Leo; — called also *Cor Leonis*, *Lion's Heart*. **2**. *Metal.* The more or less impure button, or mass of metal, formed beneath the slag in reducing ores.

re-gur′gi-tate (rē-gûr′jĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING. [fr. LL., fr. L. *re-* re- + *gurges*, *-gitis*, a gulf.] To pour, gush, or cast back or out again. — **-gi-ta′tion**, *n.*

re′ha-bil′i-tate (rē′hȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tāt), *v. t.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING. **1**. To habilitate again; reinstate. **2**. To put or bring into good repute again. **3**. To reëstablish. — **re′ha-bil′i-ta′tion** (-tā′shŭn), *n.*

re-hash′ (rē-hăsh′), *v. t.* To hash over again; restate in a new form. — (rē-hăsh′, rē′hăsh′), *n.* A rehashing; something served up again in a new form or under a new name.

re-hears′al (rē-hûr′săl), *n.* Act of rehearsing; recital.

re-hearse′ (-hûrs′), *v. t.*; -HEARSED′ (-hûrst′); -HEARS′ING. [OF. *rehercier* to harrow again, repeat.] **1**. To repeat, as a statement; recite aloud formally; tell over. **2**. To recount; narrate. *R.* **3**. To enumerate. **4**. To go through or drill in private in preparation for a public performance. — **Syn.** Recapitulate, detail, describe. — *v. i.* To recite or repeat something for practice. — **re-hears′er**, *n.*

Re′ho-bo′am (rē′hō-bō′ăm), *n.* In the Bible, the arrogant, incapable son and successor of Solomon. See 1 *Kings* xii.

rei (rā; rē), *n.*; *pl.* REIS (rās; rēs). Also **ree**. [Pg. *real*, pl. *reis.*] A Portuguese and a Brazilian money of account, worth respectively about $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{18}$ cent.

Reichs′rath′, *or* **Reichs′rat′** (rīks′rät′), *n.* [G.] The legislature, or parliament, of Austria.

Reichs′tag′ (-täk′), *n.* [G.] The diet, or House of Representatives, of the German Empire.

reign (rān), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *regnum*, fr. *regere* to guide, rule.] **1**. Royal authority; sovereignty; dominion; also, time during which a sovereign rules. **2**. Kingdom; realm.

Obs. or R. —**Reign of Terror,** *F. Hist.*, a period (1793-4) in the French Revolution, during which the country was terrorized by the ferocious measures of its temporary rulers. — *v. i.* **1.** To rule with sovereign power or authority; hold sway. **2.** Hence, to prevail.

reik (rēk), *n.* A prank. *Scot.*

re/im-burse' (rē'Im-bûrs'), *v. t.*; -BURSED' (-bûrst'); -BURS'ING. [*re-* + *im-* + *burse* a purse.] **1.** To pay back; repay. **2.** To make restoration or payment of an equivalent to (a person). — **Syn.** See PAY. — **re/im-burse'ment,** *n.*

re/im-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* To import again; import a thing exported. — **re-im/por-ta'tion** (rē-Im'pŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.*

rein (rān), *n.* [F. *rêne*, deriv. of L. *retinere* to hold back.] **1.** The strap of a bridle, fastened to the bit, to govern a horse or other animal; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Hence, a curb; restraint; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a rein or reins. **2.** To check, stop, or direct by the reins; to restrain; check; guide. — *v. i.* To submit to control by reins.

rein/deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* [*rein-* is of Scand. origin.] Any of several species of deer of northern Europe, Asia, and America.

European Reindeer.

re/in-force' (rē'Ĭn-fōrs'; 57). Var. of REËNFORCE.

reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [F., fr. L. *ren*, pl. *renes*.] *Archaic.* **1.** Kidneys; loins. **2.** Seat of the feelings or affections, formerly thought to be in the loins.

re/in-state' (rē'Ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.*; -STAT'ED (-stāt'ĕd); -STAT'ING. To instate again; place again (in possession, or in a former state); reëstablish. — **re/in-state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re/in-sure' (-Ĭn-shoor'), *v. t.* To insure again; specif., to insure in favor of one, as an insurance company, that already has an insurance risk on the same subject of insurance.

re-is'sue (-Ish'ū), *v. t.* To issue again. —*n.* A repeated issue.

reist (rēst). Var. of REEST. *Scot.*

re-it'er-ate (rē-Ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *reiteratus*, p. p. of *reiterare*.] To repeat; say or do over again or repeatedly. — **Syn.** See REPEAT. — **re-it'er-a'tion,** *n.*

re-ject' (rē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *rejectus*, p. p. of *rejicere*; *re-* + *jacere* to throw.] **1.** To refuse to acknowledge, believe, receive, etc.; decline to accept; refuse. **2.** To cast off; throw away, as useless, etc.; discard. **3.** To spew out. **4.** To cast off; forsake. *Obs.* **5.** To refuse to hear, receive, etc. (a person). **6.** To refuse to grant or consider. — **Syn.** See DISCARD. — **re-ject'er, re-jec'tor** (-jĕk'tĕr), *n.*

re-jec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* A rejecting; state of being rejected.

re-joice' (-jois'), *v. i.*; -JOICED' (-joist'); -JOIC'ING. [fr. OF., deriv. of *es-* (L. *ex-*) + *joïr*, fr. L. *gaudere* to rejoice.] **1.** To give joy to; gladden. **2.** To feel joy at. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Delight, cheer, please. — *v. i.* To feel joy; be delighted.

re-joic'ing (-Ing), *n.* Act of one that rejoices; joy; gladness; an occasion or expression of joy or gladness.

re-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* [F. *rejoindre*; *re-* re- + *joindre* to join.] **1.** To join again. **2.** To say as a rejoinder.

re-join'der (-dĕr), *n.* [F. *rejoindre*, inf. as n.] An answer to a reply; in general, an answer; reply. — **Syn.** See REPLY.

re-ju've-nate (rē-jōō'vē-nāt; 86), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. [*re-* re- + L. *juvenis* young.] To make young or vigorous again. — **re-ju've-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

re-ju've-nes'cent (-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [*re-* + L. *juvenis* young.] Rejuvenating. — **re-ju've-nes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

re-kin'dle (rē-kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle again.

re-lapse' (rē-lăps'), *v. i.*; -LAPSED' (-lăpst'); -LAPS'ING. [L. *relapsus*, p. p. of *relabi*.] To slip or fall back into a former state or practice, as from convalescence. — *n.* A relapsing; backsliding; state of having relapsed.

re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [in part fr. earlier *relation*, *relative*; cf. also F. *relater* to recount.] **1.** To recount; narrate. **2.** To connect, or bring into relation; establish a relation between, as of analogy or blood. — **Syn.** Tell, recite, detail. — *v. i.* To pertain; refer; — with *to*. — **re-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* — **re-lat'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

re-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* [fr. F. or L., fr. L. *relatus*, used as p. p. of *referre*. See REFER.] **1.** Act of relating, or telling; that which is related; recital; narration; narrative; report. **2.** **a** State of being related or of referring; connection. **b** Any aspect or quality predicable only of two or more things taken together, as direction, resemblance. **3.** Reference; respect; — esp. in *in relation to*. **4.** Connection by blood or affinity; kinship. **5.** A relative; kinsman; kinswoman. **6.** State of mutual or reciprocal interest, as in social or commercial matters; also, *pl.*, dealings; affairs. — **Syn.** Rehearsal, tale. — **re la'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

re-la'tion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP. — **Syn.** See AFFINITY.

rel'a-tive (rĕl'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Referring to an antecedent, as a pronoun or adverb. **2.** Mutually related; also, corresponding. **3.** Having relation; referring; pertaining; relevant. **4.** Arising from relation; comparative; not absolute. **5.** Dependent for signification on relation to something else; — said of names, terms, etc. — *n.* **1.** One that relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else; as: **a** *Gram.* A relative pronoun. **b** A person connected with another (strictly) by blood or (loosely) by affinity; a relation. — **rel'a-tive-ly,** *adv.*

rel'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being relative.

re-la'tor (rē-lā'tĕr), *n.* [L.] One that relates; a relater.

re-lax' (-lăks'), *v. t.* [L. *relaxare*; *re-* + *laxare* to loose.] **1.** To make lax or loose; slacken; loosen; open. **2.** To make less severe, rigorous, or tense; ease; slacken; abate; mitigate. — *v. i.* **1.** To become lax, weak, or loose; abate. **2.** To remit attention or effort; unbend.

re/lax-a'tion (rē'lăk-sā'shŭn; rĕl'ăk-), *n.* A relaxing; state of being relaxed; abatement, or remission, as of tension, attention, etc.; specif., indulgence in recreation, etc.

re-lay' (rē-lā'; rē'lā), *n.* **1.** A supply (as of dogs, horses, men, etc.) prearranged for successive relief. **2.** *Elec.* An electromagnetic device by which the opening or closing of one circuit opens or closes a more powerful one.

re-lay' (rē-lā'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2; LAY, to place.

re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* To lease again; let back.

re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.*; -LEASED' (rē-lēst'); -LEAS'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *relaxare*. See RELAX.] **1.** To remove the obligation or effect of; hence, to alleviate or remove. *Obs.* **2.** *Law.* To let go or give up, as a legal claim. **3.** To set free; let go. **4.** To relieve, as from pain, penalty, etc. **Syn.** RELEASE, DELIVER, DISCHARGE, LIBERATE, FREE. To RELEASE is to set free from restraint; DELIVER implies esp. release from bondage or from impending evil; DISCHARGE suggests esp. legal release from custody. To LIBERATE is to set at liberty (evil or peril not being necessarily implied); FREE is less formal than *liberate*, and often implies granting of freedom; as, to *liberate* captives, *free* slaves. — *n.* **1.** Deliverance or relief from care, pain, trouble, etc. **2.** Discharge from obligation or responsibility; a giving up, as of a right or claim; quitclaim. **3.** Act of liberating or freeing; state of being liberated or freed.

rel'e-gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *relegatus*, p. p. of *relegare*; *re-* + *legare* to send with a commission.] To exile; banish; hence, to remove, usually to a worse position; consign; transfer. — **rel'e-ga'tion,** *n.*

re-lent' (rē-lĕnt'), *v. i.* [*re-* + L. *lentus* pliant, slow.] **1.** To dissolve; melt. *Obs.* **2.** To become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like; to become more mild through compassion. — *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To mollify. **2.** To give up.

re-lent'less, *a.* Unmoved by sympathy; unyielding; unpitying. — **re-lent'less-ly,** *adv.* — **re-lent'less-ness,** *n.*

rel'e-vance (rĕl'ē-văns) } *n.* Quality or state of being relevant; pertinency; applicability.
rel'e-van-cy (-văn-sĭ) }

rel'e-vant (-vănt), *a.* [fr. F. or LL., fr. L. *relevans* raising, lifting up.] Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand. — **Syn.** See PERTINENT. — **rel'e-vant-ly,** *adv.*

re-li'a-ble (rē-lī'ă-b'l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; trustworthy. — **re-li'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **re-li'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **re-li'a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn. RELIABLE and TRUSTWORTHY are often used with little distinction. But RELIABLE often suggests qualities that can be relied or depended on, TRUSTWORTHY, those which merit trust or confidence; as, he is a *reliable* man (i. e., he can be counted on to do what he says he will do); he is a *trustworthy* person (i. e., one can repose confidence in his integrity, veracity, discretion, etc.). *Reliable* is oftener applied to things; *trustworthy*, to persons.

re-li'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of relying; state of being reliant; dependence; confidence; trust. **2.** Anything on which to rely; dependence; ground of trust. — **Syn.** See TRUST.

re-li'ant (-ănt), *a.* Confident; trusting.

rel'ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* [F. *relique*, fr. L. *reliquiae*, pl.] **1.** Remains; specif., something venerated as the remains of a

sacred object, event, or person; memorial. **2.** A survival; remnant. **3.** A corpse; —usually in *pl.* *Rare.*

rel'ict (rĕl'ĭkt), *n.* [L. *relictus*, fem. *relicta*, p. p. of *relinquere* to leave behind.] A widow or widower.

re-lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* [F., prop., a lifting up. See RELIEVE.] **1.** Act of relieving; state of being relieved; succor; comfort; ease. **2.** Release from a post or performance of duty. **3.** That which gives aid or comfort; a relay. **4.** In sculpture, the projection of figures, ornament, etc., from a background; a work of art so produced. **5.** In a drawing, painting, etc., the appearance of projection given by shading, shadow, etc., to any figure. Hence, vividness of outline due to contrast. **6.** *Phys. Geog.* The elevations or inequalities, collectively, of a land surface. —**Syn.** Mitigation; aid, help; remedy, redress, indemnification.

re-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. t.*; -LIEVED' (-lēvd'); -LIEV'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *relevare* to lift up, relieve; *re-* re- + *levare* to raise.] **1.** To raise or remove, as anything which depresses; alleviate; mitigate. **2.** To give ease, comfort, consolation, or succor to. **3.** To release from a post, station, or duty. **4.** To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression. **5.** To put in relief; set off by contrast. **6.** To remove the monotony of, as by contrast or variety. —**Syn.** Assuage, ease; succor, aid, help; lighten, diminish, remove. —**re-liev'a-ble**, *a.*

re-lie'vo (rē-lē'vō), *n.* = RELIEF, *n.*, 4.

re-li'gion (-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *religio.*] **1.** The outward act or form by which men indicate recognition of a god or gods to whom obedience and honor are due; the feeling or expression of human love, fear, or awe of some superhuman or overruling power; a system of faith and worship. **2.** Christian faith and practice. **3.** Devotion, as to a principle; scrupulousness.

re-li'gion-ist, *n.* One devoted to religion; a religious zealot.

re-li'gious (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *religiosus.*] **1.** Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly. **2.** Belonging to a religious order; bound by vows. **3.** Of, or pert. or set apart to, religion. **4.** Scrupulous; strict; conscientious. —*n.* One bound by religious vows; a monk or friar; a nun; —also collective. —**re-li'gious-ly**, *adv.*

re-lin'quish (-lĭŋ'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *relinquere* to leave behind; *re-* re- + *linquere* to leave.] **1.** To withdraw from; desist from; abandon; quit. **2.** To give up; surrender; yield; resign. —**re-lin'quish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

Syn. Leave, renounce. —RELINQUISH, RESIGN, WAIVE, FORGO, SURRENDER. RELINQUISH implies that the thing given up is desired or desirable; as, to *relinquish* one's command. RESIGN suggests more definitely a deliberate, sometimes a formal, act; as, to *resign* one's self to fate, to *resign* a position. WAIVE implies a refusal to insist on or claim a right; as, to *waive* one's right. FORGO implies abstention from something already enjoyed, or within reach; as, to *forgo* a pleasure. SURRENDER implies that possession is yielded upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* an office.

rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. F. See RELIC.] A casket, shrine, etc., in which relics are kept.

re-lique' (rē-lēk'). Var. of RELIC.

rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* [fr. OF., lit., remainder, deriv. of L. *relaxare.* See RELEASE.] **1.** A taste or flavor, esp. one characteristic and pleasing. **2.** A taste; a dash. **3.** A taste for; liking; appetite; zest. **4.** Something taken with food to render it more palatable; a condiment.

Syn. RELISH, GUSTO, ZEST (in fig. uses). RELISH implies keen, GUSTO, hearty, appreciation or enjoyment; ZEST connotes eagerness or avidity; as, *relish* for a joke; he told the story with *gusto;* an ardent *zest* for life. *Relish* and *zest* are also used in the sense of (esp. piquant) flavor. See TASTE.

—*v. t.* **1.** To give a relish, or flavor, to. **2.** To feel; appreciate. *Obs.* **3.** To taste or eat with pleasure; like or care for. —*v. i.* To have a characteristic, pleasing, or appetizing taste; have a flavor; hence, to give gratification.

re-live' (rē-lĭv'), *v. t. & i.* To live again.

re-liv'er (-lĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [OF. *relivrer.*] To restore. *Obs.*

re-luct' (rē-lŭkt'), *v. i.* [L. *reluctari; re-* + *luctari* to struggle.] To struggle in opposition; fight; object. *R.*

re-luc'tance (-lŭk'tăns), *n.* Also **-tan-cy** (-tăn-sĭ). **1.** Opposition. *Archaic.* **2.** State or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; aversion. **3.** *Elec.* Magnetic resistance.

re-luc'tant (-tănt), *a.* [L. *reluctans, -antis*, p. pr.] **1.** Struggling in opposition; resisting; opposing. *Rare.* **2.** Disinclined; loath; unwilling. —**re-luc'tant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. RELUCTANT often implies an internal struggle; as, he lingered *reluctant* at the door. One is LOATH to do what one dislikes or hates to do; AVERSE implies habitual or rooted repugnance; as, *loath* to confess; to be *averse* to jest.

rel'uc-tiv'i-ty (rĕl'ŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Elec.* Specific reluctance; the reluctance of a mass of the material one centimeter long and one square centimeter in cross section.

re-lume' (rē-lūm'), *v. t.*; -LUMED' (-lūmd'); -LUM'ING (-lūm'-ĭng). [cf. F. *rallumer*, L. *reluminare.*] To rekindle; light again. —**re-lu'mine** (-lū'mĭn), *v. t.*

re-ly' (rē-lī'), *v. i.*; -LIED' (-līd'); -LY'ING. [F. *relier* to bind, bind again, L. *religare; re-* + *ligare* to bind.] To rest with confidence; trust; depend; —with *on.* —**Syn.** Confide.

re-main' (rē-mān'), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *remanere; re-* re- + *maner* to stay, remain.] **1.** To be left after another, or a part, or others have been removed, destroyed, or subtracted. **2.** To be left as not included or comprised. **3.** To stay behind while others withdraw. **4.** To endure; continue. —**Syn.** Wait, tarry. —*n.* **1.** Stay. *Obs.* **2.** The portion remaining; esp.: **a** A fragment; remnant; relic; remainder; —chiefly in *pl.* **b** *pl.* A dead body; relics. **3.** *pl.* Posthumous works or productions, esp. literary.

re-main'der (-dẽr), *n.* [OF. *remaindre*, inf. as n.] **1.** Residue; remnant. **2.** That which is left after any deduction.

Syn. REMAINDER, RESIDUUM, REMNANT. REMAINDER is the general term; a RESIDUUM is a remainder after a process, esp. of analysis, resolution, etc.; as, the *remainder* of the loaves; the *residuum* of a substance dissolved. REMNANT now commonly implies a small or fragmentary remainder. —*a.* Remaining; left; left over.

re-make' (rē-māk'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-mand' (rē-mănd'), *v. t.* [F. *remander* to send word again, L. *remandare.* See RE-; MANDATE.] **1.** To recommit; send back. **2.** To consign; remit. —*n.* Act of remanding; state of being remanded.

re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. t.* [F. *remarquer; re-* + *marquer* to mark.] **1.** To mark notably; distinguish. *Obs.* **2.** To notice; observe. **3.** To state; say. —**Syn.** Heed, regard, note. —*n.* **1.** Act of remarking, or attentively noticing; notice; observation. **2.** Mention of that which deserves attention; also, a casual observation, comment, or statement.

Syn. REMARK, OBSERVATION, COMMENT, NOTE, ANNOTATION, GLOSS. A REMARK is a more or less casual expression of an opinion or judgment; OBSERVATION suggests a somewhat attentive or critical scrutiny; as, are there any *remarks?*; a wise *observation* about ethics. A COMMENT is a critical or explanatory remark on a particular point; a NOTE is commonly, an ANNOTATION always, appended to the passage concerned; as, to make *comments* on a text; explanatory *notes;* marginal *annotations.* A GLOSS is an explanatory comment, often marginal or interlinear.

re-mark'a-ble (-mär'kă-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being remarked or noticed; hence, uncommon; extraordinary. —**Syn.** Observable, unusual, strange, wonderful, notable. —**re-mark'a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**re-mark'a-bly**, *adv.*

re-marque' (-märk'), *n.* Also **re-mark'**. *Engraving.* **a** A small design etched on the margin of a plate and supposed to be removed after the earliest proofs have been taken; also, any feature distinguishing a particular stage of the plate. **b** A print or proof so distinguished.

re-mar'ry, *v.*, **re-mar'riage**, *n.* See RE-, 2.

re-me'di-a-ble (-mē'dĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being remedied.

re-me'di-al (-ăl), *a.* [L. *remedialis.*] Affording remedy.

re-me'di-ate (-āt), *a.* Remedial. *Obs.*

rem'e-di-less (rĕm'ē-dĭ-lĕs; rē-mĕd'ĭ-lĕs), *a.* Beyond remedy; incurable; irreparable. —**Syn.** Irremediable, irrecoverable, irretrievable, desperate, hopeless.

rem'e-dy (rĕm'ē-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *remedium; re-* + *mederi* to cure.] **1.** That which relieves or cures a disease; any healing medicine or application. **2.** That which corrects or counteracts an evil; corrective; reparation; cure. —**Syn.** Restorative, redress, relief. —*v. t.*; -DIED (-dĭd); -DY-ING. To apply a remedy to; cure; correct

re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *rememorari; re-* + *memorare* to remember.] **1.** To have (an idea) come into the mind again; think of again; recollect. **2.** To hold in mind; retain in the memory or as an object of remembrance. **3.** To put in mind; remind; —also used impersonally. *Archaic or Dial.* **4.** To recall to the mind of another; as, *remember* me to him.

Syn. REMEMBER does not necessarily imply volition; RECOLLECT commonly suggests a conscious effort to remember; RECALL is less formal than *recollect;* as, I *remember* her face but cannot *recollect* her name; to *recall* an occasion.

—*v. i.* **1.** To exercise or have the power of memory. **2.** To have recollection; —with *of.* *Rare.*

re-mem'brance (-brăns), *n.* **1.** Act of remembering; recollecting. **2.** State of being remembered; or memory; rec-

ollection. **3.** Power or faculty of remembering; hence, period over which one's memory extends. **4.** A reminder; token; memento; souvenir. **5.** Greetings recalling or betokening friendship; — chiefly in *pl.* — **Syn.** See MEMORY.

re-mem'bran-cer (rē-mĕm'brăn-sẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who reminds another; esp., formerly, one appointed to do so. **2.** A thing that serves to bring to, or keep in, mind.

re-mind' (rē-mīnd'), *v. t.* To put (one) in mind (of something); cause to remember. — **re-mind'er** (-mīn'dẽr), *n.*

rem'i-nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ĕns), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *reminiscentia.*] **1.** Act or power of recalling past experiences; remembrance. **2.** That which is remembered; a narration of experience; a recollection. — **Syn.** See MEMORY.

rem'i-nis'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *reminiscens, -entis*, p. pr. of *reminisci* to recollect.] **1.** Of the nature of, pert. to, or marked by, reminiscence. **2.** Recalling to mind.

re-mise' (rē-mīz'), *v. t.*; -MISED' (-mīzd'); -MIS'ING (-mīz'-ĭng). [F. *remis*, p. p. of *remettre* to put back, fr. L. *remittere.* See REMIT.] *Law.* To give, grant, or release, as by deed. — *n.* Surrender, release, or transfer, as of a claim.

re-miss' (-mĭs'), *a.* [L. *remissus*, p. p. of *remittere* to send back, relax.] **1.** Negligent; careless. **2.** Lacking earnestness or activity; slow; also, lagging; tardy.

re-mis'si-ble (rē-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

re-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or fact of remitting; as: **a** Pardon. **b** Relinquishment of a claim, right, debt, etc. **c** Diminution of intensity; abatement. **d** Relaxation.

re-miss'ness, *n.* See -NESS. — **Syn.** See NEGLIGENCE.

re-mit' (rē-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. [L. *remittere*, *-missum*, to send back, relax; *re-* re- + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To forgive; pardon. **2.** To resign. *Rare.* **3.** To refrain from exacting, inflicting, or enforcing. **4.** To mitigate; abate. *Obs. or R.* **5.** To send back, esp. to custody. *Obs. or R.* **6.** To transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money due. — **Syn.** Relax, release, relinquish. — *v. i.* **1.** To abate as in force or violence. **2.** To send money, as in payment. — *n.* A transfer, as of a legal proceeding by one authority to another. *Chiefly Eng.*

re-mit'tal (-mĭt'ăl), *n.* Remission, as of a penalty.

re-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* Transmittal of money, etc., esp. to a distant place; also, the thing, esp. money, remitted.

re-mit'tent (-ĕnt), *a.* Remitting or abating; having remissions. — *n.* A remittent fever.

re-mit'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that remits.

rem'nant (rĕm'nănt), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *remanere.* See REMAIN.] Remaining; left over. — *n.* **1.** Residue; remainder. **2.** A surviving trace or suggestion. **3.** A small portion; fragment. — **Syn.** See REMAINDER.

re-mod'el (rē-mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* To model anew; reconstruct.

re-mon'e-tize (-mŏn'ē-tīz; -mŭn'-), *v. t.* To restore to use as legal tender. — **re-mon'e-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-), *n.*

re-mon'strance (rē-mŏn'străns), *n.* [OF.] Act of remonstrating; protest; expostulation. — **re-mon'strant** (-strănt), *a. & n.* — **re-mon'strant-ly,** *adv.*

re-mon'strate (-strāt), *v. t.*; -STRAT-ED (-strāt-ĕd); -STRAT-ING. [LL. *remonstratus*, p. p. of *remonstrare* to demonstrate. See RE-; MONSTER.] **1.** To point out; make plain. *Obs.* **2.** To state or plead in protest. — *v. i.* To present and urge reasons in opposition, as to an action; expostulate. — **re'mon-stra'tion** (rē'mŏn-strā'shŭn; rĕm'-ŏn-), *n.* — **re-mon'stra-tive** (rē-mŏn'strā-tĭv), *a.* — **re-mon'stra-tor** (-strā-tẽr), *n.*

Syn. REMONSTRATE, EXPOSTULATE. To REMONSTRATE is to protest or urge reasons against something; EXPOSTULATE implies earnest but kindly remonstrance.

rem'o-ra (rĕm'ō-rā), *n.* [L., hindrance.] Any of several fishes which adhere at will to other fishes or to vessels by means of a suctorial disk on the head. They were anciently fabled to check vessels.

Remora, clinging to a Sand Shark. 1/16

re-morse' (rē-môrs'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *remordere*, *-morsum*, to bite again; torment *re-* re + *mordere* to bite.] **1.** Tormenting distress excited by a sense of guilt; repentant regret. **2.** Pity; compassion. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See REGRET. — **re-morse'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **re-morse'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **re-morse'ful-ness,** *n.*

re-morse'less (rē-môrs'lĕs), *a.* Being without remorse; pitiless. — **re-morse'less-ly,** *adv.* — **re-morse'less-ness,** *n.*

re-mote' (-mōt'), *a.*; -MOT'ER (-mōt'ẽr); -MOT'EST. [L. *remotus*, p. p. See REMOVE.] **1.** Removed to, or situated at, a distance; far away; distant (in time or place). Also, out of the way; secluded. **2.** Hence: **a** Foreign; alien. **b** Not nearly related or connected. **c** Separate; abstracted. **d** Not proximate or acting directly; not primary. **e** Not obvious or striking; slight. — **Syn.** See DISTANT. — **re-mote'ly,** *adv.* — **re-mote'ness,** *n.*

re-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* Removal; also, *Obs.*, departure.

re-mount' (rē-mount'), *v. t. & i.* To mount again. — *n.* A fresh horse.

re-mov'a-ble (rē-mo͞ov'ă-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed. — **re-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

re-mov'al (-ăl), *n.* A removing; state of being removed.

re-move' (-mo͞ov'), *v. t.*; -MOVED' (-mo͞ovd'); -MOV'ING (-mo͞ov'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *removere*, *-motum*; *re-* + *movere* to move.] **1.** To move away; cause to change the place of; displace; shift. **2.** To take or put away. — *v. i.* To depart. — *n.* **1.** Act of removing a person or thing. *Now Rare.* **2.** Transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location to another, — in the United States usually called a *move.* **3.** A dish or course at a meal. **4.** Distance, space, or interval through which anything is removed; hence, a step; degree. **5.** Absence. *Obs. & R.* — **re-mov'er** (-mo͞ov'ẽr), *n.*

re-moved' (rē-mo͞ovd'), *a.* Separated, as in relationship; as, a first cousin once *removed*, that is, a cousin's child. — **re-mov'ed-ness** (-mo͞ov'ĕd-nĕs), *n.*

re-mu'ner-ate (rē-mū'nẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'-ING. [L. *remuneratus*, p. p. of *remunerare*; *re-* re- + *munerare* to give, present.] To pay an equivalent for (any service, loss, expense, etc.), or to pay an equivalent to (one) for such service, etc.; to compensate; pay. — **Syn.** Reward, satisfy, repay, reimburse. See PAY.

re-mu'ner-a'tion (-ă'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of remunerating; also, that which remunerates; compensation. — **Syn.** Payment, repayment, requital. — **re-mu'ner-a-tive** (-ă-tĭv), *a.*

re-mur'mur (rē-mûr'mŭr), *v. t. & i.* [L. *remurmurare.*] To murmur repeatedly; repeat or reply in murmurs.

Re'mus (rē'mŭs), *n.* [L.] See ROMULUS.

ren'ais-sance' (rĕn'ĕ-sänS'; rē-nā'sănS'; *F.* rĕ-nĕ'sänS'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A new birth or revival. **2.** Specif.: [*cap.*] **a** The revival (14th–16th century) of classical art and learning in Europe, marking the transition from medieval to modern times. **b** The style of art which then prevailed. **3.** A revival, or a state or period of marked improvement, along any line, esp. in art.

re'nal (rē'năl), *a.* [L. *renalis*, fr. *renes* kidneys, reins.] Of or pert. to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.

Ren'ard (rĕn'ărd). Var. of REYNARD.

re-nas'cence (rē-năs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** State or fact of being renascent, or born anew. **2.** [*cap.*] = RENAISSANCE, 2.

re-nas'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci* to be born again; *re-* re- + *nasci* to be born.] Springing again into being or vigor; being born again, or reproduced.

ren-con'tre (rĕn-kŏn'tẽr; *F.* räN'kôN'tr'), *n.* [F.] = RENCOUNTER, *n.*

ren-coun'ter (rĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* [fr. F., fr. *re-* + OF. *encontrer* to encounter.] **1.** To meet, esp. casually, as a friend. *Now R.* **2.** To collide with. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** A hostile meeting, esp. a casual one. **2.** A personal contest, as in debate. **3.** A meeting, esp. a casual meeting. **4.** A collision. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** Combat, fight, clash.

rend (rĕnd), *v. t.*; RENT (rĕnt); REND'ING. [AS. *rendan.*] **1.** To part, tear off, or take away, by force. **2.** To separate into parts with force; tear asunder; split; burst. — **Syn.** Break, rupture, lacerate, fracture. See TEAR. — *v. i.* To be rent or torn; split; burst; tear. — **rend'er,** *n.*

ren'der (rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [F. *rendre* to give up, translate, cause to become, fr. LL., fr. L. *reddere*; *red-*, *re-* + *dare* to give.] **1.** To give or inflict in return or requital. **2.** To return; restore; hence, to give back by reflection, etc. *Archaic.* **3.** To give; deliver; transmit. **4.** To yield; surrender. **5.** To state; deliver. **6.** To furnish; contribute. **7.** To pay as due, esp. as tribute, etc. **8.** To cause to be or become. **9.** To represent or depict; of a musician or actor, to interpret or perform. **10.** To translate from one language into another. **11.** To melt down; extract or clarify by melting. — **ren'der-a-ble,** *a.* — **ren'der-er,** *n.*

ren'dez-vous (räɴ'dĕ-vōō; rŏŋ'-; rĕn'-), *n.; pl.* -VOUS, formerly also -VOUSES (-vōō'zĕz). [F. *rendez-vous*, properly, render yourselves, repair to a place.] **1**. A place appointed for a meeting. **2**. A refuge. *Obs.* **3**. A meeting by appointment. — *v. i. & t.;* -VOUSED (-vōōd); -VOUS'ING (-vōō'ĭng). To assemble; meet, esp. by appointment.

ren-di'tion (rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [OF.] **1**. Act of rendering; esp., surrender. **2**. Translation; version.

ren'e-gade (rĕn'ē-gād), *n.* [fr. Sp., fr. LL., fr. *renegare* to deny; L. *re-* + *negare* to deny.] **1**. An apostate. **2**. A deserter; turncoat; traitor.

ren'e-ga'do (-gā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). Renegade.

re-nege' (rē-nēg'), *v. t.;* RE-NEGED' (-nēgd'); RE-NEG'ING (-nēg'ĭng). [LL. *renegare* to deny.] To deny; disown; renounce. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* **1**. To deny. *Obs.* **2**. *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able to do so, in violation of the rules of the game; revoke.

re-nerve' (rē-nûrv'), *v. t.* To nerve again; invigorate again.

re-new' (rē-nū'), *v. t.* **1**. To make new again; restore to freshness or vigor; also, to gain again as new. **2**. To regenerate. **3**. To begin again; resume. **4**. To repeat. **5**. To revive; reëstablish; rebuild. — **re-new'ed-ly**, *adv.*
Syn. To RENEW is esp. to make new, to remake, or to begin afresh; to RENOVATE (commonly of material things) is esp. to restore to freshness by cleansing or repairing; as, *renewed* vigor; to *renew* a lease; to *renovate* a house.
— *v. i.* **1**. To become new, or as new. **2**. To begin again.

re-new'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being renewed.

re-new'al (-ăl), *n.* A renewing, or state of being renewed.

ren'i-form (rĕn'ĭ-fôrm; rē'nĭ-), *a.* [L. *ren*, *renis*, kidney + *-form.*] Kidney-shaped.

Reniform Leaf.

re-ni'tent (rē-nī'tĕnt; rĕn'ĭ-tĕnt), *a.* [L. *renitens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *reniti* to strive against.] **1**. Resisting pressure; resistent. **2**. Persistently opposed. — **re-ni'ten-cy** (rē-nī'tĕn-sĭ; rĕn'ĭ-tĕn-sĭ), *n.*

ren'net (rĕn'ĕt; 24), *n.* [ME., fr. *rennen* to run.] The contents of the stomach of an unweaned calf or other animal, or the lining membrane of the stomach, used for curdling milk.

re-nom'i-nate (rē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To nominate again or anew. — **re-nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

re-nounce' (rē-nouns'), *v. t.;* -NOUNCED' (-nounst'); -NOUNC'ING (-noun'sĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *renuntiare* to bring back word, announce, renounce; *re-* + *nuntiare* to announce, *nuntius* messenger.] **1**. To give up, abandon, or resign. **2**. To repudiate; cast off. — **re-nounc'er** (-noun'sẽr), *n.*
Syn. Disavow, disown, disclaim, deny; cast off, discard, reject; revoke, recall, withdraw. — RENOUNCE, ABJURE, FORSWEAR, RECANT, RETRACT, REPUDIATE agree in the idea of abandoning a former state, opinion, or assertion. To RENOUNCE is to make an affirmative declaration of abandonment. To ABJURE (less commonly FORSWEAR) is to renounce solemnly, as under oath. To RECANT is to renounce or abjure, often formally or publicly, a proposition previously affirmed or maintained; as, to *recant* one's heresies. To RETRACT is to take back or withdraw an assertion or opinion. To REPUDIATE is to disavow or disclaim responsibility for, or to reject as not authoritative or not binding; as, to *repudiate* a doctrine, one's debts.

re-nounce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A renouncing; renunciation.

ren'o-vate (rĕn'ō-vāt), *a.* Renovated.

ren'o-vate, *v. t.;* -VAT'ED (vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. [L. *renovatus*, p. p. of *renovare; re-* re- + *novare* to make new, *novus* new.] To make over or repair. — **Syn.** See RENEW. — **ren'o-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* — **ren'o-va'tor** (rĕn'ō-vā'tẽr), *n.*

re-nown' (rē-noun'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *renomer* to make famous, celebrate. See RE-; NAME.] **1**. The being widely and favorably known; fame; celebrity. **2**. General report; rumor. *Obs.* **3**. General repute; reputation. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See REPUTATION. — *v. t.* To give renown to. *Now Rare.*

re-nowned' (rē-nound'), *a.* Famous; celebrated.

rent (rĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of REND.

rent, *v. t. & i.* To rend. *Obs. or Scot.*

rent, *n.* [fr. REND.] **1**. An opening made by rending or tearing, esp. in cloth. **2**. A schism. — **Syn.** Fissure, breach, rupture, tear, break.

rent, *n.* [F. *rente*, fr. L. *reddere*. See RENDER.] **1**. Revenue. *Obs.* **2**. Periodical payment for the use of property. — *v. t.* **1**. To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent; pay rent for. **2**. To grant possession of for rent; lease. — *v. i.* To be leased or let. — **rent'a-ble**, *a.* — **rent'er**, *n.*

rent'al (rĕn'tăl), *n.* [LL. *rentale.*] **1**. A rent roll. **2**. The amount of a rent or rents.

re-nun'ci-a'tion (rē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of renouncing. — **Syn.** Disavowal, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, recantation, denial, abandonment, relinquishment. — **re-nun'ci-a-to-ry** (rē-nŭn'shĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

re-o'pen (rē-ō'p'n), *v. t.* **1**. To open again. **2**. To resume.

re-or'der (-ôr'dẽr), *v. t.* To order again.

re-or'gan-ize (rē-ôr'găn-īz), *v. t. & i.* To organize again or anew; effect a reorganization of. — **re-or'gan-i-za'tion** -ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-or'gan-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

re-o'ri-ent (-ō'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Rising again. *Rare.*

rep (rĕp), *n.* A ribbed fabric of silk or wool, or both.

re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. i.* [OF. *repairier* to return.] **1**. To go; betake one's self. **2**. To return. *Obs.* — *n.* **1**. A haunt; resort. *Now R.* **2**. A gathering; concourse. *Obs.*

re-pair', *v. t.* [F. *réparer*, L. *reparare; re-* re- + *parare* to prepare.] **1**. To restore to a sound state after decay, injury, etc. **2**. To remedy, heal, make right, or mend. **3**. To make amends or indemnification for (an injury, etc.) by an equivalent. — **Syn.** Renew, amend, retrieve, recruit. — *n.* **1**. Act of repairing; state of being restored to soundness, health, etc.; restoration. Also, an instance or result of such restoration; — often in *pl.* **2**. Condition as to soundness, etc. — **re-pair'a-ble**, *a.* — **re-pair'er**, *n.*

re-pand' (rē-pănd'), *a.* [L. *repandus* bent backward.] *Bot.* Having a slightly undulating margin; — said of leaves.

rep'a-ra-ble (rĕp'ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *reparabilis.*] Capable of being repaired or made good.

rep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *réparation*, L. *reparatio*. See REPAIR to mend.] **1**. Act of repairing or restoring, etc., or state of being repaired or restored. **2**. *pl.* Repairs. *Now R.* **3**. Act of making amends for a wrong, injury, etc.
Syn. Recompense, restitution, indemnity, satisfaction. — REPARATION, REDRESS, AMENDS, REQUITAL agree in the idea of a return made. REPARATION is applied chiefly to compensation or recompense for wrong, loss, or injury; REDRESS heightens the implication of satisfaction or remedy; AMENDS implies less formal satisfaction than *redress* or *reparation;* as, to make *reparation* for a wrong; legal *redress;* to make *amends* for neglect. REQUITAL may denote retaliation for injury or (oftener) a return for benefits.

re-par'a-tive (rē-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Repairing, or tending to repair; pert. to repair or reparation.

rep'ar-tee' (rĕp'ȧr-tē'), *n.* [F. *repartie*, fr. *repartir* to reply.] A clever, ready, and witty reply; skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively. — **Syn.** See REPLY.

re-pass' (rē-pȧs'), *v. t. & i.* To pass again, esp. in the opposite direction. — **re-pas'sage** (-păs'āj), *n.*

re-past' (rē-pȧst'), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *repascere* to feed again. See RE-; PASTURE.] **1**. Food; a meal; feast. **2**. Act, time, or occasion of taking food. *Archaic.* — *v. t. & i.* To supply food to; feast; feed. *Rare.*

re-pas'ture (-pȧs'tūr), *n.* Food; entertainment. *Obs.*

re-pa'tri-ate (-pā'trĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *repatriare; re-* re- + *patria* native land.] To restore or return to one's own country, allegiance, or citizenship. — **re-pa'tri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

re-pay' (rē-pā'), *v. t.;* -PAID' (-pād'); -PAY'ING. **1**. To pay back; refund. **2**. To give or do something for, in requital. **3**. To recompense. **4**. To give or inflict in payment, return, or requital. — *v. i.* To make payment, return, or requital. — **Syn.** Compensate, remunerate, satisfy, reimburse, requite. — **re-pay'a-ble**, *a.* — **re-pay'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re-peal' (-pēl'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *re-* re- + *apeler*. See APPEAL.] **1**. To recall, as a grant, will, sentence, or statute; revoke; rescind. **2**. To recall, as from exile. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Annul, cancel, reverse. See ABOLISH. — *n.* Revocation. — **re-peal'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

re-peat' (-pēt'), *v. t.* [F. *répéter*, L. *repetere; re-* re- + *petere* to attack, seek.] **1**. To say or utter again; reiterate. **2**. To make, do, or cause to occur, again. **3**. To say over from memory; recite; also, to utter after another.
Syn. REPEAT, REITERATE. To REPEAT is to say or do something over again; REITERATE applies to words oftener than to actions, and sometimes suggests repetition again and again; as, to *repeat* a performance, to *reiterate* a demand.
— *v. i.* To say or do again what has been said or done. — *n.* **1**. Act of repeating; repetition. **2**. *Music.* A passage to be repeated; a vertical series of dots used to direct repetition. — **re-peat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

re-peat'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that repeats or is repeated; as: **a** A watch which, on pressure of a spring, strikes the time. **b** A small arm firing several shots without reloading.

re-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.;* -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. [L. *repel-*

lere, -pulsum; re- re- + *pellere* to drive.] **1.** To drive back; repulse. **2.** *Physics.* To force, or tend to force, apart by mutual action at a distance; — opp. to *attract*. **3.** To cause aversion in. — **Syn.** Resist, oppose, reject, refuse. — *v. i.* To exercise repulsion; cause aversion.

re-pel'lent (rē-pĕl'ĕnt), *a.* Repelling; able or tending to repel. — **re-pel'lence** (-ĕns), **re-pel'len-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

re'pent (rē'pĕnt), *a.* [L. *repens, -entis*, creeping.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Creeping; prostrate; reptant.

re-pent' (rē-pĕnt'), *v. i. & t.* [F. *se repentir*; L. *re-* re- + *pœnitere* to make repent.] **1.** To feel penitence or regret for past conduct. **2.** To change the mind with regard to one's conduct, from regret or dissatisfaction. — **re-pent'er**, *n.*

re-pent'ance (-pĕn'tăns), *n.* Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; esp., contrition. — **Syn.** See CONTRITION.

re-pent'ant (-tănt), *a.* **1.** Penitent. **2.** Expressing or showing repentance. — **re-pent'ant-ly**, *adv.*

re peo'ple (rē-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To people anew.

re'per-cuss' (rē'pĕr-kŭs'), *v. t.* [L. *repercussus*, p. p. of *repercutere* to drive back.] To drive or beat back; hence, to reflect; reverberate. *Obs. or R.*

re'per-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A driving back; state of being driven back; also, reflection; reverberation.

re'per-cus'sive (-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* Driven back; rebounding; reverberated; reflected.

rep'er-toire (rĕp'ĕr-twär), *or* ‖ **ré'per'toire'** (*F.* rā'pĕr'twär'), *n.* [F.] A list of dramas, operas, parts, etc., rehearsed and ready for performance; a repertory.

rep'er-to ry (rĕp'ĕr-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *repertorium*, fr. *reperire* to find again.] **1.** A repository; storehouse; magazine. **2.** A repertoire.

rep'e-ti'tion (rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *repetitio*.] **1.** Act of repeating; iteration; reiteration. **2.** Act of reciting, as something learned; also, recital; mention.

rep'e-ti'tious (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Repeating; making repetition.

re-phrase' (rē-frāz'), *v. t.* To phrase anew or in a new form.

re-pine' (rē-pīn'), *v. i.*; -PINED' (-pīnd'); -PIN'ING (-pīn'ĭng). [*re-* + *pine* to languish.] To feel depressing discontent; complain; murmur. — **re-pin'er** (-pīn'ĕr), *n.*

re-place' (-plās'), *v. t.*; -PLACED' (-plāst'); -PLAC'ING (-plās'ĭng). **1.** To place again; restore to a former place, condition, or the like. **2.** To take the place of; supply the want of. **3.** To refund; repay; restore. — **re-place'a-ble**, *a.* — **re-place'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **re-plac'er**, *n.*

Syn. To REPLACE is merely to take or to fill the place of something; SUPERSEDE commonly implies the setting aside of what is replaced; to SUPPLANT is to supersede, esp. underhandedly; as, to *replace* a loss; to be *superseded* by a subordinate; Jacob *supplanted* Esau.

re-plant' (rē-plant'), *v. t.* To plant again.

re-plen'ish (rē-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *re-* re- + *plenus* full.] **1.** To fill again; stock anew; refill. **2.** To complete or perfect, as by equipping fully. *Obs. or R.* — **re-plen'ish-er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **re-plen'ish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

re-plete' (-plēt'), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *repletus*, p. p. of *replere* to fill again, fill up; *re-* + *plere* to fill.] **1.** Filled; esp. abundantly; abounding. **2.** Full; complete; as, *replete* originality. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See FULL.

re-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, replete, esp. in excess; surfeit; superabundant fullness.

re-plev'i-a-ble (-plĕv'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Also **re-plev'i-sa-ble** (-sȧ-b'l). Capable of being replevied.

re-plev'in (-plĕv'ĭn), *n.* [deriv. fr. OF. *replevir* to protect, give security for; *re-* re- + *plevir* to pledge.] *Law.* **a** The return to, or recovery by, a person of chattels on security for their conditional return in case of an adverse decision in an action for their possession. **b** The writ by, or the action in, which chattels are replevied. **c** Act of bailing a person, or the bail given. — *v. t. Law.* To replevy.

re-plev'y (-ĭ), *v. t.*; -PLEV'IED (-ĭd); -PLEV'Y-ING. [OF. *replevi*, p. p. See REPLEVIN.] *Law.* **a** To take or get back by replevin. **b** To seize in replevin. — *n. Law.* Replevin.

rep'li-ca (rĕp'lĭ-kȧ), *n.* [It., fr. *replicare* to repeat, reply.] A reproduction or copy, as of a picture or statue, esp. by the maker of the original. — **Syn.** See DUPLICATE.

rep'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A reply; rejoinder; specif.: *Law.* The plaintiff's or complainant's reply, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea or answer. **2.** Repercussion, as of sound; echo.

re-ply' (rē-plī'). *v. i.*; -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. [fr. OF. *replier* to bend back, L. *replicare* to fold back, reply; *re-* + *plicare* to fold.] **1.** To answer in words; respond; rejoin; hence, to echo. **2.** To do something as a response to something done. — *v. t.* To return as an answer. — *n.*; *pl.* -PLIES (-plīz'). That which is said, written, or done in answer to another; answer; response. — **re-pli'er** (-plī'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. ANSWER, REPLY, REJOINDER, RETORT, REPARTEE. An ANSWER is a response in words to a question, a communication, an objection, or an argument; REPLY is somewhat more formal than *answer*. A REJOINDER is strictly a reply to a reply, but is often merely equivalent to *reply*. A RETORT is a short and pointed reply, esp. one that turns the tables on an assailant; a REPARTEE is a witty or clever, but good-natured, retort.

re-port' (rē-pōrt'; 57), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *reportare* to bear or bring back. See RE-; PORT bearing.] **1.** To give an account of; relate; tell. **2.** To repeat, as something heard, or said, or received as a message; hence, to make minutes of, as a speech; also, to prepare an account of. **3.** To state formally. **4.** *Parliamentary Practice.* To return or present (a matter officially referred) with the conclusions reached thereon. **5.** To prefer a charge of misconduct against (one) to a superior. — *v. i.* **1.** To make or furnish a report. **2.** To present one's self, as for service; also, to give information, as of one's address, etc. — *n.* **1.** Common talk; rumor; hence, fame; reputation. **2.** An official statement of facts. **3.** An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of legal cases; *pl.*, the volumes containing such reports. **4.** An account, as of a speech, debate, etc., as for publication. **5.** An explosive noise. — **Syn.** Narration, recital, narrative, story; hearsay.

re-port'er (rē-pōr'tẽr; 57), *n.* One who makes reports, as of legal proceedings, of public speeches, events, etc.

re-port'ing-ly, *adv.* By report; by correspondence. *Rare.*

re-pos'al (rē-pōz'ăl), *n.* Act of reposing something.

re-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.*; -POSED' (-pōzd'); -POS'ING (-pōz'ĭng). [*re-* + *pose*.] **1.** To place; deposit. **2.** To place, rest, or set (trust, hope, etc.), — with *in*.

re-pose' (rē-pōz'), *v. t.* [F. *reposer*, fr. LL. *repausare*; L. *re-* re- + *pausare* to pause.] **1.** To lay at rest; rest; — often reflexive. **2.** To quiet; compose. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be at rest; rest. **2.** To confide; rely. **3.** To lie; be supported; recline. — *n.* [F. *repos*.] **1.** State of reposing; rest; quiet; peace; tranquillity. **2.** A resting place. *Obs. or Poetic.* — **Syn.** See REST. — **re-pose'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.*

re'po-si'tion (rē'pō-zĭsh'ŭn; rĕp'ō-), *n.* Restoration to a former position, possession, etc.; reinstatement. *Obs. or Archaic. Scot.*

re-pos'i-to-ry (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *repositorium*.] **1.** Place where things are stored; depository; storehouse. **2.** A person to whom one confides something.

re'pos-sess' (rē'pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To possess again; regain possession of. **2.** To restore to possession; also, *Scot.*, to reinstate; — used with *in*. — **re'pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.*

‖ **re-pous'sé'** (rē-po͞o'sā'), *a.* [F., p. p., thrust back.] Formed in relief, as a pattern on thin metal beaten or pressed up from the reverse side. Also, shaped or ornamented with patterns so made; as, *repoussé* work.

rep're-hend' (rĕp're-hĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *reprehendere, -hensum*, to check, blame.] To reprimand; blame; censure.

rep're-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of reprehension; culpable. — **rep're-hen'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

rep're-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of reprehending; reproof; blame; reprimand. — **rep're-hen'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

rep're-sent' (rĕp're-zĕnt'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *repræsentare, -tatum*. See RE-; PRESENT.] **1.** To bring clearly before the mind; present. **2.** To give one's own impressions and judgment of; to state with the design of affecting action or judgment. **3.** To manifest; show. *Obs.* **4.** To portray or depict; exhibit. **5.** To act the part of; personate. **6.** To present by means of something standing in the place of; typify; also, to symbolize. **7.** To stand in the place of; speak and act with authority in behalf of.

rep're-sen-ta'tion (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A likeness, picture, model, or other reproduction. **2.** A dramatic production or performance. **3.** Act of setting forth by statement, account, etc., esp. for affecting action; a statement or account so made; sometimes, a protest. **4.** Fact of representing another, or state of being represented by another. **5.** Delegates representing a constituency, collectively. — **Syn.** Delineation, portraiture, description.

rep're-sent'a-tive (-zĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Representing another, as by portrayal, agency, etc. **2.** Pert. to, or founded on, representation of the many by delegates. **3.** Typical. — *n.* One that represents; as: **a** One that represents

a number or class of persons or things; a typical embodiment; type. **b** An agent, deputy, or substitute; esp., one who represents a community in its legislative or governing capacity; in the U. S., a member of the lower house in the national Congress, or in a State legislature.

re-press′ (rē̇-prĕs′), *v. t.* [L. *repressus*, p. p. of *reprimere; re-* re- + *premere* to press.] **1.** To check; curb. **2.** To press or crush back, down, or out; quell; suppress; subdue. — **Syn.** See SUPPRESS. — **re-press′er**, *n.*

re-pres′sion (-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** A repressing; state of being repressed. **2.** That which represses; check.

re-pres′sive (-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* Having power or tending to repress.

re-prieve′ (-prēv′), *v. t.;* -PRIEVED′ (-prēvd′); -PRIEV′ING. **1.** To delay; postpone, esp. something evil. **2.** To postpone punishment of or execution of sentence on; respite. **3.** To relieve temporarily. — *n.* **1.** A reprieving; state of being reprieved. **2.** A respite or temporary escape.

rep′ri-mand (rĕp′rĭ-månd), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *reprimendus*, fem. *reprimenda*, that is to be checked, fr. *reprimere*. See REPRESS.] A severe or formal reproof.

rep′ri-mand (rĕp′rĭ-månd; rĕp′rĭ-månd′), *v. t.* To reprove severely; reprehend; censure formally. — **Syn.** See REPROVE.

re′print′ (rē′prĭnt′; rē-prĭnt′), *n.* A second or a new impression of a printed work; specif., a facsimile copy.

re-print′ (rē-prĭnt′), *v. t.* To print or impress again; esp., to print another edition of. — **re-print′er**, *n.*

re-pris′al (rē̇-prīz′ăl), *n.* [fr. F., deriv. of L. *reprehendere, -hensum*. See REPREHEND.] **1.** *Internat. Law.* The act or practice of resorting to force, short of war, to procure redress of grievances, orig. by seizing property or persons; also, an act or instance of this. **2.** That which is taken in reprisal. *Obs.* **3.** Any retaliation; esp., in war, infliction of punishment or death on prisoners in retaliation. **4.** A compensation or return. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See REQUITAL.

re-proach′ (-prōch′), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. OF.] **1.** To charge with a fault; rebuke; censure. **2.** To cast reproach, or bring disgrace or discredit, on. — **Syn.** Upbraid, blame, chide, rebuke, condemn. — *n.* **1.** A cause or occasion of blame, censure, disgrace, or discredit; hence, disgrace, discredit, or the like, incurred. **2.** Act of reproaching; censure, rebuke, or blame. **3.** An object of blame, censure, or scorn. — **Syn.** Disrepute, dishonor, opprobrium, contumely. — **re-proach′a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **re-proach′er**, *n.* — **re-proach′ing-ly**, *adv.*

re-proach′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Involving or deserving reproach, shame, or censure; shameful. **2.** Expressing or containing reproach, or censure; upbraiding. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.*

re-proach′less, *a.* Irreproachable.

rep′ro-bance (rĕp′rō̇-băns), *n.* *Theol.* Reprobation.

rep′ro-bate (rĕp′rō̇-bāt), *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, p. p. of *reprobare*. See REPROVE.] **1.** Rejected; condemned. *Obs. or R.*, exc.: *Theol.* Condemned or rejected by God's decree. Hence, abandoned; depraved; — said of persons. **2.** Pertaining to one given up to wickedness; vicious; corrupt. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See ABANDONED. — *n.* **1.** One who is reprobate; *Theol.*, one foreordained to damnation. **2.** A depraved, vicious, or unprincipled person; a scoundrel. — *v. t.;* -BAT′ED (-bāt′ĕd); -BAT′ING. **1.** *Theol.* Of God, to reject, or foreordain to damnation. **2.** To disapprove or condemn as unworthy; reject. — **Syn.** See CENSURE.

rep′ro-ba′tion (-bā′shŭn), *n.* Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated.

re′pro-duce′ (rē′prō̇-dūs′), *v. t.* To produce again; as: **a** To produce again by generation or the like. **b** To cause to exist again or anew. **c** To repeat. **d** To make an image, a copy, etc., of; portray. **e** To present or exhibit again. — *v. i.* To reproduce its kind. — **re′pro-duc′er**, *n.*

re′pro-duc′tion (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of reproducing; state of being reproduced. **2.** *Biol.* The process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring. **3.** That which is reproduced or revived.

re′pro-duc′tive (rē′prō̇-dŭk′tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, reproduction. — **re′pro-duc′tive-ness**, *n.*

re-proof′ (rē̇-pro͞of′), *n.* [see PROOF, REPROVE.] **1.** Disgrace; ignominy. *Obs.* **2.** Censure; blame; rebuke. — **Syn.** Admonition, reprehension, chiding, blame.

re-prov′a-ble (-pro͞ov′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving reproof or censure. — **Syn.** Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, culpable.

re-prov′al (-pro͞ov′ăl), *n.* Reproof.

re-prove′ (-pro͞ov′), *v. t.;* -PROVED′ (-pro͞ovd′); -PROV′ING (-pro͞ov′ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *reprobare* to disapprove; *re-* + *probare* to test, prove.] **1.** To chide as blameworthy; censure. **2.** To convince; convict. *Obs.* **3.** To refute. *Obs.* — **re-prov′er** (rē̇-pro͞ov′ẽr), *n.* — **re-prov′ing-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. REPROVE, REBUKE, REPRIMAND, ADMONISH, CHIDE, UPBRAID, SCOLD, RATE, BERATE agree in the idea of reprehension. To REPROVE is to express blame or censure, often kindly or without harshness; REBUKE implies sharp or stern reproof; REPRIMAND suggests reproof that is formal; as, to *reprove* a child; to *rebuke* a tempter; to *reprimand* an officer. ADMONISH adds to *reprove* the implication of warning or counsel; as, *admonish* him as a brother. CHIDE implies dissatisfaction; UPBRAID, sharp or violent reproach; as, to *chide* a truant; he *upbraided* them with their unbelief. To SCOLD is to chide rudely, clamorously, or with vituperation; to RATE or BERATE is to rebuke angrily or vehemently or to assail with abusive language; as, to *scold* a workman; Elizabeth *rated* great nobles.

rep′tant (rĕp′tănt), *a.* [fr. L. *reptare*, v. intens. fr. *repere* to creep.] Creeping; repent.

rep′tile (-tĭl), *a.* [F. or L., fr. L. *repere, reptum*, to creep.] **1.** Creeping. **2.** Hence: Groveling; low. **3.** Of the nature of, or pert. to, a reptile or reptiles. — *n.* **1.** An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as a snake, or on small, short legs, as a lizard. **2.** A reptilian or, popularly, an amphibian. **3.** A groveling, mean, or despicable person.

rep-til′i-an (-tĭl′ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Reptilia*) of air-breathing vertebrates including alligators, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, and turtles; a reptile. — **rep-til′i-an**, *a.*

re-pub′lic (rē̇-pŭb′lĭk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *respublica* commonwealth; *res* thing, affair + *publicus, publica*, public.] A state in which the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by, and responsible to, them; a commonwealth; also, the form of government of such a state.

re-pub′lic-an (-lĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to, or consonant with or favoring the principles of, a republic. — **Republican party**, *U. S. Politics*, one of the existing great parties, organized in 1856. — *n.* **1.** One who favors a republican government. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Republican party. *U. S.* — **re-pub′lic-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

re-pub′lish (rē-pŭb′lĭsh), *v. t.* To publish anew. — **re-pub′li-ca′tion** (-lĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **re-pub′lish-er**, *n.*

re-pu′di-ate (rē̇-pū′dĭ-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *repudiatus*, p. p. of *repudiare* to repudiate, reject, fr. *repudium* separation, divorce.] **1.** To divorce or put away, as a wife. **2.** To cast off; disown; renounce. **3.** To refuse to accept as true, just, of rightful authority or obligation, etc. **4.** To refuse to acknowledge or to pay; disclaim. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE. — **re-pu′di-a′tor** (rē̇-pū′dĭ-ā′tẽr), *n.* — **re-pu′di-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

re-pugn′ (-pūn′), *v. t.* [L. *repugnare, -natum; re-* + *pugnare* to fight.] To oppose; resist. *Obs. or R.*

re-pug′nance (-pŭg′năns), *n.* Also **re-pug′nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ). A strong antagonism. — **Syn.** Aversion; antipathy; dislike, disgust; hostility, contrariety. See ANTIPATHY.

re-pug′nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *repugnans, -antis*, p. pr.] **1.** Inconsistent; contradictory; contrary. **2.** Hostile; opposing. **3.** Distasteful; offensive; repulsive. — **Syn.** Opposite, opposed, adverse, inimical. — **re-pug′nant-ly**, *adv.*

re-pulse′ (-pŭls′), *v. t.;* -PULSED′ (-pŭlst′); -PULS′ING. [L. *repulsus*, p. p. of *repellere*. See REPEL.] **1.** To repel; beat or drive back. **2.** To repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; rebuff; reject. — *n.* **1.** Act of repelling; state of being repelled, in hostile encounter. **2.** Denial; rebuff.

re-pul′sion (-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A repulsing; state of being repulsed. **2.** A feeling of aversion; repugnance. **3.** *Physics.* Act of repelling, or the force with which bodies repel one another.

re-pul′sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving or able to repulse, or drive back. **2.** Cold; forbidding; repellent. **3.** Causing aversion or disgust; offensive; disgusting. — **re-pul′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pul′sive-ness**, *n.*

re-pur′chase (rē-pûr′chȃs), *v. t.* To buy back. — *n.* A repurchasing.

rep′u-ta-ble (rĕp′ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Having, or worthy of, good repute; esteemed; estimable. — **Syn.** Respectable, creditable. — **rep′u-ta-bil′i-ty**, *n.* — **rep′u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

rep′u-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Estimation in which one is held; repute. **2.** Specif.: Good reputation; good name.

Syn. REPUTATION, FAME, RENOWN, HONOR, GLORY, CONSIDERATION, DISTINCTION. REPUTATION is the estimation in which one is held; FAME is wide celebrity; as, his public *fame* was less than his private *reputation*. RENOWN is exalted or widespread fame; HONOR emphasizes respect or esteem; GLORY is signal and brilliant renown; as, his *renown* reached abroad; "In her left hand riches and *honor*;" "The paths

of *glory*." CONSIDERATION emphasizes the idea of regard, esp. as based on sterling qualities; DISTINCTION is honorable preëminence; as, "*consideration* is . . . a little more than esteem, and a little less than admiration;" a man of *distinction*.

re-pute' (rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; -PUT'ED (-pūt'ĕd); -PUT'ING. [L. *reputare* to count over, think over, impute, repute; *re-* + *putare* to count, think.] To hold in thought; account; esteem; think. — *n.* **1.** Character reputed or attributed; reputation, good or bad. **2.** Specif.: Good character or reputation; — opp. to *disrepute*.

re-put'ed (-pūt'ĕd), *p. a.* Having the reputation of being, or supposed to be, that expressed or implied by the qualified noun; as, the *reputed* owner. — **re-put'ed-ly**, *adv.*

re-quest' (-kwĕst'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. deriv. of L. *requirere, -quisitum*, to seek again, ask for.] **1.** Act or an instance of asking for something desired; expression of desire; solicitation; entreaty. **2.** That which is asked for. **3.** A state of being asked for or sought after; demand. — **Syn.** Petition, prayer, supplication, suit. — *v. t.* **1.** To ask for (something); solicit. **2.** To ask (one) to do something. — **Syn.** Beg, entreat, beseech. See ASK.

re'qui-em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm; rĕk'wĭ-), *n.* [fr. L. *requiem* (acc. of *requies* rest), first word of the Mass.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A Mass for the repose of a departed soul or souls. **2.** *Music.* A setting of the Mass for the dead. Also, a piece of like character for other words. **3.** Any grand musical service or hymn in honor of the dead.

req'ui-es'cat (rĕk'wĭ-ĕs'kăt), *n.* [L., fr. the phrase *requiescat in pace* may he (she) rest in peace.] A prayer for the repose of the soul of a dead person.

re-quire' (rē-kwīr'), *v. t.*; -QUIRED' (-kwīrd'); -QUIR'ING (-kwīr'ĭng). [OF. *requerre* (3d sing. pres. *requiert*), deriv. fr. L. *re-* re- + *quaerere* to ask.] **1.** To demand or enjoin; claim as by right and authority; exact. **2.** To request. *Archaic.* **3.** To demand or exact as necessary or appropriate; need; call for. **4.** To search for; seek. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Direct, order. — *v. i.* **1.** To request; ask. *Rare.* **2.** To be necessary. *Rare.* **3.** To need; be under a necessity.

re-quire'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring, demand; requisition; also, that which is required; essential condition. **2.** That which is required or necessary; need.

Syn. REQUIREMENT commonly emphasizes the idea of something demanded or expected; REQUISITE, of something indispensable or essential; as, registration is a *requirement* for voting; uprightness is a *requisite* of good morals.

req'ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* [L. *requisitus*, p. p. of *requirere* to seek for.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; necessary. — **Syn.** See NEEDFUL. — *n.* That which is required, necessary, or indispensable. — **Syn.** See REQUIREMENT. — **req'ui-site-ness**, *n.*

req'ui-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring, or demanding, as of right; an authoritative or formal demand or application. **2.** State of being demanded or put to use. **3.** That which is required; requirement. — *v. t.*; -SI'TIONED (-zĭsh'ŭnd); -SI'TION-ING. **1.** To make a requisition for; demand; press into service. **2.** To make a requisition on.

re-quit' (rē-kwĭt'), *v. t.* To requite. *Obs.*

re-quit'al (-kwĭt'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of requiting; also, that which requites; return. **2.** Compensation for a loss.

Syn. REQUITAL, RETALIATION, REPRISAL, REVENGE, VENGEANCE, RETRIBUTION. REQUITAL (see also REPARATION) denotes a return of any sort for injuries received; RETALIATION implies more specifically a rendering of evil for evil; REPRISAL is applied esp. to retaliation in warfare, whether by forcible seizure of property or by infliction of injuries similar to those received. REVENGE is retaliation esp. for personal wrong or injury, and usually implies resentment, spite, or malice; VENGEANCE is sometimes used of passionate revenge, but oftener implies stern or righteous indignation. RETRIBUTION is condign punishment.

re-quite' (-kwīt'), *v. t.*; -QUIT'ED (-kwīt'ĕd); -QUIT'ING. [*re-* + *quit.*] **1.** To repay (as a benefit or injury); make return for. **2.** To repay (as a person) for a benefit or for an injury; to reward or to retaliate on. **3.** To compensate, or make up for. — **Syn.** Pay, remunerate, recompense, punish, revenge. — **re-quit'er** (-kwīt'ĕr), *n.*

re-read' (rē-rēd'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rere'dos (rēr'dŏs), *n.* [*rear* + F. *dos* back, L. *dorsum.*] **1.** A screen or partition wall, usually ornamental, behind an altar. **2.** The back of a fireplace or open hearth. *Archaic.*

re're-it'er-ate (rē're-ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

rere'mouse' (rēr'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs). [AS. *hrēremūs.*] A bat. *Obs. or Dial.*

re-rise' (rē-rīz'), *v. i.*, **re'sa-lute'** (-să-lūt'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-scind' (rē-sĭnd'), *v. t.* [L. *rescindere, -scissum*; *re-* + *scindere* to cut, split.] **1.** To abrogate; annul. **2.** Specif.: To vacate or make void, as a law; repeal. — **Syn.** See ABOLISH. — **re-scind'er**, *n.*

re-scis'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of rescinding. — **re-scis'so-ry** (rē-sĭs'ō-rĭ; rē-sĭz'-), *a.*

re'script (rē'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, fr. *rescribere* to write back, reply; *re-* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** Decree or edict, as of a Roman emperor or prince, or of the Pope. **2.** Any official or authoritative order, decree, or the like.

res'cue (rĕs'kū), *v. t.*; -CUED (-kūd); -CU-ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *re-* re- + *excutere* to shake or drive out; *ex* out + *quatere* to shake.] **1.** To free from confinement, violence, danger, or evil. **2.** *Law.* To take forcibly from legal custody. — **Syn.** Retake, recapture; deliver, liberate, release. See SAVE. — *n.* Act of rescuing. — **res'cu-er**, *n.*

re-search' (rē-sûrch'), *n.* [OF. *recerche.*] **1.** A searching for something, esp. with care or diligence. **2.** Careful or critical examination in seeking facts or principles; diligent investigation. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION. — **re-search'er**, *n.*

re-seat' (rē-sēt'), *v. t.*, **re-sell'** (-sĕl'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-sem'blance (rē-zĕm'blăns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of resembling; similarity. **2.** A likeness; semblance. *Rare.* **3.** Characteristic appearance. *Rare.* **4.** Probability. *Obs.*

Syn. LIKENESS, SIMILARITY, RESEMBLANCE, SEMBLANCE, ANALOGY, AGREEMENT, AFFINITY. LIKENESS commonly implies closer correspondence than SIMILARITY, which often applies to things merely somewhat alike; RESEMBLANCE suggests esp. superficial or external similarity. SEMBLANCE often suggests mere outward show or seeming; as, a wretched *semblance* of a smile. ANALOGY is similarity or (esp.) parallelism of relations; as, the *analogy* between the world and the stage. AGREEMENT implies mutual conformity; AFFINITY suggests inherent agreement, or such similarity as arises from kinship in nature; as, length and duration have a certain *agreement*; these fictions have some *affinity* with fact.

re-sem'ble(-b'l), *v. t.*, -SEM'BLED (-b'ld); -SEM'BLING (-blĭng). [fr. OF., fr. *re-* + *sembler* to seem. See SEMBLANCE.] **1.** To be like or similar to. **2.** To compare. *Archaic.*

re-send' (rē-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send again, or, *Obs.*, back.

re-sent' (rē-zĕnt'), *v. t* [F. *se ressentir de* to feel the effects of; L. *re-* re- + *sentire* to feel.] To feel, express, or exhibit indignant displeasure at. — **re-sent'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **re-sent'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sent'ful-ness**, *n.*

re-sent'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A feeling of indignant displeasure because of something regarded as a wrong, insult, etc.

Syn. Anger, displeasure, choler, indignation; enmity, hatred, ill will, animosity, malignity, pique. — RESENTMENT, DUDGEON, MALICE, SPITE, GRUDGE, RANCOR. RESENTMENT is indignant displeasure, often with animosity, esp. as excited by affront or personal injury; DUDGEON (chiefly in "in high *dudgeon*," "in deep *dudgeon*," etc.) adds the implication of pique or ruffled temper. MALICE implies active or malignant ill will; SPITE is mean or petty malice. A GRUDGE is a cherished feeling of resentment or sullen hostility; RANCOR is deep-seated and inveterate malice or spite.

res'er-va'tion (rĕz'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A keeping back, or concealing; that which is kept back. **2.** A reserving or keeping, esp. for one's self. **3.** Limiting condition; limitation. **4.** A tract of public land reserved for special use. *U. S.*

re-serve' (rē-zûrv'), *v. t.*; -SERVED' (-zûrvd'); -SERV'ING (-zûr'vĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *reservare, -vatum*; *re-* + *servare* to keep.] **1.** To keep in store for use; keep in reserve. **2.** To keep back; not to deliver, make over, or disclose at once. **3.** To set aside or apart; keep. — *n.* **1.** That which is reserved; store; extra supply. **2.** Specif.: *Mil.* **a** [Usually in *pl.*] Troops reserved from action to be ready as a reënforcement or relief. **b** The military or naval forces not in active service. **3.** *Finance.* Funds kept on hand to meet demands. **4.** Something reserved for a particular purpose; specif., a tract of (esp. public) land set apart for some purpose; a reservation. **5.** Act of reserving, keeping back, or excepting; as, to declare without *reserve*; that which is reserved; reservation. **6.** Self-restraint or caution in words and bearing. — **Syn.** Retention, limitation; backwardness, restraint.

re-served' (-zûrvd'), *p. a.* **1.** Restrained in words or actions. **2.** Set aside for future or special use. — **Syn.** Reticent; distant. See SILENT. — **re-serv'ed-ly** (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

res'er-voir (rĕz'ĕr-vwŏr; -vwär), *n.* [F. *réservoir.*] **1.** A place where anything is kept in store; esp., a place where water is collected and kept for use. **2.** A reserve; a store.

re-set' (rē-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set again. — **re-set'ter**, *n.*

re-set' (rē-sĕt'; rē'sĕt'), *n.* Act of resetting; a thing reset.

re-set' (rē-sĕt'), *n.* [OF. *recete* a receiving. See RECEIPT.] Refuge; shelter; specif., *Scots Law*, the harboring of an outlaw. — *v. t.* To receive; shelter; welcome. *Obs. or Scot.*

re-shape' (rē-shāp'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

re-side' (rē-zīd'), *v. i.*; -SID'ED (-zīd'ĕd); -SID'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *residēre*; *re-* + *sedere* to sit.] **1.** To dwell permanently or for a considerable time. **2.** To be present; inhere; be as an attribute or element.

Syn. RESIDE, LIVE, DWELL, ABIDE, SOJOURN, STAY, LODGE agree in the idea of continuance in a given place. LIVE is the word in everyday use to express the general notion of having one's home in a place; RESIDE is more formal, and often implies certain legal relations. DWELL (except in *dwelling house*) and ABIDE now belong chiefly to poetry or elevated prose, and *abide* implies more of fixedness. SOJOURN, on the other hand, is used of temporary residence; it is somewhat bookish; STAY, LODGE (the last with special reference to sleeping quarters) are commoner in this sense.

res'i-dence (rĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of residing in a place for some time; act of making one's home in a place. **2.** The place or house where one resides; dwelling place. — **Syn.** Sojourn, stay; dwelling, mansion. See HABITATION.

res'i-den-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). The official residence of, or the territory subject to, a resident (in sense 2).

res'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *residens, -entis*, p. pr.] Residing; dwelling in a place for a considerable time; residing, as on one's own estate; — opposed to *nonresident*. — *n.* **1.** One who resides in a place. **2.** A diplomatic agent residing at a foreign court or seat of government; esp., the representative of a government in a protectorate of it.

res'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Suitable for residences. **2.** Pert. to, or connected with, residence or residences.

res'i-den'tia-ry (-shē-rĭ), *a.* Having residence; residing; resident. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One that is resident.

re-sid'u-al (rē-zĭd'ū-ăl) } *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or con-
re-sid'u-a-ry (-zĭd'ū-ā-rĭ) } stituting, a residue, residuum, or remainder.

res'i-due (rĕz'ĭ-dū), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *residuum*, neut. of *residuus* remaining, fr. *residēre*. See RESIDE.] That which remains after a part is taken or designated; remnant; remainder. — **Syn.** Rest, residuum, remains, leavings, relics.

re-sid'u-um (rē-zĭd'ū-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -UA (-ă). [L.] That which remains after any process, esp. of separation or purification. — **Syn.** See REMAINDER.

re-sign' (rē-zīn'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *resignare* to unseal.] To give back; yield to another; surrender. — **Syn.** See ABDICATE, RELINQUISH. — *v. i.* To surrender an office or position.

res'ig-na'tion (rĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of resigning; surrender. **2.** State of being resigned, or submissive; quiet or patient submission or acquiescence. — **Syn.** Relinquishment, abdication, renunciation. See PATIENCE.

re-signed' (rē-zīnd'), *p. a.* Submissive; yielding; acquiescent. — **re-sign'ed-ly** (-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **re-sign'ed-ness**, *n.*

re-sil'i-ence (-zĭl'ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Act or capacity of rebounding,
re-sil'i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } or springing back; elasticity.

re-sil'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *resiliens*, p. pr. of *resilire* to spring back; *re-* + *salire* to leap.] **1.** Rebounding; recoiling; returning to, or resuming, the original position or shape. **2.** Possessing power of recovery; elastic; buoyant.

res'in (rĕz'ĭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *resina*.] Any of various solid or semisolid organic substances, chiefly vegetable, soluble in ether, alcohol, etc., but not in water; specif., rosin. — **res'in-ous** (rĕz'ĭ-nŭs), *a.*

res'in-oid (rĕz'ĭ-noid), *a.* [*resin* + *-oid*.] Somewhat like resin; more or less resinous. — *n.* A resinoid substance.

re-sist' (rē-zĭst'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *resistere*; *re-* + *sistere*, causative of *stare* to stand.] **1.** To stand against; withstand. **2.** To strive against; endeavor to counteract or defeat; antagonize. — **Syn.** See OPPOSE. — *v. i.* To make opposition; offer resistance. — **re-sist'er** (-zĭs'tĕr), *n.*

re-sist'ance (-zĭs'tăns), *n.* **1.** Act or capacity of resisting; opposition. **2.** *Physics.* Any opposing force. **3.** *Elec.* The opposition of a substance to the passage through it of an electric current; the reciprocal of conductance.

re-sist'ant (-tănt), *a.* Resisting. — *n.* One that resists.

re-sist'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being resisted. — **re-sist'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

re-sis'tive (-zĭs'tĭv), *a.* Tending or disposed to resist.

re-sis-tiv'i-ty (rē'zĭs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Elec.* Specific resistance, expressed in terms of volume or (less commonly) of mass.

re-sist'less, *a.* **1.** Irresistible. **2.** Having no power to resist; making no opposition. — **re-sist'less-ly**, *adv.*

res'o-lu-ble (rĕz'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *resolubilis*.] Resolvable.

res'o-lute (rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* [see RESOLVE.] Having a decided purpose; determined; firm; steady. — **Syn.** Decided, fixed, steadfast, constant, persevering, unshaken. — *n.* A resolute person. — **res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **res'o-lute-ness**, *n.*

res'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of resolving, or reducing to simpler form or to component parts. **2.** Act of resolving, or determining; resoluteness; also, that which is resolved, or decided on. **3.** A formal expression of the opinion or will of an assembly adopted by vote. — **Syn.** Analysis, separation, disentanglement; steadfastness, fortitude; purpose, resolve. See DECISION.

re-solv'a-ble (rē-zŏl'vă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

re-solve' (rē-zŏlv'), *v. t.*; -SOLVED' (-zŏlvd'); -SOLV'ING. [L. *resolvere*, *-solutum*, to loosen, relax; *re-* + *solvere* to loosen, dissolve.] **1.** To dissolve; melt. *Obs.* or (with *into*) *Rare.* **2.** To separate (into component parts or elements); transform, reduce, or convert; analyze. **3.** To change or convert by resolution or formal vote; as, the senate *resolved* itself into a committee. **4.** To answer or solve, as a problem; disentangle; explain; hence, to clear up. **5.** To declare or decide by a formal vote. — *v. i.* **1.** To disintegrate; be reduced, as by dissolving or analysis. **2.** To form a purpose or resolution; determine. **3.** To determine to start or leave (for). *Obs.* — **Syn.** Decide, conclude, purpose. — *n.* **1.** That which has been resolved on, or determined; a conclusion. **2.** Resolute quality; determination. **3.** A resolution of a deliberative body. *Obs. or U. S.*

re-solved' (-zŏlvd'), *p. a.* **1.** Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute. **2.** Freed from doubt; settled; deliberate. *Obs. or R.* — **re-solv'ed-ly** (-zŏl'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

re-solv'er (-zŏl'vĕr), *n.* One that resolves.

res'o-nance (rĕz'ō-năns), *n.* **1.** Act of resounding by reflection of sound or by sympathetic vibration; quality or state of being resonant. **2.** *Physics.* A prolongation or increase of sound due to sympathetic vibration of some body capable of moving in the proper period.

res'o-nant (-nănt), *a.* [L. *resonans*, p. pr. of *resonare* to resound.] **1.** Returning, or capable of returning, sound; resounding; echoing back. **2.** *Physics.* Pertaining to or exhibiting resonance. — **res'o-nant-ly**, *adv.*

res'o-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* Any body that is resonant (in sense 2).

re-sort' (rē-zôrt'), *v. i.* [OF. *resortir* to go out again, withdraw; *re-* + *sortir* to go out.] **1.** To go; repair; betake one's self. **2.** To have recourse; betake one's self for help, relief, etc. — *n.* **1.** That to which, or one to whom, one resorts for help; resource; refuge. **2.** Act of going, or making application; recourse. **3.** Frequent, habitual, or general going or visiting. **4.** A place of frequent assembly; haunt.

re-sound' (rē-sound'), *v. t. & i.* To sound again or anew.

re-sound' (rē-zound'), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *resonare*; *re-* + *sonare* to sound.] **1.** To be filled with sound; reverberate. **2.** To be echoed; produce an echo. **3.** To be renowned. — *v. t.* **1.** To extol with sounds; proclaim. *Now Rare.* **2.** To say or repeat loudly or echoingly. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To echo; reëcho.

re-source' (-sōrs'; 57), *n.* [fr. OF., deriv. of L. *re-* + *surgere*. See SOURCE.] **1.** That to which one resorts for supply or support; expedient. **2.** *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; available means. **3.** A means of diversion. **4.** Ability to meet a situation or the like. — **Syn.** Resort, contrivance. — **re-source'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **re-source'ful-ness**, *n.*

re-speak' (rē-spēk'), *v. i.* To answer; to echo. *Obs. or R.*

re-spect' (rē-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [L. *respectare*, v. intens. fr. *respicere*, *-spectum*, look back, respect; *re-* + *specere*, *spicere*, to look.] **1.** To regard; heed. *Obs.* **2.** To relate to; be concerned with. **3.** To consider worthy of esteem; hence, to refrain from obtruding upon. — **Syn.** Regard, esteem, honor, revere, venerate. — *n.* **1.** Relation; relationship; reference; regard. **2.** A point regarded; a particular; detail. **3.** Regard; consideration. **4.** Favor; partiality; discrimination. **5.** A consideration; motive. *Obs.* **6.** Esteem; deferential regard; honor. **7.** Standing; repute. *Obs.* **8.** *pl.* Expressions of respect or deference; regards. — **Syn.** See DEFERENCE, ESTEEM. — **re-spect'er**, *n.*

re-spect'a-ble (-spĕk'tă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Worthy of respect; hence, of good or fair repute. **2.** Considerable, as in size or number; also, moderate in excellence or number; fair. **3.** Decent in behavior or character; also, presentable. — **re-spect'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **re-spect'a-bly**, *adv.*

re-spect'ful (-spĕkt'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or characterized by, respect; regardful (of). — **re-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

re-spect'ing (rē-spĕk'tĭng), *prep.* **1.** Considering; in view of. **2.** With regard to; concerning.

re-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Regardful; attentive; hence, careful; heedful; circumspect. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Partial; discriminative. *Obs.* **3.** Respectable. *Obs.* **4.** Particular; several; as, their *respective* homes.

re-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* As relating to each; in particular.

re-spell' (rē-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell again.

re-spir'a-ble (rĕs'pĭr-*á*-b'l; rē-spīr'-*á*-b'l), *a.* Suitable to breathe; adapted for respiration.

res'pi-ra'tion (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of respiring, or breathing; inspiration and expiration. **2.** *Physiol.* The process by which an animal takes in oxygen and gives off the products formed by oxidation in the tissues. **3.** *Plant Physiol.* The process of gaseous diffusion and interchange between the intercellular spaces of plant tissue and the atmosphere. **4.** Relief; respite. *Obs.*

res'pi-ra'tor (rĕs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* A device covering the mouth or nose to prevent inhalation of noxious substances.

re-spir'a-to-ry (rē-spīr'*á*-tō-rĭ; rĕs'pĭ-rā-), *a. Physiol.* Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration.

re-spire' (rē-spīr'), *v. i.*; SPIRED' (-spīrd'); -SPIR'ING (-spīr'-ĭng). [L. *respirare, -spiratum; re-* re- + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To breathe. **2.** To take breath again; recover hope, courage, or the like. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To breathe.

res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* [OF. *respit*, fr. L. *respectus* respect, delay, in LL., the deferring of a day. See RESPECT, *n.*] **1.** A putting off; postponement; delay. **2.** *Law.* Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. **3.** Temporary intermission of labor, etc. — **Syn.** Pause, interval, stop, cessation. — *v. t.*; RES'PIT-ED; RES'-PIT-ING. To give a respite to; affect by a respite.

re-splend'ent (rē-splĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *resplendens, -entis*, p. pr. of *resplendere* to shine brightly; *re-* re- + *splendere* to shine.] Shining with brilliant luster; splendid. — **re-splend'ence** (-dĕns), **-en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **-ent-ly**, *adv.*

re-spond' (-spŏnd'), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *respondere, -spon-sum; re-* re- + *spondere* to promise. See SPONSOR.] **1.** To answer; reply. **2.** To act in response. **3.** To render satisfaction; be answerable. *U. S.* — **re-spond'er**, *n.*

re-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Responding. *Obs.* **2.** Answering; responsive. — *n.* One who makes reply; a defendant.

re-sponse' (-spŏns'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *respondere.* See RESPOND.] A responding; answer; responsive act or feeling.

re-spon'si-bil'i-ty (-spŏn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being responsible, as for an obligation. **2.** That for which one is accountable.

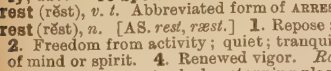
re-spon'si-ble (-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to respond; accountable. **2.** Able to respond for one's conduct or obligations; trustworthy. **3.** Involving responsibility or accountability. — **re-spon'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-spon'si-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. RESPONSIBLE, ANSWERABLE, ACCOUNTABLE, AMENABLE, LIABLE. One is *responsible, answerable*, or *accountable for* something, often *to* some person or authority. RESPONSIBLE is the most general term; ANSWERABLE, ACCOUNTABLE, and AMENABLE often imply more immediate or specific responsibility. One is LIABLE (in the sense of *responsible*) *for* something, or (in the sense of *subject*) *to* something; one is AMENABLE *to* some authority, or (sometimes) *to* some charge, punishment, claim, etc.; as, a surety is *liable* for the debts of his principal; the king is not *amenable* to law.

re-spon'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Suited (to); corresponding. *Rare.* **2.** Ready or inclined to respond. — **re-spon'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-spon'sive-ness**, *n.*

rest (rĕst), *v. t.* Abbreviated form of ARREST. *Obs. or Dial.*

rest (rĕst), *n.* [AS. *rest, ræst.*] **1.** Repose; sleep; slumber. **2.** Freedom from activity; quiet; tranquillity. **3.** Peace of mind or spirit. **4.** Renewed vigor. *Rare.* **5.** A place where one may rest; abode; stopping place. **6.** *Music.* **a** Silence in music. **b** A character that stands for such si-



Rests, 6 b.

lence. **7.** *Pros.* A short pause in reading: a cæsura. **8.** That on which anything rests or leans for support.

Syn. Cessation, pause, intermission, stop; quietness, stillness, peacefulness, peace. — REST, REPOSE. REST implies esp. cessation from labor or exertion; REPOSE suggests esp. tranquillity or refreshing rest; as, a *rest* from work; a giant in *repose; repose* often suggests self-control.

— *v. i.* **1.** To get repose by lying down; sleep; also, to be dead. **2.** To cease from action or motion, labor or exertion; cease; be still. **3.** To lie; be fixed. **4.** To repose without anxiety; trust; depend; also, to be founded; — usually with *on.* — *v. t.* **1.** To refresh by repose; lay at rest. **2.** To lean; settle. **3.** To base; ground.

rest (rĕst), *n.* [F. *reste*, fr. *rester* to remain, L. *restare* to stay back, remain; *re-* + *stare* to stand.] With *the*, that which is left after removal of a part; remainder; the others. — **Syn.** Surplus, remnant. — *v. i.* To be left; remain. [RE-, 2.]

re-state' (rē-stāt'), *v. t.*, **re-state'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* See

res'tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rănt; rĕs'tô-), *n.* [F., fr. *restaurer* to restore, L. *restaurare.*] A public eating house.

‖**res'tau'ra'teur'** (-tō'rà'tûr'), *n.* [F.] A restaurant keeper.

rest'ful (rĕst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Giving, characterized by, or of the nature of, rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc. **2.** Being at rest; quiet. — **rest'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **rest'ful-ness**, *n.*

rest'ing, *a. Bot.* Dormant; quiescent; not in growing condition; as, a *resting* bulb; also, of or pert. to dormancy.

res'ti-tu'tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *restitutio*, fr. *restituere* to restore; *re-* + *statuere.* See STATUTE.] Act of restoring; restoration; indemnification. — **Syn.** Return, reparation, compensation, amends.

res'tive (rĕs'tĭv), *a.* [OF. *restif*, fr. L. *restare* to stay back, resist.] **1.** Disposed to rest; inactive. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn. **3.** Impatient under coercion or opposition; intractable; refractory. **4.** Uneasy; restless. — **res'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **res'tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. RESTIVE, RESTLESS have etymologically no connection. RESTIVE now implies obstinacy or impatience under restraint or coercion; RESTLESS implies agitation, eagerness for change, or discontent with conditions; as, the colonies became *restive* and intractable; to pass a *restless* night.

rest'less, *a.* **1.** Deprived of rest; uneasy. **2.** Not affording rest; characterized by unrest. **3.** Never resting; unquiet. **4.** Averse to repose; eager for change; discontented. — **Syn.** Sleepless, agitated, unsettled, roving, wandering. See RESTIVE. — **rest'less-ly**, *adv.* — **rest'less-ness**, *n.*

res'to-ra'tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of restoring; state or fact of being restored; as: **a** Reinstatement; renewal. **b** Recovery of health, strength, etc. **c** Restitution. **2.** That which is restored. — **Syn.** Replacement, return; revival.

re-stor'a-tive (rē-stôr'*á*-tĭv; 57), *a.* Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore. — *n.* Something that serves to restore, esp. a person to consciousness.

re-store' (rē-stôr'; 57), *v. t.*; -STORED' (-stôrd'); -STOR'ING (-stôr'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *restaurare.*] **1.** To give back; return. **2.** To bring back to, or put back into, the former or original state; repair; renew; bring back to a healthy state. — **Syn.** Replace, refund, repay, reinstate, rebuild, revive, recover, heal, cure. — **re-stor'er** (rē-stôr'ẽr; 57), *n.*

re-strain' (-strān'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *restringere, restrictum.* See RE-; STRAIN.] **1.** To draw back again; check; curb. **2.** To limit; restrict. **3.** To withhold; forbid. *Obs.* **4.** To draw tightly, as a rein. *Obs.* — **re-strain'er**, *n.*

re-strain'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-straint' (-strānt'), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or means of restraining; restraining force or influence. **2.** State of being restrained; esp., confinement. **3.** Constraint; reserve. *Rare.* — **Syn.** Repression, hindrance, check, stop, curb, coercion, restriction. See FORCE.

re-strict' (-strĭkt'), *v. t.* [L. *restrictus*, p. p. See RESTRAIN.] To restrain within bounds; limit; confine.

re-stric'tion (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** That which restricts; limitation. **2.** Act of restricting; state of being restricted.

re-stric'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to restrict; expressing or conveying restrictions. — **re-stric'tive-ly**, *adv.*

re-sult' (rē-zŭlt'), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. L. *resultare, resultatum*, to spring back.] To proceed, spring, or arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion; follow; terminate; end; — followed by *from* or *in.* — *n.* **1.** Decision of a deliberative assembly; a resolution. *Obs.* **2.** That which results; consequence; effect. — **Syn.** Conclusion, issue, event.

re-sult'ant (-zŭl'tănt), *a.* Resulting or issuing; following as a consequence. — *n.* That which results.

re-sum'a-ble (rē-zūm'*á*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

re-sume' (-zūm'), *v. t.*; -SUMED' (-zūmd'); -SUM'ING (-zūm'-ĭng). [L. *resumere, -sumptum; re-* re- + *sumere* to take.] **1.** To assume or take again; put on anew. **2.** To enter upon or begin again. **3.** To take back to one's self. **4.** To take up again; go back to using. — *v. i.* To begin again.

‖**ré'su'mé'** (rā'zù'mā'), *n.* [F.] A summary; abridgment.

re-sump'tion (rē-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of resuming.

re-surge' (-sûrj'), *v. i.*; -SURGED' (-sûrjd'); -SURG'ING (-sûr'jĭng). [L. *resurgere.*] To rise again, as from the dead. — **re-sur'gence** (-sûr'jĕns), *n.* — **re-sur'gent** (-jĕnt), *a.*

res'ur-rect' (rĕz'ŭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* [see RESURRECTION.] To raise from the dead; reanimate; bring to view again.

res'ur-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *resurrectio*, fr. *resurgere, resurrectum*, to rise again; *re-* re- + *surgere* to rise.] **1.** Act of resurrecting; the rising again from the dead. **2.** State of those risen from the dead. **3.** A rising again; restoration; revival. — **res'ur-rec'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.*

res'ur-rec'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who steals dead bodies from the grave, etc., usually for dissection. **2.** One who restores, revives, renovates, or the like.

re-sus'ci-tate (rē-sŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.*; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ĕd); -TAT'ING. [L. *resuscitatus*, p. p. of *resuscitare.*] To revive, esp. from apparent death or unconsciousness. — **re-sus'ci-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **re-sus'ci-ta-tive** (-tā-tĭv), *a.*

ret (rĕt), *v. t.*; RET'TED; -TING. To soak or expose to moisture, as flax or hemp in order to produce certain processes of curing and disintegration, or timber in order to season it. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

re'tail (rē'tāl), *n.* [AF., fr. OF. *retail* a cutting, fr. *retaillier* to cut off, diminish, divide into pieces.] The sale of commodities in small quantities; — opposed to *wholesale*. — *a.* Done at retail; engaged in retailing commodities.

re-tail' (rē-tāl'; rē'tāl), *v. t.* **1.** To sell in small quantities; sell directly to the consumer. **2.** To tell again or to many; relate in detail. — *v. i.* To sell at retail. — **re-tail'er**, *n.*

re-tain' (rē-tān'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *retinere*; *re-* re- + *tenere* to hold, keep.] **1.** To continue to hold, etc.; keep in possession, use, etc.; keep. **2.** To keep in pay; employ (as a lawyer) by paying a preliminary fee. **3.** To keep in mind; remember. — **Syn.** Hold, restrain.

re-tain'er (rē-tān'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that retains. **2.** One retained or kept in service; adherent. *Hist. or Archaic.*

re-tain'er, *n.* [after nouns in *-er*, fr. OF. inf. used as n.] *Law.* Act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer or professional adviser; also, the fee paid.

re-take' (rē-tāk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -TOOK' (-tŏŏk'); *p. p.* -TAK'EN (-tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -TAK'ING (-tāk'ĭng). **1.** To take again; take back. **2.** To recapture. — **re-tak'er** (-tāk'ẽr), *n.*

re-tal'i-ate (rē-tăl'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *retaliatus*, p. p. of *retaliare* to retaliate.] To return the like for; repay or requite in kind; return evil for evil.

re-tal'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of retaliating; requital. — **Syn.** See REQUITAL. — **re-tal'i-a-tive** (rē-tăl'ĭ-ā-tĭv), **re-tal'i-a-to-ry** (rē-tăl'ĭ-ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

re-tard' (-tärd'), *v. t.* [L. *retardare, -datum*; *re-* + *tardare* to make slow, *tardus* slow.] **1.** To make slow; delay; hinder; impede. **2.** To put off; postpone. — **Syn.** See DELAY. — *n.* Retardation; delay. — **re-tard'er** (rē-tär'dẽr), *n.*

re'tar-da'tion (rē'tär-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of retarding; hindrance; — opposed to *acceleration*. **2.** That which retards; obstruction. **3.** The amount of retarding or delay.

retch (rĕch *or, esp. in British usage*, rēch), *v. i.*; RETCHED (rĕcht; rēcht); RETCH'ING. [AS. *hrǣcan* to clear the throat.] To make an effort to vomit; strain, as in vomiting.

‖ **re'te** (rē'tē), *n.*; *pl.* RETIA (-shĭ-ȧ; -tĭ-ȧ). [L., a net.] *Anat.* A net or network; plexus.

re-tell' (rē-tĕl'), *v. t.* To tell or count again.

re-ten'tion (rē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retentio.*] **1.** Act of retaining; state of being retained. **2.** Act of retaining, or ability to retain, things in the mind; memory.

re-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to retain; having the power or capacity to retain. — **re-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

ret'i-cence (rĕt'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being reticent, or of keeping silence. — **ret'i-cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

ret'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [L. *reticens*, p. pr. of *reticere* to keep silence.] Inclined to keep silent; uncommunicative. — **Syn.** See SILENT. — **ret'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

ret'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* [see RETICULE.] *Optics.* A system of lines, wires, or the like, in the focus of an optical instrument.

re-tic'u-lar (rē-tĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Having the form of a net or of network; retiform; intricate.

re-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *reticulatus.*] Resembling network; netted; having veins or fibers crossing like network. — (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED; -LAT'ING. To divide or mark so as to resemble or form network. — **re-tic'u-la'tion**, *n.*

Reticulate Venation.

ret'i-cule (rĕt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [F. *réticule.*] A small bag, orig. of network, carried by women as a workbag or pocket.

re-tic'u-lum (rē-tĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., dim. of *rete* a net.] **1.** The second stomach of ruminants, in which folds of the mucous membrane form hexagonal cells. **2.** A netlike structure; network.

re'ti-form (rē'tĭ-fôrm; rĕt'ĭ-), *a.* [L. *rete* a net + E. *-form.*] Composed of crossing lines and interstices; reticular.

ret'i-na (rĕt'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *rete* a net.] *Anat.* The sensitive membrane of the eye, which receives the image of vision and is connected with the brain by the optic nerve.

ret'i-nue (rĕt'ĭ-nū), *n.* [fr. OF., prop., a retaining, fr. OF. & F. *retenir*. See RETAIN.] The body of retainers who follow a distinguished person; train of attendants; suite.

re-tire' (rē-tīr'), *v. t.*; -TIRED' (-tīrd'); -TIR'ING (-tīr'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. *re-* re- + *tirer* to draw.] **1.** To withdraw; take or put away; remove. **2.** To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; take up or pay. **3.** To cause to retire. — *v. i.* **1.** To withdraw from action or danger; retreat. **2.** To withdraw; go into retreat. **3.** To go to bed. **4.** To withdraw from office, business, etc. — **Syn.** Leave, depart; recede. — *n.* A retiring; withdrawal; retreat. *Obs. or R.*

re-tired' (-tīrd'), *p. a.* **1.** Withdrawn into seclusion; secluded; quiet. **2.** Withdrawn from active duty or business.

re-tire'ment (-tīr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A retiring; state of being retired; withdrawal. **2.** A place of seclusion; retreat.

re-tir'ing (-tīr'ĭng), *p. a.* Reserved; bashful; shy.

re-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *retortus*, p. p. of *retorquere*; *re-* re- + *torquere* to turn, twist.] **1.** To return; pay, cast, or hurl, back (accusation, censure, etc.). **2.** To make a like reply to; answer in kind. **3.** To answer or meet, as an argument by a counter argument. — *v. i.* To return an argument or a charge; make a severe reply. — *n.* A quick, sharp, witty, cutting, or severe reply, esp. one that counters the first speaker's statement. — **Syn.** See REPLY.

re-tort', *n.* [F. *retorte*, fr. L. *retorta*, fem. p. p., bent.] A vessel in which substances are distilled or decomposed by heat.

Retort.

re-touch' (rē-tŭch'), *v. t.* To touch again, or rework, in order to improve. — **re-touch'er**, *n.*

re-trace' (rē-trās'), *v. t.* To trace again or back, as in tracing to an origin, or in going over again.

re-tract' (-trăkt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** [fr. L. *retractus*, p. p. of *retrahere*. See RETREAT.] To draw or pull back or in. **2.** [fr. F. *rétracter*, fr. L. *retractare, -tatum*, to handle again, reconsider, retract, fr. *retrahere.*] To withdraw; disavow; recant. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE.

re'trac-ta'tion (rē'trăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of retracting, or recanting.

re-trac'tile (rē-trăk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of or exhibiting retraction; capable of being drawn back or in.

re-trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Withdrawal of something advanced, claimed, said, or done. **2.** Withdrawal; revocation. **3.** Act of retracting; state of being retracted.

re-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to retract; of the nature of or involving a retraction.

re-trac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that retracts.

re-treat' (-trēt'), *n.* [fr. F. deriv. of L. *retrahere*; *re-* re- + *trahere* to draw.] **1.** Act of withdrawing, as from what is dangerous or disagreeable, or into privacy from business or society. **2.** *Mil.* The retiring of troops or ships from the presence of an enemy; a signal for so doing. **3.** Place to which any one retires; refuge; asylum. **4.** An asylum for the insane, inebriates, etc. — **Syn.** Retirement, departure, withdrawal, recession. — *v. i.* To make a retreat; withdraw. — *v. t.* To draw or lead back; remove.

re-trench' (rē-trĕnch'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. *re-* + *trenchier* to cut. See TRENCH.] **1.** To cut down; lessen; reduce. **2.** To cut off; remove. — **Syn.** To diminish; curtail. — *v. i.* To make retrenchments; economize.

re-trench'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or process of retrenching; reduction; curtailment. **2.** *Fort.* A defensive work within another, usually a simple traverse or parapet and ditch. — **Syn.** Lessening, diminution, abridgment.

re-tri'al (rē-trī'ăl), *n.* A second trial, experiment, or test.

ret'ri-bu'tion (rĕt'rĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *retributio.*] **1.** Requital; return. *Rare.* **2.** That which is given in compensation; return suitable to deserts; esp., condign punishment. — **Syn.** Recompense, retaliation. See REQUITAL.

re-trib'u-tive (rē-trĭb'ū-tĭv), **re-trib'u-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or involving, retribution or repayment.

re-triev'a-ble (rē-trēv'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.
re-triev'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of retrieving; retrieve.
re-trieve' (-trēv'), *v. t.*; -TRIEVED' (-trēvd'); -TRIEV'ING. [fr. OF. *retrover* to find again, recover, *re-* + *trover* to find.] **1.** *Hunting.* To find and bring in (killed or wounded game). **2.** To recover; regain. **3.** To restore; revive. **4.** To make good; repair, as a loss. — *v. i.* **1.** *Hunting.* To retrieve game. **2.** To recuperate. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* Act of retrieving; retrieval.
re-triev'er (-trēv'ĕr), *n.* One that retrieves; esp., one of a certain breed of dogs for retrieving.
re'tro- (rĕ'trō-; rĕt'rō-; *in retrocede (to go back), retrograde, retrospect, and derivatives,* rĕt'rō- *or* rē'trō-). A prefix or combining form from L. *retro,* signifying *backward, back.*
re'tro-act' (rĕ'trō-ăkt'; rĕt'rō-), *v. i.* To act backward, in return, or in opposition; to act so as to affect something done in the past; be retrospective. — **re'tro-ac'tion** (-ăk'-shŭn), *n.* — **re'tro-ac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*
re'tro-cede' (rĕ'trō-sēd'; rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* To cede or grant back. — **re'tro-ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.*
ret'ro-cede (rĕt'rō-sēd; rē'trō-), *v. i.* [L. *retrocedere; retro* back + *cedere* to go.] To go back; recede. — **re'tro-ces'sion** (rē'trō-sĕsh'ŭn; rĕt'rō-), *n.*
ret'ro-gra-da'tion (rĕt'rō-grā-dā'shŭn; rē'trō-), *n.* Act of retrograding; state of being retrograde.
ret'ro-grade (rĕt'rō-grād; rē'trō-), *a.* [L. *retrogradus,* fr. *retrogradi, -gressus,* to retrograde; *retro* + *gradi* to step.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** Having a direction from east to west; — said of apparent or real motion of a celestial body. **b** Exhibiting such motion, as a planet. **2.** Directed, moving, or tending backward, or contrary to the previous direction; — opposed to *progressive.* **3.** Declining from a better to a worse state. **4.** Inverse; inverted; as, *retrograde* order. **5.** Opposed; contrary. *Obs.* — *v. i.*; -GRAD'ED (-grād'ĕd); -GRAD'ING. **1.** To go, move, or appear to move, in a retrograde direction; recede. **2.** To decline from better to worse; degenerate. — *v. t.* To turn back; reverse. *Rare.*
re'tro-gres'sion (rē'trō-grĕsh'ŭn; rĕt'rō-), *n.* Act or process of retrograding. — **re'tro-gres'sive** (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.*
ret'ro-spect (rĕt'rō-spĕkt; rē'trō-), *v. i.* [L. *retrospicere; retro* back + *specere, spectum,* to look.] **1.** To practice retrospection. **2.** To look back; refer (to); reflect (on). — *v. t.* To reconsider; think of by way of retrospection. — *n.* **A** looking back; contemplation or review of the past.
ret'ro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past; a retrospect.
ret'ro-spec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Looking backward, esp. in thought; directed to the past. — **ret'ro-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*
re'tro-ver'sion (rē'trō-vûr'shŭn; rĕt'rō-), *n.* [*retro-* + L. *vertere* to turn.] **1.** A turning, bending, or looking, back. **2.** State of being turned or displaced backward.
re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. *re-* re- + *tourner* to turn. See TURN.] **1.** To go or come back again to a place or condition. **2.** To turn away. *Obs.* **3.** To go back or revert in thought, narration, or argument. **4.** To go, come, or pass, back, as in possession; revert. **5.** To reply; respond. — *v. t.* **1.** To bring, carry, put, or send, back; restore; reflect, as light. **2.** To produce in return; yield. **3.** To report, or bring back and make known. **4.** To render, as an account, to a superior; report officially. **5.** To make return of, as a writ. **6.** To send in return or reply; say in reply or response. **7.** To repay; respond to similarly. — *n.* **1.** A returning, or coming back, to or from a place or condition; recurrence. **2.** The profit on, or advantage from, labor, an investment, undertaking, etc.; — often in *pl.*, proceeds; results. **3.** An account; formal report. **4.** Act of returning something or sending or bringing it back to the same place or state. **5.** That which returns or is returned.
re-turn'a-ble (-tûr'nă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Required to be returned. **2.** Capable of, or admitting of, being returned.
re-tuse' (rē-tūs'), *a.* [L. *retusus,* p. p.] *Bot.* Having the apex rounded or obtuse, with a slight notch, as a leaf.

a Retuse; *b* Emarginate; *c* Obcordate.

Reu'ben (rōō'bĕn), *n.* [Heb. *Reûbēn.*] In the Bible, Jacob's eldest son, or the tribe named after him.
re-un'ion (rē-ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Reuniting; state of being reunited. **2.** An assembling of persons who have been separated.
re'u-nite' (rē'ū-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To unite again; join after separation, etc.
re-veal' (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *revelare, -latum,* to unveil, reveal. See RE-; VEIL.] **1.** To make known (something concealed or kept secret); unveil; disclose. **2.** To communicate by supernatural instruction or agency. — **re-veal'a-ble** (rē-vēl'ă-b'l), *a.* — **re-veal'er**, *n.*
Syn. REVEAL, DISCOVER, DISCLOSE, DIVULGE. TO REVEAL is to exhibit or make known what was previously concealed; DISCOVER is now rare as a synonym for *reveal;* as, words may half *reveal* the soul; the removal of the mask *discovered* a scarred face. To DISCLOSE is to expose to view what has been concealed from sight, or (esp.) to reveal what has been kept secret; to DIVULGE is to communicate or make public (esp. a secret or other private matter); as, to *disclose* a plot; to *divulge* a secret.
re-vell'e (rē-vāl'yā; *in U. S. service* rĕv'ĕ-lē' *(or* rĕv'ĕ-lē'); *in Brit.* rē-vĕl'ĭ *(or* rē-vĕl'ĭ)), *n.* [prob. fr. F. *réveiller* to awake.] A signal, by bugle or drum, at about sunrise, summoning soldiers or sailors to the day's duties, etc.
rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *v. i.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING OR EL-LING. [fr. OF. *reveler* to revolt, rebel, make merry, fr. L. *rebellare.* See REBEL.] **1.** To take part in a revel or revels. **2.** To take great or intense delight or satisfaction (in). — *n.* Riotous or noisy festivity or merrymaking; carousal.
rev'e-la'tion (-ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of revealing; disclosure of what was before unknown; also, that which is revealed. **2.** *Theol.* **a** God's disclosure or manifestation of Himself or His will to man. **b** That which is revealed by God to man. **c** That which contains such revelation; — often in *pl.* in titles of writings. Specif., the Bible. **3.** [*cap.*] The last of the canonical books of the Bible; the Apocalypse; — often, *Colloq. or Erroneous,* in the *pl.*
rev'el-er, rev'el-ler (rĕv'ĕl-ĕr), *n.* One who revels.
rev'el-ry (rĕv'ĕl-rĭ), *n.* Boisterous merrymaking; reveling.
rev'e-nant (-ĕ-nănt), *n.* [F., p. pr.] One who returns, as from the dead; hence, a ghost; specter.
re-venge' (rē-vĕnj'), *v. t.*; -VENGED' (-vĕnjd'); -VENG'ING (-vĕn'jĭng). [fr. OF., deriv. of L. *re-* + *vindicare.* See VINDICATE.] To inflict harm or injury in return for; as, to *revenge* an insult; exact satisfaction for; avenge. — **Syn.** Retaliate, requite, vindicate. See AVENGE. — *v. i.* To take vengeance; — with *upon. Obs. or Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** Act of revenging; vengeance. **2.** Disposition to revenge. **3.** An opportunity of getting satisfaction. — **Syn.** See REQUITAL. — **re-veng'er**, *n.*
re-venge'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or prone to, revenge; vindictive. — **Syn.** Vengeful, resentful. See VINDICTIVE. — **re-venge'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-venge'ful-ness**, *n.*
re-venge'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Revenge. *Obs. or R.*
rev'e-nue (rĕv'ĕ-nū), *n.* [OF. & F. *revenu,* prop. p. p. of *revenir* to return, deriv. of L. *revenire; re-* re- + *venire* to come.] **1.** Return from an investment; income. **2.** The annual or periodical yield of taxes, rents, etc., which a nation, state, or municipality collects for public use. [*Obs.*]
re-verb' (rē-vûrb'), *v. t. & i.* [L. *reverberare.*] To reverberate.
re-ver'ber-ant (-vûr'bĕr-ănt), *a.* Reverberating; resonant.
re-ver'ber-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). [L. *reverberare* to strike back, repel; *re-* re- + *verberare* to beat.] To drive back; repel; echo, as sound; reflect, as light. — *v. i.* **1.** To rebound; recoil; be reflected or repelled. **2.** To resound; echo. — *a.* Reverberating; resonant. *Rare.* — **re-ver'ber-a-tive** (-ă-tĭv), *a.* — **re-ver'ber-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*
re-ver'ber-a-to-ry (-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Acting by reverberation; forced back or diverted, as flame on the material to be treated; also, designating a furnace, kiln, etc., so acting.
re-vere' (rē-vēr'), *v. t.*; -VERED' (-vērd'); -VER'ING. [L. *revereri.*] To regard with reverence; venerate; reverence.
rev'er-ence (rĕv'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *reverentia.* See REVERENT.] **1.** Honor because of position or relationship; deference. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Profound respect mingled with fear and affection; veneration. **3.** A token of respect or veneration; an obeisance. **4.** State of being honored or respected; dignity; state. **5.** One entitled to be revered; — a title or designation used of or to clergymen, with *his* or (*Obsolescent*) with *your.*
Syn. REVERENCE, VENERATION, AWE, ADORATION, WORSHIP. REVERENCE is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes with a trace of fear; VENERATION is deep or exalted reverence; AWE adds to *reverence* the implication of solemn wonder, mingled with dread, in view of something great or terrible, sublime or sacred; as, Boswell's *reverence* of Johnson, a religious *veneration;* his wondering *awe* at the greatness of men's sorrows. ADORATION adds to *veneration* the idea of homage or personal devotion; WORSHIP is adoration paid esp. to God. See DEFERENCE.

rev'er-ence (rĕv'ĕr-ĕns), *v. t.*; -ENCED (-ĕnst); -ENC-ING (-ĕn-sĭng). To salute with a reverence; regard or treat with reverence; venerate.

rev'er-end (-ĕnd), *a.* [L. *reverendus*, fr. *revereri* to revere.] **1.** Worthy of reverence; revered; — a title of respect given to ecclesiastics. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the clergy. **3.** Reverent. *Rare.*

rev'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *reverens, -entis*, p. pr. of *revereri* to revere.] Disposed to revere; reverential; profoundly respectful. — **rev'er-ent-ly**, *adv.*

rev'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Proceeding from or expressing reverence; reverent. — **rev'er-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

rev'er-ie (rĕv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [F. *rêverie*, fr. *rêver* to dream, rave.] **1.** An irregular train of thought; deep or abstracted musing; daydream; state of being lost in thought. **2.** An extravagant or fanciful product of the mind; a vision. — **Syn.** See DREAM.

re-ver'sal (rē-vûr'săl), *n.* A reversing; change; overthrow.

re-verse' (-vûrs'), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *reversus*, p. p. of *revertere*. See REVERT.] **1.** Turned back; opposite or contrary. **2.** Backhand; — of thrusts, blows, etc. *Obs.* **3.** Acting in a manner opposite or contrary. — *n.* [F. *revers.*] **1.** A direct opposite or contrary. **2.** *a* The back; — opposed to *obverse*. *b* The butt end of a lance. *Rare.* **3.** *Fencing.* A backhanded thrust, cut, or stroke. *Obs.* **4.** *a* Act of reversing; reversal. *Obs. or R.* *b* Misfortune; a check or defeat. — *v. t.*; -VERSED' (-vûrst'); -VERS'ING. **1.** To turn upside down; invert. **2.** To revoke; annul; make void. **3.** To turn completely about in position or direction; transpose. **4.** To cause to go or move oppositely.

Syn. Overturn, overthrow, overset, upset, subvert; repeal, undo. — REVERSE, INVERT agree in the idea of change to the contrary or opposite. REVERSE denotes merely alteration to the opposite, as of position, direction, order, etc. INVERT denotes primarily a turning upside down; as, an *inverted* tumbler, order. In its secondary senses it approaches *reverse*, but is narrower. See CONVERSE, ABOLISH. — *v. i.* To turn or move oppositely, as in waltzing. — **re-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **re-vers'er** (-vûr'sĕr), *n.*

re-vers'i-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being reversed or of reversing. **2.** Finished on both sides, so that either may be used; — of fabrics. — **re-vers'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *reversio* a turning back. See REVERT.] **1.** *Law.* The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law after termination of the grant. **2.** Right of succession or future possession or enjoyment. **3.** Remainder. *Obs.* **4.** Act of turning opposite, or state of being so turned. **5.** A return toward some ancestral type; atavism. — **re-ver'sion-al**, *a.* — **re-ver'sion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a. & n.* — **re-ver'sion-er**, *n.*

re-ver'so (-sō), *n.* = REVERSE, *n.*, 3. *Obs.*

re-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. i.* [L. *revertere, -versum ; re-* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To return; go back; recur. **2.** To undergo reversion. [verted. — **re-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

re-vert'i-ble (-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may revert or be reversed.

rev'er-y. Var. of REVERIE.

re-vest' (-vĕst'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *revestire ; re-* + *vestire* to clothe.] **1.** To put on (clothing), or clothe (one's self), again. *Obs.* **2.** To reinstate; reinvest. — *v. i.* To take effect or vest again, as a title; revert to a former owner.

re-vet'ment (-vĕt'mĕnt), *n.* [fr. F.] A facing, as of stone, to sustain an embankment; also, a retaining wall.

re-view' (rē-vū'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *view.*] **1.** To see again. *Obs.* **2.** To view, examine, or study again. **3.** To go over or examine critically or deliberately. **4.** To look back on; take a retrospective view of. — *v. i.* To write reviews; be a reviewer. — *n.* [F. *revue*, fr. *revoir* to see again, fr. L. *revidere ; re-* + *videre* to see.] **1.** A looking over or examination for amending or improving; revision. *Rare.* **2.** *Law.* Specif., judicial reëxamination, as of the proceedings of a lower court. **3.** An inspection, as of troops, by a higher officer; an examination; general survey. **4.** A lesson studied or recited a second time. **5.** A criticism; critique. — **re-view'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Syn. REVIEW, CRITIQUE, CRITICISM are all used to denote a critical essay. REVIEW emphasizes the idea of critical examination or exposition; CRITIQUE and CRITICISM lay stress rather upon the expression of critical judgments.

re-vile' (-vīl'), *v. t.*; -VILED' (-vīld'); -VIL'ING (-vīl'ĭng). [OF. *reviler* to despise, regard as vile.] To abuse with opprobrious language; reproach abusively; rail at. — **Syn.** See VILIFY. — *v. i.* To use opprobrious language; rail. — **re-vile'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* — **re-vil'er** (-vīl'ĕr), *n.*

re-vis'al (rē-vīz'ăl), *n.* Act of revising; revision.

re-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.*; -VISED' (-vīzd'); -VIS'ING (-vīz'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *revisere* to look back, revisit.] To look over or reëxamine for correction. — *n.* **1.** Act of revising; review; revision. **2.** *Print.* A proof taken after corrections. — **re-vis'er** (rē-vīz'ĕr), **re-vi'sor** (-vī'zĕr), *n.*

re-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A revising. **2.** That made by revising; a revised form or version. — **Syn.** Revisal, revise, review. — **re-vi'so-ry** (-vī'zŏ-rĭ), *a.*

re-vis'it (rē-vĭz'ĭt), *v. t. & i.* To visit again; return to.

re-viv'al (rē-vīv'ăl), *n.* Act of reviving; state of being revived; period of literary or of religious awakening.

re-viv'al-ist, *n.* One who promotes revivals of religion.

re-vive' (-vīv'), *v. i.*; -VIVED' (-vīvd'); -VIV'ING (-vīv'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *revivere ; re-* re- + *vivere* to live.] To return to consciousness or life; recover life, vigor, or strength; become animated or invigorated anew; become active, operative, valid, or flourishing again. — *v. t.* **1.** To restore to consciousness or life; reanimate. **2.** To bring into renewed vigor, activity, or action; invigorate again. **3.** To recover from neglect or disuse; restore. **4.** To renew in the mind or memory; reawaken; refresh. — **re-viv'er**, *n.*

re-viv'i-fy (rē-vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To cause to revive; revive. — **re-viv'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

rev'o-ca-ble (rĕv'ŏ-kă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being revoked.

rev'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Recall. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Act of revoking; repeal; withdrawal.

re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. t.*; -VOKED' (-vōkt'); -VOK'ING (-vōk'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *revocare ; re-* + *vocare* to call.] To annul by recalling or taking back; repeal; rescind. — **Syn.** Recall, countermand. See ABOLISH. — *v. i. Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able, in violation of the rules. — *n. Card Playing.* Act of revoking.

re-volt' (rē-vōlt'; -vŏlt'), *n.* [F. *révolte*, deriv. of L. *revolvere*. See REVOLVE.] **1.** Act of revolting; esp., rebellion; insurrection. **2.** Loathing; nausea. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See REBELLION. — *v. t.* To affect with disgust or loathing; nauseate. — *v. i.* **1.** To renounce allegiance; rebel. **2.** To be disgusted, or grossly offended; feel disgust or nausea; — with *at* or *against*. **3.** To turn or shrink with disgust or loathing. — **re-volt'er** (-vōl'tĕr; -vŏl'tĕr), *n.*

rev'o-lu'tion (rĕv'ŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A revolving, or turning round or about a center or axis; rotation. **2.** Specif., of a heavenly body, act of going round in an orbit, or elliptic course; also, apparent movement round the earth. **3.** Completion of a course, as of years; circuit; also, *Obs. or R.*, recurrence, as of an epoch or period. **4.** Change; alteration; radical change. **5.** A fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution; overthrow or renunciation of one government, and substitution of another, by the governed. — **Syn.** See REBELLION. — **rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a. & n.* — **rev'o-lu'tion-ist**, *n.*

rev'o-lu'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To change fundamentally; subject to a revolution.

re-volve' (rē-vŏlv'), *v. i.*; -VOLVED' (-vŏlvd'); -VOLV'ING. [L. *revolvere, -lutum ; re-* + *volvere* to roll, turn round.] **1.** To turn over in the mind; cogitate. **2.** To cause to move or turn around, as in an orbit or on an axis; rotate. — *v. i.* **1.** To deliberate; meditate; ponder. *Obs.* **2.** To move around or turn, as in an orbit or about an axis; rotate. **3.** To pass in cycles; recur. — **re-volv'a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. REVOLVE, ROTATE. To ROTATE is to turn on or as on an axis; REVOLVE is sometimes exactly synonymous with *rotate*, but oftener denotes movement as in an orbit; as, the earth *rotates* on its axis and *revolves* about the sun.

re-volv'er (-vŏl'vĕr), *n.* One that revolves; specifically,

Modern Revolver, with Side Plate and Stocks removed. 1 Trigger, 2 Hammer, 3 Main Spring; 4 Rebound Slide; 5 Hand; 6 Sear; 7 Bolt to release Cylinder (8); 9 Extractor.

a firearm (commonly a pistol) with a cylinder of several

chambers so arranged as to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock.

re-vul'sion (rē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* [L. *revulsio*, fr. *revellere, -vulsum*, to pluck away; *re-* + *vellere* to pluck.] **1.** A strong pulling or drawing back or away; withdrawal. **2.** A sudden or strong reaction, reversion, or change. — **re-vul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* & *n.* — **re-vul'sive-ly**, *adv.*

re-ward' (-wôrd'), *v. t.* [fr. OF. *rewarder*, a form of *regarder*. See REGARD.] **1.** To give as a reward. **2.** To make a return, or give a reward, to (a person) or for (a service, etc.); requite; recompense. — *n.* **1.** That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; recompense. **2.** Compensation or remuneration for services. — **Syn.** Pay, retribution, punishment. — **re-ward'er**, *n.*

re-word' (rē-wûrd'), *v. t.* **1.** To repeat in the same words. **2.** To alter the wording of; restate in other words.

re-write' (rē-rīt'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Rey'nard (rā'närd; rĕn'ärd). [F. *renard*; of G. origin.] Proper name of the fox in the medieval beast epic "Reynard the Fox;" also [*l. c.*], a fox.

rhab'do-man'cy (răb'dō-măn'sĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod, stick + *-mancy*.] Divination by rods or wands.

rha'chis (rā'kĭs). Var. of RACHIS.

Rhad'a-man'thus (răd'ă-măn'thŭs), **Rhad'a-man'thys** (-thĭs), *n.* [L. *Rhadamanthus*, Gr. Ῥαδάμανθος, Ῥαδάμανθυς.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Europa. For his exemplary justice he was made, after death, one of the judges in the lower world. — **Rhad'a-man'thine** (-thĭn), *a.*

rhap-sod'ic (răp-sŏd'ĭk), **rhap-sod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rhapsody; ecstatic.

rhap'so-dist (răp'sō-dĭst), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* One who recited a rhapsody; esp., a professional reciter of epic poems, as of Homer. **2.** Hence, one who recites or sings poems for a livelihood. **3.** One who rhapsodizes.

rhap'so-dize (-dīz), *v. i.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To recite as a rhapsody. — *v. i.* To utter rhapsodies.

rhap'so-dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*, deriv. of *ῥάπτειν* to sew together, unite + *ᾠδή* song.] **1.** A portion of a Greek epic, as a book of the Iliad, adapted for recitation at one time; a similar modern literary piece. **2.** A miscellaneous collection; medley. **3.** An utterance or writing characterized by emotionalism and lack of connection and soundness. **4.** *Music.* An irregular instrumental composition, like an improvisation.

Rhe'a (rē'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ῥέα.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronus, and mother of Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter, — hence called "Mother of the Gods." Rhea was identified by the Greeks with Cybele. **2.** [*l. c.*] The South American ostrich (genus *Rhea*). It is smaller than the African ostrich.

Rhein'gold' (rīn'gōld'; *G.* -gôlt'), *n.* Also, Anglicized, **Rhine'gold'**. In Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" (The Ring of the Nibelung), a piece of consecrated gold stolen from the Rhine and made into a ring by Alberich. When stolen from him, he lays a curse on it, which brings disaster to its possessors.

Rhen'ish (rĕn'ĭsh), *a.* [L. *Rhenus* Rhine.] Of or pert. to the river Rhine or the region near it; as, *Rhenish* wine. — *n.* Rhine wine.

rhe-om'e-ter (rē-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέος* stream + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring or regulating currents.

rhe'o-scope (rē'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέος* stream + *-scope*.] *Physics.* A galvanoscope. — **rhe'o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.*

rhe'o-stat (-stăt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥέος* stream + *στατός* standing still.] *Elec.* Any contrivance for regulating a current by means of (usually) variable resistances.

rhe'sus (rē'sŭs), *n.* A species of Indian macaque.

Rhe'sus (-sŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ῥῆσος.] *Gr. Myth.* A Thracian ally of Troy. An oracle declared Troy would not fall if his horses drank from the Xanthus. See DIOMED.

rhet'o-ric (rĕt'ŏ-rĭk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ῥητορική*, deriv. of *ῥήτωρ* orator, rhetorician.] **1.** The art of expressive speech or of discourse, esp. the art of literary composition. **2.** Hence: **a** Skillful or artistic use of speech. **b** Artificial elegance of language. **3.** A treatise on rhetoric. — **rhe-tor'i-cal** (rē-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **rhe-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

rhet'o-ri'cian (rĕt'ŏ-rĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** One who teaches, or is versed in, rhetoric. **2.** An eloquent writer or speaker.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, fr. *ῥεῖν* to flow.] A watery discharge, esp. from the eyes or nose; hence, a cold; catarrh; *Poetic*, tears. *Archaic.*

rheu-mat'ic (rōō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ῥευματικός* subject to a flux. See RHEUM.] Of, pert. to, affected with, or causing, rheumatism. — *n.* **1.** One having rheumatism. **2.** *pl.* Rheumatism. *Colloq. or Dial.*

rheu'ma-tism (rōō'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* [L. *rheumatismus* rheum, Gr. *ῥευματισμός*. See RHEUM.] A constitutional disease characterized chiefly by pains of various types. It attacks joints, muscles, or fibrous or serous structures.

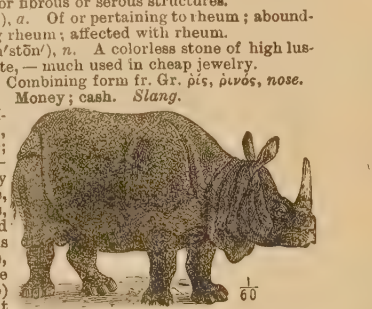
rheum'y (rōōm'ĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to rheum; abounding in or causing rheum; affected with rheum.

rhine'stone' (rīn'stōn'), *n.* A colorless stone of high luster, made of paste, — much used in cheap jewelry.

rhi'no- (rī'nō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.*

rhi'no (rī'nō), *n.* Money; cash. *Slang.*

rhi-noc'er-os (rī-nŏs'ĕr-ŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ῥινόκερως*; *ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose + *κέρας* horn.] Any of certain large, herbivorous, thick-skinned mammals (genus *Rhinoceros*), with one (in some species, two) heavy upright horns on the snout.

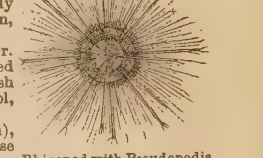


Indian Rhinoceros. 1/60

rhi'zome (rī'zōm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίζωμα* mass of roots (of a tree), stem, race.] *Bot.* Any underground rootlike stem sending leafy shoots from the upper surface and roots from the lower side, as that of Solomon's-seal; — called also *rootstock.*

Rhizome of Solomon's-seal. *a* Growing Stem; *b b* Old Scars; *c* Bud.

rhi'zo-pod (-zō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *-pod*.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Rhizopoda*) of protozoans having as the chief common character the formation of pseudopodia which ordinarily serve as organs for locomotion, and for taking food.



Rhizopod with Pseudopodia extended. Much enlarged.

rho'dl-um (rō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* rose; — from its rose-red salts.] *Chem.* A rare grayish white refractory metal. Symbol, *Rh*; at. wt., 102.9.

rho'do-den'dron (-dō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, rose tree.] Any of a genus (*Rhododendron*) of evergreen shrubs, bearing handsome white, pink, or rose-purple flowers.

rhomb (rŏmb; rōm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb, spinning top.] **1.** *Geom.* = RHOMBUS. **2.** A circle or wheel. *Obs.*

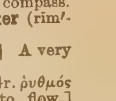
rhom'bic (rŏm'bĭk), **rhom'bi-cal** (-bĭ-kăl), *a.* Having the form of a rhombus, or rhomb.

rhom'bo-he'dron (rŏm'bō-hē'drŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ῥόμβος* rhomb + *ἕδρα* base.] A parallelepipedon. — **rhom'bo-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

Rhomboid.

rhom'boid (rŏm'boid), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* rhomboidal.] A parallelogram with oblique angles and the adjacent sides unequal. — **rhom'boid, rhom-boi'dal** (rŏm-boi'dăl), *a.*

rhom'bus (rŏm'bŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** An equilateral parallelogram having its angles oblique; — rarely used to include the square. **2.** A rhombohedron.



Rhombus, 1.

rhu'barb (rōō'bärb), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *rheubarbarum* for *rheum barbarum*, Gr. *ῥῆον* rhubarb.] Any of certain tall, coarse herbs with large leaves. The fleshy, acid leafstalks of the common garden species (*pieplant*) are used in cookery.

rhumb (rŭm; rŭmb), *n.* [F. *rumb.*] *Navig.* **1.** A line crossing successive meridians at a constant angle; — called also **rhumb line.** **2.** Any of the points of the mariner's compass.

rhyme (rīm), *n.*, **rhym'er** (rīm'ĕr), **rhyme'ster** (rīm'stĕr). See RIME, etc.

rhy'o-lite (rī'ō-lĭt), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν* to flow + *-lite*.] A very acid volcanic rock, the lava form of granite.

rhythm (rĭth'm; rĭth'm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ῥυθμός* measured motion, measure, proportion, *ῥεῖν* to flow.] **1.** Movement, in language or music, marked by some reg-

ular recurrence, as of quantity, accent, etc.; symmetry of musical movement as determined by recurrent heavy and light accent. **2.** Regularity of recurrence; periodicity. — **rhyth'mic** (rĭth'mĭk; rĭth'-), **rhyth'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* — **rhyth'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Ri-al'to (rē-ăl'tō; rĭ-ăl'tō), *n.* **1.** With *the*, an island and district in Venice, Italy, the business center of the city.

Rialto, Venice.

Hence, a marble bridge connecting this island with the island San Marco. **2.** [*l. c.*] An exchange; market.

rib (rĭb), *n.* [AS.] **1.** *Anat.* One of the series of paired, curved, bony or partly cartilaginous rods which stiffen the body walls of most vertebrates. In man, there are normally twelve pairs. Those which do not unite with the sternum are the **false ribs**. They are the last five pairs, the last two pairs being called also **floating ribs**. **2.** A wife; — in allusion to *Gen.* ii. 21–22. *Now Dial. or Sportive.* **3.** Something likened to a rib; as: **a** *Bot.* One of the primary veins of a leaf. **b** A strengthening or shaping timber, bar, rod, etc., as one of the supporting bars or timbers branching from a vessel's keel, one of the arched frames of a vault, etc. **c** A prominent ridge in cloth. — *v. t.;* RIBBED (rĭbd); RIB'BING. **1.** To furnish, strengthen, or mark with ribs or ridges. **2.** To inclose, as with ribs, and protect.

rib'ald (rĭb'ăld), *n.* [fr. F., fr. OF., fr. LL. *ribaldus.*] One who is ribald. *Now Rare.* — *a.* Low or scurrilous.

rib'ald-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Ribald acts or words.

rib'and (rĭb'ănd; *formerly* rĭb'ăn). Archaic var. of RIBBON.

rib'bon (rĭb'ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** A fillet or narrow woven fabric, commonly of silk or velvet, for trimming, etc. **2.** A narrow strip or shred. — *v. t.;* -BONED (-ŭnd); -BON-ING. To adorn with or as with ribbons.

rice (rīs), *n.* [F. *riz*, L. *oryza*, Gr. ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον.] A well-known cereal grass cultivated in warm climates; also, collectively, its seed or grain.

Beardless Rice.

rice'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** The Java sparrow. **2.** The bobolink. *Southern U. S.*

rice paper. **1.** A thin paper made from rice straw. **2.** By confusion, commonly, a kind of delicate Chinese paper made of pith cut into sheets.

rich (rĭch), *a.* [AS. *rīce* rich, powerful.] **1.** Abounding in material possessions; wealthy; — opp. to *poor.* **2.** Abundant; copious; bountiful. **3.** Productive or fertile; fruitful. **4.** Sumptuous; costly. **5.** Abounding in superior or pleasing qualities; — esp. of food or drink which is highly seasoned, abounds in fat, etc., or is luscious and high-flavored. **6.** **a** Of colors, not faint or delicate; vivid. **b** Full and mellow in tone; as, a *rich* voice. **7.** Abounding in humor; entertaining. *Colloq.* — **rich'ly**, *adv.* — **rich'ness**, *n.*

Syn. One is RICH who has abundant possessions; WEALTHY heightens the implication of prosperity; AFFLUENT and OPULENT connote profusion or great abundance.

rich'es (rĭch'ĕz; 24), *n. pl.* Orig. a *sing.* [F. *richesse.*] That which makes one rich; wealth.

rick (rĭk), *n.* [AS. *hréac* a heap.] A large stack, as of straw or hay, in the open air. — *v. t.* To heap up in ricks.

rick'ets (rĭk'ĕts; 24), *n. pl.* A children's disease characterized by defective nutrition and alterations in the growing bones, the head becoming bulky; — called also *rachitis.*

rick'et-y (-ĕt-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Affected with rickets. **2.** Feeble in the joints; shaky; weak. — **rick'et-i-ness**, *n.*

ric'o-chet' (rĭk'ō-shā'; -shĕt'), *n.* [F.] A glancing rebound or skipping, as of a projectile along the ground or water. — *v. i.;* -CHETED' (-shād') or -CHET'TED (-shĕt'ĕd); -CHET'ING (-shā'ĭng) or -CHET'TING (-shĕt'ĭng). To skip with a glancing rebound or rebounds, as a projectile.

rid (rĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of RIDE, *v. i.* *Obs. or R. or Dial.*

rid, *v. t.;* RID *or* RID'DED; RID'DING. [AS. *hreddan* to deliver.] **1.** To remove, as from peril; deliver; —usually with *out of.* *Obs.* **2.** To free; clear; disencumber; — with *of.*

rid'dance (rĭd'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of ridding or freeing. **2.** Deliverance; escape.

rid'den (-'n), *p. p.* of RIDE.

rid'dle (-'l), *n.* [ME. *ridil.*] A coarse sieve. — *v. t.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1.** To sift with or through a riddle. **2.** To perforate or pierce, so as to make like a riddle.

rid'dle, *n.* [for *riddels, s* being misunderstood as the plural ending; ME. *ridels, redels,* AS. *rædels, rædelse.*] Something to be solved by guessing or conjecture; a puzzling question; enigma. — **Syn.** See ENIGMA. — *v. t.* To explain; unriddle. — *v. i.* To speak ambiguously or enigmatically.

rid'dling (-lĭng), *p. a.* Speaking in riddles; enigmatic.

ride (rīd), *v. i.; pret.* RODE (rōd), *Archaic* RID (rĭd); *p. p.* RID'DEN (rĭd'n), *Archaic* RID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RID'ING (rīd'-ĭng). [AS. *rīdan.*] **1.** To be carried on or as on the back of an animal, esp. on a horse which one manages. **2.** To be borne in or on a vehicle. **3.** To be borne on or in a fluid; float; of a vessel, to float at anchor or when moored. **4.** To be supported in motion; be borne along. **5.** To support and carry one, as a horse or vehicle.

Syn. RIDE, DRIVE. One *drives* in a private or hired carriage; one *rides* on horseback, in a public conveyance, or in a conveyance not drawn by an animal.

— *v. t.* **1.** To sit on and control so as to be carried. **2.** To control or manage, esp. autocratically. **3.** To make, perform, or do, by riding; traverse or cover by riding. **4.** To cause to ride. — *n.* **1.** Act or fact of riding. **2.** A road, avenue, or way, esp. as a place for riding.

ri'dent (rī'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *ridens,* p. pr. of *ridere* to laugh.] Laughing or broadly smiling. *Rare.*

rid'er (rīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rides; *Obs. or R.,* a horse trainer. **2.** An addition or amendment to a document, often attached on a separate piece of paper; esp., a clause annexed to a legislative bill in its passage. — **rid'er-less**, *a.*

ridge (rĭj), *n.* [ME. *rigge* the back, AS. *hrycg.*] **1.** The back, or top of the back, of an animal. **2.** A range, or the upper part of a range, of hills or mountains. **3.** A raised line or strip, as of ground, or as on metal, cloth, etc. **4.** The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle. — *v. t. & i.;* RIDGED (rĭjd); RIDG'ING. To form into, or extend in, a ridge or ridges; furnish or mark with ridges.

ridge'piece' (-pēs'), **ridge'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* A ridgepole.

ridge'pole' (-pōl'), *n. Arch.* The highest horizontal timber in a roof, receiving the upper ends of the rafters. See ROOF.

ridg'y (-ĭ), *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* [L. *ridiculum* a jest, neut. of *ridiculus* ridiculous, fr. *ridere* to laugh.] **1.** Remarks designed to excite laughter with a degree of contempt for the subject of the remarks; banter. **2.** An object of sport; laughingstock. **3.** Quality of being ridiculous. *Now Rare.* — **Syn.** Derision, mockery, irony, satire, sarcasm, jeer. — *v. t.;* -CULED (-kūld); -CUL'ING. To treat with ridicule; laugh at mockingly or disparagingly. — **rid'i-cul'er**, *n.*

Syn. RIDICULE may or may not involve unkindness or malice; DERIDE implies a bitter or contemptuous spirit; MOCK suggests open and scornful derision. To TAUNT is to mock with keen reproach. QUIZ and (colloq.) CHAFF imply good-natured mockery or banter.

ri-dic'u-lous (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Fitted to excite ridicule; unworthy of serious consideration. **2.** Involving or expressing ridicule. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See LAUGHABLE. — **ri-dic'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **ri-dic'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

rid'ing (rīd'ĭng), *n.* [for *thriding,* the initial *th* having been lost because of preceding *North.*]. One of the three administrative jurisdictions of the county of York, Eng.

ri-dot'to (rē-dŏt'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). [It.] A public entertainment consisting of music and dancing, often in masquerade, popular in England in the 18th century.

rife (rīf), *a.* [AS. *rīfe* abundant.] **1.** Prevalent; existing generally; current. **2.** Abounding; replete; — usually with *with.* *Now Chiefly Poetic.* — **Syn.** See PREVAILING.

riff'raff' (rĭf'răf'), *n.* [ME. *rif and raf* every particle, OF. *rif et raf.*] **1.** Refuse; rubbish. **2.** The rabble; mob.

ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.;* -FLED (-f'ld); -FLING (-flĭng). [OF. *rifler.*] **1.** To seize and bear away by force. **2.** To rob; pillage; strip.

ri'fle, *v. t.* To groove (a gun barrel) internally with spiral channels to insure greater accuracy of fire. — *n.* **1.** A firearm having the barrel rifled. **2.** A strip of wood covered with emery or the like for sharpening scythes.

ri'fle-man (rī'f'l-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A soldier armed with, or one skilled in the use of, a rifle.

rifle pit. *Mil.* A short trench or excavation, with a parapet of earth in front, to shelter one or more skirmishers.

ri'fler (rī'flẽr), *n.* One who rifles; a robber.

rift (rĭft), *n.* An opening made by riving or splitting; cleft; fissure. — *v. t. & i.* To cleave; rive; split.

rig (rĭg), *n.* A ridge; a(certain)measure of land. *Scot. & Dial.*

rig, *v. t.;* RIGGED (rĭgd); RIG'GING (rĭg'ĭng). **1.** To fit the rigging of (a vessel) to the masts, spars, etc.; fit shrouds, stays, etc., to (a mast, spar, etc.). **2.** To fit up; equip. **3.** To dress; clothe, esp. in an odd or fanciful manner. — *n.* **1.** The distinctive shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts differentiating a type of vessel. **2.** Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing. *Colloq.* **3.** Anything rigged up; outfit.

rig'a-doon' (rĭg'ă-dōōn'), *n.* [F. *rigodon, rigaudon.*] A lively dance with a jumping step, for one couple.

rig'ger (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* One who rigs; specifically, one whose occupation is fitting the rigging of ships.

rig'ging (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Ropes, chains, etc., that support or adjust the spars and sails. **2.** Tackle; gear.

right (rīt), *a.* [AS. *riht.*] **1.** Straight; not crooked. **2.** Upright; erect from a base; not oblique. **3.** Conformed to justice; according with duty; just; upright; — now rarely used of persons. **4.** Fit; suitable; proper; correct. **5.** Real; actual; genuine. *Archaic.* **6.** According with or stating truth; correct; true. **7.** Well; in good condition. **8.** Designed to be placed or worn outward; as, the *right* side of a rug. **9.** Designating, or pert. to, that side of the body usually stronger than the other side; — opposed to *left.* — **Syn.** Lawful, rightful, true, correct, just, equitable. — **right angle,** *Math.,* the angle bounded by two radii that intercept a quarter of a circle. Two lines forming right angles are perpendicular to each other. See ANGLE, *Illust.* — *adv.* **1.** In a right, or straight, line; directly; immediately; next. **2.** According to right; righteously. **3.** In a suitable, desired, or fortunate manner; well. **4.** According to fact or truth; truly; correctly. **5.** Exactly; just; precisely. *Chiefly Colloq.* **6.** Very; extremely; as, *right* reverend. — *n.* **1.** That which is right or correct. Specif.: Adherence to duty; obedience to lawful authority; freedom from guilt. **2.** That to which one has a just claim; a power, privilege, or the like, vested in one by law. **3.** The side, part, or the like, on or toward the right side (see RIGHT, *a.,* 9). **4.** *Politics.* In some legislative bodies of Europe (as in France), those members collectively who are conservatives or monarchists. See CENTER, *n.,* 5. [As used of a particular group usually *cap.*] — *v. t.* **1.** To bring or restore to the proper position or state; adjust; correct. **2.** To do justice to; relieve from wrong. — *v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; become upright.

right'eous (rī'chŭs), *a.* [AS. *rihtwīs; riht* right + *wīs* wise.] Doing, or according with, that which is right; just; upright; equitable; esp., free from guilt or sin. — **Syn.** Godly, holy, virtuous. — **right'eous-ly,** *adv.*

right'eous-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being righteous. **2.** A righteous act or quality. **3.** The quality of being rightful or just. — **Syn.** Uprightness, godliness, equity, justice, integrity, honesty. See HOLINESS.

right'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* One who sets right; vindicator.

right'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Righteous. *Obs.* **2.** Consonant to justice; just. **3.** Having a right or just claim according to law. **4.** Belonging, held, or possessed by right, or by just claim. — **Syn.** Lawful, true, honest, equitable, proper. — **right'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **right'ful-ness,** *n.*

right'-hand', *a.* **1.** Being on the right hand. **2.** Of, pert. to, or done with, the right hand. **3.** Chiefly relied on; as, one's *right-hand* man.

right'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left. **2.** Rotating in the same direction as the hands of a watch seen from in front.

right'ly, *adv.* [AS. *rihtlīce.*] **1.** According to justice; uprightly. **2.** Properly; fitly. **3.** Correctly; exactly.

right'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being right; as: **a** Straightness. **b** Rectitude; uprightness. **c** Correctness; accuracy.

rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* [L. *rigidus,* fr. *rigere* to be stiff or numb.] **1.** Firm; stiff; inflexible. **2.** Not lax or indulgent; strict. — **rig'id-ly** (rĭj'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* — **rig'id-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Unpliant, inflexible, unyielding, exact, severe, austere, stern, harsh. — RIGID emphasizes esp. the implication of uncompromising inflexibility; RIGOROUS, that of stringent severity or scrupulous exactness; as, *rigid* adherence to truth; a *rigorous* standard of morality.

ri-gid'i-ty (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rigid.

rig'ma-role (rĭg'mă-rōl), *n.* A succession of confused or foolish statements; incoherent talk; rambling discourse.

rig'ol (rĭg'ŏl), *n.* Ring; circle; diadem. *Obs.*

rig'or, rig'our (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *rigor,* fr. *rigere* to be stiff.] **1.** Rigidity; stiffness. *Rare or Technical.* **2.** (*pron.* rĭ'gŏr, rĭg'ŏr) *Med.* Convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever. **3.** Quality of being unyielding or inflexible; strictness; severity; harshness. — **Syn.** Inflexibility, austerity, sternness, exactness.

rig'or-ous (rĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; exact; strict. **2.** Harsh; severe. — **Syn.** Inflexible, unyielding, stiff; severe, austere, stern. See RIGID. — **rig'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **rig'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

rile (rīl). Var. of ROIL. *Colloq. or Dial.*

‖**ri-lie'vo** (rē-lyā'vō). [It.] *Sculp. & Arch.* Relief.

rill (rĭl), *n.* A very small brook; streamlet.

rill'et (rĭl'ĕt), *n.* A little rill.

rim (rĭm), *n.* [AS. *rima, reoma,* edge.] A border or margin, usually of something curving. — **Syn.** See BORDER. — *v. t.;* RIMMED (rĭmd); -MING. To furnish with a rim.

rime (rīm), *n.* [AS. *hrīm.*] White frost; hoarfrost.

rime, rhyme (rīm), *n.* [fr. F. *rime* (end) rime, in OF also verse, prob. confused with AS. *rīm* number.] **1.** A composition in verse having correspondence of terminal sounds. Hence, riming verse or (chiefly *pl.*) poetry. **2.** *Pros.* **a** The correspondence of terminal sounds in two or more words or verses. **b** One of two or more words thus corresponding in sound. — *v. i.;* RIMED, RHYMED (rīmd); RIM'ING, RHYM'ING (rīm'ĭng). **1.** To make rimes, or verses. **2.** To accord in rime; end in rime. — *v. t. Pros.* **a** To put into rime. **b** To compose (rimed verse). **c** To make (words) rime; use as rime. — **rim'er, rhym'er** (rīm'ẽr), *n.*

rime'ster, rhyme'ster (rīm'stẽr), *n.* A mere rimer.

ri'mose (rī'mōs; rī-mōs'), *a.* [L. *rimosus,* fr. *rima* chink.] Full of fissures or chinks.

rim'ple (rĭm'p'l), *n.* [AS. *hrympele.*] A wrinkle. — *v. t. & i.;* -PLED (-p'ld), -PLING (-plĭng). To rumple; wrinkle.

rim'y (rīm'ĭ), *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

rind (rīnd), *n.* [AS. *rind* bark, crust of bread.] An external covering or coat, as skin, bark, etc.

rin'der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* [G.; *rind,* pl. *rinder,* cattle + *pest* pest.] A contagious distemper or murrain of neat cattle, less commonly of sheep and goats.

ring (rĭng), *v. t.; pret.* RANG (răng) or RUNG (rŭng); *p. p.* RUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RING'ING. [AS. *hringan.*] **1.** To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body. **2.** To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell. **3.** To announce, proclaim, etc., by or as by ringing; as, to *ring* in the year. — *v. i.* **1.** To sound, as a bell or sonorous body. **2.** To sound sonorously or vibrantly. **3.** To resound; also, to have the sensation of being filled with ringing; as, his ears *ring.* **4.** To ring a bell, as a summons. **5.** To be filled with report or talk. — *n.* **1.** A sound made by, or as by, a vibrating metal. **2.** Any loud sound; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

ring (rĭng), *n.* [AS. *hring, hringe.*] **1.** A circle, or a circular line; specif., a circular band or hoop; a band, esp. of precious metal, to be worn, usually on the finger. **2.** A race course, usually circular; hence, an arena or area for competition or display; as: **a** The arena of a circus, etc. **b** An inclosure where pugilists contest, usually a square one surrounded by ropes. **3.** A combination of persons for a selfish, often corrupt, purpose, as to control the market, distribute offices, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To surround with a ring; encircle. **2.** To provide with a ring or rings. **3.** To girdle (a tree, etc.)

ring'bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A bolt with a ring through one end.

ring'bone' (-bōn'), *n. Veter.* An excrescence or morbid enlargement on the pastern bones of the horse.

ring'-car'ri-er, *n.* A go-between. *Obs. or R.*

ring'dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* **1.** A European pigeon having a whitish patch on each side of the neck. **2.** A pigeon of southeastern Europe and Asia, allied to the turtle-dove.

Ringent Corolla.

ringed (rĭngd), *p. a.* **1.** Encircled or marked with or as with a ring or rings; forming or shaped like a ring; formed of rings. **2.** Wearing a wedding ring; lawfully wedded.

rin'gent (rĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *ringens, -entis,* p. pr. of *ringi* to gape.] Having the lips or edges gaping like an open mouth; as, a *ringent* corolla.

ring′er (rĭng′ẽr), *n.* One that rings.
ring′lead′er (-lēd′ẽr), *n.* A leader of any body of men or animals, esp. of persons engaged in violation of law, as rioters, mutineers, etc.
ring′let (rĭng′lĕt), *n.* **1.** Small ring. **2.** Curl of hair.
ring′time′ (-tīm′), *n.* Season of putting on rings, as in betrothal. *Obs. or R.*
ring′worm′ (-wûrm′), *n.* A contagious skin affection causing a ring-shaped eruption and due to a parasitic fungus.
rink (rĭŋk), *n.* [Scot. *rink*, also *renk*, course, a race.] **1.** A level extent of ice marked off for curling; also, the players of one side. **2.** An inclosed sheet of ice, usually artificial, for skating; hence, a covered inclosure for roller skating.
rinse (rĭns), *v. t.;* RINSED (rĭnst); RINS′ING (rĭn′sĭng). [fr. OF.] To wash lightly; cleanse with water after washing. — *n.* Act or process of rinsing. — **rins′er**, *n.*
rins′ing (rĭn′sĭng), *n.* The water that has been used to rinse a vessel; hence, the last dregs; — chiefly in *pl.*
ri′ot (rī′ŭt), *n.* [OF. *riote* quarrel, dispute.] **1.** Wanton or disorderly behavior; uproar; tumult. **2.** Profligate living; revelry. **3.** *Law.* The tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object. — *v. i.* To engage or indulge in riot or in a riot. — *v. t.* To spend or pass in riot. *Rare.* — **ri′ot-er** (-ẽr), *n.*
ri′ot-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Involving, or engaging in, riot; as: **a** Wanton; profligate. **b** Seditious; tumultuous. — **ri′ot-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ri′ot-ous-ness**, *n.*
rip (rĭp), *v. t.;* RIPPED (rĭpt); RIP′PING. [ME. *ripen* to search into, tear.] **1.** To divide or separate by cutting or tearing, specif., in needlework, by cutting or breaking the threads of a seam; tear off or out by violence. **2.** To saw (wood) lengthwise of the grain. — **Syn.** See TEAR. — *v. i.* To become torn apart or split asunder. — *n.* **1.** A rent made by ripping; a tear. **2.** A mean or worthless object. *Colloq.* **3.** A portion of water made rough by the meeting of opposing currents, etc.
ri-pa′ri-an (rĭ-pā′rĭ-ăn; rī-; 3), *a.* [L. *riparius*, fr. *ripa* a bank.] Of, pertaining to, or living on, the bank of a river, or, in a broader sense, of a lake or a tidewater.
ripe (rīp), *a.;* RIP′ER (rīp′ẽr); RIP′EST. [AS. *rīpe.*] **1.** Ready for reaping or gathering; mature. **2.** Like ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness. **3.** Advanced by keeping to the state best for use; mellow; as, *ripe* cheese. **4.** Mature; perfected; consummate. **5.** Maturated; ready to discharge; — of abscesses, etc. **6.** Ready for action; prepared; — formerly common with preceding verbal noun in *-ing*; as, sinking *ripe*, ready to sink, reeling *ripe*, prepared to reel (that is, intoxicated). — **Syn.** See MATURE. — *v. t. & i.* To ripen. *Obs. or R.* — **ripe′ly** (rīp′lĭ), *adv.* — **ripe′ness**, *n.*
rip′en (rīp′'n), *v. i. & t.;* RIP′ENED (-'nd); RIP′EN-ING. **1.** To grow or make ripe; mature. **2.** To come to perfection.
rip′per (rĭp′ẽr), *n.* One that rips; a ripping tool.
rip′ple (-'l), *v. i. & t.;* -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). **1.** To become or make fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water running over rough shallows; cover or be covered with, or form in, small waves or undulations, as a field of grain. **2.** To make a sound as of water running gently over rough shallows. — *n.* **1.** The dimpling of the surface of ruffled water; hence, a little curling wave or an undulation. **2.** A sound such as is made by rippling water.—**rip′ply** (-lĭ), *a.*
rip′rap′ (rĭp′răp′), *n.* *Masonry.* A foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom; also, stones so used.
rip′saw′ (-sô′), *n.* [see RIP, *v. t.*, 2.] A saw with coarse teeth, used for cutting wood in the direction of the fiber.
rise (rīz), *v. i.; pret.* ROSE (rōz); *p. p.* RIS′EN (rĭz′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIS′ING (rīz′ĭng). [AS. *rīsan.*] **1.** To move from a lower position to a higher; ascend. **2.** To have the aspect or effect of rising; as: **a** To emerge above the horizon, as the sun. **b** To emerge into sight; appear. **c** To proceed; originate. **3.** To increase in size, force, interest, value, etc. **4. a** To become hostile; rebel. **b** To attain to a better position; be promoted; prosper. **c** To come to mind; be suggested. **5.** To ascend from the grave; come to life. **Syn.** RISE, ARISE. RISE is the general term, and applies to movement of any sort from a lower to a higher position; except in poetry, and in the sense of getting up from a sitting, kneeling, or lying posture, *rise*, in its lit. senses, has practically displaced ARISE; as, a balloon *rises*, one *arises* (or *rises*) from a chair. Fig., *arise* applies esp. to that which springs up or appears.
— *v. t.* **1.** To raise. **2.** To surmount.
rise (rīz; rīs), *n.* **1.** Act of rising; state of being risen; ascent. **2.** Distance through which anything rises. **3.** A piece of land higher than its surroundings. *Colloq.* **4.** Spring; source; origin. **5.** Increase; advance, as of price, value, rank, etc. **6.** Increase of sound; swelling of the voice. **7.** The upward spring of a fish to seize food or bait.
ris′en (rĭz′'n), *p. p. & p. a.* of RISE.
ris′er (rīz′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rises. **2.** *Arch.* The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread.
ris′i-bil′i-ty (rĭz′ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The quality of being risible. **2.** *pl.* A person's sensibilities to what seems ridiculous or laughable; tendency to laugh.
ris′i-ble (rĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *risibilis*, fr. *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh.] **1.** Having the faculty of laughing; disposed to laugh. **2.** Exciting laughter. *Rare.* **3.** Used in or expressing laughter; pert. to laughter. — **Syn.** Ludicrous, laughable, ridiculous. — *n. pl.* Risibilities (sense 2).
ris′ing (rīz′ĭng), *a.* **1.** Ascending; appearing above the horizon. **2.** Increasing in wealth, power, distinction, etc. **3.** Growing; advancing to adult years. — *n.* **1.** Act of one that rises. **2.** That which rises; specif., a tumor; boil.
risk (rĭsk), *n.* [F. *risque.*] Hazard; peril; exposure to loss or injury. — **Syn.** See DANGER. — *v. t.* **1.** To expose to risk; hazard. **2.** To incur the risk or danger of. — **risk′er**, *n.*
risk′y (rĭs′kĭ), *a.* Attended with risk or danger.
rite (rīt), *n.* [L. *ritus.*] **1.** A custom; usage; practice. *Obs.* **2.** Act of performing divine or solemn service; a solemn or proper observance; ceremony. **3.** A prescribed form of service; liturgy. — **Syn.** See CEREMONY.
rit′u-al (rĭt′ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *ritualis.*] Of or pert. to rites or a ritual. — *n.* **1.** Established form of worship; religious ceremonial. **2.** Hence, a code of ceremonies observed. **3.** A book containing ceremonial forms. — **rit′u-al-ly**, *adv.*
rit′u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A system founded on a ritual; adherence to a ritual. — **rit′u-al-ist** (-ĭst), *n. & a.* — **-is′tic**, *a.*
riv′age (rĭv′āj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ripa.*] Bank; shore. *Archaic.*
ri′val (rī′văl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *rivalis.*] **1.** A partner; associate. *Obs.* **2.** One of two or more striving to reach or get that which one only can possess; competitor; emulator. — *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition. — *v. t.;* -VALED (-rī′văld) or -VALLED; VAL-ING or -VAL-LING. **1.** To stand or strive in competition with. **2.** To strive to equal or excel; emulate; — often implying success. — *v. i.* To be in rivalry. *Archaic.*
ri′val-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Act of rivaling; state of being a rival; competition. — **Syn.** See COMPETITION.
rive (rīv), *v. t.; pret.* RIVED (rīvd); *p. p.* RIVED or RIV′EN (rĭv′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIV′ING (rīv′ĭng). [ME. *riven*, of Scand. origin.] **1.** To rend asunder; split; cleave. **2.** To discharge (a cannon). *Nonce Use.* — **Syn.** See TEAR. — *v. i.* To be rent asunder. — **riv′er** (rīv′ẽr), *n.*
riv′en (rĭv′'n), *pret. & p. p.* of RIVE.
riv′er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *rivière* a river, LL. *riparia* river, river bank, fr. L. *ripa* bank.] A natural stream of water larger than a brook or a creek.
river dragon. A crocodile;—applied by Milton to the king of Egypt. *Ezek.* xxix. 3.
riv′et (rĭv′ĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *river* to rivet.] A headed pin or bolt of metal, used to unite two or more pieces by passing it through them and heading the plain end. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a rivet or rivets. **2.** To beat or press the end of, as a metal pin, so as to form a head. **3.** To fasten firmly.
ri′vo (rē′vō), *interj.* An exclamation used at revels. *Obs.*
riv′u-let (rĭv′ū-lĕt), *n.* [It. *rivoletto*, deriv. of L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus* brook.] A small stream or brook; streamlet.
rix′-dol′lar (rĭks′dŏl′ẽr), *n.* [fr. Sw., Dan., D., or G., lit., dollar of the realm.] Any of various, nearly obsolete German, Dutch, and Scandinavian silver coins, worth from 30 cents to $1.15, the typical value being about $1.00.
roach (rōch), *n.* [see COCKROACH.] A cockroach.
roach (rōch), *n.* [OF. *roche.*] **1.** A European fresh-water fish of the carp family. **2.** Any of various similar fishes.
road (rōd), *n.* A place, less inclosed than a *harbor*, where ships may ride at anchor; a roadstead; — often in *pl.*
road, *n.* [orig. a riding, fr. AS. *rād*, fr. *rīdan* to ride.] A place where one may ride; an open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; highway. — **Syn.** See WAY.
road′bed′ (rōd′bĕd′), *n.* **1.** In railroads, the bed on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests. **2.** In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.
road′stead (-stĕd), *n.* [1st *road* + *stead* a place.] A protected place where ships may ride at anchor. = 1st ROAD.
road′ster (rōd′stẽr), *n.* **1.** A horse used for pleasure or for

light work on ordinary roads. **2.** **a** A bicycle or tricycle adapted for ordinary road use. **b** A comparatively high-powered automobile for use on common roads, usually having two seats side by side.

road'way' (rōd'wā'), *n.* A road, esp. the traveled part.

roam (rōm), *v. i.* To go from place to place with no certain purpose or direction; rove; wander. — **Syn.** See RAMBLE. — *v. t.* To range or wander over. — *n.* Act of roaming; a wandering; ramble. — **roam'er**, *n.*

roan (rōn), *a.* [F. *rouan.*] **1.** Bay, chestnut, red, or brown, with gray or white thickly interspersed; — of a horse. **2.** Made of the leather called roan. — *n.* **1.** The color of a roan horse; a roan horse. **2.** A kind of leather from sheepskin tanned with sumac to imitate ungrained morocco.

roar (rōr; 57), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *rārian.*] **1.** **a** To bellow, or utter with a deep, loud cry, as a lion or bull. **b** To cry loudly, as in distress or anger. **2.** To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, etc. **3.** To be boisterous or disorderly. **4.** To laugh out loudly and continuously. — *n.* The sound of roaring; a loud, deep cry; loud, confused sound, as of wind, waves, etc. — **roar'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

roar'ing, *n.* A loud, deep, prolonged sound, as of certain beasts, of winds or waves, etc.

roast (rōst), *v. t.* [OF. *rostir*, of G. origin.] **1.** Primarily, to cook by exposure before a fire; also, to cook (as meat) in a close oven. **2.** To cook by surrounding with hot embers, ashes, etc. **3.** To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee. — *v. i.* **1.** To roast meat, etc. **2.** To undergo the process of being roasted. — *n.* **1.** That which is roasted; a piece of meat roasted or suitable for roasting. **2.** Act or process of roasting. — *a.* Roasted; as, *roast* beef. — **roast'er** (rōs'tẽr), *n.*

rob (rŏb), *v. t.*; ROBBED (rŏbd); ROB'BING. [OF. *rober*, of G. origin.] **1.** To take something away from by force; steal from. **2.** To deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly or injuriously; defraud. — *v. i.* To commit robbery.

rob'and (rŏb'ănd), *n.* [prop., a yard band; the first part of D., LG., or Scand. orig.] *Naut.* A small piece of spun yarn or marline used to fasten the head of a sail to a spar.

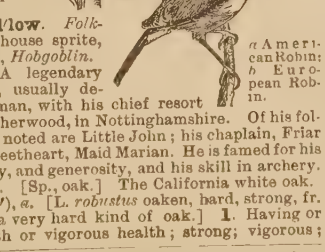
rob'ber (rŏb'ẽr), *n.* One who robs. — **Syn.** Plunderer, pillager, brigand, bandit, freebooter, pirate.

rob'ber-y (-I), *n.*; *pl.* -BERIES (-Iz). [OF. *roberie.*] Act or practice of robbing; larceny of property from the person, or from the immediate presence of the possessor, accomplished by violence or duress. — **Syn.** Depredation, spoliation, plunder, pillage, larceny, piracy, brigandage.

robe (rōb), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *rauba* gown, dress, garment.] **1.** An outer garment of a flowing and elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, etc.; *pl.*, dress; costume. **2.** A skin of an animal used as a wrap, as in driving; hence, a similar wrap of any material. *U. S.* — *v. t. & i.*; ROBED (rōbd); ROB'ING (rōb'Ing). To invest or clothe with, or to put on, a robe or robes; dress; array.

‖ **robe'-de-cham'bre** (rōb'dẽ-shän'br'), *n.* [F., lit., a chamber gown.] A dressing gown, esp. one for a woman.

rob'in (rŏb'In), *n.* [F., prop. dim. of *Robert.*] **1.** A small European bird of the thrush family, having the back brownish olive and throat and breast yellowish red. **2.** In North America, a kind of large thrush. The upper parts are olivaceous and the breast and under parts dull reddish.



a American Robin; *b* European Robin.

Rob'in Good'fel'low. *Folklore.* A cricksy house sprite, styled also *Puck*, *Hobgoblin.*

Robin Hood. A legendary English outlaw, usually described as a yeoman, with his chief resort in the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire. Of his followers, the most noted are Little John; his chaplain, Friar Tuck; and his sweetheart, Maid Marian. He is famed for his courage, courtesy, and generosity, and his skill in archery.

ro'ble (rō'blā), *n.* [Sp., oak.] The California white oak.

ro-bust' (rō-bŭst'), *a.* [L. *robustus* oaken, hard, strong, fr. *robur* strength, a very hard kind of oak.] **1.** Having or evincing strength or vigorous health; strong; vigorous; sound. **2.** Rough; rude. **3.** Requiring strength or vigor. — **Syn.** Lusty, sinewy, sturdy, hale, hearty. See STRONG. — **ro-bust'ly** (rō-bŭst'lI), *adv.* — **ro-bust'ness**, *n.*

ro-bus'tious (-bŭs'chŭs), *a.* Robust; esp., rudely vigorous; rough. *Now Chiefly Humorous.* — **ro-bus'tious-ly**, *adv.*

roc (rŏk), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. (fr. Per.) & Per. *rokh* or *rukh.*] A fabulous bird of Arabia, so huge that it bore off elephants.

‖ **roche' mou'ton-née'** (rŏsh' mōō'tŏ-nā'). [F., sheep-shaped rock.] A boss of rock smoothed and rounded by glacier ice.

roch'et (rŏch'ĕt), *n.* [F., dim. fr. OHG. *roc* coat.] *Eccl.* A linen vestment, worn esp. by bishops and abbots.

rock (rŏk), *n.* A distaff.

rock, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *roccian.*] **1.** To sway backward and forward; vibrate; reel; totter. **2.** To move as in a cradle; lull; quiet. — **Syn.** See SHAKE. — *n.* A rocking.

rock, *n.* [OF. *roke.*] **1.** A large concreted mass of stony material; also, broken pieces of such masses. **2.** *Geol.* Any mineral matter occurring in large quantities; also, a particular mass of it. **3.** That which resembles a rock in firmness; a defense; refuge. **4.** Anything causing disaster or wreck suggestive of a shipwreck. **5.** The striped bass.

rock'a-way (rŏk'ä-wā), *n.* A low four-wheeled carriage, with standing top, open, or having a door, at the sides.

rock crystal. Transparent quartz, esp. when colorless.

rock'er (rŏk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rocks a cradle, etc. **2.** Either of the curving pieces on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks; also, a rocking-chair or rocking-horse. **3.** Any of various devices or apparatus that work with a rocking motion.

rock'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L. *eruca* a sort of colewort.] **1.** Orig., a plant allied to the mustard, sometimes eaten as a salad. **2.** The garden rocket, a tall annual with white or purple flowers, or any of several similar plants.

rock'et, *n.* [It. *rocchetta*, prop., a bobbin, dim. of *rocca* distaff.] A well-known kind of firework.

rock'i-ness (-I-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

rock'ing-chair', *n.* A chair mounted on rockers.

rock'ing-horse'. A toy horse mounted on rockers.

rock oil. Petroleum.

rock'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any coarse fucoid seaweed growing [attached to rocks.

rock'y (-I), *a.*; ROCK'I-ER (-I-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Full of rocks; consisting of rocks. **2.** Like a rock; hard; unfeeling.

ro-co'co (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [F.] A florid style of ornamentation, largely of shellwork, scrolls, and flowers, popular in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries.

rod (rŏd), *n.* [perh. orig. same word as *rood.*] **1.** A straight and slender stick or bar; as: **a** An instrument of punishment; fig., chastisement. **b** A scepter; fig., power; tyranny. **c** A staff for measuring. **2.** A measure of length; 5½ yards, or 16½ feet, or 5.029 meters; a perch, or pole.

rode (rōd). Pret. of RIDE.

ro'dent (rō'dĕnt), *a.* [L. *rodens, -entis*, p. pr. of *rodere* to gnaw.] **1.** Gnawing; biting. **2.** Of or pert. to the *Rodentia.* — *n.* Any of an order (*Rodentia*) consisting of the gnawing mammals, as rats, mice, squirrels, beavers, porcupines, and rabbits.

rod'o-mon-tade' (rŏd'ō-mŏn-tād'; -tăd'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *rodomontata*, fr. *Rodomonte*, the boastful king of Algiers in Italian romances of Orlando.] Vain boasting; brag; rant. — *v. i.* To boast; brag; rant.

roe (rō), *n.* [AS. *rā, rāha.*] The roe deer.

roe, *n.* [for *roan*, ME. *rowne.*] The eggs of fishes, esp. when still inclosed in the ovarian membranes.

roe'buck' (-bŭk'), *n.* The male, or any, roe deer.

roe deer. A small deer inhabiting parts of Europe and Asia, the smallest European deer. It has a white rump patch.

Roent'gen, *a.*, **Roentgen rays**, etc. See RÖNTGEN, etc.

ro-ga'tion (rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *rogatio*, fr. *rogare, rogatum*, to ask, beg.] *Eccl.* Litany; supplication.

rogue (rōg), *n.* **1.** A vagrant; an idle, sturdy beggar; vagabond; tramp. **2.** A knave; cheat. **3.** In playful use, one who is mischievous or frolicsome.

ro'guer-y (rō'gẽr-I), *n.*; *pl.* -GUERIES (-Iz). **1.** Practices of a rogue; knavish tricks; also, a roguish act or practice. **2.** Arch tricks; playful mischievousness.

rogues' gallery (rōgz). A collection of portraits of persons arrested as rogues or criminals, for the use of the police.

rogues' march (rōgz). Derisive music performed in driving away a person under popular indignation or official sentence, as when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment.

ro'guish (rō'gIsh), *a.* **1.** Vagrant. *Obs.* **2.** Knavish. **3.** Playfully mischievous; waggish. — **Syn.** See MISCHIEVOUS. — **ro'guish-ly**, *adv.* — **ro'guish-ness**, *n.*

roil (roil), *v. t.* **1.** To render turbid by stirring up sediment. **2.** To disturb (the temper); ruffle; vex. — **roil'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

roist'er (rois'tẽr), *v. i.* To bluster or swagger; brag; bully. — *n.* A roisterer. *Obs. or Archaic.* [reveler.]

roist'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* A blustering or swaggering bully or

rok'e-lay (rŏk'ē-lā). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROQUELAURE.

Ro'land (rō'lănd), *n.* A warden of the marches of Brittany, the hero of many romantic tales of the Charlemagne cycle. Legend made him a nephew of the emperor, and the most redoubtable defender of the Christians against the Saracens. He was killed at Roncesvalles, or Roncevaux, in 778, where the rear of Charlemagne's army was cut off by some revolted Gascons. In Italian romances of Charlemagne he is called *Orlando*.

rôle (rōl), *n.* [F., a roll.] An actor's part or character in a drama; hence, a part or function assumed by any one.

roll (rōl), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *rotulus* little wheel.] **1.** To revolve by turning over and over; move by turning on an axis. **2.** To move, or cause to be moved, on rollers. **3.** To wrap round on itself or on something else, or thus to form into a spherical or cylindrical body. **4.** To bind or involve by winding, as in a bandage; inwrap. **5.** To drive or impel with an easy motion, as of rolling. **6.** To utter copiously or with a deep sound. **7.** To press, level, or form with a roller. **8.** To beat with rapid, continuous strokes, as a drum; sound a roll upon. **9.** To utter with a trill; as, to *roll* one's r's. — *v. i.* **1.** To move along a surface by rotation without sliding; turn over and over. **2.** To move or be moved on wheels, as a carriage. **3.** To have an undulating form, as land. **4.** To wander; roam. *R.* **5.** To incline first to one side and then to the other, as a ship; to rock. **6.** To move, as waves, with alternate swell and depression. **7.** To be wound or formed into a cylinder or ball. **8.** To make a heavy rising and falling or rumbling noise; as, thunder *rolls*. **9.** To spread under a roller. **10.** To perform a periodical revolution; move onward as with a revolution. — *n.* **1.** Act of rolling; state of being rolled; rolling gait or motion. **2.** That which rolls; a roller; revolving cylinder. **3.** That which is rolled up; as: **a** A document which may be rolled up; a scroll. **b** Hence, a register; record; a catalogue; list. **c** A certain quantity, as of fabric, rolled up in a package. **d** (1) A kind of biscuit or bread, often rolled or doubled over. (2) Cake spread with jam and rolled up. **4.** A heavy, reverberatory sound; prolonged sound, as of a drum, produced by rapid strokes. **5.** A swell or undulation on a surface. — **Syn.** See LIST.

roll'er (rōl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rolls; esp.: **a** A cylindrical body for rotating and pressing, smoothing, or spreading, for moving a band, belt, etc.; a roll. **b** A small wheel, as of a caster, roller skate, etc. **2.** A bandage; fillet. **3.** One of a series of long, heavy waves on a coast.

roller skate. A skate with wheels instead of a runner.

rol'lic (rŏl'ĭk), *v. i.* [-LICKED (-ĭkt); -LICK-ING. To move or play in a careless, swaggering manner; frolic; sport.

roll'ing, *a.* **1.** Moving or acting like one that rolls. **2.** Having gradual, rounded undulations of surface, as land. *U. S.* **3.** Having a turn over, upon, or towards itself. **4.** Of or pert. to, or used in, rolling. — **rolling mill.** A works where metal is rolled into plates or bars. — **r. stock,** the wheeled vehicles that run on the tracks of a railroad.

roll'ing-pin' (rōl'ĭng-pĭn'), *n.* A cylinder of wood or other material for rolling out paste or dough.

ro'ly-po'ly (rō'lĭ-pō'lĭ), *n.* **1.** A paste spread with fruit, rolled into a cylindrical form and cooked for a dessert. **2.** A roly-poly person or thing. — *a.* Resembling a roly-poly (sense 1) in shape; short and pudgy.

Ro-ma'ic (rō-mā'ĭk), *a.* [NGr. Ῥωμαικός.] Of or pertaining to modern Greece or, esp., its language. — *n.* The modern Greek vernacular.

Ro'man (rō'măn), *a.* [L. *Romanus*, fr. *Roma* Rome.] **1.** Of, pert. to, like, or derived from, Rome or the Roman people; as, the *Roman*, or Latin, alphabet. **2.** Of or pert. to the Roman Catholic Church. **3.** [Usually *l. c.*] Designating type, or the characters, of that form of the Roman alphabet commonly used in print; — disting. from *italic*. — **Roman Catholic,** of, pert. to, or designating, the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the head. Also, a member of this church. — **R. nose,** a nose somewhat aquiline. — **R. numeral,** a numeral in the Roman system of notation, of which the following are the common symbols: I = 1; V = 5; X = 10; L = 50; C = 100; D = 500; M = 1,000. — *n.* **1.** A native, inhabitant, or citizen of Rome. **2.** [Usually *l. c.*] Roman type, letters, or print. **3.** [In *pl.*] The Epistle to the Romans, in the New Testament.

ro-mance' (rō-măns'), *n.* [fr. OF. *romanz, romans*, something written in the vulgar tongue, not in Latin; fr. LL. *Romanice* in the vulgar tongue (which sprang from Latin), deriv. of L. *Romanus* Roman.] **1.** A species of tale, originally in meter in the Romance dialects, afterward diffused in verse or prose, such as the tales of Arthur's court; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; now, esp., a sort of novel characterized by adventure, surprising incident, etc. **2.** An act or experience, or a series of acts or happenings, resembling those characteristic of romances. **3.** A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind. **4.** [*cap.*] The Romance (or Romanic) languages. **5.** A fictitious tale; falsehood. — *v. i.*; RO-MANCED' (rō-mănst'); RO-MANC'ING (rō-măn'sĭng). **1.** To write or tell romances; indulge in extravagant stories. **2.** To be romantic or indulge in romantic fancies. — **ro-manc'er** (rō-măn'sẽr), *n.*

Ro-mance', *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the Romance languages, that is, those developed from the vulgar Latin tongue, including Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, Roumanian, etc.

Ro'man-esque' (rō'măn-ĕsk'), *a.* [F.] **1.** Pert. to or designating a style of architecture developed between the periods of the classical Roman and the Gothic styles. **2.** Provençal. **3.** [*l. c.*] Of or pert. to romance or fable; fanciful. — *n* **1.** The Romanesque style. **2.** Provençal.

Ro-man'ic (rō-măn'ĭk), *a.* [L. *Romanicus.*] **1.** *Philol.* = ROMANCE, *a.* **2.** Related to the Roman people by descent; — said esp. of peoples speaking a Romanic tongue.

Ro'man-ism (rō'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* The Roman Catholic religion; — chiefly in depreciation. — **Ro'man-ist,** *n.*

Ro'man-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-ĭz'ĭng). To make Roman; as: To convert to the Roman Catholic religion, etc. — *v. i.* To conform to or favor Roman Catholic beliefs, etc.

ro-mant' (rō-mănt'), *n.* A romance. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), *a.* [F. *romantique.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to romance; involving or resembling romance; hence, fanciful; extravagant; unreal. **2.** Entertaining ideas suited to a romance. **3.** Of or pertaining to the style of the Christian and popular literature and art of the Middle Ages; characterized by freedom of treatment, as distinguished from classical restraint. **4.** Characterized by picturesque strangeness or variety; suited to romance. — **Syn.** Fantastic, fictitious, wild, chimerical.

ro-man'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Romantic principles or characteristics generally; conformity to, or practice of, the romantic style. Cf. CLASSICISM. — **-ti-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*

Rom'a-ny (rŏm'ă-nĭ), *n.* Also **Rom'ma-ny.** [Gypsy *romano*, adj., gypsy.] A gypsy; also, the gypsy language, a Sanskritic tongue spoken in many dialects, greatly corrupted and intermixed with words from European languages.

Ro'me-o (rō'mē-ō), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," son of Montague, in love with Juliet, daughter of Capulet. The feud between the Montagues and Capulets, though fatal to the lovers, was ended by their death.

Rom'ish (rōm'ĭsh), *a.* Of or relating to Rome, or, esp., the Roman Catholic Church; — chiefly used disparagingly.

romp (rŏmp), *v. i.* [variant of 1st *ramp.*] To play boisterously. — *n.* **1.** A person, esp. a girl, who romps. **2.** Boisterous play or frolic; rough sport.

romp'ish, *a.* Inclined to romp. — **romp'ish-ness,** *n.*

Rom'u-lus (rŏm'ū-lŭs), *n.* [L.] The legendary founder and first king of Rome. With his twin brother Remus, he was thrown in infancy into the Tiber, but was preserved and suckled by a she-wolf. He slew Remus for leaping scornfully over the wall of his new city, Rome. He was carried to heaven by his father, Mars, and was deified by the Romans. Cf. QUIRINUS.

ron'deau (rŏn'dō; rŏn-dō'), *n.*; *pl.* -DEAUX (-dōz). [F. See ROUNDEL.] A lyric form having but two (repeated) rimes, and usually consisting of 13 lines and an unrimed refrain.

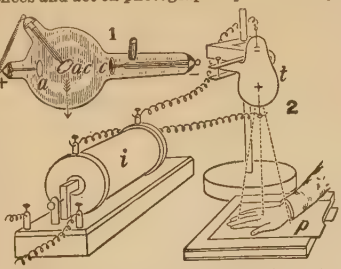
ron'do (rŏn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [It. *rondo*, fr. F. *rondeau.*] A composition, vocal or instrumental, commonly of a lively, cheerful character, in which the first strain recurs in its original key after each of the other strains.

ron'ion } (rŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *rogne* scab, mange.] A mangy
ron'yon } or scabby creature. *Obs. or R.*

Rönt'gen (rûnt'gĕn; rĕnt'-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physicist Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, or the rays discovered by him. — **Röntgen ray,** *Physics*, any of the rays produced when cathode rays strike on the surface of a solid, as the wall of the vacuum tube. They penetrate many

opaque substances and act on photographic plates. They were called *X rays* by their discoverer.

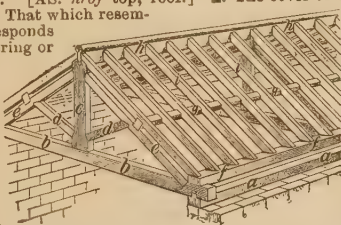
ron'yon (rŭn'-yŭn). See RONION.



1 Röntgen Tube. *a* Anode; *c* Cathode; *ac* Anticathode. 2 Diagram showing use of Röntgen Rays. *i* Induction Coil; *t* Röntgen Tube; *p* Photographic Plate.

rood (rōōd), *n.* [AS. *rōd* a cross, measure of land, rod, pole.] **1.** A cross or crucifix; esp., in churches, a large crucifix at the entrance of the chancel. **2.** a Usually, a square measure equal to ¼ of an acre, or 40 square rods. **b** A linear measure varying locally, sometimes a rod, but usually 7 or 8 yards. *Brit.*

roof (rōōf), *n.* [AS. *hrōf* top, roof.] **1.** The cover of a building. **2.** That which resembles, or corresponds to, the covering or the top of a house. —*v. t.* To cover with or as with a roof.



Timbers in a Common Gable Roof. *aa* Wall Plate; *bb* Tiebeam; *c* King-post; *d d* Struts; *e e* Principal Rafters; *ff* Pole Plate; *gg* Purlin; *hh* Ridgepole, or Ridgepiece; *i i* Common Rafters.

roof'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who puts on or repairs roofs.

roof'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with a roof. **2.** Materials for, or of, a roof.

roof'less, *a.* **1.** Having no roof. **2.** Without shelter or home.

roof'tree' (rōōf'trē'), *n.* A ridgepole; ridgepiece.

rook (rŏŏk), *n.* [F. *roc*, fr. Per. & Ar. *rokh*, or *rukh*, castle at chess.] *Chess.* A piece moving parallel to the sides of the board across any number of unoccupied squares.

rook, *n.* [AS. *hrōc.*] **1.** A common European corvine bird. **2.** A trickish, rapacious fellow; a sharper. —*v. t. & i.* To cheat.

Common Rook.

rook'er-y (rŏŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the rooks. Also, a breeding place of other gregarious birds, as herons, penguins, etc., or of seals. **2.** A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of mean buildings.

rook'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or abounding in, rooks. *Rare.*

room (rōōm), *n.* [AS. *rūm.*] **1.** Extent of space, great or small; compass; esp., unobstructed space. **2.** A particular portion of space appropriated for occupancy; a place to sit, stand, or lie; a seat. *Obs. or R.* **3.** An apartment or chamber;—often in comb.; as, *bedroom.* **4.** Former place or station of another; hence, place; stead. *Obs. or R.* **5.** Possibility of admission; opportunity.

Syn. ROOM, CHAMBER, APARTMENT. ROOM is the word in ordinary use; CHAMBER is chiefly elevated; APARTMENT now suggests esp. a room or suite of rooms rented or for rent. —*v. i.* To occupy a room or rooms; lodge. *Chiefly U. S.*

room'er (rōōm'ẽr), *n.* A lodger. *Chiefly U. S.*

room'ful (-fōōl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fōōlz). As much or many as a room will hold; also, those in a room.

room'mate' (-māt'), *n.* Companion with whom one rooms.

room'y (rōōm'ĭ), *a.*; ROOM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Having ample room; spacious.—**room'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*—**room'i-ness,** *n.*

roop'le, roop'y (rōōp'ĭ). Vars. of ROUPY. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

roor'back (rōōr'băk), *n.* Also, formerly, **roor'bach.** A defamatory falsehood published for political effect. *U. S.*

roose (rōōz; *Scot. also* rüz), *v. t. & i.* To praise. *Now Scot.*

roost (rōōst), *n.* [AS. *hrōst.*] A perch for fowls; a perch. —*v. i.* To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a roost; perch.

roost'er (rōōs'tẽr), *n.* Male domestic fowl; cock. *Chiefly U.S.*

root (rōōt), *v. i.* [AS. *wrōtan.*] To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. —*v. t.* To dig up or out with the snout.

root, *n.* [AS. *rōt.*] **1.** *Bot.* In the higher plants (ferns and seed plants), a portion, commonly subterranean, of the plant body bearing neither leaves nor reproductive organs, but provided with a growing point and serving as an organ of absorption and aëration, a food reservoir, or a support. **2.** Popularly, any subterranean part of a plant. **3.** That which resembles a root, as in position or function. Specif.: **a** An ancestor or progenitor; an early race; stem. **b** The part of an organ by which it is attached; as, the *root* of a tooth. **c** *Philol.* A primitive word form; verbal element without suffix, prefix, or inflectional ending; radical. **d** A cause; source. **e** A basis; ground. *Rare.* **f** The bottom; fig., the fundamental point or part; as, the *root* of the matter. **g** *Math.* A quantity which, taken as a factor a number of times (indicated by the index), produces another quantity; thus, 3 is a second *root* of 3, since $3 \times 3 = 9$. —*v. i.* **1.** To fix the root; take root and begin to grow. **2.** To be or become firmly fixed or established. —*v. t.* **1.** To plant and fix deeply in or as in the earth; implant firmly; hence, to make deep or radical; establish; —used chiefly in *p. p.* **2.** To tear up by the root; eradicate; —with *up*, *out*, or *away.*

Root; *aa* Crown; *bb* Main Root; *c c* Rootlets.

root'er, *n.* One that roots, or tears up by the roots.

root'let (rōōt'lĕt), *n.* A small root; radicel.

root'stock' (rōōt'stŏk'), *n.* A rhizome.

root'y (rōōt'ĭ), *a.* Full of roots; consisting of roots.

rope (rōp), *n.* [AS. *rāp.*] **1.** A large, stout cord of twisted or braided strands. **2.** Punishment or death by hanging. **3.** A row or string of things united by braiding, twining, etc. **4.** A viscous or glutinous formation in a liquid. —*v. i.*; ROPED (rōpt); ROP'ING (rōp'ĭng). To be formed into rope, filament, or thread. —*v. t.* **1.** To bind, fasten, or tie, with a rope. **2.** To connect or fasten together, as mountain climbers, with a rope. **3.** To separate or divide off by a rope. **4.** To lasso (a steer, horse, etc.). *Colloq., U. S.* **5.** To draw as if with a rope; inveigle;—with *in. Slang, U.S.*

rope'danc'er (rōp'dăn'sẽr), *n.* One who dances, walks, etc., on a rope suspended at some height. —**rope'danc'ing,** *n.*

rope'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A maker of rope.

rop'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A place where ropes are made. **2.** Roguery; roguish tricks. Hence **rope'-trick'.** *Obs.*

rope'walk' (rōp'wôk'), *n.* A long covered walk, building, or room where ropes are manufactured.

rop'y (rōp'ĭ), *a.*; ROP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Forming viscid threads, etc.; stringy; glutinous. **2.** Resembling rope. —**rop'i-ly** (rōp'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* —**rop'i-ness,** *n.*

roque (rōk), *n.* [abbr. fr. CROQUET.] A form of croquet modified so as to demand greater accuracy of play.

roq'ue-laure (rōk'ĕ-lōr; rōk'lōr'), *n.* [F.; after Duc de *Roquelaure.*] A cloak reaching about to the knees, worn in the 18th century.

ror'qual (rôr'kwăl), *n.* [Norw. *rörhval*; lit., red whale.] Any of certain large whalebone whales having a dorsal fin.

ro-sa'ceous (rō-zā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rosaceus*, fr. *rosa* rose.] *Bot.* **a** Belonging to the rose family. **b** Having a 5-petaled corolla like that of the rose; —said of a plant or flower.

Ros'a-lind (rŏz'ă-lĭnd), *n.* The sprightly, charming daughter of the exiled duke in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." See ORLANDO, 2.

ro'sa-ry (rō'zā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *rosarium* a string of beads, L. *rosarium* a rose garden, fr. *rosarius* of roses, *rosa* a rose.] **1.** A bed of roses or a rose garden. **2.** A chaplet, as of roses; a collection, as of quotations. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A series of prayers to be recited in order; also, a string of beads for counting prayers.

Wild Rose. Reduced.

rose (rōz), *pret.* of RISE.

rose (rōz), *n.* [AS. *rose*, L. *rosa*, fr. Gr. ῥόδον] **1.** Any plant or flower of certain well-known erect or climbing shrubs with showy

flowers, having five petals in the wild state. **2.** A rosette. **3.** The color of a rose; pink or light crimson. **4.** *Jewelry.* A certain form in which gems are cut; also, a gem, esp. a diamond, so cut. — *v. t.* To render rose-colored; flush.

rose of Shar'on (shăr'ŏn). **a** A European species of St.-John's-wort. **b** *Bib.* Perhaps a narcissus or the autumn crocus. — **under the r.** [a transl. of L. *sub rosa*], in secret; — the rose being anciently a symbol of secrecy.

ro'se-ate (rō'zē-āt), *a.* Full or consisting of roses; rosy.

rose'bud' (rōz'bŭd'), *n.* The flower bud of a rose.

rose'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* A bush that bears roses.

rose mallow. **1.** Any of several malvaceous plants with large rose-colored flowers. **2.** The hollyhock.

rose'ma-ry (rōz'mā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *rosmarinus; ros* dew + *marinus* marine.] A fragrant Old World shrub having a warm, pungent, bitterish taste.

ro-se'o-la (rō-zē'ō-lä), *n.* Also **rose rash.** [fr. L. *rosa* rose.] A rose-colored rash, or skin efflorescence in patches.

ro-sette' (rō-zĕt'), *n.* [F., dim. of *rose* a rose.] **1.** An imitation of a rose made of gathered or pleated material, used as an ornament or a badge. **2.** a *Arch.* An ornament somewhat in the form of a roundel, and filled with leafage. **b** *Bot.* A very short stem or axis bearing a dense cluster of leaves, as in the houseleek, dandelion, etc.

rose water. Water scented with roses by distillation.

rose'-wa'ter, *a.* Having the odor of rose water; hence, affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental.

rose window. *Arch.* A circular window filled with tracery.

rose'wood' (rōz'wo͝od'), *n.* A valuable tropical cabinet wood of a dark red color, streaked with black.

Ro'si-cru'cian (rō'zĭ-krō͞o'shăn; rŏz'ĭ-), *n.* [probably due to a German theologian, Johann Valentin Andreä, who in anonymous pamphlets called himself a knight of the *Rose Cross* (G. *Rosenkreuz*).] One who, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, claimed to belong to a secret society of philosophers affecting to have knowledge giving them mystic and magic powers. — **Ro'si-cru'cian,** *a.*

ros'i-ly (rŏz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of ROSY. See -LY.

ros'in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* [variant of *resin.*] The hard, commonly amber-colored resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine. — *v. t.* To rub with rosin, as the bow of a violin.

Ros'i-nan'te (rŏz'ĭ-năn'tē), *n.* [Sp. *Rocinante; rocin* a jaded horse, a hack + *ante* before.] Don Quixote's mare, lean, bony, and unsound, but regarded by him as incomparable.

ros'i-ness (rōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

ros'in-weed' (rŏz'ĭn-wēd'), *n.* Any of various western American plants having resinous foliage or a resinous odor.

ros'ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* [D. *rooster* a list.] **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* A roll or list of officers or enlisted men, subject to certain assignments for duty. **2.** Hence, any roll or list.

ros'tra (-trä), *n., L. pl.* of ROSTRUM.

ros'tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *rostralis.*] Pert. to a rostrum.

ros'trate (-trāt), *a.* Having a rostrum, or beak.

ros'trum (-trŭm), *n.; pl.* L. -TRA (-trä), E. -TRUMS (-trŭmz). [L., beak, ship's beak, fr. *rodere, rosum,* to gnaw.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** The curved end of a ship's prow, esp. the beak of a war galley. **2.** (*pl.* ROSTRA) The beaks; the platform in the Roman Forum where orations, etc., were delivered. It was adorned with beaks of captured vessels. **3.** Hence, a stage for public speaking; platform. **4.** *Zoöl. & Bot.* A part suggesting a bird's beak; a beaklike process.

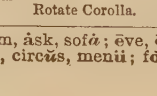
ros'y (rōz'ĭ), *a.;* ROS'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Resembling a rose; blooming; blushing. Also, made of, or adorned with, roses.

rot (rŏt), *v. i.;* ROT'TED, -TING. [AS. *rotian.*] To decompose; decay. — **Syn.** Putrefy, corrupt, spoil. See DECAY. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to rot. **2.** To expose, as flax, to a process of maceration, etc.; ret. — *n.* **1.** Process of rotting; state of being rotten; decay; putrefaction; also, that which is rotten or rotting. **2.** Any of a number of parasitic diseases, chiefly of sheep, characterized by rotting, emaciation, etc.

ro'ta (rō'tä), *n.* [L., wheel.] A roll or list; roster.

ro'ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [L. *rota* a wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; having parts that rotate; rotatory.

ro'tate (rō'tāt *or, esp. Brit.,* rō-tāt'), *v. i. & t.;* -TAT-ED (-tāt-ĕd); -TAT-ING. [L. *rotatus,* p. p. of *rotare,* fr. *rota* wheel.] **1.** To turn, as a wheel, round an axis; revolve. **2.** To perform any act, function, etc., in turn; pass or alternate in a series. — **Syn.** See REVOLVE. — (rō'tāt), *a.* Having the parts flat and radiating; wheel-shaped.



Rotate Corolla.

ro-ta'tion (rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rotating. **2.** Any return or succession in a series. — **ro-ta'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ro'ta-tive (rō'tā-tĭv), *a.* Rotating or causing rotation; rotary.

ro-ta'tor (rō-tā'tŏr), *n.* [L.] One that rotates.

ro'ta-to-ry (rō'tā-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or producing, rotation; having parts that rotate; rotary. **2.** Going or following in rotation or succession.

rote (rōt), *n.* [OF.] *Music.* A kind of medieval guitar-like stringed instrument, played with a bow, like the crowd, or by a small wheel, like the hurdy-gurdy.

rote, *n.* The noise produced by the surf on the shore.

rote, *n.* A fixed or customary course; mere routine. *Obs.,* exc. in: **by rote,** by routine; mechanically; esp., by memory of the mere forms of speech, often implying want of attention to the meaning.

ro'ti-fer (rō'tĭ-fẽr), *n.* [L. *rota* a wheel + *ferre* to bear.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Rotifera*) of minute, many-celled, aquatic animals bearing one or two anterior circles of strong cilia, which appear like rapidly revolving wheels. — **ro-tif'er-al** (rō-tĭf'ẽr-ăl), **ro-tif'er-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

rot'ten (rŏt'n), *a.* [of Scand. orig.] **1.** Having rotted; putrid; decayed; hence, fetid. **2.** Unsound, as if rotted; not firm. — **rot'ten-ness,** *n.* [stone, used for polishing.

rot'ten-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A decomposed siliceous lime-

ro-tund' (rō-tŭnd'), *a.* [L. *rotundus.*] **1.** Round or rounded out; spherical. **2.** Rounded; full and flowing, as speech.

ro-tun'da (-tŭn'dä), *n.* [deriv. fr. L. *rotundus* round, fem. *rotunda.*] **1.** *Arch.* A round building, esp. one covered by a dome or cupola. **2.** A large round room.

ro-tun'di-ty (-dĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being rotund; roundness; of speech, full and flowing.

rou'ble (rōo'b'l), **rouche** (rōosh). Var. of RUBLE, RUCHE.

rou'é' (rōo'ā'), *n.* [F.] A debauchee; rake.

rouge (rōozh), *n.* [F.] **1.** A red amorphous powder consisting of ferric oxide, used in polishing, as a pigment, etc. **2.** Any of various cosmetics used to give a red color to the cheeks or lips. — *v. i. & t.;* ROUGED (rōozhd); ROUG'ING (rōozh'ĭng). To tint with rouge, as the face or cheeks.

rouge et noir' (rōo'-zhā nwär'), [F., red and black.] *Cards.* A certain card game; so called from the red and black compartments of the gaming table.

rough (rŭf), *a.* [AS. *rūh.*] **1.** Having an uneven surface; not smooth or plain; shaggy. **2.** Coarse; unrefined; harsh; rude; discordant; grating. **3.** Boisterous or disorderly; tempestuous. **4.** Crude or unfinished; hence, hastily or carelessly done or made.

Syn. ROUGH, RUDE. With reference to behavior, ROUGH suggests harshness, severity, or violence; RUDE, uncouthness or discourtesy; as, a *rough* retort, a *rude* interruption. As applied to processes or results, ROUGH often suggests that which is offhand or hasty; RUDE, that which lacks finish or polish; as, a *rough* guess; a *rude* implement.

— *n.* **1.** A coarse, rude fellow; rowdy; ruffian. **2.** That which is rough. — *v. t.* **1.** To roughen. **2.** To shape, make, or dress, roughly. — *adv.* Roughly.

rough'cast' (rŭf'kăst'), *n.* **1.** A rude model or form. **2.** A builders' outside plastering. — *v. t.* **1.** To shape or form roughly; block out. **2.** To plaster with roughcast.

rough'draw' (-drô'), *v. t.* To draw crudely or roughly.

rough'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become rough.

rough'hew' (-hū'), *v. t.* **1.** To hew (timber, etc.) coarsely, without smoothing. **2.** To give the first form or shape to.

rough'ly, *adv.,* **rough'ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

rough'rid'er (rŭf'rīd'ẽr), *n.* One who breaks horses to the saddle or who rides little-trained horses. Specif. [*cap.*], a member of the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, a regiment raised for the Spanish war of 1898, largely organized, and later commanded, by Theodore Roosevelt. *Colloq.*

rough'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* Shod with calked shoes.

rou'lade' (rōō'lăd'), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A melodic passage of short tones in uniform groups, sung on one long syllable.

rou'leau' (rōō'lō'), *n.; pl.* F. -LEAUX (-lō'; *E.* -lōz'), E. -LEAUS (-lōz'). [F., a roll.] Lit., a little roll; specifically, a roll of coins put up in paper.

rou-lette' (rōō-lĕt'), *n.* [F., so named from a revolving wheel used in the game.] **1.** A kind of gambling game. **2.** Any of various toothed wheels or disks variously used.

Rou-ma'ni-an (rōō-mā'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

round (round), *v. t. & i.* To whisper; whisper to. *Archaic.*

round, *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *rotundus,* fr. *rota* wheel.] **1.** Spherical or circular. **2.** Circular in cross section; esp.,

cylindrical. **3.** Having a curved outline or form; rotund. **4.** Full; complete; not fractional; expressed in even units, tens, hundreds, etc., by way of approximation; as, *round* numbers. **5.** Full; large; liberal in size or amount. **6.** Not cramped or limited; as: **a** Free and vigorous in motion. **b** Uttered or emitted with a full tone. **c** Outspoken; plain and direct. **7.** Finished; polished; rounded; — of language or style. **8.** Complete; rounded; esp., accomplished or done by a progression through a series with a final return to the starting point, as, a *round* trip. **9.** *Phon.* Rounded, labial. See ROUND, *v. t.*, 6. — **Syn.** Globose, globular, orbicular, orbed.

round angle, *Math.*, an angle formed by a complete rotation of a line in a plane, round a point, so that the two sides of the angle coincide. — **r. dance,** one that is danced by couples and in which a revolving motion is usually prominent, as the waltz. — **r. robin** [perh. F. *rond* round + *ruban* ribbon], a written petition, memorial, or the like, the signatures to which are in a circle. — **R. Table. a** A huge circular table at which King Arthur and his knights sat. Hence: **b** King Arthur and his knights, collectively.

— *n.* **1.** Anything round; as a circle, globe, ring. **2.** A group; a circle. **3.** A circular dance. **4.** A course ending where it began; a circuit; beat; — often in *pl.* **5.** A cycle of changes, events, acts, etc.; as, a *round* of pleasures; hence, a complete circuit or range; as, the whole *round* of knowledge. **6.** A course of action, conduct, etc., performed by a number of persons in turn, or, loosely, simultaneously or nearly so; as, a *round* of applause; also, a bout or turn by two or more persons in competition; as, a *round* at cards, etc. **7.** *Music.* A kind of short vocal piece, in which several voices follow each other round. **8.** *Mil.* **a** One shot discharged by each soldier, gun, or cannon of a command. **b** Ammunition for one shot by each soldier, etc. **9.** A rung of a ladder; hence, a round stick similarly placed, as in a chair. **10.** State of being accurately round or circular. — **round of beef,** the part of the thigh between rump and leg. — *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around. **2.** Circularly; around. **3.** In circumference; as, a ball 10 inches *round*. **4.** By, in or through a circuit or cycle; around; as, winter has come *round* again. **5.** From one side, party, opinion, etc., to another; as, to bring one *round* to truer views. **6.** In the vicinity; around. — *prep.* **1.** On every side of; around; about. **2.** About or past in a circular course. — *v. t.* **1.** To make round. **2.** To surround; encompass. **3.** To complete; hence, to finish or conclude. **4.** To fill out to roundness or fullness of form; often with *off* or *out*. **5.** To go round; go about (a corner or point). **6.** *Phon.* a To draw (the lips) together, with a round opening, as in pronouncing *oo*. **b** To pronounce (a vowel) with rounded lips. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow round, rotund, full, complete, or perfect. **2.** To go in a circuit. *R.* **3.** To turn round; wheel about.

round'a-bout' (round'ə-bout'), *a.* **1.** Circuitous; indirect. **2.** Encircling; comprehensive. — *n.* **1.** A merry-go-round. **2.** A short, close jacket for boys, sailors, etc.

roun'del (roun'dĕl), *n.* [OF. *rondel* a roundelay.] **1.** *Poetry.* A kind of rondeau. **2.** [F. *rondelle.*] Anything round in form; circle; specif., a circular panel, window, or niche.

roun'de-lay (roun'dē-lā), *n.* [OF. *rondelet.*] **1.** A poem of a style having a recurring word, phrase, or refrain; a rondeau or similar poem. **2. a** A song in which a simple strain is often repeated. **b** A dance in a circle.

Round'head' (round'hĕd'), *n.* In the reign of Charles I. and later, a Puritan or Parliamentarian who wore his hair short; — used in derision by the Cavaliers.

round'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A lockup. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** *Naut.* A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck. **3.** A house for locomotive engines, built round a turntable.

round'ing, *a.* **1.** Round or roundish; becoming round. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or used for, rounding something.

round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round.

round'ly, *adv.*, **round'ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

round'-shoul'dered (-shōl'dĕrd; 109), *a.* Having the shoulders stooping or projecting.

rounds'man (roundz'măn), *n.* A police officer, ranking next below a sergeant, who makes rounds of inspection.

round'-up', *n.* Act or process of collecting cattle by riding around them and driving them in; also, the men and horses collectively who do this. *Western U. S.*

roun'dure (roun'dŭr), *n.* Roundness; a circle. *Obs.*

round'worm' (round'wûrm'), *n.* A nematode worm; specif., one of those sometimes found parasitic in the intestines of man, the horse, dog, etc.

roup'y (roup'ĭ; rōōp'ĭ), *a.* Hoarse. *Scot.* [drinking bout.]

rouse (rouz), *n.* **1.** Bumper of liquor. *Obs.* **2.** Carousal;

rouse, *v. i. & t.* *Naut.* To pull strongly and all together.

rouse, *v. t. & i.*; ROUSED (rouzd); ROUS'ING (rouz'ĭng). **1.** To start from a covert. **2.** To wake or awake from sleep or repose. **3.** To excite, or be roused, to activity. **4.** To stir up; agitate. **5.** To raise; erect. *Obs.* — *n.* Act of rousing; awakening; signal for rousing or action — **rous'er,** *n.*

roust'a-bout' (roust'ə-bout'), *n.* A wharf laborer or deck hand, esp. on a river steamboat; also, a vagrant who lives by chance jobs. *U. S.*

rout (rout; *Scot.* rōōt), *v. i.* [AS. *hrūtan.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** To roar; bellow; low. **2.** To snore loudly; hence, to slumber. — *n.* A bellowing; shouting; clamor; uproar.

rout (rout), *v. i.* To root, search, or rummage, as a swine. — *v. t.* **1.** To root up. **2.** To scoop out, as with a gouge.

rout, *n.* [OF. *route,* fr. LL., fr. L. *rumpere, ruptum,* to break.] **1.** A throng. *Obs.* **2.** A tumultuous crowd; mob; hence, the rabble. **3.** State of being disorganized and thrown into confused flight or retreat. **4.** A fashionable assembly, esp. in the evening. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To put to flight in disorder; defeat utterly. — **Syn.** Discomfit, overpower, overthrow.

rout cake. A kind of rich cake for routs, or parties.

route (rōōt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), lit., broken or beaten way, fr. *rumpere, ruptum,* to break.] The course or way which is, or is to be, traveled. — *v. t.* To forward or transport by a certain route.

rou-tine' (rōō-tēn'), *n.* [F., fr. *route* way. See ROUTE.] **1.** A round of business or pleasure frequently pursued. **2.** Any regular course of action adhered to through force of habit.

rove (rōv), *v. t.*; ROVED (rōvd); ROV'ING (rōv'ĭng) **1.** To draw through an eye or similar aperture. **2.** To draw out and twist into flakes; card, as wool. **3.** To draw out and twist slightly, as slivers of wool or cotton, before spinning. — *n.* A sliver, as of wool, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted.

rove, *v. i.* [see ROVER.] To wander; ramble. — **Syn.** Roam, range, stroll. See RAMBLE. — *v. t.* To wander over or through.

rov'er (rōv'ẽr), *n.* [D. *roover* robber, *rooven* to rob.] **1.** A pirate. **2.** A wanderer; vagrant. **3.** *Croquet.* A ball which has passed through all the arches and would go out if it hit the stake. **4.** *Archery.* A casual mark.

row (rou), *n.* [prob. fr. *rouse,* n., taken as a pl.] A noisy quarrel; brawl. — *v. i.* To engage in a row. *Both Colloq.*

row (rō), *v. t.* [AS. *rōwan.*] **1.** To propel (a boat) with oars. **2.** To transport in a boat propelled with oars. — *v. i.* **1.** To use an oar or oars in rowing a boat. **2.** To be moved by oars. — *n.* Act of rowing; a trip in a rowboat.

row (rō), *n.* [AS. *rāw, rǣw.*] **1.** Series of persons or things in a continued line; a rank; file. **2.** Line of writing. *Obs.* **3.** Line of houses close together, street with houses so placed.

row'an tree *or* **row'an** (rō'ăn; rou'ăn). A European tree, or either of two related American trees, with white flowers and red berries; — called also *mountain ash.*

row'boat' (rō'bōt'), *n.* A boat designed to be rowed.

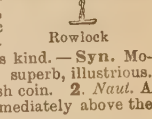
row'dy (rou'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). One who engages in rows, or in rough behavior; a rough. — *a.* Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rowdy; rowdyish. — **row'di-ness** (-dĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **row'dy-ish,** *a.* — **row'dy-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

row'el (rou'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. dim. of L. *rota* wheel.] Little wheel on a spur, having radiating points. — *v. t.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To prick with a rowel.

row'en (rou'ĕn), *n.* A second-growth crop; aftermath.

row'er (rō'ẽr), *n.* One who rows a boat.

row'lock (rō'lŏk, *colloq.* rŭl'ŭk), *n.* A device serving as the fulcrum for an oar.



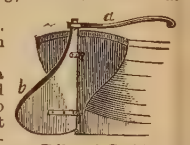
Rowlock

roy'al (roi'ăl), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *regalis,* fr. *rex, regis,* king.] **1.** Kingly; of or pert. to the king or sovereign; regal; also, of or pert. to the government of a kingdom. **2.** Under royal patronage; chartered by the crown; as, the *Royal* Society. **3.** Characteristic of or befitting a king; princely; splendid. **4.** Very large or excellent of its kind. — **Syn.** Monarchical, imperial, august, majestic; superb, illustrious. See KINGLY. — *n.* **1.** A former English coin. **2.** *Naut.* A small sail on the royal mast. It is immediately above the topgallant sail. **3.** A size of paper.

roy'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of monarchical government; adherence to a king or a royal government.

roy'al-ist. *n.* An adherent of a king; one attached to monarchical government.

roy'al-ly (roi'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a royal manner; like a king.
roy'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Royal status, station, birth, etc.; kingship. **2.** The person of a king or royal person; collectively, royal persons. **3.** Kingly or regal quality or nature. **4.** A royal domain. **5.** A right or perquisite of a king or sovereign, as a seigniorage on gold and silver coined at the mint, a percentage of gold or silver taken from mines, etc. **6.** Hence: **a** A share of the product or profit (as of a mine, forest, etc.) paid by the user to the owner of the property. **b** A compensation paid to the owner of a patent or a copyright for the use of it.
royn'ish (roin'ĭsh), *a.* [F. *rogneux*, fr. *rogne* scab, mange, itch.] Mangy; hence, mean; base. *Obs.*
rub (rŭb), *v. t.*; RUBBED (rŭbd); RUB'BING. **1.** To subject (a body) to pressure and friction of something moving over its surface. **2.** To scour or polish by rubbing; — often with *up* or *off*. **3.** To move (a body) with pressure and friction along a surface. **4.** To smear. **5.** To treat by rubbing. — *v. i.* **1.** To grate. **2.** To fret or chafe with friction. **3.** To move or pass with friction or difficulty. — *n.* **1.** A rubbing; friction. **2.** That which rubs; hindrance; impediment; esp., a difficulty; a pinch. **3.** Something grating to the feelings, as sarcasm, harsh criticism, etc. **4.** A roughness, as one made by rubbing.
rub'a-dub' (rŭb'ă-dŭb'), *n.* [imitative.] The sound of drumbeats: hence, a repeated clamor; a clatter.
ru-bai-yat' (rōō-bī-yät'), *n. pl.*; *sing.* RUBAI (rōō-bä'ē). [Ar. *rubā'iyāh* quatrain, deriv. of *rubā'* four.] Quatrains; as, the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam.
rub'ber (rŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rubs; as: **a** An instrument used in rubbing. **b** An eraser, esp. of caoutchouc. **2.** In some games, as whist, the odd game when there is a tie; also, a contest determined by the winning of two out of three games. **3.** Caoutchouc, or India rubber, esp. in a commercial form. **4.** Something made of India rubber; as: **a** An overshoe. *Colloq.* **b** A band of rubber.
rub'bish (rŭb'ĭsh), *n.* [ME. *robows, robeuz*, rubbish.] Waste or rejected matter; débris. — **rub'bish-y** (-ĭ), *a.*
rub'ble (-'l), *n.* **1.** Waterworn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry; also, masonry composed of rubble. **2.** Rough stone from the quarry.
ru'be-fa'cient (rōō'bẽ-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *rubefaciens*, p. pr. of *rubefacere* to make red.] Causing redness, as of the skin. — *n. Med.* An external application producing redness of the skin. — **ru'be-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.*
ru-bel'la (rōō-bĕl'ä), *n.* [L. *rubellus* reddish.] *Med.* A specific disease with an eruption like that of measles, but without catarrhal symptoms; German, or French, measles.
ru-bes'cent (-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *rubescens, -entis*, p. pr. of *rubescere* to grow red.] Growing or becoming red; reddening; flushing. — **ru-bes'cence** (-bĕs'ĕns), *n.*
Ru'bi-con (rōō'bĭ-kŏn), *n.* [L. *Rubico.*] *Ancient Geog.* A small river between Italy and Gaul. By leading his army across this river, against the orders of the government, Cæsar started a civil war which made him supreme.
ru'bi-cund (-kŭnd), *a.* [L. *rubicundus*, fr. *rubere* to be red.] Inclining to redness; ruddy. — **ru'bi-cun'di-ty**, *n.*
ru-bid'i-um (rōō-bĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. L. *rubidus* red.] A soft, silvery metal which decomposes water and inflames spontaneously in air. Sp. gr., 1.52; symbol, *Rb*; at. wt., 85.45.
ru'bi-ous (rōō'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *rubeus.*] Red; ruby. *Rare.*
ru'ble (-b'l), *n.* [Russ. *rubl'.*] Monetary unit of Russia, worth 100 kopecks (51.5 cts.); a silver coin of this value.
ru'bric (-brĭk), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *rubrica*, fr. *ruber* red.] **1.** Red chalk; red ocher. *Archaic.* **2.** A part of a written or printed work colored red. Hence: **a** The title of a statute or law. **b** A direction for the conduct of a church service. **c** Hence, a form or thing established, as by authority. **3.** A section heading of a discourse, etc. **4.** Red.
ru'bric (rōō'brĭk) } *a.* Colored or marked with red; also,
ru'bri-cal (-brĭ-kăl) } of or pert. to a rubric or rubrics.
ru'bri-cate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *rubricatus*, p. p.] Marked with red. — (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd). To mark with red; also, to arrange as in a rubric; establish in form.
ru'by (-bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [F. *rubis*, fr. L. *rubere* to be red.] **1.** A precious stone, a red crystallized variety of corundum. **2.** The color of the ruby; carmine red. **3.** That which resembles the ruby in color, as red wine. **4.** *Print.* Agate type. *Eng.*
ruche (rōōsh), *n.* [F. *ruche* ruche, beehive.] A plaited, quilled, or goffered strip of lace, net, etc., used for a collar or cuff, or as a trimming. — **ruch'ing** (rōōsh'ĭng), *n.*
ruck (rŭk), *n.* Crowd; throng; esp., the crowd of ordinary or common persons or things; ordinary run.
ruck, *v. t. & i. & n.* Wrinkle; crease; pucker.
ruc-ta'tion (rŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *ructatio*, fr. *ructare* to belch.] Act of belching wind. *Rare.*
rud-beck'i-a (rŭd-bĕk'ĭ-ä), *n.* [after Olaf *Rudbeck*, Swedish botanist.] Any of a genus (*Rudbeckia*) of asteraceous perennial herbs, the coneflowers, having showy, mostly yellow rayed flowers, and a conical chaffy receptacle.
ru'das (rōō'dăs), *n.* An ugly old hag; beldam. *Scot.* — *a.* Coarse; foul-mouthed. *Scot.*
rudd (rŭd), *n.* [fr. *rud* redness, AS. *rudu.*] A fresh-water European fish of the carp family.
rud'der (rŭd'ẽr), *n.* [AS. *rōðer* a paddle.] **1.** A flat piece hinged vertically at the stern of a vessel to steer with. **2.** An analogous part used to steer a balloon, flying machine, etc. — **rud'der-less**, *a.*



a Tiller; *b* Rudder.

rud'dĭ-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **rud'dĭ-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.
rud'dle (-'l), *n.* [fr. *rud* redness, ruddle, AS. *rudu.*] Red ocher. — *v. t.*; -DLED (rŭd''ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To color with ruddle, or red ocher; to rouge.
rud'dock (-ŭk), *n.* [AS. *rudduc.*] The European robin.
rud'dy (-ĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. [AS. *rudig.*] **1.** Red, or reddish. **2.** Having a healthy reddish color. — *v. t.*; -DIED (-ĭd); -DY-ING. To make ruddy. *Rare.*
rude (rōōd), *a.*; RUD'ER (rōōd'ẽr); RUD'EST. [F., fr. L. *rudis*; or perh. fr. L. *rubidus* rough.] **1.** Characterized by roughness; rough; crude; harsh; severe. **2.** Lacking delicacy or refinement; unpolished; uncultured; of low rank; savage; insulting; impudent. **3.** Unskillful; raw; ignorant. **4.** Rugged; sturdy; vigorous. — **Syn.** Artless, uncouth, rustic; coarse, clownish; untaught, illiterate; uncivil, saucy, impertinent, insolent, surly, currish, churlish; uncivilized, barbarous, violent, fierce; tumultuous, turbulent, impetuous, boisterous, inclement. See ROUGH. — **rude'ly**, *adv.* — **rude'ness**, *n.*
rudes'by (rōōdz'bĭ), *n.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow. *Obs.*
ru'dĭ-ment (rōō'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis* unwrought, ignorant, rude.] **1.** That which is unformed or undeveloped; fundamental principle; unfinished beginning. **2.** Hence, an element or first principle of any art or science; first step. **3.** *Biol.* A part or organ so deficient or undeveloped as entirely to prevent its performing its normal or original function. — **ru'dĭ-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), **ru'dĭ-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tä-rĭ), *a.*
rue (rōō), *n.* [F., fr. L. *ruta.*] A shrubby yellow-flowered plant with a heavy odor and bitter taste.
rue (rōō), *v. t.*; RUED (rōōd); RU'ING (rōō'ĭng). [AS. *hréowan* to grieve, make sorry.] **1.** To regret extremely; suffer remorse for. **2.** To repent, as a bargain. — *v. i.* To feel sorrow and regret; repent. — *n.* [AS. *hréow.*] **1.** Bitterness; regret. **2.** Sorrow; repentance. *Obs. or Scot.*
rue'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Lamentable; pitiable. **2.** Expressing sorrow, pity, or regret; sorrowful. — **Syn.** See DOLEFUL. — **rue'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **rue'ful-ness**, *n.*

3d Ruff, 1.

ruff (rŭf), *n.* A small European perch.
ruff (rŭf), *n.* [fr. OF.] *Card Playing.* **a** An obsolete game similar to whist. **b** Act of trumping. — *v. i. & t.* To trump.
ruff, *n.* **1.** A kind of muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted. **2.** Something suggestive of a ruff; as: *Zoöl.* A fringe of hairs or feathers around or on the neck. **3.** A species of sandpiper of Europe and Asia. The males during the breeding season have a large ruff of erectile feathers. The female is called *reeve.* — **ruffed** (rŭft), *a.*

3d Ruff, 3. *a* Male; *b* Reeve.

ruf'fi-an (rŭf'ĭ-ăn; rŭf'yăn), *n.* [F. *ruffien*, OF. *ruffien, ruffian*, pimp, rake.] A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow. — *a.* **1.** Brutal; cruel. **2.** Boisterous; stormy. — *v. i.* To play the ruffian; rage. *Rare.* — **ruf'fi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **-an-ly**, *a.*
ruf'fle (rŭf''l), *v. t.*; -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). **1.** To make

into a ruff ; draw into plaits, or folds; wrinkle. **2.** To furnish with ruffles. **3.** To erect in or like a ruff, as feathers. **4.** To make rough or uneven, as water. **5.** To agitate mentally ; disturb ; vex. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow rough, boisterous, or turbulent. *Obs.* **2.** To put on airs ; swagger ; — often with *it*. — *n.* **1.** That which is ruffled; specif., a strip of lace, cambric, chiffon, etc., plaited or gathered, and used as a trimming ; a frill. **2.** State of being ruffled, or disturbed ; irritation; also, commotion ; tumult.

ruf'fler (rŭf'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who ruffles ; a swaggerer ; braggart. **2.** A ruffian ; bully. *Obs.* **3.** That which ruffles.

ru'fous (rōō'fŭs), *a.* [L. *rufus.*] Yellowish or brownish red.

rug (rŭg), *n.* A piece of thick fabric with a heavy nap for floor covering, a wrap, etc. ; also, a fur mat, etc.

ru'ga (rōō'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* RUGÆ (-jē). [L.] *Nat. Hist.* A wrinkle ; fold ; — chiefly in *pl.* — **ru'gate** (-gāt), *a.*

Rug'by (rŭg'bĭ), *n.* [because orig. played at *Rugby* school, Eng.] A kind of football game.

rug'ged (rŭg'ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Irregular; rough. Hence: **a** Unkempt. **b** Shaggy. **c** Seamed ; wrinkled. **2.** Harsh ; sour ; austere. **3.** Rude ; uncivil. **4.** Turbulent ; stormy ; as, *rugged* weather. **5.** Rough to the ear ; harsh. **6.** Vigorous ; robust. *Colloq., U. S.* — **Syn.** Cragged ; coarse, severe ; violent, boisterous, inclement. — **rug'ged-ly**, *adv.* — **rug'ged-ness**, *n.*

ru'gose (rōō'gōs ; rōō-gōs'), *a.* [L. *rugosus*, fr. *ruga* wrinkle.] Wrinkled. — **ru-gos'i-ty** (rōō-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ru'in (rōō'ĭn), *n.* [F. *ruine*, fr. L. *ruina*, fr. *ruere, rutum*, to fall violently.] **1.** A fall. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Such change as destroys anything or impairs effectiveness ; destruction; overthrow. **3.** That which causes, or act of causing, such destruction or impairment ; ruination; as, drink will be his *ruin*. **4.** That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay ; esp., *pl.*, the remains of a ruined house, city, etc. **5.** State of decay or worthlessness. — **Syn.** Downfall, perdition, subversion, defeat; bane, pest. — *v. t. & i.* To bring, fall, go, or come to ruin.

ru'in-ate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. To destroy ; ruin. — *a.* Ruined. — **ru'in-a'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

ru'ined (-ĭnd), *p. a.* That has suffered decay or ruin.

Syn. RUINED implies utter (often tragic) downfall or decay; that is DILAPIDATED which is falling into partial ruin or decay, esp. through neglect ; the word often connotes contempt ; as, a *ruined* temple ; a *dilapidated* wharf, hat.

ru'in-ous (-ĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Causing, or tending to, ruin ; destructive. **2.** Characterized by ruin ; ruined ; dilapidated. **3.** Consisting of ruins. — **Syn.** Decayed, demolished ; wasteful. — **ru'in-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ru'in-ous-ness**, *n.*

rul'a-ble (rōōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be ruled.

rule (rōōl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *regula* ruler, rule, model.] **1.** A prescribed guide for conduct; regulation. **2.** A governing direction or precept ; a controlling principle ; as : **a** *Math.* A determinate method for performing an operation. **b** *Gram.* A general principle concerning the formation or use of words. **3.** Systematic method or practice ; usual course ; as, as a *rule* I rise early. **4.** Conduct ; behavior. *Obs.* **5.** Act of ruling ; administration of law; authority. **6.** A straight strip, as of wood, used as a guide in drawing, for measuring, etc. ; a ruler. **7.** *Print.* A thin type-high plate of metal with a line or lines as its face. — **Syn.** Law, maxim, canon, order. — **rule of three.** See PROPORTION, 6. — *v. t.* ; RULED (rōōld) ; RUL'ING (rōōl'-). **1.** To control ; govern; manage. **2.** To control by influence ; etc. ; guide. **3.** To mark with lines guided by a rule or ruler. — **Syn.** See GOVERN. — *v. i.* **1.** To exercise supreme authority ; — often with *over*. **2.** *Law.* To lay down a rule or order of court ; decide an incidental point.

rul'er (rōōl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rules ; one who exercises authority, as a sovereign. **2.** A strip of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used as a guide in drawing lines; a rule.

rul'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Ruled lines. **2.** *Law.* A decision of a judge or a court, esp. one on a point of law.

rum (rŭm), *n.* **1.** An alcoholic liquor distilled from molasses or other cane product. **2.** Any intoxicating liquor; intoxicating liquor in general. *Colloq.*

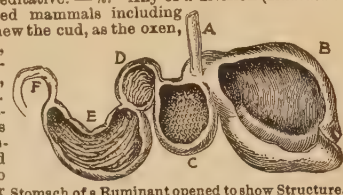
rum, *a.* Old-fashioned ; queer ; odd. *Slang.*

Ru-ma'ni-an (rōō-mā'nĭ-ăn). Var. of ROUMANIAN.

rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.* ; -BLED (-b'ld) ; -BLING (-blĭng). [ME. *romblen.*] To make a low, heavy, rolling sound. — *n.* — *v. t.* To utter or give forth with a rumbling sound. — *n.* **1.** A low, heavy, continuous sound like that of heavy wagons or of thunder. **2.** A seat behind the body of a vehicle.

rum'men (rōō'mĕn), *n.* [L. *rumen, -inis*, throat.] **1.** The first stomach of ruminants. **2.** The cud of a ruminant.

ru'mi-nant (-mĭ-nănt), *a.* [L. *ruminans, -antis*, p. pr.] **1.** Chewing the cud ; of or pertaining to the ruminants. **2.** Hence, meditative. — *n.* Any of a division (*Ruminantia*) of hoofed mammals including those that chew the cud, as the ox, sheep, goats, antelopes, giraffes, deer, and camels. The herbaceous food is swallowed unchewed, and passes into the rumen or the reticulum, whence it is regurgitated in masses, which are then thoroughly masticated and mixed with saliva while the animal is at rest. It is then swallowed, and passes through the reticulum and omasum into the fourth stomach, or abomasum, where it is acted on by the gastric juice. — **ru'mi-nant-ly**, *adv.*



Stomach of a Ruminant opened to show Structure. *A* Esophagus; *B* Rumen; *C* Reticulum; *D* Omasum, or Manyplies; *E* Abomasum; *F* Intestine.

ru'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* ; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING. [L. *ruminatus*, p. p. of *ruminari, -nare*, fr. *rumen, -inis*, throat.] **1.** To chew the cud; chew again what has been chewed slightly and swallowed. **2.** To meditate; ponder; reflect. — **Syn.** See CONSIDER. — *v. t.* **1.** To chew over again. **2.** To ponder. — **ru'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **ru'mi-na-tive** (rōō'mĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* — **ru'mi-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.*

rum'mage (rŭm'ăj), *n.* [Prob. fr. F. *arrumage* stowage.] A thorough search by rummaging. — *v. t. & i.* ; -MAGED (-ăjd), -MAG-ING (-ă-jĭng). To search thoroughly by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods ; ransack. — **rum'mag-er** (-ă-jẽr), *n.* [or cup.

rum'mer (-ẽr), *n.* [fr. D.] A kind of large drinking glass

ru'mor, ru'mour (rōō'mẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *rumor.*] **1.** A prolonged, indistinct noise. *Obs.* **2.** A popular report, common talk ; notoriety ; reputation. **3.** A story current without known authority for its truth; — in this sense often personified. — *v. t.* To tell by rumor; give out tidings of.

rump (rŭmp), *n.* **1.** The posterior end of an animal, generally including the buttocks. **2.** The hind end ; fag-end.

rump'-fed', *a.* A Shakespearean word meaning, perh., "fattened in the rump, pampered."

rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. t. & i.* ; -PLED (-p'ld) ; -PLING (-plĭng). To wrinkle ; crumple ; muss. — *n.* A fold.

rum'pus (-pŭs), *n.* A disturbance ; fracas. *Colloq.*

run (rŭn), *v. i.* ; *pret.* RAN (răn) or RUN ; *p. p.* RUN ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUN'NING. [fr. AS. *rinnan* to flow, and *iernan, irnan*, to run.] **1.** To move swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action, as a stream, wagon, person, etc. ; hasten. **2.** *Athletics.* To move rapidly by springing steps so that for an instant in each step neither foot touches the ground ; — disting. from *walking*. **3.** **a** To go back and forth ; ply. **b** To steal off ; flee. **c** To contend in a race ; hence, to enter into a (political) contest ; become a candidate. **d** To turn, as a wheel; rotate. **e** To migrate or move in schools ; — said of fish. **f** To extend ; reach. **g** To pass from one state to another ; as, to *run* in debt. **h** To pass or go quickly in thought or discourse. **i** To flow, as a liquid. **j** To become fluid ; melt. **k** To grow or develop, or tend to do so. **l** To spread or diffuse out, as a color. **m** To discharge pus, etc. **n** *Law.* To continue in or have force or effect. **o** To become payable in due course (as interest). **p** To creep, climb, or extend, up or along ; spread. **4.** To move, go, pass, happen, etc., repeatedly or in succession. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to run. **2.** To pursue ; hunt. **3.** To perform by or as by running ; as, to *run* a race. **4.** To thrust ; as, to *run* a sword through a man. **5.** To drive or force. **6.** To fuse ; melt ; also, to mold ; cast. **7.** To mark out, as a boundary line ; indicate. **8.** To smuggle. **9.** To incur, as risk. **10.** To discharge ; emit. **11.** To flow with ; as, the river *ran* blood. **12.** To conduct ; carry on ; as, to *run* a hotel. *Colloq., U. S.* **13.** To sew, as a seam, continuously. **14.** In various games, to make (a number of successful shots, strokes, etc.) in succession. — *n.* **1.** Act of running. **2.** **a** Act of migrating ; — said of fish. Also, a school of fishes in migration. **b** Continuation or course ; as, a *run* of luck. **c** A continuing urgent demand, as on a bank for money. **d** *Games, etc.* The making of a number of successful shots,

strokes, or the like, successively; also, the score thus made. **c** *Music.* A roulade; a melodic series of consecutive tones **3.** A brook; watercourse. **4.** That which runs, or flows, during a certain time. **5. a** Distance covered, or amount of work turned out, in a special course, time, or operation. **b** A range of ground for feeding stock, etc. **6.** A trip or course; journey. **7.** In baseball and cricket, the score unit, made by running over a prescribed course. **8.** Freedom to go about at will. *Colloq.*

run'a-bout' (rŭn'ə-bout'), *n.* A kind of light uncovered wagon; also, a kind of light automobile or motor boat.

run'a-gate (-gāt), *n.* [ME. *renegat*, fr. LL. *renegatus*, confused with E. *run*, and *gate* way.] A fugitive; wanderer.

run'a-way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** A fugitive. **2.** Act of running away, esp. of a horse or team. — *a.* **1.** Fleeing. **2.** Accomplished by elopement, or during flight.

run'ci-nate (rŭn'sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *runcinatus*, p. p. of *runcinare* to plane off.] *Bot.* Pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downwards, as the dandelion leaf.

run'dle (-d'l), *n.* **1.** A round; step of a ladder; rung. **2.** Something which rotates about an axis, as a wheel.

rune (rōōn), *n.* [AS. *rūn* rune, secret, mystery.] **1.** Any of the characters of the alphabet formerly used by the Teutonic, or Germanic, peoples from about the 3d century A. D. **2.** *pl.* Old Norse poetry expressed in runes.

rung (rŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of RING.

rung (rŭng), *n.* [AS. *hrung* a staff, rod, pole.] **1.** A stout stick. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A crosspiece of a ladder; a round.

ru'nic (rōō'nĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to runes or Norsemen.

run'let (rŭn'lĕt), **run'nel** (-ĕl), *n.* A rivulet; brook.

run'ner (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that runs, as a racer, an engine driver, etc. **2.** Either of the pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; the blade of a skate. **3.** *Bot.* **a** A slender prostrate branch which roots at the joints or end, forming new plants. **b** A plant which spreads by this method. **4.** One employed to solicit patronage, as for a boat, hotel, etc. *Cant, U. S.*

a Runner of Strawberry Plant.

run'net (rŭn'ĭt), *n.* Rennet. *Obs. or Scot.*

run'round' (-round'), *n.* A felon, or whitlow. *Colloq U. S.*

runt (rŭnt), *n.* [Scot.] **1.** An animal unusually small of its kind. **2.** A dwarf, or a person of small or stunted growth.

run'way' (rŭn'wā'), *n.* **1.** The channel of a stream. **2.** A beaten path made by animals.

ru-pee' (rōō-pē'), *n.* [fr. Hind., fr. Skr. *rūpya* silver.] An East Indian silver coin. Specif., the principal silver coin of British India, valued at 1s. 4d. (32.4 cents).

rup'ture (rŭp'tūr), *n.* [L. *ruptura*, fr. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] **1.** A breaking apart; state of being broken apart. **2.** Breach of peace or concord; open hostility; war. **3.** *Med.* Hernia. — **Syn.** Breach, break, burst, disruption. See FRACTURE. — *v. t. & i.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). To cause a rupture of or in.

ru'ral (rōō'răl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country.] Of or pert. to the country or country life or industry; rustic. — **ru'ral-ism** (-ĭz'm), **ru-ral'i-ty** (rōō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ru'ral-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. RURAL, RUSTIC, PASTORAL, BUCOLIC, ARCADIAN. RURAL refers to the country itself, esp. in its pleasant aspects; RUSTIC commonly implies a contrast with the refinements of the city, and often connotes rudeness or lack of polish. That is PASTORAL which has to do with the life of shepherds, or (esp.) with conventional rural life. BUCOLIC is a literary (sometimes humorous) synonym for *rustic*; ARCADIAN suggests ideal pastoral simplicity.

ru'ral-ist, *n.* One who leads a rural life.

ruse (rōōz), *n.* [F., fr. *ruser* to use tricks.] An artifice; trick; fraud; deceit. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE.

rush (rŭsh), *n.* [fr. AS.] **1.** Any of various aquatic or marsh-growing plants, having cylindrical, often hollow, stems. Rushes are used in bottoming chairs, plaiting mats, etc. **2.** A mere trifle; a straw.

rush, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To move, push, or urge forward with impetuosity or violence. **2.** To act or do with undue haste and eagerness. **3.** To make an onset on; charge; carry by assault. — *n.* **1.** Act of rushing; an onset; attack. **2.** That which causes unusual activity; as, a *rush* of work. *Colloq.* — **rush'er**, *n.*

rush candle. A candle made of the pith of certain rushes, partially peeled and dipped in grease.

rush'light' (rŭsh'līt'), *n.* A rush candle, or its light.

rush'y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding with, or made of, rushes.

rusk (rŭsk), *n.* [Sp. *rosca de mar* sea rusks, a kind of biscuit, *rosca*, prop., a screw.] **1.** A light, soft bread, often crisped in an oven; also, a kind of sweet biscuit. **2.** Bread or cake browned in an oven; also, such bread pulverized.

Russ (rŭs), *n.* [F. *Russe.*] **1.** *sing. & pl.* A Russian, or the Russians. **2.** The Russian language. — *a.* Russian.

rus'set (rŭs'ĕt; 24), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. *rous*, *ros*, red, L. *russus.*] **1.** Reddish brown; also, yellowish brown. **2.** Made of russet (cloth); hence, coarse; rustic. *Archaic.* — *n.* **1.** A russet color. **2.** Cloth or clothing of a russet color and (often) coarse texture; esp., homespun. **3.** A kind of winter apple having rough skin of a russet color. — **rus'set-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Rus'sian (rŭsh'ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

rust (rŭst), *n.* [AS. *rust.*] **1.** The reddish coating of hydroxide formed on iron, as upon exposure to moist air; also, a coating produced on other metals by corrosion. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Any of numerous minute parasitic fungi causing discoloration of the tissues in higher plants. **b** The disease caused by such fungi; also, any brown or reddish discoloration of vegetation or fruit. **3.** Moral or mental impairment due to corrupting or deteriorating influences — *v. i. & t.* To contract, or to affect or be affected with, rust.

rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *a.* [L. *rusticus*, fr. *rus*, *ruris*, the country.] **1.** Of or pert. to the country; rural. **2.** Awkward; rough; unpolished. **3.** Befitting the country; plain; simple. — **Syn.** Rude, boorish, coarse. See RURAL. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the country, esp. one rude, coarse, or dull. **2.** A rural person naturally simple in character or manners. — **rus'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a. & n.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

rus'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. i.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *rusticatus*, p. p. of *rusticari* to rusticate.] **1.** To go into, or reside in, the country. **2.** To spend a period of rustication as a punishment. — *v. t.* **1.** To compel to reside in the country. **2.** To punish by requiring temporary absence, as from a college. — **rus'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

rus-tic'i-ty (rŭs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rustic.

rust'i-ly (rŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **rust'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

rus'tle (rŭs''l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To make a rustle. — *v. t.* To cause to rustle, as leaves — *n.* A quick succession or confusion of small sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or swishing silk. — **rus'tler** (-lĕr), *n.*

rust'y (rŭs'tĭ), *a.*; RUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); RUST'I-EST. **1.** Covered or affected with, or resembling, rust. **2.** [prob. a different word.] Surly; morose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** Stubborn; rebellious. **4.** Rust-colored.

rut (rŭt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *rugitus* a roaring, *rugire* to roar.] Sexual desire of deer, cattle, etc.; heat; period during which this exists. — *v. i.*; -TED; -TING. To have rut.

rut, *n.* [OF. *rote*, *route*, way. See ROUTE.] **1.** A track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything; groove in which anything runs. **2.** A usual or fixed practice; regular course. — *v. t.* To make a rut or ruts in.

ru'ta-ba'ga (rōō'tə-bā'gə), *n.* [Sw. dial. *rotabagge.*] A kind of turnip commonly with a large elongated yellowish root.

ru-ta'ceous (rōō-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *rutaceus*, fr. *ruta* rue.] Of or pert. to a family (*Rutaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, as the rue, citron, lemon, lime, often strong-scented.

ruth (rōōth), *n.* [fr AS. *hréow(e)* sad. See RUE sorrow.] **1.** Compassion for misery of another; pity; mercy. **2.** Sorrow; grief; repentance; regret. — **ruth'ful** (rōōth'fo͝ol), *a.*

Ruth, *n.* [Heb. *Rūth.*] An old Testament heroine; also, the Book of Ruth, in the Old Testament.

ru-the'ni-um (rōō-thē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. *Ruthenians*, a Russian people.] A rare metal of the platinum group, found in the Ural Mts. It is hard, brittle, steel-gray, very infusible and almost insoluble in acids. Symbol, *Ru*; at. wt., 101.7.

ruth'less, *a.* Having no ruth; cruel; pitiless. — **ruth'less-ly**, *adv.* — **ruth'less-ness**, *n.*

rut'tish (rŭt'ĭsh), *a.* Inclined to rut; lustful; salacious.

rut'ty (-ĭ), *a.* Full of ruts, as a road.

rye (rī), *n.* [AS. *ryge.*] **1.** A hardy perennial cereal grass, widely cultivated as a food grain. **2.** The seeds or grain of this plant. **3.** Whisky distilled from rye grain.

ry'ot (rī'ŏt), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat* tenant, peasant.] A peasant or cultivator of the soil. *India.*

S

S (ĕs); *pl.* s's or ss (ĕs′ĭz). The 19th letter of the English alphabet.
Sa-bæ′an, Sa-be′an (sȧ-bē′ăn), *a.* [L. *Sabaeus.*] Of or pert. to Saba (the Biblical *Sheba*), an ancient kingdom of southern Arabia, at its prime about the 5th century B. C. — *n.* One of the people of Saba, noted for their wealth.
Sa-bæ′an-ism, Sa-be′an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of the Sabæans, chiefly worship of the sun, moon, and stars.
Sab′a-oth (săb′ȧ-ŏth; sȧ-bā′ōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsebā'ōth*, pl. of *tsābā'* a host.] Armies; hosts.
Sab′ba-ta′ri-an (săb′ȧ-tā′rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabbath or the tenets of Sabbatarians. — *n.* **1**. One who keeps the seventh day of the week as holy. **2**. One who favors a strict observance of the Sabbath.
Sab′bath (săb′ăth), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. Heb. *shabbāth*, fr. *shābath* to rest from labor.] **1**. In the Jewish calendar, the seventh day of the week, now generally called *Saturday*, observed by Jews and some Christians as a day of rest and worship (see *Ex.* xx. 8–11). **2**. Sunday; — often so called by Christians. **3**. [*l. c.*] A time of rest or repose.
sab-bat′ic (să-băt′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. σαββατικός.] Of, per-
sab-bat′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to, or like, the Sabbath, enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.
sa′ber, sa′bre (sā′bẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. G. *säbel.*] A form of sword with a curved blade. It is the typical cavalry arm. — *v. t.*; -BERED or -BRED (-bẽrd); -BER-ING (sā′bẽr-ĭng) or -BRING (sā′brĭng). To strike, cut, or kill, with a saber.
Sa′bine (-bīn), *a.* [L. *Sabinus.*] Of or pert. to the ancient Sabines, whose chief seat was the Apennines northeast of Latium. — *n.* One of the Sabine people, or their language.
sa′ble (-b'l), *n.* [OF.] **1**. Small carnivore related to the martens, of northern Europe and parts of Asia. **2**. Fur of the sable. See MARTEN. **3**. Color of sable; black. **4**. A mourning garment; — generally in *pl.* — *a.* Dark; black.

Sable. (1/12)

‖ **sa′bot′** (sȧ′bō′), *n.* [F.] A kind of wooden shoe.
‖ **sa′bo′tage′** (-bô′tȧzh′), *n.* [F.] Malicious damage done to an employer's property by employees during labor troubles.
sa′bre. Var. of SABER.
Sa-bri′na (sȧ-brī′nȧ), *n.* [L., the river Severn.] In British legend, a maiden thrown into the Severn by her stepmother. In Milton's "Comus" she is transformed into a river nymph, who aids distressed maidens.
sac (săk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *saccus.* See SACK.] A baglike part of an animal or plant, often containing a special fluid.
Sac (săk; sôk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly dwelling along the upper Mississippi.
sac′cate (săk′āt), *a.* Having the form of a sac or pouch.
sac′cha-rif′er-ous (săk′ȧ-rĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *saccharon* sugar + E. *-ferous.*] Producing sugar.
sac-char′i-fy (să-kăr′ĭ-fī; săk′ȧ-rĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [L. *saccharon* sugar + *-fy.*] To convert into, or impregnate with, sugar. — **sac-char′i-fi-ca′tion**, *n.*
sac′cha-rin (săk′ȧ-rĭn), *n.* Also **-rine** (-rĭn; -rēn). [F., fr. L. *saccharon* sugar.] *Chem.* A coal-tar crystalline product several hundred times sweeter than cane sugar.
sac′cha-rine (săk′ȧ-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, having the nature of, or producing, sugar; sweet.
sac′er-do′tal (săs′ẽr-dō′tăl), *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos, -otis*, a priest.] Priestly. — **sac′er-do′tal-ly**, *adv.*
sac′er-do′tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* System, spirit, or character, of a priesthood; devotion to a priesthood.
sa′chem (sā′chĕm), *n.* A chief in some tribes of American [Indians.
sa′chet′ (sȧ′shā′), *n.* [F.] A scent bag, or perfumed pad.
sack (săk), *n.* [F. *sec* dry, fr. L. *siccus* dry, harsh.] Formerly, any of various strong white wines from southern Europe.
sack, *n.* [F. *sac.*] **1**. The plundering of a captured place; pillage; ravage. **2**. Plunder; loot. — *v. t.* To pillage after capture; loot. — **Syn.** See RAVAGE. — **sack′er**, *n.*
sack, *n.* [AS. *sacc, sæcc*, L. *saccus*, Gr. σάκκος, fr. Heb. *saq.*] **1**. A bag; a large pouch. **2**. A varying measure of capacity. **3**. Also **sacque**. A kind of short coat worn by women or children. — *v. t.* To put in a sack; bag.
sack′but (săk′bŭt), *n.* [fr. F., deriv. of OF. *saquier* to pull + *bouter* to push.] *Music.* **a** A medieval instrument like the trombone. **b** *Bib.* Prob., the sambuke.
sack′cloth′ (săk′klŏth′; 62), *n.* Sacking; — anciently worn as a sign of mourning, distress, penitence, etc.
sack′ful (săk′fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz), *n.* See -FUL.
sack′ing, *n.* Stout, coarse cloth of which sacks are made.
sack′less, sac′less (săk′lĕs), *a.* [AS. *sacléas*; *sacu* contention + *léas* loose.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1**. Guiltless. **2**. Unmolested. **3**. Weak; dispirited.
sacque (săk), *n.* = SACK, a coat.
sa′cral (sā′krăl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum.
sac′ra-ment (săk′rȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *sacramentum* oath, sacred thing, mystery, sacrament.] **1**. An oath or solemn engagement. *Obs.* **2**. *Theol.* An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; one of the solemn religious ceremonies, as baptism, the Eucharist, etc., enjoined by Christ or by the church. **3**. [Often *cap.*] Esp., with *the*, the Eucharist; also, *R. C. Ch.*, usually with *blessed* or *holy*, the consecrated Host. — **sac′ra-men′tal** (-mĕn′tăl), *a.*
sac′ra-men′ta-ry (-mĕn′tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Sacramental.
sa′cred (sā′krĕd), *a.* [orig. p. p. of ME. *sacren* to consecrate, fr. F., fr. L. *sacrare*, fr. *sacer* holy.] **1**. Set apart to religious use; not profane or common. **2** Relating to religion; not secular. **3**. Entitled by or as by religious rules or belief to reverence or veneration, hallowed. **4**. Not to be profaned or violated; inviolable. **5**. Accursed; baleful. *Archaic.* — **sa′cred-ly**, *adv.* — **sa′cred-ness**, *n.*
Syn. SACRED and HOLY (the stronger word) are often synonyms in the sense of consecrated to (or by) religion, hallowed. *Holy* may emphasize inherent or essential character.
sac′ri-fice (săk′rĭ-fīs; -fīz), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *sacrificium*; *sacer* sacred + *facere* to make.] **1**. An offering to a deity of animal or vegetable life or of food, incense, or the like. **2**. Anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity. **3**. Destruction, surrender, or loss made or incurred for the sake of something; also, the thing sacrificed.
sac′ri-fice (-fīz; -fīs), *v. t.*; -FICED (-fīzd; -fīst); -FIC′ING. **1**. To make an offering of; immolate to atone for sin, procure favor, or express thankfulness. **2**. To give up for the sake of something. — *v. i.* To offer or make a sacrifice. — **sac′ri-fic′er**, *n.* — **sac′ri-fi′cial** (-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* — **-cial-ly**, *adv.*
sac′ri-lege (săk′rĭ-lĕj), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *sacrilegium*, fr. *sacrilegus*; *sacer* sacred + *legere* to gather.] The sin or crime of violating sacred things. — **Syn.** See PROFANATION.
sac′ri-le′gious (-lē′jŭs), *a.* Violating sacred things; impious. — **sac′ri-le′gious-ly**, *adv.* — **sac′ri-le′gious-ness**, *n.*
sac′ris-tan (săk′rĭs-tăn), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *sacer* sacred.] A church officer in charge of the sacristy; also, a sexton.
sac′ris-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A small chamber in a church for the sacred utensils, vestments, etc.; vestry.
sa′crum (sā′krŭm), *n.* [fr. L. *os sacrum.*] *Anat. & Zoöl.* That part of the vertebral column directly connected with, or forming a part of, the pelvis.
sad (săd), *a.*; SAD′DER (-ẽr); -DEST. [AS. *sæd* satisfied, sated.] **1**. Heavy; soggy; as, *sad* cake. *Obs. or Dial.* **2** Faithful; steadfast. *Obs.* **3**. Dull; dark; somber; — of colors. **4**. Affected with grief; downcast; mournful. **5**. Inspiring melancholy or mournfulness. **6**. Causing sorrow; grievous. **7**. Bad; — chiefly an intensive, and often *Jocular.* — **Syn.** Sorrowful, depressed, cheerless.
sad′den (săd′'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sad.
sad′dle (-'l), *n.* [AS. *sadol.*] **1**. A seat for a rider on a horse's back, a bicycle, etc. **2**. Part of a harness. See HARNESS, *Illust.* **3**. Something suggestive of a saddle; as: **a** A piece of meat consisting of the upper, back portion of an animal. **b** *Geog.* A ridge connecting two higher elevations. — *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). **1**. To put a saddle on. **2**. To fix as a charge or burden on; load.
sad′dle-bag′ (-băg′), *n.* A pouch, usually one of a pair, attached to a saddle, to carry small articles.
sad′dle-bow′ (-bō′), *n.* Arch in the front, or the pieces forming the front, of a saddle.
sad′dler (săd′lẽr), *n.* One who makes saddles and other [horse furniture.]
sad′dler-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DLERIES (-ĭz). The trade, the articles of trade, or the shop, of a saddler.
sad′dle-tree′ (-'l-trē′), *n.* The frame of a saddle.
Sad′du-cee (săd′ū-sē), *n.* [L. *Sadducaei*, pl., Gr. Σαδδου

καῖοι, Heb. *Tsedūqīm.*] One of a sect, among the ancient Jews, which denied the resurrection, personal immortality, the existence of angels, etc. — **Sad'du-ce'an** (săd'ū-sē'ăn), *a.* — **Sad'du-cee'ism** (săd'ū-sē'ĭz'm), *n.*

sad'i'ron (săd'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* [*sad* heavy + *iron.*] A flatiron.

sad'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a sad manner or way. [ANCHOLY.]

sad'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sad. — **Syn.** See MELANCHOLY.

Saeng'er-fest' (zĕng'ĕr-fĕst'), *n.*; *pl.* -FESTE (-fĕs'tē). [G. *sängerfest.*] A song festival; German singing festival.

sae (sā). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of so.

safe (sāf), *a.*; SAF'ER (sāf'ĕr); SAF'EST. [fr. F., fr. L. *salvus.*] **1.** Free from harm or risk; unhurt; sound; whole. **2.** Conferring safety; to be relied upon; trustworthy. **3.** Incapable of doing harm; in secure custody.

Syn. SECURE commonly applies to that about which one need feel no anxiety; SAFE suggests rather objective freedom from danger; as, he stood *secure* on a pinnacle; *safe* at home. *Safe* only is used of that which has escaped danger; as, they came *safe* to land.

safe, *n.* **a** A place or receptacle specially designed for safekeeping; as: **a** A box or chest, now of steel, for valuables. **b** A box to keep anything separate; as, a match *safe.*

safe'-con'duct (-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* That which assures a safe passage; convoy; guard; pass; passport.

safe'guard' (sāf'gärd'), *n.* **1.** Defense; protection. **2.** Convoy or guard; a pass; passport. — *v. t.* To guard; protect.

safe'-keep'ing, *n.* A preserving in safety, care; custody.

safe'ly, *adv.*, **safe'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

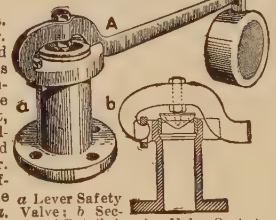
safe'ty (sāf'tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being safe; freedom from danger. **2.** Close custody. *Rare.*

safety lamp. A miner's lamp constructed to avoid explosion of gas. In the original Davy lamp, invented by Sir Humphry Davy, the flame is inclosed by fine wire gauze.

safety pin. A clasp pin, with a guard covering its point.

safety valve. Automatic escape or relief valve.

saf'fron (săf'rŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Ar. & Per. *za'farān.*] **1.** The dried orange-colored stigmas and styles of the autumnal crocus. They are aromatic and pungent, and are used medicinally, for a flavoring, and as a coloring matter. **2.** The color of the saffron (sense 1). **3.** The autumnal crocus. — *a.* Deep orange-yellow.



a Lever Safety Valve; *b* Sectional Detail showing Valve, Seat, etc.

sag (săg), *v. i.*; SAGGED (săgd); SAG'GING (săg'ĭng). **1.** To sink in the middle by weight or under pressure; hence, to lean or settle from a vertical position, as a door. **2.** To lose firmness or elasticity; sink; droop; flag. — *n.* Fact, state, or degree of sagging.

sa'ga (sä'gȧ; sā'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -GAS (-gȧz). [Icel.] Any of the medieval Scandinavian narratives of legend or history.

sa-ga'cious (sȧ-gā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sagax, sagacis.*] **1.** Of quick sense perceptions; esp., keen-scented. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious; farsighted; shrewd; wise. — **Syn.** See SHREWD. — **sa-ga'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-ga'cious-ness**, *n.*

sa-gac'i-ty (sȧ-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being sagacious; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment; shrewdness. — **Syn.** Penetration, judiciousness.

sag'a-more (săg'ȧ-mōr; 57), *n.* A tribal chief among certain of the American Indians.

sage (sāj), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *salvia,* fr. *salvus* saved, alluding to its reputed healing virtues.] **1.** A half-shrubby, aromatic mint, used to flavor meats, etc. **2.** The sagebrush.

sage (sāj), *a.*; SAG'ER (sā'jĕr); SAG'EST. [F., fr. L. *sapidus,* fr. *sapere* to be wise.] **1.** Wise; sagacious. **2.** Proceeding from wisdom; well judged; shrewd. **3.** Grave; solemn. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See SHREWD. — *n.* A profoundly wise man. — **sage'ly**, *adv.* — **sage'ness**, *n.*

sage'brush' (sāj'brŭsh'), *n.* Any of several American low, hoary, asteraceous shrubs, of the western alkaline plains.

sag'it-tal (săj'ĭ-tăl), *a.* [L. *sagitta* arrow.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or like, an arrow; having an arrowlike appendage. **2.** *Anat.* Designating the suture between the parietal bones of the skull.

Sag'it-ta'ri-us (-tā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *n.*; *gen.* -TARII (-rĭ-ī). [L., lit., an archer.] *Astron.* **a** A southern constellation pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow. **b** The ninth sign of the zodiac.

Sagittate Leaf.

sag'it-ta-ry (săj'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [see SAGITTARIUS.] **1.** [*cap.*] = SAGITTARIUS. **2.** *Myth.* A centaur; specif. [*cap.*], a monster fabled in medieval romances to have fought in the Trojan army.

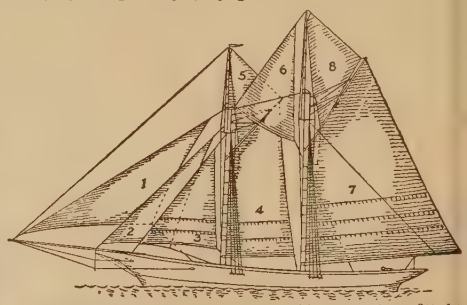
sag'it-tate (-tāt), *a.* [L. *sagitta* arrow.] Shaped like an arrowhead.

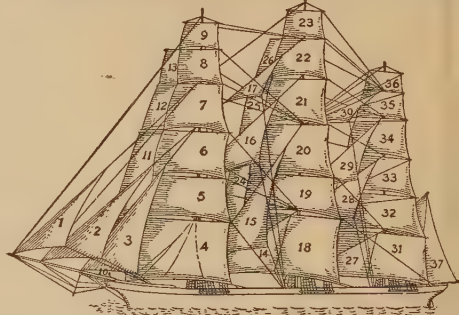
sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* [Malay *sāgu.*] A granulated starch from the trunk of various East Indian palms.

sa'hib (sä'ĭb), **sa'heb** (-ĕb), *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *ṣāhib* master, lord.] [Usually *cap.*] The title used by natives when speaking to or of a European gentleman. *India.*

said (sĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SAY. Hence: *p. a.* Before-mentioned; already spoken of; — used chiefly in legal style.

sail (sāl), *n.* [AS. *segel, segl.*] **1.** An extent of canvas or other fabric by means of which the wind is used to propel a vessel. **2.** Anything suggestive of a sail; as: **a** A wing. *Poetic.* **b** The acting surface of the arm of a windmill. **3.** A sailing vessel; craft; also, sailing vessels collectively; as, twenty *sail.* **4.** A journey or excursion on the water. — *v. i.* **1.** To be impelled by the action of wind on sails; hence, to be impelled on water by steam, etc. **2.** To move or glide in a manner suggestive of a sailing boat, as a swan


Schooner's sails. (An inner and an outer jib are sometimes fitted.) 1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore Staysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Fore Gaff Topsail; 6 Main-topmast Staysail; 7 Mainsail; 8 Main Gaff Topsail.


Full-rigged Ship under All Plain Sail. 1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore-topmast Staysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Lower Fore-topsail; 6 Upper Fore-topsail; 7 Fore-topgallant Sail; 8 Fore Royal; 9 Fore Skysail; 10 Lower Studding Sail (never on the main); 11 Fore-topmast Studding Sail; 12 Fore-topgallant Studding Sail; 13 Fore-royal Studding Sail; 14 Main Staysail; 15 Main-topmast Staysail; 16 Main-topgallant Staysail; 17 Main-royal Staysail; 18 Mainsail; 19 Lower Main Topsail; 20 Upper Main Topsail; 21 Main-topgallant Sail; 22 Main Royal; 23 Main Skysail; 24 Main-topmast Studding Sail; 25 Main-topgallant Studding Sail; 26 Main-royal Studding Sail; 27 Mizzen Staysail; 28 Mizzen-topmast Staysail; 29 Mizzen-topgallant Staysail; 30 Mizzen-royal Staysail; 31 Mizzen Sail; 32 Lower Mizzen Topsail; 33 Upper Mizzen Topsail; 34 Mizzen-topgallant Sail; 35 Mizzen Royal; 36 Mizzen Skysail; 37 Spanker.

n the water, a bird through the air. **3.** To be conveyed in , vessel on water ; pass by water. **4.** To begin a water voyge. **5.** To rush in ; begin vigorously ; — with *in* or *into*. *Slang.* — **Syn.** See FLOAT. — *v.t.* **1.** To sail upon or through. **2.** To direct or manage the motion of (a vessel, etc.).

ail'boat' (sāl'bōt'), *n.* A boat usually propelled by a sail; — seldom applied to large vessels.

ail'er (-ĕr), *n.* A vessel propelled by sails; as, a fast *sailer*.

ail'or (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who sails ; mariner ; technically, a common seaman. **2.** A kind of straw hat with a flat top and brim. — **sail'or-ly**, *a.*

Syn. SAILOR and MARINER are applied broadly to those whose occupation is to sail the seas ; SEAMAN denotes one (rarely an officer) who helps to navigate a ship.

ain (sān). Obs. var. of SAY, *v.*

ain (sān), *v. t.* [AS. *segnian*, fr. L. *signare* to mark.] To make the sign of the cross on ; bless. *Obs. or Dial.*

ain'foin (sān'foin), *n.* [F., lit., wholesome hay.] A European fabaceous pink-flowered forage plant.

aint (sānt ; *unaccented, as in Saint Agnes*, sănt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sanctus* sacred, prop. p. p. of *sancire* to render sacred.] **1.** One sanctified or consecrated ; a holy or godly person. **2.** One of the spirits of the blessed departed in heaven. **3.** *Eccl.* One canonized by the church. Abbr. *St.* — *v. t.* To make a saint of ; canonize.

Saint Agnes's Eve, the evening of January 20 ; — according to a popular superstition a maiden may then have a revelation as to her future husband. — **St. Andrew's cross.** See *Cross, Illust.* — **St. Anthony's fire**, erysipelas. — **St. Elmo's fire** *or* **light** (ĕl'mōz) [from the patron saint of sailors], a flamelike appearance sometimes seen in stormy weather, esp. at prominent points on a ship ; — called also *corposant*. — **St.-John's-wort**, any of a genus of herbs and shrubs with yellow flowers, as the rose of Sharon.

St. Val'en-tine's Day (văl'ĕn-tīnz), Feb. 14, observed in honor of St. Valentine, a Christian martyr of the 3d century. The sending of love tokens has no connection with the saint.

St. Bernard.

— **St. Vi'tus's dance** (vī'tŭs-ĭz), *Med.*, chorea.

Saint Bernard' (bĕr-närd'). One of a breed of large, handsome dogs noted for sagacity, formerly bred chiefly at the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland.

saint'ed (sān'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Sacred. **2.** Holy; pious. **3.** Canonized. **4.** Entered into heaven ; — a euphemism for *dead*.

saint'ly, *a.* ; -LI-ER ; -LI-EST. Like a saint. — **-li-ness**, *n.*

Saint Nich'o-las (nĭk'ō-lăs). A bishop of Myra, Asia Minor (about 300 A. D.). He is the patron saint of Russia, and of seafarers, virgins, and children. As the bearer of presents to children on Christmas Eve his name has been corrupted, through dial. Dutch, to *Santa Claus*.

sake (sāk), *n.* [AS. *sacu*, lit., strife.] Final cause ; end ; motive ; account ; respect ; — chiefly in *for the sake of*, *for his sake*, *for both our sakes*, etc.

sa'ke (sä'kĕ ; -kĭ), *n.* [Jap. *sake*.] The chief alcoholic beverage of the Japanese, a kind of beer made from rice.

sal (săl), *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Salt. See Vocab. for phrases.

sa-laam' (sə-lăm'), *n.* [Ar. *salām* peace, safety.] An Oriental salutation or compliment of ceremony ; obeisance. — *v. i. & t.* To perform a salaam ; salute with a salaam.

sal'a-ble (săl'ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sold ; marketable. — **sal'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sal'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

sa-la'cious (sə-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *salax*, *-acis*, fond of leaping, lustful.] Lustful; lecherous. — **sa-la'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-la'cious-ness**, **sa-lac'i-ty** (-lăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sal'ad (săl'ăd), *n.* [F. *salade*.] **1.** A preparation of herbs, vegetables, or fruit, often with meat, fish, egg, etc., usually with a dressing, as of salt, vinegar, oil, and pepper. **2.** Herbs or vegetables for use as salad (sense 1).

salad days. Days of youthful inexperience.

sa-lam' (sə-lăm'). Var. of SALAAM.

sal'a-man'der (săl'ə-măn'dĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. σαλαμάνδρα.] **1.** Any of numerous harmless amphibians superficially resembling lizards, but having a soft, moist skin. They were formerly fabled to be able to live in fire. **2.** In the theory of Paracelsus, a being inhabiting the element fire. — **sal'a-man'drine** (săl'ə-măn'drĭn), *a.*

Salamander. (½)

sal am-mo'ni-ac (ă-mō'nĭ-ăk). Chloride of ammonium.

sal'a-ry (săl'ə-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *salarium* pension, stipend, orig., salt money, *sal* salt.] A regular recompense paid for services ; stipend. — **Syn.** See WAGES. — *v. t.* ; -RIED (-rĭd) ; -RY-ING (-rĭ-ĭng). To pay, or attach, a salary to.

sale (sāl), *n.* [AS. *sala*.] **1.** Act or fact of selling. **2.** Opportunity of selling ; demand; market. **3.** Auction.

sale'a-ble. Var. of SALABLE.

sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ĕ-rā'tŭs), *n.* [NL. *sal ærātus* ; — because "fixed air" (carbon dioxide) is evolved on treatment with acids.] Lit., aërated salt ; potassium bicarbonate, or, commonly, sodium bicarbonate ; baking soda.

sales'man (sālz'măn), *n.* One whose occupation is to sell goods. — **sales'man-ship**, *n.* — **sales'wom'an**, *n.*

sale'work' (sāl'wûrk'), *n.* Work or things made for sale ; hence, work done carelessly or slightingly.

Sa'li-an (sā'lĭ-ăn), *a. Rom. Relig.* Of or pert. to the Salii.

Sa'lic-an, *a.* Denoting, or pert. to, a tribe of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on the river Sala (now Ijssel or Yssel) ; Salic. — *n.* A Salian Frank.

Sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* [fr. F., fr. the *Salian* Franks, L. *Salii*.] Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks. — **Salic law.** **a** A code of the customary laws of the German tribes, including part of the laws of the Salian Franks. **b** A provision of this law excluding women from inheriting land ; hence, the rule excluding women from the throne of France in the contest between Edward III. of England and Philip VI. of France in the 14th c., and in Spain from 1714 to 1830.

sal'i-cyl'ic (-ĭ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* [L. *salix*, *salicis*, willow.] Designating a white crystalline acid used as an antiseptic and in treating rheumatism.

sa'li-ent (sā'lĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *saliens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *salire* to leap.] **1.** Leaping ; bounding ; jumping. **2.** Prominent ; conspicuous. **3.** Projecting outwardly ; as, a *salient* angle ; — opp. to *reëntering*. — **Syn.** See PROMINENT. — **sa'li-ence** (-ĕns), **sa'li-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **sa'li-ent-ly**, *adv.*

sa-lif'er-ous (sə-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sal* salt + *-ferous*.] Producing, or impregnated with, salt ; salt-bearing.

Sa'li-i (sā'lĭ-ī), *n. pl.* [L., the Leapers.] *Roman Relig.* A priesthood, originally of two bodies of twelve members each, war priests of Mars and war priests of Quirinus.

sa'line (sā'līn), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *sal* salt.] **1.** Consisting of salt, or containing salt. **2.** Pert. to or like salt; salty. — *n.* **1.** A salt spring. **2.** *Med.* A salt of potassium, sodium, lithium, or magnesium. — **sa-lin'i-ty** (sə-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Sa-lique' (sə-lēk' ; săl'ĭk). Occasional var. of SALIC.

sa-li'va (sə-lī'və), *n.* [L.] The fluid consisting of the secretions of the glands discharging into the mouth; spittle. — **sal'i-va-ry** (săl'ĭ-və-rĭ), *a.*

sal'i-vate (-vāt), *v. t.* ; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd) ; -VAT'ING. [L. *salivatus*, p. p. of *salivare* to salivate.] To produce an excess of saliva in, as with mercury. — **sal'i-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.*

sal'let (săl'ĕt), *n.* [fr. F. or It., fr. L. (cassis) *caelata*, fr. *caelare* to engrave in relief.] A light kind of helmet.

sal'let. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SALAD.

sal'low (-ō), *n.* [ME. *salwe*, AS. *sealh*.] **1.** Any European broad-leaved species of willow. **2.** A willow twig or osier.

sal'low, *a.* [AS. *salu*.] Yellowish ; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow ; — usually of the skin, etc. — *v. t.* To make sallow. — **sal'low-ish**, *a.* — **sal'low-ness**, *n.*

sal'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding in sallows.

sal'ly (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [F. *saillie*, fr. *saillir* to gush out, L. *salire* to leap.] **1.** A rushing or bursting forth ; esp., *Mil.*, a sortie upon besiegers. **2.** An excursion, esp. one off the usual track. **3.** A flight of fancy, wit, or the like ; witticism. — *v. i.* ; -LIED (-ĭd) ; -LY-ING. To leap or rush out; issue suddenly, as troops to attack besiegers.

Sal'ly Lunn' (lŭn'). [Also *l. c.*] [from the woman said to have first made them.] A kind of sweetened tea cake.

sal'ma-gun'di (săl'mə-gŭn'dĭ), *n.* [F. *salmigondis*.] **1.** A mixed dish, as of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. **2.** A miscellany ; an olio.

sal′mis (săl′mĭ; *F.* sȧl′mē′), *n., sing. & pl.* [F.] Also **sal′mi** (săl′mĭ). A kind of ragout of partly roasted game.

salm′on (săm′ŭn), *n.* (See PLURAL, *n.*) [fr. F., fr. L. *salmo, salmonis.*] **1**. A large marine fish living near the coasts, and ascending, for spawning, many rivers tributary to the northern North Atlantic. **2**. Any of certain fishes of the North Pacific, closely allied to the above. **3**. A yellowish red, like the color of the salmon's flesh. — *a*. Of this color.

salm′on-ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A large red-flowered raspberry of the Pacific coast; also, its fruit.

Sal-mo′neus (săl-mō′nūs; -nē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σαλμωνεύς.] *Class. Myth.* A son of Æolus, killed by a thunderbolt for his presumption in equaling himself to Zeus.

salmon trout. **1**. European sea trout, resembling the salmon, but smaller. **2**. Any of several large American trouts.

Sa-lo′me (sȧ-lō′mē), *n.* The daughter of Herodias, who, instructed by her mother, asked Herod for the head of John the Baptist as a reward for her dancing. *Matt.* xiv. 8.

‖ **sa′lon′** (sȧ′lôɴ′), *n.; pl.* -LONS (-lôɴ′). [F.] **1**. An apartment for reception of company; hence, a fashionable assemblage. **2**. An apartment for exhibition of works of art; hence, the exhibition.

sa-loon′ (sȧ-lōōn′), *n.* [F. *salon*, fr. It. *salone*, aug. of *sala* hall, room.] **1**. A spacious apartment for reception of company or for works of art; a large room. **2**. A hall for public entertainment; also, a public room for specific uses; as, the *saloon* of a steamer (i. e., the main cabin); an eating *saloon*. **3**. A barroom; grogshop. *U. S.*

sa-loop′ (-lōōp′), *n.* A drink flavored with sassafras bark, etc., once popular in London. — **sa-lo′pi-an** (-lō′pĭ-ăn), *a.*

sal′si-fy (săl′sĭ-fĭ), *n.* [F. *salsifis.*] A European plant, of the chicory family, with heads of purple-rayed flowers. Its edible root is often called *oyster plant*, from its flavor.

sal soda, **sal′so′da**, *n.* Sodium carbonate. See SODA, 5.

salt (sôlt), *a.* Salacious; lustful. *Obs.*

salt (sôlt), *n.* [AS. *sealt.*] **1**. Sodium chloride, used to season food, as a preservative, etc. **2**. *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed when the acid hydrogen of an acid is partly or wholly replaced by a metal or a metal-like radical. **3**. *pl.* Any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic. **4**. A saltcellar. **5**. Flavor; taste; savor. **6**. Piquancy; wit; sense; as, Attic *salt*. **7**. A sailor; — usually qualified by *old*. *Colloq.* — *a*. **1**. Of, relating to, or containing, salt; prepared or preserved with, or tasting of, salt. **2**. Overflowed with, or growing in, salt water. **3**. Bitter; sharp; pungent. *Obs.* — *v. t.* **1**. To add salt to; preserve with salt or in brine. **2**. To supply (as cattle) with salt.

to salt a mine, to place minerals in a mine secretly so as to deceive purchasers. — **with a grain of salt**, with reserve or corrective allowance.

sal′tant (săl′tănt), *a.* [L. *saltans*, p. pr. of *saltare* to dance.] Leaping; jumping; dancing.

sal-ta′tion (săl-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. A leaping or jumping; a leap; also, dancing. **2**. Beating or palpitation. — **sal′ta-to′ri-al** (săl′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 57), **sal′ta-to-ry** (săl′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

salt′cel-lar (sôlt′sĕl-ẽr), *n.* [*salt* + OF. *saliere* saltcellar, L. *sal* salt.] A vessel for holding salt at table.

salt′er (sôl′tẽr), *n.* **1**. One who makes, sells, or deals in, salt. **2**. One who applies salt; also, a drysalter.

sal′tier (săl′tēr), *n.* In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale* (iv., iv., 334), a humorous confusion of *satyr* with *sault*, leap.

salt′ish, *a.*, **salt′ness**, *n.* See -ISH, -NESS.

salt′pe′ter } **salt′pe′tre** } (sôlt′pē′tẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *sal petrae*, lit., rock salt.] **1**. Potassium nitrate; niter. It is a strong oxidizer, used in explosives, matches, as a food preservative, flux, etc. **2**. Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate).

salt rheum. Any of various cutaneous eruptions, esp. those of eczema. *Colloq., esp. U. S.*

salt′wort′ (sôlt′wûrt′), *n.* Any of various plants used in the manufacture of soda ash.

salt′y (sôl′tĭ), *a.;* -TI-ER; -TI-EST. Somewhat salt; saltish.

sa-lu′bri-ous (sȧ-lū′brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salubris*, or *saluber*, fr. *salus, salutis*, health, safety.] Favorable to health; healthful. — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **sa-lu′bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-lu′bri-ous-ness**, **sa-lu′bri-ty** (-tĭ), *n.*

sal′u-ta-ry (săl′ū-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *salutaris*, fr. *salus* health.] **1**. Wholesome; healthful. **2**. Beneficial; advantageous. — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ri-ness**, *n.*

sal′u-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of saluting; also, that which is uttered or done in saluting.

Syn. SALUTATION, SALUTE. SALUTATION is a somewhat formal word for *greeting*, esp. as spoken; SALUTE is now almost confined to naval and military usage, and denotes a ceremonious demonstration not expressed in words; as, to exchange *salutations*; a *salute* of twenty-one guns.

sa-lu′ta-to′ri-an (sȧ-lū′tȧ-tō′rĭ-ăn; 57), *n.* The student (commonly the one graduating second highest in rank) who delivers the salutatory oration. Cf. VALEDICTORIAN. *U. S.*

sa-lu′ta-to-ry (-lū′tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing salutations; — applied esp. to the oration introducing the exercises at commencement, in some colleges and schools. *U. S.* — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A salutatory oration. *U. S.*

sa-lute′ (-lūt′), *v. t.;* -LUT′ED (-lūt′ĕd); -LUT′ING. [L. *salutare, -tatum*, fr. *salus, -utis*, health, safety.] **1**. To address with courteous expressions of good will; greet. **2**. To compliment by an act or ceremony, as by a bow, a kiss, etc. **3**. *Mil. & Nav.* **a** To honor, as some person, by a discharge of cannon, by dipping colors, etc. **b** To show deference to one by assuming a prescribed position. — *v. i.* To make a salute. — *n.* Act of saluting; greeting. — **Syn.** See SALUTATION. — **sa-lut′er** (-lūt′ẽr), *n.*

sal′u-tif′er-ous (săl′ū-tĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *salutifer.*] Salutary.

sal′vage (săl′vāj), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *salver* to save, fr. L. *salvare.*] **1**. Act of saving a vessel, goods, or, rarely, life, from perils of the sea or other great danger; also, the property so saved, or recompense paid for the saving of it. **2**. *Fire Insurance.* Insured goods rescued from fire, or their value as allowed, or their proceeds on being sold.

sal-va′tion (săl-vā′shŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *salvatio*, fr. *salvare* to save.] **1**. Act of saving or delivering from evil. **2**. *Theol.* Deliverance from sin and its consequences; redemption. **3**. That which saves.

salve (sălv), *v. t. & i.;* SALVED (sălvd); SALV′ING. [see SALVAGE.] To save, as a ship or goods, from perils of the sea.

salve (säv), *n.* [AS. *sealf, sealfe*, ointment.] An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment; — often fig. — *v. t.;* SALVED (sävd); SALV′ING. **1**. To apply salve to. **2**. To heal; cure; soothe as with an ointment, esp. by some trick or quibble; gloss over.

sal′ve (săl′vē), *interj.* [L., hail, God save you, imperat. of *salvere* to be well.] Hail!

sal′ver (săl′vẽr), *n.* [Sp. *salva* salver, fr. *salvar* to save, taste, fr. L. *salvare* to save.] A tray or waiter.

sal′vi-a (-vĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., sage.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Salvia*) of herbs or shrubs, the sages, varying greatly in appearance.

sal′vo (-vō), *n.; pl.* -VOS (-vōz). [L. *salvo jure*, lit., right being reserved.] An exception; reservation; excuse. *Rare.*

sal′vo, *n.; pl.* -VOS (-vōz). [fr. F. or fr. It., fr. L. *salve* hail, imperative of *salvere* to be well.] **1**. *Mil.* The simultaneous discharge of several pieces of artillery. Cf. VOLLEY. **2**. The combined shouts or cheers of a crowd.

‖ **sal vo-la′ti-le** (vō-lăt′ĭ-lē). Ammonium carbonate; also, an aromatic alcoholic solution of it.

sam′a-ra (săm′ȧ-rȧ; sȧ-mā′rȧ), *n.* [L. *samara, samera*, an elm seed.] A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the ash or elm; a key fruit.

a Double Samara of Maple; *b* Samara of Elm.

Sa-mar′i-tan (sȧ-măr′ĭ-tăn), *n.* **1**. A native or inhabitant of Samaria, an ancient city and region of Palestine. **2**. One who relieves suffering; — in allusion to *Luke* x. 30–37. Called also *good Samaritan*. — **Sa-mar′i-tan**, *a.*

sa-ma′ri-um (-mā′rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.* [fr. *samarskite.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic element discovered spectroscopically in samarskite in 1879. Symbol, *Sa*, or *Sm;* at. wt., 150.4.

sa-mar′skite (sȧ-mär′skīt), *n.* [fr. *Samarski*, a Russian.] *Min.* A certain lustrous, velvet-black mineral.

sam′buke (săm′būk), *n.* [L. *sambuca*, Gr. σαμβύκη.] *Music.* A kind of ancient stringed instrument.

same (sām), *a.* [of Scand. orig.] **1**. Being not another or other; identical. **2**. Not differing in kind; like in quality or qualities; corresponding; equal. **3**. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned. — **Syn.** See IDENTICAL.

☞ *Same* is commonly preceded by *the, this*, or *that*, and is often used substantively. In making comparisons it is followed by *as* or *with*.

same′ness, *n.* **1**. State of being the same; identity; similarity. **2**. Want of variety; tedious monotony.

Sa′mi-an (sā′mĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Samius.*] Of or pertaining to the island of Samos, in the Ægean Sea.

sa′mite (sā′mīt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. LGr. ἑξάμιτος,

ξάμητος, woven with six threads.] **A kind of heavy silk** stuff, generally interwoven with gold.

Sa-mo'an (sȧ-mō'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Samoa Islands, or their inhabitants. — *n.* One of the natives of the Samoa Islands; also, the language of the Samoans.

sam'o-var (săm'ō-vär), *n.* [Russ., lit., self-boiler.] A kind of metal urn used, orig. in Russia, for making tea.

samp (sămp), *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *nasàump* unparched meal porridge.] Coarse hominy. *U. S.*

sam'pan (săm'păn), *n.* [Chin. *san pan*, lit., three planks.] A form of skiff, used on the coasts of China, Japan, etc.

Sampan.

sam'phire (-fīr), *n.* [F. l'herbe de *Saint Pierre*, herb of Saint Peter.] A fleshy European sea-coast plant used for pickles.

sam'ple (săm'p'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *exemplum* sample.] A part of anything presented as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen. — **Syn.** See EXAMPLE. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING. To take or to test a sample or samples of.

sam'pler (-plẽr), *n.* **1.** A piece of needlework made as a sample of skill. **2.** One who examines samples, or by samples.

Sam'son (săm'sŭn), *n.* [Gr. Σαμψών, fr. Heb. *Shimshōn*.] An Israelite distinguished for great strength. *Judges* xiii.

Sam'u-el (săm'ū-ĕl), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. Heb. *Shemūël*.] **1.** A famous Hebrew judge and prophet. **2.** Either of two books (First and Second Samuel) in the Old Testament.

san'a-tive (săn'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Curative; healing; sanatory.

san'a-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm; 57), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ȧ), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). [L., neut. of *sanatorius* giving health.] **1.** A health resort; a sanitarium. **2.** An establishment for treatment of the sick; a sanitarium.

san'a-to-ry (săn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanatorius*, fr. L. *sanare* to heal.] Conducive to health; healing; curative.

Syn. SANATORY signifies *conducive to health*. SANITARY has the more general meaning of *pertaining to health*; as, the camp is not *sanatory*, its *sanitary* conditions are bad.

San'be-ni'to (săn'bĕ-nē'tō), *n.* [fr. Sp. or Pg., prop., Saint Benedict.] A garment or cap, or sometimes both, painted with flames, devils, etc., worn by a person condemned by the Inquisition and brought forth at the auto-da-fé.

sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (săŋk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified.

sanc'ti-fied (săŋk'tĭ-fīd), *p. a.* Made holy; sanctimonious.

sanc'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *sanctifier*, or L. *sanctificare*; *sanctus* holy + *-ficare* to make.] **1.** To free from sin; purify. **2.** To make sacred or holy; set apart to holy use; hallow. **3.** To render productive of holiness or piety. **4.** To impart or impute venerableness, respect, or the like, to; give sanction to. — **sanc'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

sanc'ti-mo-ny (săŋk'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus* holy.] **1.** Holiness. *Obs.* **2.** Assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness. — **sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

sanc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sanctio*, fr. *sancire*, *sanctum*, to render sacred.] **1.** Solemn ratification; confirmation. **2.** Binding force or influence. — **Syn.** Authorization, indorsement. — *v. t.* To ratify; confirm. — **Syn.** See RATIFY.

sanc'ti-tude (-tĭ-tūd), *n.* Sanctity. *Now Rare.*

sanc'ti-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sanctitas*, fr. *sanctus* holy.] **1.** State or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; godliness. **2.** Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability. — **Syn.** See HOLINESS.

sanc'tu-a-rize (-tū-ȧ-rīz), *v. i.* To shelter by sanctuary.

sanc'tu-a-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L. *sanctuarium*, fr. *sanctus* sacred, holy.] **1.** A consecrated place, as a temple or sacred grove, or that part of a Christian church in which the altar is placed. **2.** A sacred and inviolable place of refuge and protection; asylum.

sanc'tum (-tŭm), *n.* [L., p. p. of *sancire* to consecrate.] A sacred place; place of retreat; room for personal use.

sanc'tum sanc-to'rum (săŋk-tō'rŭm; 57). [L.] **1.** Holy of holies. **2.** A place strictly private; — often jocose.

Sanc'tus (-tŭs), *n.* [fr. L. *sanctus*, p. p.] A part of the Mass, or of the Communion service, of which the first words in Latin are *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus* [Holy, holy, holy].

Sanctus bell. A bell rung by the server at certain times during the Mass or Communion service, as at the Sanctus.

sand (sănd), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A loose granular material resulting from disintegration of rocks. **2.** [Also in *pl.*] A tract, region, or deposit, of sand; beach; shore. **3.** The sand in an hourglass; hence, a moment. **4.** Courage; grit. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To sprinkle, powder, or mix with sand.

san'dal (săn'dăl), *n.* Sandalwood.

san'dal, *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. σανδάλιον, dim. of σάνδαλον.] **1.** A kind of shoe covering the sole of the foot only. **2.** A fancy slipper or half-boot. **3.** A strap or latchet to hold on a slipper or low shoe. **4.** A kind of rubber overshoe cut very low. — **san'daled, san'dalled** (-dăld), *a.*

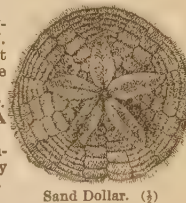
Sandals, showing two methods of fastening.

san'dal-wood' (-dăl-wo͝od'), *or* **san'dal**, *n.* [F. *sandal*, through LL., fr. Gr. σάνταλον.] The close-grained, fragrant wood of any of certain Oriental trees, used for carving, etc.; any tree furnishing this wood.

sand'bag' (sănd'băg'), *n.* A bag of sand, as for use in fortification, for ballast, as a club, etc. — *v. t.* To hit or stun with a sandbag.

sand'-blind', *a.* Purblind; weak-sighted. *Archaic, Scot., or Dial.*

sand dollar. Any of several flat circular sea urchins which live on sandy bottoms.



Sand Dollar. (½)

sand'ed, *p. a.* Sandy, as in color.

sand'er-ling (săn'dẽr-lĭng), *n.* A kind of small sandpiper.

sand'glass' (săn'glȧs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time by running of sand. See HOURGLASS.

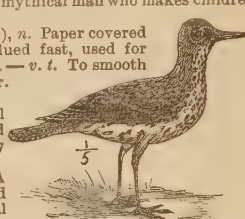
sand'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sand'man' (-măn'), *n.* A mythical man who makes children sleepy.

sand'pa'per (săn'pā'pẽr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, used for smoothing and polishing. — *v. t.* To smooth or polish with sandpaper.

sand'pip'er (-pip'ẽr), *n.* Any of numerous small shore birds distinguished from the plovers chiefly by the longer bill.

sand'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting of sand united by some natural cement, as silica, iron oxide, or the like.



Spotted Sandpiper.

sand'wich (-wĭch), *n.* [after the Earl of *Sandwich*.] **1.** Two pieces of bread having a layer of meat, cheese, or the like, between them. **2.** Something resembling a sandwich in arrangement. — *v. t.* To make into a sandwich; also, to insert something between things that are unlike it.

sand'y (săn'dĭ), *a.*; SAND'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Consisting of or containing sand; full of sand; covered with sand. **2.** Resembling sand; as: **a** Unstable. **b** Yellowish red.

sane (sān), *a.*; SAN'ER (sān'ẽr); SAN'EST. [L. *sanus*.] **1.** Mentally sound; as, a *sane* man. Of the mind, not deranged; acting rationally. **2.** Proceeding from a sound mind; as, a *sane* criticism. — **Syn.** See WISE.

sang (săng), *pret.* of SING.

san'ga-ree' (săŋ'gȧ-rē'), *n.* [Sp. *sangría*, lit., bleeding, fr. *sangre* blood, L. *sanguis*.] A drink of wine and water, sweetened and spiced, common in the tropics.

‖**sang'-froid'** (sän'frwä'), *n.* [F., lit., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation; coolness in difficulty; composure.

San'graal' (săn'grāl'), **San'gre-al** (săn'grē-ăl), *n.* [see SAINT; GRAIL.] The Holy Grail. See 1st GRAIL.

san'gui-na'ri-a (săn'gwĭ-nā'rĭ-ȧ; 3), *n.* [L. (herba) *sanguinaria* an herb that stanches blood.] The bloodroot (genus *Sanguinaria*) or its emetic rootstock.

san'gui-na-ry (săŋ'gwĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] **1.** Consisting of blood. **2.** Attended with bloodshed; bloody. **3.** Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood. — **Syn.** Murderous, bloodthirsty, cruel. See BLOODY. — **san'gui-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **san'gui-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

san'guine (-gwĭn), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis* blood.] **1.** Red, like blood. **2.** Sanguinary; bloodthirsty. *Obs. or R.* **3.** In early physiology, having blood as the dominant humor; now, characterized by abundant and active circulation of blood; as, a *sanguine* temperament, one

marked by ruddiness and by cheerful and hopeful, but not always tenacious, spirits. **4.** Warm; ardent; confident. — **Syn.** See HOPEFUL. — **-guine-ly**, *adv.* — **-guine-ness**, *n.*

san-guin'e-ous (-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Abounding with, or pert. to, blood; bloody. **2.** Blood-red. **3.** Sanguine; hopeful.

San'he-drin (săn'hē-drĭn) } *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrin*, fr. Gr.
San'he-drim (săn'hē-drĭm) } *συνέδριον*; *σύν* with + *ἕδρα* a seat.] *Jewish Antiq.* Assembly; council; esp., more fully **Great Sanhedrin**, the supreme council of 71 members.

san'i-ta'ri-an (săn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn ; 3), *a.* Pert. to health or its laws; sanitary. — *n.* One versed in sanitary measures.

san'i-ta'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **E. -RIUMS** (-ŭmz), **L. -RIA** (-ă). A sanatorium, esp. in sense 2.

san'i-ta-ry (săn'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sanitas* health.] Of or pertaining to health; hygienic. — **Syn.** See SANATORY.

san'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering sanitary; science of sanitary conditions; use of sanitary measures; hygiene.

san'i-ty (săn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sanitas*, fr. *sanus* sound, healthy.] State or quality of being sane; soundness or health of mind.

San Jo-sé' scale (săn hō-sā'). A scale insect very destructive to apple, pear, and other fruit trees; — first introduced into the United States at San José, California.

sank (săŋk), *pret.* of SINK.

sans (sănz; *F.* sän), *prep.* [F., fr. L. *sine* without.] Without; deprived or destitute of. *Obsoles. in English.*

San'scrit (săn'skrĭt). Var. of SANSKRIT.

sans'-cu-lotte' (sănz'kŭ-lŏt'; *F.* sän'kü'lŏt'), *n.* [F., without breeches.] **1.** *Fr. Hist.* Lit., a fellow without breeches; — applied in reproach by the aristocrats in the first revolution to one belonging to the extreme republican party, the members of which rejected short breeches for pantaloons. **2.** A radical republican; violent revolutionist; Jacobin. — **sans'-cu-lot'tic** (sănz'kŭ-lŏt'ĭk), *a.*

San'skrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* [Skr. *Saṃskṛta* the Sanskrit language, lit., the perfect or classical language, fr. *saṃskṛta* prepared, perfect.] The ancient Aryan language of India, from which are derived the modern Aryan tongues of that country. — *a.* Of or pertaining to, or written in, Sanskrit. — **San-skrit'ic** (săn-skrĭt'ĭk), *a.* — **San'skrit-ist**, *n.*

San'ta Claus *or* **Klaus** (-tă klôz). See SAINT NICHOLAS.

san'ton (săn'tŏn; săn-tŏn'), *n.* [fr. Sp., fr. L. *sanctus* holy.] A Turkish saint; a kind of dervish; also, a hermit.

sap (săp), *n.* [AS. *sæp.*] **1.** The juices or fluid contents of a plant. **2.** Any liquid or humor essential to health, or characteristic of vigor; vitality; vigor; blood. **3.** Sapwood, or alburnum. **4.** A saphead; simpleton.

sap, *v. t.*; SAPPED (săpt); SAP'PING. [F. *saper*, fr. *sape* a scythe, LL. *sappa* mattock.] **1.** To subvert by digging or wearing away; undermine. **2.** To unsettle; weaken. — *v. i. Mil.* To proceed by, or to execute, saps. — *n. Mil.* An approach made by besiegers, in the form of a narrow trench with its head protected by the earth dug up.

sap'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a simpleton. *Colloq.* — **sap'-head'ed**, *a. Colloq.*

sap'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *sapidus*, fr. *sapere* to taste.] Possessing savor, or flavor. — **sa-pid'i-ty** (sȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sa'pi-ent (sā'pĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sapiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *sapere* to taste, have sense, know.] Wise; discerning; — often in irony. — **Syn.** Sagacious, knowing. See SHREWD. — **sa'pi-ence** (-ĕns), *n.* — **sa'pi-ent-ly**, *adv.*

sap'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sap'ling (săp'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A young tree. **2.** A youth.

sap'o-dil'la (-ō-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* [fr. Sp.] A tropical American evergreen tree, which yields chicle gum. Also, its fruit.

sap'o-na'ceous (-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sapo*, *-onis*, soap.] Soapy.

sa-pon'i-fi-ca'tion (sȧ-pŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result, of converting into soap; *Chem.*, decomposition of any ester into the corresponding alcohol and acid; also, the similar production of an acid from some other derivative.

sa-pon'i-fy (-pŏn'ĭ-fī), *v.t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *sapo* soap + *-fy.*] To subject to, or undergo, saponification.

sap'o-ta'ceous (săp'ō-tā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a family (the sapodilla family, or *Sapotaceæ*) of trees and plants having milky juice and, often, edible fruit.

sap'per (săp'ẽr), *n.* One who saps; *Mil.*, a soldier employed on saps or, formerly, in any digging or on fieldworks.

Sap'phic (săf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Sappho, a Greek poetess (c. 600 B. C.), famous for her love lyrics. **2.** *Pros.* Designating certain verse forms used by Sappho.

Sap-phi'ra (să-fī'rȧ). See ANANIAS.

sap'phire (săf'īr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *σάπφειρος*.] **1.** A pure variety of corundum, in transparent or translucent crystals; specifically, a blue transparent variety, prized as a gem. **2.** The color of the gem; bright blue.

sap'py (săp'ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. **1.** Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent. **2.** Foolish; silly. — **sap'pi-ness**, *n.*

sap'ro-phyte (-rō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *σαπρός* rotten + *-phyte.*] Any organism living on dead or decaying organic matter, as mushrooms and various orchids. — **-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sap'suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Any of several small American woodpeckers which feed partly on the sap of trees.

sap'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Alburnum. Cf. HEARTWOOD.

sar'a-band (săr'ȧ-bănd), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Sp., fr. Per.] A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin, or music for it.

Sar'a-cen (-sĕn), *n.* Anciently, an Arab; later, a Mohammedan, esp. as hostile to the Crusaders. — **-cen'ic** (-sĕn'ĭk), *a.*

Sa'rah (sā'rȧ), *n.* Also **Sa'rai** (sā'rĭ ; sär'ā-ī). In the Bible: Wife of Abraham, and Isaac's mother. *Gen.* xi. 31 ; xvii. 15.

sar'ba-cane (sär'bȧ-kān), *n.* [F., fr. Ar.] A blowgun.

sar'casm (-kăz'm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *σαρκασμός*, fr. *σαρκάζειν* to tear flesh like dogs, bite the lips in rage, speak bitterly, fr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh.] **1.** A keen or bitter taunt; a cutting gibe; also, irony or the use of it. esp. when contemptuous. **2.** Quality of being keenly reproachful or satirically contemptuous. — **Syn.** See IRONY.

sar-cas'tic (sär-kăs'tĭk), *a.* Expressing, or expressed by, sarcasm; characterized by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm. — **sar-cas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sarce'net, sarse'net (särs'nĕt), *n.* A species of fine thin silk fabric, used for linings, etc.

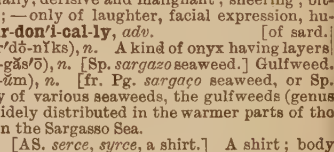
sar'co-carp (sär'kō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* **a** A fleshy mesocarp, as the pulpy part of a peach. **b** Improperly, any fleshy fruit.

sar-coph'a-gus (sär-kŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **L. -GI** (-jī), **E. -GUSES** (-gŭs-ĕz ; 24). [L., fr. Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, prop., eating flesh.] **1.** A limestone used among the Greeks for coffins. It was reputed to disintegrate the flesh of bodies deposited in it. **2.** A coffin or tomb of such stone; hence, any stone coffin; a large coffin exposed to view in the open air or in a tomb.

sard (särd), *n.* [L. *sarda*, Gr. *σάρδιον*, or *σάρδιος* (sc. *λίθος*), Sardian stone, fr. *Σάρδεις* Sardes, capital of Lydia.] A brownish red variety of chalcedony, classed by some as a variety of carnelian.

sar'dine (sär'dĭn ; -dēn), *n.* [L. *lapis sardinus*, Gr. *σάρδιος λίθος*.] = SARD.

sar-dine' (sär-dēn'; sär'dēn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sardina*, *sarda.*] Any of several small fishes of the herring kind suitable for preserving in oil for food.



European Sardine.

sar'di-us (sär'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L. *sardius*, *lapis sardius*, Gr. *σάρδιος λίθος*. See SARD.] **1.** A sard. **2.** A gem in the Hebrew high priest's breastplate, perhaps a ruby. *Ex.* xxviii. 17.

sar-don'ic (sär-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *sardonius*, Gr. *σαρδάνιος*, *σαρδόνιος*.] Strained; forced; as, *sardonic* laughter; hence, usually, derisive and malignant; sneering; bitterly sarcastic; — only of laughter, facial expression, humor, etc. — **sar-don'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sar'do-nyx (sär'dō-nĭks), *n.* [of sard.] A kind of onyx having layers

sar-gas'so (sär-găs'ō), *n.* [Sp. *sargazo* seaweed.] Gulfweed.

sar-gas'sum (-ŭm), *n.* [fr. Pg. *sargaço* seaweed, or Sp. *sargazo.*] Any of various seaweeds, the gulfweeds (genus *Sargassum*), widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Atlantic, esp. in the Sargasso Sea.

sark (särk), *n.* [AS. *serce*, *syrce*, a shirt.] A shirt; body garment for either sex. *Archaic or Scot.*

sar-men'tose (sär-mĕn'tōs), *a. Bot.* Producing slender prostrate branches or runners; like a sarmentum.

sar-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-TA** (-tȧ). [L., a twig.] *Bot.* A runner; a slender, prostrate, running stem.

Sar-pe'don (sär-pē'dŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Σαρπηδών*.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** A son of Zeus and Europa. He became king of Lycia and was granted by Zeus the privilege of living three generations. **b** A valiant prince of Lycia, an ally of the Trojans, slain by Patroclus.

sar'sa-pa-ril'la (sär'sȧ-pȧ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* [fr. Sp.] **1.** Any of various tropical American species of smilax. **2.** The dried cordlike roots of any of these, mildly tonic and alterative.

sarse'net (särs'nĕt). Var. of SARCENET.

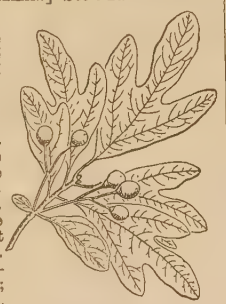
sar'tor (sär'tŏr), *n.* [L.] A tailor or mender of garments. — **sar-to'ri-al** (sär-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.*

sash (săsh), *n.; pl.* SASHES (-ĕz ; 24), *or, collectively*, SASH. [OF. *chasse* frame.] Frame of a glazed window or door.

sash, *n.* [Ar. *shash* muslin turban cloth.] A scarf or band worn about the waist or over the shoulder ; belt ; girdle. — *v. t.* To furnish with a sash or sashes. — **sash'less**, *a.*

sa'sine (sā'sĭn ; -sīn), *n.* [see SEIZIN.] *Scots Law.* Seizin or possession of feudal property.

sas'sa-fras (săs'ă-frăs), *n.* [F.] Any of a genus (*Sassafras*) of aromatic American trees of the laurel family, with yellow wood and yellow flowers; also, the aromatic bark of the root.



Sassafras. Leaves and Berries.

sat (săt), *pret.* of SIT.

Sa'tan (sā'tăn), *n.* [Heb. *sātān* an adversary, fr. *sātan* to be adverse, persecute.] **1.** The great adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of Darkness. According to the Talmud, he was an archangel, and was cast out of heaven for disobedience. Milton follows this in "Paradise Lost." **2.** [*l. c.*] A devil; a very wicked or cruel person. — **sa-tan'ic** (sā-tăn'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*. See SACK bag.] A little sack or bag for carrying papers, books, or small articles ; a hand bag.

sate (sāt ; săt). Archaic pret. of SIT.

sate (sāt), *v. t.* ; SAT'ED (sāt'ĕd) ; SAT'ING. To satiate ; glut; surfeit. — Syn. See SATIATE. [satiny surface.]

sa-teen' (să-tēn'), *n.* A fabric of cotton or wool, with a

sat'el-lite (săt'ĕ-lit), *n.* [F., fr. L. *satelles, -itis*, an attendant.] **1.** An attendant to a prince or other powerful person; an obsequious dependent. **2.** *Astron.* An attendant body, revolving about a larger one, its primary ; esp., in the solar system, a secondary planet. — Syn. See FOLLOWER.

sa'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt), *a.* [L. *satiatus*, p. p. of *satiare* to satisfy, *sat, satis*, enough.] Filled to satiety ; glutted ; — followed by *with* or *of*. —(-āt), *v. t.* ; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd) ; -AT'ING. **1.** To satisfy the appetite or desire of ; sate. **2.** To fill beyond natural desire ; surfeit ; glut. — **sa'ti-a-ble**, *a.*

Syn. SATIATE, SATE, SURFEIT, CLOY, GLUT, GORGE. To SATIATE (lit. and fig.) is to feed to the full or to repletion; SATE is stronger, and is chiefly poetical or elevated ; as, his few notes soon tire and *satiate* the ear ; to *sate* one's revenge. SURFEIT signifies overeating with consequent nausea or disgust, an implication which CLOY heightens to that of loathing; as, to be *surfeited* with honey ; sameness in diet *cloys* the appetite. GLUT suggests greediness or (esp.) overloading, sometimes with repletion before greed is sated; to GORGE is to stuff, as it were, to the throat.

sa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Satiety.

sa-ti'e-ty (sā-tī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *satietas*, fr. *sat, satis*, enough.] State of being satiated. — Syn. Repletion, surfeit.

sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It., fr. *seta* silk, L. *saeta, seta*, a bristle.] A kind of silk fabric with glossy surface.

sat'i-net' (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of satin or imitation satin. **2.** A kind of cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling.

sat'in-wood' (săt'ĭn-wo͝od'), *n.* An East Indian tree allied to the mahogany; its yellowish brown wood, with satiny luster.

sat'in-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling satin; glossy.

sat'ire (săt'īr), *n.* [L. *satira*, fr. *satura* a dish filled with various fruits, a medley, fr. *satur* sated, *sat* enough.] **1.** A literary composition, originally in verse and still generally so, holding up abuses, errors, vice, etc., to reprobation or ridicule. **2.** Keenness and severity of remark ; trenchant wit ; sarcasm. **3.** A satirist. *Obs.* — Syn. Lampoon, ridicule, pasquinade. See IRONY.

sa-tir'ic (sā-tĭr'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or
sa-tir'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } using, satire ; sarcastic. — Syn. Cutting, ironical. — **sa-tir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sat'i-rist (săt'ĭ-rĭst ; -ēr-ĭst), *n.* One who satirizes.

sat'i-rize (-ĭ-rīz ; -ēr-īz), *v. t.* ; -RIZED (-ĭ-rīzd ; -ēr-īzd) ; -RIZ'ING (-ĭ-rīz'ĭng ; -ēr-īz'ĭng). To subject to satire.

sat'is-fac'tion (-ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of satisfying; state of being satisfied. **2.** That which serves to satisfy. — Syn. Contentment, content, gratification ; recompense, compensation, amends, reparation, payment, discharge, remuneration, indemnification. See PROPITIATION.

sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Giving or producing satisfaction ; esp., relieving the mind from uncertainty ; sufficient. **2.** Making amends ; atoning. *Obs. or R.* — **sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

sat'is-fy (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.* ; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *satis* enough + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** In general, to fill up the measure of a want of (a person or thing); hence, to gratify fully ; content. **2.** To give what is due to. **3.** a To discharge, as a claim, debt, etc. ; pay off ; requite. b To make reparation for ; expiate. **4.** To give assurance to; convince. — Syn. Satiate, sate, compensate. See CONTENT. — *v. i.* **1.** To give or afford satisfaction. **2.** To pay ; atone.

sa'trap (sā'trăp ; săt'răp), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *σατράπης*, fr. OPer. *khshathrapāvan* ruler.] **1.** The governor of a province in ancient Persia. **2.** A petty prince or despot.

sa'trap-y (sā'tră-pĭ ; săt'ră-), *n.* ; *pl.* -TRAPIES (-pĭz). The government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

sat'u-ra-ble (săt'ū-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being saturated.

sat'u-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* ; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd), -RAT'ING. [L. *saturatus*, p. p. of *saturare* to saturate, fr. *satur* sated.] **1.** To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked, fill fully; treat (with something) till no more can be taken up, as water with salt. **2.** *Chem.* To cause to combine till there is no further tendency to combine; neutralize.

Syn. That is SATURATED which is completely imbued with something, or has absorbed all that it can hold ; SOAK implies saturation esp. by immersion, DRENCH, esp. by pouring. STEEP applies to that which is imbued, permeated, or infused with something.

sat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of saturating ; state of being saturated.

Sat'ur-day (săt'ŭr-dā), *n.* [AS. *Sæterdæg, Sæterndæg*, lit., Saturn's day.] The seventh and last day of the week.

Sat'urn (săt'ŭrn), *n.* [L. *Saturnus*, lit., the sower, fr. *serere, satum*, to sow.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* An ancient god of the seed sowing ; — later identified with the Greek Cronus, and, like him, fabled to have been king during an ancient golden age. **2.** *Astron.* The planet next in magnitude to Jupiter, and next more remote from the sun, remarkable for its encircling rings.

Saturn, 2.

Sat'ur-na'li-a (-ŭr-nā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* The festival of Saturn, beginning Dec. 17. **2.** [*l. c.*] A period or occasion in which the passions or vices have riotous indulgence. — **Sat'ur-na'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Sa-tur'ni-an (să-tûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign is called the golden age ; hence, distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, contentment. **2.** *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.

sat'ur-nine (săt'ŭr-nīn), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn. **2.** Heavy; grave ; gloomy; dull ; — the opposite of *mercurial*. — Syn. See SULLEN.

sat'yr (săt'ĕr ; sā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *satyrus*, Gr. *σάτυρος*.] **1.** [Often *cap.*] *Class. Myth.* A sylvan deity or demigod, part man and part horse or goat, given to riotous merriment and lasciviousness. **2.** A lecherous man. — **sa-tyr'ic** (sā-tĭr'ĭk), **sa-tyr'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Satyr, 1 (from a Greek vase).

sauce (sôs), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *salsa*, prop., salt pickle, L. *salsus* salted.] **1.** A condiment or composition of appetizing ingredients eaten with food as a relish; esp., a dressing for meat, fish, puddings, etc. **2.** Stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish; as, apple *sauce*. *U. S.* **3.** Sauciness ; pert or insolent language. *Now Colloq.* — *v. t.*; SAUCED (sôst); SAUC'ING (sôs'ĭng). **1.** To accompany with something to give a higher relish ; season ; flavor. **2.** To give zest, flavor, or interest to. **3.** To be saucy to. *Now Colloq.*

sauce'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A saucy person, esp. a child. *Colloq.*

sauce'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A small metallic vessel with a handle, for use in stewing, orig. for cooking sauce ; stewpan.

sau'cer (sô'sẽr), *n.* **1.** A vessel for sauce. *Obs.* **2.** Small dish to hold a cup. **3.** Something shaped like a saucer.

sau'cy (sô'sĭ), *a.* ; -CI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr) ; -CI-EST. [from SAUCE.]

1. Showing, or expressive of, impertinent boldness; impudent; pert. **2.** *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **a** Disdainful; scornful. **b** Indecent; wanton. — **Syn.** Insolent, rude, uncivil. See OFFICIOUS. — **sau'ci-ly** (sô'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sau'ci-ness**, *n.*

sauer'kraut' (sour'krout'), *n.* [G.; *sauer* sour + *kraut* herb, cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

Saul (sôl), *n.* [L. *Saül*, Heb. *Shāūl.*] *Bib.* First king of Israel, who fought the Philistines, quarreled with Samuel, pursued David, and fell on his own sword when defeated.

saun'ter (sän'tẽr; sôn'-), *v. i.* To wander about idly; stroll.

Syn. Wander, roam, rove, ramble, range. — SAUNTER suggests a leisurely pace, an idle and care-free mind, and aimlessness; STROLL often implies more of purpose than *saunter.* — *n.* A sauntering; a strolling gait. — **saun'ter-er**, *n.*

sau'ri-an (sô'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [Gr. σαῦρα, σαῦρος, a lizard.] Any of a group (*Sauria*) of reptiles containing the lizards, and formerly the crocodiles, etc. — *a.* Of or pert. to the saurians; lizardlike. [fish related to the flying fishes.]

sau'ry (sô'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A slender, long-beaked

sau'sage (sô'sĭj), *n.* [F. *saucisse*, LL. *salsicia*, fr. L. *salsus* salted.] Meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and, commonly, inclosed in a skin, usually of prepared intestine.

sau'tée' (sô'tā'), *v. t.;* SAU'TÉED' (sô'tād'); SAU-TÉE'ING. [fr. p. p. of F. *sauter*, prop., to jump.] To fry lightly and quickly, as meat, turning it over frequently in a little fat.

sau'terne' (sô'tẽrn'; sô-tûrn'), *n.* [from *Sauternes*, Gironde, France.] A kind of white wine.

sav'a-ble, **save'a-ble** (sāv'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sav'age (săv'ăj), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *silvaticus* belonging to a wood, wild, *silva* a wood.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the forest; remote from human habitation; in a state of nature. **2.** Wild; untamed; uncultivated. **3.** Uncivilized; rude. **4.** Characterized by cruelty; inhuman; brutal. — **Syn.** Unpolished, brutish, cruel, atrocious. See FEROCIOUS, BARBARIAN, *a.* — *n.* **1.** A human being untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation. **2.** A man of brutal cruelty; barbarian. — **sav'age-ly**, *adv.* — **sav'age-ness**, *n.*

sav'age-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** State of being savage, or uncivilized; savageness. **2.** Savage disposition or action; barbarity. **3.** Savages collectively.

sa-van'na (sȧ-văn'ȧ), *n.* [of American Indian origin.] A treeless plain; an open, level region; — used chiefly in reference to the southern United States, esp. Florida.

‖ **sa'vant'** (sȧ'văn'), *n.; pl.* SAVANTS (*F.* sȧ'văn'). [F., fr. *savoir* to know, L. *sapere.*] A man of learning.

save (sāv), *v. t.;* SAVED (sāvd); SAV'ING (sāv'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *salvare*, fr. *salvus* saved, safe.] **1.** To make safe, preserve from injury or evil; rescue. **2.** *Theol.* To deliver from sin and its penalty, and bring into spiritual life. **3.** To keep from being spent, wasted, or lost; lay up; hoard. **4.** To obviate the necessity or occurrence of; spare; as, to *save* one labor. **5.** To avoid losing the use of; escape loss of. — *v. i.* To avoid unnecessary expense; prevent waste.

Syn. SAVE, RESCUE. SAVE implies preservation from evil of any kind; RESCUE more frequently suggests deliverance from immediate or impending danger or evil.

save, *prep. or conj.* [F. *sauf*, properly adj., safe.] Except; excepting; not including. — **Syn.** See EXCEPT.

sav'e-loy (săv'ĕ-loi), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., deriv. fr. L. *cerebellum* brain.] A kind of dried sausage, originally of brains.

sav'er (sāv'ẽr), *n.* One that saves.

sav'in, sav'ine (săv'ĭn), *n.* [AS. *safinæ*, *savine*, L. *sabina herba.*] A species of juniper.

sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *p. a.* That saves; as: **a** Preserving; rescuing. **b** Economizing; frugal. **c** Making reservation or exception; as, a *saving* clause. — *vb. n.* **1.** **a** Preservation from danger or loss. **b** Economy in outlay. **2.** That which is saved; esp., *pl.*, sums saved from time to time, and kept unexpended. — *prep. or conj.*, but properly a *participle.* With the exception of; except. Also, without disrespect to; as in *saving your reverence*, an apologetic phrase for an unseemly expression made in the presence (orig.) of a priest or clergyman. — **sav'ing-ly**, *adv.*

sav'ings bank (sāv'ĭngz). A bank the business of which is to receive small sums for deposit at compound interest.

sav'ior, sav'iour (sāv'yẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *salvator*, fr. *salvare* to save.] **1.** One who saves, or delivers. **2.** [*cap.*] *The* (or *our, your*, etc.) *Savior*, he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

sa'vor, sa'vour (sā'vẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *sapor*, fr. *sapere* to taste.] **1.** Taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent. **2.** Specific flavor or quality. — **Syn.** See TASTE. — *v. i.* **1.** To have a taste or smell; — with *of.* **2.** To partake of the quality or nature; smack; — with *of.* — *v. i.* **1.** To have the flavor or quality of. **2.** To taste or smell with pleasure. — **sa'vor-less, sa'vour-less**, *a.*

sa'vor-y (sā'vẽr-ĭ), *n.* [F. *savorée.*] A European mint, much used in cooking; — called also *summer savory.*

sa'vor-y, sa'vour-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Having a grateful savor; pleasing to taste or smell. **2.** Pleasing morally; reputable. — **sa'vor-i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), **sa'vour-i-ly**, *adv.* — **sa'vor-i-ness, sa'vour-i-ness**, *n.*

sa-voy' (sȧ-voi'), *n.* [F. *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy.] A kind of cabbage with wrinkled and curled leaves.

saw (sô), *pret.* of SEE.

saw, *n.* [AS. *sagu.*] A saying; proverb; maxim.

saw, *n.* [AS. *sagu, sage.*] A common tool or instrument with a thin blade having a series of teeth on the edge. — *v. t.; pret.* SAWED (sôd); *p. p.* SAWED or SAWN (sôn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAW'ING. **1.** To cut or separate with a saw. **2.** To form by cutting with a saw. **3.** To make motions suggesting those made with a saw. — *v. i.* **1.** To use a saw. **2.** To cut, as a saw. **3.** To be cut with a saw. — **saw'er** (sô'ẽr), *n.*

saw'buck' (sô'bŭk'), *n.* A sawhorse. *U. S.*

saw'dust' (-dŭst'), *n.* Dust made by cutting with a saw.

saw'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several large sharklike rays having a flattened elongated snout with stout, toothlike structures along each edge.

saw'fly' (-flī'), *n.* Any of numerous hymenopterous insects the female of which usually has an ovipositor with a pair of sawlike organs. [sawing by hand.]

saw'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A rack on which wood is laid for

saw'mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* A mill for sawing up logs.

sawn (sôn), *p. p.* of SAW.

saw'yer (sô'yẽr), *n.* [*saw* + *-yer*, as in *lawyer.*] **1.** One whose occupation is to saw wood; specif., either of the two men who saw timber over a pit (**saw pit**), one above and one below. **2.** A tree which has fallen into a stream so that its branches project, and sway up and down. *U. S.*

sax'horn' (săks'hôrn'), *n.* *Music.* Any of a family of brass wind instruments with valves, invented by Antoine J. Sax.

sax'i-frage (săks'ĭ-frāj), *n.* [L. *saxifraga*, name of a plant, fr. *saxifragus* stone-breaking.] Any of various plants, chiefly perennial herbs with white or yellow flowers, some with basal, tufted leaves. Many grow in crevices of rocks.

Sax'on (săks'ŭn; -s'n), *n.* **1.** **a** One of a Germanic people who dwelt in what is now Holstein. They, with the Angles and Jutes, conquered and colonized most of England. **b** One of the Saxon or Angle conquerors of England; an Anglo-Saxon. **c** One of the people of modern Saxony. **2.** The language of the Saxons. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Saxons or their language. **2.** Anglo-Saxon. — **Sax'on-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Sax'o-ny (săks'sŏ-nĭ), *n.* A fine, closely twisted yarn used in knitting and crocheting.

sax'o-phone (-fōn), *n.* [A. J. *Sax* + Gr. φωνή tone.] *Music.* A keyed wind instrument having the reed mouthpiece of a clarinet.

Saxophone.

sax'-tu'ba (săks'tū'bȧ), *n.* [see SAXHORN; TUBE.] *Music.* One of the larger saxhorns.

say (sā), *n.* [for *assay.*] Trial by sample; a sample; specimen. *Obs or Dial. Eng.*

say, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SAID (sĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAY'ING. Indic. pr. sing., 3d person, SAYS (sĕz). [AS. *secgan.*] **1.** To express in words; tell; speak; declare. **2.** To repeat; recite. **3.** To announce as a decision or opinion; assert; hence, to be sure about. **4.** To suggest as an estimate or hypothesis; hence, to suppose; — in the imperative, as, he had, *say* a dollar. — *v. i.* **1.** To speak; express an opinion. **2.** To reply. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** That which is said or to be said; a speech; statement. *Obs.*, except in *to say*, or *have, one's say*, etc. **2.** One's turn or right to speak or decide in an affair. *Collog.* — **say'er** (sā'ẽr), *n.*

say'ing (-ĭng), *n.* That which is said; statement; aphorism; proverb. — **Syn.** See AXIOM.

'sblood (z'blŭd), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's blood*; — used as an oath. *Archaic.*

scab (skăb), *n.* **1.** An incrustation over a sore, wound, etc. **2.** The mange, esp. on sheep. **3.** *Hort.* Any of various fungous diseases of cultivated plants, usually indicated by

dark-colored crustlike spots. **4.** A dirty, paltry fellow. *Low.* **5.** A workman who works for lower wages than, or under conditions contrary to, those prescribed by the trade union; also, one who takes the place of a striker. *Cant.*

scab'bard (skăb'ărd), *n.* [OF. *escalberc.*] A sheath for a sword, dagger, etc. — *v. t.* To put in a scabbard; sheathe.

scab'bed (skăb'ĕd; skăbd), *a.* **1.** Abounding with scabs; diseased with scab. **2.** Mean; paltry; vile. *Obs. or R.*

scab'by (skăb'ĭ), *a.*; -BI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -BI-EST. Affected with scabs or the scab. — **scab'bi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-bi-ness**, *n.*

sca'bi-es (skā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] The itch; mange.

sca'brous (skā'brŭs), *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, fr. *scaber* rough.] Rough to the touch, like a file; scabby; scurfy; scaly.

scaf'fold (skăf'ŏld), *n.* [OF. *escafaut.*] Any of various temporary structures; as: **a** A platform for exhibiting a spectacle or for seating spectators at a show. **b** A platform, usually elevated, for executing a criminal. **c** An elevated platform for supporting workmen and materials in building. — *v. t.* To furnish or uphold with a scaffold.

scaf'fold-ing, *n.* A scaffold or system of scaffolds; supporting framework; also, materials for scaffolds.

scagl-i-o'la (skăl-yō'lä), *n.* [It. *scagliuola.*] An imitation of ornamental stone, chiefly of ground gypsum and glue.

scal'a-ble (skāl'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

sca-lade' (skä-lād'), **sca-la'do** (-lä'dō), *n.* An escalade. *Obs.*

scal'a-wag, scal'la-wag (skăl'ä-wăg), *n.* **1.** A scamp; scapegrace. *Colloq.* **2.** *U. S. Hist.* A white Southerner who acted as a Republican in Reconstruction times; — so called in contempt by Southern Democrats. *Slang.*

scald (skôld), *v. t* [fr. OF., fr. L *excaldare*; *ex* + *calidus* warm, hot.] **1.** To burn with hot liquid or steam; also, to subject to the action of a boiling liquid. **2.** To cause to boil. — *n.* A burn by hot liquid or steam.

scald, scalled (skôld), *a.* [see SCALL.] Scabby; scurfy.

scald, *n.* Scurf on the head.

scald (skôld; skäld), *n.* Also **skald.** [Icel. *skāld.*] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets; a Norse reciter and singer of heroic poems, etc. — **scald'ic** (skôl'dĭk; skäl'-), *a.*

scale (skāl), *n.* [OF. *escale* cup.] **1.** A bowl; cup. *Obs.* **2.** The dish of a balance; hence, usually in *pl.*, the balance itself; an instrument for weighing. Also fig. **3.** [*cap.*] *pl. Astron.* The sign or constellation Libra. —*v. t.*; SCALED (skāld); SCAL'ING (skāl'ĭng). **1.** To weigh in scales; also, to measure; compare. **2.** To have a weight of; weigh.

scale, *n.* [OF. *escale.*] **1.** A small, flattened, bony or horny plate forming part of the external covering of an animal, as a fish. **2.** Any layer or leaf of metal suggestive of a fish scale; a flake; also, a scab. **3.** *Bot.* **a** One of the scalelike leaves which form the external covering of a bud in winter. **b** Any membranaceous, chaffy, or woody bract. **4.** A hard incrustation, as that often deposited inside of a steam boiler. **5.** A scale insect. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To strip or clear of scales or scale. **2.** To take or come off in thin layers; peel.

scale, *n.* [L *scalae*, pl., *scala*, staircase, ladder.] **1.** A ladder; series of steps. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Anything graduated, esp. when used as a measure or rule; specif.: **a** A series of spaces marked by lines, representing proportionately larger distances; as, a *scale* of miles for a map. **b** A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal *scale.* **3.** *Music.* A series of tones ascending or descending in pitch according to a scheme of intervals. **4.** Gradation; progressive series; graded system. **5.** Proportion in dimensions between a drawing, map, plan, or the like, and what it represents; as, a map on a *scale* of an inch to a mile. — *v. t.* **1.** To climb by or as by a ladder; ascend by steps or by climbing; clamber up; ascend. **2.** To reduce according to a fixed ratio or scale; — sometimes with *down*; as, to *scale* down wages, etc. — *v. i.* To ascend; mount. — **scal'er** (skāl'ẽr), *n.*

scale insect. Any of numerous small but very prolific insects which suck the juices of plants.

sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. σκαληνός.] *Geom.* **a** Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle. **b** Oblique; as, a *scalene* cone.

scal'i-ness (skāl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

scall (skôl), *n.* [of Scand. origin.] A scurf or scabby disease, esp. of the scalp. — *a.* Scabby; scurfy; scald. *Obs.*

scal'la-wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.

scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *caepa Ascalonia* onion of Ascalon.] **1.** The shallot. **2.** The leek. **3.** Any onion which does not form a bulbous root.

scal'lop (skŏl'ŭp; skăl'-), *n.* [OF. *escalope* a shell.] **1.** Any of numerous marine bivalve mollusks with the shell usually radially ribbed and the edge undulated. The large adductor muscle of some species is esteemed as food. The shell of one species found on the coasts of Palestine was formerly often worn by returned pilgrims. **2.** A dish (orig. a large scallop shell) in which oysters, etc., are cooked (usually scalloped) or served. **3.** One of a series of segments of circles joined at their extremities and forming an edge, as of certain laces. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark or cut the edge or border of into scallops. **2.** *Cookery.* To bake in scallop shells or dishes; prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake.

scalp (skălp), *n.* **1.** Skull; head. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** a Part of the skin of the human head usually covered with hair. **b** Corresponding part of an animal, esp. a wolf, fox, etc. **c** A part of the skin of the head, with the hair, which North American Indians tore from an enemy as a trophy. — *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the scalp. **2.** To buy and sell at a small quick profit; as, to *scalp* stocks, etc.; buy and sell (transportation tickets) at less than the official rate. *Cant.*

scal'pel (skăl'pĕl), *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum* a knife.] *Surg.* A small, straight knife with a thin blade.

scalp'er (skăl'pẽr), *n.* One that scalps.

scal'y (skāl'ĭ), *a.*; SCAL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Covered or abounding with, or composed of, scales or scale. **2.** Resembling scales or laminæ. **3.** Mean; shabby; stingy. *Slang.*

scam'ble (skăm'b'l), *v. i. & t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. To scramble, as in contention or to get something. *Obs. or Dial.*

scam'mo-ny (skăm'ō-nĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. σκαμμωνία.] **1.** A twining species of convolvulus, native of Asia Minor. **2.** A cathartic gum resin from its root.

scamp (skămp), *n.* A rascal; rogue; worthless fellow. — *v. t.* To perform hastily, negligently, or imperfectly.

scam'per (skăm'pẽr), *v. i.* To run or move in a quick, hurried manner; hasten away. — *n.* A scampering; hasty flight. — **scam'per-er**, *n.*

scamp'ish (skăm'pĭsh), *a.* Of or like a scamp; knavish.

scan (skăn), *v. t.*; SCANNED (skănd); SCAN'NING. [L. *scandere, scansum*, to climb, scan.] **1.** *Pros.* To go through with (verse) foot by foot, distinguishing the metrical structure; to recite metrically. **2.** To examine point by point; scrutinize. — *v. i. Pros.* To conform to metrical rules.

scan'dal (skăn'dăl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *scandalum* stumbling block, temptation, Gr. σκάνδαλον.] **1.** Disgrace brought upon religion by, or a religious or moral stumblingblock consisting in, something irreligious or wrong. **2.** Injury to reputation, or rumor or general comment causing it. **3.** Heedless or malicious defamatory talk. **4.** Offense to the moral feelings or sense of decency. **5.** That which causes scandal, as immorality or an immoral person. — **Syn.** Defamation, detraction, slander, calumny, reproach, shame. — *v. t.*; -DALED (-dăld) or -DALLED; -DAL-ING or -DAL-LING. To defame; slander; also, to scandalize; offend. *Now Rare.*

scan'dal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING. **1.** To slander; defame. *Rare.* **2.** To disgrace. *Rare.* **3.** To horrify or shock by some action considered immoral or improper.

scan'dal-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Involving scandal; as: **a** Shocking the conscience or moral feelings. **b** Disgraceful to reputation; opprobrious. **c** Defamatory; libelous. — **scan'dal-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **scan'dal-ous-ness**, *n.*

scan'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [L. *scandens, -entis*, p. pr. of *scandere* to climb.] Climbing; as, a *scandent* plant.

Scan'di-na'vi-an (-dĭ-nā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* See -AN.

scan'di-um (-dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [from *Scandinavia.*] *Chem.* A rare metallic trivalent element. Symbol, *Sc*; at. wt., 44.1.

scan'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *scansio*, fr. *scandere, scansum*, to climb.] *Pros.* Act or art of scanning.

scan-so'ri-al (skăn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* *Zoöl.* Climbing.

scant (skănt), *a.* **1.** Scarcely sufficient; meager. **2.** Sparing; parsimonious; chary. **3.** Having a small or insufficient supply; — used with *of.* — *v. t.* **1.** To limit; stint. **2.** To cut short; be niggardly of. — *adv.* In a scant manner; scarcely. *Obs. or Dial.* — **scant'ly**, *adv.* — **scant'ness**, *n.*

scant'ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* [OF. *escantillon.*] **1.** Measured or prescribed size or dimensions. **2.** A small quantity or amount; a bit; modicum. **3.** A piece of timber of small cross-sectional area, as a stud.

scant'y (skăn'tĭ), *a.*; SCANT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. [from SCANT, *a.*] **1.** Small; not abundant. **2.** Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant. **3.** Sparing; niggardly. — **scant'i-ly** (skăn'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **scant'i-ness**, *n.*

Syn. SCANTY, SPARSE. SCANTY applies esp. to quantity, and implies meagerness; SPARSE applies to number rather

than quantity, and describes that which is thinly scattered; as, a *scanty* gown; a *sparse* population.

scape (skāp), *n.* [L. *scapus* shaft, stem.] **1.** *Bot.* A peduncle arising at or beneath the surface of the ground, as in the tulip, primrose, etc. **2.** *Zoöl.* A shaft, as of a feather.

scape, *v. t. & i.* [for *escape.*] To escape; — now usually *'scape. Archaic.* — *n. Obs.* **1.** Escape. **2.** A slip; escapade.

scape'goat' (skāp'gōt'), *n.* **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* A goat on whose head were symbolically placed the people's sins, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. **2.** A person or thing bearing blame for others.

scape'grace' (-grās'), *n.* A graceless, unprincipled person.

scap'u-la (skăp'ū-lȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -læ (-lē), E. -las (-lȧz). [L.] *Anat.* The shoulder blade. — **scap'u-lar** (-lȧr), *a.*

scap'u-lar (-lȧr), *n.* [fr. F. or LL., fr. L. *scapula* shoulder blade.] *R. C. Ch.* **1.** **a** A kind of loose sleeveless vestment. **b** Two pieces of cloth worn under the ordinary clothing and over the shoulders as an act of devotion. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any feather growing from the scapular region. See BIRD, *Illust.*

scar (skär), *n.* [Scot *scar, scaur.*] **1.** An isolated or protruding rock. **2.** A steep, rocky eminence.

scar, *n.* [OF. *escare* a scab, fr. L. *eschara,* fr. Gr. ἐσχάρα hearth, scab.] **1.** A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix. **2.** A mark left on a stem or branch where a fallen leaf was attached. — *v. t. & i.;* SCARRED (skärd); SCAR'RING. To mark with or form a scar or scars.

scar'ab (skăr'ȧb), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *scarabaeus.*] **1.** A kind of beetle that feeds on or breeds in dung, esp. the one sacred in ancient Egypt as symbolic of resurrection and immortality. **2.** *Egyptian Archæol.* A conventional representation of the scarab, used as an amulet, etc.

scar'a-bæ'oid (skăr'ȧ-bē'oid), *a.* [*scarabæus* + *-oid.*] *Zoöl.* Like, or pert. to, a large family (*Scarabæidæ*) of stout-bodied beetles, containing the scarabs, chafers, etc.

scar'a-bæ'us (-ȧ-bē'ŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** Any of various Old World beetles, esp. the sacred scarab of Egypt. **2.** = SCARAB, 2.

Egyptian Scarabæus. ½

Scar'a-mouch' (skăr'ȧ-mouch'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It.; — orig. name of a celebrated Italian comedian.] A boastful poltroon of old Italian comedy (derived from Spain); hence, a cowardly buffoon.

scarce (skârs), *a.;* SCARC'ER (skâr'sẽr); SCARC'EST (skâr'sẽst). [OF. *escars.*] **1.** Frugal; stingy. *Obs.* **2.** Scantily supplied; — with *of. Obs. or Dial.* **3.** Deficient in quantity; hence, infrequent; rare. — **Syn.** See RARE. — *adv.* Scarcely (see FLAT, *a.*, 8). — **scarce'ness,** *n.*

scarce'ly (skârs'lĭ), *adv.* With difficulty; barely; but just. — **Syn.** See HARDLY.

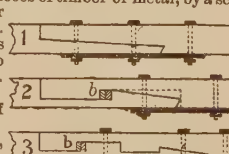
scar'ci-ty (skâr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being scarce; deficiency; dearth; hence, rareness; rarity; infrequency.

scare (skâr), *v. t.;* SCARED (skârd); SCAR'ING (skâr'ĭng). [fr. ME. *skar, sker,* scared, Icel. *skjarr.*] To frighten; strike with sudden fear. — **Syn.** See FRIGHTEN. — *v. i.* To be scared. *Colloq.* — *n.* Fright or a fright; esp., sudden fright from a small cause. *Colloq.*

scare'crow' (-krō'), *n.* **1.** An object, usually suggesting a human figure, set up to frighten crows, etc., away from crops; hence, anything terrifying without danger. **2.** A person clad in rags and tatters.

scarf (skärf), *n.; pl.* SCARFS (skärfs), sometimes SCARVES (skärvz). [OF. *escarpe* a pilgrim's scrip.] **1.** A broad band of fabric worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck, sometimes over the head or around the waist. **2.** A cravat with falling ends. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw on loosely; put on like a scarf. **2.** To cover, esp. loosely. *Obs. or R.*

scarf, *v. t.* **1.** To form a scarf on the end or edge of, as for a joint. **2.** To unite, as pieces of timber or metal, by a scarf joint. — *n.* **1.** A groove or channel formed by cutting. **2.** **a** Either of the ends chamfered or cut away to fit together in a scarf joint. **b** A scarf joint.



1-3 Forms of Scarf Joint. *b* Keys.

scarf joint. A kind of overlapping joint.

scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n. Anat.* The epidermis.

scar'i-fy (skăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *scarificare, scarifare,* fr. Gr. σκαριφᾶσθαι to scratch up.] **1.** To scratch or cut the skin of; esp., *Med.* to make small incisions in for drawing blood without opening a large vein. **2.** To lacerate, as the feelings. — **scar'i-fi-ca'tion** (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **scar'i-fi'er,** *n.*

scar'la-ti'na (skär'lȧ-tē'nȧ), *n. Med.* Scarlet fever.

scar'let (skär'lĕt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. Ar. or Per.] **1.** A deep bright red tinged with orange or yellow; a vivid red. **2.** Scarlet cloth. — *a.* Of the color called scarlet. — **scarlet fever,** an acute contagious febrile disease characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash.

Scarlet, Will. A companion of Robin Hood (which see).

scarp (skärp), *n.* [for ESCARP.] *Fort.* The inner side of the ditch. — *v. t.* To cut down vertically, or nearly so.

scart (skärt), *n. & v.* Scratch. *Scot.*

scar'y (skâr'ĭ), *a.* Timid; also alarming. *Colloq.*

scat (skăt), *n.* A tax; tribute. *Chiefly Hist.*

scathe (skāth), *n.* [of Scand. orig.] Harm; damage; injury; hurt; misfortune. — *v. t.;* SCATHED (skāthd); SCATH'ING (skāth'ĭng). **1.** To do harm to; injure; damage; hurt. **2.** To injure by fire; scorch; sear; blast. *Rhet.* — **scathe'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **scathe'less** (-lĕs), *a.* — Also, *Obs. or Dial.,* **scath** (skăth), **scath'ful,** etc.

scath'ing (skāth'ĭng), *p. a.* Injuring, as by blasting or burning; hence, bitterly severe; as, a *scathing* rebuke. — **scath'ing-ly,** *adv.*

scat'ter (skăt'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *scateren,* dial. form of *schateren.* See SHATTER.] **1.** To squander (property); dissipate. *Archaic.* **2.** To dissipate; disperse; dispel. **3.** To strew; throw about loosely; cast here and there. — **Syn.** See DISPEL. — **scat'ter-er,** *n.*

scat'ter-brain' (-brān'), **-brains'** (-brānz'), *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person. *Colloq.* — **-brained'** (-brānd'), *a.*

scat'ter-good' (-go͝od'), *n.* One who wastes; spendthrift.

sca-tu'ri-ent (skȧ-tū'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *scaturiens,* p. pr., gushing out.] Gushing forth; effusive. *Rare.*

scaup duck (skôp). Any of several ducks of northern regions.

scaur (skär). Var. of SCAR, a rock.

scav'en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [ME. *scavager* an officer with various duties.] One employed to clean streets and carry off filth; also, any animal which devours refuse, etc.

scene (sēn), *n.* [L. *scaena, scena,* Gr. σκηνή covered place, tent, stage.] **1.** The stage on which a spectacle or play is exhibited, *Rhet. or Poetic.* **2.** One of the slides, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to a play; *pl.,* stage scenery. **3.** A division of a drama, usually a division of an act. **4.** The place, circumstances, etc., in which anything occurs, or in which the action of a story, play, etc., is laid. **5.** One of a series of actions and events, esp. as represented in literature or art. **6.** An episode in action, regarded as viewed. **7.** An exhibition of strong feeling, esp. between persons; sometimes, an affected demonstration of feeling. **8.** A landscape; view; prospect.

scen'er-y (sē'nẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The painted scenes or hangings of a stage, with their accessories. **2.** The general aspect of a landscape; a combination of natural views.

sce'nic (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the scene, or stage; dramatic. **2.** Of or pert. to scenery; affording attractive scenery. — **scen'i-cal** (sĕn'ĭ-kăl; sē'nĭ-), *a.*

scent (sĕnt), *v. t.* [originally *sent,* fr. F. *sentir* to feel, smell.] **1.** To smell; hence, to get or have an inkling of; as, to *scent* a plot. **2.** To fill with odor. — *v. i.* To hunt by means of the sense of smell. — *n.* **1.** Odor; smell; fragrance. **2.** A class, or one of a class, of sweet-smelling, aromatic extracts; perfume. **3.** The odor left by an animal in passing; hence, course of pursuit; track of discovery. **4.** Sense of smell. — **Syn.** See SMELL. — **scent'less,** *a.*

A form of Scepter.

scep'ter } (sĕp'tẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *sceptrum,* fr. Gr.
scep'tre } σκῆπτρον staff to lean on, scepter.] A staff or baton borne by a sovereign as an emblem of authority; also, royal or imperial power or authority; sovereignty. — *v. t.;* -TERED or -TRED (-tẽrd); -TER-ING (-tẽr-ĭng) or -TRING (-trĭng). To endow with the scepter; invest with royal authority.

scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), **scep'ti-cal,** etc. Vars. of SKEPTIC, SKEPTICAL, etc.

Schac'a-bac (shăk'ȧ-băk), *n.* See BARMECIDE.

sched'ule (skĕd'ūl; *British commonly* shĕd'ūl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *schedula,* dim. of *scheda, scida,* strip of papyrus, fr. Gr. σχίδη tablet, leaf.] **1.** A document. *Obs.* **2.** A written or printed formal list; catalogue; inventory. —

Syn. See LIST. — *v. t.* ; SCHED'ULED (skĕd'ūld) ; -ULING (-ū-lĭng). To form into, or place in, a schedule.

Sche-he'ra-za'de, Queen (shē-hā'rä-zä'dē). The relater of the stories in the "Arabian Nights." The sultan vows to take a new sultana every evening and strangle her in the morning. At length Scheherazade, the vizier's daughter, offers herself, and, being awakened just before dawn, so excites the sultan's curiosity by her stories that he spares her from day to day, and finally recalls his vow.

sche-mat'ic (skē-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a scheme.

scheme (skēm), *n.* [L. *schema* a rhetorical figure, shape, figure, Gr. *σχῆμα, σχήματος*, shape, outline, plan.] **1.** A combination of thoughts, theories, or the like, connected and adjusted by design ; a systematic plan. **2.** A plan or theory of action ; design ; project. **3.** Any lineal or mathematical diagram ; outline. — **Syn.** Purpose, device, plot. See PLAN. — *v. t. & i.* ; SCHEMED (skēmd) ; SCHEM'ING (skēm'-ĭng). To plan ; design ; plot ; contrive. — **schem'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

‖ **scher'zo** (skĕr'tsō), *n.* ; *It. pl.* -zi (-tsē). [It.] *Music.* A playful, humorous movement, usually taking the place of the old minuet in a sonata or a symphony.

schism (sĭz'm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *σχίσμα*, fr. *σχίζειν* to split.] **1.** Division ; specif., *Eccl.*, formal division or separation in the Christian church ; offense of seeking to cause such division. **2.** A schismatic body.

schis-mat'ic (sĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, schism. — *n.* One who creates or takes part in schism ; one who separates from an established church or religious communion. — **schis-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

schist (shĭst), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *schistos* cleaving easily, Gr. *σχιστός* divided, divisible.] Any metamorphic crystalline rock having a foliated structure and readily split into slabs or sheets. — **schist'ose** (shĭs'tōs), **schist'ous** (-tŭs), *a.*

schiz'o-carp (skĭz'ō-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *σχίζειν* to split + *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* A dry compound fruit splitting at maturity into several indehiscent 1-seeded carpels.

schnapps (shnăps), *n.* [G., dram of spirits.] Holland gin.

schol'ar (skŏl'ẽr), *n.* [L. *scholaris* belonging to a school, *schola* a school.] **1.** One who attends a school ; one under tuition ; student. **2.** One who holds a scholarship. **3.** A learned person. — **Syn.** Pupil, learner. See DISCIPLE.

schol'ar-ly, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a scholar, or learned person : learned. — *adv.* In a scholarly manner.

Syn. SCHOLARLY, SCHOLASTIC, ACADEMIC. SCHOLARLY implies accurate and well-disciplined learning, esp. in the liberal studies ; SCHOLASTIC connotes excessive subtlety or even pedantry ; ACADEMIC implies conventionality or an undue emphasis on the formal ; it often suggests the point of view of the schools, esp. as opposed to that of men of affairs ; as, a *scholarly* man ; *scholastic* subtleties ; *academic* theories.

schol'ar-ship, *n.* **1.** Character or qualities of a scholar ; learning. **2.** Maintenance for a scholar ; a foundation for the support of a student. — **Syn.** See LEARNING.

scho-las'tic (skō-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *σχολαστικός*, fr. *σχολάζειν* to have leisure, keep a school.] **1.** Pert. to or suiting a scholar or school. **2.** Of or pert. to the medieval Schoolmen. — **Syn.** See SCHOLARLY. — *n.* **1.** [Usually *cap.*] A Schoolman. **2.** A learned person ; scholar ; pedant. — **scho-las'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a. & n.*

scho-las'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [Usually *cap.*] The philosophy of the medieval Schoolmen. **2.** A scholastic point of view.

scho'li-a (skō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of SCHOLIUM.

scho'li-ast (skō'lĭ-ăst), *n.* [Gr. *σχολιαστής*.] A maker of scholia ; annotator. — **scho'li-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), *a.*

scho'li-um (-ŭm), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -LIA (-ȧ), E. -LIUMS (-ŭmz). [Gr. *σχόλιον*, fr. *σχολή*. See 2d SCHOOL.] **1.** A marginal annotation. **2.** A remark or observation subjoined, but not essential, to a demonstration or a train of reasoning.

school (skōōl), *n.* [for *shoal* a crowd.] Of fish, porpoises, etc., a shoal ; company. — *v. i.* To swim in shoals.

school, *n.* [AS. *scōlu*, fr. L. *schola*, Gr. *σχολή* leisure, employment of leisure, disputation, lecture, a school.] **1.** A place for instruction ; establishment for imparting education ; also, the institution or body of teachers and learners in such a place. **2.** A session of an institution of instruction. **3.** A place for lectures, esp., in the Middle Ages, for lectures in logic, metaphysics, and theology. **4.** The body of pupils in a school. **5.** The disciples or followers of a teacher ; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, medicine, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To educate or train in a school ; teach. **2.** To discipline ; train. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a school. **2.** Of or pertaining to the schoolmen.

school'book' (skōōl'bo͝ok'), *n.* A book for use in schools.

school'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy belonging to a school.

school'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Knowledge taught in the schools.

school'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* An associate in school.

school'girl' (-gûrl'), *n.* A girl belonging to a school.

school'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building for a school.

school'ing, *n.* **1.** Instruction in school ; act of teaching. **2.** Discipline ; reproof ; reprimand. **3.** Pay for instruction.

school'maid' (-mād'), *n.* A schoolgirl.

school'man (-măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One versed in academical disputation ; esp. [usually *cap.*], a philosopher or divine of the schools of the Middle Ages ; Scholastic.

school'mas'ter (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A master of a school ; a man who teaches a school. — **school'mis'tress** (-mĭs'trĕs), *n.*

school'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A companion at school.

school'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room in which pupils are taught.

schoon'er (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* A large glass for beer or ale. *U. S.*

schoon'er, *n.* [from dial. *scoon* to skip or skim, of Scand. orig.] *Naut.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, orig., and still typically, having two masts, but now often with three, four, or more, masts. See SAILS, *Illust.* [tourmaline.

schorl (shôrl), *n.* [G. *schörl.*] Tourmaline ; esp., black

schot'tish } (shŏt'ĭsh), *n.* [G. *schottisch* Scottish.] A
schot'tische } round dance in 2–4 time, similar to the polka ; also, the music for it. [SKIAGRAM, etc.

sci'a-gram (sī'ȧ-grăm), **sci'a-graph** (-grăf), etc. Vars. of

sci-at'ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *sciaticus*, fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἰσχιαδικός* pert. to the hips.] Of or pertaining to the hip ; in the region of, or affecting, the hip ; ischial.

sci-at'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* *Med.* Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, which runs down the back of the thigh. Popularly, also, any of various painful affections of the hip and adjoining parts.

sci'ence (sī'ĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scientia*, fr. *sciens, -entis*, p. pr. of *scire* to know.] **1.** Knowledge, as of principles or facts. **2.** Accumulated and accepted knowledge systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws ; classified knowledge. **3.** Esp., such knowledge relating to the physical world ; — called also *natural science.* **4.** Any branch or department of systematized knowledge.

Syn. SCIENCE, ART. SCIENCE is systematized knowledge considered in reference to the discovery or understanding of truth ; ART is knowledge as applied and made efficient by skill. If then a body of laws and principles, as of rhetoric, is exhibited in an ordered and interrelated system, they appear in the character of a *science.* If they are applied in actual use, as to the construction of discourse, they become, or furnish the working rules of, an *art.* See KNOWLEDGE.

sci-en'tial (sī-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to science.

sci'en-tif'ic (-ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *scientificus.* See SCIENCE.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or used in, science. **2.** Agreeing with, or depending on, science. **3.** Having a knowledge of science, or of a science. — **sci'en-tif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sci'en-tist (sī'ĕn-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One learned in science, esp. natural science. **2.** [*cap.*] A Christian Scientist. *Cant.*

scim'i-tar } (sĭm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* [fr. F. or It.] An Oriental
scim'i-ter } saber with a much curved blade.

scin-til'la (sĭn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* [L.] A spark ; atom ; — used only fig. of evidence, truth, animation, etc.

scin'til-lant (sĭn'tĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *scintillans*, p. pr. of *scintillare* to sparkle.] Scintillating.

scin'til-late (-lāt), *v. i.* ; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [L. *scintillare, -latum*, fr. *scintilla* spark.] **1.** To emit sparks ; spark. **2.** To sparkle or twinkle.

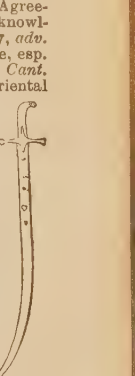
Syn. Gleam, glitter, flash. — SCINTILLATE, CORUSCATE. To SCINTILLATE is properly to emit sparks ; to CORUSCATE is to emit flashes.

scin'til-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of scintillating. **2.** A spark or flash emitted in scintillating.

sci'o-lism (sī'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* Superficial knowledge.

sci'o-list (-lĭst), *n.* [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius* knowing.] One whose knowledge or learning is superficial. — **sci'o-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* Also **ci'on.** [OF. *cion.*] **1.** *Hort.* Any bud, shoot, or other portion of a plant capable of propagation ; such a part removed and prepared for grafting. **2.** A descendant.


Scimitar.

scir'rhous (skĭr'ŭs), *a.* *Med.* Proceeding from, or of the nature of, scirrhus ; indurated ; knotty. — **scir-rhos'i-ty** (skĭ-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

scir'rhus (-ŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* L. -RHI (-ī), E. -RHUSES (-ŭs-ĕz ; 24). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *σκίρρος*, fr. *σκιρρός* hard.] *Med.* A hard cancerous tumor.

scis'sion (sĭzh'ŭn ; sĭsh'-), *n.* [L. *scissio*, fr. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] Act of cutting, dividing, or splitting ; state of being cut, divided, or split ; fission ; division.

scis'sor (sĭz'ẽr), *v. t.* To cut with scissors or shears.

scis'sors (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* [fr. F., fr. L. *cisorium* a cutting instrument.] A cutting instrument working like shears, but smaller ; — often called a *pair of scissors*.

sci'u-roid (sī'ū-roid), *a.* [L. *sciurus* squirrel + *-oid*.] Squirrel-like ; *Bot.*, resembling the tail of a squirrel, as the spikes of certain grasses. [Slavic, etc.

Sclav'ic (sklăv'ĭk), **Sclav'ism** (-ĭz'm), etc. Vars. of **scle-ren'chy-ma** (sklĕ-rĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n.* [Gr. σκληρός hard + *-enchyma* as in *parenchyma*.] *Bot.* Tissue of cells whose walls are thickened and lignified.

scle-ro'sis (sklĕ-rō'sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -ROSES (-sēz). [Gr. σκλήρωσις.] **1.** *Med.* Induration by increase of interstitial connective tissue. **2.** *Bot.* Hardening by lignification.

scle-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σκληρός hard.] **1.** *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the dense white outer coat of the eyeball. **2.** *Med. & Bot.* Affected with sclerosis. — *n.* The sclerotic coat of the eye.

scoff (skŏf ; 62), *n.* An expression or object of scorn, derision, or contempt. — *v. i.* To manifest contempt by derisive acts or language ; — often with *at*.

Syn. Flout, mock, rail at, taunt, ridicule, deride. — SCOFF, JEER, GIBE, FLEER, SNEER. SCOFF implies insolent or irreverent mockery or derision; JEER and GIBE suggest taunting sarcasm or scornful raillery ; to FLEER is to laugh or grin with impudent mockery. SNEER implies the ill-natured or cynical expression, or suggestion, of (often covert) contempt, esp. by the face or tone of voice.

— *v. t.* To treat with derision ; mock at. — **scoff'er**, *n.* — **scoff'ing-ly**, *adv.*

scold (skōld), *v. i. & t.* To find fault, usually clamorously or rudely; chide or rebuke harshly ; rate ; sometimes, to rail ; — often with *at*. — *n.* Syn. See REPROVE. — *n.* One who scolds, esp. habitually; a common scold. — **scold'er**, *n.*

scol'lop (skŏl'ŭp). Var. of SCALLOP.

sconce (skŏns), *n.* **1.** A protection, cover, shelter, etc. ; hut ; covered stall. **2.** *Fort.* An isolated defensive work ; small fort or redoubt. **3.** Headpiece ; helmet. **4.** The head ; skull; also, brains ; sense. *Colloq.* **5.** A mulct or fine, as at Oxford University, England. **6.** A bracket candlestick, or group of candlesticks, secured to a wall. — *v. t. ;* SCONCED (skŏnst) ; SCONC'ING (skŏn'sĭng). **1.** To ensconce ; imprison. **2.** To mulct ; fine.

scone (skōn), *n.* A cake, thinner than a bannock, of barley, wheat, or oatmeal, often baked on a griddle. *Scot.*

scoop (skōōp), *n.* [ME. *scope*.] **1.** A large ladle. **2.** A deep shovel, or similar implement for dipping or shoveling ; as, a flour *scoop*. **3.** A basinlike cavity ; hollow. **4.** Act of scooping ; a motion with, or like that made with, a scoop. **5.** = BEAT, *n.*, 8. *Newspaper Slang.* — *v. t.* **1.** To take out or up with a scoop. **2.** To make hollow ; dig out.

scoot (skōōt), *v. i. & t.* To go suddenly and swiftly ; dart. *Colloq.* — *n.* An act of scooting, or darting. *Colloq.*

scope (skōp), *n.* [It. *scopo*, L. *scopos* a mark, aim, Gr. σκοπός a watcher, mark, aim.] **1.** That at which one aims ; intention. *Archaic.* **2.** Range or extent of view, intent, action, etc. **3.** Room or opportunity for free outlook, aim, or action ; liberty. **4.** An act of license or excess. *Obs.* — Syn. See RANGE.

-scope (-skōp). [Gr. σκοπός watcher. See SCOPE, *n.*] A suffix usually signifying *an instrument for viewing* (with the eye) or *observing* (in any way), as in micro*scope*.

-scopy. [Gr. σκοπεῖν to view.] A suffix denoting *viewing*, *examination*, *scrutiny*, *observation*.

scor-bu'tic (skôr-bū'tĭk), *a.* [fr. LL. *scorbutus* scurvy.] *Med.* Of, pert. to, or like, scurvy ; diseased with scurvy.

scorch (skôrch), *v. t.* **1.** To parch by heat or burn superficially. **2.** To burn; destroy by or as by fire. *Archaic.* **Syn.** SCORCH, SINGE, PARCH, SEAR, CHAR agree in denoting the effect of heat, esp. on surfaces. To SCORCH is to heat superficially so as to cause change of color or texture ; to SINGE is to burn esp. the tips or ends of something ; as, to *scorch* cloth in ironing, to *singe* one's hair. PARCH emphasizes the idea of drying or shriveling, SEAR, that of hardening of tissues, CHAR, that of reduction to cinder ; as, to *parch* corn ; a *charred* stick ; *seared* with a hot iron.

— *v. i.* **1.** To be burnt on the surface; be or become parched. **2.** To ride or drive at great speed on a cycle or motor vehicle. *Colloq.* — **scorch'er**, *n.*

score (skôr ; 57), *n.* [of Scand. orig.] **1.** A notch or incision, esp. one made as for keeping account. **2.** An account so kept ; any account ; indebtedness. **3.** The number of points gained in a contest. **4.** Account ; reason ; motive. **5.** *Music.* The original draft, or its transcript, of a composition, with the parts for all the instruments or voices. **6.** The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; hence, in *pl.*, a large number. — *v. t. ;* SCORED (skôrd); SCOR'ING (skôr'ĭng). **1.** To mark with lines, scratches, or notches, esp. for keeping account. **2.** To set down; record; charge. **3.** To gain for addition to the score, as points in a game; hence, to win. — *v. i.* **1.** To keep the score in a game. **2.** To make or count a point or points, as in a game; tally; also, to win or have the advantage. — **scor'er** (skôr'ẽr; 57), *n.*

sco'ri-a (skō'rĭ-ȧ; 57), *n. ; L. pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). [L., fr. Gr. σκωρία, fr. σκῶρ dung.] The refuse from melting of metals, reduction of ores, etc. ; dross ; slag ; also, cellular, slaggy lava ; — usually in *pl.* — **sco'ri-a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *a.*

sco'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t. ;* -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [*scoria* + *-fy*.] To reduce to scoria. — **sco'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

scorn (skôrn), *n.* **1.** Extreme contempt ; disdain. **2.** An object, or, *Obs.*, expression, of extreme contempt, disdain, or derision. — *v. t.* **1.** To hold in, or reject with, scorn ; despise; disdain. **2.** To insult; scoff at. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See DESPISE. — *v. i.* To scoff ; act disdainfully. — **scorn'er**, *n.*

scorn'ful (skôrn'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of scorn ; contemptuous ; disdainful ; — often with *of*. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTUOUS. — **scorn'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **scorn'ful-ness**, *n.*

Scor'pi-o (skôr'pĭ-ō), *n.* [L.] *Astron.* **a** A southern constellation adjoining Libra ; the Scorpion. **b** The eighth sign of the zodiac, marked ♏ in almanacs.

scor'pi-on (-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *scorpio*, *scorpius*, Gr. σκορπίος.] **1.** Any of numerous arachnids having a narrow tail with a venomous sting at the tip. **2.** *Bib.* A kind of scourge. 1 *Kings* xii. 11. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = SCORPIO. **4.** *Antig.* An ancient military engine for throwing stones, etc.

Scorpion, under side. *s* Sting.

scot (skŏt), *n.* A tax or contribution; fine. — **scot and lot.** **a** An obsolete parish assessment in Great Britain. **b** Fig., obligations collectively.

Scot, *n.* [L. *Scoti*, *Scotti*, pl.] **1.** One of a Gaelic people of northern Ireland who settled in Scotland about the 5th century. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Scotland.

Scotch (skŏch), *a.* Of or pert. to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants ; Scottish. — *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of Scotland; the Scots. **2.** *sing.* The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland.

scotch (skŏch), *v. t.* To prop or block with a wedge, chock, etc. — *n.* A chock, wedge, prop, etc., to prevent slipping or rolling.

scotch, *v. t.* [earlier *scorch*, prob. fr. *score*, v., influenced by *scorch*.] To cut superficially ; wound ; score. — *n.* A slight cut or incision ; notch ; score.

Scotch'man (skŏch'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A Scot.

sco'ter (skō'tẽr), *n.* Any of several northern sea ducks.

scot'-free', *a.* Without payment of scot ; untaxed ; hence, unhurt ; clear ; safe. [language or dialect.

Scots (skŏts), *a.* Scottish ; Scotch. — *n.* The Scottish

Scots'man (skŏts'măn), *n.* A Scotchman.

Scot'ti-cism (skŏt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scottish people.

Scot'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, language, or literature; Scotch.

scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; rascal ; villain. — *a.* Low ; base ; mean. — **scoun'drel-ly**, *a.* — **scoun'drel-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* — **-drel-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

scour (skour), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *excurrere* to run forth.] To run swiftly ; range in pursuit. — *v. t.* To pass over swiftly ; also, to go over thoroughly in or as if in search.

scour, *v. t.* **1.** To make clean and bright by friction. **2.** To cleanse from grease, dirt, etc., by rubbing or scrubbing. **3.** To remove as if by rubbing ; esp., to carry off or sweep away, as a flood. **4.** To purge. — *v. i.* **1.** To clean anything by rubbing. **2.** To cleanse anything, esp. in a liquid. **3.** To have diarrhea. — *n.* Act or fact of scouring. — **scour'er**, *n.*

scour'er, *n.* [fr. *scour* to run.] One who scours the streets, esp. by night; a vagabond, roisterer, or night thief. *Hist.*

scourge (skûrj), *v. t. & i.*; SCOURGED (skûrjd); SCOURG'ING (skûr'jĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *excoriare* to excoriate. See EXCORIATE.] **1.** To whip; lash; flog. **2.** To punish or afflict severely. — *n.* **1.** A lash or whip, esp. as used for chastising human beings. **2.** A means of inflicting punishment or suffering; hence, a punishment; also, a cause of calamity or affliction. — **scourg'er** (skûr'jẽr), *n.*

scour'ing (skour'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCOUR. — **scouring rush**, the common horsetail used, esp. in Europe, in scouring.

scouse (skous), *n.* A sailor's baked dish. See LOBSCOUSE.

scout (skout), *v. t.* To reject with contempt, as something absurd; treat with ridicule; flout. — *v. i.* To scoff; — with *at*; as, to *scout* at religion.

scout, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *auscultare* to listen to.] **1.** One sent out to gain tidings, as to reconnoiter. **2.** Act of reconnoitering. **3.** A (male) college servant; — so called at Oxford, at Cambridge called a *gyp*. *Cant.* **4.** In cricket, etc., a fielder. — *v. i.* To go about to explore a region or to get information of the movements of an enemy; reconnoiter; rarely, to keep watch. — *v. t.* **1.** To observe, watch, look for, or follow, as a scout. **2.** To reconnoiter.

scow (skou), *n.* [D. *schouw*.] A large flat-bottomed boat, having broad, square ends.

scowl (skoul), *v. i.* **1.** To draw down or wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; look sour, sullen, severe, or angry. **2.** To look threatening; lower. — *v. t.* To affect, influence, etc., by or as by scowling. — **Syn.** See FROWN. — *n.* **1.** A pulling down or wrinkling of the brows, as in frowning; a frown. **2.** A dark or threatening aspect.

scrab'ble (skrăb''l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). [freq. of dial. *scrab* to scrape.] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; scramble. **2.** To clamber; scramble. **3.** To scribble; scrawl. — *v. t.* **1.** To gather hastily as by clutching; scramble; — with *up*, *together*, etc. **2.** To scribble. — *n.* A scrabbling; scramble; also, a scribble.

scrag (skrăg), *n.* Any of various thin or lean and tough objects; as: **a** A rawboned or scrawny person or animal. *Colloq.* **b** The back or nape of the neck, esp. in a sheep.

scrag'ged (skrăg'ĕd), *a.* Scraggy. — **scrag'ged-ness**, *n.*

scrag'gly (-lĭ), *a.* Irregular; jagged; ragged; unkempt.

scrag'gy (-ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. **1.** Rough with irregular points. **2.** Lean and rough; scrawny. — **scrag'gi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **scrag'gi-ness**, *n.*

scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. [for *scrabble*.] **1.** To move or clamber with or on hands and feet or knees; scrabble. **2.** To struggle with others for something on the ground; hence, to struggle unceremoniously for something. — *v. t.* To collect by scrambling; — usually with *up* or *together*. — *n.* A scrambling. — **scram'bler**, *n.*

scrambled eggs, eggs of which the whites and yolks are stirred together while cooking.

scran'nel (skrăn''l), *a.* Slight; thin. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

scrap (skrăp), *n.* [of Scand. orig.] **1.** Something scraped off; a bit; fragment. **2.** A fragment of something written or printed; a brief excerpt. **3.** *pl.* The crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat; as, pork *scraps*. **4.** *sing. or pl.* Scrap metal. — *a.* In the form of scraps or fragments; valuable only as raw material; as, *scrap* metal.

scrap'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A blank book in which extracts or pictures cut from books and periodicals may be pasted.

scrape (skrāp), *v. t.*; SCRAPED (skrāpt); SCRAP'ING (skrāp'ĭng). **1.** **a** To rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; make smooth or clean by or as by rasping; also, to grate harshly over. **b** To remove in this way. **2.** To collect by or as by a process of scraping; gather laboriously in small portions. **3.** To draw harshly or roughly over a surface; as, to *scrape* the feet. — *v. i.* **1.** To scrape anything; also, to rub harshly or gratingly. **2.** To occupy one's self with getting goods, esp. money, laboriously. **3.** To draw back the foot along the ground or floor when making a bow. — *n.* **1.** Act of scraping; also, the effect of scraping, as a scratching, harsh sound. **2.** A disagreeable predicament; difficulty. — **scrap'er** (skrāp'ẽr), *n.*

scrap'ple (skrăp''l), *n.* [dim. of *scrap*.] An article of food made by boiling together bits or scraps of meat, usually pork, with chopped herbs and flour or Indian meal. *U. S.*

scrap'py (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of scraps; fragmentary.

scratch (skrăch), *v. t.* [ME. *cracchen*, influenced by ME. *scratten* to scratch.] **1.** To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; scrape. **2.** To rub so as to allay itching, or the like. **3.** To write or draw hastily or roughly. *Colloq.* **4.** To cancel or expunge as by drawing a line through. **5.** To dig with the claws. — *v. i.* **1.** To use the claws or nails in tearing, wounding, digging, etc. **2.** To rub one's head, back, etc., with something rough. **3.** To gather money by hard work and hoarding. — *n.* **1.** A break or mark made by scratching. **2.** A slight, superficial wound. **3.** The starting line in a race. **4** Formerly, a line up to which pugilists were brought to join fight; hence, test or proof of courage. **5.** In billiards, a shot which scores by chance; a fluke. — *a.* Made or done by chance and not in the way intended; haphazard. *Colloq.* — **scratch'er**, *n.*

scratch'y (skrăch'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Making, or accompanied with, a scratching noise. **2.** Having the appearance of scratches or of being marked or made with scratches.

scrawl (skrôl), *v. t. & i.* To draw or mark awkwardly; write carelessly; scribble. — *n.* Unskillful or carelessly hasty writing. — **scrawl'er**, *n.*

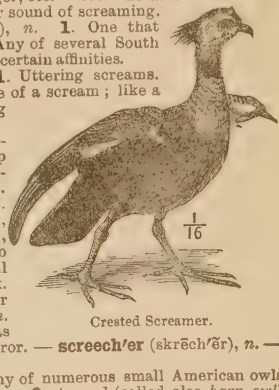
scraw'ny (skrô'nĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER; -NI-EST. Meager; thin; bony. *Chiefly U. S.* — **scraw'ni-ness** (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.*

screak (skrēk), *v. i.* To emit suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; screech; creak. — *n.* A creaking; screech; shriek.

scream (skrēm), *v. i.* [ME. *scremen*, of Scand. orig.] To cry out with a shrill voice; utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in fright, pain, anger, etc. — *v. t.* To utter as or with a scream. — *n.* Act or sound of screaming.

scream'er (skrēm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that screams. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of several South American birds of uncertain affinities.

scream'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Uttering screams. **2.** Having the nature of a scream; like a scream. **3.** Evoking screams, as of mirth.



Crested Screamer.

scree (skrē), *n.* A pebble; stone; also, a heap of stones or rocky débris. *Great Britain.*

screech (skrēch), *v. i.* [also, formerly, *scritch*, ME. *skrichen*, of Scand. orig.] To utter a harsh, shrill cry or sound; shriek. — *v. t.* To utter as or with a screech. — *n.* A harsh, shrill cry, as of acute pain or terror. — **screech'er** (skrēch'ẽr), *n.* — **screech'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

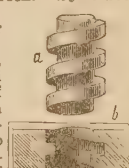
screech owl. **1.** Any of numerous small American owls with erectile ear tufts. **2.** An owl (called also *barn owl*) with a harsh cry supposed to be of ill omen. *Brit.*

screed (skrēd), *n.* **1.** A fragment; shred. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** A long strip or band. *Chiefly Dial. or Cant.* **3.** A long tirade on any subject. **4.** *Plastering.* A strip as of plaster of the thickness proposed for the coat, applied at intervals as a guide. — *v. t.* To say glibly; reel off. *Scot.*

Sand Screen.

screen (skrēn), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** Anything in the nature of a protective partition or curtain; shield. **2.** A surface on which an image, as a picture, is thrown by a magic lantern, etc. **3.** A coarse riddle or sieve. — *v. t.* **1.** To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; shelter; protect; conceal. **2.** To sift through a screen. — **Syn.** See SHELTER. — **screen'er**, *n.*

screen'ings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Refuse after screening.



Screw, 1. *a* External, or Male, Screw; *b* Internal, or Female, Screw, shown in section.

screw (skrōō), *n.* [OF. *escroue*, *escroe*, female screw.] **1.** A common mechanical device consisting in its simplest form of a continuous helical rib or "thread" with the cylindrical shank from which it projects. Also, the corresponding part into which this external screw fits and advances. **2.** A screw propeller. **3.** A turn of a screw; a screwing motion or movement. **4.** A worn-out or otherwise unsound horse. *Colloq.* **5.** An extortioner; skinflint. — *v. t.* **1.** To turn, as a screw; press, fasten, make firm, move, etc., by means of a screw or screws. **2.** To turn as by

a screw. **3.** To force as by pressure of screws. **4.** To practice extortion on. **5.** To twist; distort. —*v. i.* **1.** To turn as or like a screw. **2.** To practice extortion or oppression.

screw driver, *or* **screw'driv'er** (skrōō'drīv'ẽr), *n.* A tool for turning screws so as to drive them into place.

screw propeller. A device consisting of a central hub with radiating vanes forming part of two or more helical surfaces, used to propel steamships, boats, airships, etc.

scrib'ble (skrĭb''l), *v. t.*, -BLED (-'ld); -BLING. [freq. fr. *scribe.*] **1.** To write hastily or carelessly. **2.** To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing. —*v. i.* To scrawl; make meaningless marks. —*n.* Hasty or careless writing; scrawl. — **scrib'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

scribe (skrīb), *n.* [L. *scriba*, fr. *scribere* to write.] **1.** One who writes; esp., an official or public writer; amanuensis; copyist. **2.** *Jewish Religion & Hist.* A doctor or teacher of the law; lawyer —*v. t.;* SCRIBED (skrībd); SCRIB'ING (skrīb'ĭng). **1.** To write, engrave, or mark on; inscribe. **2.** Specif., to mark (as wood) by cutting or scratching a line or lines; also, to make (a line or the like) thus. —*v. i.* To make a mark; write. — **scrib'er** (skrīb'ẽr), *n.*

scrim (skrĭm), *n.* A light, coarse cotton or linen fabric.

scrime (skrīm), *v. i.* [F. *escrimer.*] To fence (with swords). — **scrim'er** (skrĭm'ẽr), *n. Both Archaic.*

scrim'mage (skrĭm'ăj), *n.* [altered fr. *skirmish.*] Formerly, a skirmish; now, a row or confused struggle.

scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.* **1.** To make too small, short, scanty, or the like. **2.** To provide insufficiently with something; put on short allowance. —*v. i.* To be niggardly. —*a.* Short; scanty; deficient. —*n.* A pinching miser. *Colloq.*

scrimp'y (skrĭm'pĭ), *a.* Scanty. *Colloq.* — **scrim'pi-ness,** *n.*

scrip (skrĭp), *n.* [LL. *scrippum.*] Small bag; wallet. *Archaic.*

scrip, *n.* [from SCRIPT.] **1.** A writing, as a certificate, memorandum, schedule, or list. **2.** A small piece or scrap of paper or parchment. **3.** Any of various documents used as evidence that the holder or bearer is entitled to receive something, as stock or a fractional part of a share, an allotment of land, etc.; also, such documents collectively.

scrip'page (skrĭp'ăj), *n.* Contents of a scrip, or wallet. *Obs.*

script (skrĭpt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *scriptum* something written.] **1.** A writing. *Obs.* **2.** Written characters; style of writing. **3.** *Print.* See TYPE.

scrip'tur-al (skrĭp'tŭr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Written, or pertaining to writing. *Rare.* **2.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical. — **Scrip'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

scrip'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *scriptura*, fr. *scribere, scriptum,* to write.] **1.** Anything written; document; inscription. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** [*cap.*] The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** [*cap.*] A passage from the Bible; a text. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Any sacred writing.

scrive (skrīv), *v. t.;* SCRIVED (skrīvd); SCRIV'ING (skrĭv'ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *scribere* to write.] To scribe; write.

scrive'ner (skrĭv'nẽr; skrĭv''n-ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *scribannus,* fr. L. *scribere* to write.] A professional or public writer; one who draws contracts or prepares writings.

scrof'u-la (skrŏf'ū-lă), *n.* [L. *scrofulae,* dim. fr. *scrofa* a breeding sow.] *Med.* A tuberculous condition with enlargement and degeneration of the lymphatic glands, esp. those of the neck; king's evil. — **scrof'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.*

scroll (skrōl), *n.* [dim. of ME. *scroue, scrowe,* OF. *escroe, escroue,* LL. *scroa* scroll.] **1.** A roll of paper or parchment; a schedule; list; also, a draft; outline. **2.** Something, usually an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper, esp. one loosely or only partly rolled. —*v. t.* To write down in a scroll; hence, to engross. *Rare.*

scro'tum (skrō'tŭm), *n.* [L.] The pouch which in most mammals contains the testicles. — **scro'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

scroyle (skroil), *n.* A scoundrel; wretch.

scrub (skrŭb), *v. t. & i.;* SCRUBBED (skrŭbd); SCRUB'BING. [ME. *scrobben.*] To rub hard in washing; wash with rubbing. —*n.* **1.** Act or process of scrubbing. **2.** One who labors hard and lives meanly. **3.** [prob. of Scand. orig.] Vegetation consisting chiefly of dwarf or stunted shrubs, often thick and impenetrable. **4.** Anything undersized, mean, or inferior, as a tree, animal, etc. — *a.* **1.** Undersized; mean; inferior; paltry. **2.** *Sports.* Of an athletic team, composed of individuals without previous practice together. — **scrub'ber** (skrŭb'ẽr), *n.*

scrub'bed (skrŭb'ĕd), *a.* Stunted; scrubby. *Archaic.*

scrub'by (skrŭb'ĭ), *a.;* -BI-ER; -BI-EST. **1.** Like scrub; stunted; paltry. **2.** Having much scrub, or underbrush.

scruff (skrŭf), *n.* The nape of the neck.

scrunch (skrŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To craunch; crunch; crush; squeeze. —*n.* Act or sound of scrunching.

scru'ple (skrōō'p'l), *n.* [L. *scrupulus,* lit., a small sharp stone.] **1.** A minute portion; small part. **2.** A weight of 20 grains or ⅓ of a dram, — used by apothecaries. **3.** Hesitation from difficulty in determining what is right or proper. — **Syn.** See QUALM. —*v. i. & t.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING. To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones.

scru'pu-los'i-ty (skrōō'pŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being scrupulous; nice regard for exactness and propriety; punctiliousness.

scru'pu-lous (skrōō'pŭ-lŭs), *a.* Full of or having scruples; inclined to scruple; careful; cautious; punctilious. — **scru'pu-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **scru'pu-lous-ness,** *n.*

Syn. SCRUPULOUS implies the utmost nicety or exactness; PUNCTILIOUS suggests particularity or preciseness, esp. as to forms and ceremonies. CONSCIENTIOUS implies scrupulous, often painstaking, observance of duty.

scru'ti-nize (skrōō'tĭ-nīz), *v. t. & i.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'ĭng). To examine closely; subject to scrutiny.

scru'ti-ny (-nĭ), *n.* [L. *scrutinium,* fr. *scrutari* to search carefully.] Close examination; minute inspection. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION.

scud (skŭd), *v. i.;* -DED; -DING. [of Scand. orig.] **1.** To move or run swiftly. **2.** *Naut.* To be driven swiftly, or to run, before a gale. —*n.* **1.** Act of scudding. **2.** Light clouds or spray driven swiftly by the wind; also, a driving shower. **3.** A runner. *School Slang.* [shuffle.]

scuff (skŭf), *v. i. & t.* To walk with a scraping movement;

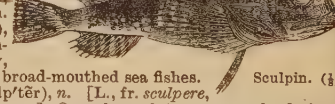
scuf'fle (skŭf''l), *v. i.;* -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [freq. of *scuff,* v. i.] **1.** To struggle with a close grapple; wrestle roughly. **2.** To scuff; shuffle. —*n.* A rough struggle or trial of strength. — **scuf'fler** (skŭf'lẽr), *n.*

sculk, sculk'er, scul-dud'der-y. Vars. of SKULK, etc.

scull (skŭl), *n. Naut.* **a** A small rowboat. **b** One of a pair of short oars for one person. **c** An oar used at the stern to propel a boat. —*v. t. & i.* To propel (a boat) with a scull or sculls. — **scull'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

scul'ler-y (skŭl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LERIES (-Iz). [OF. *escuelerie* the office of keeping dishes, *escuele* a dish, fr. L. *scutella* a salver.] A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; also, a room near the kitchen, for the coarse work.

scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *escouillon* a dishcloth.] A kitchen menial; also, in contempt, fellow; wretch.



scul'pin (-pĭn), *n.* Any of numerous spiny, large-headed, broad-mouthed sea fishes.

Sculpin. (⅓)

sculp'tor (skŭlp'tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *sculpere, sculptum,* to carve.] One who sculptures; one who designs works of sculpture. — **sculp'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

sculp'tur-al (-tūr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to sculpture.

sculp'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *sculptura.*] Act or art of sculpturing wood, stone, metal, etc. —*v. t.;* -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING. **1.** To form with the chisel or other tool on, in, or from, wood, stone, metal, etc.; carve; engrave. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* To change in form by erosion.

scum (skŭm), *n.* [of Scand. origin.] **1.** Foam; froth. **2.** Extraneous matter risen to the surface of liquids; also, the scoria of molten metals; dross. **3.** Refuse; low people. —*v. t.;* SCUMMED (skŭmd); SCUM'MING. To take the scum from; skim. —*v. i.* To form a scum; rise as scum.

scup (skŭp), *n.* [fr. Amer. Indian *mishcup,* fr. *mishe-kuppi* thick-scaled.] A common food fish, of the Atlantic coast of the United States; — called also *porgy.*

Scup. (⅛)

scup'per (-ẽr), *n. Naut.* One of the holes at the side of a vessel to carry off water from the deck.

scup'per-nong (-nŏng), *n.* [fr. *Scuppernong* lake and river in North Carolina.] A large, yellowish green grape of the southern Atlantic States, or wine made from it.

scurf (skûrf), *n.* [of Scand. orig.] **1.** Thin dry scales or scabs on the body, esp. on the scalp; dandruff. **2.** Foul remains of anything adherent. **3.** Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface. — **scurf'y** (skûr'fĭ), *a.*

scur'rile (skŭr'ĭl), *a.* Also **scur'ril.** [L. *scurrilis*, fr. *scurra* buffoon.] Scurrilous. — **-rĭl'ĭ-ty** (skŭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES.

scur'ril-ous (skŭr'ĭl-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Using, or given to using, or marked by, scurrile language. **2.** Containing low indecency or abuse; vile; obscenely jocular. — **Syn.** Abusive, gross, vulgar, low. See OPPROBRIOUS. — **scur'ril-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **scur'ril-ous-ness**, *n.*

scur'ry (skŭr'ĭ), *v. i.;* -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. To hasten away or along; scamper. — *n.* Act of scurrying.

scur'vy (skûr'vĭ), *a.;* -VI-ER (-vĭ-ẽr); -VI-EST. [from SCURF.] **1.** Scurfy; scabby. *Obs.* **2.** Mean; low; contemptible. — **scur'vi-ly** (skûr'vĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **scur'vi-ness**, *n.*

scur'vy, *n. Med.* A disease characterized by livid spots, spongy gums, and bleeding from the mucous membranes. It is due esp. to lack of fresh vegetable food.

scuse (skūz). Obs., dial., or illiterate for EXCUSE.

scut (skŭt), *n.* A hare; also, the tail of an animal, esp. of a hare or rabbit; also, rabbit's fur.

scu'tate (skū'tāt), *a.* [L. *scutatus* armed with a shield.] **1.** Buckler-shaped; peltate. **2.** *Zoöl.* Covered by bony or horny plates, or large scales.

scutch (skŭch), *v. t.* **1.** To separate the woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating; swingle. **2.** To dress (fibrous material, as cotton or silk) by beating. — *n.* An instrument used in scutching. — **scutch'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

scutch'eon (skŭch'ŭn). Var. of ESCUTCHEON.

scu-tel'late (skū-tĕl'āt; skū'tĕ-lāt), *a.* [L. *scutella* a platter.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Platterlike in form.

scu-tel'late, *a. Zoöl.* **a** Covered with scales, small plates, or scutella. **b** Like a scutellum, or small plate.

scu-tel'lum (skū-tĕl'ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-LA** (-ä). [dim. of L. *scutum* a shield.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* A small plate or scale.

scu'ti-form (skū'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* [*scutum* + *-form.*] Scutate.

scut'tle (skŭt'l), *n.* [fr. Scand.] **1.** A broad, shallow dish or basket. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A coal hod.

scut'tle, *v. i.;* **-TLED** (skŭt''ld); **-TLING** (-lĭng). To run swiftly or hurriedly; scurry. — *n.* A quick pace; scurry.

scut'tle, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. Sp. *escotilla.*] **1.** A small opening with a lid; as: **a** *Naut.* A small opening or hatchway in a vessel's deck, side, or bottom. **b** An opening in a roof. **2.** The lid covering such opening. — *v. t. Naut.* To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a vessel), esp. in the bottom in order to sink her.

scu'tum (skū'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-TA** (-tä). [L.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* An oblong shield, carried esp. by heavy-armed infantry. **2.** *Zoöl.* A bony, horny, or chitinous plate.

Scyl'la (sĭl'ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σκύλλα.] **1.** A rock on the Italian coast opposite the Sicilian Charybdis. **2.** *Class. Myth.* A she-monster inhabiting Scylla. She was a sea nymph changed by Circe, who was jealous of her, into a monster encircled by barking dogs.

scythe (sīth), *n.* [AS. *sīðe, sigðe.*] An agricultural implement, consisting of a handle and long curved blade attached at an angle, for mowing grass, grain, etc., by hand.

Scyth'i-an (sĭth'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Scythia, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* **1.** One of an ancient people, nomadic and savage, who inhabited the steppes north of the Black Sea and the region east of the Aral Sea. **2.** The language of the Scythians, an Indo-European tongue.

'sdeath (z'dĕth), *interj.* Corrupted form of *God's death*, used as an expletive. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sea (sē), *n.* [AS. *sæ.*] **1.** One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean. **2.** An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; sometimes, a small freshwater lake; as, the *Sea* of Galilee. **3.** The ocean, as a whole. **4.** The swell of the ocean or other body of water in or following a high wind; wave; billow. **5.** Anything resembling the sea in vastness; a flood.

sea anemone. Any of numerous, almost invariably solitary, and often large and beautifully colored, polyps.

sea bass. Any of numerous serranoid marine fishes, as the black bass of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

sea'board' (sē'bōrd'; 57), *n.* [*sea* + *board*, F. *bord* side.] The seacoast. — *a.* Bordering on, or being near, the sea.

sea boy. A sailor boy. *Obs.*

sea bread. Ship biscuit.

sea calf. The common seal.

sea coal. Mineral coal; — because orig. brought to London by sea. *Eng.*

sea'coast' (sē'kōst'), *n.* The coast of the sea or ocean.

sea cow. Any sirenian, as a manatee or a dugong.

sea cucumber. A certain large holothurian. See *Illust.*

Sea Cucumber. 1/8

sea dog. **1.** A dogfish. **2.** The common seal. **3.** An old sailor. *Colloq.*

sea elephant. A very large seal of the Southern Hemisphere.

sea'far'er (sē'fâr'ẽr), *n.* A mariner.

sea'far'ing (-ĭng), *a.* Following the calling of a mariner. [sea.

sea fight. A fight between vessels at

sea flower (flou'ẽr). A sea anemone or other related actinozoan.

sea foam. **1.** Foam of sea water. **2.** Meerschaum.

sea fowl. Any bird habitually frequenting the sea, as an auk, gull, or petrel.

sea'go'ing (sē'gō'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Adapted for, or for use in, sailing the open sea. **2.** Seafaring.

Sea Horse, 2 b 1/4

sea gown. A short-sleeved gown or frock, formerly worn by mariners. *Obs.*

sea'-green', *a.* Of a bluish green color.

sea gull. Any gull frequenting the sea.

sea hog. A porpoise.

sea horse. **1.** A fabulous creature, half horse and half fish, driven by sea gods. **2.** **a** A walrus. **b** Any of various small fishes, with head and fore part of the body suggestive of a horse's head and neck.

sea king. A Norse pirate chief of royal blood. See VIKING.

seal (sēl), *n.* [AS. *seolh.*] A marine aquatic carnivorous mammal, of various species, chiefly of the colder regions, hunted for its fur, hide, and oil. — *v. i.* To hunt seals.

Seal. (1/30)

seal, *n.* [OF. *seel*, fr. L. *sigillum* a little image, seal, dim. of *signum* mark, sign.] **1.** An impression made on wax, a wafer, or other tenacious substance, also, that which bears the impression. **2.** *Law.* Any impression, device, or mark given by statute law the effect of such a seal. **3.** Stamp for making an impression in wax, etc. **4.** That which seals or secures; pledge; guaranty; security. **5.** Wax or a wafer placed on a letter, envelope, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To affix a seal to, or mark with a seal; authenticate; ratify. **2.** To give under, or as under, seal; grant authoritatively. **3.** To fasten with a seal. **4.** To shut close; confine: make fast; keep secure or secret. **5.** To determine irrevocably. **6.** To close up the chinks, crevices, etc., of, as with plaster. — *v. i.* To affix a seal. *Obs.*

sea legs. Legs enabling their owner to keep his balance at sea. *Sailors' Cant.*

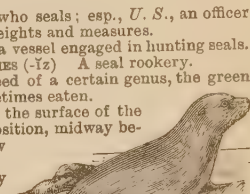
seal'er (sēl'ẽr), *n.* One who seals; esp., *U. S.*, an officer who tests and certifies weights and measures.

seal'er, *n.* A mariner or a vessel engaged in hunting seals.

seal'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz) A seal rookery.

sea lettuce. Any seaweed of a certain genus, the green fronds of which are sometimes eaten.

sea level. The level of the surface of the sea, esp. at its mean position, midway between mean high and low water.



California Sea Lion. 1/70

sea'like', *a.* Fit or likely to keep the sea. *Obs.*

sea line. The sea horizon.

sealing wax. A resinous compound, plastic when warm, used to seal letters, documents, etc.

sea lion. Any of several large seals of the Pacific.

seal ring. A ring engraved with a seal or with a similar device; signet ring.

seal'skin' (sēl'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a seal, esp. of one of a certain species (the **fur seal**) after removal of the coarse outer hair; also, a garment of it.

sea lungwort. A fleshy plant of the borage family, of the northern coasts of both hemispheres.

seam (sēm), *n.* [AS. *séam.*] **1.** The fold or line formed by sewing together pieces of cloth, leather, etc. **2.** Art of sewing. *Obs. & Dial.* **3.** A line of junction; joint; suture. **4.** *Geol.* A thin stratum. Of coal, etc., a bed. **5.** A line left by a cut or wound; scar. — *v. t.* **1.** To form a seam upon or of; sew together; unite. **2.** To line; scar. — *v. i.* To become fissured or furrowed; crack open.

sea'-maid' (sē'mād'), *n.* A mermaid. *Obs. or Scot.*

sea'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A mariner; sailor; — opp. to *landsman.* — **Syn.** See SAILOR.

sea'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a good seaman.

sea'mark' (sē'märk'), *n.* Any elevated object on land serving to guide mariners; a beacon; a landmark.

sea mew. A sea gull.

sea monster. Any large or extraordinary sea animal

seam'stress (sēm'strĕs), *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needlewoman.

seam'y (sēm'ĭ), *a.* Having, containing, or showing seams, esp. in the rough; hence, dubious; more or less disreputable.

sé'ance (sā'ăns; sā'ăNs'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sedens, -entis,* p. pr. of *sedere* to sit.] **1.** A session. **2.** A meeting of spiritualists to receive spirit communications.

sea'port' (sē'pōrt'; 57), *n.* A port, harbor, or town, on the seashore, or accessible to seagoing vessels.

6

Sea Purse.

sea purse. The horny egg case of a skate or of [certain sharks.

sear (sēr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *sera* a grasp.] The catch in a gunlock holding the hammer at cock or half cock.

sear, sere (sēr), *a.* [AS. *séar.*] Dried up; withered; — used esp. of vegetation.

sear, *v. t.* **1.** To wither; dry up. **2.** To burn (the surface of) to dryness and hardness. **3.** To make callous or unfeeling. — **Syn.** See SCORCH.

sea raven. A sculpin of the North Atlantic.

search (sûrch), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *circare* to go about, L. *circum, circa,* around.] **1.** To look over or through, in order to find something; examine, explore. **2.** To inquire after, seek. **3.** To probe; hence, to pierce or penetrate. **4.** To examine; try; test. — **Syn.** Scrutinize, ransack. — *v. i.* To seek; make inquiry or examination; investigate. — *n.* **1.** Act or fact of searching; quest; inquiry. **2.** Careful examination; investigation. **3.** A searching party. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Scrutiny, examination, exploration, research. — **search'er** (sûr'chẽr), *n.* — **search'a-ble** (sûr'chə-b'l), *a.*

search'ing, *p. a.* Exploring thoroughly; penetrating; keen. — **search'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **search'ing-ness,** *n.*

search'light' (sûrch'lĭt'), *n.* An apparatus for projecting a powerful beam of light of approximately parallel rays, usually devised so that it can be swiveled about.

search warrant. *Law.* A warrant authorizing a search of a house, etc., as for stolen goods.

sea robin. Any of several gurnards.

sea room. Room or space at sea to maneuver safely.

sea'scape (sē'skāp), *n.* A picture of a sea scene.

Sea Robin (a)

sea ser'pent. A large marine animal more or less resembling a serpent, often reported to have been seen at sea, but never proven to exist.

sea'shore' (sē'shōr'; 57), *n.* The shore along the sea.

sea'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* Affected with seasickness.

sea'sick'ness, *n.* Nausea, prostration, etc., affecting persons on the water, as from pitching or rolling of the vessel.

sea'side' (sē'sīd'), *n.* The seashore.

sea snake. **1.** A sea serpent. **2.** Any of numerous venomous aquatic snakes, mostly of moderate size, chiefly found in the warmer parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* [F. *saison,* properly, the sowing time, fr. L. *satio* a sowing.] **1.** One of the divisions of the year, as spring, summer, autumn, and winter. **2.** Any period of the year set off, or conceived of as set off, as by social or business activity, etc.; as, the theatrical *season.* **3.** The suitable, fitting, or natural time or occasion. **4.** A while; esp., a relatively short period. **5.** That which gives relish; seasoning. *Obs.* — *v. t.* **1.** To prepare; fit. *Obs.* **2.** To fit or adapt for use or a given condition; as: **a** To habituate; inure; specif., to acclimate. **b** To cure, as timber mature. **3.** To render palatable; give zest or relish to; spice. **4** To moderate; temper. **5.** To gratify; tickle, as the palate. *Rare.* **6.** To imbue. — *v. i.* To become fit for use or adapted to a condition, to become acclimated, cured, etc.

in season. **a** In good time, or sufficiently early; opportunely. **b** In keeping with the season. **c** Lawfully to be killed or taken, as game or fish.

sea'son-a-ble (sē'z'n-ə-b'l), *a.* Occurring in good time; in keeping with the season or circumstances; timely. — **sea'son-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **sea'son-a-bly,** *adv.*

sea'son-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a season or the seasons.

sea'son-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process by which anything is seasoned. **2.** That which is added, as to food, to give zest or relish, as salt, spices, etc.; condiment.

sea squirt. A simple ascidian.

seat (sēt), *n.* [ME. *sete,* of Scand. orig.] **1.** The place, part, or thing on which one sits; hence, anything made to sit in or on. **2.** Specif., buttocks; gluteal region. **3.** Location; site; residence. **4.** A right to sit; sitting; also, place of sitting. **5.** Posture or way of sitting, as on horseback. — *v. t.* **1.** To place on a seat; cause to sit. **2.** To cause to occupy a post, site, or situation; station; establish; fix. **3.** To furnish with seats or sittings. **4.** To fix on or as on a firm seat or base. **5.** To put a seat in; repair the seat of.

sea tangle. Any of various seaweeds or kelps.

sea urchin. Any of various echinoderms, esp. one of globose form having a thin, brittle, spiny shell. [the sea.

sea wall. Wall or embankment to resist encroachments of

sea'wan (sē'wän) } *n.* [Narragansett Indian *siwân* scat-

sea'want (-wänt) } tered, i. e., not strung.] See WAMPUM.

sea'ward (-wẽrd), *a.* Directed or situated toward the sea

sea'ward, sea'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the sea.

sea'way' (sē'wā'), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A moderate or rough sea; — chiefly in *in a seaway.* **b** Headway of a vessel.

sea'weed', *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea.

sea'wor'thy (sē'wûr'thĭ), *a.* Fit for a sea voyage; able to stand rough weather. — **sea'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

se-ba'ceous (sē-bā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow, grease.] *Physiol.* Of, pert. to, or secreting, fat; like fat.

se'cant (sē'kănt), *a.* [L. *secans, -antis,* p. pr. of *secare* to cut.] Cutting; as, a *secant* line. — *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* **2.** *Trig.* A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc to a tangent drawn from the other end; the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle. Abbr. *sec.*

se-cede' (sē-sēd'), *v. i.*; **-CED'ED** (-sēd'ĕd); **-CED'ING.** [L. *secedere, secessum.*] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; esp., to withdraw from a political or religious body. — **se-ced'er** (-sēd'ẽr), *n.*

se-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of seceding; withdrawal; specifically [often *cap.*], *U. S.*, the withdrawal of a State from the national Union, as that of 11 States in 1860–61.

se-ces'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **se-ces'sion-ist,** *n. & a.*

se-clude' (-klōōd'; 86), *v. t.*; **-CLUD'ED** (-klōōd'ĕd); **-CLUD'ING.** [L. *secludere, -clusum.*] To shut up apart from others; withdraw into, or place in, seclusion. — **se-clud'ed-ness,** *n.*

se-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn; 86), *n.* A secluding; secluded state; separation. — **Syn.** Solitude, retirement, privacy.

se-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to seclude; secluding.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secundus* following, second, *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Immediately after the first in place or time; hence, occurring again; another; other. **2.** Next to the first in value, power, dignity, rank, degree, etc.; secondary; subordinate; inferior. **3.** Of the same kind as another; another, like a prototype; as, a *second* Cæsar. **4.** Helpful. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** One that is second. **2.** One who attends another to support and aid him, as in a duel; a backer; assistant. **3.** One twelfth of an inch; a line. **4.** *Music.* **a** The interval embracing two diatonic degrees. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones one second apart. **d** The second part in a concerted piece; alto. — *v. t.* **1.** To act as the second of; assist; support. **2.** *Parl. Practice.* To support, as a motion, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer. **3.** To encourage; further; advance.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *n.* [F. *seconde.* See SECOND, *a.*] The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of angular measure.

sec'ond-a-ry (-ŭn-dā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Next below the first in importance ; being in or of second place, origin, rank, degree, stage, etc., **2.** *Elec.* In an induction coil or transformer, designating the induced current or its circuit.—**Syn.** Second, second-rate, subordinate, inferior. — **secondary school,** a high school or other school of similar grade. — *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One in a subordinate place, a delegate ; deputy. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of the quill feathers arising from a bird's forearm. See BIRD, *Illust.* — **sec'ond-a-rĭ-ly,** *adv.*

sec'ond-class', *a.* Belonging to a class next below the first, best, or highest; inferior ; second-rate.

sec'ond-er (-ŭn-dĕr), *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.

sec'ond-hand' (-ŭnd-hănd'), *a.* **1.** Not original or primary, received from another; not new. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or dealing in, secondhand merchandise.

sec'ond-ly, *adv.* of SECOND. See -LY.

sec'ond-rate', *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, etc.

sec'ond-sight', *n.* The power of discerning what is not visible or of foreseeing events ; clairvoyance.

se'cre-cy (sē'krē-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [from SECRET.] **1.** Quality or state of being hidden; seclusion; privacy. **2.** Quality of being secretive; closeness.

se'cret (sē'krĕt; 24), *a.* [F., fr. L. *secretus*, p. p. of *secernere* to separate.] **1.** Hidden; concealed. **2. a** Inscrutable ; occult. **b** Withdrawn from general intercourse or notice; secluded. **3.** Faithful to a secret ; secretive; close. *Rare.*

Syn. Disguised, unknown, private, privy ; insidious, stealthy, furtive, sly. — SECRET, COVERT, CLANDESTINE, SURREPTITIOUS, UNDERHAND. SECRET is the general term for what is hidden or concealed ; that is COVERT which is not open or avowed ; as, a *secret* passage ; a *covert* glance. That is CLANDESTINE which is secretly conducted, usually with evil intent; UNDERHAND and, to a less degree, SURREPTITIOUS emphasize the idea of stealth or craft; as, a *clandestine* marriage ; a *surreptitious* look ; *underhand* dealings.

— *n.* **1.** Something studiously concealed. **2.** An undiscovered or unexplained thing ; a mystery. **3.** The key to the solution of something ; hidden cause or explanation. **4.** Secrecy. *Rare*, exc. in: **in secret,** in a private place ; in secrecy.

sec're-ta-ry (sĕk'rē-tā-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TARIES (-rĭz). [LL. *secretarius*, orig., a confidant, fr. L. *secretum* a secret.] **1.** A confidant. *Obs.* **2.** One who attends to orders, letters, etc., for an organization or an individual. **3.** An officer of state whose duty is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department. **4.** A piece of furniture with conveniences for writing, etc. ; an escritoire. — **sec're-ta'-rĭ-al** (sĕk'rē-tā'rĭ-ăl; 3), *a.* — **sec're-ta-ry-ship',** *n.*

secretary bird. [from its crest, which suggests a bunch of quill pens stuck behind the ear.] A large African bird, which feeds largely on reptiles.

Secretary Bird.

se-crete' (sē-krēt'), *v. t.* ; -CRET'ED (-krēt'ĕd) ; -CRET'ING. [L. *secretus* separated, secret, hidden, p. p. of *secernere*. See SECRET.] **1.** To keep secret or hidden; esp., to hide; conceal. **2.** *Physiol.* To separate, elaborate, and emit as a secretion. — **Syn.** See HIDE.

se'cret-false', *a.* Secretly faithless. *Rare.*

se-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of secreting. **2.** That which is secreted.

se-cre'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to keep secret ; characterized by, or disposed to, secrecy. — **se-cre'tive-ness,** *n.*

se'cret-ly, *adv.* In a secret manner.

se-cre'to-ry (sē-krē'tō-rĭ), *a.* *Physiol.* Secreting ; pert. to, or promoting, secretion. — *n.* A secretory organ.

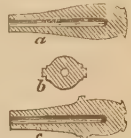
sect (sĕkt), *n.* [L. *secta*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] Those attached to a certain opinion or set of opinions, or those following a particular leader ; a following ; as : **a** A party; faction. **b** In religion, those holding to a particular creed or practice; a religious denomination.

sec-ta'ri-an (sĕk-tā'rĭ-ăn ; 3), *a.* Of or pert. to a sect, or sects; characteristic of one devotedly attached to a sect. — *n.* One of a sect. — **sec-ta'ri-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

sec'ta-ry (sĕk'tă-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A sectarian ; member or adherent of a sect, esp. of a dissenting sect.

sec'tile (sĕk'tĭl), *a.* [L *sectilis*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] Capable of being cut or severed smoothly by the knife.

sec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *sectio*, fr. *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1.** Act of cutting ; separation by cutting. **2.** A part cut off or separated, or so conceived of ; division ; portion, slice; as : **a** A distinct portion of a writing, subdivision, as of a chapter ; division ; paragraph ; hence, the character §, often used to mark a division. **b** A distinct part of a country, people, community, class, etc. **c** One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided ; 1-36th part of a township. **d** *Railroads.* In a sleeping car, a division including both an upper and a lower berth. **3.** The description or representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by a plane.



Sections (3) of a Cannon. *a* Longitudinal; *b* Transverse ; *c* Horizontal.

sec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a section or district; local. **2.** Consisting of sections; divisible into sections.

sec'tion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Devotion to local interests ; sectional feeling, prejudice, etc. *U. S.*

sec'tor (sĕk'tĕr ; -tôr), *n.* [L., prop., a cutter.] **1.** *Geom.* The figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle, or the portion of a sphere generated by the revolution of such a figure about any diameter of the circle of which it is a part. **2.** An instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, for plotting, etc.

sec'u-lar (-ū-lăr), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *saecularis*, fr. *saeculum* a race, age, the world.] **1.** Coming or observed once in an age or a century. **2.** Of or pert. to the progress of ages or a long period ; aged. **3.** Of or pert. to this world or things not religious, spiritual, or holy ; temporal ; worldly. **4.** *Eccl.* Not bound by monastic vows or rules. — **Syn.** See EARTHLY. — *n.* *Eccl.* **a** A secular ecclesiastic, as a parish priest. **b** A layman. — **-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **sec'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sec'u-lar-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being secular ; secular spirit. **2.** Tenets or principles of secularists.

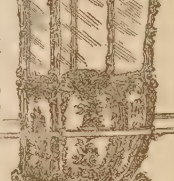
sec'u-lar-ist, *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and worship ; also, one who opposes church intervention in education and other civil affairs.

sec'u-lar-ize (sĕk'ū-lăr-īz), *v. t.* ; -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING. To render secular ; as : **a** To free from monastic vows or rules. **b** To transfer from ecclesiastical to temporal use. **c** To make worldly. — **sec'u-lar-ĭ-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.*

se-cure' (sē-kūr'), *a.* [L. *securus*; *se-* without + *cura* care.] **1.** Free from fear, care, or anxiety ; confident. **2.** Overconfident; careless. **3.** Confident in opinion; certain; sure. **4.** Not exposed to danger ; safe. **5.** Free from uncertainty; assured ; sure. — **Syn.** See SAFE. — *v. t.* ; -CURED' (-kūrd') ; -CUR'ING. **1.** To free from care or anxiety. *Obs.* **2.** To guard; protect ; make safe. **3.** To put beyond hazard of losing, assure ; insure. **4.** To make fast; close or confine effectually. **5.** To get ; acquire certainly. — **se-cure'ly,** *adv.*

se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Condition or quality of being secure ; confidence of power or safety ; assurance ; certainty ; safety. **2.** That which secures or makes safe ; protection; defense ; as : **a** Something given or pledged to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, etc. ; surety ; pledge. **b** One who becomes surety for another. **3.** An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, stock certificate, etc. — **Syn.** Protection, defense, guard, shelter, safety ; ease, bail.

se-dan' (-dăn'), *n.*, *or* **sedan chair.** [said to be named from *Sedan*, in France.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, usually borne on poles by two men.


Sedan.

se-date' (-dāt'), *a.* [L. *sedatus*, p. p. of *sedare*, *sedatum*, to allay, calm.] Undisturbed by passion or caprice ; composed; staid. — **Syn.** Settled, quiet, tranquil, still, serene, unruffled, sober, serious. See DECOROUS. — **se-date'ly,** *adv.* — **se-date'ness,** *n.*

sed'a-tive (sĕd'ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to tranquilize; *Med.*, soothing ; assuaging. — *n.* A sedative agent or remedy.

sed'en-ta-ry (sĕd'ĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, fr. *sedere* to sit.] **1.** Stationary; settled. **2.** Accustomed to sit much or long. **3.** Inactive; also, calm; tranquil. *Rare.* **4.** Characterized by or requiring much sitting; — opp. to *active.* — **sed'en-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sed'en-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

sedge (sĕj), *n.* [AS. *secg.*] Any of various grasslike herbs, growing in dense tufts in marshes. — **sedg'y** (sĕj'ĭ), *a.*

sedged (sĕjd), *a.* Made of, or covered with, sedge.

sed'i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *sedimentum* a settling, *sedere* to sit.] **1.** The matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid; settlings; lees; dregs. **2.** *Geol.* Material deposited, as by water.

sed'i-men'ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* Also **sed'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sediment.

sedimentary rocks, *Geol.*, rocks formed of sediment, as: (1) Conglomerate, sandstone, and shale, formed of fragments of other rock transported from their sources and deposited. (2) Rocks formed by simple precipitation from solution, as rock salt, or of secretions of organisms, as most limestone.

sed'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Deposition of sediment.

se-di'tion (sĕ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *seditio*, orig., a going aside.] **1.** A revolt; rebellion. *Rare.* **2.** Conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act; excitement of discontent against the government, or of resistance to law.

se-di'tious (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition. **2.** Inclined to, or guilty of, sedition. — **se-di'tious-ly**, *adv*

se-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.*; -DUCED' (-dūst'); -DUC'ING (-dūs'ĭng). [L. *seducere, seductum*; *se-* aside + *ducere* to lead.] **1.** To lead aside or astray, esp. from the path of duty; entice to evil; corrupt. **2.** To induce to surrender chastity. — **Syn.** Tempt, mislead, decoy, inveigle. See ALLURE. — **se-duce'ment**, *n.* — **se-duc'er**, *n.* — **se-duc'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.*

se-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of seducing. **2.** That which seduces, or is adapted to seduce; allurement.

se-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to seduce; alluring; tempting. — **se-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **se-duc'tive-ness**, *n.*

sed'u-li-ty (-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sedulous quality or state. *Rare.*

sed'u-lous (sĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *sedulus*, fr. *sedulo* busily, zealously.] Diligent in application or pursuit; constant and persevering in endeavors to effect an object. — **Syn.** Assiduous, unremitting, untiring, unwearied. See BUSY. — **sed'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **sed'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

se'dum (sē'dŭm), *n.* [L. *sedum* houseleek.] *Bot.* Any of an immense genus of herbs (*Sedum*) having fleshy, often tufted, stems, and cymose yellow, white, or pink flowers. Most of them are called *stonecrop.*

see (sē), *n.* [OF. *sié, sied*, fr. L. *sedere* to sit.] **1.** A seat; esp., a throne. *Obs.* **2.** *Eccl.* The seat or center of the authority of a bishop; hence, the rank, office, authority, etc., of a bishop (in the case of Rome, the Pope or papal court).

see, *v. t.*; *pret.* SAW (sô); *p. p.* SEEN (sēn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEE'ING. [AS. *séon.*] **1.** To perceive with the eye; behold; view. **2.** To perceive mentally; observe; discern; comprehend. **3.** To take care or heed; bring about; make sure. **4.** To escort; wait upon. **5.** To have an interview with; visit. **6.** To receive a call from; receive. **7.** To have knowledge or experience of. **8.** To learn by observation or experience. **Syn.** SEE, LOOK. To SEE is to perceive with the eyes, with or without voluntary attention; to LOOK, which always implies volition, is to direct the eyes in order to see. — *v. i.* **1.** To have or use the sense of sight. **2.** To have intellectual sight; know; discern. **3.** To be attentive; take care; — usually with *to.* **4.** To look. *Obs.*, exc. as imperative or interjection: Look! behold!

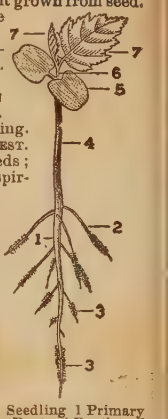
Seed. *A* Seed of Violet, enlarged. *B* Same in Vertical Section: *c* Cotyledons. *ca* Hypocotyl: *e* Endosperm; *h* Hilum.

seed (sēd), *n.*; *pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). (See PLURAL.) [AS. *sēd*, fr *sāwan* to sow.] **1.** a *Bot.* A fertilized and ripened ovule which may develop by germination b Popularly, any small seedlike fruit; as, dandelion *seed*; grass *seed*, etc. **2.** *Agric.* Any propagative portion of a plant, including true seeds, seedlike fruits, tubers, bulbs, etc. **3.** *Physiol.* Semen. **4.** Progeny; descendants. **5.** Race; generation **6.** That from which anything springs; source. — *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle with or as with seed; sow. **2.** To extract the seeds from. — *v. i.* **1.** To sow seed; plant. **2** To shed the seed. **3.** To produce seed. — **seed'er** (sēd'ĕr), *n.*

seed bud. *Bot.* a The ovule. b The plumule.

seed'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs) *n.*, **seed'less**, *a.* See -NESS, -LESS.

seed'ling (sēd'lĭng), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A plant grown from seed. **2.** *Forestry.* Any young tree under three feet in height.



Seedling 1 Primary Root; 2 Rootlet; 3 Root Hairs; 4 Hypocotyl; 5 Cotyledon; 6 Stem; 7 7 True Leaves.

seed'ness, *n. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Action of sowing, or state of being sown. **2.** Seedtime.

seeds'man (sēdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A sower. **2.** Dealer in seeds.

seed'time (sēd'tīm'), *n.* Season for sowing.

seed'y (sēd'ĭ), *a.*; SEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seed. **2.** Shabby; also, spiritless. *Colloq.*

see'ing, *n.* Sight; vision.

see'ing, *conj.* (orig. a *p. pr.*). In view of the fact (that); since; because.

seek (sēk), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SOUGHT (sôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEK'ING. [AS. *sēcan, sēcean.*] **1.** To go in search of; look for. **2.** To inquire for; ask for; also, *Obs.*, to beseech; entreat. **3.** To try to acquire or gain; aim at. **4.** To try to reach or come to; go to. **5.** To try; attempt;—with an infinitive. **6.** To search; explore. — *v. i.* **1.** To make search or inquiry. **2.** To go or resort; apply; — with *to* or *unto. Obs.* — **seek'er**, *n.*

seel (sēl), *v. t.* [F. *siller, ciller*, fr. *cil* an eyelash, L. *cilium.*] To shut or close (the eyes); blind, — orig. a term of falconry.

seem (sēm), *v. i.* [of Scand. origin.] **1.** To look to be; appear. **2.** To appear to exist or be; — chiefly in "there *seems*;" as, there *seems* no need of going. **3.** To appear to one's own mind; as, I *seem* to hear voices. — **seem'er**, *n.*

Syn. SEEM, LOOK, APPEAR may imply opposition to what *is*, or may merely emphasize the idea of show or semblance. SEEM is the most general; that APPEARS which is thought of as presenting itself to view; LOOK suggests most definitely appearance to the eye.

seem'ing, *p. a.* Having a semblance; apparent; ostensible. — *n.* Appearance; semblance. — **seem'ing-ly**, *adv.*

seem'ly (sēm'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. [of Scand. origin.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character. — **Syn.** Becoming, fit, fitting, suitable, proper, appropriate, congruous, meet, decent, decorous. — *adv.* Becomingly. — **seem'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

seep (sēp), *v. i.* [AS. *sīpian* to take in moisture.] To ooze; percolate slowly. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & U. S.*

seep'age (sēp'ăj), *n.* Act or process of seeping; oozing; also, seeping fluid. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & U. S.*

se'er (sē'ẽr. sēr), *n.* **1.** One that sees. **2.** (*pron.* sēr, sē'ẽr). One who foresees or foretells events; prophet.

seer'suck'er (sēr'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* [Pers. *shīr o shakkar* a kind of silk cloth, lit., milk and sugar.] A light linen, or cotton, fabric usually striped and puckered.

see'saw' (sē'sô'), *n.* [reduplication of *saw*, to express the alternate motion to and fro.] **1.** A children's pastime in which they move up and down on opposite ends of a balanced plank; also, the plank so used. **2.** A back and forth or reciprocating motion. — *a.* Moving up and down or to and fro. — *v. i. & t.* To move up and down or to and fro.

seethe (sēth), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* SEETHED (sēthd); *p. p.* SEETHED, *Now R.* SOD'DEN (sŏd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEETH'ING. [AS. *sēoðan.*] To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; boil.

seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* [L. *segmentum*, fr. *secare* to cut, cut off.] **1.** Any of the parts into which a body naturally separates or is divided; part cut off; a section; portion. **2.** *Geom.* a A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; esp, that part of a circular area cut off by a chord. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* b The part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes. — *v. t. & i.* To separate into segments. — **seg-men'tal** (sĕg-mĕn'tăl); **seg'men-ta-ry** (sĕg'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* — **-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

seg'men-ta'tion (sĕg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dividing into segments; state of being so divided; esp., *Biol.*, formation of many cells from a single cell.

seg're-gate (sĕg'rē-gāt), *a.* [L. *segregatus*, p. p. of *segregare* to separate.] Set apart; separate; select. — (-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. To separate or cut off from others or from the main body; set apart. — **seg're-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **seg're-ga-tive** (sĕg'rē-gā-tĭv), *a.*

ign'ior (sēn'yĕr), *n.* [OF. *seignor*, fr. L. *senior* elder.] A rd ; gentleman ; esp., the lord of a manor.

ign'ior-age (-āj), *n.* Something claimed or taken by sovereign prerogative, as a charge on bullion brought to a mint o be coined ; the difference between the cost of a mass of ullion and the value as money of the pieces coined from it.

ign'ior-y (-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -IORIES (-Iz). Power, authority, or risdiction of a seignior ; lordship ; dominion ; domain.

ine (sān ; sēn), *n.* [AS. *segne*, fr. L. *sagena*, Gr. σαγήνη.] *Fishing.* A large net, one edge provided with sinkers and he other with floats. — *v. t. & i.* To fish with a seine.

ise (sēz), *v. t.* Var. of SEIZE. *Obs. or Archaic, exc. Law.*

i'sin (sē'zĭn), *n.* Possession. Var. of SEIZIN.

eis'mic (sīs'mĭk ; sīz'-) } *a.* Also **seis'mal** (-măl). [Gr.
eis'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl) } σεισμός earthquake, σείειν to hake.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, an earthquake.

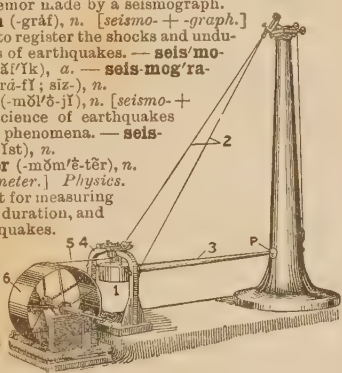
eis'mo- (sīs'mŏ- ; sīz'mŏ-). Combining form from Greek σεισμός, *earthquake.*

eis'mo-gram (-mŏ-grăm), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-gram.*] Record of an earth tremor made by a seismograph.

eis'mo-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-graph.*] An apparatus to register the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes. — **seis'mo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* — **seis-mog'ra-phy** (sīs-mŏg'rȧ-fĭ ; sīz-), *n.*

eis-mol'o-gy (-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-logy.*] The science of earthquakes and attendant phenomena. — **seis-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

eis-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*seismo-* + *-meter.*] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the direction, duration, and force of earthquakes.



Seismograph. Weight (1) is hung by Wires (2) and Strut (3) so as to have a free lateral swing on *p* as a pivot. Yoke Piece (4) has pivoted to it a Lever (5), of which the short end rests against 1, and the long end bears a stylus. During an earthquake 1 remains steady, so that the movements of 4 cause oscillations of 5, which are recorded on the smoked surface of a Drum (6).

eize (sēz), *v. t.* ; SEIZED (sēzd) ; SEIZ'ING. [fr. OF., fr. LL. *sacire.*] **1.** *Law.* Orig., to put in possession, later, to put into seizin (of) ; — chiefly in the passive. In this sense **seise** is the commoner spelling. **2.** To take possession of by force. **3.** To lay hold of suddenly or forcibly ; to take by force or by legal process ; reach and grasp , clutch. **4.** To grasp with the mind. — **Syn.** Catch, snatch, apprehend, arrest, take, capture. — *v. i.* To take, or take possession, suddenly or forcibly ; grasp ; clutch ; — with *on* or *upon.* — **seiz'a-ble** (-ȧ-bl), *a.* — **seiz'er**, *n.*

ei'zin, sei'zin (sē'zĭn), *n.* [fr. F.] *Law.* Orig., possession ; later, possession of a freehold estate.

eiz'ing (sēz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEIZE. Hence : *n.* grasp , clutch. **4.** To grasp with the mind. — **Syn.** Catch, snatch, apprehend, arrest, take, capture. — *v. i.* To take, or take possession, suddenly or forcibly ; grasp ; clutch ; — with *on* or *upon.* — **seiz'a-ble** (-ȧ-bl), *a.* — **seiz'er**, *n.*

ei'zure (sē'zhŭr), *n.* **1.** Act of seizing ; state of being seized. **2.** A sudden attack, as of a disease ; a fit.

e'lah (sē'lȧ), *n.* [Heb. *selāh.*] In the Bible, a word of unknown meaning occurring often in the Psalms.

el'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* [AS. *seldan, seldon, seldum.*] Rarely ; not often. — *a.* Rare ; infrequent. *Obs. or Archaic.*

e-lect' (sē-lĕkt'), *a.* [L. *selectus*, p. pr. of *seligere* to select ; *se-* aside + *legere* to gather.] **1.** Taken from a number of like or analogous kind by preference ; hence, of special excellence ; choice; exclusive. **2.** Nice in choosing. **Syn.** SELECT, ELECT, EXCLUSIVE. That is SELECT which is the result of discriminating choice ; ELECT often implies admission to a select or inner circle ; EXCLUSIVE suggests fastidiousness or (often) snobbishness of a clique or coterie. — *v. t.* To take by preference ; cull. — **Syn.** See CHOOSE.

e-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A selecting ; state of being selected. **2.** Thing selected ; collection of things chosen.

e-lec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or marked by, selection.

e-lect'man (-lĕkt'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). In New England (except in Rhode Island) one of a board of town officers, chosen annually, to transact the town's business.

se-lec'tor (sē-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* One that selects.

Se-le'ne, Se-le'na (sē-lē'nē ; -nȧ), *n.* [Gr. Σελήνη, fr. σελήνη moon.] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of the moon, — merged in Artemis and Hecate. See ENDYMION.

se-le'ni-um (sē-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon ; — from its chemical analogy to *tellurium* (fr. L. *tellus* the earth).] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element, resembling sulphur and tellurium chemically. Symbol, *Se* ; at. wt., 79.2.

sel'e-nog'ra-phy (sĕl'ē-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. σελήνη the moon + *-graphy.*] The science of the physical features of the moon. — **sel'e-nog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* — **se-le'no-graph'ic** (sē-lē'nŏ-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

self (sĕlf), *a.* [AS. *self, seolf, sylf.*] **1.** Same ; very ; identical. *Archaic*, exc. in *selfsame.* **2.** Having its own or a single nature or character, as in color, composition, etc. — *n.* ; *pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz). **1.** An individual considered as an identical person ; a being regarded as having personality. **2.** Personal interest or advantage ; selfishness. **3.** The identity of anything considered abstractly.

self–. The noun *self* used as a prefix to denote : **1.** The *agent* that of itself acts in a manner denoted or implied by the added word, or that which of itself has or embodies a quality or state, implied by the added word.

Examples : **self-assumed**, assumed by one's self ; **self-begotten**, begotten of one's self ; **self-uniform**, uniform in or of itself. **2. a** That which is directly or indirectly the *object* of the action implied by the added word ; *thing affected* by the action.

Examples : **self-approving**, approving one's self ; **self-abnegation**, abnegation of self ; **self-reproof**, reproof of one's own self , **self-inflicted**, inflicted on one's self.

b That which as to itself has a certain attitude, relation, or the like, or is in a certain state.

Examples : **self-consistent**, consistent with itself ; **self-satisfied**, satisfied in respect of one's self, etc.

self'–a-base'ment, *n.* See SELF-, 2 **a.**

self'–a-buse', *n.* **1.** Abuse of one's self, or of one's powers or faculties. **2.** Self-deception. *Obs.*

self'–act'ing, *a.* Acting of itself ; automatic.

self'–af-fairs', *n. pl.* One's own affairs. *Obs.*

self'–as-ser'tion, *n.* Assertion of one's individuality ; insistence on one's claims or rights. — **self'–as-ser'tive**, *a.*

self'–boun'ty, *n.* Inherent kindness and benevolence. *Obs.*

self'–char'i-ty, *n.* Charity towards one's self. *Obs.*

self'–col'ored, *or* **–col'oured**, *a.* Of a single color.

self'–com-mand', *n.* Self-control.

self'–com-pla'cent, *a.* Self-satisfied. — **–com-pla'cen-cy**, *n.*

self'–con-ceit', *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own powers, merits, etc. — **self'–con-ceit'ed**, *a.*

self'–con'fi-dence, *n.* A being confident of one's own strength or powers. — **self'–con'fi-dent**, *a.* — **-dent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. SELF-CONFIDENCE may be used in either a good or a bad sense ; SELF-RELIANCE in a good sense only.

self'–con'scious, *a.* **1.** Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self. **2.** Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others. — **self'–con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **self'–con'scious-ness**, *n.*

self'–con-tained', *a.* **1.** Reserved ; not communicative. **2.** Showing self-control or self-command.

self'–con'tra-dic'tion, *n.* See SELF-, 2 **a.** — **-dic'to-ry**, *a.*

self'–con-trol', *n.* Control of one's self ; self-command.

self'–cov'ered, *a.* Prob. misprint for "self-discovered."

self'–de-fense', *or* **–de-fence'**, *n.* Act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation. — **self'–de-fen'sive**, *a.*

self'–de-ni'al, *n.* Denial of one's self or one's own desires.

self'–de-rived', *a.* Derived from itself or one's self.

self'–de-vo'tion, *n.* Self-sacrifice. — **–de-vo'tion-al**, *a.*

self'–dis-trust', *n.* Want of confidence in one's self.

self'–en-deared', *a.* Self-loving. *Rare.*

self'–es-teem', *n.* Self-respect ; also, self-conceit.

self'–ev'i-dent, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning. — **self'–ev'i-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **self'–ev'i-dence**, *n.*

self'–ex-am'i-na'tion, *n.* Examination into one's own state, conduct, and motives ; introspection.

self'–ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing, as God, of or by himself, independent of any other being or cause. — **–ex-ist'ence**, *n.*

self'–for-get'ful, *a.* See SELF-, 2 **a.**

self'–glo'ri-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See SELF-, 2 **a.**

self'–gov'ern-ment, *n.* **1.** Self-control. **2.** Government by joint action of the people constituting a civil body ; also, state of being so governed; democracy. — **–gov'ern-ing**, *a.*

self'–grat'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* See SELF-, 2 **a.**

self'-heal' (sĕlf'hēl'), *n.* **1.** A blue-flowered European mint, formerly supposed to have healing properties. **2.** Any of several other plants with like reputation.

self'-im-por'tant, *a.* See SELF-, 2 **b.**

self'-in-duc'tion, *n. Elec.* Induction of an electromotive force in a circuit by a varying current in the same circuit.

self'-in-dul'gent, *a.* Indulging one's appetites, desires, etc. — **self'-in-dul'gence,** *n.*

self'-in'ter-est, *n.* Private interest.

self'-in-volved', *a.* Having involved one's self; also, self-centered.

self'ish (sĕl'fĭsh), *a.* Caring unduly for one's self; putting one's own comfort, advantage, etc., before that of others; due to selfishness. — **self'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **self'ish-ness,** *n.*

self'-knowl'edge, *n.* Knowledge of one's self.

self'-love', *n.* Love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own happiness, benefit, or advantage. — **self'-lov'ing,** *a.*

self'-made', *a.* Having risen from poverty or obscurity unaided, esp. without pecuniary aid.

self'-mov'ing, *a.* See SELF-, 2 **a.**

self'-mur'der, *n.* Suicide. — **self'-mur'der-er,** *n.*

self'-o-pin'ion, *n.* Opinion, esp. high opinion, of one's self; self-conceit. — **self'-o-pin'ion-at'ed, -o-pin'ioned,** *a.*

self'-per-plexed', *a.* Perplexed by doubts originating in one's own mind.

self'-pit'y, *n.* Pity of one's self.

self'-pos-sessed', *a.* Having or exhibiting control or command over one's powers; composed in mind, manner, etc.; calm. — **self'-pos-ses'sion,** *n.*

self'-pres'er-va'tion, *n.* See SELF-, 2 **a.**

self'-prof'it, *n.* One's own profit; self-interest.

self'-pro-pelled', *a.*, **-pro-pel'ling,** *a.* See SELF-, 1, 2 **a.**

self'-re-cord'ing, *a.* See SELF-, 2 **a.**

self'-reg'is-ter-ing, *a.* Registering automatically.

self'-reg'u-lat'ing, *a.* See SELF-, 2 **a.**

self'-re-li'ance, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers or judgment. — Syn. See SELF-CONFIDENCE. — **self'-re-li'ant,** *a.*

self'-re-proach', *n.* Reproaching or censure of one's self.

self'-re-prov'ing (-rē-prōōv'ĭng), *n.* Self-reproach.

self'-re-spect', *n.* Respect for one's self; laudable self-esteem. — **self'-re-spect'ing,** *a.*

self'-re-straint', *n.* See SELF-, 2 **a.**

self'-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical. — **self'-right'eous-ness,** *n.*

self'-sac'ri-fice, *n.* Sacrificing of one's self or one's interest.

self'same' (sĕlf'sām'), *a.* Precisely the same; identical.

self'-sat'is-fied, *a.* Satisfied with one's self or one's actions, etc.; self-complacent. — **self'-sat'is-fac'tion,** *n.*

self'-scorn', *n.* Scorn of one's self or of one's acts, etc.

self'-seek'er, *n.* One who seeks only, or unduly, his own interest, advantage, or pleasure. — **self'-seek'ing,** *a. & n.*

self'-slaugh'ter, *n.* Suicide.

self'-sown', *a.* Sown or disseminated spontaneously, or by other than human agencies, as by wind, birds, etc.

self'-styled', *a.* Styled or called by one's self; soi-disant.

self'-suf-fi'cient (-sŭ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Sufficient in or for one's self or itself; able to satisfy or meet one's own needs or aims. **2.** Having an overweening self-confidence; haughty; overbearing. — **self'-suf-fi'cien-cy,** *n.*

self'-suf-fic'ing, *a.* Sufficing for one's self or for itself.

self'-will', *n.* One's own will, esp. when opposed to that of others; obstinacy. — **self'-willed',** *a.*

self'-wrong', *n.* Wrong done to one's self.

Sel-juk' (sĕl-jōōk'), *n.* A member of a Turkish dynasty which ruled over a great part of western Asia in the 11th and 12th centuries. — **Sel-juk', Sel-juk'i-an** (-ĭ-ăn), *a.*

sell (sĕl), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SOLD (sōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SELL'ING. [AS. *sellan, syllan*, to give, to deliver.] **1.** To transfer (property) for a consideration; dispose of in return for something. **2.** To make a matter of bargain and sale, esp. in breach of duty, trust, or the like; betray.

Syn. To SELL is to transfer to another for a price, usually in money; BARTER implies an exchange of commodities; VEND applies chiefly to the selling of wares, merchandise, or other small articles; TRADE, often synonymous with *barter*, suggests esp. the exchange of one particular object for another; it also applies to trafficking in general.

—*v. i.* **1.** To practice selling commodities. **2.** To be sold.

—*n.* Imposition; cheat; hoax. *Colloq.* — **sell'er** (sĕl'ẽr), *n.*

Selt'zer (sĕlt'sẽr), *n.*, *or* **Seltzer water.** An effervescing mineral water from Nieder Selters, in Wiesbaden, Germany; also, an artificially carbonated water imitating it.

sel'vage } (sĕl'vĕj), *n.* [*self* + *edge*, i. e., its own prop
sel'vedge } edge.] The edge or an edge of a woven fabri
so formed as to prevent raveling.

selves (sĕlvz), *n., pl.* of SELF.

sem'a-phore (sĕm'ā-fōr; 57), *n.* [Gr. *σῆμα* a sign + *-phore*
A signal telegraph; apparatus for signaling by the dispo
tion of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc. — **-phor'ic,**

sem'bla-ble (blā-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *sembler* to seem, resem
ble, L. *similare, simulare.*] *Archaic.* **1.** Like; alike. **2.** A
parent; seeming. — *n.* Likeness. — **sem'bla-bly,** *adv.*

sem'blance (-blăns), *n.* [F.] **1.** Image; likeness; for
2. Seeming; appearance; outward show. **3.** Likenes
resemblance; similarity. — Syn. See RESEMBLANCE.

sem'bla-tive (-blā-tĭv), *a.* Resembling. *Obs.*

Sem'e-le (sĕm'ĕ-lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σεμέλη.] *Gr. Myt.*
An earth goddess, daughter of Cadmus and mother of D
onysus by Zeus. Zeus having promised her whatsoever sh
should ask, she begged to behold him in his splendor, an
was destroyed by his lightnings.

se'men (sē'mĕn), *n.; L. pl.* SEMINA (sĕm'ĭ-nā). [L.] **1.**
seed. *Obs.* **2.** *Physiol.* The fecundating fluid produced
the male reproductive organs; seed; sperm.

se-mes'ter (sē-mĕs'tẽr), *n.* [G., fr. L. *semestris* half-yearl
sex six + *mensis* month.] A period of six months; henc
either of the two terms into which the period of instructio
is divided in many colleges, universities, etc.

semi- (sĕm'ĭ-). [L. *semi-.*] A prefix denoting *half* or, som
times, *partly, imperfectly;* as, *semi*annual, *half*-yearly
*semi*transparent, *partly* or *imperfectly* transparent.

sem'i-breve' (-brēv'), *n.* A note having half the time valu
of the breve; — now usually called a *whole note.* See NOT

sem'i-cir'cle (-sûr'k'l), *n.* A half circle. — **sem'i-cir'cu
lar** (-sûr'kū-lẽr), *a.* — **sem'i-cir'cled** (-sûr'k'ld), *a.*

sem'i-cir-cum'fer-ence (-sẽr-kŭm'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* Half of
circumference.

sem'i-civ'i-lized (-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a.* Partially civilized.

sem'i-co'lon (sĕm'ĭ-kō'lŏn), *n. Punctuation.* The mark [
indicating a separation between parts or members of a sen
tence more distinct than that marked by a comma.

sem'i-de-tached' (-dē-tăcht'), *a.* Half detached; — use
of either of two houses built together with a party wall.

sem'i-di-am'e-ter (-dī-ăm'ē-tẽr), *n. Math.* A radius.

sem'i-flu'id (-flōō'ĭd; 86), *a.* Imperfectly fluid; very vi
cous, but not solid. — *n.* A semifluid substance.

semi-i-liq'uid, *a. & n.* See SEMI-.

sem'i-lu'nar (-lū'nẽr), *a.* Shaped like a half moon.

sem'i-month'ly (-mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* Coming or made twice i
a month. — *n.* Something done or made every half month
esp. such a periodical. — **sem'i-month'ly,** *adv.*

sem'i-nal (sĕm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *seminalis*, fr. *semen* seed
1. Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen
2. Contained in seed; germinal; primary; rudimentary.

sem'i-nar' (-när'), *n.* [G.] A group of students engage
under an instructor, in original research.

sem'i-na-ry (sĕm'ĭ-nā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *sem
narium*, fr. *seminarius* belonging to seed.] **1.** A plo
where seed is sown to raise plants for transplantation;
nursery. *Obs.* **2.** A place where a thing originates an
develops. **3.** A place of education, as a school of a hig
grade, an academy, or college. **4.** = SEMINAR.

Sem'i-nole (sĕm'ĭ-nōl), *n.* One of a southern tribe of In
dians who settled in Florida and later were removed to th
Indian Territory.

sem'i-pre'cious (-prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* Precious in an inferior de
gree; — said specif. of the amethyst, garnet, tourmaline, et

sem'i-qua'ver (sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n. Music.* See NOTE.

Se-mir'a-mis (sē-mĭr'ā-mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σεμίραμις
A famous princess of Assyria. Classical legend ascribe
to her great beauty, wisdom, and voluptuousness.

sem'i-sol'id (sĕm'ĭ-sŏl'ĭd), *a.* Imperfectly solid.

Sem'ite (sĕm'ĭt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Shem. **2.** One o
a Caucasian race represented by the Jews and Arabs, an
the ancient Babylonians, Assyrians, Aramæans, Phœn
cians, etc. — **Se-mit'ic** (sē-mĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sem'i-tone' (sĕm'ĭ-tōn'), *n. Music.* Lit., half a tone; th
tone at a half step; less properly, the half step itself.

sem'i-vow'el (sĕm'ĭ-vou'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A sound intermediat
between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the na
ture of both, as that of Eng. *w* or *y.* **2.** A letter or chara
ter representing such a sound.

sem'i-week'ly (-wēk'lĭ), *a.* Coming, or made, or don
once every half week. — *n.* That which comes or happen

nce every half week, esp. such a periodical. —*adv.* At ntervals of half a week.

m'pi-ter'nal (sĕm'pĭ-tûr'năl), *a.* [L. *sempiternus*, fr. *semper* always.] Everlasting; eternal; perpetual.

mp'stress (sĕmp'strĕs ; sĕm'-). Var. of SEAMSTRESS.

n'a-ry (-ə-rĭ), *a.* [L. *senarius.*] Of or pert. to six.

n'ate (sĕn'ăt), *n.* [F. *sénat*, fr. L. *senatus*, fr. *senex.* See ENILE.] Lit., an assembly of old men ; hence, an assembly vith the highest deliberative or legislative functions ; as : **a** *Ancient Rome.* The supreme council of the state, orig. having only advisory powers. **b** [*cap.*] The upper and smaller branch of various legislatures, as of France, the U. S., etc. See CONGRESS. **c** A legislative body ; state council.

n'a-tor (-ə-tẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *senator.*] A member of a senate. — **sen'a-tor-ship'**, *n.*

n'a-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl ; 57), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or befitting, a senator or a senate. **2.** Entitled to elect a senator ; as, *senatorial* districts. *U. S.*

end (sĕnd), *v. t.* ; SENT (sĕnt) ; SEND'ING. [AS. *sendan.*] **1.** To cause to go ; dispatch ; procure the transmission of; mpel ; throw. **2.** To bestow; grant ; inflict. **3.** To cause to come. — *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger or a message or missive. — *n. Naut.* The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is carried bodily. — **send'er**, *n.*

e-nes'cent (sĕ-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *senescens*, p. pr.] Growing old ; aging. — **se-nes'cence** (-ĕns), *n.*

en'es-chal (sĕn'ĕ-shăl), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *seniscalcus.*] The bailiff, steward, or major-domo of a great medieval lord, holding high military command.

e'nile (sē'nīl ; -nĭl), *a.* [L. *senilis*, fr. *senex*, gen. *senis*, old, an old man.] Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or characteristic of, old age or the infirmities of old age. — **se-nil'i-ty** (sĕ-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

en'ior (sēn'yẽr), *a.* [L. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, gen. *senis*, old.] **1.** Elder ; — often used (abbr. *Sr.*) after a personal name to indicate the older of two bearing it. **2.** Superior in dignity, rank, or office. **3.** Of or pert. to the final year of the course in American colleges, high schools, etc. — *n.* **1.** A person older than another. **2.** One older in office or prior in grade. **3.** An aged person. **4.** A student in the senior year. — **sen-ior'i-ty** (sēn-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

en'na (sĕn'ä), *n.* [fr. Ar. *sanā* or *senā.*] **1.** Any of various species of cassia, esp. an officinal species. **2.** An important cathartic drug consisting of dried cassia leaves.

en'net (-ĕt), *n.* [fr. OF. *signe* sign.] A signal call on a trumpet or cornet for entrance or exit on the stage. *Obs.*

en'night (sĕn'ĭt ; -īt), *n.* Also **se'n'night**. [contr. fr. *sevennight.*] A week. *Archaic.*

en'nit (sĕn'ĭt), *n.* [*seven* + *knit.*] **1.** *Naut.* A braided cord or fabric of plaited rope yarns or other small stuff. **2.** Plaited straw, grass, or palm leaves, for making hats.

se-ñor' (sā-nyōr'), *n. ; pl.* SEÑORES (-nyō'rās), ‖ **se-ño'ra** (-nyō'rä), *n.*, ‖ **se'ño-ri'ta** (sā'nyō-rē'tä), *n.* [Sp.] Spanish titles of courtesy corresponding respectively to the English *Mr.* or *sir*, *Mrs.* or *madam*, and *Miss ;* also, a gentleman, lady, young lady.

sen-sa'tion (sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* [fr. F., or LL.] **1.** A feeling, or state of consciousness, produced by an external object (stimulus), or by change in the body. **2.** Any feeling ; esp., a more or less indefinite bodily feeling. **3.** A state of excited interest or feeling, or its cause. — **Syn.** See SENSE.

sen-sa'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to sensation or sensationalism. **2.** Melodramatic ; emotional. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

sen-sa'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all our knowledge originates in sensation or sense perceptions. **2.** The practice or methods of sensational writing or speaking. — **sen-sa'tion-al-ist**, *n.*

sense (sĕns), *n.* [L. *sensus*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, feel.] **1.** Meaning ; import. **2.** Mind ; consciousness ; intelligence. **3.** Perception through the intellect ; apprehension ; understanding ; discernment. **4.** Sound perception and reasoning ; correct judgment ; also, that which is sound, or reasonable ; rational meaning. **5.** Moral perception or appreciation. **6.** The faculty of receiving mental impressions through certain organs (sense organs) of the body, or of perceiving bodily changes ; also, any special faculty of sensation ; as, the five *senses* (sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch). **7.** Sense perception ; sensibility ; feeling. **8.** That which is felt or is held as a sentiment or opinion; judgment ; as, the *sense* of the meeting.

Syn. SENSE, SENSATION, SENSIBILITY, SENSITIVENESS, SUSCEPTIBILITY. SENSE (see also MEANING, REASON) denotes a feeling or consciousness which is vaguer or less corporeal or objective than that denoted by SENSATION ; as, he had a *sense* of someone's being near ; a general *sensation* of drowsy warmth. SENSIBILITY is capacity, esp. keen or delicate, of emotion or feeling ; SENSITIVENESS is acute, sometimes morbid, sensibility. SUSCEPTIBILITY, though often equivalent to *sensibility*, commonly emphasizes more strongly quickness of response to impressions from without ; as, a poet's *susceptibility* to impressions.

sense (sĕns), *v. t.* ; SENSED (sĕnst) ; SENS'ING. To get the meaning of; understand; realize. *Colloq., U. S.*

sense'less (sĕns'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to, sense ; insensible ; stupid; foolish ; nonsensical.

sen'si-bil'i-ty (sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Mental receptivity ; discernment. **2.** Capacity of emotion or feeling ; delicacy of feeling. **3.** State or quality of being sensible, or able to feel or perceive. **4.** Delicacy of an instrument; sensitiveness. — **Syn.** See SENSE, JUDGMENT.

sen'si-ble (sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being perceived by the senses; hence, perceptible to the mind; making an impression on the sense, reason, or understanding. **2.** Capable of receiving impressions from external objects; impressible. **3.** Sensitive to impression from without; easily affected ; delicate. **4.** Perceiving, or having perception; cognizant ; satisfied; persuaded. **5.** Possessing sense or reason; characterized by good or common sense; wise. — **sen'si-bly**, *adv.* **Syn.** SENSIBLE emphasizes the element of feeling or consciousness in knowledge ; COGNIZANT, that of information or observation ; as, he was not *sensible* that he had offended ; acutely *cognizant* of their presence. See WISE.

sen'si-tive (sĕn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having sense or feeling ; impressible by external objects. **2.** Having quick and acute sensibility ; highly susceptible ; easily affected. **3.** Readily affected or changed by certain agents ; as, photographic paper is *sensitive* to actinic rays. – **sensitive plant**, a well-known plant, with palmate leaves, often cultivated in greenhouses. At a touch the leafstalk droops, and the pinnæ and leaflets close tightly. — **sen'si-tive-ly**, *adv.*

sen'si-tive-ness, *n.* See -NESS. — **Syn.** See SENSE.

sen'si-tize (sĕn'sĭ-tīz), *v. t.* ; -TIZED (-tīzd) ; -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). *Chem. & Photog.* To render sensitive.

sen-so'ri-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ăl ; 57), *a.* Sensory.

sen-so'ri-um (-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ä). [L., fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to feel.] **1.** The gray matter of the cerebral cortex, supposed to be the physical basis of sensation. **2.** The nervous system with the organs of sense.

sen'so-ry (sĕn'sō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the sensorium or sensation ; — esp. applied to nerves and nerve fibers carrying to a nerve center impulses resulting in sensation. **2.** Of the nature of sensation; pert. to sense. — *n.* Sensorium.

sen'su-al (sĕn'shōō-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or sense organs. **2.** Not spiritual or intellectual ; carnal; fleshly. **3.** Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite ; voluptuous; sometimes, lewd. **4.** Pert. to the doctrine of sensualism. — **Syn.** See SENSUOUS.

sen'su-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition or character of one who is sensual ; subjection to sensual appetite ; sensuality. **2.** *Philos.* Sensationalism. **3.** The regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good. — **sen'su-al-ist**, *n.*

sen'su-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sensual.

sen'su-al-ize (sĕn'shōō-ăl-īz), *v. t. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To make sensual; debase by carnal gratifications.

sen'su-al-ly, *adv.* of SENSUAL. See -LY.

sen'su-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the senses or sensible objects ; addressing the senses. **2.** Easily affected through the senses. **3.** Of the nature of sensation or of sense imagery. — **sen'su-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sen'su-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. SENSUOUS is favorable or neutral in sense ; SENSUAL is derogatory ; as, *sensuous* experiences of colors, tastes ; a *sensual* feast, debauch. VOLUPTUOUS implies luxurious abandonment to the pleasures of the senses ; it may suggest either sensuous or (oftener) sensual enjoyment; as, *voluptuous* music ; a *voluptuous* life.

sent (sĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of SEND.

sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sententia*, fr. *sentire* to feel, think.] **1.** That which is thought or opined ; an opinion; hence, a decision; determination ; judgment. **2** A maxim; axiom ; saw. **3.** *Gram.* A combination of words complete as expressing a thought, and in writing marked at the close by a period, interrogation point, or, sometimes, an exclamation point. — *v. t. ;* -TENCED (sĕn'tĕnst) ; -TENC'ING (-tĕn-sĭng). To pass or pronounce judgment on ; doom ; prescribe the punishment of. — **sen'tenc-er** (-tĕn-sẽr), *n.*

sen-ten'tious (sĕn-tĕn'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sententiosus.*] **1.** Full

of meaning; terse; pithy. **2.** Abounding in sayings, axioms, or maxims; — sometimes derogatory. — **Syn.** See CONCISE. — **sen·ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **sen·ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

sen'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; -shēnt), *a.* [L. *sentiens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Having a faculty, or faculties, of sensation and perception. **2.** Experiencing sensation and feeling. — *n.* A sentient being; also, the mind. — **sen'ti-ent-ly**, *adv.*

sen'ti-ment (sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *sentire* to feel.] **1.** Feeling; sensibility; tender susceptibility. **2.** A mental attitude, thought, or judgment permeated or prompted by feeling; as, religious *sentiment;* in general, an emotional disposition with reference to some object or class of objects. **3.** Refined feeling; delicate sensibility. **4.** Opinion; notion; judgment. **5.** A maxim, saying, or toast.

Syn. SENTIMENT, SENTIMENTALITY. SENTIMENT (see FEELING, OPINION) is commonly used in a good sense; SENTIMENTALITY often suggests exaggerated or affected sentiment.

sen'ti-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or characterized or dominated by, sentiment. **2.** Having, or pert. to, an excess of sentiment or sensibility; affectedly tender or emotional. — **sen'ti-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

sen'ti-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who has or affects sentiment, or fine feeling. — **sen'ti-men'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sen'ti-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sentimental. — **Syn.** See SENTIMENT.

sen'ti-nel (sĕn'tĭ-nĕl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It.] One who watches or guards; *Mil.*, a soldier set to guard against surprise; sentry.

sen'try (sĕn'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** One, esp. a soldier, placed on guard. **2.** Guard; watch, as by a sentinel.

se'pal (sē'păl; sĕp'ăl), *n.* A leaf or division of the calyx.

sep'al-ous (sĕp'ăl-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having (so many) sepals.

sep'a-ra-ble (sĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being separated or divided. — **sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **sep'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

sep'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *separatus*, p. p. of *separare* to separate.] **1.** To disunite; divide; part. **2.** To intervene; lie between. **3.** To set apart, as for a special use. — **Syn.** See PART. — *v. i.* **1.** To part; become disunited. **2.** To come apart; divide. **3.** To form as a separate body. — (-rĭt), *a.* **1.** Divided; separated. **2.** Unconnected; distinct. **3.** Particular; single; as, *separate* items. — **sep'a-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **sep'a-rate-ness**, *n.*

sep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A separating; state of being separated or separate. **2.** *Law.* **a** Divorce. **b** A cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife by agreement.

sep'a-ra-tist (sĕp'ă-rā-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One that disunites or divides. **2.** One who withdraws, esp. from a church; a dissenter; nonconformist. — **sep'a-ra-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.*

sep'a-ra-tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to cause separation.

sep'a-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One that separates.

sep'a-ra-to-ry (-rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Separating; separative.

se'pi-a (sē'pĭ-ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σηπία* cuttlefish, squid.] **1.** Any of various species of cuttlefish having an internal calcareous shell. **2.** A rich brown pigment prepared from the ink of various cuttlefishes. Also, the color of this pigment. — *a.* Of the color of sepia; made of, or done in, sepia

se'poy (sē'poi), *n.* [Per. *sipāhī*, fr. *sipāh* army.] A native of India employed as a soldier by a European power.

seps (sĕps), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *σήψ*, fr. *σήπειν* to putrefy.] A venomous serpent mentioned by ancient Greek writers.

sep'sis (sĕp'sĭs), *n.* [Gr. *σήψις* putrefaction.] *Med.* Poisoning due to putrescent material or pathogenic organisms in the blood.

sept (sĕpt), *n.* [corruption of *sect*, n.] **1.** Anciently in Ireland, a family or group of families under a subordinate chief. **2.** A similar group or social unit elsewhere.

Sep-tem'ber (sĕp-tĕm'bẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *septem* seven, it being the seventh month of the primitive Roman year.] The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

sep'te-na-ry (sĕp'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *septenarius.*] **1.** Consisting of, or relating to, seven. **2.** Septennial.

sep-ten'ni-al (sĕp-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *septennium* a period of seven years.] Lasting seven years; also, happening or returning once in every seven years. — **sep-ten'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

sep-ten'tri-on (-trĭ-ŏn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *septentrio* the northern regions, fr. *septentriones* 7 stars called the Dipper; *septem* seven + *trio*, orig., a plow ox.] Northern regions. *Obs.*

sep-ten'tri-on-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the north; boreal.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *σηπτικός*, fr. *σήπειν* to make putrid.] Of or pert. to sepsis; produced by putrefaction or pathogenic organisms. — *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction.

sep'ti-cæ'mi-a (sĕp'tĭ-sē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *σηπτικός* putrefactive + *αἷμα* blood.] *Med.* Blood poisoning due to pathogenic microörganisms. — **sep'ti-cæ'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

sep-til'lion (sĕp-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *septem* seven.] The number denoted by a unit with 24 zeros annexed (French and American notation) or with 42 zeros (English). — **sep-til'lion**, *a.* — **sep-til'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n.* & *a.*

sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕp'tŭ-ă-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* A person who is from 70 to 79 years of age; a septuagenary.

sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry (-ăj'ĕ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *septuagenarius.*] Consisting of 70; also, 70 years old; pertaining to one from 70 to 79 years old. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A septuagenarian.

sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma (-ă-jĕs'ĭ-mă), *n.* [L., fem. of *septuagesimus* seventieth.] **1.** Period of 70 days. **2.** [*cap.*] *Septuagesima Sunday*, the third Sunday before Lent.

sep'tu-a-ges'i-mal (-măl), *a.* Consisting of 70 days, years etc.; reckoned by seventies.

Sep'tu-a-gint (sĕp'tŭ-ă-jĭnt), *n.* [fr. L. *septuaginta* seventy.] Greek version of the Old Testament still in use in the Eastern Church; — so called from a discarded tradition that it was the work of 70 (or 72) inspired translators.

sep'tum (sĕp'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tă). [L. *septum, saeptum*, an inclosure, hedge, fence.] Any dividing wall, partition, or the like, esp. in an organism.

sep'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* [LL. *septuplus.*] Sevenfold. — *v. t.,* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). To multiply by seven.

sep'ul-cher, sep'ul-chre (-ŭl-kẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *sepulcrum, -chrum*, fr. *sepelire* to bury.] A grave; tomb; burial vault. — *v. t.;* -CHERED (-kẽrd) or -CHRED (-kẽrd); -CHER-ING (-kẽr-ĭng) or -CHRING (-krĭng). To bury; inter.

se-pul'chral (sĕ-pŭl'krăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to burial, the grave, or monuments to the dead. **2.** Suggestive of or befitting a sepulcher; as: **a** Unnaturally low and grave; — of sound, esp. of the voice. **b** Gloomy; funereal.

sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr; *formerly also* sē-pŭl'tūr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *sepultura*, fr. *sepelire, sepultum*, to bury.] **1.** Act of burying a corpse; interment. **2.** A sepulcher. *Obs.*

se-qua'cious (sē-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *sequax, -acis*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; attendant. *Archaic.* **2.** Ductile; pliant; manageable. *Obs.* **3.** Having or observing logical sequence.

se'quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* [L. *sequela*, fr. *sequi* to follow.] **1.** That which follows; continuation. **2.** Consequence; event; effect; result.

se-que'la (sē-kwē'lă), *n.; -*LÆ (-lē). [LL.] A disease or a morbid condition left as the result of a disease.

se'quence (sē'kwĕns), *n.* **1.** State of being sequent; succession. **2.** An effect; result. **3.** Order of events in time; simple succession. — **Syn.** See SUCCESSION.

se'quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *sequens, -entis*, p. pr. of *sequi* to follow.] **1.** Following; succeeding. **2.** Consequent. — *n.* **1.** A follower. *Obs. & R.* **2.** A sequence; sequel.

se-ques'ter (sē-kwĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *sequestrare* to give up for safe keeping, fr. *sequester* a trustee, *sequi* to follow.] **1.** *Law.* To separate (property) from the owner for a time, until a demand is satisfied, a decree fulfilled, etc. **2.** To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; seclude. **3.** To separate. — *n.* Sequestration; separation. *R.*

se-ques'tered (-tẽrd), *p. a.* Retired; secluded; isolated.

se-ques'trate (-trāt), *v. t.;* -TRAT-ED; -TRAT-ING. To sequester. — **se'ques-tra'tion** (sē'kwĕs-trā'shŭn; sĕk'wĕs-), *n.*

se'quin (sē'kwĭn; sĕk'ĭn), *n.* [F., fr. It. *zecchino*, fr. *zecca* the mint, fr. Ar. *sekkah, sikkah*, die, stamp.] An obsolete gold coin of Italy and Turkey, worth about $2.25.

se-quoi'a (sē-kwoi'ă), *n.* [after *Sequoyah*, who invented the Cherokee alphabet.] Either of two California trees, the "big tree" and the redwood, constituting a genus (*Sequoia*) of the pine family. Both trees attain an immense height and girth.

Sequoia.

ɔ-ragl'io (sĕ-răl'yō ; sĕ-räl'-), *n. ; pl.* It. -RAGLI (-yē) ; E. -RAGLIOS (-yōz). [It. *serraglio*, orig., an inclosure of palisades (confused with Per. *serāy* palace), fr. *serrare* to shut, L. *serra* bar, L. *sera.*] **1.** A palisaded inclosure *Obs.* **2.** [*cap.*] Former chief or official palace of the Turkish sultan. Also [*l. c.*], any residence of the sultan. **3.** A harem; loosely, a place of licentious pleasure.

ɛr'aph (sĕr'ăf), *n. ; pl.* E. -APHS (-ăfs), Heb. -APHIM (-ă-ĭm). [Heb. *sĕrāphīm*, pl.] One of an order of celestial beings conceived as fiery and purifying ministers of Jehovah. — **se-raph'ic** (sĕ-răf'ĭk), **-i-cal**, *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

erb (sûrb), *n.* [Serbian *Srp, Srb.*] One of a Slavic tribe in the Roman province of Mœsia, now Serbia; hence, a Serbian or his language. — *a.* Serbian.

er'bi-an (sûr'bĭ-ăn), *a & n.* See -AN.

er-bo'ni-an (sĕr-bō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [Gr. Σερβωνίς.] Pert. to Lake Serbonis (Milton's SerbonianBog), a marsh (now dry) in Egypt, in which Herodotus says whole armies were engulfed.

ere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. See SEAR.

er'e-nade' (sĕr'ĕ-nād'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It.] *Music.* **a** Music as sung or played in the open air at night, esp. for gallantry, under the windows of ladies. **b** A piece of music suitable for such performance. — *v. t. & i. ;* -NAD'ED (-nād'ĕd) ; -NAD'ING (-nād'ĭng). To entertain with a serenade ; perform a serenade. — **ser'e-nad'er** (-nād'ĕr), *n.*

e-rene' (sĕ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *serenus.*] **1.** Bright ; clear ; unobscured. **2.** Calm ; placid; unruffled. — **Syn.** See CALM. — **se-rene'ly**, *adv.* — **se-rene'ness**, *n.*

e-ren'i-ty (-rĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Serene quality or state.

erf (sûrf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *servus* servant, slave.] A slave ; now, usually, a person bound to the soil and more or less subject to its owner. — **serf'age** (-fāj), **serf'dom** (-dŭm), *n.*

Syn. SERF denotes, strictly, one who is attached to the soil and sold with it into the service of any purchaser ; a SLAVE is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold at will ; THRALL is now chiefly poetical or elevated for *slave.*

erge (sûrj), *n.* [F., orig., a silken stuff, L. *sericus* silken.] **1.** A twilled woolen fabric. **2.** A kind of twilled silk.

er'gean-cy (sär'jĕn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also **ser'jean-cy.** Office or function of a sergeant.

er'geant, ser'jeant (-jĕnt), *n.* In England *serjeant* is usually preferred, except for military officers. [F. *sergent*, fr. L. *serviens, -entis*, p. pr. of *servire* to serve.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* A *sergeant*, or *serjeant, at law*, a lawyer of a certain high (now obsolete) rank. **2.** = SERGEANT AT ARMS. **3.** *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer next above a corporal. — **sergeant,** *or* **serjeant, at arms,** an officer of any legislative, deliberative, or judicial body who preserves order, arrests offenders, etc.

e'ri-al (sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or arranged in, a series, rank, or row; appearing in successive parts or numbers. — *n.* **1.** A serial publication. **2.** A tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical. — **se'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

se'ri-a'tim (-ā'tĭm), *adv.* In a series ; serially.

e-ri'ceous (sĕ-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *sericus* silken.] Silky.

er'i-cul'ture (sĕr'ĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [see SERICEOUS; CULTURE.] The raising of silkworms. — **ser'i-cul'tur-ist** (-tūr-ĭst), *n.*

e'ries (sē'rēz ; sē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., fr. *serere, sertum*, join together.] A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order and connected by a like relation ; sequence ; order. — **Syn.** See SUCCESSION.

e'ri-o-com'ic (sē'rĭ-ō-kŏm'ĭk), *a.* Having a mixture of the serious and the comic. — **se'ri-o-com'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

e'ri-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *serius.*] **1.** Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile. **2.** Important; weighty. **3.** Attended with danger. — **Syn.** Solemn, sedate. See EARNEST. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

er'mon (sûr'mŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sermo, -onis*, discourse.] **1.** A discourse; address. *Obs.* **2.** A public religious discourse, usually by a clergyman, grounded on Scripture. **3.** A serious address ; a lecture on conduct or duty ; a homily ; — often depreciatory. — **Sermon on the Mount**, the discourse of Christ recorded in *Matt.* v.–vii., and *Luke* vi. 20-49.

er'mon-ize (-īz), *v. i. & t. ;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING. To compose or deliver sermons ; preach or preach to. — **-iz'er**, *n.*

e-roon' (sĕ-rōōn'), *n.* [Sp. *zurrón.*] A bale or package, as of indigo, covered with hide, or wood bound with hide.

e-ros'i-ty (sĕ-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being serous. **2.** *Physiol.* A serous fluid.

e'rous (sē'rŭs), *a. Physiol.* **a** Thin; watery; like serum. **b** Of or pert. to serum. — **serous fluid**, any of various thin watery fluids in cavities of the body, esp. in those lined by serous membranes. — **s. membrane**, any of certain thin, reflected, lining membranes, as the peritoneum and pericardium.

ser'pent (sûr'pĕnt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *serpens, -entis*, fr. p. pr. of *serpere* to creep.] **1.** A snake, esp. a large one. **2.** A subtle, treacherous, malicious person; specif., Satan. **3.** A species of firework having a serpentine motion.

ser'pen-tine (sûr'pĕn-tĭn ; -tīn), *a.* Like a serpent; subtle; winding one way and the other ; sinuous.

ser'pen-tine, *n.* A certain mineral or rock, usually dull green, and often spotted or mottled like a serpent's skin.

ser-pi'go (sĕr-pī'gō), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *serpere* to creep.] *Med.* A dry, scaly eruption on the skin ; esp., a ringworm.

ser'ra-noid (sĕr'ă-noid), *a.* [L. *serra* saw + *-oid.*] Of or pert. to a family (*Serranidæ*) of carnivorous fishes, including the black sea bass, groupers, jewfishes, etc.

ser'rate (sĕr'ât), **ser'rat-ed** (-ât-ĕd), *a.* [L. *serratus*, fr. *serra* saw.] Notched or toothed on the edge, like a saw.

ser-ra'tion (sĕ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Condition of being serrate. **2.** A formation resembling the toothed edge of a saw. **3.** One of the teeth in a serrate margin.

ser'ra-ture (sĕr'ă-tūr), *n.* A serration.

ser'ry (-ĭ), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *sera* bar.] To crowd; press together ; compact ; — chiefly in **ser'ried** (-ĭd), *p. a.*

se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n. ; pl.* E. -RUMS (-rŭmz) ; L. -RA (-ră). [L.] **1.** The watery residue of an animal fluid after coagulation ; esp. : **a** Blood serum. **b** Whey. **2.** Any serous fluid.

ser'val (sûr'văl), *n.* [F., fr. Pg. *lobo cerval* lynx, fr. L. *lupus* wolf + *cervus* stag.] A large wild cat of Africa.

serv'ant (sûr'vănt), *n.* [F., fr. *servir* to serve, L. *servire.*] **1.** One who serves ; one employed by another, esp. for menial offices, and subject to his command. **2.** A bondman. **3.** *Law.* An agent subject to control of his principal.

serve (sûrv), *v. t. ;* SERVED (sûrvd) ; SERV'ING (sûr'vĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *servire.*] **1.** To work for ; be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, slave, helper, etc. ; in a religious sense, to obey and worship. **2.** To be subordinate to; minister to. *Rare.* **3.** To wait upon; attend, as at table or in a shop. **4.** To bring forward, arrange, or distribute, as food ; — often with *up.* **5.** To perform the duties belonging to, or required in or for ; hence, to benefit. **6.** To contribute or conduce to ; be sufficient for ; satisfy. **7.** **a** To answer or be (in the place of something) to ; — with *for.* **b** To avail ; be of use to. **8.** To suffice; satisfy. **9.** To treat; act toward; as, he *served* me ill. **10.** To work; operate ; as, to *serve* the guns. **11.** *Law.* **a** To bring to notice, deliver, or execute; put into effect. **b** To make legal service on (a person). **12.** To pass or spend, as time, esp. time of punishment. **13.** To furnish; supply. **14.** In various games, as tennis, etc., to put (the ball) in play by delivering it by a stroke to one's opponent. — *v. i.* **1.** To be or act as a servant or a slave. **2.** To perform domestic offices ; prepare and dish up food, etc. **3.** To be in service ; do duty as a soldier, seaman, etc. **4.** To be of use; answer; suit **5.** To put the ball in play, as in tennis, etc.

serv'er (sûr'vĕr), *n.* **1.** One who serves. **2.** That which serves ; tray for dishes ; salver.

Ser'vi-an (sûr'vĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

serv'ice (sûr'vĭs), *n., or* **serv'ice tree.** [properly, the tree which bears *serves* (prob. service berries), fr. AS. *syrfe* service tree.] **1.** A European tree resembling the mountain ash, but with larger and edible fruit. **2.** Any shadbush. *U. S.*

serv'ice, *n.* **1.** Act or occupation of serving. **2.** Labor done for another ; duty done or required ; office. **3.** An office of devotion ; religious rites. **4.** Official function ; military or naval duty ; hence, a branch of employment with an organization of its own, esp. under a government. **5.** Useful office ; advantage conferred ; benefit ; avail. **6.** Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed. **7.** That which is served, as a course at table or a single portion. **8.** A set of articles for a particular use ; as, a tea *service.* **9.** *Law.* Act of bringing to notice ; execution of any writ or process. **10.** Suit or attention paid by a lover to his lady. *Archaic.* **11.** Act or means of supplying some general demand ; as, railway *service*, etc.

serv'ice-a-ble (*-ă-b'l*), *a.* **1.** Willing to be of service ; obliging. *Archaic.* **2.** **a** Doing service; beneficial; advantageous. **b** Capable of, or fit for, performance of duty. **3.** Lasting well in use. — **-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*

ser'vi-ette' (sûr'vĭ-ĕt' ; *F.* sĕr'vyĕt'), *n. ; pl* -ETTES (-ĕts' ; *F.* -vyĕt'). [F.] A table napkin.

ser'vile (sûr'vĭl *or, esp. British,* sûr'vīl), *a.* [L. *servilis*, fr. *servus* servant, slave.] **1.** Of or pert. to or befitting a slave or servant ; consisting of slaves. **2.** Held in subjection. **3.** Characteristic of a slave ; hence, meanly submis-

sive; fawning. — **Syn.** See MENIAL. — **ser'vile-ly**, *adv.* — **ser'vile-ness**, **ser-vil'i-ty** (sẽr-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ser'vi-tor (sûr'vĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who serves; attendant. **2.** *Univ. of Oxford, Eng.* Formerly, an undergraduate, partly supported by the college funds, who waited on table.

ser'vi-tude (-tūd), *n.* **1.** Condition of a slave; bondage; state of compulsory subjection. **2.** Penal service. **3.** Condition of a servant or servitor; menial service. **4.** Servants collectively. *Obs.* **5.** *Law.* A right in virtue of which property of a person is subject to a certain use by another person or for the benefit of another thing.

Syn. SERVITUDE may apply to either voluntary or (oftener) compulsory subjection to a master; SLAVERY and BONDAGE imply absolute and enforced subjugation to another.

ses'a-me (sĕs'ȧ-mē), *n.* [fr. OF. or LL., fr. L., fr. Gr. *σήσαμον, σησαμη.*] An East Indian annual plant or its flattish seeds, which yield an oil and are used as food.

ses'a-moid (-moid), *a.* [Gr. *σησαμοειδής* like sesame.] Of or pertaining to or designating a nodular mass of bone or cartilage in a tendon. — *n.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage.

ses-quip'e-dal (sĕs-kwĭp'ē-dăl; sĕs'kwĭ-pē'dăl), **ses'qui-pe-da'lĭ-an** (sĕs'kwĭ-pē-dā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *sesquipedalis; sesqui-* one and a half + *pes, pedis*, foot.] Measuring a foot and a half, — humorously applied to long words.

ses'sa (sĕs'ȧ), *interj.* Hurry! run! *Obs.*

ses'sile (sĕs'ĭl), *a.* [L. *sessilis* low, fr. *sedere, sessum*, to sit.] Attached directly by the base; not raised on a stalk

ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *sessio*, fr. *sedere, sessum*, to sit.] **1.** A sitting, or being seated. *Archaic.* **2.** The actual or constructive sitting, or time of sitting, of a court, council, legislature, etc. — **ses'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

ses'terce (sĕs'tẽrs), *n.* [L. *sestertius*, fr. *sestertius* two and a half.] *Roman Antiq.* A coin equal to ¼ of a denarius.

ses-tet' (sĕs-tĕt'; sĕs'tĕt), *n.* [It. *sestetto*, fr. *sesto* sixth, L. *sextus.*] A sextet. [SESTERCE.

‖ **ses-ter'tĭ-us** (sĕs-tûr'shĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -TII (-shĭ-ī). [L.] = **Set** (sĕt), *n. Egypt. Myth.* An evil deity, brother and enemy of Osiris, having a beast's head with pointed snout.

set, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SET'TING. [AS. *settan.*] **1.** To cause to sit; place; put; fix. **2.** To put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them, or to put (eggs) into a nest for a fowl to sit on, or into an incubator. **3.** To cause to be, do, etc.; dispose; start; begin; as, to *set* houses afire. **4.** To fix firmly; make fast or permanent. **5.** To make unyielding or obstinate; render stiff or rigid. **6.** To put into a desired position or condition; adjust; regulate; adapt. **7.** To stake at play; wager; risk. **8.** To adapt (words to music, or music to words). **9.** To appoint; assign. **10.** To adorn or variegate with objects placed here and there. **11.** To value; rate; — with *at*. **12.** To establish as a rule; prescribe; assign. **13.** *Print.* To compose; arrange (type) in words, lines, etc. — **to set on** *or* **upon**, to incite; to instigate. — **to s. sail**, *Naut.*, to spread the sails; begin a voyage. — *v. i.* **1.** To pass below the horizon; go down; — of a heavenly body. Hence, to sink; pass away. **2.** To plant. **3.** *Hort.* To be fixed for growth; develop as the result of fertilization; — applied to fruits. **4.** To become fixed or rigid; harden. **5.** To wager; bet *Obs.* **6.** To have a certain direction in motion; flow; tend. **7.** To begin to move; start; — with *out, on, forth*, or *forward*. **8.** To indicate the position of game; — of a dog. See SETTER. **9.** To apply one's self. **10.** To fit or suit one; hang; sit; — a use by many considered improper. **11.** In dancing, to face one's partner.

☞ The use of *set* for *sit*, in the hen is *setting*, a *setting* hen, etc., although common, is not to be approved.

— *p. a.* **1.** Fixed in position; rigid. **2.** Firm; obstinate. **3.** Regular; uniform; formal. Hence, prescribed. **4.** Formed; made; built; as, a heavy-*set* man; well *set*. — *n.* **1.** Act of setting, as of a heavenly body; hence, close. **2.** *Hort.* **a** A young plant or rooted cutting ready to set out. **b** A small tuber, bulb, corm, etc. **3.** A wager; stake; a game of hazard. *Obs.* **4.** A number of things of the same kind ordinarily used or classed together; as: **a** A group (of persons); clique. **b** In dancing, the number required for a square dance; also, the figures executed. **c** A series of games, as in lawn tennis. **d** A clutch of eggs. **5.** Direction or course. **6.** Form; build; also, carriage; pose; — esp. of the body or its parts. **7.** Fit. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See COTERIE.

se'ta (sē'tȧ), *n.; L. pl.* SETÆ (-tē). [L., a bristle.] *Biol.* Any slender, stiff, bristlelike organ or part. — **se'tal** (-tăl), *a.*

se-ta'ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Set with or consisting of bristles; bristly. **2.** Bristlelike in form or texture.

set'back' (sĕt'băk'), *n.* A backset.

Set'e-bos (sĕt'ē-bŏs), *n.* The supposed deity of Sycorax a Caliban in Shakespeare's "Tempest." [*Gen.* iv. 2

Seth (sĕth), *n.* [Heb *Shēth.*] *Bib.* A son of Adam. Se

se'tĭ-form (sē'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a seta in form; setaceou

set'-off', *n.* **1.** Thing set off against another thing; offs **2.** *Law.* Discharge of a debt by setting against it a d tinct claim of the debtor; also, the claim itself.

se'ton (sē'tŭn), *n.* [F. *séton*, fr. L *seta* bristle.] *Med.* few threads, horsehairs, or the like, introduced benea the skin to form an issue. also, the issue.

se'tose (sē'tōs. sē-tōs'), *a.* [L. *setosus.*] Bristly.

set-tee' (sĕ-tē'), *n.* A long seat with a back.

set'ter (sĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sets; as, a type*setter*, a *sett* on (inciter), etc. **2** One of a breed of hu ing dogs hav- ing long wavy coats like t spaniels. They formerly crouched on scenting game, but are now trained to stand and point. **3.** One who hunts victims for sharpers.

English Setter.

set'ting (-tĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that sets. **2.** Something set in, or inserted. **3** That in which something, as a ge is set. **4.** The eggs incubated by a fowl at one time.

set'tle (-'l), *n.* [AS. *setl.*] **1.** A seat. *Archaic.* **2.** bench, esp. a high-backed one. **3.** A place made low than the rest, as a wide step or platform.

set'tle, *v. t.; -TLED* (-'ld); *-TLING* (-lĭng). [AS. *setlan* **1.** To place in a permanent condition; establish, as in li in business, in a home, etc. **2.** To quiet; calm; compos **3.** To determine, as something in doubt; free from unce tainty; also, to appoint, as a date. **4.** To adjust, as a d pute; compose; pacify. **5.** To adjust, as accounts; liq date; balance. **6.** Hence, to pay. *Colloq.* **7. a** To put order; arrange. **b** To reduce to order or good behavio *Colloq.* **8.** To clear (a liquid, as coffee) of dregs and imp rities by causing them to sink. **9.** To cause to sink; low **10.** To render close or compact, to make dry and firm as soil or a road softened by wheating. **11.** To coloniz people.—**Syn.** Fix, regulate, arrange, decide.—*v. i.* **1.** become fixed or permanent; establish one's self or itse **2.** To fix one's residence. **3.** To clarify by depositing matt held in suspension. **4.** To sink; descend gradually; b come firm, dry, and hard, as ground. **5.** To become cal **6.** To decide; determine; resolve. **7.** To adjust differenc or accounts; come to an agreement.

set'tle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of settling; state of bei settled. **2.** That which settles, or is settled, establishe or fixed. **3.** A settled place of abode; a colony; a sm group of people living together in a certain region. **4.** *La* A disposition of property for the benefit of some one.

set'tler (-lẽr), *n.* One who settles; esp., a colonist.

set'tling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that settles. **2.** Lees; dregs; sediment; precipitate.

set'-to' (sĕt'tōō'), *n.* A contest in boxing, in an argumen or the like, usually vigorous and brief. *Colloq.*

sev'en (sĕv'n), *a.* [fr. AS.] One more than six. — **Sev Wonders of the World**, seven remarkable objects of the a cient world, usually enumerated as: 1. The pyramids Egypt. 2. The Pharos of Alexandria. 3. The walls a hanging gardens of Babylon. 4. The temple of Arten (Diana) at Ephesus. 5. The statue of the Olympian Ze (Jupiter) by Phidias. 6. The mausoleum erected by Ar misia at Halicarnassus. 7. The Colossus of Rhodes. — **1.** The number greater by a unit than six; seven units objects. **2.** A symbol for seven units, as 7 or vii. **3.** Som thing having as an essential feature seven units or me bers, as a playing card with seven pips. — **Seven Thebes, the**, *Gr. Myth.*, the expedition of seven hero Adrastus (who alone survived), Amphiaraüs, Capane Hippomedon (in some versions, Eteoclus), Polynic Parthenopæus, and Tydeus, against Thebes. It was und taken, under Adrastus, to aid Polynices to recover a sh in the kingship, which his brother Eteocles had usurp An oracle promised success to whichever brother th father Œdipus should favor, but he cursed both, and t brothers slew each other. See EPIGONUS, 1.

sev'en-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* **1.** Repeated seven times. **2.** Hav seven folds, thicknesses, or parts; increased seven tim — *adv.* Seven times as much or as often.

even'night (sĕn'ĭt ; -īt ; *formally* sĕv''n-nīt). **Var. of** SEVENNIGHT.

ev'en-teen' (sĕv''n-tēn' ; -tēn'), *a.* **One more than sixteen ; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.* 1.** The number greater by one than sixteen ; seventeen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for seventeen units, as 17 or xvii.

ev'en-teenth' (sĕv''n-tēnth', sĕv''n-tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next after the sixteenth ; — ordinal of *seventeen*. **2.** Being one of seventeen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventeenth part. **2.** A seventeenth unit or object.

ev'enth (sĕv''nth), *a.* **1.** Next after the sixth ; — ordinal of *seven*. **2.** Being one of seven equal parts into which a whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventh part. **2.** A seventh unit or object. — **sev'enth-ly**, *adv.*

ev'en-ti-eth (-'n-tĭ-ĕth ; 24), *a.* **1.** Next after the sixty-ninth ; — ordinal of *seventy*. **2.** Being one of seventy equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventieth part. **2.** A seventieth unit or object.

ev'en-ty (-tĭ), *a.* One more than sixty-nine — *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of seven tens ; seventy units or objects. **2.** A symbol for seventy units, as 70 or lxx.

ev'er (-ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *separare*.] **1.** To separate, as one from another ; divide ; part, esp. by cutting, rending, etc. **2.** To cut or break open or apart ; disjoin. **3.** To keep apart ; except. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See PART.

ev'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [AF., fr. LL., fr. L. *separ* separate, different.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Separated. **b** Distinct. **2. a** Individual ; single. **b** Separable ; capable of separate treatment. **3.** Diverse ; various. **4.** Consisting of more than two, but not many ; divers ; sundry. — *n.* Something separate ; item ; individual. *Obs.* — **sev'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

ev'er-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** A holding by individual right. **2.** State of separation.

ev'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* A severing ; separation.

e-vere' (sē-vēr'), *a.* ; -VER'ER (-vēr'ĕr) ; -VER'EST. [L. *severus*.] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner ; grave ; austere ; not light, lively, or cheerful. **2.** Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government ; harsh ; rigorous. **3.** Rigidly methodical ; exactly conformed to a standard ; not using needless ornament, amplification, etc. ; strict. **4.** Sharp ; distressing ; violent ; extreme ; as, *severe* pain, cold. **5.** Difficult to be endured ; rigorous. — **Syn.** Stern, rigid, hard, rough, censorious, cutting, biting, keen. See STRICT, CONDIGN. — **se-vere'ly**, *adv.* — **se-vere'ness**, *n.*

e-ver'i-ty (sē-vĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being severe.

ew (sō), *v. t. ; pret.* SEWED (sōd) ; *p. p.* SEWED, SEWN (sōn) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEW'ING. [AS. *siwian*.] **1.** To unite or fasten by stitches. **2.** To affect or bring by sewing ; — often with *up*. — *v. i.* To work with needle and thread.

ew'age (sū'ăj), *n.* The contents of a sewer or drain ; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers.

ew'er (sō'ĕr), *n.* One that sews, or stitches.

ew'er (sū'ĕr), *n.* A medieval servant, or household officer, often of high rank, in charge of serving at table.

ew'er (sū'ĕr), *n.* [fr. OF. deriv. of L. *ex-* out + *aqua* water.] **1.** Ditch ; drain. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** An artificial, usually subterranean, conduit to carry off water and waste.

ew'er-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** Removal of sewage and surface water by sewers. **2.** System of sewers. **3.** Sewage.

ewn (sōn), *p. p.* of SEW.

ex (sĕks), *n.* [L. *sexus*.] **1.** Character of being male or female, or of pert. to the distinctive function of the male or female. **2.** One of the two divisions of organisms distinguished as male and female ; males or females collectively. **Syn.** SEX, GENDER. SEX refers to physiological distinctions ; GENDER, to distinctions in grammar.

the sex, the female sex ; women, in general.

ex- (sĕks-). [L. *sex* six. See SIX.] A combining form meaning *six* ; as, *sexdigitate* ; *sexennial*.

ex'a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕk'sə-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn ; 3), *a.* Being sixty or more and less than seventy years of age ; of or pert. to a sexagenarian. — *n.* A person from 60 to 69 years old.

ex-ag'e-na-ry (sĕk-săj'ē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sexagenarius*.] Pertaining to or designating the number sixty ; proceeding by sixties ; specif., sixty or more and less than seventy years old. — *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A sexagenarian

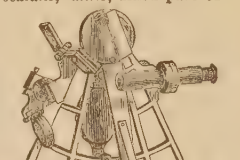
ex'a-ges'i-ma Sunday. [L.] *Eccl.* The second Sunday before Lent.

ex'a-ges'i-mal (-măl), *a.* [L. *sexagesimus* sixtieth.] Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

ex-en'ni-al (sĕks-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *sexennium* a period of **six years** ; *sex* six + *annus* year.] Lasting, or happening once in, six years. — *n.* A sexennial event.

sex'less, *a.* Without sex ; neuter. — **sex'less-ness**, *n.*

sex'tant (sĕks'tănt), *n.* [L. *sextans, -antis*, sixth part of an as.] **1.** *Math.* Sixth part of a circle. **2** Instrument for measuring angular distances, esp. for observing altitudes at sea to ascertain latitude and longitude.



One form of Sextant

sex-tet' } (sĕks-tĕt'), *n.*
sex-tette' } *Music.* A composition for six voices or instruments ; also, the six performers of such a piece.

sex'tile (sĕks'tĭl), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth.] *Astrol.* Measured, fixed, or indicated by a distance of 60 degrees. — *n.* Aspect or position of two heavenly bodies distant from each other sixty degrees.

sex-til'lion (sĕks-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* [L. *sextus* sixth + *million*.] The number denoted by a unit with 21 zeros annexed (in French or American notation) or with 36 zeros (in English).

sex'to-dec'i-mo (sĕks'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* [L., abl. of *sextus-decimus* the sixteenth.] Having 16 leaves to a sheet. — *n* ; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book of sheets each folded into 16 leaves ; a size of book so made ; — usually written 16mo, or 16°.

sex'ton (sĕks'tŭn), *n.* [contr. fr. *sacristan*.] An underofficer of a church, who takes care of the church building, the vessels, vestments, etc., rings the bell, attends to burials, and who, formerly, dug graves. — **sex'ton-ship**, *n.*

sex'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* [L. *sextus* sixth + quad*ruple*.] Sixfold. — *v. t.* ; -PLED (-p'ld) ; -PLING. To multiply by six.

sex'u-al (sĕk'shŭ-ăl ; 99), *a.* [L. *sexualis*.] **1.** Pertaining to sex or the sexes. **2.** *Biol.* Having sex ; — opposed to *asexual*. — **sex'u-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **sex'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

shab'by (shăb'ĭ), *a.* ; BI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr) ; -BI-EST. [See SCABBY, SCAB.] **1.** Torn or much worn ; seedy. **2.** Clothed with worn or seedy garments. **3.** Mean ; despicable ; as, *shabby* treatment. — **shab'bi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **shab'bi-ness**, *n.*

shack (shăk), *n.* A hut ; shanty. *Colloq.*

shack'le (shăk''l), *n.* [AS. *sceacul*.] **1.** Something that confines the legs or arms ; manacle ; fetter ; — esp. in *pl.* **2.** That which prevents free action, as if by fetters. **3.** Any of various fastening devices, as a link for coupling cars. — *v. t.* ; -LED (-'ld) ; -LING. To bind or fasten with a shackle ; chain.

shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* [AS. *sceadd* a kind of fish.] A fish of the herring family of several species. It is a valuable American food fish.

Shad ($\frac{1}{8}$)

shad'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.* Fruit of the shadbush ; also, the plant.

shad'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* Any of various American white-flowered shrublike trees bearing edible berrylike pomes.

shad'dock (-dŭk), *n.* A citrous fruit with a bitter rind, and finely flavored pulp ; tree bearing it. Cf. GRAPEFRUIT.

shade (shād), *n.* [AS. *sceadu*.] **1.** Comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light. **2.** Darkness ; obscurity ; — often in *pl.* **3.** An obscure or secluded place. **4.** That which intercepts, or shelters from, the sun's direct rays ; screen ; shelter. **5.** Shadow. *Poetic.* **6.** The disembodied soul (believed by the ancients to be visible, but not tangible) ; spirit ; ghost. **7.** Degree of luminosity of a color, as darker or lighter. **8.** A minute difference, variation, or degree, as of thought, expression, etc.

Syn. SHADE (see also COLOR, GHOST) differs from *shadow* in not implying any particular form or definite limit ; a SHADOW represents or preserves something of the form of the intercepting object. Fig., *shade* implies darkness or obscurity ; *shadow*, insubstantiality or unreality.

the shades, the nether world ; Hades, supposed by the ancients to be the abode of disembodied spirits.

— *v. t.* ; SHAD'ED (shād'ĕd ; 24) ; SHAD'ING. **1.** To shelter ; screen. **2.** To obscure : dim. **3.** To paint in obscure colors ; darken. **4.** To mark with gradations of light or color. — *v. i.* To undergo or exhibit minute difference or variation, as of color, value, meaning, etc. — **shade'less**, *a.*

shad′i-ly (shād′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **shad′i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.
sha-doof′ (shä-do͞of′), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf.*] A kind of sweep used in Egypt and near-by countries for raising water.
shad′ow (shăd′ō), *n.* [fr. AS. *sceadu.*] **1**. Shade within defined limits; obscurity in a space from which rays are cut off by a body, or the image made on an intersecting surface; as, the *shadow* of a man. **2** Darkness; obscurity. **3**. A shaded place; shelter. *Obs. or R.* **4**. A shaded or darker portion of a picture. **5**. A reflected image. **6**. That which attends like a shadow; inseparable companion. **7**. A ghost, shade. **8**. An imperfect and faint representation; indistinct image. **9**. A small degree; shade. — **Syn.** See SHADE. — *v. t.* **1**. To cut off light from; shade. **2**. To shelter, shroud. *Obs. or R.* **3**. To mark with gradations of light or color; shade. **4**. To represent faintly, mystically, etc. **5**. To darken; cast a gloom over. **6**. To follow and watch closely, esp. secretly. — **shad′ow-er**, *n.*
shad′ow-less, *a.* Having no shadow, hence, supernatural.
shad′ow-y (shăd′ō-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Full of or causing shade or shadow. **2**. Obscure; dim; vague. **3**. Dimly embodying, foreboding, etc. **4**. Unsubstantial; unreal.
Sha′drach (shā′drăk), *n.* [Heb. *Shadrak.*] In the Bible, a Hebrew youth who, with Meshach and Abednego, came forth unharmed from a fiery furnace. See *Daniel* iii.
shad′y (shād′ĭ), *a.*; SHAD′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SHAD′I-EST. **1**. Abounding in or causing shade. **2** Sheltered from the sun's rays. **3**. Pert. to darkness; of doubtful morality; corrupt. *Colloq.*
shaft (shȧft), *n.* [AS. *sceaft.*] **1**. Slender stem of an arrow; handle of a spear, etc.; an arrow; a spear. **2**. Hence: **a** A long, slender part, esp. when cylindrical, as the stalk of a plant, midrib of a feather, pole of a vehicle, etc., body of a column (hence, a column). **b** *Machinery.* A bar to support rotating pieces, or to transmit power by rotation. **3**. A well-like excavation for finding or mining ore, raising water, etc. **4**. A passage for air or light to pass through.
shag (shăg), *n.* [AS. *sceacga* a bush of hair.] **1**. Coarse, rough, woolly hair. **2**. Long, coarse nap of cloth; cloth having such a nap. — *v. t.*; SHAGGED (shăgd); SHAG′GING. To make shaggy or rough.
shag′bark′ (shăg′bärk′), *n.* Any of several species of rough-barked hickory.
shag′gy (-ĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. **1**. Rough with or as with long hair or wool. **2**. Thick and rough, tangled, or irregular in surface, as hair. — **shag′gi-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
sha-green′ (shȧ-grēn′), *n.* [F. *chagrin*, fr. Turk. *çāghrī*, *çaghrī.*] **1**. A kind of untanned leather made in Russia and the East, covered with granulations. **2**. The rough skin of certain sharks and rays.
shah (shä), *n.* [Per. *shāh* a king, sovereign, prince.] The title of the ruler in certain Eastern countries, esp. Persia.
shake (shāk), *v. t.*; *pret.* SHOOK (sho͝ok); *p. p.* SHAK′EN (shāk′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAK′ING. [AS. *sceacan.*] **1**. To vibrate quickly or violently; make to tremble or shiver. **2**. To move from firmness; cause to waver. **3**. *Music.* To give a tremulous tone to; trill. **4**. To cause to be, become, go, move, etc., by agitating; to throw off by a jolting or vibrating motion; — generally with *off*, *out*, etc. — *v. i.* **1**. To be agitated with a vibratory motion; tremble; quake. **2**. *Music.* To make a trill, or shake.
Syn. SHAKE, ROCK, SWING, SWAY imply motion from side to side. ROCK differs from SHAKE in implying a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion; SWING denotes the oscillation of something suspended; SWAY suggests a heavier or more unsteady oscillation than *swing*, of either suspended objects or of those attached at the base.
— *n.* **1**. Act, motion, or result of shaking, etc. **2**. *Music.* A rapid alternation of a principal tone with another of one degree above or below; a trill.
shake′down′ (shāk′doun′), *n.* An improvised bed, as one made on the floor by spreading bedclothes over straw.
shak′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. One that shakes, or with which something is shaken. **2**. [*cap.*] One of a religious celibate sect, popularly so named from movements in dancing, which forms a part of their worship. — **Shak′er-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
Shake-spear′e-an (shāk-spēr′ē-ăn), *a.* Also **Shak-sper′e-an** (shāk-spēr′ē-ăn). Of, pert. to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works. — **-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*
shak′i-ly (shāk′ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **shak′i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.
shak′o (shăk′ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OES (-ōz). A kind of stiff military cap or headdress.

Shako.

shak′y (shāk′ĭ), *a.*; SHAK′I-ER (shāk′ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST (-ĭ-ĕst). **1**. Liable to shake. **2**. Easily shaken; unsound. **3**. Questionable; uncertain. *Colloq.*
shale (shāl), *n.* [AS. *scealu.*] Shell; husk; cod. *Rare.*
shale, *n.* [G. *schale*, prop., shell.] A finely stratified or laminated rock formed by consolidation of clay, mud, or silt.
shall (shăl), *v. t. & auxiliary; pres., sing. 1st & 3d pers.* SHALL, *2d*, SHALT, *pl.* SHALL; *pret.* SHOULD. Infinitive and participles lacking. [AS. *scal*, *sceal*, I am obliged (orig. a pret. ind.), pret. *scolde*, *sceolde*, inf. *sculan.*] **1**. [*v. t.*] Owe; be under obligation for. *Obs.* **2**. [*auxil.*, with the infinitive without *to.*] Am (is, are, etc.) obliged; must. Hence, am (is, are, etc.) to;—forming future-tense phrases. See also SHOULD. *Shall*, when used in the 2d or 3d person, regularly indicates that the speaker predicts or promises some one else's action, and hence is expressive of authority or compulsion on the speaker's part; as in, you *shall* go. In the 1st person *shall* expresses simply futurity, as in, I *shall* be glad to see you. *Will*, in the 1st person, regularly has its primary force of *volition* or *willingness*; as in, I *will* go; that is, I am willing, or, emphatically, I am determined, to go. In the 2d and 3d person *will* denotes simply futurity. In a question the form is used that is expected in the answer; thus, *shall* I? *shall* he? *will* he? But *shall* is used for simple futurity in all persons: (1) after conditionals; as in, whether I (you, he) *shall* go; (2) in such clauses of indirect discourse as, you think you *shall* go; he says he *shall* go; (3) in such questions as, how *shall* he cut without any knife? In commands, also, *will* is often used by way of courtesy; as in, you *will* report to the colonel. — **Syn.** See WILL.
shal-loon′ (shă-lo͞on′), *n.* [F. *chalon*, fr. *Châlons*, in France, where made.] A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff.
shal′lop (shăl′ŭp), *n.* [fr. F.] A kind of light open boat.
shal-lot′ (shă-lŏt′), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1**. An onionlike plant producing small bulbs used for flavoring. **2**. A small onion.
shal′low (shăl′ō), *a.* **1**. Not deep; shoal. **2**. Not deep intellectually; superficial. — *n.* A shoal. — *v. i. & t.* To decrease in depth. — **shal′low-ly**, *adv.* — **shal′low-ness**, *n.*
shalt (shălt), *2d pers. sing. pres.* of SHALL.
shal′y (shāl′ĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling shale.
sham (shăm), *n.* [orig. same word as *shame.*] **1**. That which deceives expectation; trick or fraudulent device; imposture; humbug. **2**. A removable ornamental covering. — *a.* False; counterfeit; unreal. — *v. t. & i.*; SHAMMED (shămd); SHAM′MING. **1**. To delude; trick; cheat. **2**. To assume the manner and character, or the effects, of; feign.
sham′ble (shăm′b'l), *n.* [AS. *scamel*, *sceamol*, bench, stool, fr. L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum.*] **1**. A bench or stall for marketing merchandise, esp. meats; hence, *pl.*, any place where butcher's meat is sold. **2**. A place for slaughtering animals; abattoir; — used in *pl.*, but sometimes construed as *sing.*
sham′ble, *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To walk unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; shuffle along. — *n.* Act of shambling; shambling gait.
shame (shām), *n.* [AS. *sceamu.*] **1**. Painful sense of guilt or impropriety, or susceptibility to such feeling. **2**. Reproach incurred; dishonor; ignominy; contempt. **3**. Cause of shame; a disgrace. **4**. The private parts. — *v. t.*; SHAMED (shāmd); SHAM′ING (shām′ĭng). **1**. To put to shame; dishonor; disgrace. **2**. To make ashamed; humiliate; mortify. **3**. To deride. *Obs. or R.* **4**. To bring or drive (a person) by shame. — *v. i.* To feel shame. *Rare.*
shame′faced′ (shām′fāst′), *a.* [for *shamefast*, fr. AS. See SHAME, *n.*; FAST firm.] Easily confused or embarrassed; diffident; bashful. — **shame′faced′ly** (-fāst′lĭ; -fās′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **shame′faced′ness** (-fāst′nĕs; -fās′ĕd-nĕs), *n.*
shame′fast (-fȧst), *a.* [fr. AS.] Shamefaced. *Archaic.*
shame′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1**. Bringing shame or disgrace; disgraceful. **2**. Exciting shame; indecent. — **Syn.** Degrading, infamous. — **shame′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **shame′ful-ness**, *n.*
shame′less, *a.* **1**. Insensible to shame; brazen. **2**. Indecent. — **Syn.** Impudent, unblushing, audacious. — **shame′less-ly**, *adv.* — **shame′less-ness**, *n.*
sham′mer (shăm′ẽr), *n.* One who shams; impostor.
sham′my (-ĭ), *n.* [F. *chamois* a chamois, shammy leather.] **1**. *Zoöl.* The chamois. **2**. = CHAMOIS, 2.
sham-poo′ (shăm-po͞o′), *v. t.* [Hind. *chāmpnā* to press, squeeze.] **1**. To massage. *Rare.* **2**. To subject (the scalp) to washing and rubbing; also, to shampoo the scalp of (a person). — *n.* Act or process of shampooing.

sham'rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* [Ir *seamrog*, *seamar.*] Trifoliate plant used as a national emblem by the Irish, as white clover, black medic, or wood sorrel.

Shamrock *a* Wood Sorrel; *b* White Clover; *c* Black Medic

shang-hai' (shăng-hī'), *v. t.* [fr. *Shanghai*, in China.] To drug, intoxicate, or render insensible, and ship as a sailor; — usually to secure advance money or a premium.

shank (shăŋk), *n.* [AS. *scanca*, *sceanca.*] **1.** **a** The lower part of the leg; the part between the knee and the ankle in man, or in animals the apparently corresponding part. **b** In beef cattle, the lower part of the hind leg (cf. SHIN) **2.** The entire leg. **3.** That part of an instrument, tool, etc., connecting the acting part with a handle or holder.

shan't (shănt; shänt). A contraction of *shall not*. *Colloq.*

shan'ty (shăn'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES. Small, mean dwelling; hut.

shape (shāp), *n.* [AS. *sceap* in *gesceap* creation, creature.] **1.** External appearance; figure; form; guise. **2.** That which has form or figure; a figure; being; apparition. **3.** Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of thought; concrete embodiment or example, as of some quality. **4.** Condition or state of being. *Colloq.* **5.** Form; way; fashion; manner; as in, "in any way, *shape*, or manner." **6.** A model; pattern; mold. — **Syn.** See FORM. — *v. t.*; *pret.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED or, *Archaic*, SHAP'EN (shāp'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAP'ING. **1.** To form, create; give proper form or figure to. **2.** To adapt, as to a purpose; adjust. **3.** To image; conceive. **4.** To design, plan; ordain.

shape'less, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form; misshapen. — **shape'less-ly**, *adv.* — **shape'less-ness**, *n.*

shape'ly (shāp'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Well-formed; symmetrical. — **shape'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

shap'er (shāp'ẽr), *n.* One that shapes.

shard (shärd), *n.* [AS. *sceard.*] **1.** A fragment of something brittle, as of an earthen vessel; also, a shell, scale, etc. **2.** A beetle's wing cover, or elytrum.

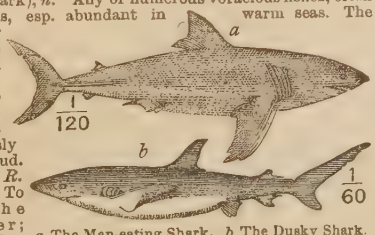
shard'-borne', *a.* Borne on shards, or scaly wing cases.

share (shâr), *n.* [AS. *scear.*] The bottom part of a plow, which cuts the ground; plowshare. See PLOW, *Illust.*

share, *n.* [AS. *scearu*, *scaru*, fr. *sceran* to shear, cut.] **1.** A certain quantity; portion; division. **2.** The part allotted or belonging to one of a number owning together any property or interest; apportioned lot. **3.** Any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property is divided; as, a ship owned in ten *shares*; the *shares* constituting the entire capital stock of a corporation. — *v. i. & t.*; SHARED (shârd); SHAR'ING (shâr'ĭng). **1.** To divide and distribute in portions; apportion; divide. **2.** To partake of, experience, or enjoy, with others. — **Syn.** See PARTAKE. — **shar'er** (shâr'ẽr), *n.*

share'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* A holder of a share or shares.

shark (shärk), *n.* Any of numerous voracious fishes, often viviparous, esp. abundant in warm seas. The larger ones are often dangerous to man. — *v. t.* To get rapaciously or by fraud. *Obs. or R.* — *v. i.* **1.** To play the sharper; swindle. **2.** To live by shifts and stratagems. — *n.* A rapacious, crafty person; sharper. *Colloq.*



a The Man-eating Shark. *b* The Dusky Shark.

sharp (shärp), *a.* [AS. *scearp.*] **1.** Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen. **2.** Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded. **3.** Well-defined; sharp-cut; distinct, as a shadow. **4.** Affecting the senses, or feelings, as if pointed or cutting, as: of taste, pungent, acid, or sour; of sound, piercing or shrill; of pain, etc., severe; of language, cutting, severe, biting. **5.** *Music.* **a** High in pitch; acute. **b** Raised a semitone in pitch. **c** So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch. **6.** Of keen perception; penetrating. **7.** Very attentive; vigilant; as, a *sharp* watch. **8.** Eager in pursuit; keen. **9.** Fierce; violent; impetuous; as, a *sharp* contest. **10.** Shrewd or close in dealing. **11.** Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty, as sand. **12.** Steep; abrupt; as, a *sharp* curve. **13.** *Phon.* Voiceless; surd.

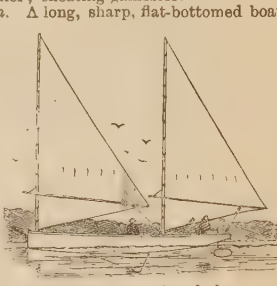
Syn. Penetrating; poignant, tart, acrid, harsh; acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic; ardent, fiery; sagacious, astute. — SHARP, KEEN, ACUTE, CUTTING, TRENCHANT, INCISIVE, CRISP. As used of things, SHARP (the common word) applies to either an edge or a point; KEEN, esp. to an edge, ACUTE (chiefly technical) applies to a point regarded as angular, but not to an edge; as, *sharp* (or *keen*) as a razor, *sharp* (not *keen*) as a needle, an *acute* leaf. As applied to that which affects the senses, SHARP is of much wider application than KEEN, which is chiefly used of cold, wind, etc. As applied to the senses themselves, SHARP is used esp. of sight and hearing, KEEN, of sight and smell, ACUTE, of hearing. As characterizing pleasures and pains, SHARP suggests most definitely that which cuts or pierces, KEEN implies intensity, ACUTE, poignancy; as, a *sharp* pain, *keen* zest, *acute* anguish. With reference to persons or personal qualities, SHARP often implies excessive cleverness or trickiness; KEEN suggests shrewdness or quickness; ACUTE, penetration or nicety of discrimination; as, *sharp* practice, a *keen*, worldly face; an *acute* thinker rather than a subtle one. *Sharp* comes into comparison with *cutting*, *trenchant*, *incisive*, and *crisp* with reference to language. SHARP implies esp. acrimony or sarcasm; that is CUTTING which is calculated to wound the feelings; as, a *sharp* retort; smooth and *cutting* eloquence. TRENCHANT implies sharp definition or forthright energy, INCISIVE, clean-cut directness; CRISP, terse or racy vigor, as, the right word, bold and *trenchant*; *incisive* commands; *crisp* and nervous in style.

— *adv.* (See FLAT, *a.*, 8.) In a sharp manner; as: **a** To a point or edge; piercingly; eagerly, sharply. **b** Precisely; exactly; as, ten o'clock *sharp*. *Colloq.* — *n. Music.* **a** A tone or note one half step above a tone or note named. **b** A character [♯] on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step higher than that of the degree alone. — *v. t. Music.* To raise in pitch; esp., to raise a half step; raise above the proper pitch. — *v. i.* To sound above the true pitch

sharp'en (shär'p'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sharp.

sharp'er (shär'pẽr), *n.* One who bargains closely, or cheats in bargains; a swindler, cheating gamester.

sharp'ie (shär'pĭ), *n.* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or two masts each carrying a triangular sail. *Local, U. S.*


Sharpie, with Centerboard down, and Leg-of-mutton Sails extended by Sprits.

sharp'ly, *adv.*, **sharp'ness**, *n* See -LY, -NESS.

sharp'-set', *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; keen.

sharp'shoot'er (-shōōt'ẽr), *n.* One skilled in shooting, esp. with a rifle; a good marksman.

sharp'-sight'ed, *a.* Having quick or acute sight.

sharp'-wit'ted, *a.* Acute; discerning.

shat'ter (shăt'ẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *scateran.*] **1** To scatter. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To break at once into pieces, rend into splinters. **3.** To disorder; derange, impair, as, a *shattered* mind. — *v. i.* To break into fragments. — *n.* A fragment of anything shattered, — chiefly in *into shatters*.

shave (shāv), *v. t.*; *pret.* SHAVED (shāvd). *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAV'EN (shāv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAV'ING (shāv'ĭng). [AS. *scafan*, *sceafan.*] **1** To cut or pare, as by the sliding or drawing movement of a razor; to cut off (hair) close to the skin with a razor. **2.** To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of. **3** To cut off thin slices from; cut in thin slices. **4** To skim along or near the surface of. — *v. i.* To remove hair with a razor; practice extortion; cheat. — *n.* **1.** A thin slice; shaving. **2.** Act or operation of shaving; esp., act of shaving the beard. **3.** A very small distance or interval; also, a narrow escape. *Colloq.* **4.** Any of various woodworking tools for shaving, as a spoke*shave*.

shave'ling (shāv'lĭng), *n.* A man shaved; in contempt, a monk, priest, friar, or the like.

shav'er (shāv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shaves. **2.** A sharper; cheat; fleecer. **3.** A fellow; boy; youngster. *Colloq.*

shav'ing (-ĭng), *n.* That which is shaved off; a thin slice or strip pared off with a shave, plane, or the like.

shawl (shôl), *n.* [Per. or Hind. *shāl.*] A square or oblong outer garment used to cover the neck and shoulders.

shawm (shôm), *n* [ME. *shalmie*, OF. *chalemie*, fr. L. *calamus* reed, reed pipe.] *Music.* An obsolete wind instrument of the oboe class.

Shaw-nee' (shô-nē'), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians originally dwelling along the Savannah River.

shay (shā), *n.* Dial. or Colloq. for CHAISE (mistaken as pl.).

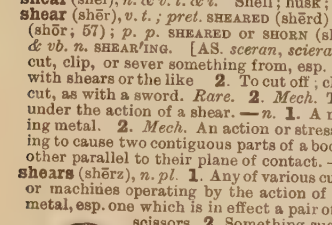
she (shē), *pron.; sing. nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER (hûr) or HERS (hûrz), *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thãr) or THEIRS (thãrz), *obj* THEM (thĕm). [AS. *séo, sío*] **1.** The female previously referred to. **2.** A woman; any female person or (chiefly in combination) animal.

sheaf (shēf), *n.; pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz) [AS. *scéaf.*] **1.** A bundle of the stalks and ears of grain. **2.** Any bundle, as of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver. — *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; make into sheaves.

sheal (shēl), *n. & v. t. & i.* Shell; husk; peel. *Obs. or Scot.*

shear (shēr), *v. t.; pret.* SHEARED (shērd) or, *Archaic*, SHORE (shōr; 57); *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN (shōrn; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEAR'ING. [AS. *sceran, scieran, scyran.*] **1.** To cut, clip, or sever something from, esp. wool from sheep, with shears or the like **2.** To cut off; clip. — *v. i.* **1** To cut, as with a sword. *Rare.* **2.** *Mech.* To become divided under the action of a shear. — *n.* **1.** A machine for shearing metal. **2.** *Mech.* An action or stress causing or tending to cause two contiguous parts of a body to slide on each other parallel to their plane of contact. — **shear'er**, *n.*

shears (shērz), *n. pl.* **1.** Any of various cutting instruments or machines operating by the action of opposed edges of metal, esp. one which is in effect a pair of large or powerful scissors. **2.** Something suggestive of shears.



Shearwater.

shear'wa'ter (shēr'wô'tẽr), *n.* Any of numerous long-winged oceanic birds, allied to the petrels and albatrosses.

sheath (shēth), *v. t.* = SHEATHE.

sheath (shēth), *n.; pl.* SHEATHS (shēthz). [AS. *scǽð, scéað, scēð.*] **1.** A case for a sword, knife, etc.; scabbard. **2.** A covering structure or part as of a leaf, insect, etc.

sheathe (shēth), *v. t.;* SHEATHED (shēthd); SHEATH'ING (shēth'ĭng). To put into, or fit, furnish, or cover with a sheath or sheathing.

sheath'ing (shēth'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who sheathes. **2.** That which sheathes, an outside covering, or material for it, as a copper covering of a ship's bottom and sides, or the first covering of boards, or of waterproof material, on the outside of a frame house or a timber roof.

sheave (shēv), *n.* A grooved wheel, as of a pulley block.

sheave, *v. t.;* SHEAVED (shēvd), SHEAV'ING. To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves.

sheaves (shēvz), *n., pl.* of SHEAF & SHEAVE.

shed (shĕd), *n.* [same word as *shade.*] A slight structure for shelter or storage, as for a wagon or aëroplane or for wood.

shed, *v. t.;* SHED, SHED'DING. [AS. *scādan, scéadan*, to part.] **1.** To throw off; give or pour forth; emit. **2.** To cast or throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, or shell, cast; let fall. — *v. i.* To shed a covering, envelope, etc. — *n.* **1.** *Weaving.* Passageway for the shuttle between the threads of the warp. **2.** In composition: **a** That which parts or sheds, as in water*shed.* **b** A shedding; as in blood*shed.*

shed'der (shĕd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sheds. **2.** A crab or lobster about to begin to molt its shell.

sheen (shēn), *a.* [AS. *sciene, scēne, scȳne.*] Beautiful; splendid; bright; also, illustrious; exalted. — *v. i.* To be bright or splendid. *Both Obs., Dial., or Poetic.* — *n.* Brightness; splendor. — Syn. See LUSTER. — **sheen'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL.) [AS. *scēp, scéap.*] **1.** Any of various ruminants allied to the goats, esp. the domesticated variety. **2.** A weak, bashful, or silly fellow. **3.** Leather of sheepskin; sheepskin.

sheep'cote' (shēp'kōt', -kŏt), *or, Rare*, **sheep'coť** (-kŏt'), *n.* A sheepfold. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sheep'fold' (shēp'fōld'), *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.

sheep'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* A shepherd's crook.

sheep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; silly — **sheep'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **sheep'ish-ness**, *n.*

sheep's eye, *or* **sheep's'-eye'**, *n.* A shy, diffident look; also, an amorous glance; — commonly in *pl.*

sheeps'head' (shēps'hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A silly person; dolt. *Obs.* **2.** A food fish of the eastern coasts of the United States, having broad incisor teeth suggestive of those of a sheep.

sheep'shear'ing (-shēr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of shearing sheep. **2.** The time, or a feast at the time, of shearing sheep.

sheep'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a sheep, or leather from it, formerly, parchment. **2.** [from being written or printed on parchment of sheepskin.] A diploma. *Cant.*

sheep'walk' (shēp'wôk'), *n.* A pasture for sheep.

sheer (shēr), *a.* [ME. *schere* pure, bright.] **1.** Bright; shining; clear; pure. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Very thin or transparent; diaphanous; — of fabrics. **3.** Obvious; downright; utter; as, *sheer* folly. **4.** Vertical; perpendicular. — Syn. See PURE. — *adv.* Clean; quite; straight; perpendicularly.

sheer, *v. i* [D. *scheren* to sheer, cut, withdraw, warp.] To deviate from the course; turn aside; swerve. — *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** The longitudinal upward curvature of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a vessel. **b** The position of a vessel riding to a single anchor and heading toward it. **2.** A deviation, or change in a course. — **sheer'ly**, *adv.*

sheet (shēt), *n.* [AS. *scēte, scȳte*, a sheet, piece of linen.] A large, broad, thin piece of anything, as paper, cloth, etc.; as: **a** A broad piece of cloth, esp. one used for bedding. **b** A single piece of any of the various sizes of cut paper. **c** A newspaper, etc; in *pl.*, the unbound leaves of a book. **d** A broad expanse or surface, as of water or flame. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish, cover, or wrap with a sheet; shroud. **2.** To form or dispose in a sheet or sheets. *Rare.*

sheet, *n* [AS *scéatlīne, scéata* lower corner of a sail.] **1.** *Naut.* [Often in *pl.*] A rope or chain which regulates the angle at which a sail is set. **2.** *Naut.* [*pl.*] The spaces at either end of an open boat not occupied by thwarts.

sheet anchor. **1.** *Naut.* A large anchor, formerly the heaviest carried, stowed just abaft the fore-sheet. **2.** Anything regarded as the best hope, reliance, or refuge.

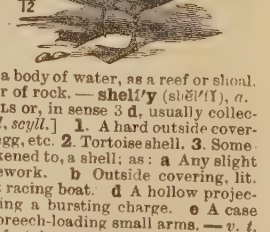
sheet'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of forming into, or disposing in, sheets; also, material made into sheets **2.** Cloth for bed sheets.

sheik, sheikh (shēk, shāk), *n.* [Ar. *shaikh.*] Lit., elder; chief; — a title of respect among Mohammedans; esp.: an Arab chief, also, a high Mohammedan ecclesiastic.

shek'el (shĕk'l), *n.* [Heb. *sheqel*, fr. *shāqal* to weigh.] Any of several ancient weights and money units of the Hebrews, derived from Babylonia; later, a coin of the weight of a shekel. The ordinary shekel for gold was probably 252⅝ grains troy, for silver, 224½ grains

She-ki'nah (shē-ki'nȧ), *n.* [Heb. Talmud, lit., the dwelling.] *Jewish Theol.* The Divine Presence or Manifestation, a divine agency through which God rules the world.

shel'drake' (shĕl'drāk'), *n* [E dial. *sheld* variegated + *drake.*] **1.** Any of various Old World ducks somewhat resembling geese.



Sheldrake

2. Any merganser; also, locally, any of various other ducks.

shelf (shĕlf), *n.; pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). [AS. *scylfe.*] **1.** A thin, flat, usually long and narrow, piece set horizontally, as on a wall, to set things on; a ledge. **2.** Hence: **a** A sand bank or ledge of rocks in a body of water, as a reef or shoal. **b** A flat, projecting layer of rock. — **shelf'y** (shĕlf'ĭ), *a.*

shell (shĕl), *n.; pl.* SHELLS or, in sense 3 d, usually collectively, SHELL. [AS. *scell, scyll.*] **1.** A hard outside covering, as of a fruit, animal, egg, etc. **2.** Tortoise shell. **3.** Something suggestive of, or likened to, a shell; as: **a** Any slight hollow structure; framework. **b** Outside covering, lit. or fig.; husk. **c** A light racing boat. **d** A hollow projectile for cannon, containing a bursting charge. **e** A case holding the charge for breech-loading small arms. — *v. t.* **1.** To remove the shell of; take out of the shell, pod, etc. **2.** To separate the kernels of (Indian corn, wheat, oats,

etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk. **3.** To throw shells or bombs at, on, or into; bombard. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc. **2.** To cast the shell; fall out of the pod or husk.

shel-lac′ (shĕ-lăk′; shĕl′ăk), *n.* Also **shel-lack′**, **shell′-lac′**. [*shell* + 2d *lac.*] A purified form of lac largely used in varnishes. — *v. t.*; -LACKED′ (shĕ-lăkt′; shĕl′ăkt); -LACK′-ING (shĕ-lăk′ĭng; shĕl′ăk-ĭng). To coat or treat with shellac.

shell′bark′ (shĕl′bärk′), *n.* The shagbark.

shell′fish′ (-fĭsh′), *n.* Any aquatic invertebrate animal having a shell, esp. a mollusk or a crustacean.

shell′proof′ (-prōōf′), *a.* Bombproof.

shell′work′ (-wûrk′), *n.* Work composed of, or adorned with, shells.

shell′y (shĕl′ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding in shells; consisting of shells or a shell. **2.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a shell.

shel′ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS. *scildtruma* a troop of men with shields; *scild* shield + *truma* a troop of men.] **1.** That which covers or defends; protection or place of protection; screen; refuge. **2.** State of being covered and protected; protection. — **Syn.** Asylum, sanctuary, defense, security. — *v. t.* **1.** To be a shelter for; provide with a shelter; shield; protect; harbor. **2.** To screen or cover from notice; disguise. **3.** To take or betake to cover, or safety. — *v. i.* To take shelter. — **shel′ter-er**, *n.* — **shel′ter-less**, *a.*

Syn. SHELTER suggests esp. protection from exposure, SHIELD, from assault; SCREEN often implies concealment.

shel′ty, shel′tie (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A Shetland pony.

shelve (shĕlv), *v. i.*; SHELVED (shĕlvd); SHELV′ING. [prob. fr. *shelf* a ledge.] To incline; slope.

shelve, *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with shelves. **2.** To place on a shelf; hence, to lay on the shelf; put aside; dismiss.

shelv′y (shĕl′vĭ), *a.* Sloping; shelving.

Shem (shĕm), *n. Bib.* The eldest son of Noah. See *Gen.* v. 32.

Shem′ite (shĕm′ĭt), **it′ic** (-ĭt′ĭk), etc. Vars. of SEMITE, etc.

shend (shĕnd), *v. t.*; SHENT (shĕnt); SHEND′ING. [AS. *scendan* to disgrace.] To blame, reproach, or revile; punish; degrade; disgrace; confound. *Obs. or Archaic.*

shent (shĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of SHEND. *Obs.*

She′ol (shē′ōl), *n.* [Heb. *shĕōl.*] The underworld; the abode of the dead; Hades, also, the grave.

shep′herd (shĕp′ẽrd), *n.* [AS. *scéaphyrde.*] A herder of sheep; fig., a pastor. — *v. t.* To tend, guard, lead, or drive as a shepherd. — **shep′herd-ess**, *n.*

shep′herd's-purse′, *n.* A white-flowered annual brassicaceous weed bearing pouchlike pods.

sher′bet (shûr′bĕt), *n.* [Ar. *sharbat* a drink.] **1.** An Oriental beverage of diluted fruit juice. **2.** A water ice.

sherd (shûrd). Var. of SHARD.

sher′iff (shĕr′ĭf), *n.* [AS. *scīr-gerēfa.* See SHIRE; REEVE.] The chief executive officer of a shire or county, esp. charged with execution of the laws and preservation of the peace.

sher′iff-al-ty (-ăl-tĭ), *n.* Shrievalty. — **sher′iff-dom** (-dŭm), *n.*

sher′ry (shĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). *Obs.* **sher′ris** (shĕr′ĭs). [fr. *Xeres*, now *Jerez* de la Frontera, a Spanish town.] A still white wine from near Jerez; any similar wine.

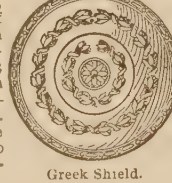
shew (shō). *v. t. & i.* Var. of SHOW. *Archaic or R.*

shew′bread′ (shō′brĕd′), **show′bread′**, *n. Jewish Antiq.* Bread of exhibition; — the unleavened bread which the priests placed before Yahweh in the sanctuary (*Ex.* xxv. 30).

shib′bo-leth (shĭb′ō-lĕth), *n.* [Heb. *shibbōleth* ear of corn, stream.] **1.** *Bib.* The word by which the Gileadites distinguished the fleeing Ephraimites, who said *sibboleth* instead of *shibboleth. Judges* xii. **2.** Criterion; test; watchword.

shied (shīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHY.

shield (shēld), *n.* [AS. *scield, scild, sceld, scyld.*] **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm or by the hand. **2.** One that protects or defends; defense; shelter; protection. **3.** *Her.* The escutcheon or field on which are put the bearings in coats of arms. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To cover with or as with, or serve as, a shield; defend; protect. **2.** To avert, as a misfortune; forbid. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** See SHELTER.



Greek Shield.

shift (shĭft), *v. t.* [AS. *sciftan* to divide.] **1.** To move or remove; transfer. **2.** To exchange; change. **3.** To change the clothing of; — used reflexively. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To change position, etc.; move; veer. **2.** To use expedients; contrive; manage. **3.** To practice indirection or evasion. — *n.* **1.** Act of shifting; as: **a** Change; substitution. **b** A turn; hence, an expedient; trick. **2.** Something changed or used in alternation; esp.: **a** A change of clothes. **b** A woman's chemise. **3.** The change of one set of workmen for another; a turn of work or set of workmen who work in turn. — **Syn.** See EXPEDIENT. — **shift′er** (shĭf′tẽr), *n.*

shift′less (shĭft′lĕs), *a.* Lacking in expedients; hence, lazy; thriftless; inefficient. — **shift′less-ness**, *n.*

shift′y (shĭf′tĭ), *a.*; SHIFT′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; tricky. — **shift′i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.*

shil-la′lah, shil-le′lagh (shĭ-lā′lä), *n.* A cudgel; — from Shillelagh, a town in Ireland, famous for its oaks. *Irish.*

shil′ling (shĭl′ĭng), *n.* [AS. *scilling.*] **1.** A British silver coin and money of account, equal to twelve pence (24⅓ cents U. S.), or 1–20th of a pound sterling. Abbr., *s.* **2.** In the United States, a corresponding denomination of money differing in value in different States, now practically obsolete. **3.** The Spanish or Mexican real, worth 12½ cents; — formerly so called in New York and some other States.

shil′ly-shal′ly (-shăl′ĭ), *adv.* [reduplication of *shall I.*] In an irresolute or hesitating manner. — *v. i.* To hesitate; occupy one's self with trifles. — *n.* Irresolution, occupation with trifles. — *a.* Hesitating; irresolute. — **shil′ly-shal′li-er, shil′li-shal′li-er** (shĭl′ĭ-shăl′ĭ-ẽr), *n.*

shi′loh (shī′lō). A word of uncertain meaning. *Gen.* xlix. 10.

shi′ly (shī′lĭ). Var. of SHYLY.

shim′mer (shĭm′ẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *scimrian.*] To shine with a faint tremulous light; gleam; glimmer. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* A faint, tremulous light; glimmer.

shin (shĭn), *n.* [AS. *scinu.*] **1.** The front part of the leg below the knee. **2.** Specif., in beef cattle, the lower part of the fore leg. — *v. i.*; SHINNED (shĭnd); SHIN′NING. To climb (esp. a pole, tree, etc.) by alternately embracing with the arms or hands and the legs; — often with *up. Colloq.* — *v. t.* To shin up (a tree, pole, etc.). *Colloq.*

shin′dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). Uproar or row. *Slang.*

shine (shīn), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHONE (shōn; shŏn), *Archaic or R.* SHINED (shīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIN′ING (shīn′ĭng). [AS. *scīnan.*] **1.** To emit rays of light; beam with radiated or reflected light; gleam. **2.** To be conspicuous or distinguished. — *v. t.* **a** To cause to shine. **b** [In this sense the pret. *shined* is common.] To make bright; polish. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1** Quality or state of emitting light; illumination. **2** Splendor; luster; sheen. **3.** A polish; gloss; *Colloq.*, a polish given to shoes. **4.** Sunshine; fair weather. **5** *Slang. U. S.* **a** A liking; fancy. **b** A caper; trick; prank.

shi′ner (shīn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shines. **2** Any of numerous small silvery fishes.

shin′gle (shĭŋ′g'l), *n.* [for *shindle*, fr. L *scindula, scandula.*] **1** One of the thin oblong pieces of wood used to cover roofs, etc. **2.** A sign or signboard, as of a lawyer's office. *Humorous & Colloq.* — *v. t.*; -GLED (shĭŋ′g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To cover with shingles, as a roof. **2.** To cut (the hair) so that the ends lie like shingles; cut (the hair) short. **3.** To subject to the process of expelling impurities by hammering and squeezing, as a bloom of iron. — **shin′gler** (shĭŋ′glẽr), *n.*

shin′gle, *n.* Coarse, rounded detritus or alluvial material, differing from ordinary gravel only in the larger size of the stones. *Chiefly British.* — **shin′gly** (-glĭ), *a.*

shin′gles (-g'lz), *n.* [OF. *cengle*, orig., a girth, fr. L. *cingulum* a girdle.] *Med.* A kind of herpes usually affecting the trunk of the body, round which it spreads like a girdle.

shin′ing (shīn′ĭng), *a.* **1.** Emitting or reflecting light, esp. steadily; radiant. **2.** Splendid; brilliant. — **Syn.** Glistening, lustrous, effulgent, refulgent; sparkling, gleaming, flashing. See BRIGHT. — **shin′ing-ly**, *adv.*

shin′ny, shin′ney (shĭn′ĭ), *n.* Hockey as informally played by boys, etc.; curved stick used. — *v. i.* To play shinny.

shin′plas′ter (shĭn′plăs′tẽr), *n.* **1.** A plaster for sore shins. **2.** Formerly, a piece of (esp. depreciated) paper money, or one of a denomination less than a dollar. *Slang, U. S.*

Shin′to′ (shĭn′tō′), *n.* [Chin. *shên* god + *tao* way, doctrine.] The ethnic cult (primarily ancestor and hero worship) of the Japanese; also, the religion based on this.

shin′y (shīn′ĭ), *a.*; SHIN′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Bright; clear; unclouded. **2.** Polished; glossy.

ship (shĭp), *n.* [AS. *scip.*] **1.** Any large seagoing vessel. **2.** *Naut.* A vessel with a bowsprit and three masts (mainmast, foremast, and mizzenmast), with, rarely, a fourth mast, each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast, and, sometimes, higher masts. **3.** In general, any water craft or vessel, esp. one not propelled by oars,

paddles, etc. — *v. t.;* SHIPPED (shĭpt); SHIP'PING. **1.** To put or receive on board a ship, or other vessel, for transportation; send by water. **2.** To commit to any conveyance for transportation. **3.** To send away; get rid of. *Colloq.* **4.** To engage for service on a ship, as seamen. **5.** To put (oars, the tiller, etc.) in place for use. — *v. i.* **1.** To engage to serve on a vessel. **2.** To embark on a ship. **ship of the line,** formerly, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle.

-ship (-shĭp). [AS. *-scipe.*] A suffix forming nouns and denoting: **1.** *State, quality,* or *character of;* as, *sonship, state of* being a son; *scholarship, character* or *quality of* a scholar. **2.** *Office, dignity,* or *profession;* as, *clerkship, office* or *profession of* a clerk; *lordship, office* or *dignity* of a lord. **3.** *Art* or *skill of;* as, *horsemanship, penmanship,* etc., *art* or *skill of* a horseman, etc. **4.** *A concrete instance* or *example of the* (quality, state, or dignity denoted by the word in its primary sense) or *something showing, exhibiting, holding,* or *embodying* (that quality, state, etc.); *a thing that is;* as, *hardship, a thing that is* hard (to bear); (His) *Lordship, a person holding the dignity of* a lordship. **5.** *A collective total of* (those having a given character or state); as, *fellowship, a total of* those united as fellows. **6.** *The rule* or *dominion,* or *jurisdiction of* (one holding the given character or state): as, *kingship, lordship,* etc., *the rule, dominion,* or *jurisdiction* of a king, lord, etc.

ship biscuit. Also **ship bread.** Hard biscuit prepared for use on shipboard; hard-tack; pilot bread.

ship'board' (shĭp'bōrd'; 57), *n.* A ship's side: *Obs. or R.,* a ship; — chiefly in adverbial phrases; as, on *shipboard.*

ship boy. A boy serving on a ship, esp. as a cabin attendant.

ship'man (-măn), *n.* A seaman; sailor. *Obs. or Poet.*

ship'mas'ter (-măs'tẽr), *n.* The master of a vessel other than a war vessel.

ship'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A fellow sailor.

ship'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of shipping; delivery of goods to a carrier for transportation; also, the goods.

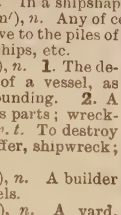
ship money. *Eng. Hist.* An impost levied at various times on ports, towns, etc., to provide ships for national defense.

ship'per (shĭp'ẽr), *n.* One who ships goods.

ship'ping, *n.* **1.** Act or business of one who ships goods. **2.** Vessels, generally; tonnage. **3.** A voyage. *Obs.*

ship'shape' (shĭp'shāp'), *a.* Arranged as befits a ship, trim, tidy. — *adv.* In a shipshape manner.

ship'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain burrowing marine mollusks destructive to the piles of wharves, wooden ships, etc.



Shipworm; Section of Wood containing its Burrows.

ship'wreck' (-rĕk'), *n.* **1.** The destruction or loss of a vessel, as by sinking or grounding. **2.** A wrecked ship, or its parts; wreckage. **3.** Ruin. — *v. t.* To destroy by, or cause to suffer, shipwreck; wreck.

ship'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A builder or repairer of vessels.

ship'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard, place, or inclosure where ships are built or repaired.

shire (shir; shēr), *n.* [AS. *scīr.*] **1.** A district; region. **2.** In Great Britain, a territorial division usually identical with a county, orig. under the supervision of an earl.

shirk (shûrk), *v. t. & i.* To avoid or evade meanly, unfaithfully, or by fraud. — *n.* One who evades duty, labor, etc.

shirr (shûr), *v. t. Sewing.* To make a shirr or shirrs in. — *n. Sewing.* A series of close parallel runnings which are drawn up so as to full the material.

shirt (shûrt), *n.* [AS. *scyrte.*] A loose undergarment for the upper part of the body.

shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth suitable for making shirts.

shit'tah (shĭt'ä), *n., or* **shittah tree.** [Heb. *shittāh,* pl. *shittīm.*] A tree, probably an acacia, of the wood [**shit'tim** (shĭt'ĭm), *or* **shittim wood**] of which the ark, altars, etc., of the Jewish tabernacle were made (*Ex.* xxxvii. 1).

shive (shiv), *n.* A thin piece: splinter; specif., a woody scale removed from flax in breaking; such scales, collectively.

shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *n.* [fr. *shive.*] One of the fragments or splinters produced by the sudden breaking of a brittle thing; — chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t. & i.* To splinter; shatter.

shiv'er, *v. i.* [ME. *chiveren, cheveren.*] To tremble; quiver; shake, as from cold or fear. — *n.* A shivering.

Syn. SHIVER, SHUDDER, QUAKE are often interchangeable; but *shiver* suggests esp. the effect of cold; *shudder,* that of horror or aversion; *quake,* that of fear.

shiv'er-y (shĭv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Tremulous; shivering.

shiv'er-y, *a.* Easily shivered; brittle.

shoal (shōl), *n.* [AS. *scolu.*] A crowd; throng; — esp. of fish. — **Syn.** See FLOCK. — *v. i.* To throng; school, as fish.

shoal, *a.* Having little depth; shallow. — *n.* **1.** A place where a body of water is shallow; a shallow. **2.** A sand bank or bar making the water shoal. — *v. i.* To become shallow gradually; to shallow. — *v. t.* To cause to become shallow; to come to a shallow part of; as, a ship *shoals* her water by advancing into that which is less deep.

shoal'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of shoals. — **shoal'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

shoat (shōt). Var. of SHOTE, hog.

shock (shŏk), *n.* Conical pile of sheaves of grain set up in the field. — *v. t. & i.* To collect, or make up, into shocks.

shock, *v. t.* **1.** To give a shock to; cause to shake; hence, to encounter with violence. **2.** To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust. **3.** *Physiol.* To subject (the body) to an electrical discharge. — *v. i.* To meet with a shock. — *n.* **1.** A blow, impact, concussion, or violent shake or jar; an abrupt, forcible onset. **2.** A sudden agitation of the sensibilities or the cause of it. **3.** *Med.* A sudden depression of vitalities marking a profound impression on the nervous system. **4.** A stroke of paralysis. *Colloq.* **5.** *Physiol.* The effect caused by the discharge of electricity through the animal system. — **shock'er,** *n.*

Syn. SHOCK, CONCUSSION. SHOCK is used of both material and immaterial things; CONCUSSION, belonging rather to learned or technical usage, is used of material things only.

shock, *n.* **1.** A thick, bushy mass. **2.** Also **shock'-dog'.** A long-haired dog; esp., a poodle. — *a.* Bushy; shaggy.

shock'-head'ed, *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

shock'ing, *a.* Causing to shake or tremble; esp., striking with horror or disgust; very offensive. — **shock'ing-ly,** *adv.*

shod (shŏd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHOE.

shod'dy (shŏd'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Fluffy waste from carding or weaving wool, etc. **2.** A fibrous material got by shredding refuse woolen or cotton goods. **3.** A cloth entirely or largely of shoddy; an inferior person or thing claiming superiority; also, pretentious vulgarity. **4.** Refuse or inferior articles or matter. — *a.;* -DI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. Wholly or in part of shoddy; hence, *Colloq.,* not genuine; sham.

shoe (shōō), *n.; pl.* SHOES (shōōz), or, *Obs., Archaic,* or *Dial. Eng.* SHOON (shōōn). [AS. *scōh, scēoh.*] **1.** The ordinary outer covering for the human foot. **2.** A thing suggestive of a shoe; as: **a** A protective metal plate or rim nailed to an animal's hoof. **b** A band, as of steel, on the runner of a sleigh, etc. **c** The part of a brake which presses on a wheel. **d** The outer casing of a pneumatic automobile tire. — *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SHOD (shŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOE'ING. **1.** To furnish with a shoe or shoes. **2.** To protect, strengthen, or ornament by adding a point or working face of harder or handsomer material.

shoe'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* An African wading bird allied to the storks.

shoe'black' (-blăk'), *n.* A bootblack.

shoe'horn' } (-hôrn'), *n.* A curved piece, as of horn,
shoe'ing-horn' } to aid in slipping on a shoe.

shoe'mak'er (shōō'māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes shoes.

sho'er (shōō'ẽr), *n.* One who furnishes or fits on shoes.

shog (shŏg), *n. & v. t. & i.* Shake; shock; jog. *Obs. or Scot.*

sho'gun' (shō'gōōn'), *n.* [Jap. *sho-gūn,* fr. Chin. *chiang chün* leader of an army.] A title of military governors of Japan; — called by foreigners *tycoon.*

shone (shōn; shŏn), *pret. & p. p.* of SHINE.

shoo (shōō), *interj.* Begone! away! — used esp. in frightening away fowls. — *v. t.* To scare away, by crying "shoo!" at. — *v. i.* To cry "shoo!"

shook (shŏŏk), *pret.* of SHAKE.

shook (shŏŏk), *n.* **1.** A set of staves and headings sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, etc. **2.** A set of parts of boxes, or of a piece of furniture, ready to be put together. **3.** A shock of sheaves.

shoon (shōōn), *n., pl.* of SHOE. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

shoot (shōōt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SHOT (shŏt); *Obs. p. p.* SHOTTEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOOT'ING. [AS. *scēotan.*] **1.** To send forth, esp. rapidly or suddenly; cast; throw; emit; discharge. **2.** To stick out; project; protrude; — often with *out* or *forth.* **3.** To let fly, or project, with force from a bow, sling, gun, or the like, as an arrow, bullet, etc. **4.** To discharge (a gun, etc.). **5.** To hit, kill, or wound with a missile. **6.** To pass rapidly along, through, over,

or under; as, to *shoot* the rapids. **7.** To color in streaks or patches,—esp. in *p. p.*; as, silk *shot* with silver. **8.** To kill game in or on, by shooting; as, to *shoot* a covert. — *v. i.* **1.** To drive or rush swiftly. **2.** To dart with a piercing sensation; as, *shooting* pains. **3.** To twinge with pain. **4.** To bud; sprout. **5.** To spring up or grow rapidly; to develop; — often with *up*. **6.** To protrude. **7.** To cause a bow, gun, etc., to discharge a missile; practice hunting or target shooting with a gun. **8.** To discharge a missile, as a bow, gun, etc. — *n.* **1.** Act of shooting; shot. *Obs. or Colloq.* **2. a** A shooting match. **b** A hunt. **3.** Reach of a shot; range. **4.** A sending out of new growth; also, the new growth.

shoot (shōōt), *n.* A chute.

shoot'er (shōōt'ĕr), *n.* One that shoots.

shooting star. = METEOR, 2.

shop (shŏp), *n.* [AS. *sceoppa* treasury, storehouse, stall.] **1.** A building or apartment where goods are retailed, store. **2.** A place, as a room or building, where mechanics or artisans work. **3.** [Often in *pl.*] Any factory. **4.** One's occupation, business, etc., as a topic of conversation, etc.; as, to talk *shop*. — *v. i.*; SHOPPED (shŏpt); SHOP'PING. To visit shops in order to buy or inspect goods. — **shop'per,** *n.*

shop'keep'er (shŏp'kēp'ĕr), *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop. [steals from a shop.

shop'lift'er (-lĭft'tĕr), *n.* [*shop* + *lift* to steal.] One who

shop'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A shopkeeper or a shopkeeper's assistant.

shop'worn' (-wôrn'; 57), *a.* Somewhat worn or marred by having been kept in a shop.

Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

shore, *n.* The land bordering a body, esp. a large body, of water; the coast. — *v. t.* To set ashore. *Obs.*

Syn. SHORE is the general word for the land adjacent to the sea, a lake, or a large stream; COAST denotes the land along the sea only, esp. as a boundary; BEACH applies to the pebbly or sandy shore of the sea or a lake; STRAND is elevated or poetical for *shore* or *beach*; BANK denotes the steep or sloping margin of a stream.

shore'less, *a.* Having no shore, or coast; unlimited.

shorn (shôrn; 57), *p. p.* of SHEAR.

short (shôrt), *a.* [AS. *scort, sceort.*] **1.** Not long; of brief length; not tall. **2.** Not extended in time; brief. **3.** Curt, abrupt; uncivil. **4.** *Phon.* Not prolonged in utterance, as a vowel or syllable; — opposed to *long*. **5.** Not coming up to a measure, requirement, limit, power, or the like; deficient; as, his accounts were *short*; a *short* memory. **6.** With *of*: Less than; not equal or equivalent to; inadequate to; as, nothing *short* of war could avail. **7.** Insufficiently supplied; — usually with *of* or *in*; as, to be *short* of money. **8. a** Not having at the time of sale goods or property that one has sold; — usually with *of* or *in*; as, to be *short* of wheat. **b** Of or pert. to a sale of securities or commodities which the seller does not possess; prepared for, or depending for a profit upon, a fall in prices. **9.** Easily broken; crisp; crumbly. — **Syn.** See BRIEF. — **short ton.** See TON. — *n.* **1.** A summing up; concise statement; as, the long and *short* of it. **2.** *pl.* Things that fall short of expectation or correctness; deficiencies. **3.** *pl.* Securities or other commodities that have been sold short; also, dealers who have sold short. **4.** *pl.* The part of milled grain next finer than the bran; sometimes, middlings. **5.** *pl.* Breeches; smallclothes. *Slang.* — *adv.* **1.** In a short manner, abruptly; curtly. **2.** In the character or condition of one who is short of what he has sold; as, to sell stocks *short*.

short'age (shôr'tăj), *n.* A deficiency or deficit.

short'cake', *n.* **1.** A crisp, short breakfast or tea cake **2.** A similar, thicker cake split and spread with sweetened fruit; also, a sweetened layer cake spread with fruit.

short circuit. *Elec.* A circuit through a small resistance, esp. one which acts as a shunt to a circuit of larger resistance. — **short'-cir'cuit,** *v. t. & i.*

short'com'ing (shôrt'kŭm'ĭng, shôrt'kŭm'ĭng), *n.* A failing or coming short; neglect in performance of duty.

short'en (shôr't'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make short or shorter; abridge. **2.** To reduce in efficiency. **3.** To deprive; — with *of*. **4.** To make brittle, as pastry, with butter, lard, etc. — *v. i.* To become short or shorter. — **short'en-er,** *n.*

short'en-ing (shôr't'n-ĭng; shôrt'nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making or becoming short or shorter. **2.** That which renders pastry short, or crumbly, as lard.

short'hand' (shôrt'hănd'), *n.* A rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for letters, words, etc.; stenography. See PHONOGRAPHY.

short'-lived' (-līvd'), *a.* Not living or lasting long.

short'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a short or brief time or manner, soon; quickly. **2.** In few words; briefly. **3.** Abruptly; curtly.

short'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being short.

short'sight'ed (shôrt'sīt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Not able to see far; nearsighted. **2.** Lacking, or showing lack of, foresight. — **short'sight'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **short'sight'ed-ness,** *n.*

short'stop' (-stŏp'), *n.* In baseball, a player stationed in the field between second and third base.

short'-wind'ed (-wĭn'dĕd, 24, 109), *a.* Having a quick, difficult respiration, or unable to make much violent exertion without having such respiration.

Sho-sho'ne-an (shō-shō'nē-ăn; shō'shō-nē'ăn), *a.* Designating a North American Indian linguistic stock, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierras.

shot (shŏt), *pret. & p. p.* of SHOOT. Hence: *p. a.* Woven or dyed so as to be variegated or changeable; as, *shot* silk.

shot, *n.* [AS. *scot, sceot,* fr. *scéotan* to shoot.] A share; reckoning; scot.

shot, *n.*; *pl.* SHOT or SHOTS (shŏts). [AS. *scot* a shooting, *gesceot* a missile.] **1.** A missile, esp. for firearms, specif., a solid projectile for artillery; — distinguished from *shell*. **2.** A small pellet of lead, for killing game; as, bird *shot*. **3. a** The flight of a missile, or the distance to which it is thrown. **b** Fig, reach; range; as, within ear*shot*. **4.** A marksman. **5** Act of shooting; discharge of a firearm, etc. **6.** *Mining, etc.* A blast. **7.** A stroke in certain games, as billiards. — *v. t.*; SHOT'TED, -TING. To load with shot or shell, as a gun.

shote (shōt), *n.* A young hog, a shoat.

shot'-free', *a.* Scot-free. *Obs.* [at short range.

shot'gun' (shŏt'gŭn'), *n.* A smoothbore gun, for firing shot

shot'ten (-'n), *a.* [prop. p. p. of *shoot.*] **1.** Having ejected the spawn and so of inferior food value, as a herring; hence, good-for-nothing. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Dislocated, as a bone.

shough (shŏk). Var. of SHOCK, a dog.

should (shōōd), *pret.* of SHALL. [AS. *scolde, sceolde.* See SHALL.] As auxiliaries *should* and *would* are used: **1.** To form the "preterit future" tense, expressive of action, etc., as impending in the past; as in, I said that I *should* go. **2.** [In these uses the choice between *should* and *would* is based on the distinctions between *shall* and *will* (see SHALL).] To form the conditional mood (as, I *should* go, I *should* have gone), used esp.: **a** In the conclusion in sentences of rejected condition; as in, if I had not fallen I *should* not have been hurt; if he were here he *would* tell us. **b** In conditional clauses expressive of uncertainty or reserve; as in, *should* you come, I shall meet you. **c** In statements, requests, etc., which it softens; as in, so it *should* seem; *should* you like tea? **3.** *Should*, esp. when stressed, is also used to express moral obligation, as, you *should* be sorry for your rudeness. — **Syn.** See OUGHT.

shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *n.* [AS *sculdor.*] **1.** The projecting part of the human body formed by the bones and muscles where the arm joins the trunk. In animals, the corresponding region. **2** A projection, or part suggestive of the human shoulder. **3.** The upper joint of the fore leg and adjacent parts of an animal, dressed for market. — *v. t. & i.* **1** To push or thrust with the shoulder; jostle. **2.** To take upon the shoulder or shoulders; assume the burden of.

shoulder blade. The flat bone of the shoulder, to which the humerus is articulated; the scapula.

shoulder strap. A strap worn on or over the shoulder, esp, *Mil. & Nav.*, a narrow one worn with certain uniforms by commissioned officers as a badge of rank.

shout (shout), *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud cry — *v. t.* To utter with a shout, or cry; — sometimes with *out*. — *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement outcry.

shove (shŭv), *v. t.*; SHOVED (shŭvd); SHOV'ING (shŭv'ĭng). [AS. *scūfan.*] **1.** To push; thrust. **2.** To push along or away carelessly or rudely. — *v. i.* To move off, along, or onward by pushing or jostling. — *n.* Act of shoving, forcible push. — **shov'er** (shŭv'ĕr), *n.*

shove'board', **shove'groat',** *n.* See SHOVELBOARD. *Obs.*

shov'el (shŭv'l), *n.* [AS. *scofl, sceofl.*] **1.** A scooplike implement used to lift and throw earth, coal, grain, etc. **2.** A shovel hat. *Collog.* — *v. t.*; -ELED (-'ld) or -ELLED;

-EL-ING or -EL-LING. **1.** To take up and throw with a shovel. **2.** To clear or clean out with a shovel, as a ditch. **3.** To throw or convey roughly or in the mass, as if with a shovel.

shov'el-board' (shŭv'l-bōrd', 57), *n.* **1.** Any early form of shuffleboard **2.** A coin, as a shilling, penny, or groat, used in playing shovelboard.

shov'el-er, shov'el-ler (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shovels. **2.** A broad-billed river duck. [worn by some English clergy.]

shovel hat. A broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides,

show (shō), *v. t.; pret.* SHOWED (shōd) ; *p. p.* SHOWN (shōn) or SHOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOW'ING. Also, now *Rare*, *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn*, *shewing*. [AS. *scéawian* to look, see, view.] **1.** To exhibit or present to view ; display. **2.** To tell ; disclose ; reveal; as, to *show* treachery. **3.** To direct ; guide ; as, *show* him in. **4.** To make apparent or clear ; as, to *show* by evidence. **5.** To bestow, confer, afford; as, to *show* favor. —*v. i.* **1.** To appear; look. **2.** To be noticeable. **3.** To make one's or its appearance ; be present. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Act of showing ; exhibition. **2.** That which is shown ; display; exhibition. **3.** Parade; pomp. **4.** Semblance; appearance. **5.** Deceitful appearance; pretense. **6.** Indication; sign. **7.** Opportunity *Colloq., U.S.* [letters.]

show bill. A large advertising sheet printed in large

show'bread'. Var. of SHEWBREAD.

show case. A case, box, or cabinet with glass top or sides or both, to display and protect shopkeepers' wares, articles in museums, etc.

show'er (shō'ẽr), *n.* One that shows or exhibits.

show'er (shou'ẽr), *n.* [AS *scūr.*] **1.** A brief fall of rain or of sleet, hail, or, rarely, snow. **2.** That which resembles a shower ; as, a *shower* of sparks. **3.** A copious supply bestowed. — *v. t.* **1.** To wet copiously. **2.** To bestow or scatter in abundance ; rain. —*v. i.* To rain or fall in or as in a shower. — **show'er-y** (-I), *a.* — **show'er-i-ness,** *n.*

show'i-ly (shō'I-lI), *adv.*, **show'i-ness.** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

show'ing, *n* A display or exhibition of something ; also, a presentation of some fact, condition, or the like.

show'man (shō'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mẽn). One who exhibits, or aids in exhibiting, a show ; proprietor of a show.

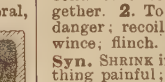
shown (shōn), *p. p.* of SHOW.

show'room' (shō'rōōm'), *n.* A room where a show is exhibited ; also, a room for the display of merchandise.

show'y (shō'I), *a. ;* SHOW'I-ER (-I-ẽr) ; -I-EST. Making a show ; ostentatious ; gaudy; gorgeous ; sumptuous.

shrank (shrăŋk), *pret.* of SHRINK.

shrap'nel (shrăp'nĕl), *n., sing. & pl.* [after a British general, Henry *Shrapnel* (1761–1842).] A shell containing small round projectiles, a bursting charge, and a fuse to produce explosion at a given instant.



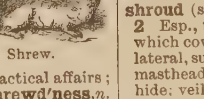
Shrapnel 1 Combination Fuse, time and percussion ; 2 Steel Case; 3 Shrapnel Balls ; 4 Central Tube ; 5 Guncotton ; 6 Loose Powder

shred (shrĕd), *n.* [AS. *scréade.*] A long, narrow piece cut or torn off ; strip; fragment. — *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* SHRED or SHRED'DED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRED'DING. To cut or tear into shreds.

shrew (shrōō), *a.* Wicked. *Obs* —*n.* **1.** A scolding or brawling woman; termagant. **2.** [because considered venomous.] Any of numerous small molelike mammals with very small eyes. [*chaic.*

shrew, *v. t.* To beshrew; curse. *Ar-*

shrewd (shrōōd), *a.* [orig. p. p. of *shrew*, v.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Evil ; wicked. **b** Mischievous; troublesome. **c** Shrewish. **d** Dangerous ; beset with hardships. **2.** Biting ; keen ; harsh. **3.** Artful; wily ; cunning. **4** Clever in practical affairs ; sharp-witted; keen.—**shrewd'ly,** *adv.*—**shrewd'ness,** *n.*


Shrew.

Syn. SHREWD, SAGACIOUS, SAGE, SAPIENT, PERSPICACIOUS, ASTUTE, SUBTLE, KNOWING. SHREWD implies native cleverness in practical affairs ; SAGACIOUS, a word of more dignity, often suggests greater discernment or more far-sighted judgment than *shrewd*. SAGE often connotes age or deep wisdom. SAPIENT is now commonly ironical. PERSPICACIOUS implies acute discernment ; ASTUTE heightens the suggestion of artfulness, diplomacy, or craft. SUBTLE implies delicate and penetrating discernment, and often excessive nicety. KNOWING suggests either sophisticated shrewdness or an air of having private knowledge.

shrew'ish (shrōō'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew ; scolding ; peevish. — **shrew'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **-ish-ness,** *n.*

shrew'mouse' (-mous'), *n. ; pl.* -MICE (-mis'). A shrew.

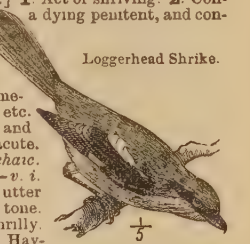
shriek (shrēk), *v. i.* [orig. same word as *screech.*] To utter a sharp, shrill sound or cry; scream, as in sudden fright, or anguish. — *v. t.* To utter in or with a shriek or shrieks. — *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry ; scream. — **shriek'er,** *n.*

shriev'al-ty (shrēv'ăl-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The office, term of office, or jurisdiction, of a sheriff.

shrieve (shrēv), *n.* A sheriff. *Obs.*

shrift (shrĭft), *n.* [AS. *scrift.*] **1.** Act of shriving. **2.** Confession to a priest, esp. by a dying penitent, and consequent absolution.

shrike (shrīk), *n.* [fr. AS.] Any of various chiefly insectivorous birds, including the *butcher birds*, which sometimes kill small birds, mice, etc.


Loggerhead Shrike.

shrill (shrĭl), *a.* **1.** Sharp and piercing in tone or sound ; acute. **2.** Keen ; bright; clear. *Archaic.* —*n.* A shrill sound. *Rare.* —*v. i. & t.* To emit, or sound with, or utter in, a sharp piercing sound or tone. —*adv.* **1.** Intensely. *Obs.* **2.** Shrilly.

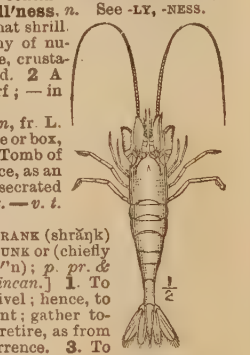
shrill'-gorged' (-gôrjd'), *a.* Having a throat which produces a shrill note. *Obs. or R.*

shrill'ing, *n.* A more or less continued shrill noise or cry.

shrill'ly (shrĭl'lĭ), *adv.*, **shrill'ness.** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

shrill'y (shrĭl'I), *a.* Somewhat shrill.

shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous small, mostly marine, crustaceans. Many are used as food. **2** A little wrinkled man ; dwarf ; — in contempt.


Shrimp.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* [AS *scrīn*, fr. L. *scrinium* case, box.] **1.** A case or box, esp. one for sacred relics. **2.** Tomb of a saint. **3.** An object or place, as an altar, chapel, or temple, consecrated to some deity or saint. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To enshrine.

shrink (shrĭŋk), *v. i. ; pret.* SHRANK (shrăŋk) or SHRUNK (shrŭŋk); *p. p.* SHRUNK or (chiefly as *p. a.*) SHRUNK'EN (shrŭŋk'n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRINK'ING. [AS. *scrincan.*] **1.** To wrinkle, bend, or curl ; shrivel ; hence, to contract in compass or extent ; gather together. **2.** To withdraw or retire, as from danger ; recoil, as in abhorrence. **3.** To wince; flinch.

Syn. SHRINK implies an instinctive recoil, as from something painful ; to FLINCH is to swerve or draw back, esp. from lack of firmness, as from pain ; to WINCE is to flinch slightly. BLENCH is often equivalent to *flinch ;* it is sometimes used of the glance. To QUAIL is to shrink coweringly. — *v. t.* To cause to shrink —*n.* Act of shrinking; shrinkage; contraction — **shrink'a-ble,** *a.*— **shrink'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

shrink'age (shrĭŋk'ăj), *n.* Act or amount of shrinking.

shrive (shrīv), *v. t. & i. ; pret.* SHRIVED (shrīvd), SHROVE (shrōv), *p. p.* SHRIV'EN (shrĭv'n), SHRIVED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRIV'ING. [AS. *scrīfan* to shrive, impose penance.] **1.** To hear the confession of ; confess and absolve. **2.** To make one's confession ; as, to *shrive* one's self. — **shriv'er,** *n.*

shriv'el (shrĭv'l), *v. i. & t. ;* -ELED (-'ld), -ELLED ; -EL-ING, -EL-LING. To draw into wrinkles; shrink.—**Syn.** See WITHER.

shroud (shroud), *n.* [AS. *scrūd.*] **1.** A garment. *Obs.* **2** Esp., the dress for the dead ; winding sheet. **3.** That which covers or shelters like a shroud. **4.** *Naut.* One of the lateral, supporting ropes leading, usually in pairs, from the masthead , — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To cover with a shroud ; hide; veil. — *v. i.* To take shelter. *Obs.*— **shroud'less,** *a.*

shrove (shrōv), *pret.* of SHRIVE.

Shrove Sunday. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Shrove'tide' (shrōv'tīd'), *n.* [fr. *shrive* + *tide.*] The days (of preparatory confession) immediately before Ash Wednesday. Sometimes, Shrove Tuesday.

Shrove Tuesday. The Tuesday before Ash Wednesday.

shrub (shrŭb), *n.* [Ar. *sharāb.*] A beverage of vegetable acid, esp. lemon juice and sugar, usually with spirit.

shrub, *n.* A woody-stemmed perennial plant disting. from a tree chiefly by its low stature and by having several or many primary stems arising at or near the ground; a bush.

shrub'ber-y (shrŭb'ẽr-I), *n. ; pl.* -BERIES (-Iz). **1.** A growth of shrubs ; shrubs collectively. **2.** A plantation of shrubs.

shrub'by (shrŭb'ĭ), *a.*; -BI-ER(-I-ĕr); -BI-EST. Full of shrubs; of the nature of or like a shrub. — **shrub'bi-ness**, *n.*

shrug (shrŭg), *v. t. & i.*; SHRUGGED (shrŭgd); SHRUG'GING (shrŭg'ĭng). To draw up or contract (the shoulders), esp. in dislike, dread, doubt, etc. — *n.* Act of shrugging.

shrunk'en (shrŭngk''n), *a.* Shriveled; atrophied.

shuck (shŭk), *n.* **1.** A shell, husk, or pod; outer covering of a nut. **2.** The shell of an oyster or clam. *U. S.* — *v. t.* To deprive of the shucks, or husks.

shud'der (shŭd'ĕr), *v. i.* To tremble involuntarily; shiver; quake, esp. with fear, aversion, or cold.—**Syn.** See SHIVER. — *n.* A shuddering. — **shud'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

shuf'fle (shŭf'l), *v. t.*; -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [orig. same word as *scuffle*, and freq. of *shove*.] **1.** To shove one way and another. **2.** To mix or rearrange by pushing or shoving, as the cards in a pack. **3.** To remove or introduce by artificial confusion. **4.** To move or perform with a shuffle, or dragging gait. — *v. i.* **1.** To shove. **2.** To shuffle cards. **3.** To change position; shift ground; equivocate; cavil. **4.** To make shift; proceed awkwardly or with difficulty. **5** To move in a slovenly, dragging manner; scuffle. — *n.* **1.** Act of shuffling. **2.** A trick; artifice; evasion. **3.** A slovenly, dragging motion or gait; scuffle.

shuf'fle-board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** A board on which a certain game is played by shoving pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game. **2.** A similar game played on board ship; — called also *shovelboard*.

shuf'fler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who shuffles. **2.** A scaup duck.

Shu'lam-ite (shōō'lăm-īt), *n.* [Heb. *hashulamīth*.] In the Bible, the bride in the Song of Solomon. *S. of Sol.* vi. 13.

shun (shŭn), *v. t.*; SHUNNED (shŭnd); SHUN'NING. [AS. *scunian*.] To avoid; keep clear of; escape from, eschew. — **Syn.** See AVOID. — **shun'ner**, *n.*

shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.* [E. dial., to move, push, stand aside, fr. ME. *shunten* to avoid.] **1.** To turn to one side; shift; specif., *Chiefly Eng.*, to switch (a car or train). **2.** *Elec.* To provide with, or place on, a shunt. — *v. i.* To go or turn aside or off. — *n.* **1.** A shunting. **2.** a *Railroads.* A switch. *Chiefly Eng.* b *Elec.* A conductor joining two points in a circuit to form a parallel circuit. — **shunt'er**, *n.*

shut (shŭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SHUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUT'TING. [AS. *scyttan* to shut or lock up.] **1.** To shoot or adjust, as a bolt, so as to fasten. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To close to ingress or egress. **3** To forbid entrance into; bar. **4.** To preclude; exclude. **5.** To fold together, close up parts of.

Syn. SHUT, CLOSE. To CLOSE is strictly to stop an opening; to SHUT is to close, esp. in such a way as to bar ingress or egress. *Close* is the more general, *shut*, the more direct and emphatic word.

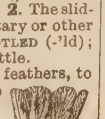
— *v. i.* To close itself; become closed.

shut (shŭt), *a.* **1.** Closed or fastened. **2.** Rid; clear; free; — with *of*. *Now Dial. Eng. & U. S.* **3.** *Phon.* Formed with complete closure of the mouth passage, as the stopped consonants, *p*, *t*, *k*, *b*, *d*, and hard *g*. *Orthoëpy.* Cut off abruptly by a following consonant in the same syllable, as *a* in *cat*, *i* in *bit*, etc. — *n.* Act or time of shutting; close.

shut'ter (shŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that shuts or closes. **2.** A movable cover or screen for a window, blind. **3.** A removable cover, lid, slide, or gate, for closing an aperture. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a shutter or shutters.

shut'tle (-'l), *n.* **1.** An instrument used in weaving for shooting the woof thread between the warp threads. **2.** The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine; a rotary or other device for a similar purpose. — *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To move to and fro like a shuttle.

shut'tle-cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A cork, stuck with feathers, to be struck by a battledore for sport; also, the sport. — *v. t.* To send to and fro; bandy.


Shuttlecock.

shy (shī), *v. t. & i.*; SHIED (shīd); SHY'ING. To throw sidewise with a jerk; fling. — *n.*; *pl.* SHIES (shīz). **1.** A side throw; fling. **2.** *Slang or Colloq.* a A fling; sneer. b A trial; try.

shy (shī), *a.*; SHI'ER (shī'ĕr) or SHY'ER; SHI'EST or SHY'EST. [AS. *scéoh*.] **1.** Easily frightened; timid. **2.** Bashful; coy. **3.** a Disposed to avoid a person or thing through caution or timidity; watchful. b Wary; suspicious. **4.** Elusive.

Syn. Shrinking, shamefaced, demure. — SHY, BASHFUL, DIFFIDENT, MODEST, COY agree in the idea of sensitiveness to the notice or society of others. SHY implies a shrinking (usually manifested by reserve) from familiarity or contact with others; BASHFUL implies an instinctive shrinking from public notice, usually resulting in awkwardness, and characteristic of childhood. DIFFIDENT implies a distrust of one's own ability, opinion, or powers; MODEST denotes an absence of all undue confidence in one's self or one's powers; as, slow and *diffident*; *modest* confidence. COY suggests assumed shyness, often with the further implication of coquetry; as, willing and yet *coy*.

shy, *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SHIED (shīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHY'ING. To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — said esp. of horses. — *n.*; *pl.* SHIES (shīz). A sudden start aside.

Shy'lock (shī'lŏk), *n.* A revengeful, merciless Jewish money lender in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," who attempts to exact the forfeit of a pound of Antonio's flesh pledged for a loan. See ANTONIO, PORTIA.

shy'ly, *adv.*, **shy'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

shy'ster (shī'stĕr), *n.* [fr. Gael. *siostair* barrator.] A trickish knave; esp., a knavish lawyer. *U. S.*

si (sē). [It.] *Music.* The seventh of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the seventh tone of a major scale.

Si'a-mese' (sī'ă-mēz'; -mēs'), *a. & n. sing. & pl.* See -ESE.

sib, sibb (sĭb), *a.* [AS. *sibb*.] *Now Rare, exc. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a Related by blood; akin. b Intimate; friendly.

Si-be'ri-an (sī-bē'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

sib'i-lant (sĭb'ĭ-lănt), *a.* [L. *sibilans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *sibilare* to hiss.] Making, uttered with, or representing, a hissing sound; hissing; as, *s*, *z*, *sh*, and *zh* represent *sibilant* sounds. — *n.* A sibilant sound or a letter or symbol representing one. — **sib'i-lance** (-lăns), **sib'i-lan-cy** (-lăn-sĭ), *n.*

sib'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound.

sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* [L. *sibylla*, Gr. σίβυλλα.] A prophetess; seeress. — **si-byl'ic, si-byl'lic** (sĭ-bĭl'ĭk), *a.*

si-byl'la (sĭ-bĭl'ă), *n.*; *L. pl.* SIBYLLÆ (-ē). [L.] Sibyl.

sib'yl-line (sĭb'ĭ-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* **1.** Pert. to the sibyls or the productions of sibyls. **2.** Prophetic; mysterious; occult.

‖ **sic** (sĭk), *adv.* [L.] Thus; — sometimes inserted [*sic*] to note that an expression, spelling, etc., is just as given.

sic (sĭk). Obs. or Scot. var. of SUCH.

sice (sīs; sīz). Var. of SIZE, six.

Si-cil'i-an (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn; -yăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

sick (sĭk), *a.* [AS. *séoc*.] **1.** Affected with disease; ill; indisposed. **2.** Having, or attended by, nausea; as, a *sick* headache. **3.** Disordered; impaired; perturbed; distempered; unsound. **4.** Pining; languishing; — with *for*. **5.** Disgusted; surfeited; — with *of*; as, to be *sick* of flattery. **6.** a Indicative of sickness; sickly; as, a *sick* look. *Colloq.* b Designed for, or put to, the use of a sick person; as, a *sick* bed.

Syn. SICK, ILL have been used, in the best English, with little distinction. In Great Britain usage now tends to confine *sick* to the sense of "nauseated."

— *v. i.* To fall sick; sicken. *Obs. or R.*

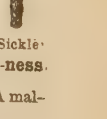
sick'en (sĭk''n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sick.

sick'en-er (sĭk''n-ĕr), *n.* Something that tends to sicken.

sick'en-ing (-ĭng), *a.* Causing sickness; nauseating.

sick'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick, or nauseated. **2.** Somewhat sickening. — **sick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **sick'ish-ness**, *n.*

sick'le (-'l), *n.* [AS. *sicol*, fr. L. *secula*, fr. *secare* to cut.] An agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle.


Sickle.

sick'ly (-lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Somewhat sick; ailing. **2.** Characteristic or indicative of sickness; as, a *sickly* complexion. **3.** Marked by or producing disease; as, a *sickly* climate. **4.** a Sickening. b Mawkish; disgusting; as, *sickly* sentimentality. **5.** Appearing as if sick; languid; pale. — **Syn.** Infirm, weakly, unhealthy. — *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill. — *v. t.*; -LIED (-lĭd); -LY-ING. To make sickly; — usually in *p. p. Rare.* — **sick'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

sick'ness, *n.* **1.** Diseased condition; illness. **2.** A malady; disease; ailment. **3.** Nausea; qualmishness.

side (sīd), *n.* [AS. *sīde*.] **1.** The margin, edge, or border of a surface; esp., one of the longer edges as distinguished from shorter edges (called *ends*); a bounding line of a geometrical figure. **2.** One of the surfaces that limit a solid, esp. one of the longer surfaces; a face; as, the *side* of a box, a plank, etc. **3.** Any outer portion of a thing considered as having a particular aspect; as, the upper *side* of a sphere. **4.** a A longitudinal half of the body, or that which pertains to such a half; as, a *side* of beef. b The right or left part of the trunk of the body. **5.** The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another or others; a body of advocates or partisans; party; hence, the cause which one maintains against another. **6.** A line of descent through one parent. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a side, or the sides; lateral.

2. Indirect; oblique; incidental. — *v. i.*; SID′ED (sīd′ĕd); SID′ING (sīd′ĭng). **1**. To embrace the opinions, or take the part, of one or of a party as opposed to another or others; — usually with *with*. **2**. To take sides. *Obs. or R.* — *v. t.* To put or thrust aside.

side′board′ (sīd′bōrd′; 57), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture for holding articles of table service.

side′ling (sīd′lĭng), *adv.* [*side* + 2d *-ling.*] Sidelong; laterally; obliquely. — *a.* Inclining to one side; sloping.

side′long′ (-lŏng′, 62), *adv.* [see SIDELING, *adv.*] **1**. Laterally; obliquely. **2**. On the side. — *a.* Lateral; oblique; indirect.

sid′er-al (sĭd′ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *sideralis.* See SIDEREAL.] Relating to the stars; *Astrol.*, baleful. *Rare.*

si-de′re-al (sī-dē′rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *sidereus*, fr. *sidus*, *sideris*, constellation, star.] **1**. Relating to the stars or constellations; astral. **2**. *Astron.* Measured by the apparent motion of fixed stars; as, a *sidereal* day.

sid′er-ite (sĭd′ẽr-īt), *n.* [L. *sideritis* loadstone, Gr. σιδηρίτης, -ρῖτις, of iron, σίδηρος iron.] *Min.* **a** Formerly, loadstone. **b** Native ferrous carbonate, usually light yellowish brown in color. It is a valuable iron ore.

side′sad′dle (sīd′săd′′l), *n.* A woman's saddle on which the rider sits with both feet on the same side of the horse.

side′walk′ (-wôk′), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; foot pavement.

side′ways′ (-wāz′), **side′way′** (-wā′), *adv.* Sidewise.

side′wise′ (-wīz′), *adv.* On or toward one side; laterally.

sid′ing (sīd′ĭng), *n.* *Railroads.* A short track connected with the main track; — called also *sidetrack.*

si′dle (sī′d'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To go or move with one side foremost; move sidewise.

Si-do′ni-an (sī-dō′nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sidon, an ancient seaport of Phœnicia. — *n.* An inhabitant of Sidon.

siege (sēj), *n.* [OF., a seat, fr. L. *sedere* to sit.] **1**. A seat; esp., a throne. *Archaic.* **2**. *Obs.* **a** Place or situation; seat. **b** Rank; grade. **3**. **a** The besetting of a fortified place by an army; a besieging; state of being besieged. **b** Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession. — **Syn.** See BLOCKADE.

Siege Perilous. [see SIEGE, *n.*, 1.] The seat at King Arthur's Round Table reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail, and fatal to all others.

Sieg′fried (sēg′frēd; *G.* zēĸ′frēt), *n.* [G.] *Ger. Myth.* A hero who wins the hoard and ring of the Nibelungs, a magic sword, and a cap (or cloak) that renders the wearer invisible. He slays a dragon and makes himself invulnerable (except between the shoulders) by bathing in its blood. Wagner makes Siegfried release from enchantment and wed Brünnehilde before he falls in love with Gutrune, Gunther's sister. See BRUNHILD, HAGEN, KRIEMHILD.

si′e-nite (sī′ē-nīt), **si′e-nit′ic.** Vars. of SYENITE, SYENITIC.

si-en′na (sĭ-ĕn′ȧ), *n.* [fr. *Siena* in Italy.] An earthy substance, brownish yellow when raw and orange-red or reddish brown when burnt, much used as a pigment.

si-er′ra (-ĕr′ȧ), *n.* [Sp., prop., a saw, fr. L. *serra* a saw.] A range of mountains or hills rising in peaks or crags which give it a serrated or irregular outline.

si-es′ta (sĭ-ĕs′tȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A midday or after-dinner nap.

‖ **sieur** (syûr), *n.* [F., fr. *seigneur.*] Sir; — a title of respect used, esp. formerly, by the French.

A form of Sieve.

sieve (sĭv), *n.* [AS. *sife.*] A utensil with meshes for separating the coarser particles of a substance from the finer ones.

sift (sĭft), *v. t.* [AS. *siftan.*] **1**. To separate with or as with a sieve, as fine particles from coarser ones. **2**. To pass through or as through a sieve. **3**. To examine critically or minutely. — **sift′er**, *n.*

sigh (sī), *v. i.* **1**. To make a deep, audible respiration, esp. from fatigue, grief, sorrow, etc. **2**. Hence, to lament; grieve; yearn; — often with *for*. **3**. To make a sound like sighing, as wind. — *v. t.* **1**. To exhale (the breath) in sighs. **2**. To express by sighs. — *n.* Act of sighing. — **sigh′er**, *n.*

sight (sīt), *n.* [AS. ge*siht*, ge*sihð*.] **1**. Power or act of seeing; vision; view. **2**. That which is seen; as: A view; esp., a spectacle; a show; something worth seeing. **3**. Visibility; open view; range of vision; as, within *sight*. **4**. **a** Inspection. **b** Insight; opportunity for investigation. **5**. Mental view; opinion; judgment. **6**. A device, as a point, to guide the eye, as in aiming. **7**. An aim or observation taken by means of a sight or sights. **8**. A great number, quantity, or sum. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1**. To get sight of; see. **2**. To look at through or as through a sight; look at with care. **3**. To direct by means of a sight or sights. **4**. To equip with sights; adjust the sights of. — *v. i.* **1**. To take aim by a sight. **2**. To look carefully in a given direction.

sight′hole′ (sīt′hōl′), *n.* A peephole.

sight′less, *a.* **1**. Wanting sight, blind. **2**. Invisible. *Rare.*

sight′ly, *a.* Pleasing the sight. — **sight′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

sight′-see′ing, *a.* Engaged in seeing sights, or spectacles. — *n.* Act of seeing sights. — **sight′-se′er** (-sē′ẽr), *n.*

sig′il (sĭj′ĭl), *n.* [L. *sigillum* a seal.] *Archaic.* **a** A seal; signature. **b** A sign or mark, in astrology or magic.

sig′moid (sĭg′moid), *a.* [Gr. σιγμοειδής; σίγμα the letter ς or Σ + εἶδος form.] Curved like the letter S, or Greek ς.

sign (sīn), *n.* [F. *signe*, L. *signum.*] **1**. That by which anything is represented; mark; token; type. **2**. An event considered as showing the will of a god or of God; a miracle; wonder. **3**. An action or gesture expressive of a thought, command, or wish. **4**. A lettered board or the like placed, esp. on or before a building, shop, or office, to advertise a business, etc. **5**. *Astron.* One of the 12 divisions of the ecliptic or zodiac. Their names were orig. the names of the constellations in the several divisions of the zodiac; now, owing to precession of the equinoxes, the constellation Aries is in the sign Taurus, Taurus in Gemini, etc.

NO.	NAME & SYMBOL	SUN ENTERS*	NO.	NAME & SYMBOL	SUN ENTERS*
1	**Aries**, Ram ♈	Mar. 20	8	**Scorpio**, Scorpion ♏	Oct 23
2	**Taurus**, Bull ♉	Apr. 20	9	**Sagittarius**, Archer ♐	Nov. 23
3	**Gemini**, Twins ♊	May 20	10	**Capricornus**, Goat ♑	Dec. 21
4	**Cancer**, Crab ♋	June 21	11	**Aquarius**, Water Bearer ♒	Jan. 20
5	**Leo**, Lion ♌	July 22	12	**Pisces**, Fishes ♓	Feb. 19
6	**Virgo**, Virgin ♍	Aug. 22			
7	**Libra**, Balance ♎	Sept 22			

Signs of the Zodiac. * Approximately.

6. *Math.* A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them; as, the *signs* +, —, ÷, etc.; also, an abbreviation or conventional mark having a fixed meaning; as, the radical *sign* [√]. — *v. t.* **1**. To mark with a sign, esp. the sign of the cross. *Archaic.* **2**. To represent by a sign; signify. **3**. To affix a signature to. **4**. To assign or convey formally; — usually with *away*. **5**. To engage by securing the signature of. — *v. i.* **1**. To make a sign or signal. **2**. To write one's name, esp. in token of assent or obligation.

sig′nal (sĭg′năl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *signale*, fr. L. *signum* sign.] **1**. A token; sign. *Obs.* **2**. A sign made to give notice of something, as of a command or danger. — *a.* Noticeable; extraordinary. — **Syn.** Eminent, remarkable, memorable, notable, striking, conspicuous. See PROMINENT. — *v. t. & i.*; -NALED (-năld) or -NALLED; -NAL-ING or NAL-LING. **1**. To communicate by signals. **2**. To notify by a signal or signals. — **sig′nal-er**, **sig′nal-ler**, *n.* — **sig′nal-ly**, *adv.*

sig′nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ′ING. **1**. To make signal, or noteworthy. **2**. To point out carefully or distinctly.

sig′na-to-ry (sĭg′nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Signing; joining in a signature. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A signer; subscriber.

sig′na-ture (-tūr), *n.* **1**. A person's name written with his own hand; autograph. **2**. *Music.* **a** The sign (one or more sharps or flats) placed after the clef at the beginning of a staff to designate the key. **b** A sign placed after the key signature to indicate the time. **2**. *Print.* **a** A letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book, etc., to direct the binder in arranging the sheets. **b** The printed sheet so marked, or the form from which it is printed. **3**. *Pharm.* That part of a prescription giving the directions, usually prefaced by *S* or *Sig.* (abbrev. of Latin *signa*, imperative of *signare*, to sign or mark).

sign′er (sīn′ẽr), *n.* One who signs.

sig′net (sĭg′nĕt), *n.* [OF.] **1**. A seal, esp. that used by the British sovereign in sealing private letters and certain grants. **2**. Impression made by or as by a seal, or signet.

sig-nif′i-cance (sĭg-nĭf′ĭ-kăns), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being significant; expressiveness; meaning, import. **2**. Importance; weight; consequence. — **Syn.** See MEANING.

sig-nif′i-can-cy (-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Significance.

sig-nif′i-cant (-kănt), *a.* [L. *significans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] **1**. Fitted or designed to signify something; having a meaning; covertly expressive or suggestive. **2**. Important; momentous. — **sig-nif′i-cant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. That is SIGNIFICANT which has meaning, or (esp.) which hints or suggests some special import; that is EXPRESSIVE which is characterized by (often vivid) expression. — *n.* That which has significance; sign; token. *Rare.*

sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A signifying or making known. **2.** Thing signified; meaning of a sign, character, etc. — **Syn.** See MEANING.

sig-nĭf'i-ca-tive (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv ; -kă-tĭv), *a.* Significant.

sig'ni-fy (sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* ; -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *significare; signum* sign + *-ficare* to make.] **1.** To show by a sign ; make known ; express. **2.** To mean ; import ; — often used impersonally. — **Syn.** Manifest, declare, intimate, denote, mean. — *v. i.* To have meaning ; matter ; as, it does not *signify*, it is of no moment.

si'gnior (sēn'yĕr), *n.* Sir; Mr. ; — English form of the Italian *signor* and the Spanish *señor*.

‖ **si'gnor** (sē'nyôr), *n.* [It.] **1.** See SIGNORE. **2.** A lord or gentleman, esp. an Italian of distinction or rank.

‖ **si-gno'ra** (sē-nyō'rä), *n.* ; *pl.* -RE (-rā). [It.] Madam ; Mrs. ; — a title of address or respect among Italians.

‖ **si-gno're** (sē-nyō'rā), *n.* ; *pl.* -RI (-rē). [It.] Sir, Mr. ; — a title of address or respect among Italians. When used before a person's name the form is **signor**.

‖ **si'gno-rī'na** (sē'nyō-rē'nä), *n.* ; *pl.* -RINE (-nā). [It.] Miss.

‖ **si'gno-rī'no** (-nō), *n.* ; *pl.* SIGNORINI (-nē). [It.] Young gentleman ; master ; — a diminutive of *signore*.

si'gno-ry (sē'nyō-rĭ). Var. of SEIGNIORY. [post.

sign'post' (sīn'pōst'), *n.* Post for a sign or signs ; guide-.

Si'gurd (zē'gōōrt), *n.* See BRYNHILD, FAFNIR.

Si'gyn (sē'gĭn), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The wife of Loki. After he is bound beneath the venom-dripping serpent, she catches the venom in a bowl.

sike (sīk; sĭk), *n.* A small stream; brook; rill. *Obs. or Scot*

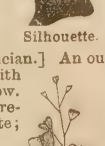
si'lage (sī'lāj), *n.* *Agric.* Fodder, usually finely cut, preserved by compressing it in a silo, pit, or stack while green.

si'lence (sī'lĕns), *n.* **1.** State of keeping or being silent ; forbearance from speech or other noise ; muteness. **2.** Absence of mention ; as : **a** Oblivion ; obscurity. **b** Secrecy. **3.** Absence of sound or noise; absolute or general stillness. — *interj.* Be silent ! — *v. t.* ; -LENCED (sī'lĕnst) ; -LENC-ING (-lĕn-sĭng). **1.** To compel to silence ; stop the noiso of. **2.** *Mil.* To cause to cease hostile firing, esp. by return fire. **3.** To put to rest ; quiet. — **si'lenc-er** (-lĕn-sĕr), *n.*

si'lent (sī'lĕnt), *a.* [L. *silens, -entis*, p. pr. of *silere* to be silent.] **1.** Making no utterance ; mute, taciturn. **2.** Free from sound or noise; still. **3.** a Unuttered; as, *silent* grief. **b** *Pron.* Not pronounced ; as *e* in *fire*. — **silent partner**, one who has no voice in the firm business (as between the partners). — **si'lent-ly**, *adv.* — **si'lent-ness**, *n.*

Syn. SILENT may imply either a transient state or a characterizing quality ; TACITURN suggests habitual disinclination to speech. One is RETICENT who is disposed to keep one's own counsel ; RESERVED often adds to *reticent* the implication of coldness or restraint of manner. See STILL.

si-le'nus (sī-lē'nŭs), *n.* ; *L. pl.* -NI (-nī). Also **sei-le'nos** (sī-lē'nŏs). [L. *Silenus*, fr Gr. Σειληνός.] *Gr. Myth.* One of a type of woodland deities related to the satyrs and centaurs, and represented as part horse or part goat. Silenus viewed as an individual [*cap.*] is son of Hermes, or of Pan, and fosterer and companion of Bacchus. He is represented as old, short, stout, and bald-headed, with full beard and flat nose, and commonly as tipsy.


Silhouette.

si-le'si-a (sĭ-lē'shĭ-ä; -shä), *n.* **1.** A kind of linen cloth, orig. from Silesia, in Prussia. **2.** A twilled cotton fabric.

si'lex (sī'lĕks), *n.* [L., flint, pebblestone.] Silica, esp. in the form of quartz, etc.

sil'hou-ette' (sĭl'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* [F., after Étienne de *Silhouette* (1709–67), French politician.] An outline figure of an object filled in, usually with black ; a profile of this kind, as in a shadow. — *v. t.* ; -ET'TED (-ĕt'ĕd) -ET'TING. To represent by, or project so as to form, a silhouette ; — chiefly in *p. p.*

Silicles of Shepherd's-purse.

si'li-ca (sĭl'ĭ-kä), *n.* [L. *siler, silicis*, a flint.] *Chem.* Silicon dioxide, occurring naturally as quartz and opal. [of the silicic acids.]

si'li-cate (-kāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of any

si-lī'ceous (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *siliceus.*] Pertaining to, containing, or like, flint or silica.

si-lic'ic (-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, derived from, or containing, silica or silicon.

si-lī'ci-um (sĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ŭm ; sĭ-lĭs'-), *n.* Silicon.

sil'i-cle (sĭl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua* pod.] A silique broader than it is long.

sil'i-con (sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* A nonmetal abundant (combined) in nature. It is, next to oxygen, the chief elementary constituent of the earth's crust. Symbol, *Si* ; at. wt., 28.3.

si-lique' (sĭ-lēk', sĭl'ĭk), *n.* [F., fr. L. *siliqua* pod.] *Bot.* A narrow many-seeded fruit, characteristic of the cress family, having two valves with a false partition and opening by marginal sutures.

Silique of *Cardamine*.

silk (sĭlk), *n.* [AS. *seolc.*] **1.** a A fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvæ, usually to form a nest, or cocoon ; esp., that of certain caterpillars (silkworms), used for weaving into fabrics ; also, thread or fabric made of it. **b** The fiber produced by certain spiders or mollusks. **2.** The silky styles on an ear of Indian corn. — *a.* Silky. *Obs.*

silk'en (sĭl'k'n), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to silk. **2.** Resembling silk, silky ; hence, soft, delicate ; tender ; smooth. **3.** Dressed in silk ; hence, luxurious.

silk'i-ness (sĭl'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being silky.

silk'man (sĭlk'măn), *n.* ; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A dealer in silks.

silk'-stock'ing, *a.* Wearing silk stockings ; hence, luxurious ; aristocratic. — *n.* A luxurious person, an aristocrat.

silk'worm' (sĭlk'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any of certain moths, which spins a strong silk in forming its cocoon.

Silkworm. *a* Larva ; *b* Pupa ; *c* Adult Female; *d* Adult Male.

silk'y (sĭl'kĭ), *a.* ; SILK'I-ER (-kĭ-ĕr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, silk, soft and smooth ; silken. **2.** Covered with soft hairs pressed close to the surface, as a leaf.

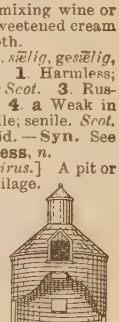
sill (sĭl), *n.* [AS. *syl, syll.*] Basis ; foundation ; esp., a horizontal piece forming the lowest member of a frame or supporting a structure. Hence: **a** Threshold. **b** The timber or stone supporting a window frame ; lowest piece in a window frame.

sil'la-bub (sĭl'ă-bŭb), *n.* A dish made by mixing wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd; also, sweetened cream flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth.

sil'ly (sĭl'ĭ), *a.* ; -LI-ER (-I-ĕr) ; -LI-EST. [AS. *sælig, gesælig*, happy, good, *sæl* good fortune, happiness.] **1.** Harmless; innocent. *Obs.* **2.** Weak; feeble. *Obs. or Scot.* **3.** Rustic ; simple ; humble. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **4.** a Weak in intellect, foolish ; witless, simple. **b** Imbecile; senile. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **5.** Unwise ; absurd ; stupid. — **Syn.** See FOOLISH. — **sil'li-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sil'li-ness**, *n.*

si'lo (sī'lō), *n.* ; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). [Sp., fr. L. *sirus.*] A pit or vat for green fodder to be converted into silage.

Si-lo'am (sĭ-lō'ăm). In the Bible, a pool near Jerusalem. See *John* ix. 7.


One form of Silo, partly in section.

silt (sĭlt), *n.* [ME. *cylte* gravel.] Mud or fine earth suspended in water ; a deposit of such mud or earth. — *v. t. & i.* To choke or obstruct with silt. — **silt'y** (sĭl'tĭ), *a.*

sil'va, syl'va (sĭl'vä), *n.* ; *pl.* E. -VAS (-văz), L. -VÆ (-vē). [L., properly, a wood, forest.] The forest trees of a region, collectively, or a description of them

sil'van, syl'van (-văn), *a.* [L. *silva*, less correctly *sylva*, a wood, grove.] Of or pert. to woods or groves ; woody ; rustic.

Sil-va'nus (sĭl-vā'nŭs), *n.* [L. See SILVAN.] *Roman Relig.* A rural deity, a genius of the woods, fields, flocks, and homes of herdsmen. He is represented as a cheerful old man, often holding a shepherd's pipe, pine-crowned, and carrying a branch or a gardener's knife.

sil'ver (sĭl'vĕr), *n.* [AS. *seolfor.*] **1.** A white metal, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high polish. Symbol, *Ag* (*argentum*) ; at. wt., 107.88. **2.** Silver coin ; money. **3.** Silverware. **4.** a Something resembling silver. **b** The color of silver. — *a.* **1.** Made of silver. **2.** Resembling silver ; silvery ; white. **3.** Giving a clear, ringing sound ; soft and clear. **4.** Of or pert. to silver. — **silver nitrate**, a salt got by dissolving silver in nitric acid and evaporating. It turns black in contact with organic matter by separation of silver. — *v. t.* **1.** To coat with silver. **2.** To coat with a substance like silver. **3.** To polish like silver ; to make hoary, or white, like silver.

sil'ver-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

sil'ver-ing, *n.* Act or process of covering with a film of silver ; also, the film so laid on ; silvery appearance.

sil′ver-ling (sĭl′vẽr-lĭng), *n.* A small silver coin. *Archaic.*
sil′ver-ly, *adv.* Like silver in appearance or in sound.
sil′vern (-vẽrn), *a.* Of or like silver, silvery. *Poetic.*
sil′ver-smith′ (-smĭth′), *n* A worker in silver.
sil′ver-ware′ (-wâr′), *n.* Silver dishes, vases, utensils, etc.
sil′ver-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Resembling silver; grayish white and lustrous. **2**. Covered with silver. **3**. Soft and clear in sound.
si-mar′ (sĭ-mär′), *n.* [F. *simarre.*] A loose garment or robe for women. *Archaic or Rare.*
Sim′e-on (sĭm′ē-ŏn), *n.* *Bib.* **1**. The second son of Jacob and Leah. **2**. A devout man who, seeing the infant Jesus, uttered the song "Nunc Dimittis." *Luke* ii. 25-35.
sim′i-an (-ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *simia* an ape.] Apelike. — *n.* Any monkey or ape, esp. an anthropoid ape.
sim′i-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [F. *similaire*, fr. L. *similis* like, similar.] **1** Nearly corresponding; having a general likeness. **2**. *Geom.* Having the same shape, differing only in size and position; — said of figures — **sim′i-lar-ly**, *adv.*
sim′i-lar′i-ty (-lăr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being similar; likeness; hence, a point in which things are similar. — **Syn.** See RESEMBLANCE.
sim′i-le (sĭm′ĭ-lē), *n.; pl.* -LES (-lēz). [L.] A figure of speech which likens two different things in one or more aspects; an imaginative comparison. — **Syn.** See COMPARISON.
si-mil′i-tude (sĭ-mĭl′ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1**. Similarity; likeness. **2**. Simile. **3**. That which is similar; facsimile.
sim′mer (sĭm′ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To boil gently; cook in liquid heated almost or just to boiling.
Si′mon (sī′mŏn), *n.* *Bible.* See PETER, 2.
sim′o-ni′a-cal (sĭm′ō-nī′ȧ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, guilty of, or consisting of, simony. — **sim′o-ni′a-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Si′mon Ma′gus (sī′mŏn mā′gŭs). [L. *magus* magician.] In the Bible, a sorcerer, converted by Philip (*Acts* viii. 9–24) and rebuked by Peter for trying to purchase the power of giving the Holy Ghost.
sim′o-ny (sĭm′ō-nĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *simonia*, fr. *Simon*. See SIMON MAGUS.] Traffic in what is sacred; crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.
si-moom′ (sĭ-mōōm′), *n.* Also **si-moon′** (-mōōn′). [Ar. *samūm*, fr. *samma* to poison.] A hot, dry, violent, dust-laden wind that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, etc.
sim′per (sĭm′pẽr), *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner.
Syn. To SIMPER is to smile in an affected or languishing manner; SMIRK implies esp. self-complacency or conceit.
— *n.* A silly smile; smirk. — **sim′per-ing-ly**, *adv.*
sim′ple (-p'l), *a.;* -PLER (-plẽr); -PLEST. [F., fr. L. *simplus*, or *simplex.*] **1**. Single; uncompounded; uncombined; elementary; — opp. to *compound;* specif., *Bot.*, having only one blade, or not compound, as a leaf. **2**. Free from intricacy; easy to understand or solve; plain. **3**. Unadorned; plain; not luxurious. **4**. Of low degree; humble. **5**. **a** Not given to artifice; undesigning; sincere. **b** Artless; unaffected; straightforward. **6**. **a** Ignorant; of but moderate understanding; hence, weak in intellect; foolish; silly. **b** Proceeding from ignorance, weakness of mind, etc. **7**. Insignificant. **8**. Mere; not other than.
Syn. SIMPLE, INNOCENT, ARTLESS, NAÏVE, UNSOPHISTICATED. SIMPLE implies esp. lack of art or affectation; it may also suggest gullible inexperience. INNOCENT implies a guileless or unsuspecting nature or demeanor; ARTLESS heightens the implication of ingenuousness; as, the *innocent* consciousness of a child; *artless* betrayal of ignorance. NAÏVE (see FRANK) commonly suggests engaging or refreshing artlessness; UNSOPHISTICATED, the stronger word, sometimes implies a touch of contempt; as, a *naïve* question; a raw and *unsophisticated* youth.
— *n.* **1**. Something not mixed or compounded. **2**. A medicinal plant; — each plant being supposed to constitute a simple remedy. **3**. A person of humble position; — commonly in contrast with *gentle.* — **sim′ple-ness**, *n.*
simple machine, any of six (or more) mechanisms formerly considered elements composing all machines: (1) *lever*, (2) *wheel and axle*, (3) *pulley*, (4) *inclined plane*, (5) *wedge*, (6) *screw;* also, by some, the *jointed link*, or *toggle joint*, and the *hydraulic press.*
sim′ple-ton (-p'l-tŭn), *n.* [F. *simplet.*] A foolish or silly person.
sim′plex (-plĕks), *a.* [L.] In telegraphy, pert. to a system in which only one message is sent over a line at a time.
sim-plic′i-ty (sĭm-plĭs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1**. Quality or state of being simple; clearness; plainness. **2**. Artlessness. **3**. Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly.
sim′pli-fy (sĭm′plĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY′ING. [see SIMPLE; -FY.] To make simple; show an easier way of doing, making, etc. — **sim′pli-fi-ca′tion** (-fĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.*
sim′ply (sĭm′plĭ), *adv.* **1**. In a simple manner or state; merely. **2**. Plainly; without art or subtlety. **3**. Foolishly.
sim′u-lar (sĭm′ū-lȧr), *n* A pretender. *Obs.* — *a.* False; counterfeit, also, pretending. *Obs. or Archaic.*
sim′u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *simulatus*, p. p. of *simulare* to simulate.] Feigned; pretended. — (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd), -LAT′ING. To counterfeit; feign; imitate.—**Syn.** See ASSUME. — **sim′u-la′tor** (sĭm′ū-lā′tẽr), *n*
sim′u-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act of simulating; feigning.
Syn. SIMULATION, DISSIMULATION, HYPOCRISY. SIMULATION is positive, and implies the assumption of a false appearance; DISSIMULATION is negative, and suggests the concealment of one's true nature or purpose. "*Simulation* is a pretense of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is." HYPOCRISY is a stronger word, and denotes esp. a false or insincere profession of goodness by one of selfish aims or life; as, smooth *hypocrisy.*
si′mul-ta′ne-ous (sī′mŭl-tā′nē-ŭs; sĭm′ŭl-), *a.* [LL. *simultaneus*, fr. LL. *simultim* at the same time.] Existing, happening, or done, at the same time. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPORARY. — **si′mul-ta′ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **si′mul-ta′ne-ous-ness**, **si′mul-ta-ne′i-ty** (-tȧ-nē′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
sin (sĭn), *n.* [AS. *synn*, *syn.*] **1**. Transgression of the law of God; iniquity. **2**. An offense; misdemeanor. — *v. i.;* SINNED (sĭnd); SIN′NING. **1**. To violate the divine law by actual transgression or by neglect; violate any rule of duty, — often with *against.* **2**. To violate human rights, law, or propriety; transgress; — often with *against.* — *v. t.* **1**. To do or commit sinfully; to commit (a sin). **2**. To effect, bring about, etc., by a sin or sins.
sin′a-pism (sĭn′ȧ-pĭz'm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr., fr. *σίναπι* mustard.] *Med* A plaster or poultice containing mustard.
since (sĭns), *adv.* [for *sins*, contr. fr. ME. *sithens*, *sithenes* (-s being an adverbial ending; see -s), deriv. fr. AS. *siððan*, *syððan*, *seoððan*, afterward, after.] **1**. **a** From a definite past time until now. **b** Subsequent to a certain past time and before the present; as, appointed last year, and *since* reappointed. **2**. In the time past; before this or now; ago. Some critics object to this usage. — *prep.* From the time of, subsequently to; after. — *conj.* **1**. From and after the time when. **2**. When; — after verbs of knowing, remembering, forgetting, etc. *Obs.* **3**. Seeing that; because; — formerly with *that.* — **Syn.** See BECAUSE.
sin-cere′ (sĭn-sēr′), *a.;* -CER′ER (-sēr′ẽr); -CER′EST. [L. *sincerus.*] **1**. Pure; unmixed, unadulterated. *Archaic.* **2**. Whole, sound; perfect. *Obs.* **3**. Genuine, true; real. —**Syn.** Honest, unfeigned, unaffected, frank, upright. See HONEST. — **sin-cere′ly**, *adv.* — **sin-cere′ness**, *n.*
sin-cer′i-ty (-sĕr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sincere.
sin′ci-put (sĭn′sĭ-pŭt), *n.* [L., half a head; *semi-* + *caput* head.] *Anat.* **a** Forehead. **b** Upper half of the skull.
Sind′bad the Sail′or (sĭnd′băd, sĭn′-). A man whose wonderful voyages are related in the "Arabian Nights."
‖**si′ne** (sī′nē), *prep.* [L.] Without.
sine (sīn), *n.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *sinus* bosom.] *Math.* **a** Formerly, the perpendicular from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the diameter through the other extremity. **b** Now, the ratio of the length (from the diameter to the circle) of this perpendicular to that of the radius of the circle. **c** Hence, in respect to any given angle in a right-angled triangle, the ratio of the side opposite the angle to the hypotenuse of the triangle.
si′ne-cure (sī′nē-kūr), *n.* [L. *sine* without + *cura* care.] **1**. An ecclesiastical benefice without the care of souls. **2**. Any office or position requiring little or no responsibility or active service. — **si′ne-cur-ism** (-kūr-ĭz'm), *n.* — **si′ne-cur-ist** (-kūr-ĭst), *n.*
‖**si′ne di′e** (sī′nē dī′ē). [L.] Without day; without appointing a day on which to assemble again; finally
sin′ew (sĭn′ū), *n.* [AS. *sinu.*] **1**. A tendon. **2**. **a** A nerve; also, a muscle. *Obs.* **b** Strength; nervous energy. **3**. That which supplies strength or power. — *v. t.* To knit or strengthen with or as with sinews. — **sin′ew-less**, *a.*
sin′ew-y (sĭn′ū-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a sinew or sinews. **2**. Nervous; vigorous, tough.
sin′ful (sĭn′fōōl), *a.* Tainted with sin; wicked; unholy. — **sin′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sin′ful-ness**, *n.*
sing (sĭng), *v. i.; pret.* SANG (săng) or SUNG (sŭng); *p. p* SUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SING′ING. [AS *singan.*] **1**. To utter vocal sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations. **2**. To produce harmonious or pleasing sounds, as a brook. **3**. To make a small, shrill sound; as, the air *sings* through a crevice. **4**. To hum; ring. **5**. To relate or

celebrate something in poetry. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter with musical inflections or modulations. **2.** To chant; intone. **3.** To celebrate in song or in verse. **4.** To express enthusiastically; as, to *sing* one's praises. **5.** To dispatch, force, influence, etc., by or as by song; as, to *sing* a child to sleep.

singe (sĭnj), *v. t.;* SINGED (sĭnjd); SINGE'ING (sĭn'jĭng). [AS. *sengan.*] **1.** To burn superficially; scorch. **2.** To remove the nap of (cloth), or the down of (a fowl, etc.), by exposing to burning heat. — **Syn.** See SCORCH. — *n.* A burning of the surface; slight burn. — **sing'er** (sĭn'jĕr), *n.*

sing'er (sĭng'ĕr), *n.* One that sings.

Sin'gha-lese' (sĭn'gȧ-lēz'; -lēs') *or* **Sin'ha-lese'** (sĭn'hȧ-), *a.* [Skr. *Simhala* Ceylon.] Lit., of or pertaining to Ceylon; hence, designating, or pertaining to, the principal race (of a mixed Aryan and Dravidian stock) of Ceylon, or their language. — *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A member of the Singhalese race. **2.** The language of the Singhalese.

sin'gle (sĭng'g'l), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *singulus.*] **1.** One only; individual; separate. **2.** Alone; without company or aid. **3.** Unmarried. **4.** Pert. to one only; private; not public. **5.** Performed by one, or one on each side. **6.** Pure; unmixed. **7.** Free from defect; sound; healthy; — esp. of the eye or vision. **8.** Simple; sincere; artless. **9.** Foolish; weak. *Obs.* **10.** Of low strength or richness; — distinguished from *double*, etc. **11.** *Hort.* Having only the normal number of petals or rays; not double. **12.** = SIMPLEX. **Syn.** That is SINGLE of which there is only one; that is SOLE which is thought of as not only single, but alone.

— *v. t.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To select (one) from among a number; choose out from others; — usually with *out* or *from.* — *n.* A unit; one.

sin'gle-foot', *n.* A horse's gait in which each foot strikes singly, with alternately one and two feet on the ground.

sin'gle-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having but one hand. **2.** Unassisted; managed or done by one person or with one hand.

sin'gle-heart'ed, *a.* Free from duplicity.

sin'gle-mind'ed, *a.* Guileless; single-hearted.

sin'gle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being single.

sin'gle-phase', *a. Elec.* See PHASE, *n.*, 3.

sin'gle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* Formerly, a stout cudgel; now, a stick, usually with a guard near the handle, used for hitting and fencing; also, the sport of fencing with these sticks.

sin'gle-ton (-tŭn), *n.* In card games, as whist, a card which is the only one of its suit held at the deal.

sin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* A whippletree.

sin'gly (sĭng'glĭ), *adv.* **1.** Individually; severally. **2.** As or by a single individual or unit. **3.** Single-handed.

sing'song' (sĭng'sông'), *n.* **1.** Verse marked by monotonous cadence; doggerel. **2.** A monotonously rhythmical tone. — *a.* Having a monotonous cadence or rhythm.

sin'gu-lar (sĭng'gŭ-lȧr), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *singularius, singularis*, fr. *singulus* single.] **1.** *Logic.* Considered by itself or as a single instance; individual; as, a *singular* term; — opp. to *general.* **2.** Each; individual. *Archaic or Law.* **3.** *Gram.* Denoting one person or thing; as, the *singular* number; — opp. to *dual* and *plural.* **4.** Separate from others; alone; hence: **a** Unique; unparalleled. **b** Unusual; strange. **c** Eminent; exceptional. **d** Odd; whimsical. — **Syn.** Unexampled, extraordinary, remarkable, peculiar, eccentric, fantastic. See STRANGE. — *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The singular number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form. **2.** *Logic.* That which is considered by itself or as a single term. — **sin'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

sin'gu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being singular. **2.** That which is singular; a singular person, thing, act, etc.; peculiarity.

Sin'ha-lese'. Var. of SINGHALESE.

sin'is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *a.* [L. *sinister.*] **1.** On the left; left; — opp. to *dexter.* **2.** Appearing or observed on the left, and hence (that side being regarded as unlucky), inauspicious; evil. **3.** Wrong; dishonest; corrupt. **4.** Indicating lurking evil or harm; as, a *sinister* face. — **Syn.** See OMINOUS.

sin'is-tral (-trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the left; inclining to the left; — opposed to *dextral.*

sin'is-trorse' (sĭn'ĭs-trôrs'; sĭn'ĭs-trôrs'), *a.* [L. *sinistrorsus, sinistroversus*, turned toward the left side.] *Bot.* Twining in a spiral from right to left; — opp. to *dextrorse.*

sin'is-trous (sĭn'ĭs-trŭs), *a.* **1.** Being on the left side; inclined to the left. **2.** Unlucky; ill-omened.

sink (sĭnk), *v. i.; pret.* SANK (săngk), or SUNK (sŭngk); *p. p.* SUNK (*Obs.* SUNK'EN, — now used as *adj.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINK'ING. [AS. *sincan.*] **1.** To fall; descend lower and lower; subside. **2.** **a** To fall slowly, as from weakness; fail in strength. **b** To decline; degenerate. **c** To fall in pitch or tone. **3.** To penetrate. **4.** To enter so as to impress lastingly. **5.** To perish. *Archaic.* **6.** To become or appear hollow or depressed. — **Syn.** Drop, droop, lower, decrease. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink; immerse; submerge; lower; hence, to degrade; debase; destroy. **2.** To reduce or extinguish by payment, as a national debt. **3.** To suppress; ignore. **4.** To excavate downward; as, to *sink* a well; also, to place or fix in a depression so made. — *n.* **1.** A drain to carry off filthy water; a cesspool. **2.** A shallow vessel connected with a drain, as in a kitchen. **3.** *Geol.* Any slight depression of the land, esp. one with no outlet or with a subterranean one; — called also *sink hole.*

sink'er (sĭnk'ẽr), *n.* One that sinks; weight, as on a fishline.

sink'ing (sĭnk'ĭng), *n.* Act of one that sinks. — **sinking fund**, the aggregate of sums of money set apart to extinguish a debt by accumulation of interest.

sin'less (sĭn'lĕs), *a.* Free from sin.

sin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* One that sins; incorrigible transgressor.

sin offering. Something offered as an expiation for sin.

Si'non (sī'nŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σίνων.] In Vergil's "Æneid," the Greek who, by a false tale, induced the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy.

sin'ter (sĭn'tẽr), *n.* [G., cinder.] *Geol.* Any of certain porous or vesicular, esp. siliceous or calcareous, deposits.

sin'u-ate (-ū-ăt), *a.* [L. *sinuatus*, p. p. of *sinuare* to wind, bend.] Sinuous; wavy; *Bot.*, having the margin wavy with strong indentations; — said of leaves. — (-āt), *v. i.;* -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To wind; be sinuous. — **sin'u-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

sin'u-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sinuous quality or state. **2.** That which is sinuous; bend; wind.

sin'u-ous (sĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus* curve.] **1.** Bending in and out; winding. **2.** *Bot.* Sinuate. — **sin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sin'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

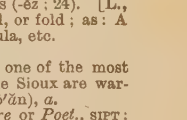
si'nus (sī'nŭs), *n.; pl.* L. SINUS, E. SINUSES (-ŭz; 24). [L., a bent surface, curve.] A hollow, bend, or fold; as: A bay; a recess or depression; *Med.*, a fistula, etc.

Si'on (sī'ŏn), *n.* = ZION.

Sioux (sōō), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of one of the most important tribes of North America. The Sioux are warlike and of fine physique. — **Siou'an** (sōō'ăn), *a.*

sip (sĭp), *v. t.; pret.* SIPPED (sĭpt), or, *Rare or Poet.*, SIPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIP'PING. **1.** To drink in small quantities or little by little. **2.** To drink out of by sips. *Poetic.* — *v. i.* To take a sip or sips. — *n.* **1.** Act of sipping. **2.** A small draft taken with the lips; slight taste.

si'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. σίφων siphon, pipe.] **1.** A pipe or tube bent to form two legs of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level over an intermediate elevation by atmospheric pressure. **2.** *Zoöl.* A tubular organ of many bivalve mollusks, gastropods, etc. — *v. t.* To convey, or draw off, by a siphon. — **si'phon-age** (-fŏn-ăj), *n.*



a Siphon, through which water flows from the Dish *b.*

sipt. Sipped. *Rare or Poet.*

sir (sûr), *n.* [F. *sire*, contr. fr. L. *senior* an elder, elderly person.] **1.** A gentleman; a master; — in this sense usually *sire. Obs.* **2.** A title prefixed [*cap.*] to the Christian name of a knight or a baronet, formerly to that of one of higher rank; sometimes prefixed [*l. c.*] to his title of rank; as, *sir* knight. **3.** A title formerly prefixed [*cap.*] to the name of a clergyman, also [*often l. c.*] to his professional title; as, *sir* priest. **4.** A respectful title used in addressing a man without using his name.

sir-dar' (sēr-där'), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sardār;* Per. *sar* head + *dār* holding.] **1.** In India, a native chief; also, a high military officer. **2.** In Turkey, Egypt, etc., commander in chief, esp. of the Anglo-Egyptian army.

sire (sīr), *n.* [F. *sire.* See SIR.] **1.** A person of authority; lord; master. See SIR, 1. *Obs.* **2.** A title of respect formerly used in addressing superiors, now only in addressing a sovereign. **3.** A male progenitor; father; — often in composition, as in grand*sire.* Also fig. **4.** The male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse or dog. — *v. t.;* SIRED (sīrd); SIR'ING (sīr'ĭng). To beget; — used esp. of stallions.

si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σειρήν.] **1.** [Also *cap.*] *Class Myth.* One of a group of sea nymphs (usually three) said to frequent an island near the coast of Italy, and by their singing to lure mariners to destruction. **2.** An en-

ticing, dangerous woman ; also, a woman who sings sweetly. **3**. Any of a genus (*Siren*) of eel-shaped amphibians having permanent external gills as well as lungs. **4**. [fr. F.] *Acoustics.* An apparatus producing musical tones by the rapid interruption of a current of air, steam, etc., by a perforated rotating disk. — *a.* Bewitching ; fascinating.

si-re′ni-an (sī-rē′nĭ-ăn), *n.* Any of an order (*Sirenia*) of aquatic herbivorous mammals, as the manatee, dugong, etc.

Sir′i-us (sĭr′ĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σειριος, prop., scorching.] The Dog Star, the brightest star in the heavens.

sir′loin′ (sûr′loin′), *n.* [OF. & F. *surlonge ; sur* upon + *longe* loin.] A loin of beef, or a part of a loin; esp., *U. S.*, the part next behind the part yielding the choicer cuts, which are often called *porterhouse steaks.*

si-roc′co (sĭ-rŏk′ō), *n. ; pl.* -cos (-ōz). [fr. It., fr. Ar., fr. *sharq* sunrise, east.] **1. a** A hot, dust-laden wind blowing north from the Libyan deserts. **b** A warm, moist, southeast wind, in the same regions. **2**. Any hot wind of cyclonic origin, blowing from arid or hot regions.

sir′rah (sĭr′ȧ), *n.* [F. *sire.* See SIRE.] A term of address (usually to a man or boy) used in anger, contempt, etc.

sir′-rev′er-ence, *n.* [L. *salva reverentia*, where *salva* is adj.] An equivalent of *save reverence*, a phrase used apologetically before any unseemly expression. *Obs.*

sir′up, syr′up (sĭr′ŭp), *n.* [F. *sirop*, fr. Ar. *sharāb* a drink, sirup.] Orig., a thick, viscid liquid made from the juice of fruits, etc., boiled with sugar ; hence, any concentrated solution of sugar. — **sir′up-y, syr′up-y** (-ŭp-ĭ), *a.*

si-sal′ hemp (sē-säl′; sĭs′ăl; sī′săl). [from *Sisal*, Yucatan.] Any of several agaves or their strong white fiber.

Sis′er-a (sĭs′ẽr-ȧ), *n.* *Bib.* A Canaanite who led an army against the Israelites. Jael, a woman who offered him shelter, killed him with a tent nail or pin. See *Judges* iv.–v.

sis′kin (sĭs′kĭn), *n.* A small, sharp-billed Old World finch.

siss (sĭs), *v. i.* [imitative.] To make a hissing sound. — *n.* A hissing noise. *Both Obs., Dial., or Colloq.*

sis′ter (sĭs′tẽr), *n.* [fr. Scand.] **1**. A female person (or animal) considered in relation to another person (or animal) having the same parents (**whole sister**), or one parent in common (**half sister**). **2**. A woman closely associated with another or others, as in the same sisterhood, faith, order, etc.

sis′ter-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1**. State or relation of being a sister ; office or duty of a sister. **2**. Sisters, collectively ; a society of women united in one faith or order.

sis′ter-in-law′, *n. ; pl.* SISTERS-IN-LAW (sĭs′tẽrz-). Sister of one's husband or wife ; also, the wife of one's brother.

sis′ter-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a sister ; affectionate.

Sis′tine (sĭs′tēn ; -tĭn), *a.* [It. *sistino.*] Of or pert. to any of the popes named Sixtus. — **Sistine Chapel**, the Pope's private chapel in the Vatican ; — built by Sixtus IV. — **S. Madonna**, a famous madonna, now in Dresden, painted by Raphael for the church of St. Sixtus at Piacenza, Italy.

sis′trum (sĭs′trŭm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. σεῖστρον, fr. σείειν to shake.] A kind of metallic instrument shaken to make it jingle ; — used esp. in the worship of Isis.

Sistrum ornamented with sacred cat.

Sis′y-phus (sĭs′ĭ-fŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Σίσυφος.] *Gr. Myth.* A crafty and avaricious king of Corinth, condemned in Hades to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which periodically rolled back. — **Sis′y-phe′an** (-fē′ăn), *a.*

sit (sĭt), *v. i. ; pret.* SAT (săt), *Archaic* SATE (săt, *rarely* sāt) ; *p. p.* SAT, *Obs.* SIT′TEN (sĭt′′n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIT′TING. [AS. *sittan.*] **1**. To rest on the haunches or buttocks. **2**. To perch ; rest with the feet drawn up, as birds. **3**. To remain in repose or inactivity. **4**. To be situated ; to lie, rest, or bear ; — with *on.* **5**. To be adjusted; fit. **6**. To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl ; incubate. **7**. To hold a relative position ; have direction. **8**. To occupy a place as a member of an official body. **9**. To hold a session ; — said of legislatures, courts, etc. **10**. To pose, as for one's picture. — *v. t.* **1**. To sit on, as a horse. **2**. To cause to be seated; seat.

site (sīt), *n.* [L. *situs*, fr. *sinere, situm*, to let, p. p. *situs* placed.] Place where anything is, or is to be, fixed.

sith (sĭth), *prep., adv., & conj.* [see SINCE.] Since ; afterwards ; seeing that. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sith′ence, -ens (sĭth′ĕns), *adv. & conj.* Since ; as ; therefore. *Obs.*

sit′ter (sĭt′ẽr), *n.* One that sits.

sit′ting, *n.* **1**. Act or posture of one that sits. **2**. A seat in a church, theater, etc. **3**. A session, as of a court. **4**. Incubation ; also, number of eggs incubated by a fowl at one time. — *a.* **1** Being in the state or position of one that sits. **2**. Pert. to, or used in or for, sitting ; as, a *sitting* room.

sit′u-at′ed (sĭt′ū-āt′ĕd), *a.* Also **sit′u-ate** (sĭt′ū-āt), *a.* [L. *situatus*, fr. *situare* to place.] Having a site ; located.

sit′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1**. Manner or position in which an object is placed ; locality ; site. **2**. Position as regards conditions and circumstances ; state ; condition. **3**. Temporary state or relation of affairs at a moment of action, as in a drama. **4**. Position of employment ; place ; office. — **Syn.** Seat, station, post, case, plight. See STATE, OFFICE.

sitz bath (sĭtz). [G. *sitzbad.*] A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture ; also, a bath so taken ; a hip bath.

Si′va (sē′vȧ; shē′vȧ), **Shi′va** (shē′vȧ), *n.* [Skr. *Çiva*, properly, kind, gracious.] A god of the supreme Hindu triad, typifying destruction and reproduction.

six (sĭks), *a.* [AS.] One more than five; twice three; — a cardinal number. — *n.* **1**. The number greater by a unit than five ; six units or objects. **2**. A symbol for six units, as 6 or vi. **3**. Something having as an essential feature six units or members.

six′fold′ (sĭks′fōld′), *a.* Six times as much or as many.

six′pence (-pĕns), *n. ; pl.* -PENCES (-sĕz ; 24). The sum of six pence ; also, an English silver coin of this value.

six′pen′ny (-pĕn′ĭ), *a.* Of the value of, or costing, sixpence ; hence, of trifling worth ; cheap; trashy.

six′teen′ (sĭks′tēn′ ; sĭks′tēn′), *a.* Fifteen and one more; — a cardinal number. — *n.* **1**. The number greater by a unit than fifteen ; sixteen units or objects. **2**. A symbol for sixteen units, as 16 or xvi.

six-teen′mo (sĭks-tēn′mō), *n.; pl.* -MOS. = SEXTODECIMO.

six′teenth′ (sĭks′tēnth′; sĭks′tēnth′), *a.* **1**. Next in order after the fifteenth. **2**. Being one of sixteen equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1**. A sixteenth part. **2**. A sixteenth unit or object. **3**. *Music.* **a** An interval of two octaves and a second. **b** A semiquaver.

sixth (sĭksth), *a.* **1**. Next in order after the fifth. **2**. Being one of six equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1**. A sixth part. **2**. A sixth unit or object. **3**. *Music.* **a** An interval of six diatonic degrees. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart. **d** Sixth tone of a scale, counting upwards.

sixth′ly, *adv.* of SIXTH. See -LY.

six′ti-eth (sĭks′tĭ-ĕth ; 24), *a.* **1**. Next in order after the fifty-ninth. **2**. Being one of sixty equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1**. A sixtieth part. **2**. A sixtieth unit or object.

six′ty (sĭks′tĭ), *a.* Six times ten ; threescore ; — a cardinal numeral. — *n. ; pl.* -TIES. **1**. Sum of six times ten ; sixty units or objects. **2**. A symbol for sixty units, as 60 or lx.

siz′a-ble (sīz′ȧ-b'l), *a.* Of suitable size; usually, of considerable bulk. — **siz′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **siz′a-bly**, *adv.*

siz′ar (sīz′ẽr), *n.* Also **siz′er**. [fr. 2d SIZE, *n.*, 1.] In the universities of Cambridge (Eng.) and Dublin, a student, who, having passed a certain examination, is exempted from college fees and charges. He formerly waited on table.

size (sīz), *n.* A glutinous material, as a preparation of glue or flour, for glazing paper, fiber, plaster, etc. — *v. t. ;* SIZED (sīzd) ; SIZ′ING (sīz′ĭng). To cover or prepare with size.

size, *n.* [abbr. fr. *assize.*] **1**. Allowance, as of food ; allotment. *Obs.* **2**. Extent of surface or volume ; relative proportions or magnitude ; magnitude ; also fig. **3**. A conventional relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, etc. — **Syn.** Bulk, volume, area. — *v. t.* To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk.

size′a-ble, size′a-ble-ness, etc. Vars. of SIZABLE, etc.

sized (sīzd), *a.* Having a particular size or bulk.

siz′ing (-ĭng), *n.* Size (the glutinous material).

siz′zle (sĭz′'l), *v. i.;* -ZLED (-'ld); -ZLING (-lĭng). To hiss ; shrivel up with a hissing sound. — *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying. *Both Dial. Eng., Colloq., or U.S.*

skains′mate′ (skānz′māt′), *n.* A nonce word, in "Romeo and Juliet," mean messmate or conjectured to scapegrace.

skald. Var. of 4th SCALD.

skat (skät), *n.* [G., fr. It. *scartare* to discard.] A three-handed card game played with 32 cards.

skate (skāt), *n.* [fr. Scand.] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous rays. See *Illust.*

1/30
Smooth Skate.

skate (skāt), *n.* [fr. D. *schaats.*] **1.** A metallic runner with a frame fitting the sole of a shoe, for gliding on ice. **2.** A roller skate. — *v. i.;* SKAT'ED (skāt'ĕd ; 24) ; SKAT'ING (skāt'ĭng). To glide on skates.

skat'er (skāt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who skates. **2.** A water strider.

skean (skēn), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sgian.*] A dagger; dirk.

ske-dad'dle (skĕ-dăd''l), *v. i.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To flee as in panic ; run away. *Colloq.*

skee (skē), *n.* Var. of SKI.

skeel'y (skēl'ĭ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of SKILLY, *a.*

skein (skān), *n.* [OF. *escaigne.*] A quantity of yarn, thread, silk, etc., put up after it is taken from the reel, usually in a sort of knot.

skel'e-ton (skĕl'ĕ-tŭn), *n.* [Gr. σκελετόν dried body, mummy, σκελετός dried up.] **1.** The bones collectively ; bony or more or less cartilaginous framework of an animal body ; the whole of the more hard and rigid parts of any animal. **2.** The framework or outline of anything. — *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, a skeleton. — **skel'e-tal** (-tăl), *a.*

skelp (skĕlp), *n.* A smart blow. — *v. t.* To strike; slap. *Both Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

skep (skĕp), *n.* [of Scand. orig.] *Obs. or Scot.* **1.** A kind of farm basket. **2.** A beehive, esp. one of twisted straw.

skep'tic, scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [Gr. σκεπτικός thoughtful, reflective, fr. σκέπτεσθαι to look carefully about, consider.] **1.** One whose attitude is critically inquiring or is characterized by doubt or suspended judgment. **2.** One who believes in skepticism as a doctrine or makes use of it as a method. — **Syn.** Unbeliever, doubter. See INFIDEL.

skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to a skeptic or skepti-
skep'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } cism. — **skep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

skep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A doubting state of mind. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that all knowledge is uncertain; also, the method of suspended judgment, destructive criticism, or systematic doubt, characteristic of skeptics. **3.** Doubt of, or unbelief in, Christianity.

sker'ry (skĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [of Scand. orig.] A rocky isle ; an isolated rock in the sea ; a reef. *Scot.*

sketch (skĕch), *n.* [D. *schets*, fr. It. *schizzo* sketch, splash.] **1.** An outline ; rough draft; a slight preliminary draft. **2.** A simply constructed literary composition, as a short story. — *v. t.* To outline; make a rough draft of. — *v. i.* To make a sketch or sketches. — **sketch'er**, *n.*

sketch'book', *n.* A book of sketches or for sketches.

sketch'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a sketch ; roughly outlined. — **sketch'i-ly** (skĕch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sketch'i-ness**, *n.*

skew (skū), *a.* **1.** Turned or twisted to one side ; — chiefly technical. **2.** Not symmetrical. — *n.* A twist ; turn; distortion. — *v. i.* **1.** To walk or move obliquely ; go sidling. **2.** To look obliquely ; squint. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to take an oblique position or direction ; distort. **2.** To shape or form in an oblique way. **3.** To throw or hurl obliquely.

skew'bald' (-bôld'), *a.* [ME. *skewed* piebald.] Of horses, etc., marked with spots and patches of white and some other color. Cf. PIEBALD.

skew'er (skū'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A pin for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting. **2.** Any of various things shaped or used like the above. — *v. t.* To fasten with or as with skewers.

ski (skē), *n.; pl.* SKI (skē) or SKIS (skēz). [Dan. *ski.*] One of a pair of long strips of hard wood bound one on each foot and used for gliding over snow. — *v. i.* To use ski.

ski'a-graph (skī'ă-grăf), **sci'a-graph** (sī'ă-), *n.* A shadow-like image or picture made on a sensitive surface, esp. by Röntgen rays. Cf. RADIOGRAPH.

ski-ag'ra-phy (skī-ăg'ră-fĭ), **sci-ag'ra-phy** (sī-ăg'-), *n* [Gr. σκιαγραφία, fr. σκιαγράφος drawing in light and shade; σκιά shadow + γράφειν to delineate.] The art of projecting or delineating shadows or of making skiagraphs.

skid (skĭd), *n.* [fr. Scand.] **1.** A shoe or clog placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a hill. **2.** A timber, bar, rail, etc., used in pairs or sets to form a way on which something may be slid or rolled, as from a truck. **3.** *Naut.* [Usually in *pl.*] A wooden fender hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling cargo, etc. **4.** Act of skidding. — *v. t.;* SKID'DED ; -DING. To check, drag, etc., with or on a skid or skids. — *v. i.* **a** To slide without rotating ; — said of a wheel. **b** To slip sideways on the road; — said esp. of an automobile.

skiff (skĭf), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. OHG.] A light rowboat.

skil'ful, skil'ful-ly, etc. Vars. of SKILLFUL, etc.

skill (skĭl), *n.* [of Scand. orig.] **1.** *Obs.* **a** Understanding; judgment. **b** Argument; proof ; also, reason; motive. **2.** Knowledge of, and expertness in, execution or performance, practical ability in art, science, etc. ; expertness; aptitude. — **Syn.** Dexterity, adroitness. — *v. t.* To know ; discern ; understand. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

skilled (skĭld), *a.* Having skill. — **Syn.** See SKILLFUL.

skil'let (skĭl'ĕt ; 24), *n.* A kind of small metal vessel with a handle, esp. for culinary purposes ; a stewpan, or, *U. S.*, a frying pan.

skill'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Discerning ; judicious. *Obs.* **2.** Having or displaying skill; expert.—**skill'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**skill'ful-ness**, *n.* Also **skil'ful**, etc.

Syn. Well-versed, dexterous, adroit, deft, clever, apt, proficient. — SKILLFUL, SKILLED, EXPERT agree in the idea of proficiency. SKILLFUL, the most general term, implies a union of knowledge and readiness ; as, a *skillful* operator ; a *skillful* economy. SKILLED implies the mastery of the details of an art, trade, or handicraft through practice ; as, a *skilled* mechanic. EXPERT suggests extraordinary proficiency achieved in a special field ; as, an *expert* accountant.

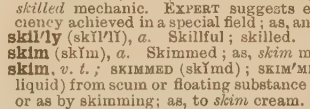
skil'ly (skĭl'ĭ), *a.* Skillful ; skilled. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

skim (skĭm), *a.* Skimmed ; as, *skim* milk.

skim, *v. t.;* SKIMMED (skĭmd) ; SKIM'MING. **1.** To clear (a liquid) from scum or floating substance ; also, to take off by or as by skimming; as, to *skim* cream. **2.** To pass swiftly or lightly over; glide along. **3.** To read or examine superficially and rapidly. **4.** To skip or ricochet. — *v. i.* **1.** To pass lightly or hastily ; glide along evenly and smoothly, esp. near the surface. **2.** To become coated with a film or scum. **3.** To skip or ricochet over a surface, as of water.

skim'ble-scam'ble (skĭm'b'l-skăm'b'l; skĭm''l-skăm''l), *a.* Rambling ; unconnected. *Colloq.*

skim'mer (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skims ; esp., a utensil for skimming liquids. **2.** Any of several long-winged marine birds allied to the terns.



Black Skimmer.

skim milk. Milk skimmed of its cream.

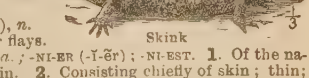
skim'ming (skĭm'ĭng), *n.* Substance skimmed from a liquid ; — chiefly in *pl.*

skimp (skĭmp), *v. t.* To slight ; do carelessly ; also, to scrimp. — *v. i.* To be parsimonious. — *a.* Scanty ; meager. — **skim'py** (skĭm'pĭ), *a.;* SKIM'PI-ER (-pĭ-ẽr) ; -PI-EST. *All Dial. or Colloq.*

skin (skĭn), *n.* [of Scand. orig.] **1.** The integument, or external covering, of an animal. **2.** The integument of an animal as separated from the body, specif. that of a small animal, as a calf or sheep, as disting. from the *hide* of a large animal. **3.** A vessel of skin to hold liquids. **4.** The outermost layer, or surface, of anything, rind, husk, peel, etc. **Syn.** SKIN, the most general term, applies esp. to the integument of animals ; HIDE, esp. to the skins (commonly undressed) of the larger animals ; PELT, to skins (often of smaller animals) with the hair, wool, or (esp.) fur on ; FELL is now chiefly elevated or poetical for *skin*, *hide*, or *pelt*. — *v. t.;* SKINNED (skĭnd) ; SKIN'NING. **1.** To strip the skin from ; flay; peel. **2.** To cover with or as with skin. **3.** To strip of money or property ; fleece. *Slang* — *v. i.* To become covered with or as with skin.

skin'flint' (-flĭnt'), *n.* A penurious person ; miser ; niggard.

skink (skĭŋk), *n.* [L. *scincus*, Gr. σκίγκος.] Any of a large group of lizards, mostly small, with stout scales.



Skink

skin'ner (skĭn'ẽr), *n.* One that skins or flays.

skin'ny (skĭn'ĭ), *a.;* -NI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -NI-EST. **1.** Of the nature of or like skin. **2.** Consisting chiefly of skin ; thin; emaciated. — **skin'ni-ness** (ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

skip (skĭp), *v. i.;* SKIPPED (skĭpt) ; SKIP'PING. **1.** To move with leaps and bounds ; move with light dancing motion ; caper. **2.** To pass from point to point omitting the intervals, as in writing, speaking, etc.; pass without notice or attention; — often with *over*. **3.** To ricochet.

Syn. Trip, hop, jump, leap. — SKIP, BOUND. To SKIP is to move by leaping lightly and gracefully. BOUND implies longer and more vigorous leaps. *Skip* often implies joy or sportiveness ; *bound*, elasticity or buoyancy of spirit. — *v. t.* **1.** To leap lightly over. **2.** To pass over or by without notice ; omit ; miss. **3.** To cause to ricochet. *Colloq.*

skip (skĭp), *n.* **1.** A light leap or bound; esp., a gait, often used by children, made up of alternating hops and steps. **2.** A passing over or neglecting; omission.

skip'jack′ (skĭp'jăk′), *n.* [*skip* + *jack.*] Any of various fishes that jump above, or play at, the surface of the water, as the bonito, saury, bluefish, etc.

skip'per (skĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skips. **2.** A young, thoughtless person. *Obs.* **3.** The saury or other allied fish. **4.** The larva of the cheese fly. **5.** Any of various small insects resembling butterflies, but in structure more like moths.

skip'per, *n.* [D. *schipper.*] The master of a fishing or small trading vessel; *Colloq.*, the master of any vessel.

Skipper, 5. Nat. size.

skir'mish (skûr'mĭsh), *v. i.* [fr. OF.] To engage in a skirmish. — *n.* **1.** A slight fight in war, usually incidental to larger movements. **2.** A slight contest; brisk preliminary conflict. — **skir'mish-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

skirr (skûr), *v. t. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** To scour, as for enemies. **2.** To skim over; to cause to glide or skim.

skirt (skûrt), *n.* [of Scand. origin.] **1.** The lower, hanging part of a coat, dress, etc.; specif., a separate outer garment for women or girls covering the body from the waist down; also, a petticoat. **2.** On a saddle, the pendent side flaps. **3.** Border; margin. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with or as with a skirt; surround. **2.** To border; run along the edge of. — *v. i.* To be or live on the border; move along the edge. — **skirt'er**, *n*

skit (skĭt), *n.* **1.** A taunt; jest; joke. *Scot. & Dial.* **2.** A short literary composition, esp. one involving humor or satire; a sketch (sense 2).

skit'tish (-tĭsh), *a.* [E. dial. *skit* to caper, as a restive horse.] **1.** Easily frightened; shy. **2.** Restive; capricious; also, tricky; deceptive. — **skit'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **-tish-ness**, *n.*

skit'tles (-tlz), *n. pl.* [of Scand. orig.] A game, resembling ninepins, played by throwing wooden disks at the pins.

skive (skīv), *v. t.*; SKIVED (skīvd); SKIV'ING (skīv'ĭng). To cut off, as leather, in thin layers or pieces; to pare.

skiv'er (skĭv'ẽr), *n.* A cheap, strong leather, made of the grain side of a split sheepskin, tanned in sumac and dyed.

sku'a (skū'*a*), *n.*, *or* **skua gull.** [fr. Scand.] A jaeger.

skul-dud'der-y (skŭl-dŭd'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Grossness; obscenity. *Scot.*

Skua.

skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.* [of Scand. orig.] To hide, or get out of the way, sneakingly. — **Syn.** See LURK.

skulk'er (-ẽr) } *n.* One that skulks; hence, an idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

skull (skŭl), *n.* The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate; the cranium and those parts immovably united with it.

skull'cap′ (skŭl'kăp′), *n.* **1.** A close-fitting cap; esp., a light brimless cap for indoor wear. **2.** Any of various plants of the mint family, having helmet-shaped flowers.

skunk (skŭnk), *n.* [fr. Amer. Indian.] A common mammal of temperate North America, allied to the weasels. It has the power of ejecting a very offensive secretion.

Skunk. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

skunk cabbage. A broad-leaved plant, of the arum family, which sends up in early spring a spathe having a disgusting odor.

sky (skī), *n.*; *pl.* SKIES (skīz). [of Scand. orig.] **1.** A cloud. *Obs.* **2.** The upper atmosphere; the region of clouds, storms, etc.; hence, the weather; — often in *pl.* **3.** The heavens; firmament. **4.** Heaven. — *v. t.*; SKIED (skīd) or SKYED; SKY'ING (skī'ĭng). To hang (a picture on exhibition) in the top row, — an unfavorable place. *Colloq.*

sky'ey (skī'ĭ), *a.* Of, or like, the sky; ethereal. *Chiefly Poet.*

sky'ish (skī'ĭsh), *a.* Like or near the sky; lofty; ethereal. *R.*

sky'lark′ (skī'lärk′), *n.* The common Old World lark, noted for its song.

sky'lark′, *v. i.* [cf. LARK to sport.] To run about the rigging of a vessel in sport; hence, to frolic boisterously.

Skylark. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

sky'light′ (-līt′), *n.* A window in a roof, ceiling, etc.

sky'rock'et (skī'rŏk'ĕt; 24), *n.* A rocket that ascends, and explodes high in the air.

sky'sail′ (skī'sāl′; *naut.* skī's'l), *n.* *Naut.* The sail set next above the royal. See SAIL, *Illust.*

sky'scrap'er (-skrāp'ẽr), *n.* A very tall building.

sky'ward (skī'wẽrd), *a. & adv.* Toward the sky. — **sky'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.*

slab (slăb; slâb), *a.* Thick; viscous. *Obs. or Scot.*

slab (slăb), *n.* **1.** A thick plate or slice of anything. **2.** The outside piece taken from a log in sawing it into boards.

slab'ber (slăb'ẽr; slŏb'-), *v. i. & t. & n.* Slobber.

slack (slăk), *a.* [AS. *slæc, sleac.*] **1.** Slow. **2.** Sluggish. **3.** Not using due care; remiss; inattentive. **4.** Wanting in activity; dull. **5.** Lax; not tense. **6.** Weak; unnerved; unstrung. **7.** Underdone; insufficiently treated. — **Syn.** Loose, relaxed. See LAX. — *n.* The part of anything (as a rope) that hangs loose. — *adv.* Slackly.

slack (slăk), *n.* Small coal; also, culm.

slack (slăk) } *v. i. & t.* To slow down; to loosen; relax;

slack'en (-'n) } retard; abate; be negligent; slake.

slack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who shirks a duty, esp. to his country in time of war as by attempting to evade military duty.

slack'ly, *adv.*, **slack'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

slag (slăg), *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, or LG. *slacke.*] **1.** The dross or scoria of a metal; cinder. **2.** The scoria of a volcano.

slag'gy (-ĭ), *a.* Pert. to, like, or containing, slag.

slain (slān), *p. p.* of SLAY.

slake (slāk), *v. t. & i.*; SLAKED (slākt); SLAK'ING (slāk'ĭng). [AS. *slacian, sleacian*, to grow slack.] **1.** To slacken; retard. **2.** To allay; quench. **3.** To mix (lime) with water. The resulting slaked lime is calcium hydroxide.

slam (slăm), *v. t. & i.*; SLAMMED (slămd); SLAM'MING. [fr. Scand.] **1.** To shut violently; bang. **2.** To put in or on some place forcibly and noisily; strike forcibly and noisily. — *n.* Act of one that slams or the shock or noise so made.

slan'der (slăn'dẽr), *n.* [OF. *esclandre* scandal, fr. L. *scandalum.* See SCANDAL.] **1.** Defamation, oral or written; *Law*, a false oral report maliciously uttered and tending to injure the reputation of another. **2.** Disgrace; shame; dishonor. *Obs.* **3.** Evil report; ill repute. *Obs.* — *v. t.* **1.** To utter slander against; defame. **2.** To discredit or shame; disgrace. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Calumniate, vilify, malign, belie, reproach. See ASPERSE. — **slan'der-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

slan'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Disgraceful. *Obs.* **2.** Given to or uttering slander. **3.** Containing, or of the nature of, slander; calumnious. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

slang (slăng), *n.* Originally, cant of thieves, gypsies, beggars, etc.; now, language consisting either of new words or phrases, often of the vagrant or illiterate classes, or of ordinary words or phrases in arbitrary senses, and having a conventional but vulgar or inelegant use; also, the jargon of a particular class. — **Syn.** See CANT. — *v. t. & i.* To address with slang or ribaldry; use slang or vulgar abuse. *Colloq.* — **slang'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **slang'i-ness**, *n.* — **slang'y** (slăng'ĭ), *a.*; SLANG'I-ER; -I-EST.

s'ank (slăngk), *pret. & p. p.* of SLINK.

slant (slânt), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *slenten* to slope, slide.] To turn or incline from a right line or a level; to slope. Also fig. — *n.* A slanting direction or plane. — *a.* Oblique.

Syn. SLANT emphasizes esp. the idea of (commonly sharp) divergence from a right line; SLOPE suggests rather the resulting, often gradual, inclination.

slant'ing, *p. a.* Oblique; sloping. — **slant'ing-ly**, *adv.*

slant'ly, **slant'wise**′ (slânt'wīz′), *adv.* Slantingly.

slap (slăp), *n.* A blow, esp. one from or as from the open hand; also, a rebuff; insult. — *v. t.*; SLAPPED (slăpt); SLAP'PING. **1.** To subject to a slap. **2.** To put or place with force. *Colloq.* — *adv.* Suddenly; instantly. *Colloq.*

slap'dash′ (-dăsh′), *a.* Carelessly violent or sudden; heedlessly impetuous. — **slap'dash**′, *adv. & n.*

slap'jack′ (-jăk′), *n.* A flapjack; a griddlecake. *Dial. U. S.*

slash (slăsh), *v. t.* To cut by sweeping, esp. random, strokes;

cut in long slits; gash. — *v. i.* To strike violently and at random, esp. with or as with an edged instrument, cut hastily and carelessly. — *n.* **1.** Act of slashing, or a cut so made; gash. **2.** A slit made in a garment to show a fabric within. **3.** A stroke with a whip; a cut. — **slash'er** (slăsh'ẽr), *n.*

slash'ing, *n.* Act of one that slashes; slash. — *a.* **1.** That cuts violently or at random. **2.** Huge. *Dial. or Slang.*

slat (slăt), *n.* A thin, narrow bar of wood or metal; a lath.

slate (slāt), *v. t.*; SLAT'ED (slāt'ĕd, 24); SLAT'ING. [AS. *slǽtan.*] To criticize; censure, reprimand. *Colloq.*

slate, *n.* [OF. *esclat* a shiver, splinter.] **1.** A dense, fine-grained, laminated rock produced by compression of clays, shales, etc. **2.** A color like that of common slate; dark bluish gray. **3.** A prepared piece of slate, esp. for roofing or for a writing tablet. **4.** A list of candidates, officers, etc., devised beforehand. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with slate or a slatelike substance. **2.** To register (as on a slate, subject to revision) for an appointment. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — **slat'er** (slāt'ẽr), *n.*

slat'ing (slāt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who slates; work of a slater. **2.** Slates collectively; also, material for slating.

slat'tern (slăt'ẽrn), *n.* An untidy, slovenly woman.

slat'tern-ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a slattern; sluttish. — *adv.* In a slatternly manner. — **Syn.** See SLOVENLY.

slat'y (slāt'ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, slate.

slaugh'ter (slô'tẽr), *n.* [fr. Scand.] Act of killing; as: **a** Violent or wanton destruction of life; carnage. **b** Act of butchering cattle or other beasts for market. — **Syn.** Massacre, butchery, murder, havoc. — *v. t.* **1.** To kill, esp. violently and ruthlessly or in large numbers. **2.** To butcher; kill for market. — **Syn.** See KILL. — **slaugh'ter-er**, *n.*

slaugh'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* A building where beasts are butchered for the market; an abattoir. Also fig.

slaugh'ter-man (-măn), *n.* Slaughterer; executioner. *Obs.*

slaugh'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Destructive; murderous.

Slav (slăv; slȧv), *n.* [G., of Slavic origin.] A person speaking a Slavic language as his native tongue. The Slavs include the Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Bulgarians, Servians, Croatians, Sorbs, Wends, Slovaks, and others.

slave (slāv), *n.* [F. *esclave*, fr. LL. *Slavi* or *Sclavi*, name of a certain people.] **1.** A person held in bondage; bondsman. **2.** One who has lost control of himself, as to vice, lust, etc. **3.** A drudge. — **Syn.** Bondman, bondmaid, thrall, vassal. See SERF. — *v. i.*; SLAVED (slāvd); SLAV'ING. To labor as a slave; drudge; toil. — *v. t.* To enslave.

slave'hold'er (slāv'hōl'dẽr), *n.* One who holds slaves. — **slave'hold'ing**, *a.*

slav'er (slăv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A slave ship. **2.** A slave trader.

slav'er (slăv'ẽr), *v. i.* To let spittle, etc., run from the mouth. — *v. t.* To smear with saliva; slabber. — *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth.

slav'er-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that slavers or drivels. Hence: **a** An idiot. **b** A servile flatterer or parasite.

slav'er-y (slăv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1** The condition of a slave; bondage. **2.** The institution of slaveholding. **3.** A condition like or suggesting that of a slave. **4.** Continued and wearisome labor; drudgery. — **Syn.** Enthrallment, enslavement, captivity, vassalage. See SERVITUDE.

Slav'ic (slăv'ĭk; slȧv'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or their languages; Slavonic. — *n.* The group of allied languages spoken by the Slavs.

slav'ish (slāv'ĭsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a slave; servile. — **Syn.** See MENIAL. — **slav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **slav'ish-ness**, *n.*

Sla-vo'ni-an (slȧ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* = SLAVONIC. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia, loosely, a Slav.

Sla-von'ic (slȧ-vŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Slavonia or its inhabitants, or the Slavs or their language.

slaw (slô), *n.* [D. *sla*, contr. fr. *salade* salad.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v. t.*; *pret.* SLEW (slōō; 86); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAY'ING. [AS. *sléan* to strike, slay.] **1.** To strike. *Obs.* **2** To put to death by violence; kill; destroy. — **Syn.** Murder, slaughter. See KILL. — **slay'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

sleave (slēv), *n.* **1.** Knotted or entangled part of silk or thread. **2.** Silk not yet twisted; floss. — *v. t.*; SLEAVED (slēvd); SLEAV'ING. *Weaving.* To separate or divide, as threads.

slea'zy (slē'zĭ; slā'zĭ), *a.* Wanting firmness of texture or substance; flimsy. — **slea'zi-ness** (-zĭ-nĕs), *n.*

sled (slĕd), *n.* [D. *slede.*] **1** A vehicle on runners for conveying loads, esp. over snow or ice; sledge. **2.** A small vehicle with runners for sliding on snow or ice. — *v. t.*; SLED'DED; SLED'DING. To convey or transport on a sled.

sledge (slĕj), *n.* A strong vehicle with low runners, or one made of plank slightly turned up at one end without runners, for transporting loads, esp. on snow or ice; a sled. — *v. i. & t.*; SLEDGED (slĕjd); SLEDG'ING. To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges.

sledge, *n.*, or **sledge hammer**. [AS. *slecge*, fr. *sléan* to beat.] A large hammer, usually wielded with both hands.

sleek (slēk), *a.* Smooth; glossy. — **Syn.** See SMOOTH. — *v. t.* To make smooth, smooth over; also, to allay. — **sleek'ly**, *adv.* — **sleek'ness**, *n.*

sleep (slēp), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SLEPT (slĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEP'ING. [AS. *slǽpan.*] **1.** To be or pass time in the condition of repose called sleep, slumber; — often used as a transitive, as, to *sleep* a deep sleep. **2.** **a** To lie dormant. **b** To be dead. — *v. t.* To spend, use up, or get rid of, in or by sleep; — with *away*, *off*. — *n.* **1.** A natural, temporary and periodical, diminution of sensation, feeling, and thought, amounting in heavy slumber to an almost complete cessation of conscious life. **2.** Rest or repose, often, fig., death. — **Syn.** Slumber, nap, doze, drowse.

sleep'er, *n.* **1.** One who sleeps; a drone, or lazy person; one who is dead. **2.** A railroad sleeping car. *Collog., U. S.* **3.** Any of the pieces used, on or near the ground, to support a structure, keep rails in place, etc.; stringpiece.

sleep'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **sleep'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

sleep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLEEP. — **sleeping car**, a railroad car with compartments and berths for sleeping. — **s. partner**, a silent partner. — **s. sickness**, a generally fatal disease common among the natives of parts of tropical West Africa, characterized by drowsiness.

sleep'less (slēp'lĕs), *a.* Having no sleep or rest. — **sleep'less-ly**, *adv.* — **sleep'less-ness**, *n.*

sleep'walk'er (-wôk'ẽr), *n.* A somnambulist.

sleep'walk'ing, *n.* Walking in one's sleep.

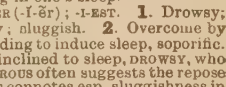
sleep'y (slēp'ĭ), *a.*; SLEEP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Drowsy; inclined to sleep; dull, lazy; sluggish. **2.** Overcome by sleep, sleeping. *Obs.* **3.** Tending to induce sleep, soporific. **Syn.** One is SLEEPY who is inclined to sleep, DROWSY, who is heavy with sleep. SLUMBEROUS often suggests the repose of latent powers; SOMNOLENT connotes esp. sluggishness in one asleep or sleepy; LETHARGIC implies torpor or apathy.

sleet (slēt), *n.* Fine, driving, icy particles, often with rain. — *v. i.* To shower sleet. — **sleet'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

sleeve (slēv), *n.* [AS. *slief*, *slēf*, *slȳf.*] **1.** The part of a garment covering an arm only. **2.** *Mach.* A tubular part designed to fit over another part. — *v. t.*; SLEEVED (slēvd); SLEEV'ING. To furnish with sleeves. — **sleeve'less**, *a.*

sleeve'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* A cuff or wristband. *Obs.*

sleigh (slā), *n.* [D. *slee.*] A vehicle on runners used to transport persons or goods on snow or ice; — in England commonly called a *sledge.*



Sleigh.

sleigh'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of riding in a sleigh. **2.** State of the snow or ice enabling the use of sleighs.

sleight (slīt), *n.* [fr. Scand.] **1.** Cunning; wisdom, prudence. *Obs.* **2** A sly artifice, a scheme; trick, dexterity; skill. — **sleight of hand**, a trick or tricks requiring skillful manipulation; legerdemain; also, expertness in such tricks.

slen'der (slĕn'dẽr), *a* [fr. OD. *slender.*] **1.** Small or narrow in proportion to the length or height, slim. **2.** Weak; feeble; slight. **3.** Moderate, inconsiderable; small. **4** Spare; frugal. — **slen'der-ly**, *adv.* — **slen'der-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** SLENDER and SLIM, as applied to material objects, are often interchangeable, but *slim* often implies the greater slightness or fragility. See THIN.

slept (slĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SLEEP.

sleuth (slōōth; 86), *n.* **1.** The track of man or beast, esp. as followed by scent. *Obs.* **2.** A detective. *Collog.*

sleuth'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound that tracks animals by the scent, bloodhound.

slew (slōō; 86), *n.* [see SLOUGH a wet place.] A wet or marshy place; a river inlet. See 4th SLOUGH, 2.

slew (slōō; 86), *pret.* of SLAY; also, var. of SLUE.

sley (slā), *n.* [AS. *slege.*] A weaver's reed.

slice (slīs), *n.* [OF. *esclice*, fr. *esclicier*, *esclichier*, to break to pieces]. A thin, broad piece, esp. one cut off. — *v. t.*; SLICED (slīst); SLIC'ING (slīs'ĭng). **1.** To cut into slices; cut a slice from. **2.** To cut into parts; divide. **3.** To remove as a slice; cut off; — usually with *off*. — **slic'er** (slīs'ẽr), *n.*

slick (slĭk), *a.* Sleek. *Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.* — *adv.* Smoothly; plausibly; smartly. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To make sleek; sleek. — *n. Joinery.* A wide paring chisel.

slick'er (slĭk'ẽr), *n.* A long, loose waterproof coat. *U. S.*

slid (slĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of SLIDE.

'slid (zlĭd), *interj.* God's lid; — an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

slid'den (slĭd'n), *p. p.* of SLIDE.

slide (slīd), *v. i.; pret.* SLID (slĭd); *p. p.* SLID'DEN (slĭd''n), SLID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLID'ING (slīd'ĭng). [AS. *slīdan.*] **1.** To move freely along a surface, as on snow or ice, with little friction; glide. **2.** To pass without observing or being observed or heeded; — often, *Now Colloq.*, with *let*. **3.** To move or go easily, quietly, quickly, or secretly; — often with *out*, *away*, etc. **4.** To slip in walking or standing. *Obs.* **Syn.** SLIDE commonly suggests esp. contact with the surface; SLIP, entire absence of friction or obstruction; GLIDE, the smoothness or ease of the movement.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause to slide along a surface. **2.** To pass or put quietly or imperceptibly; slip. — *n.* **1.** Act of sliding. **2.** That on which anything moves by sliding. **3.** That which operates by sliding, as a cover for an aperture. **4.** The descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow down a declivity; as, a landslide. **5.** A plate of glass on which is a picture to be projected by a stereopticon or the like; also, a plate on which is an object to be examined with a microscope. — **slid'er** (slīd'ẽr), *n.* — **slid'ing** (slīd'ĭng), *n. & a.*

'slight (zlīt), *interj.* God's light; — an oath. *Obs or Archaic.*

slight (slīt), *a.* [ME. *slȝt, sleght*, orig., smooth, flat.] **1.** Slender; slim; frail. **2.** Not strong in intellect, or character, foolish; silly. **3.** Unimportant; paltry; feeble; scant. — *v. t.* To disregard as insignificant; make light of; as: **a** To treat (a person) with intentional neglect. **b** To perform carelessly and inadequately. — **Syn.** See NEGLECT. — *n.* A slighting, esp., an intentional neglect of courtesy due, manifestation of moderate contempt. — **Syn.** Disregard, negligence, inattention, contempt, indignity.

slight'ing, *p. a.* Characterized by disregard or disrespect; disparaging; as, a *slighting* remark. — **slight'ing-ly**, *adv.*

slight'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a slight manner or degree. **2.** Slightingly; negligently; disparagingly. *Obs.*

slight'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slight, inconsiderable, slender, or the like; also, formerly, negligence.

sli'ly (slī'lĭ). Var. of SLYLY.

slim (slĭm), *a.*; SLIM'MER (-ẽr); -MEST. [fr., D. *slim* bad, weak, slight]. **1.** Bad; worthless; mean. *Scot. & Dial.* **2.** Frail; slight; unsubstantial; poor. **3.** Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender. **4.** Small in numbers, amount, etc.; sparse. — **Syn.** See SLENDER. — **slim'ly** (slĭm'lĭ), *adv.* — **slim'ness**, *n.*

slime (slīm), *n.* [AS. *slīm.*] **1.** Soft, moist earth or clay; viscous mud. **2.** Any dirty substance that is moist, soft, and adhesive. **3.** Bitumen. *Archaic.* **4.** The mucous or mucuslike secretion of the skin of slugs, land snails, etc.

slim'y (slīm'ĭ), *a.*; SLIM'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Of or pert. to, or like, slime. — **slim'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **slim'i-ness**, *n.*

sling (slĭng), *n.* A drink of spirit and water sweetened.

sling, *v. t.; pret.* SLUNG (slŭng), *Archaic* SLANG (slăng); *p. p.* SLUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLING'ING. [AS *slingan* to wind, twist.] **1.** To throw with a sling. **2** To throw; hurl; cast. **3.** To place in a sling or slings for hoisting or lowering; also, to move, hoist, etc., by slings. **4.** To suspend by or as by a sling. — *n.* **1.** A well-known instrument for throwing stones, etc., by centrifugal force. **2.** Act or motion of hurling with or as with a sling; a throw; fig., a stroke. **3.** A contrivance to suspend something; as: **a** A bandage put round the neck to support the arm or hand. **b** A loop, as of rope or chain, etc., to suspend something. **c** *Naut.* [Usually in *pl.*] A chain or rope to support a yard or to lower or hoist a boat. — **sling'er**, *n.*

slink (slĭŋk), *v. t.* To cast prematurely; — of beasts. — *a.* Produced prematurely. — *n.* **1.** The prematurely born young (esp. a calf) of a beast. **2.** One that is thin, weak, or the like, specif., a coward, sneak, or rascal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slink (slĭŋk), *v. i.; pret.* SLUNK (slŭŋk), *Archaic* SLANK (slăŋk); *p. p.* SLUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLINK'ING. [AS. *slincan.*] To steal off or away; sneak. — **Syn.** See LURK.

slip (slĭp), *v. i.*, SLIPPED (slĭpt); SLIP'PING. **1.** To slide; hence, to move smoothly and with little friction; glide. **2.** To lose one's footing or one's hold by reason of sliding. **3.** To err; fall into error. **4.** To move or start out of place with a sliding motion; — often with *out*, *off*, etc. **5.** To go, come, pass, move, etc., in a quiet, furtive manner; steal; — with off, away, etc. **6.** To pass away or escape without notice or through inattention, neglect, etc. — **Syn.** See SLIDE. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to slip; slide, put, pass, or the like, quickly, quietly, or secretly. **2.** To omit to seize or utilize; pass over. **3.** To cause to slip or slide off or out of place; as, a dog *slips* his collar. **4.** To let loose, as in pursuit of game; as, to *slip* a hound. **5.** To slink (young). — *n.* **1.** Act of slipping; fig., a sudden mishap. **2.** An inadvertent fault; error; blunder. **3.** A slight trangression or offense. **4.** *Hort.* A cutting or scion. **5.** A strip; a slender or slim person, esp. such a boy or girl. **6.** A leash for a dog; — because it can be quickly slipped. **7.** Any covering easily slipped on, as: **a** An underwaist or dress lining. **b** A child's pinafore or frock. **c** A case for a pillow, etc. **8.** A long seat or narrow pew in a church, etc. *U. S.* **9.** A space for vessels to lie in between wharves or in a dock. *U. S.*

slip'knot' (slĭp'nŏt'), *n., or* **slip knot**. A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

slip'per (slĭp'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *slipur.*] Slippery. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

slip'per, *n.* **1.** One that slips. **2.** A kind of light shoe, easily slipped on or off. **3.** A kind of wagon brake or shoe.

slip'pered (-ẽrd), *a* Wearing, or provided with, slippers.

slip'per-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *a.* [see SLIPPER, *a.*] **1.** Allowing or causing anything to slip, smooth. **2.** **a** Untrustworthy; tricky; sly. **b** Unstable; uncertain. **3.** Liable or apt to slip away. **4.** Wanton, unchaste. — **slip'per-i-ness**, *n.*

slippery elm. An American elm with mucilaginous inner bark; also, the bark, used as a demulcent.

slip'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* **1** Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel. **2.** Careless in dress, manners, etc, slovenly.

slip'slop' (-slŏp'), *n. Colloq* **1** Weak, poor, or flat liquor; slops. **2.** Weak, profitless talk; twaddle.

slipt. Slipped. *Rare.*

slit (slĭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SLIT or SLIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIT'TING. [AS. *slītan* to tear.] **1.** To cut; sever. *Obs.* **2.** To cut lengthwise; cut into long strips. **3.** To make a slit or long fissure in or on. — *n.* A long cut; narrow opening. — **slit'ter** (slĭt'ẽr), *n.*

slith'er (slĭth'ẽr), *v. i.* To slide, glide. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sliv'er (slĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *slīfan* to split.] To cut into long, thin pieces or very small pieces; slit. — *v. i.* To split, have slivers split off. — *n.* **1.** A sharp, slender fragment, splinter. **2.** A strand, as of cotton, ready for roving; also, wool, in a ribbonlike form, from the combing machine.

slob'ber (slŏb'ẽr), *v. i.* To let saliva or liquid fall or dribble from the mouth; slaver; slabber, drool. — *v. t.* To wet and foul by slobbering. — *n.* Saliva or liquid dribbling from the mouth; slabber. — **slob'ber-er**, *n.*

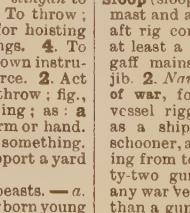
slob'ber-y (-ĭ), *a.* Wet; sloppy, as land.

sloe (slō), *n.* [AS. *slā.*] **1.** The astringent fruit of the blackthorn; also, the tree. **2** Any of various American wild plums.

slo'gan (slō'găn), *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm; sluagh* army + *gairm* a call.] The war cry, or gathering word, of a Scottish Highland clan; any rallying cry or battle cry.

sloid, slojd (sloid) Vars. of SLOYD.

sloop (slōōp), *n.* [D. *sloep*] **1** *Naut* A vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig consisting of at least a boom-and-gaff mainsail and a jib. **2.** *Naval.* A sloop of war, formerly, a vessel rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from ten to thirty-two guns; later, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, carrying guns on one deck only; now, a small armed vessel, equipped with sails as well as steam. *Now Only Eng.*



Sloop Yacht 1 Club Topsail. 2 Mainsail. 3 Balloon Jib. 4 Spinnaker.

slop (slŏp), *n.* [AS. *slop* (in comp.) frock, overgarment] **1.** Any outer or loose garment. *Obs* **2.** Loose breeches, — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** *pl.* Cheap ready-made clothes; also, often, among seamen, clothing, bedding, etc.

slop, *n.* **1.** A puddle. *Obs.* **2.** Liquid spilled or thrown

about; a spot soiled or wet with spilled liquid. **3.** Mean, esp. weak, drink or liquid food; — usually in *pl.* **4.** *pl.* Dirty refuse water. — *v. t. & i.;* SLOPPED (slŏpt); SLOP'PING. **1.** To spill or be spilled, as a liquid, esp. by the motion of the vessel containing it. **2.** To soil with a liquid spilled.

slope (slōp), *n.* **1.** An oblique direction; a sloping line or direction; slant. **2.** An incline; acclivity; declivity. **3.** The part of a continent descending toward a particular ocean; as, the Pacific *slope.* — *a.* Sloping; slanting. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t. & i.;* SLOPED (slōpt); SLOP'ING (slōp'Ing). To incline, esp. from the horizontal; slant. — **Syn.** See SLANT. — **slop'ing** (slōp'Ing), *a.*

slop'py (slŏp'Ĭ), *a.;* -PI-ER (-Ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. **1.** Wet so as to spatter easily; wet as if spattered. **2.** Slovenly; careless. *Colloq.* — **slop'pi-ly** (-Ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **slop'pi-ness**, *n.*

slop'shop', *n.* A shop where slops (cheap clothes) are sold.

slop'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The manufacture of slops, or cheap clothing; also, such clothing; slovenly work.

slot (slŏt), *n.* [LG. & D. *slot* a lock.] **1.** A slat. *Dial. or Rare.* **2.** A bolt or bar to fasten a door. *Dial. Eng.*

slot, *n.* The track of a deer; hence, any track or trail.

slot, *n.* An aperture, now esp. a narrow one, as for a key or a coin to pass through, etc. — *v. t.* To cut a slot in.

sloth (slōth; slŏth; 62), *n.* [fr. *slow.*] **1.** Slowness; tardiness. *Archaic.* **2.** Laziness; indolence. **3.** Any of several slow-moving arboreal toothless mammals of South and Central America.

Sloth.

sloth'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Addicted to sloth; lazy; indolent. — **Syn.** See IDLE. — **sloth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

slot'hound', *n.* Obs. or Scot. var. of SLEUTHHOUND.

slouch (slouch), *n.* **1.** A hanging of the head; drooping attitude; ungainly gait. **2.** An awkward, clownish fellow. **3.** A hanging down or drooping, as of a hat brim. **4.** Lazy indifference. — *v. i.* **1.** To droop, as the head. **2.** To walk, stand, or sit in a careless, ungainly manner. — *v. t.* To cause to droop.

slouch'y (slouch'Ĭ), *a.* Slouching, esp. in gait or attitude.

slough (slŭf), *n.* **1.** The skin, esp. the cast-off skin, of a serpent, etc. **2.** *Med.* The dead mass separating from a foul sore or from gangrenous tissues. — *v. i.* **1.** *Med.* To separate as dead matter from living tissues; — often with *off* or *away.* **2.** To be shed or cast off, as the skin; also, of the animal, to shed or cast its skin. — *v. t.* To cast off; discard. — **slough'y** (slŭf'Ĭ), *a.*

slough (slou), *n.* [AS. *slōh, slōg,* a hollow.] **1.** A place of deep mud or mire. **2.** (*pron.* slo͞o) A marshy place; a side channel or inlet from a river. *Local.* — **slough'y** (slou'Ĭ), *a.*

Slo-vak' (slō-văk'; slō'văk), *n.* [Bohem. *Slowák,* orig., a Slav.] One of a Slavic people of northwestern Hungary; also, their language. [one lazy and slipshod.

slov'en (slŭv'n), *n.* One habitually negligent, esp. in dress;

slov'en-ly, *a.* Having the habits of a sloven; characteristic of a sloven; slipshod. — **slov'en-li-ness** (-Ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Syn. Untidy, disorderly, frumpish. — SLOVENLY, SLATTERNLY, DOWDY, FROWZY, BLOWZY. SLOVENLY implies lack of neatness or order, strictly as displayed by a man; SLATTERNLY applies esp. to a woman. DOWDY (commonly of women) suggests lack of taste or style in dress; FROWZY implies utter unkemptness, BLOWZY, a coarse and red complexion; but *frowzy* and *blowzy* are sometimes interchanged.

slov'en-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

slov'en-ry, *n.* Slovenliness. *Obs.*

slow (slō), *a.* [AS. *slāw.*] **1.** Moving at a low speed; not swift or rapid. **2.** Not happening in a short time; lingering; gradual. **3.** Not ready; not prompt or quick; sluggish. **4.** Not hasty or precipitate; deliberate. **5.** Behind in time, as a watch. **6.** Stupid; dull. **7.** Such as to hinder rapid progress, movement, etc.

Syn. SLOW (opposed to *fast*), may denote either inertness or lack of rapidity; that is LATE (opposed to *early*) which comes after the due or proper time; as, a *slow* train, intellect; the train was *late.* That is TARDY (opposed to *prompt, punctual*) which is sluggish or late or behindhand; one is DILATORY who is a habitual laggard, or inclined to procrastinate; as, a *tardy* pupil; *dilatory* in action.

— *adv.* Slowly. — *v. t.* To render slow; also, to retard; delay. — *v. i.* To go slower; — often with *up* or *down.* — **slow'ly**, *adv.* — **slow'ness**, *n.*

slow'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A sleuthhound. *Obs. or Archaic.*

slow match. A slow-burning match, or fuse, as for firing blasting charges.

slow'worm' (slō'wûrm'), *n.* The blindworm.

sloyd (sloid), *n.* [Sw. *slöjd.*] Lit., skilled mechanical work, such as that of wood carving; hence, a system (**sloyd system**) of training in the use of tools and materials.

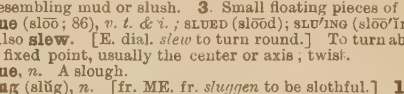
slub'ber (slŭb'ẽr), *v. t. Obs. or R. or Dial.* **1.** To do in a slovenly way; botch, scamp. **2.** To daub; stain; darken.

sludge (slŭj), *n.* **1.** Mud; mire; slush; sleet. **2.** Something resembling mud or slush. **3.** Small floating pieces of ice.

slue (slo͞o; 86), *v. t. & i.;* SLUED (slo͞od); SLU'ING (slo͞o'Ing). Also **slew.** [E. dial. *slew* to turn round.] To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis; twist.

slue, *n.* A slough.

slug (slŭg), *n.* [fr. ME. fr. *sluggen* to be slothful.] **1.** A sluggard *Archaic.* **2.** Any of numerous terrestrial gas-



Slug, nat. size.

tropods related to ordinary land snails. **3.** Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a gastropod. **4.** A rough piece of metal, esp. one used as a missile, as in old-time muskets; hence, a small bullet for air guns, etc. **5.** *Print.* **a** A thick strip of metal less than type-high. **b** A type-high strip, as one with a figure, letter, etc., for temporary use, or a line of type in one piece. — *v. t.;* SLUGGED (slŭgd); SLUG'GING (-Ing). **1.** To make sluggish. *Obs.* **2.** To strike heavily, esp with the fist. *Cant or Slang.*

slug'gard (slŭg'ẽrd), *n.* [*slug* + *-ard.*] One habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone. — *a.* Sluggish; lazy.

slug'gish (slŭg'Ish), *a.* **1.** Idle and lazy, esp. habitually; slothful; dull. **2.** Slow; having little motion; inert. — **Syn.** Indolent, dronish, drowsy, inactive. See INERT. — **slug'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **slug'gish-ness**, *n.*

sluice (slo͞os; 86), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., prop., a shutting out, fr. L. *excludere, -clusum.* See EXCLUDE.] **1.** An artificial passage for water, fitted with a gate to regulate the flow; also, a water gate or floodgate. **2.** A channel through which anything flows. **3.** The stream flowing through a floodgate; also, a body of water pent up behind a floodgate. **4.** A long, inclined trough, or flume, for washing auriferous earth, floating down logs, etc. — *v. t.;* SLUICED (slo͞ost); SLUIC'ING (slo͞os'Ing). **1.** To draw off by or as by a sluice. **2.** To let water upon through a sluice; wet copiously. — *v. i.* To pour, as from a sluice.

slum (slŭm), *n.* A foul street of a city, esp. one with a slovenly, often vicious, population; a low neighborhood; — usually in *pl.* — *v. i.;* SLUMMED (slŭmd); SLUM'MING. To visit or frequent slums. *Colloq.* — **slum'mer** (-ẽr), *n.*

slum'ber (slŭm'bẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *slumerian,* fr. *sluma* slumber.] **1.** To sleep; doze; drowse. **2.** To be in a state of negligence or inactivity. — *n.* Sleep, esp. light sleep; doze. — **slum'ber-er**, *n.* — **slum'ber-less**, *a.*

slum'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Also **slum'brous** (-brŭs). **1.** Soporific. **2.** Sleepy; drowsy. — **Syn.** See SLEEPY.

slum'ber-y (-Ĭ), *a.* Somnolent; sleepy; occurring in sleep.

slump (slŭmp), *n.* A, or the, gross amount; the mass; lump. — *v. t.* To lump; to mass. *Both Scot. or Dial.*

slump, *n.* **1.** A boggy place. *Scot.* **2.** A falling or declining, esp. suddenly and markedly; a falling off. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To fall or sink suddenly, as through ice, in a bog, etc. **2.** To undergo a slump, or sudden decline. *Colloq.*

slung (slŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SLING.

slung shot. A small mass of metal or stone fixed on a flexible handle, strap, or the like, for use as a weapon.

slunk, *pret. & p. p.* of SLINK.

slur (slûr), *v. t.;* SLURRED (slûrd); SLUR'RING (-Ing). **1.** To soil, as by smearing; sully; contaminate. **2.** To disparage; asperse. **3.** To pass over lightly or with little notice; slight; also, to make vague, obscure, or indefinite by slight treatment. **4.** To pronounce indistinctly. **5.** *Music.* **a** To perform (two or more successive tones of different pitch) in a legato manner. **b** To mark with a slur in order to indicate such performance. — *n.* **1.** A mark or stain; hence, a slight reproach or disgrace; stigma. **2.** A slighting intimation; innuendo. **3.** *Music.* **a** A curved line [‿ or ⁀], connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable or performed without a break. Cf. TIE, *n.*; LEGATO, *a.* **b** The combination of two or more slurred tones; a legato effect.

slush (slŭsh), *n.* **1.** Soft mud or mire. *Rare.* **2.** A mixture of snow and water; half-melted snow. — **slush'y** (-I), *a.*

slut (slŭt), *n.* **1.** Untidy woman; slattern. **2.** A woman; esp., a young woman; — of inferiors. *Obs.* **3.** A bitch. — **slut'tish** (-ĭsh), *a.* — **-tish-ly**, *adv.* — **-tish-ness**, *n.*

slut'ter-y (-ẽr-I), *n.* Sluttishness. *Obs.*

sly (slī), *a.*; SLI'ER (slī'ẽr) or SLY'ER; SLI'EST or SLY'EST. [ME. *sli, slegh, sleih*, fr. Scand.] **1.** Cunning; shrewd; ingenious; — in a good sense. *Obs.* **2.** Artful; crafty; also, marked by artful secrecy; subtle. **3.** Lightly artful or mischievous; roguish. — **Syn.** Crafty, wily. See CUNNING.

sly'boots' (slī'bōōts'), *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person or animal. *Humorous.*

sly'ly, sli'ly (slī'lI), *adv.*, **sly'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

smack (smăk), *n.* [D. *smak.*] A sailing vessel, esp. a sloop or cutter, used chiefly in coasting and fishing; in England, a large fishing vessel, strictly one fore-and-aft-rigged.

smack, *n.* [AS. *smæc* taste, savor.] **1.** Taste or flavor, esp. a slight one; savor. **2.** A small quantity; taste; smattering. **3.** A loud kiss; buss. **4.** A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip. **5.** A quick, smart blow; a slap. — **Syn.** See TASTE. — *v. i.* **1.** To have a smack, or savor, of anything. **2.** To suggest by its quality; — usually with *of*; as, his talk *smacked* of cant. **3.** To kiss with a sharp noise; buss. **4.** To make a noise by separation of the lips, as after tasting anything good. — *v. t.* **1.** To kiss with a sharp noise; buss. **2.** To make a smack (of the lips). **3.** To strike so as to make a sharp noise.

smack'ing, *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, brisk; lively; spanking; as, a *smacking* breeze.

small (smôl), *a.* [AS. *smæl.*] **1.** Relatively little in size; diminutive. **2.** Little, or not large, in number, duration, value, etc. **3.** Trivial; insignificant. **4.** Of little strength; as: **a** Of the voice, gentle; soft; also, thin and clear. **b** Diluted or weak; thin; as, *small* beer. **5.** Petty; mean.
Syn. SMALL, LITTLE, DIMINUTIVE, MINIATURE. *Small* (opposed to *large*) and *little* (opposed to *big, great*) are often used without distinction. But SMALL (which is oftener than *little* applied to number, quantity, amount, etc.) often suggests that which is less than the ordinary or the expected; LITTLE is more absolute; it may also connote tenderness or pathos, which *small* rarely does; a *small* house, a *little* house; a *small* (not *little*) attendance; my *little* boy; his *small* boy; a pathetic *little* smile. DIMINUTIVE is stronger than *small*. That is MINIATURE which is on a very small scale; as, a *miniature* creation. Also, see LESS, *a.*
small arms, arms carried on the person; now, generally, only portable firearms. — **s. fry**, small fish; hence, persons or things of little importance. — **s. hours, the**, the early hours of the morning, as one o'clock, two o'clock, etc. — **s. pica.** *Print.* See TYPE. — **s. talk**, light or trifling conversation.
— *adv.* **1.** In or to small extent, quantity, or degree; slightly. *Obs.* **2.** Faintly; timidly. — *n.* **1.** A small thing; — now only in *pl.* **2.** The small or slender part of a thing. **3.** *pl.* Smallclothes. *Colloq. & Obs. or Archaic.* — **small'ish**, *a.* — **small'ness**, *n.*

small'clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Knee breeches; esp., the tight-fitting knee breeches of the 18th century. *Archaic.*

small'pox' (smôl'pŏks'), *n.* [*small* + *pox, pocks.*] A contagious febrile disease, with a peculiar pustular eruption.

smalt (smôlt), *n.* [fr. It., fr. LL.] A deep blue pigment.

smalt'ite (smôl'tīt), **smalt'ine** (-tĭn), *n.* A tin-white or gray mineral, a compound of (chiefly) arsenic and cobalt.

smart (smärt), *v. i.* [AS. *smeortan.*] **1.** To feel or cause a pungent local pain. **2.** To feel sharp pain or grief; suffer. — *v. t.* To cause to smart. — *n.* **1.** A quick, pungent pain; a pricking local pain. **2.** Sharp pain of mind; poignant grief. — *a.* **1.** Causing smart or a smart; stinging. **2.** Keen; severe; poignant. **3.** Vigorous; sharp. **4.** Brisk; fresh. **5.** Witty; now, esp., somewhat cheaply witty. **6.** Active; capable; clever; shrewd. **7.** **a** Of articles of dress, etc., rich or showy. **b** Elegantly, sprucely, or showily dressed. **c** Fashionable. *Colloq.*
Syn. SMART suggests either pungency of wit, often verging on pertness, or spruceness or dash of style; CLEVER implies intellectual adroitness or dexterity, and often suggests contrast with more substantial qualities; as, Ill-bred persons are often *smart* and captious; she liked to be thought *clever*. In colloq. usage (esp. in U. S.), *clever* is often loosely synonymous with "nice," good-natured.

smart'en (smär't'n), *v. t.* To make smart or spruce; — usually with *up*. — *v. i.* To smarten one's self.

smart'ly (smärt'lI), *adv.* In a smart manner.

smart money. **1.** Exemplary damages. **2.** Money allowed to soldiers or sailors for wounds and injuries received. *Eng.*

smart'ness (smärt'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being smart.

smart'weed' (smärt'wēd'), *n.* The water pepper; also, any of several other species of the same genus of plants.

smash (smăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To dash to pieces; crush. **2.** To destroy utterly; shatter. — *v. i.* **1.** To go to pieces suddenly, as from collision. **2.** To move or be propelled violently against something. — *n.* **1.** A smashing; *Colloq.*, a severe collision. **2.** Ruin; wreck. *Colloq.* — **smash'er**, *n.*

smatch (smăch), *n.* Taste; smack. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

smat'ter (smăt'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To talk superficially or ignorantly; babble; chatter. **2.** To have a slight, superficial knowledge; — usually with *of*. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To talk superficially about. — *n.* Superficial knowledge; smattering.

smat'ter-er(-ẽr), *n.* One who has only superficial knowledge.

smat'ter-ing, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

smat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* Superficially; with slight knowledge.

smear (smẽr), *n.* [AS. *smeoru* fat, grease.] **1.** An unctuous substance; grease. **2.** A blot or blotch; daub; stain. — *v. t.* **1.** To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; daub; *Obs.*, to anoint. **2.** To soil; contaminate.

smell (smĕl), *v. t.* **1.** Perceive by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell; get the scent of. **2.** To detect, perceive, or investigate, as if by the sense of smell; scent out; — often with *out*. — *v. i.* **1.** To have an odor or scent; have a particular odor; — often with *of*. **2.** To savor or smack. **3.** To exercise the sense of smell; — formerly with *to*, now, *Colloq.*, with *of*. **4.** To pry into or investigate something; — usually with *about*. — *n.* **1.** The sense by which certain qualities of substances are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves. **2.** Any sensation of odor, scent, perfume, etc.; also, the quality of a thing which affects the olfactory organs. **3.** An act or instance of smelling. **4.** A representation or suggestion of a smell, esp. a subtle suggestion. — **smell'er**, *n.*
Syn. SMELL, ODOR, SCENT, FRAGRANCE, PERFUME, AROMA. SMELL, the most general word, and ODOR may suggest either a pleasant or an unpleasant impression. SCENT often implies less strength than *smell* or *odor*; FRAGRANCE is a fresh and pleasant odor. PERFUME may be either natural or artificial, and either light or heavy. AROMA suggests a distinctive, often delicately spicy, odor. See REDOLENT.

smell'y (smĕl'I), *a.* Odorous; esp., unpleasantly odorous.

smelt (smĕlt), *n.* [AS.] Any of certain small fishes closely resembling the trout in general structure.

smelt, *v. t.* To melt or fuse, as ore, in order to separate and refine the metal; hence, to reduce; refine.

smelt'er (smĕl'tẽr), *n.* One that smelts; a smelting furnace or establishment, or a man who owns or runs one.

smelt'er-y (-I), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES. A smelting establishment.

smew (smū), *n.* A merganser of northern Europe and Asia.

smi'lax (smī'lăks), *n.* [L., bindweed, Gr. σμίλαξ.] **1.** *Bot.* Any of various plants, the greenbriers (genus *Smilax*), usually woody vines, often with sharp prickles. **2.** A delicate greenhouse twining plant with bright green cladophylls.

smile (smīl), *v. i.*; SMILED (smīld); SMIL'ING (smīl'Ing). **1.** To have, produce, or exhibit a smile. **2.** To look joyous or favorably disposed. **3.** To be propitious; favor; as, fortune *smiled* on him. — *v. t.* **1.** To express by a smile; as, to *smile* consent. **2.** To affect in a certain way by smiling. **3.** To greet or receive with a smile. *Obs. & R.* — *n.* **1.** A facial expression marked esp. by an upward curving of the corners of the mouth. **2.** Favor; propitiousness. **3.** Gay or joyous appearance. — **smil'er** (smīl'ẽr), *n.*

smil'et (-ĕt), *n.* Little smile. *Rare.*

smil'ing (smīl'Ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SMILE. — **smil'ing-ly** (-lI), *adv.* — **smil'ing-ness**, *n.*

smirch (smûrch), *v. t.* To smear with that which stains or makes dirty; soil; sully; — often fig., of reputation, honor, etc. — *n.* A smutch; smear; stain.

smirk (smûrk), *v. i.* [AS. *smercian, smearcian*, to smile.] To smile in an affected or conceited manner; simper. — **Syn.** See SIMPER. — *n.* An affected smile; simper.

smite (smīt), *v. t.*; *pret.* SMOTE (smōt), rarely SMIT (smĭt); *p. p.* SMIT'TEN (smĭt'n), SMIT, or, *Rare*, SMOTE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMIT'ING (smīt'Ing). [AS. *smītan* to smear, soil.] **1.** To strike, esp. heavily. **2.** To cause to strike. **3.** To blast; destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke; afflict; chasten. **4.** To strike or affect with passion or emotion. **5.** To bring distress or grief to; trouble. **6.** To affect with the force and abruptness of a blow. — **Syn.** See STRIKE. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike, esp. heavily. *Archaic.* **2.** To act like a sudden blow on something.

smit'er (smīt'ẽr), *n.* One that smites; *Obs.*, a scimitar.

smith (smĭth), *n.* [AS. *smið.*] **One who forges with the** hammer; a worker in metals.

smith'er-eens' (smĭth'ĕr-ēnz'), **smith'ers** (smĭth'ĕrz), *n. pl.* Fragments; atoms; flinders. *Colloq. or Dial.*

smith'er-y (smĭth'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Workshop of a smith; smithy; stithy. **2.** Work done by a smith.

smith'y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SMITHIES (-ĭz). [AS. *smiððe.*] The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith.

smit'ten (smĭt'n), *p. p. & p. a.* of SMITE.

smock (smŏk), *n.* [AS. *smocc.*] **1.** A woman's chemise; shift. **2.** A smock frock. — *v. t.* To clothe in a smock.

smock frock. A coarse frock, or long shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers, esp. in Europe.

smoke (smōk), *n.* [AS. *smoca.*] **1.** The gaseous products of burning materials, esp. of organic materials, as wood, coal, peat, etc., made visible by carrying small particles of carbon, which finally settle as *soot.* **2.** Visible fumes from anything, as aqueous vapor, etc. **3.** Anything unsubstantial or ephemeral, as idle talk. **4.** Act or fact of smoking, esp. tobacco.—**Syn.** Fume, reek, vapor, smother. — *v. i.*; SMOKED (smōkt); SMOK'ING (smōk'ĭng). **1.** To emit or exhale smoke; reek. **2.** To burn; be kindled; rage. **3.** To smoke a pipe, cigar, cigarette, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To apply smoke to; to disinfect, cure, etc., by smoke. **2.** To fill or scent with smoke. **3.** To subject to the action of smoke, as for driving out, stupefying, etc.; — with *out.* **4.** To hunt out; detect; suspect. **5.** To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; use or burn in smoking.

smoke'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by a wheel moved by the ascending gases in a chimney.

smoke'less, *a.* Making or having little or no smoke

smok'er (smōk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that smokes. **2.** A smoking car or compartment. *Colloq.* **3.** A gathering for smoking and social intercourse. *Colloq.*

smoke'stack' (smōk'stăk'), *n.* A chimney; esp., a pipe serving as a chimney, as of a locomotive, shop, or factory.

smoke tree. Any of several small ornamental trees or shrubs, which bear large panicles of minute flowers suggestive of a cloud of smoke.

smok'y (smōk'ĭ), *a.*; SMOK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or offensively. **2.** Like, or of the color of, smoke. **3.** Filled with smoke; thick; hazy. **4.** Tarnished with smoke.— **smok'i-ly** (smōk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **smok'i-ness,** *n.*

smol'der } (smōl'dĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To burn and smoke without
smoul'der } flame; waste away by slow combustion. **2.** To exist in suppressed or smothered activity, burn inwardly.

smooch (smōōch). Var. of SMUTCH.

smooth (smōōth), *a.* [AS. *smōð.*] **1.** Not rough; even. **2.** Evenly spread or arranged; sleek. **3.** Without lumps or with perfect blending of the elements. **4.** Without hair, either by nature or as a result of shaving. **5.** Gently flowing; unruffled; calm. **6.** Fluent; even. **7.** Bland; mild; soothing; hence: **a** Not harsh or acrid to the taste. **b** Flattering; free from what is unpleasant. **8.** Without jarring, jolting, etc. **9.** *Greek Gram.* Sounded without the aspirate, as, the *smooth* breathing.

Syn. SMOOTH implies evenness or uniformity of surface; that which is SLEEK is smooth and soft; that which is GLOSSY is smooth and shining; as, a panther *sleek* of coat, the beech has *smooth* and *glossy* foliage. Fig., these words imply speciousness or plausibility. See LEVEL.

— *adv.* Smoothly. — *n.* **1.** Act of making smooth; a stroke which smooths. **2.** That which is smooth; smooth part. — *v. t.* **1.** To make smooth or even. **2.** To make easy. **3.** To free from harshness; make flowing. **4.** To palliate; gloze; as, to *smooth* over a fault. **5.** To quiet; soften, esp. with blandishments; also, to make agreeable or bland. **6.** To remove or reduce (an obstruction); — usually with *away.* — *v. i.* To flatter; blandish. *Obs. or R.*

smooth'bore', *or* **smooth'-bore',** *a. Firearms.* Having a bore of smooth surface; — disting. from *rifled.*

smooth'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that smooths.

smooth'faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** Beardless; clean-shaven. **2.** Smooth, or bland, in expression.

smooth'ly, *adv.*, **smooth'ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

smore (smōr), *v. t. & i.* [fr. AS.] To smother. *Obs. or Scot.*

smote (smōt), *pret.* (*& rare p. p.*) of SMITE.

smoth'er (smŭth'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *smorther,* fr. AS. *smorian.*] **1.** That which smothers or stifles, as smoke, fog, etc. **2.** A state of smoldering or of suppression. — *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the air necessary for life; suffocate. **2.** To stifle; deprive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes. **3.** To suppress; conceal. **4.** *Cookery.* To cook in a covered dish, or cover thickly with something. — *v. i.* **1.** To be suffocated or stifled. **2.** To smolder. **3.** To be suppressed or deprived of vent, as wrath. — **smoth'er-y** (smŭth'ĕr-ĭ), *a.*

smoul'der (smōl'dĕr). Var. of SMOLDER.

smudge (smŭj), *n.* **1.** A thick or suffocating smoke. **2.** A smutch, smear. — *v. t.*; SMUDGED (smŭjd); SMUDG'ING (smŭj'ĭng). **1.** To smoke with a smudge. **2.** To smutch; smear.—**smudg'y** (smŭj'ĭ), *a.*—**smudg'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

smug (smŭg), *a.*; SMUG'GER; -GEST. Primly or affectedly neat, nice, or proper, as in dress; of or pert. to a commonplace, self-satisfied, and affectedly or primly proper, character. — **Syn.** See SUAVE.

smug'gle (smŭg''l), *v.t. &i.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). **1.** To import or export secretly and contrary to law or without paying duties imposed by law. **2.** To convey or introduce clandestinely. — **smug'gler** (-lĕr), *n.*

smug'ly, *adv.*, **smug'ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

smut (smŭt), *n.* **1.** Foul matter, like soot; also, a spot made by such matter. **2.** A destructive fungous disease of various plants; any fungus producing it. **3.** Obscene language; ribaldry; obscenity. — *v. t.*; SMUT'TED; SMUT'TING. To stain or taint with smut. — *v. i.* **1.** To gather, or be affected by, smut. **2.** To give off smut; crock.

smutch (smŭch), *n.* A dark or dirty spot; smudge. — *v t.* To blacken, as with smoke, soot, etc. — **smutch'y,** *a.*

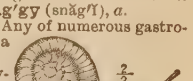
smut'ty (smŭt'ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr), -TI-EST. **1.** Soiled or tainted with smut; smutted. **2.** Obscene; indecent. — **smut'ti-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **smut'ti-ness,** *n.*

snack (snăk), *n.* **1.** Share; part. *Obs*, *exc.*, *Colloq.*, **to go snacks,** i. e., to share. **2.** A slight, hasty repast. *Colloq.*

snaf'fle (snăf'l), *n.* [D. *snavel* beak, snout.] A kind of jointed bridle bit without curb. Called also *snaffle bit.*—*v.t.*; -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). To put a snaffle in the mouth of.

snag (snăg), *n.* **1.** A stump of a branch lopped off, protuberance; a rough branch broken off. **2.** A tooth projecting beyond the rest; a broken or decayed tooth. **3.** A tree or branch fixed in the bottom of navigable water and dangerous to boats. *U. S. & Australia.* — *v. t.*; SNAGGED (snăgd); SNAG'GING (snăg'ĭng). To run upon, or entangle with, a snag; also, to clear (a river) of snags. *U. S. & Australia.* — **snag'ged** (-ĕd, 24), *a.* — **snag'gy** (snăg'ĭ), *a.*

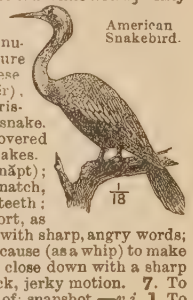
snail (snāl), *n.* [AS *snægel.*] **1.** Any of numerous gastropods, esp. a terrestrial one with a spiral shell. **2.** A sluggard.


Snail. 2/3

snail'-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Slow-moving, like a snail.

snake (snāk), *n.* [fr. AS. *snaca.*] Any of numerous limbless reptiles having a very slender body, an ophidian; serpent — *v. t.*; SNAKED (snākt); SNAK'ING (snāk'ĭng). To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole; to jerk,—often with *out. Slang, U S.*

snake'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* [from its snakelike neck.] Any of several fish-eating birds, allied to the cormorants.


American Snakebird. 1/18

snake'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* Any of numerous plants, mostly reputed to cure snake bites, the root of any of these

snak'y (snāk'ĭ), *a.*; SNAK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr), -I-EST. **1.** Pert. to, or characteristic of, a snake or snakes; like a snake. **2.** Sly; cunning, deceitful. **3.** Covered with, having, or abounding in, snakes.

snap (snăp), *v. t.*; SNAPPED (snăpt); SNAP'PING. [fr. LG. or D.] **1.** To snatch, or seize suddenly, esp with the teeth; hence, to bite. **2.** To break short, as brittle substances. **3.** To attack with sharp, angry words; — usually with *up.* **4.** To crack; cause (as a whip) to make a cracking noise. **5.** To shut or close down with a sharp sound. **6.** To project with a quick, jerky motion. **7.** To take an instantaneous photograph of; snapshot.—*v.i.* **1.** To grasp sharply or snatch (at anything) as with the teeth; — usually with *at.* **2.** To break short or suddenly. **3.** To give forth a sharp, cracking noise; crack. **4.** To utter sharp, angry words; — often with *at.* **5.** Of a firearm, to make a sharp sound by the falling of the hammer; hence, to miss fire. **6.** Of the eyes, to flash, as in anger. — *n.* **1.** Act of snatching, or seizing suddenly, as with the teeth. **2.** A sudden breaking of something brittle or tense; also, the sharp sound of such breaking. **3.** A sudden, sharp blow, as with

the finger sprung from the thumb. **4.** A sharp, abruptsound, as the crack of a whip. **5.** A small catch held by a spring, or one which closes with a snapping sound; a device having such a catch. **6.** Briskness; vigor; energy. *Colloq.* **7.** A sudden severe spell of (cold) weather. **8.** A thin, crisp cake, usually small and flavored with ginger.—*a.* Done, made, or carried through, quickly and without deliberation. *Colloq.*

snap'drag'on (snăp'drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Any of several garden plants having showy flowers likened to a dragon's face. **2.** A game in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and eaten; also, that which is so eaten.

snap'per (snăp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that snaps. **2.** Any of numerous active carnivorous marine fishes, of warm seas.

snap'pish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Apt to snap at persons or things. **2.** Apt to speak sharply or testily; also, tart; peevish. — **snap'pish-ly,** *adv.* — **snap'pish-ness,** *n.*

snap'py (-ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. **1.** Snappish. *Colloq.* **2.** Full of snap, or life and briskness *Colloq., U. S*

snap'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* **1.** Commonly **snap shot. a** A quick offhand shot. **b** Act of taking a snapshot (sense 2). **2.** An instantaneous photograph made without posing of the subject. — *v. t. & i.* To photograph by a snap shot.

snare (snâr), *n.* [AS. *sneare* string, snare.] **1.** A contrivance, often consisting of a noose, for catching birds, etc., a trap; gin **2.** Anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. **3.** A gut string of a snare drum.

Syn. SNARE commonly suggests a noose; TRAP, a spring or other mechanical device. Fig., *snare* implies entanglement or inveiglement; *trap*, ambush or surprise.

— *v. t.;* SNARED (snârd); SNAR'ING (snâr'ĭng). To catch with a snare; insnare; entangle. — **snar'er,** *n.*

snare drum. The smaller common military double-headed drum, which, for greater resonance, has a catgut string or strings (snares) stretched across its lower head.

snarl (snärl), *v. t.* To form raised work on the outer surface of (thin metal ware) by repercussion.

snarl, *v. t. & i.* [fr. SNARE, *v. t.*] To involve in knots; entangle, or become entangled; complicate; embarrass. — *n.* A knot of hair, thread, or the like, difficult to disentangle.

snarl, *v. i.* [fr. obs. *snar.*] **1.** To growl, as a dog; grumble. **2.** To talk in rude, surly terms. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a snarl or by snarling. — *n.* Act of snarling; a surly or peevish expression; angry contention. — **snarl'er,** *n.*

snarl'y (snär'lĭ), *a.* Snarling; ill-natured; peevish.

snatch (snăch), *v. t.* To seize abruptly, or without ceremony. — **Syn.** Twitch, pluck, grab, catch, grasp, gripe. — *v. i.* To try to seize something suddenly; — often with *at.* — *n.* **1.** A hasty catching or seizing; a grab. **2.** A short period of vigorous action. **3.** A small piece or fragment; a broken part; a scrap. — **snatch'er,** *n.*

snatch'y (snăch'ĭ), *a.* Interrupted; spasmodic.

snath (snăth), *n.* Also **snathe** (snāth). [see SNEAD.] A scythe handle. [snath. *Scot. & Dial.*]

snead (snēd ; snĕd), *n.* [AS. *snēd*, fr. *snīðan* to cut.] A

sneak (snēk), *v. i.* [AS. *snīcan* to creep.] **1.** To creep or steal (away or about) furtively. **2.** To act furtively and cowardly. — **Syn.** See LURK. — *n.* **1.** A sneaking fellow. **2.** Act of sneaking. — **sneak'er,** *n.* — **sneak'ing,** *a.*

sneak'-cup', *n.* One who sneaks from his cups. *Obs.*

sneak'y (snēk'ĭ), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a sneak.

sneap (snēp), *v. t.* To chide; blame. *Obs. or Dial.*

sneck (snĕk), *v. t.* To latch, as a door. — *n.* The latch or catch of a door. *Both Obs., Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

sneck'draw' (-drô'), *n., or* **sneck drawer.** A sly person; cheat. — **sneck'draw'ing,** *a. & n. All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sneck up. An exclamation of contemptuous dismissal from consideration. *Obs. or Archaic.*

sneer (snēr), *v. i.* [ME. *sneren.*] **1.** To grin; grimace. *Obs.* **2.** To show contempt by curling the lip, etc. **3.** To speak contemptuously or derisively. —**Syn.** Gibe, jeer, fleer. See SCOFF. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a sneer. **2.** To affect or effect by sneering. — *n.* **1.** Act of sneering. **2.** A change of countenance indicative of contempt. **3.** A verbal insinuation of contempt. — **sneer'er,** *n.* — **sneer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sneeze (snēz), *v. i.*; SNEEZED (snēzd); SNEEZ'ING. [ME. *snesen.*] To make a sudden, violent, spasmodic, and audible expiration of breath, chiefly or wholly through the nose. — *n.* Act or fact of sneezing.

snell (snĕl), *a.* [AS.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Keen; sharp. Hence: **a** Severe; painful. **b** Sarcastic; caustic.

snell, *n.* A short line, as of horsehair, gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line.

snick (snĭk), *v. t. & n.* Nick; notch.

snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* To laugh in a partly suppressed manner, with audible catches of voice; giggle. — *v. t.* To utter with, or express by, a snicker. *Colloq.* — *n.* A half-suppressed, broken laugh; giggle.

sniff (snĭf), *v. i.* [ME. *sneven.*] To draw air audibly up the nose; snuff, as in contempt. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose. **2.** To scent; smell. — *n.* Act or sound of sniffing; that which is sniffed.

snig'ger (snĭg'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* Snicker. — **snig'ger-er,** *n.*

snip (snĭp), *v. t.;* SNIPPED (snĭpt); SNIP'PING. [D. *snippen.*] To cut off at one stroke, as with shears; nip; snatch; filch. — *n.* **1.** A single cut, as with shears; a clip. **2.** A bit cut off; hence, any small or insignificant object. *Colloq.*

snipe (snip), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL.) **1.** Any of certain shore birds related to the woodcocks. They are valued as game. **2.** A blockhead. *Rare.* — *v. i. & t.;* SNIPED (snipt); SNIP'ING (snip'ĭng). **1.** To shoot or hunt snipe. **2.** To shoot at (detached men of an enemy's forces) at long range. — **snip'er** (snīp'ẽr), *n.*

Wilson's Snipe.

snip'py (snĭp'ĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. Fragmentary; cut short.

sniv'el (snĭv'l), *v. i.*; -ELED (-'ld), -ELLED, -EL-ING, -EL-LING. **1.** To run at the nose. **2.** To snuffle. **3.** To cry or whine with snuffling; hence, to lament whiningly. — *n.* **1.** Mucus from the nose. **2.** Act of crying, whining, etc., with sniveling. — **sniv'el-er, -el-ler,** *n.*

snob (snŏb), *n.* [E. dial., a cobbler, a tailor (in contempt).] One who meanly admires station and material possessions, esp. such a one who regulates his attitude toward persons or matters according to wealth, station, etc. — **snob'bish** (-ĭsh), *a.* — **snob'bish-ly,** *adv.* — **snob'bish-ness,** *n.*

snob'ber-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Snobbish conduct; snobbishness.

snood (snōod), *n.* [AS. *snōd.*] A fillet worn round the hair by a young woman, formerly emblematic of maidenhood. — *v. t.* To bind or braid up, as the hair, with a snood.

snooze (snōōz), *n.* A nap. — *v. i.;* SNOOZED (snōōzd); SNOOZ'ING. To doze; drowse. *Both Colloq. or Dial.*

snore (snōr; 57), *v. i.;* SNORED (snōrd); SNOR'ING (snōr'ĭng). To breathe during sleep with a rough, hoarse, vibratory noise. — *v. t.* To pass in, or effect by, snoring; — often with *away.* — *n.* Act or noise of snoring.

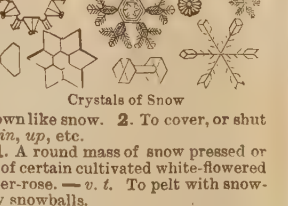
snort (snōrt), *v. i.* **1.** To force air audibly through the nose, as do high-spirited horses. **2.** To snore. *Obs.* **3** To laugh loudly. *Colloq. & Dial.* — *v. t.* **1.** To expel with or as with a snort. **2.** To utter with, or express by, a snort. — *n.* Act or sound of snorting. — **snort'er,** *n.*

snout (snout), *n.* The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine; muzzle; nozzle.

snout beetle. Any of a group of beetles consisting of the curculios, or true weevils; — so called because the head is usually more or less prolonged to form a snout or beak.

snow (snō), *n.* [LG. *sanue*, or D. *snauw.*] A square-rigged vessel, now rare, differing slightly from a brig

snow, *n.* [AS. *snāw.*] Ice in the form of white or transparent crystals or flakes congealed in the air from particles of water, and falling or fallen to the earth. — *v. i.* To fall in or as snow; — used impersonally; as, it *snows.*


Crystals of Snow

— *v. t.* **1.** To shower down like snow. **2.** To cover, or shut in, with snow; — with *in, up,* etc.

snow'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* **1.** A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together. **2.** Any of certain cultivated white-flowered viburnums, as the guelder-rose. — *v. t.* To pelt with snowballs. — *v. i.* To throw snowballs.

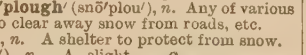
snow'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** = SNOWFLAKE, 2. **2.** A junco.

snow'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* Having defective vision caused by the glare of the sunlight reflected from snow.

snow'-bound', *a.* Shut in or blockaded by snow.

snow'-broth', *n.* Snow and water mixed, or snow just melted; hence, very cold liquor.

snow'drift' (snō'drĭft'), *n.* Drifted or, rarely, drifting snow.
snow'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A bulbous plant bearing nodding white flowers, which often appear while the snow is still on the ground ; also, its flower.
snow'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A fall of snow ; amount of snow that falls in a single storm or in a given period.
snow'flake' (-flāk'), *n.* **1.** A flake or crystal of snow. **2.** A finch which often appears in flocks during snowstorms.
snow'plow', **snow'plough'** (snō'plou'), *n.* Any of various contrivances used to clear away snow from roads, etc.
snow'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* A shelter to protect from snow.
snow'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* A slight frame of wood, strung like a tennis racket, worn under the shoe to prevent sinking in soft snow.


Snowshoe.

snow'storm' (-stôrm'), *n.* A storm with falling snow.
snow'y (-ĭ), *a.* ; SNOWIER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -IEST. **1.** Abounding or covered with snow. **2.** White like snow. **3.** Pure, spotless. — **snow'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ'), *adv.* — **snow'i-ness**, *n.*
snub (snŭb), *v. t.* ; SNUBBED (snŭbd) ; SNUB'BING. **1.** To check or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic remark ; reprimand. **2.** To treat or effect with contempt or neglect ; slight designedly. **3.** To check the motion of suddenly by a tautened line. — *n.* A check or rebuke ; an intended slight. — *a.* Short, somewhat flat, and turned up at the end ; — said of the nose. — **snub'ber**, *n.* — **snub'-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.*
snuff (snŭf), *n.* The charred part of a candle wick. — *v. t.* To crop the snuff of, as a candle.
snuff, *v. t.* **1.** To draw in, or inhale, forcibly through the nose ; sniff. **2.** To perceive by smelling ; scent ; smell. **3.** To sniff in order to examine ; — said of dogs, horses, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To inhale through the nose noisily and forcibly ; to sniff or smell inquiringly, as a horse, dog, etc. **2.** To sniff in or as in disgust. *Obs.* — *n.* **1.** Act of snuffing. **2.** Tobacco pulverized and prepared to be taken into the nose ; also, the amount taken at once ; a pinch. **3.** Resentment or contempt expressed by a sniff. *Obs.*
snuff'box' (-bŏks'), *n.* A small box for holding snuff.
snuff'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snuffs. **2.** A porpoise. **3.** *pl.* A device for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle.
snuff'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
snuf'fle (snŭf''l), *v. i.* ; -FLED (-'ld) ; -FLING (-lĭng). [freq. of *snuff*.] To breathe or inhale through the nose noisily, as in whimpering or when the nose is partially stopped up ; also, to speak through or as through the nose ; speak nasally ; — often used of hypocritical, canting persons. — *n.* **1.** Act or fact or sound of snuffling. **2.** An affected nasal twang ; hence, cant ; hypocrisy. — **snuf'fler** (-lẽr), *n.*
snuff'y (snŭf'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like snuff. **2.** Soiled with snuff.
snug (snŭg), *a.* ; SNUG'GER (-ẽr) ; -GEST (-ĕst). **1.** Trim ; tidy ; sheltered or protected, as against poverty or intrusion ; cozy. **2.** Close ; concealed. **3.** Fitting closely, but not too tight, as a coat. — **snug'ly**, *adv.* — **snug'ness**, *n.*
Syn. SNUG implies trimness, closeness, or security ; COZY suggests warmth, shelter, and ease ; as, a *snug*-fitting coat ; a *cozy* armchair ; *cozy* talk by the fireside ; a *snug* little crib. — *v. i.* ; SNUGGED (snŭgd) ; SNUG'GING. To lie close ; snuggle ; — often with *up* or *together*. [or den. *Colloq.*]
snug'ger-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A snug, cozy place, esp. a small room
snug'gle (-'l), *v. i.* ; -GLED (-'ld) ; -GLING (-lĭng). [freq. of *snug*.] To move one way and the other to get close ; cuddle ; nestle. — *v. t.* To draw close, as for comfort ; cuddle.
so (sō), *adv.* [ME. *so*, *sa*, *swa*, AS. *swā*.] **1.** In that manner, degree, or state ; as indicated or implied, or as supposed to be known. **2.** In like manner or degree ; in such manner ; to such degree ; — used esp. as correlative of *as* in negative assertions and in questions implying a negative answer. Thus, "he is not *so* rich *as* Crœsus" is preferred to "he is not *as* rich *as* Crœsus." **3.** Very ; as, he is *so* good. *Chiefly Colloq.* **4.** For that reason ; for like reason ; by this or that means ; thus. **5.** The case being such ; therefore ; — used both as an adverb and a conjunction. **6.** (Abbr. from *so be it*.) It is well ; let it be ; — expressing assent. **7.** Well ; the fact being as stated ; — an expletive ; as, *so* the work is done, is it ? **8.** (Abbr. from *is it so ?*) Is it thus ? — with upward inflection ; as, "*So ?*" *Colloq.* **9.** Thereabouts ; more or less ; — after *or* ; as, I have read only a page or *so*. — **Syn.** See THEREFORE. — *conj.* **1.** Provided or on condition that ; if. **2.** So that ; in such a way that ; — with clause of purpose or result ; as, he was sick, *so* they were quiet. — *interj.* Be as you are ! stand still ! that will do !
soak (sōk), *v. t.* [AS. *socian*.] **1.** To saturate in a fluid ; steep. **2.** To drench. **3.** To draw in by pores or interstices. **4.** To penetrate by percolation. — **Syn.** See SATURATE. — *v. i.* **1.** To become saturated. **2.** To enter (into something) by pores or interstices. **3.** To drink intemperately or gluttonously. *Slang.* — *n.* **1.** Act or process of soaking ; also, state of being soaked. **2.** The liquid in which anything is soaked. — **soak'er** (-ẽr), *n.*
soap (sōp), *n.* [AS. *sāpe*.] A cleansing agent made, usually, by action of alkali on fat and consisting essentially of sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids ; any salt of such an acid. — *v. t.* To rub or wash over with soap.
soap'bark' (-bärk'), *n.*, *or* **soapbark tree**. Any of several shrubs having saponaceous bark ; also, the bark.
soap'stone', *n.* Steatite, a soft stone with a soapy feel.
soap'suds' (-sŭdz'), *n. pl.* Suds made with soap.
soap'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* A European plant of the pink family widely naturalized in the United States. It has coarse pink or white flowers ; the bruised leaves are detergent.
soap'y (-ĭ), *a.* ; SOAP'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. Like soap ; soft and smooth ; smeared with soap. — **soap'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
soar (sōr ; 57), *v. i.* [OF. *essorer* to soar ; L. *ex* out + *aura* air.] **1.** To fly aloft, as a bird ; mount on or as on wings ; specif., to progress upward on or as if on the wing without apparent effort by taking advantage of air currents ; — said of birds, and of artificial flying apparatus. **2.** To be exalted in thought, spirits, or imagination. — **Syn.** See FLOAT. — *n.* Act of soaring ; upward flight.
sob (sŏb), *v. i.* ; SOBBED (sŏbd) ; SOB'BING. **1.** To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast ; weep with a convulsive catching of the breath. **2.** To make a sound suggestive of a sob or sigh. — *v. t.* To utter with sobs ; also, usually reflexive, to bring to a certain state by sobbing ; as, to *sob* one's self to sleep. — *n.* Act or sound of sobbing.
so'ber (sō'bẽr), *a.* [F. *sobre*, fr. L. *sobrius*.] **1.** Not so influenced by liquor as to have one's faculties materially impaired ; not drunk ; also, temperate in the use of liquor. **2.** Temperate or moderate in thought or action ; self-controlled ; calm. **3.** Serious or subdued in demeanor, habit, appearance, color, etc. ; solemn ; grave ; sedate. — **Syn.** Steady, cool, collected, unimpassioned, staid, somber. See EARNEST. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become sober. — **so'ber-ly**, *adv.* — **so'ber-ness**, *n.*
so'ber-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd ; 109), *a.* Of a sober disposition.
so-bri'e-ty (sō-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *sobrietas*. See SOBER.] State or quality of being sober.
‖**so'bri'quet'** (sō'brĕ-kā' ; sō'brĭ-kā), *n.* [F.] An assumed name ; nickname.
soc (sŏk ; sōk), *n.* [see SOKE.] = SOKE, 1.
soc'age (sŏk'ĕj), *n.* [from SOC.] *Law.* Orig., in medieval England, a certain tenure fixed in amount and kind, generally agricultural ; later, any such tenure paying a money rent only and not burdened with military service.
so'-called' (sō'kôld'), *a.* Commonly named (but with doubtful propriety) ; thus termed.
so'cia-ble (-shā-b'l), *a.* [L. *sociabilis*, fr. *socius* a companion.] **1.** Inclined to, or adapted for, society ; companionable ; social. **2.** Affording opportunities for, or marked by, friendly and, esp., informal meeting and conversation. — **Syn.** Affable, communicative. See SOCIAL. — *n.* A gathering ; informal reception. *Colloq., U. S.* — **so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **so'cia-ble-ness**, *n.* — **so'cia-bly**, *adv.*
so'cial (sō'shăl), *a.* [L. *socialis*, fr. *socius* companion.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or disposed to, companionship or mutual relationship with others of one's kind ; companionable ; sociable ; also, leading to, or characteristic of, sociable actions. **2.** Of or pert. to society or a social organism. **3.** a *Bot.* Naturally growing in groups or masses. b *Zoöl.* Living in more or less organized communities ; as, *social* ants, etc. **4.** Pert. to the Italian allies (*socii*) of Rome.
Syn. That is SOCIAL which pertains to society in general or has to do with human intercourse : one is SOCIABLE who is companionable, or fond of mingling or talking with others. CONVIVIAL implies festive or jovial fellowship.
so'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A political and economic theory of social reorganization, the essential feature of which is government control of economic activities, to the end that competition shall give way to coöperation and that the opportunities of life and the rewards of labor shall be equitably apportioned. **2.** Policy and practice accordant with socialistic theory. **3.** The ideal state or system resulting from the practice of socialistic principles. **4.** Disposition

to seek social reform through political agencies; the character shown in this disposition; — opposed to *individualism.*

so'cial-ist, *n.* An advocate or practicer of socialism.

Syn. A SOCIALIST has a definite economic theory or political program indicating the results of the action which he advocates. A COMMUNIST, as a rule, has no such theory, but accepts the principles of common or communal ownership and lets the future take care of itself. Hence *communist* may apply to men whose ideas are cruder or whose measures are more revolutionary than those of *socialists.*

so'cial-ist (sō'shăl-ĭst) } *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of,
so'cial-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk) } socialism; relating to socialists.

so'ci-al'i-ty (sō'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being social; sociability. **2.** The social instinct or impulse.

so'cial-ize (sō'shăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ĭng). To render social or socialistic.

so'cial-ly, *adv.*, **so'cial-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

so-ci'e-ty (sō-sī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *societas*, fr. *socius* a companion.] **1.** The relationship of men associated in any way; companionship; fellowship; company. **2.** *Sociology.* A group of individuals united by common interest and having some organization. **3.** A number or body of persons associated for mutual or joint usefulness, pleasure, or profit; an association. **4.** The more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; people of social standing collectively. — **Syn.** See ASSOCIATION.

So-cin'i-an (sō-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to Faustus Socinus, an Italian theologian (1539–1604) who denied the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the personality of the Devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment. — **So-cin'i-an-ism**, *n.*

so'ci-ol'o-gy (sō'shĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [L. *socius* companion + *-logy.*] Science of the constitution, phenomena, and development of society. — **so'ci-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

sock (sŏk), *n.* [AS. *socc*, fr. L. *soccus* a kind of low-heeled shoe.] **1.** The shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome; — used as a symbol of comedy. (Cf. BUSKIN, 2.) **2.** A stocking with a short leg.

sock'et (sŏk'ĕt; 24), *n.* Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

So-crat'ic (sō-krăt'ĭk) *a.* Of or pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage (B. C. 469–399), or his philosophy or method. — **So-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sod (sŏd). Obs. pret. & p. p. of SEETHE.

sod, *n.* [from its *sodden* state in wet weather. See SEETHE.] That stratum of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc.; turf; sward; also, a piece of it cut or pulled off; a turf. — *v. t.*; SOD'DED; -DING. To cover with sod.

so'da (sō'dă), *n.* [It., soda, in OIt., ashes used in making glass.] **1.** Sodium carbonate; — called specifically *washing soda*, *sal soda.* **2.** Sodium bicarbonate; — called specifically *baking soda*, *cooking soda*, *soda saleratus.* **3.** Sodium hydroxide; — usually called *caustic soda.* **4.** Sodium oxide. **5.** In *soda alum*, *soda salts*, etc., sodium.

soda ash. Commercial anhydrous sodium carbonate.

so-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis* comrade.] A fraternity; a brotherhood.

soda water. Originally, a beverage consisting of a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate with some acid to cause effervescence; now, commonly, a beverage of water highly charged with carbon dioxide and flavored.

sod'den (sŏd'n), *a.* [*p. p.* of SEETHE.] **1.** Boiled; seethed. **2.** Soaked; saturated. **3.** Not well cooked; heavy, as bread. **4.** Appearing as if soaked or seethed; esp., showing effects of habitual intemperance. — *v. i. & t.* To become (or make) sodden. — **sod'den-ness**, *n.*

so'di-um (sō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. *soda.*] *Chem.* A waxy, silver-white metal of the alkali group, occurring always combined, as in common salt, soda niter (Chile saltpeter), borax, etc. Symbol, *Na* (*natrium*); at. wt., 23.00.

Sod'om (sŏd'ŭm), *n.* In the Bible, a city or country the wickedness and destruction of which, with the neighboring Gomorrah, are described in Genesis xviii.–xix.

Sod'om-ite (sŏd'ŭm-īt), *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom.

so-ev'er (sō-ĕv'ĕr). [*so* + *ever.*] A word used in composition with *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, etc., and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, etc.

so'fa (sō'fă), *n.* [Ar. *çuffah.*] A kind of long seat, usually upholstered and having a back and arms.

sof'fit (sŏf'ĭt), *n.* [fr. It. deriv. of L. *suffigere* to fasten below.] *Arch.* The under side of a member of a building, as of a staircase, archway, cornice, etc. See EXTRADOS, *Illust.*

soft (sŏft; 62), *a.* [AS. *sōfte*, a. & adv., orig. adv., the a. being *sēfte.*] **1.** Easily impressed, molded, or cut; also, malleable; — opposed to *hard.* **2.** Susceptible; easily affected; esp., gentle; kind; tender. **3.** Not rough or harsh, as to the touch, sight, or ear; smooth; delicate. **4.** Expressing gentleness, tenderness, etc.; mild; courteous; kind. **5.** Gentle in action; easy; also, of the weather, damp; wet; more rarely, mild; warm. **6.** Gently curved; as, *soft* outlines. **7.** Quiet; peaceful; as, *soft* slumbers. **8. a** Weak; impressible; also, effeminate. **b** Simple; foolish. *Colloq.* **c** With muscles not hardened by exercise. *Colloq.* **d** Of beverages, not alcoholic. *Colloq.* **9.** Characterized by the lack of certain salts which prevent lathering; — said of water. **10.** *Pron.* Of consonants: **a** Sibilant or spirant (as *g* in *gem*, *c* in *cent*, etc.), as disting. from stopped or explosive (as *g* in *go*, *c* in *come*, etc.); — opp. to *hard.* **b** Sonant or voiced, as disting. from surd or voiceless; flat; as, *b*, *d*, *g*, etc., in contrast with *p*, *t*, *k*, etc.; — opp. to *sharp* or *hard.* — *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly. — *interj.* Be quiet! hold! stop! — **soft'ly**, *adv.* — **soft'ness**, *n.*

sof'ten (sŏf'n; 62), *v. t. & i.* To make or become soft or softer.

sog'gy (sŏg'ĭ), *a.*; SOG'GI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -GI-EST. Heavy and [wet; sodden; soaked.

so-ho' (sō-hō'), *interj.* Ho! — a word used in calling from a distance or to express surprise; a sportsman's halloo.

‖ **soi'-di'sant'** (swä'dē'zäN'), *a.* [F.; *soi* one's self + *disant*, p. pr. of *dire* to say.] Self-named; self-styled; — used disparagingly; hence, pretended; would-be.

soil (soil), *v. t.* [OF *saoler*, *saouler*, to satiate, L. *satullare*, fr. *satullus*, dim. of *satur* sated.] To feed, as stock, in the barn or an inclosure with fresh grass or green food cut for them; fatten; also, to purge by feeding on green food.

soil, *n.* **1.** The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow. **2.** Firm land; earth; also, land; country. **3.** Dung; manure. — *v. t.* To enrich with soil or muck.

soil, *v. t.* [OF. *soillier.*] **1.** To foul; dirty; defile. **2.** To stain or mar, as with disgrace; sully. — **Syn.** Besmear, daub, tarnish, defile, pollute. — *v. i.* To become soiled or dirty. — *n.* That which soils; also, a soiled place; stain.

soil'ure (soil'ûr), *n.* Act of soiling; also, a stain; polution.

‖ **soi'rée'** (swä'rā'; swŏ-rā'), *n.* [F.] An evening party.

so'journ (sō'jûrn; sŏ-jûrn'; *Brit. often* sŏj'ĕrn, sŭj'-), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *sub* under, about + *diurnus* of the day.] To dwell temporarily; tarry. — **Syn.** See RESIDE. — *n.* A temporary residence; hence, a delay; stay. — **so'journ-er**, *n.*

soke (sōk), *n.* [LL. *soca*, fr. AS. *sōcn*, prop., a seeking.] *A.-S. & Early Eng. Law.* A right of inquiry or hearing and determining, or a duty of seeking or suing in a certain court or the right of exacting such suit.

sol (sŏl), *n.* [L.] **1.** The sun. **2.** [*cap.*] *Rom. Relig.* The sun god, depicted as driving four horses. **3.** *Alchem.* Gold.

sol (sōl), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The fifth of the syllables in solmization; — applied to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale.

sol'ace (sŏl'ĭs), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *solacium*, *solatium*, fr. *solari* to console.] Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; relief. — **Syn.** Consolation. — *v. t.*; -ACED (-ĭst); -AC-ING (-ă-sĭng). **1.** To cheer in grief or calamity; console. **2.** To allay; soothe. **3.** To divert; cheer; — sometimes reflexive. — **Syn.** See COMFORT. — *v. i.* To take comfort; be cheered. — **sol'ace-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

so'lan goose (sō'lăn). [Icel. *sūla.*] The common gannet.

so-la'num (sō-lā'nŭm), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* Nightshade.

so'lar (sō'lär), *a.* [L. *solaris*, fr. *sol* sun.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or from, the sun. **2.** Measured by the sun. — solar plexus, *Anat.*, a nervous plexus behind the stomach. — s. system, the sun with the celestial bodies revolving round it.

so-la'ri-um (sō-lā'rĭ-ŭm; 3), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). [L.] An apartment exposed to the sun, as for convalescents.

sold (sōld), *pret. & p. p.* of SELL.

sol'der (sŏd'ĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *solidare* to fasten.] **1.** A metal or alloy used to join metallic surfaces. It is applied in a melted state. **2.** Something which unites or cements. — *v. t.* **1.** To join with solder. **2.** To mend; patch up.

sol'dier (sōl'jĕr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *solidus* a coin (hence, a soldier's pay).] **1.** One engaged in military service. **2.** Specif., an enlisted man, as disting. from a commissioned officer; sometimes, a private. **3.** A man of military experience and skill or of noted valor; — used in emphasis or distinction. **4. a** In most termites, a kind of wingless individual differing from the workers in its larger size, very large head, and long jaws. **b** In certain true ants, one of a type of workers disting. by the large head and jaws. — **soldier of fortune**, one who follows a military career

wherever there is promise of profit, adventure, or pleasure. — *v. i.* **1.** To serve as a soldier. **2.** (*pron. often* sō'jēr.) To make a pretense of working, while doing only enough to escape punishment. *Colloq.* — **sol'dier-ship,** *n.*

sol'dier-ly (sōl'jēr-lī), *a.* Like or befitting a soldier; brave.

sol'dier-y (-ĭ), *n.* A body of soldiers; soldiers collectively.

sole (sōl), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *solea* sole of the foot.] Any of certain flatfishes with small mouth, small gill openings, and small eyes placed close together.

Sole. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

sole, *n.* [AS., fr. LL. *sola,* L. *solea.*] **1.** The under surface of the foot. **2.** The part of a shoe, boot, etc., on which the sole of the foot rests. **3.** The bottom or lower part of any of various things — *v. t.;* SOLED (sōld); SOL'ING. To furnish with a sole.

sole, *a.* [L. *solus,* or OF. *sol* (fr. L. *solus*).] **1.** Single; individual; only. **2.** Alone; isolated; solitary. *Archaic.* **3.** Such, and no more; mere. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See SINGLE.

sol'e-cism (sŏl'ē-sĭz'm; sō'lē-), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. σολοικισμός; — the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia.] **1.** A deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax; loosely, any minor blunder in speech. **2.** Any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness, as in deeds or manners.

Syn. A SOLECISM is a construction violating an idiom; a BARBARISM is a word or phrase not in accepted use; an IMPROPRIETY is a word or phrase used in a sense contrary to good usage; thus, "between you and I" is a *solecism;* "to electrocute" is a *barbarism;* the use of "transpire" to mean "happen" is an *impropriety.*

sol'e-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One who commits a solecism.

sole'ly (sōl'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Singly; alone. **2.** Entirely. *Obs.*

sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *solemnis.*] **1.** Marked with religious rites and pomps; sacred. **2.** Festive; festal. *Obs.* **3.** Stately; ceremonious; grand; important. *Archaic.* **4.** Serious; grave; as, a *solemn* promise. **5.** Dark, as expressive of melancholy; sad; mournful. **6.** Affectedly grave or serious; as, a *solemn* face. — **Syn.** Formal, ritual, ceremonial, reverential, devotional. See EARNEST.

so-lem'ni-ty (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A religious or ritual ceremony; hence, any ceremony, celebration, or formal festivity. **2.** Seriousness; formal dignity; gravity. **3.** Awe or reverence; or the quality producing it.

sol'em-ni-za'tion (sŏl'ĕm-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -ni-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.

sol'em-nize (sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v. t.;* -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING (-nīz'-ĭng). **1.** To perform with solemn ceremonies or legal formality. **2.** To celebrate. **3.** To make grave, serious, and reverential. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE. — **sol'em-niz'er,** *n.*

sol'emn-ly, *adv.,* **sol'emn-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

sol'-fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. i.;* -FAED' (-fäd'); -FA'ING. [It. *solfa* the gamut, from the syllables *sol, fa.*] To sing the notes of the gamut. — *v. t.* To sing to solmization syllables. — *n. Music.* **a** The syllables used in sol-faing. **b** Solmization. **c** The gamut. **d** See TONIC SOL-FA. — **sol'-fa'ist,** *n.*

so-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *sollicitare, solicitare, -atum.*] **1.** To ask earnestly; petition. **2.** To seek; plead for. **3.** To rouse desire in; allure. — **Syn.** Beseech, request, crave, supplicate, entreat, beg, implore, importune. See INVITE. — *v. i.* To make solicitation; importune.

so-lic'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of soliciting; importunity. **2.** Excitement; allurement; enticement.

so-lic'i-tor (sō-lĭs'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who solicits. **2.** *Law.* **a** Formerly, in English practice, a person admitted to practice law in a court of chancery or equity; now, one admitted to practice law (but not to plead) in any court. **b** The law officer of a city, town, department, or government. — **so-lic'i-tor-ship',** *n.* — **so-lic'i-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

so-lic'it-ous (-ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [L. *sollicitus, solicitus.* See SOLICIT, *v. t.*] Eager to obtain something desirable, or to avoid something evil; anxious; careful; apprehensive. — **so-lic'it-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **so-lic'it-ous-ness,** *n.*

so-lic'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** State of being solicitous; anxiety. **2.** Cause of care or uneasiness. *R.* — **Syn.** See CARE.

sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *solidus.*] **1.** Capable of resisting, up to a certain limit, forces tending to deform; rigid; — opp. to *gaseous* and *liquid,* or *fluid.* **2.** Not hollow; full of matter; dense; sometimes, heavy. **3.** Cubic; as, a *solid* foot. **4.** Compact; hard; firm; stable. **5.** Entirely of one substance, formation, kind, etc.; as: **a** Even or unbroken; flush; as, a *solid* wall. **b** *Print.* Not having the lines separated by leads; not open. **c** Designating a color, background, etc., all of one tone. **d** Unbroken; written without a hyphen; — of a compound word. **e** *Polit. Cant, U. S.* United; unanimous; as, the *solid* South. **6.** Sound; strong. **7.** Trustworthy; reliable; substantial; weighty; real; genuine; as, *solid* reasons. **8.** Complete; entire; unbroken; as, a *solid* hour. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See FIRM. — **solid angle.** See 3d ANGLE, 2 **a.** — *n.* **1.** A solid substance or body; any substance which does not visibly flow. **2.** A magnitude having three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); a part of space bounded on all sides, as a cube, a sphere.

sol'i-da'go (sŏl'ĭ-dā'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [fr. L. *solidare* to strengthen, in allusion to its reputed healing qualities.] *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Solidago*) of chiefly North American asteraceous plants; a goldenrod.

sol'i-dar'i-ty (-dăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [fr. F.] An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; community.

sol'i-da-ry (sŏl'ĭ-dā-rĭ), *a.* Having solidarity.

so-lid'i-fy (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*solid* + *-fy.*] To make or become solid or compact; to embody concretely. — **so-lid'i-fi-ca'tion** (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

so-lid'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being solid; specif., hardness; massiveness. **2.** Moral firmness; validity; truth. **3.** *Geom.* Volume; space within a closed area.

sol'id-ly, *adv.,* **sol'id-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

sol'i-dus (sŏl'ĭ-dŭs), *n.; pl.* -IDI (-dī). **1.** [L.] *Roman Antiq.* A gold coin valued at about $3.02. It was later called *bezant.* **2.** [LL.] A medieval money of account equal to 12 denarii.

so-lil'o-quize (sō-lĭl'ō-kwīz), *v. i.;* -QUIZED (-kwīzd); -QUIZ'ING (-kwīz'ĭng). To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self.

so-lil'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.; pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). [L. *soliloquium; solus* alone + *loqui* to speak.] Act of talking to one's self; a monologue.

sol'i-taire' (sŏl'ĭ-târ'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A recluse; hermit. **2.** A single diamond or (sometimes) other gem set alone. **3.** A game (as at cards) which one person can play alone.

sol'i-ta-ry (sŏl'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *solitarius,* fr. *solitas* solitude, *solus* alone.] **1.** Living or being by one's self or by itself; single; lonely; also, pert. to a single person or thing; performed, passed, or endured alone; as, a *solitary* life. **2.** Not frequented; remote; retired; lonely. **3.** Not inhabited; desolate; deserted. **4.** Single; sole; as, a *solitary* example. — **sol'i-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ri-ness,** *n.*

Syn. SOLITARY, ALONE, LONE, LONELY, LONESOME, DESOLATE. ALONE emphasizes the fact of being entirely by one's self; SOLITARY connotes a sense of isolation or remoteness; as, to be *alone* in the house; a *solitary* walk. One is LONELY who feels one's self alone and longs for companionship, a place is *lonely* which is unfrequented, LONESOME heightens the implication of dreariness; LONE is chiefly poetical. That is DESOLATE which is deserted or left alone, or (esp.) forlorn; as, "Your house is left unto you *desolate.*" — *n.* A recluse; hermit.

sol'i-tude (sŏl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [F., fr. L. *solitudo,* fr. *solus* alone.] **1.** State of being alone, or remote from society; loneliness, isolation; seclusion. **2.** A solitary or lonely place.

Syn. SOLITUDE is the state of being alone, esp. in its subjective aspects; ISOLATION suggests esp. the objective fact of detachment; as, musing in *solitude;* the *isolation* of a man against the sea and sky.

sol'ler-et (sŏl'ẽr-ĕt; sŏl'ẽr-ĕt'), *n.* [F. *soleret,* dim. fr. OF. *soler* shoe.] *Armor.* A flexible steel shoe or one of its overlapping plates. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

sol'mi-za'tion (sŏl'mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *solmisation,* fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa; — from the notes *sol, mi.*] *Music.* Act, practice, or system of using a set of syllables to denote the tones of a scale; sol-fa notation. Cf. TONIC SOL-FA.

so'lo (sō'lō), *n.; pl.* E. -LOS (-lōz), It. -LI (-lē). [It., lit., alone.] **1.** *Music.* An air, strain, or a whole piece, played or sung by one person, with or without accompaniment. **2.** Any of several card games in which one plays alone against the others or without a partner. — **so'lo-ist,** *n.*

One form of Solomon's Seal.

Sol'o-mon (sŏl'ō-mŭn), *n.* [Gr. Σολομών, Σαλωμών, fr. Heb. *Shelōmōh.*] In the Bible, a king of Israel in the 10th century B.C., noted for wisdom, and reputed author of Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon. He was the son of David by Bath-sheba.

Sol'o-mon's seal (-mŭnz). **1.** A mystic symbol of the union of soul and body. **2.** Preferably **Sol'o-mon's-seal'.** Any

of several plants allied to the asparagus: — from the scars on the rootstock.

So'lon (sō'lŏn), *n.* [fr. *Solon*, the Athenian lawgiver.] A legislator; sage.

sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* [L. *solstitium; sol* sun + *sistere* to cause to stand.] **1.** *Astron.* The point in the ecliptic, or the time (about June 21 and December 21), at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south; — because the sun then apparently stands still in its course **2.** Furthest or highest point. — **sol-sti'tial** (sŏl-stĭsh'ăl), *a.*

sol'u-ble (sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [L. *solubilis*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*, to loosen, dissolve.] **1.** Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid. **2.** Susceptible of being solved; solvable. — **sol'u-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). — **sol'u-ble-ness**, *n.*

‖ **so'lus** (sō'lŭs), *masc. a.*, **so'la** (sō'lȧ), *fem. a.* [L.] Alone; — chiefly used in stage directions, and the like.

so-lu'tion (sŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *solutio*, fr. *solvere*, *solutum*. See SOLVE.] **1.** Separation of the parts of any body; disruption; breach. **2.** State of being disintegrated; resolution; disintegration; hence, hesitancy. **3.** Act or process of solving a problem, question, etc., or state of its being solved; explanation. **4. a** Act or process by which a substance (solid, liquid, or gaseous) is absorbed into a liquid substance; also, the resulting liquid. **b** Any homogeneous mixture (usually liquid) the composition of which can undergo continuous variation within certain limits. Also, the act or process by which such a mixture is produced.

solv'a-ble (sŏl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Susceptible of solution. **2.** Capable of being paid and discharged, as debts. — **solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **solv'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

solve (sŏlv), *v. t.*; SOLVED (sŏlvd); SOLV'ING. [L. *solvere*, *solutum*.] To clear up (what is obscure or difficult); to explain; resolve; work out to a result or conclusion; settle. — **Syn.** Explain, unfold. — **solv'er** (sŏl'vẽr), *n.*

sol'ven-cy (sŏl'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being solvent.

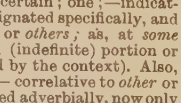
sol'vent (-vĕnt), *a.* [L. *solvens*, p. pr.] **1.** Able to dissolve; dissolving. **2.** Able to pay all just debts. — *n.* **1.** A substance (usually liquid) capable of, or used in, dissolving something. **2.** That which resolves or explains.

so-mat'ic (sō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σωματικός, fr. σῶμα body.] **1.** *Biol.* Pertaining to the body as a whole, corporeal. **2.** *Anat.* Pertaining to the wall of the body.

so'ma-tol'o-gy (sō'mȧ-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, body + *-logy.*] **1.** Doctrine or science of general properties of material substances. **2.** *Anthropol.* The comparative study of the structure, functions, and development of the human body. — **so'ma-tol'o-gist** (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

som'ber } (sŏm'bẽr), *a.* [F. *sombre.*] **1.** Dull; gloomy.
som'bre } **2.** Melancholy, grave; depressing. — **som'ber-ly, som'bre-ly**, *adv.* — **som'ber-ness, som'bre-ness**, *n.*

som-bre'ro (-brā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS. [Sp., fr. *sombra* shade.] A kind of broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt.



Sombrero.

som'brous (sŏm'brŭs), *a.* Somber.

-some (-sŭm). [AS. *-sum.*] An adjective suffix meaning *like* or *same*, and indicating a considerable degree of the thing or quality indicated in the first part of the compound; as in mettle*some*, glad*some*, win*some*, blithe*some*, etc.

some (sŭm), *a.* [AS. *sum.*] **1.** A certain; one; — indicating a person, thing, etc., as not designated specifically, and often correlative to *another*, *other*, or *others*; as, at *some* time or other. **2.** Being a certain (indefinite) portion or number; more or less (as indicated by the context). Also, constituting one portion or group; — correlative to *other* or *others*. **3.** About; more or less; — used adverbially, now only before a numeral; as, *some* eighty houses.

Syn. In general, SOME emphasizes lack of specification; ANY lays stress on indifference of choice or lack of limitation.

— *pron.* A certain (indefinite) quantity, portion, or number, as distinguished from the rest.

some'bod-y (sŭm'bŏd-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). **1.** A person unknown or uncertain; some person. **2.** A person of consideration or importance.

some'gate (-gāt), *adv.* [*some* + *gate* a way.] Somehow; somewhere. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

some'how' (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another; in some way not yet known or designated; by some means; — sometimes emphasized by the addition of *or other*.

som'er-sault (sŭm'ẽr-sôlt), *n.* Also **som'er-set** (-sĕt). [fr. F., fr. Pr., fr. L. *super* over + *saltus* a leap.] A leap or fling in which a person turns his heels over his head.

some'thing (sŭm'thĭng), *n.* **1.** Some thing; a thing, event, incident, etc., unknown, undetermined, or not specifically designated; a certain indefinite thing. **2.** A portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree. **3.** A thing or a person of importance. — *adv.* **1.** In some degree; somewhat; to some extent. **2.** At some distance. *Rare.*

some'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* **1.** At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly. **2.** At a time undefined; once in a while; sometimes. **3.** At one time or other hereafter. — *a.* Having been formerly; former; late.

some'times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* **1.** Formerly; once; sometime. *Obs.* **2.** At times; now and then; occasionally.

some'what' (-hwŏt'), *n.* A certain indeterminate quantity or degree; a part, more or less; something. — *adv.* In some degree or measure; a little.

some'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In or to some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

so'mite (sō'mīt), *n.* [Gr. σῶμα body.] *Anat.* One of the longitudinal series of segments into which the body of many animals, esp. articulates and vertebrates, is divided.

som-nam'bu-lant (sŏm-năm'bū-lănt), *a.* Walking, or addicted to walking, while asleep.

som-nam'bu-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *somnus* sleep + *ambulare*, *-latum*, to walk.] To walk when asleep. — **som-nam'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

som-nam'bu-lism (-bū-lĭz'm), *n.* A state in which one asleep performs actions appropriate to the waking state. — **som-nam'bu-list** (-lĭst), *n.* — **-lis'tic** (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.*

som-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *somnifer*; *somnus* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific; inducing sleep.

som-nif'ic (-nĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *somnificus.*] Somniferous.

som-nil'o-quist (-nĭl'ō-kwĭst), *n.* [L. *somnus* sleep + *loqui* to speak.] One who talks in his sleep.

som'no-lence (sŏm'nō-lĕns) } *n.* **1.** Sleep. *Obs.* **2.** Sleep-
som'no-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } iness; drowsiness.

som'no-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *somnolentus*, fr. *somnus* sleep.] Sleepy; drowsy. — **Syn.** See SLEEPY. — **-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Som'nus (sŏm'nŭs). The Roman god of sleep. See HYPNOS.

son (sŭn), *n.* [AS. *sunu.*] **1.** A human male considered with reference to his parents or either of them, or, more remotely, to any ancestor or ancestors; a male descendant; also, a man of a given country, faith, etc.; as, *sons* of New England. **2.** A son-in-law. **3.** [*cap.*] (Commonly with *the*) Jesus Christ, called the *Son* of God, and the *Son* of man.

so'nance (sō'năns), *n.* **1.** A sound; tune. *Obs.* **2.** Sonancy.

so'nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sonant.

so'nant (sō'nănt), *a.* [L. *sonans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *sonare.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to sound; sounding. **2.** *Phon.* Uttered with voice or vocal sound, as distinguished from mere breath sound; voiced; vocal; tonic; — the opposite of *surd*, or *voiceless*. — *n.* A sonant sound or its symbol.

so-na'ta (sō-nä'tȧ), *n.* [It.] *Music.* An extended composition, for one or two instruments, having three or four movements which are contrasted in rhythm but written in related keys.

song (sŏng; 62), *n.* [AS., fr. *singan* to sing.] **1.** That which is sung by a human being, a bird, insect, etc.; singing, vocal music. **2.** A lyrical poem adapted to vocal music; a ballad; any poetical strain; poem. **3.** Poetical composition; poetry; verse. **4.** *Music.* A musical setting for a lyric poem or ballad. **5.** A laughingstock. *Obs.* **6.** A trifle. — **Syn.** Sonnet, canticle, carol, ditty, catch, round, hymn, lay. — **Song of Solomon**, *or* **Song of Songs**, a certain book of the Old Testament; the Canticles.

song'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A gleeman.

song'ster (sŏng'stẽr; 62), *n.* **1.** One skilled in singing; — chiefly of birds. **2.** A book or folder of popular songs.

song'stress (-strĕs), *n.* A female singer

so-nif'er-ous (sō-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sonus* + E. *-ferous.*] Sounding; producing or conveying sound.

son'-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* SONS-IN-LAW. The husband of one's daughter.

son'net (sŏn'ĕt; 24), *n.* [F., fr. It. *sonetto*, dim. deriv. fr. L. *sonus* a sound.] **1** A short poem, usually amatory. *Obs.* **2.** A certain verse form consisting of 14 lines, typically five-foot iambics, running according to a prescribed scheme; also, a poem in this form. — *v. i.* To compose sonnets. — **son'net-eer'** (-ēr'), *n.* & *v. i.*

so-nom'e-ter (sō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* See MONOCHORD.

so-nor'i-ty (sō-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sonorous quality or state.

so-no'rous (sō-nō'rŭs), *a.* [L. *sonorus*, fr. *sonor* sound.] **1.** Resonant. **2.** Loud or full in sound. **3.** Impressive in sound; high-sounding. — **-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **-rous-ness**, *n.*

son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.

son'sy (sŏn'sĭ), *a.* [L., fr. Gael. & Ir. *sonas* prosperity,] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** Buxom; comely. **b** Good-natured. **c** Comfortable; also, plentiful.

son'ties (sŏn'tĭz). For *santies*, prob. a corrupt *pl.* of *sanctity*; — used in *God's sonties*. *Obs.*

soon (sōōn), *adv.* [AS. *sōna.*] **1.** At once; immediately. *Obs.* **2.** In a short time; before long; also, shortly after any time specified or understood. **3.** Early. **4.** Promptly; quickly; also, easily. **5.** Readily; willingly; as, I would as *soon* go as not. — **Syn.** See EARLY.

soot (sōōt; sōōt), *n.* [AS. *sōt.*] A black substance formed by, or disengaged in, combustion and adhering to the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke; the fine powder, chiefly carbon, which colors smoke. — *v. t.* To cover with soot.

sooth (sōōth), *a. & adv.* [AS. *sōð.*] **1.** *Obs. or Scot.* **a** True. **b** Trustworthy; reliable. **2.** Pleasing; sweet. *Rare.* — *n.* [AS. *sōð.*] **1.** Truth; reality. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** Augury; prognostication. *Obs.* **3.** Blandishment; cajolery. *Obs.* — **sooth'ly**, *adv. Archaic or Scot.*

soothe (sōōth), *v. t.*; SOOTHED (sōōthd); SOOTH'ING. **1.** To assent to; humor by compliance; hence, to blandish; flatter. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To quiet; calm; comfort. **3.** To soften; mollify; assuage; allay. — **Syn.** Compose, tranquilize, pacify, mitigate. — **sooth'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

sooth'fast' (sōōth'fȧst'), *a.* [AS. *sōðfæst*, prop., firm as to truth.] True; genuine; also, truthful; faithful. — **sooth'-fast'ly**, *adv.* — **sooth'fast'ness**, *n. All Archaic.*

sooth'say' (-sā'), *v. i.* [prop., to say truth.] To foretell; predict. — **sooth'say'er** (-sā'ẽr), *n.* — **sooth'say'ing**, *n.*

soot'y (sōōt'ĭ; sōōt'ĭ), *a.*; SOOT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Pert. to or producing soot; soiled with soot. **2.** Having a dark brown or black color like soot. — **soot'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

sop (sŏp), *n.* **1.** Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid; esp., a morsel, as of bread, cake, etc., dipped in a liquid. **2.** Anything given to pacify. — *v. t.*; SOPPED (sŏpt); SOP'PING. **1.** To steep or dip in a liquid. **2.** To soak up; — usually with *up*. — *v. i.* To soak in.

soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *σόφισμα*, deriv. fr. *σοφός* wise.] An argument, esp. a formal one, intended to deceive; also, an argument embodying a subtle fallacy, but not intended to deceive. — **Syn.** See FALLACY.

Soph'ist, *n.* **1.** One of a class of teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, and conduct in ancient Greece. They became masters of adroit and specious reasoning. **2.** [*l. c.*] A captious or fallacious reasoner.

soph'ist-er (sŏf'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A sophist. **2.** In some English universities, a student in his second (junior sophister) or third (senior sophister) year of residence.

so-phis'tic (sō-fĭs'tĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to a sophist
so-phis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } or sophistry, fallaciously subtle. — **so-phis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

so-phis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'-ING. [LL. *sophisticatus*, p. p. of *sophisticare.*] **1.** To render sophistical; quibble about; subtilize. **2.** To refine overmuch; make artificial; make knowing or worldly-wise; — used chiefly in *p. p. & p. a.* **3.** To mislead by sophistry; delude. **4.** To adulterate; falsify. — (-kāt), *a. Obs.* **1.** Embodying sophistry. **2.** Adulterated. — **so-phis'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **so-phis'ti-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*

soph'ist-ry (sŏf'ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** The arts, teachings, and practices of the Sophists; esp., disputation. **2.** Specious but fallacious reasoning. — **Syn.** See FALLACY.

soph'o-more (-ō-mōr, 57), *n.* [prob. fr. ME. *sophime* (see SOPHISM) + *-or.*] A student in the second year of a four-year college course; one next above a freshman. — **soph'o-mor'ic** (-mŏr'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a. All now U. S.*

so'phy (sō'fĭ; sŏf'ĭ), *n.* Also **so'phi**. [fr. the name of a Persian dynasty.] A former title of kings of Persia.

so'pite (sō'pīt), *v. t.* [L. *sopitus*, p. p. of *sopire* to put to sleep.] **1.** To put to sleep. *Obs.* **2.** *Scots Law.* To quash.

so'por (sō'pŏr), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Profound or lethargic sleep.

sop'o-rif'er-ous (sŏp'ō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *soporifer; sopor* sleep + *ferre* to bring.] Soporific.

so'po-rif'ic (sō'pō-rĭf'ĭk; sŏp'ō-), *a.* [L. *sopor* sleep + *facere* to make.] Causing, or tending to cause, sleep; somniferous. — *n.* A thing that is soporific; a narcotic.

sop'py (sŏp'ĭ), *a.* Soaked or saturated; very wet or sloppy.

so-pra'no (sō-prä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NOS (-nōz), It. -NI (-nē). [It., fr. *soprano* highest, *sopra* above, L. *supra.*] *Music.* **a** The treble; the highest quality of voice. **b** A part for such a voice. **c** A singer, esp. a woman, with a treble voice.

so'ra (sō'rȧ; 57), *n.*, *or* **sora rail.** A small short-billed North American rail.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* [L. *sorbus.*] Any of various trees of the apple family, esp. the service, or their fruit.

Sorb (sôrb), *n.* [G.] One of a Slavic people whose present representatives are the Wends living in Saxony and Brandenburg.

sor'cer-ess, *n. fem.* [wizard. — **sor'cer-ess**, *n. fem.*

sor'cer-er (sôr'sĕr-ẽr), *n.* A practicer of sorcery; magician; **sor'cer-y** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). [fr. OF., fr. *sorcier* sorcerer, fr. LL., fr. L. *sors, sortis*, lot. See SORT lot.] The use of power gained from the help of evil spirits, esp. for divining; necromancy; witchcraft. — **sor'cer-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

sor'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *sordidus*, fr. *sordere* to be dirty.] **1.** Filthy; dirty; *Bot. & Zoöl.*, dirty or muddy in color. **2.** Vile; base; gross; also, mean or low; ignoble; despicable. **3.** Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

sore (sōr; 57), *a.*; SOR'ER (sōr'ẽr); SOR'EST. [AS. *sār.*] **1.** Sensitive to pain from pressure; tender. **2.** Sensitive to mental pain, vexation, etc. **3.** Distressed mentally; pained; grieving; also, irritated; vexed. **4.** Distressing; grievous; vexatious; hence, severe; violent; of anything unpleasant, extreme; very great; as, *sore* distraction. — *n.* [AS. *sār.*] **1.** A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised so as to be tender or painful. **2.** Pain; sorrow. *Obs.* **3.** A source of pain or vexation. — *adv.* Sorely.

sore, *n.* **1.** = SOREFALCON. **2.** A male fallow deer in its fourth year. [con in its first-year reddish plumage.

sore'fal'con, **-hawk'**, *n.* [OF. *sor* sorrel.] A peregrine fal-

sore'ly (sōr'lĭ; 57), *adv.*, **sore'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* A cereal grass cultivated in many varieties, esp. in warm countries, as a fodder or grain plant or for making molasses or sirup.

so-ror'i-cide (sō-rŏr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [fr. L. *sororicidium*, and *sororicida; soror* sister + *caedere* to kill.] Act of one who kills his own sister; one who commits this crime.

so-ror'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *soror* sister.] A society or club of girls or women.

so-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* [L. *soror* sister.] A woman's club.

so-ro'sis, *n.* [Gr. *σωρός* a heap.] *Bot.* A collective fleshy or pulpy fruit formed by the union of many flowers, as in the mulberry and pineapple.

sor'rel (sŏr'ĕl), *a.* [OF. *sorel*, dim. of *sor.*] Yellowish or reddish brown. — *n.* **1.** A sorrel color. **2.** A sorrel animal; specif., a male fallow deer in its third year.

sor'rel, *n.* [OF. *surele*, fr. *sur* sour.] *Bot.* Any of various plants having sour juice.

sor'ri-ly (sŏr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **sor'ri-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

sor'row (sŏr'ō), *n.* [AS *sorg, sorh.* Not akin to *sorry.*] **1.** Uneasiness or pain of mind due to loss or disappointment; unhappiness. **2.** Contrition; penitence. **3.** A cause of grief or sadness; trouble; affliction.

Syn. SORROW, GRIEF, WOE, AFFLICTION, TRIBULATION. SORROW is the most general term; GRIEF is poignant sorrow, esp. for a definite cause; WOE is deep or inconsolable grief or misery; as, "a man of *sorrows*, and acquainted with *grief*;" destined to eternal *woe*. AFFLICTION is grievous distress, esp. such as is due to loss or calamity; TRIBULATION (chiefly Biblical) is severe affliction.

— *v. i.* To feel sorrow; grieve. — **sor'row-er**, *n.*

sor'row-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, expressive of, characterized by, or inducing, sorrow. — **Syn.** Sad, mournful, dismal, disconsolate, grievous, lamentable, doleful, distressing. — **sor'row-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sor'row-ful-ness**, *n.*

sor'ry (-ĭ), *a.*; -RI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -RI-EST. [AS. *sārig* sad, fr. *sār* sore, grief, pain.] **1.** Painful; grievous. **2.** Grieved for loss; feeling sorrow; penitent. **3.** Melancholy; dismal; mournful. **4.** Poor; pitiful; contemptible; mean.

sort (sôrt), *n.* [F., fr. L. *sors, sortis.* See 2d SORT.] A lot; hence, chance; destiny; rarely, magic; sorcery. *Obs.*

sort, *n.* [F. *sorte*, fr. L. *sors, sortis*, a lot, part.] **1.** A group having the same or similar characteristics; a kind, class, order, or species. **2.** Way; fashion; manner; as, this will please in a different *sort.* **3.** Character; quality; nature; as, people of evil *sort.* **4.** Superiority; hence, rank; station. *Obs.* **5.** *Print.* Any character or type considered as a separate element in a font; — chiefly in *pl.* — **Syn.** See KIND. — **out of sorts.** **a** *Print.* With some sorts of type deficient. **b** Out of order; ill; vexed; disturbed. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To place, rank, separate, or select according to sort, kind, class, etc. **2.** To feed and bed down, as a horse; also, to put to rights; adjust. *Obs. or Scot.* **3.** To punish; flog. *Scot.* — *v. i.* **1.** To consort. **2.** To suit; fit; harmonize. — **sort'a-ble**, *a.* — **sort'er**, *n.*

sort′ance (sôr′tăns), *n.* Suitableness; agreement. *Obs.*
sor′tie (sôr′tē), *n.* [F., fr. *sortir* to go out.] *Mil.* A sally of troops from a besieged place against the besiegers.
sor′ti-lege (sôr′tĭ-lĕj), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *sortilegus* foretelling, as n., a soothsayer; *sors, sortis,* lot + *legere* to select.] Divination by lots; loosely, sorcery.
so′rus (sō′rŭs), *n.; L. pl.* SORI (-rī). [Gr. σωρός a heap.] In ferns, one of the clusters of sporangia forming the so-called "fruit dots" on the fertile fronds.
so′so′ } (sō′sō′), *a.* Middling; passable; tolerable. — *adv.*
so′-so′ } Tolerably; passably. *Both Chiefly Colloq.*
sot (sŏt), *n.* [F., fool, fr. LL *sottus.*] One having his faculties dulled by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard.
So′thic (sō′thĭk, sŏth′ĭk) } *a.* [Gr. Σωθιακός, fr. Gr. Σῶθις,
So′thi-ac (sō′thĭ-ăk) } Egypt. *sept.*] Of or pertaining to **So′this** (sō′thĭs), or Sirius, the Dog Star; canicular.
sot′tish (sŏt′ĭsh), *a.* Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; drunken. — **sot′tish-ly**, *adv.* — **sot′tish-ness**, *n.*
‖ **sot′to vo′ce** (sōt′tō vō′chā). [It.] Under the voice; in an undertone; aside.
sou (sōō), *n.; pl.* SOUS (sōōz; *F.* sōō). [F., fr. OF. *sol*, fr. LL., fr. L. *solidus* a gold coin.] **1.** An old French coin orig. of gold, later of silver, finally of copper and worth in the 18th century about a cent. **2.** Popularly, the present bronze 5-centime piece, worth about a cent.
sou-brette′ (sōō-brĕt′), *n.* [F.] *Theat.* Orig., in comedies, an intriguing lady's maid; hence, a coquettish maidservant or frivolous young woman; an actress who plays such a part.
‖ **souf′flé′** (sōō′flā′; sōō′flā), *a.* [F., lit., puffed.] Often **souf′flée′**. *Cookery.* Filled with air by beating, and baked. — *n.* A delicate, spongy dish of eggs, milk, flour, etc.
sough (sŭf; sou), *n.* [AS. *swōgan* to sound.] **1.** A hollow moaning, a murmuring, or a sighing, as of the wind; sigh; sob. **2.** A vague rumor. *Scot.* — *v. i.* **1.** To make a sough; sigh, as the wind. **2.** To breathe heavily, as in sleep.
soul (sōl), *n.* [AS. *sāwel, sāwl.*] **1.** That which is conceived to be the essence of individual, esp. psychical, life. **2.** Man's moral and emotional nature; hence, effective expression of emotion and sentiment. **3.** The seat of real life, action, etc.; animating or essential part; as, the *soul* of harmony. **4.** The leader; inspirer; moving spirit; as, he was the *soul* of that enterprise. **5.** Courage; spirit; fervor; affection, or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature. **6.** A person. **7.** A disembodied spirit; a spiritual being. — **Syn.** See GHOST.
soul′ful (sōl′fŏŏl), *a.* Full of deep feeling or sentiment.
soul′less (-lĕs), *a.* Having no soul, or no greatness or nobleness of mind or feeling. — **soul′less-ness**, *n.*
sound (sound), *a.* [AS. *sund.*] **1.** Free from flaw, defect, or decay; not impaired. **2.** Healthy; not diseased. **3.** Firm; strong; safe; also, secure; trustworthy; as, a *sound* bank. **4.** Founded in truth or right; right; as, a *sound* thinker. **5.** Morally good or honorable; also, orthodox. **6.** Thorough; as, a *sound* beating. **7.** Not broken or troubled; — of sleep. **8.** Legal; valid; as, a *sound* title.
sound, *n.* [AS. *sund* a swimming.] A fish's air bladder.
sound, *n.* [AS. *sund* narrow sea, strait.] A long passage (larger than a strait) of water connecting two larger bodies.
sound, *v. t.* [F. *sonder.*] **1.** To measure the depth of, esp. by line and plummet; fathom. **2.** To find or seek the thoughts, motives, etc., of; examine; try; probe. **3.** *Med.* To explore or examine, as the bladder, with a sound; also, to examine by auscultation or percussion. — *v. i.* **1.** To sound water. **2.** To dive down suddenly; — said of fish. — *n.* [F. *sonde.*] *Med.* Any elongated instrument or probe for exploring cavities of the body.
sound, *n.* [OF. *son*, fr. L. *sonus.*] **1.** Sensation or a sensation usually having as its source a body set in vibration, so that waves from it stimulate the auditory nerve; tone; noise; report. **2.** *Physics.* Vibrational energy which occasions the above sensation. **3.** A particular tone or noise of any character; as, a *sound* of rejoicing; a warning *sound.* **4.** Distance within which a certain noise may be heard.
Syn. SOUND, NOISE. SOUND is the general term; NOISE suggests esp. meaningless, confused, or discordant sound.
— *v. i.* [OF. *soner*, fr. L. *sonare.*] **1.** To make a noise or sound. **2.** To be conveyed in sound; be spread or published. **3.** To make or convey a certain impression, or to have a certain import, when heard; hence, to seem; appear. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound. **2.** To cause to exist as a sound, as a note. **3.** To speak; utter. *Rare.* **4.** To order, indicate, or proclaim, by a sound or sounds; as, to *sound* a retreat. **5.** To celebrate by or as by sounds. **6.** To examine, as the chest, by causing to sound. **7.** To signify. *Obs.* — **sound′er** (soun′dẽr), *n.*
sound′ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that sounds. **2.** *Naut.* [from SOUND to fathom.] **a** Measurement by sounding, or the depth so ascertained. **b** *pl.* Any place or part of a body of water where a hand sounding line will reach bottom.
sound′less, *a.* Silent; noiseless.
sound′ly, *adv.* of SOUND, *a.* See -LY.
sound′ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sound; integrity. — **Syn.** Strength, solidity; healthiness, sanity; truth.
soup (sōōp), *n.* [F. *soupe*, fr. OF. *sope, supe, soupe*, orig., a sop.] A liquid food usually made by boiling meat or vegetables, or both, in water; broth.
‖ **soup′çon′** (sōōp′sôɴ′), *n.* [F.] A suspicion; a suggestion; hence, a very small portion; a taste.
sour (sour), *a.* [AS. *sūr.*] **1.** Acid; tart; changed so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; turned; as, *sour* milk. **2.** Distasteful; unpleasant; also, cross; morose. **3.** Afflictive; painful. **4.** Cold and wet; as, a *sour* day. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
Syn. SOUR, TART, ACID, ACIDULOUS, ACRID, ASTRINGENT, BITTER (esp. in fig. senses). SOUR applies esp. to that which is crabbed or morose; TART suggests pungency or sharpness; that which is ACID is biting or caustic; that is ACIDULOUS which is mildly acid; as, a *sour*, envious disposition; a *tart* temper; *acid* sarcasm. That is ACRID which is harsh or irritating; ASTRINGENT connotes sternness or austerity; that is BITTER which is (esp.) grievous, virulent, or cutting; as, "temper, scorn, disgust, all the more *acrid* feelings;" *astringent* virtue; a *bitter* cry; *bitter* cold.
— *n.* A sour substance. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become sour.
source (sōrs; 57), *n.* [fr. OF. deriv. of L. *surgere* to lift, spring up. See SURGE.] **1.** The rising from the ground, or beginning, of a stream of water or the like; spring; fountain. **2.** Origin; first cause.
sour′ly, *adv.*, **sour′ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.
souse (sous), *n.* [OF. *sous, solz.* In sense 1, fr. the v.] **1.** Act of sousing. **2.** Pickle made with salt. **3.** Something steeped in pickle, as fish or pigs' feet. — *v. t.;* SOUSED (soust); SOUS′ING (sous′ĭng). **1.** To pickle. **2.** To plunge or immerse in any liquid. **3.** To drench, as by immersion. — *adv.* With a splash. *Scot. & Dial.*
souse, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To attack with a swoop or plunge, as a hawk. **2.** To thump; cuff. *Obs. or Scot.* — *n.* **1.** Act of sousing, or swooping; a swoop. **2.** A blow; thwack. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* — *adv.* With a sudden swoop; violently.
south (south), *n.* [AS. *sūð*, for *sunð.*] **1.** The cardinal point directly opposite the north. **2.** A region relatively farther south than another; specif. [*cap.*]: That part of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line (southern boundary of Pennsylvania) and the Ohio River, corresponding in general to the former slaveholding States. **3.** The south wind. *Obs. or Poetic.* — *a.* Situated at the south, or in a southern direction; proceeding toward the south, or coming from the south; southern. — *adv.* Toward the south; in the south; of the wind, from the south. — *v. i.;* SOUTHED (southd); SOUTH′ING. To turn or move toward the south.
south′east′ (south′ēst′; *colloq.* sou′-), *n.* Point or direction halfway between south and east; southeast part or region. — *a.* Of or pertaining to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of wind) blowing from, the southeast. — *adv.* Toward, or from, the southeast.
south′east′er (-ēs′tẽr), *n.* Storm or wind from the southeast.
south′east′er-ly, *a. & adv.* Toward or from the southeast.
south′east′ern (-ēs′tẽrn), *a.* Southeast; southeasterly.
south′east′ward } (-ēst′wẽrd; -lĭ), *adv.* Toward the
south′east′ward-ly } southeast.
south′er (south′ẽr), *n.* A wind, gale, or storm from the south.
south′er-ly (sŭth′ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or situated toward, the south; southern. — *adv.* From the south.
south′ern (sŭth′ẽrn), *a.* [AS. *sūðerne.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or situated in or toward, the south; proceeding from or toward the south. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the South. *U. S.* — **south′ern-ly**, *a. & adv.*
south′ern-er (-ẽr-nẽr), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south, esp. [*cap.*] of the southern United States.
south′ern-most (-mōst), *a.* Farthest south.
south′ing (south′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Tendency, progress, or distance southward. **2.** The time at which a heavenly body passes the meridian of a place.
south′ron (sŭth′rŭn), *a.* Southern. — *n.* A southerner.
south′-south′east′, *a.*, **south′-south′west′**, *a.* See *points of the compass*, under POINT, *n.*

south'ward (south'wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the south. — *a.* Toward the south. — **south'ward-ly**, *adv.*

south'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Southward.

south'west' (south'wĕst' ; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* Point or direction halfway between south and west ; southwest part or region. — *a.* Of, pert. to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the southwest ; toward or from the southwest. — *adv.* Toward or from the southwest.

south'west'er (-wĕs'tẽr), *n.* Often, esp. in nautical use, **sou'-west'er.** **1.** A storm, gale, or strong wind from the southwest. **2.** A hat of painted canvas, oiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, worn in stormy weather.

south'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward or from the southwest.

south'west'ern (-tẽrn), *a.* Southwesterly.

south'west'ward } (-wĕst'wĕrd; -lĭ), *adv.* Toward the
south'west'ward-ly } southwest.

sou've-nir' (sōō'vĕ-nēr' ; sōō'vĕ-nēr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *subvenire* to come up, come to mind. See SUBVENE.] That which serves as a reminder ; memento ; keepsake.

sov'er-eign (sŏv'ẽr-ĭn ; sŭv'-), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *superanus*, fr. L. *superus* that is above, *super* above.] **1.** Supreme; paramount. **2.** Supreme in position or power; chief ; specif., princely ; royal. **3.** Independent of, and unlimited by, any other ; absolute in authority. **4.** Excellent, effectual, as a remedy. — *n.* **1.** A person, body of men, or state sovereign in authority. **2.** A British gold coin worth one pound sterling ($4.8665). — **Syn.** King, prince, monarch, potentate, emperor. — **sov'er-eign-ly**, *adv.*

sov'er-eign-ty (-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign ; also, the power, right, authority, or status of a sovereign ; dominion ; supremacy.

sov'ran (sŭv'răn ; sŏv'-), **sov'ran-ty** (-tĭ). Short for SOVEREIGN, SOVEREIGNTY.

sow (sou), *n.* [AS. *sugu.*] **1.** The adult female of swine. **2.** *Metal.* **a** Channel leading to molds in the pig bed. **b** Mass of metal solidified in such a channel

sow (sō), *v. t. ; pret.* SOWED (sōd) ; *p. p.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOW'ING. [AS. *sāwan.*] **1.** To scatter, as seed, on the earth for growth ; plant by strewing. **2.** To scatter seed on, in, or over. **3.** To disseminate. — *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth. — **sow'er** (sō'ẽr), *n.*

sow bug (sou). A wood louse, esp. one that cannot roll up.

sow'ens (sō'ĕnz ; sōō'-), *n. pl.* [fr. Gael., fr. *sugh* juice.] Porridge of oatmeal husks and siftings *Scot & Dial. Eng.*

soy (soi), *n.* [Jap. *shōyū*, fr. Chin. *shi yiu ; shi* pickled fruit (beans, olives, etc.) + *yiu* oil.] **1.** A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made of fermented beans. **2.** The soy bean, an Asiatic herb, or its white seed.

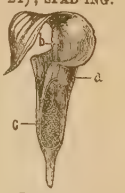
spa (spä ; *obs. or archaic,* spō), *n.* A mineral spring: — from a place of this name in Belgium having mineral springs ; hence, a locality or resort containing mineral springs.

Soy Bean. 1 Stems and Leaves; 2 Flower ; 3 Seed Pods. (⅛)

space (spās), *n.* [F. *espace*, fr. L. *spatium* space.] **1.** That which is characterized by dimension (esp. three mutually perpendicular dimensions), boundlessness, and indefinite divisibility. **2.** *Math.* Continuous extension in which objects may exist and change position. **3.** A portion of extension ; distance; interval. **4.** Quantity of time ; interval; duration; time. **5.** Time for a special purpose ; opportunity ; chance. **6.** A short time ; while. *Archaic.* **7.** *Print.* A small piece of metal lower than a face type, so as not to receive ink, used to separate words or letters. **8.** *Music.* A degree, or open place, of the staff. — *v. t. ;* SPACED (spāst) ; SPAC'ING (spās'ĭng). To place at intervals ; arrange with spaces between. — **spac'er** (spās'ẽr), *n.*

spa'cious (spā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *spatiosus.*] **1.** Vast in extent ; of great space ; roomy. **2.** Large or magnificent in scale; also, comprehensive ; expansive.

spade (spād), *n.* [AS. *spædu, spada.*] **1.** A digging implement heavier than a shovel and adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot. **2.** Something suggestive of the spade, as: **a** An implement used in cutting up a whale. **b** A projection on the under side of the trail of a gun carriage. — *v. t. ;* SPAD'ED (spād'ĕd ; 24) ; SPAD'ING. To dig, or to pare off, with a spade. — **spad'er** (spād'ẽr), *n.*



a Spathe, *b* Spadix (bearing flowers at *c*) of Jack-in-the-pulpit

spade (spād), *n.* [Sp. *espada*, lit., a sword (Spanish cards bearing the figure of a sword), fr. L. *spatha*, Gr. *σπάθη.*] One of a certain suit of playing cards ; also, the figure on this suit, or, usually in *pl.*, the suit.

spa'dix (spā'dĭks), *n. ; L. pl.* SPADICES (spā-dī'sēz). [L., a palm branch broken off, with its fruit, Gr. *σπάδιξ.*] A spike with a fleshy axis, usually inclosed in a spathe

spae (spā), *v. i.* [of Scand. orig.] To foretell, divine. — **spae'wife'**, *n. Both Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

spa-ghet'ti (spä-gĕt'ĭ), *n.* [It.] A variety of macaroni made in cords. See MACARONI.

spa'hi } (spä'hē), *n.* [fr. Turk. & Per.] **1.** One of a
spa'hee } former corps of Turkish cavalry. **2.** One of a corps of Algerian native cavalry in the French army.

spake (spāk). Archaic pret. of SPEAK.

spall (spôl), *n.* A chip or fragment, esp. of stone. — *v. t.* To break up or reduce by chipping, as with a hammer.

spal-peen' (spăl-pēn' ; spăl'pēn), *n.* [Ir. *spailpín.*] A scamp ; rascal ; — often used playfully. *Irish.*

span (spăn), *n.* [AS. *spann.*] **1.** The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; in English measure, 9 inches. **2.** Anything conceived of as an extent, stretch, reach, or spread, between two definite limits ; specif. : **a** A limited or brief space of time. **b** Spread or extent between abutments or supports; also, the portion of anything thus extended. **3.** A pair of horses, mules, or other animals driven together. — *v. t. ;* SPANNED (spănd) ; SPAN'NING. **1.** To measure by the hand with fingers and thumb extended, or by encompassing with the fingers and thumb. **2.** To stretch ; extend. *Archaic.* **3.** To spread, stretch, or extend, over or across, as an arch.

span'drel (spăn'drĕl), *n.* The irregularly triangular space between the exterior curve of an arch on either side and the inclosing rightangle, or the space between the adjoining exterior curves of two contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them or another arch inclosing the two.

a. s Spandrels.

spang (spăng), *v. i. & t. & n.* Jump ; leap ; hurl. *Dial.*

span'gle (spăn'g'l), *n.* [dim. of AS. *spange* a clasp.] A small plate or boss, as of shining metal, for ornamentation; any sparkling bit. — *v. t. ;* -GLED (-g'ld), -GLING (-glĭng). To set or sprinkle with or as with spangles

Span'iard (spăn'yẽrd), *n.* A native or citizen of Spain.

span'iel (spăn'yĕl), *n.* [OF. *espagnol, espagneul*, fr. L. *Hispania* Spain.] **1.** Any of numerous breeds of small or medium-sized long-haired dogs. **2.** A cringing, fawning person. — *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel *Rare.*

Span'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language — **Spanish bayonet** or dagger, a liliaceous plant of the southern United States, with rigid, spine-tipped leaves. — **S. fly**, a brilliant green beetle of southern Europe, from which cantharides is prepared. — **S. Main**, the mainland of the northern coast of South America; improperly, the southern portion, or the whole, of the Caribbean Sea. — *n.* **1.** The chief language of Spain. **2.** *pl.* The people of Spain.

Spanish Fly. Nat. size.

spank (spăŋk), *v. t.* To strike, or to strike the buttocks of, as with the open hand. — *n.* A slap, esp. on the buttocks.

spank'er (spăŋk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that spanks. **2.** The fore-and-aft sail on the after mast of a square-rigged vessel.

spank'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Moving with a quick, lively pace ; loosely, dashing; lively. **2.** Remarkable of its kind. *Slang.*

span'ner (spăn'ẽr), *n.* One that spans.

span'-new', *a.* [from Scand.] Quite new; brand-new.

spar (spär), *n.* Among miners, any of various nonmetallic minerals, usually cleavable and somewhat lustrous.

spar, *n.* A mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like. — *v. t. ;* SPARRED (spärd) ; SPAR'RING. To equip with spars.

spar, *v. i.* **1.** To fight or strike with the feet or spurs, as

cocks do. **2.** To box with the fists, esp. scientifically.—*n.* A movement of offense or defense in boxing; also, a contest at sparring; a boxing match.

spare (spâr), *v. t.;* SPARED (spârd); SPAR'ING(spâr'ĭng) [AS. *sparian*, fr. *spær* spare, sparing, saving.] **1.** To refrain from; forbear. **2.** To use frugally or stintingly. **3.** To deprive one's self of, as by being frugal, do without; dispense with, give up, part with. **4.** To forbear to destroy, punish, or injure; show mercy to.—*v. i.* **1.** To be frugal or parsimonious. **2.** To refrain from inflicting harm.—*a.;* SPAR'ER (spâr'ẽr); SPAR'EST. **1.** Scanty. **2.** Sparing; parsimonious; chary. **3.** Wanting flesh or fat; lean; gaunt; thin. **4.** Superfluous; also, held in reserve, as for emergency.—**Syn.** See THIN.—*n. Bowling.* Act of knocking down all the pins in two bowls. *U. S.*—**spare'ly**, *adv.*—**spare'ness**, *n.*

spare'rib' (spâr'rĭb'), *n.* A cut of pork, consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat.

spar'ing (spâr'ĭng), *p. a.* Saving; frugal; merciful.—**Syn.** See FRUGAL.—**spar'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**spar'ing-ness**, *n.*

spark (spärk), *n.* [AS. *spearca.*] **1.** Small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted by a burning body. **2.** Anything resembling such a particle, as in brilliancy, evanescence, etc. **3.** That which, like a spark, may be kindled; a feeble germ; an elementary principle. **4.** *Elec.* The light accompanying a sudden disruptive discharge, as across an air space.—*v. i. Elec.* To produce sparks.—*n.* **1.** A brisk, showy, gay man. **2.** A lover; beau.—*v. i. & t.* To play the spark, or beau; court. *Colloq.*—**spark'er**, *n.*—**spark'ish**, *a.*

spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* A little spark, a scintillation, also, quality of sparkling.—*v. i. & t.;* SPAR'KLED (-k'ld); SPAR'KLING (-klĭng). **1.** To emit or cause (sparks), throw off in sparks; scintillate; twinkle. **2.** To effervesce.—**Syn.** Coruscate, glitter. See FLASH.—**spar'kler** (-klẽr), *n.*

spar'kling (-klĭng), *p. a.* Emitting sparks; flashing; lively; effervescing or effervescent.—**Syn.** Brilliant, shining.

spark plug. In most internal-combustion engines with electric ignition, a plug, screwed into the cylinder head, arranged so that a current makes a spark inside the cylinder.

spar'row (spăr'ō), *n.* [AS. *spearwa.*] Any of numerous small finches; esp., an Old World species, introduced into many other countries, often called the *house sparrow.*

spar'row-grass' (-grăs'), *n.* Corrupt. of ASPARAGUS. *Colloq.*

spar'ry (spär'ĭ), *a.* Of, like, or abounding with, spar.

sparse (spärs), *a.;* SPARS'ER (spär'sẽr); SPARS'EST. [L. *sparsus*, p. p. of *spargere* to strew, scatter.] Of few and scattered elements; scanty; thinly scattered.—**Syn.** See SCANTY.—**sparse'ly**, *adv.*—**sparse'ness**, *n.*

Spar'tan (spär'tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sparta, esp. ancient Sparta, in Laconia, ruled by a Dorian people noted for their military organization and rigorous discipline and valor; hence, hardy; undaunted.—*n.* A citizen of Sparta, a person of great fortitude.—**Spar'tan-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

spasm (spăz'm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. σπασμός, fr. σπάειν, σπᾶν, to draw, convulse.] **1.** *Med.* An involuntary and unnatural muscular contraction. **2.** A sudden, violent, and temporary effort, emotion, etc.—**Syn.** See PAROXYSM.

spas-mod'ic (spăz-mŏd'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Med.* Of, pert. to, or affected or characterized by, a spasm or spasms. **2.** Acting fitfully; jerky; intermittent.—**Syn.** See FITFUL.—**spas-mod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*—**spas-mod'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

spat (spăt), *n.* A light blow; slap. Hence, a petty quarrel, esp. a verbal one.—*v. t.;* SPAT'TED; -TING. To slap.—*v. i.* To dispute; quarrel. *All Colloq. or Dial.*

spat, *n.* A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk; more often, such young collectively.—*v. i.* To emit spawn.

spat, *pret.* of SPIT.

spat, *n.* [for SPATTERDASH.] Kind of short cloth or leather gaiter; —chiefly in *pl.*

spate (spāt), *n. British.* **1.** A freshet; flood. **2.** A sudden, heavy storm of rain; also, a waterspout.

spathe (spāth), *n.* [L *spatha*, fr. Gr. σπάθη.] *Bot.* The large sheathing bract or pair of bracts inclosing an inflorescence.—**spa'those** (spā'thōs; spăth'ōs), *a.*—**spathed** (spāthd), *a.*

spath'ic (spăth'ĭk), *a.* Like spar (the mineral).

spa'tial (spā'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to space.—**spa'tial-ly**, *adv.*

spat'ter (spăt'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To splash with liquid; soil by splashing. **2.** To scatter by splashing; sprinkle around. **3.** To asperse; defame.—*n.* **1.** Act or noise of spattering, or state of being spattered; a splashing. **2.** A drop or splash on something; also, a spot or stain due to spattering.

spat'ter-dash' (-dăsh'), *n.* [*spatter* + *dash.*] A legging or gaiter extending to the knee; —chiefly in *pl.*

spat'ter-dock', *n* Any yellow water lily.

spat'u-la (spăt'ū-lă), *n.* [L. *spatula, spathula.*] A flexible knifelike implement for spreading paints, drugs, etc.—**spat'u-lar** (-lar), *a.*—**spat'u-late** (-lāt), *a.* Shaped like a spatula; spoon-shaped.

Spatula.

spav'in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* [fr. OF.] A disease of the hock of horses, marked by a bony enlargement.—**spav'ined** (-ĭnd), *a.*

spawn (spôn), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *expandere* to spread out.] **1.** To produce or deposit (spawn). **2.** To bring forth, generate or be generated; —in contempt.—*n.* **1.** The eggs of fishes, oysters, or other aquatic animals. **2.** Any product or offspring; —in contempt.

spay (spā), *v. t.* To remove the ovaries of a female animal.

speak (spēk), *v. i.; pret.* SPOKE (spōk), *Archaic* SPAKE (spāk); *p. p.* SPO'KEN (spō'k'n), *Obs. or Illit.* SPOKE; *p. pr & vb. n.* SPEAK'ING. [AS. *specan.*] **1.** To utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary voice. **2.** To express opinions; talk; as, *speak* for yourself. **3.** To utter a discourse, harangue, or the like. **4.** To make mention; as, he *spoke* of you. **5.** To convey sentiments, ideas, etc., as if by utterance; as, features that *speak* of self-will. **6.** To sound, as does a bugle.—**Syn.** Say, tell, discourse, articulate, pronounce. See TALK.—*v. t.* **1.** To utter by speaking; express orally. **2.** To tell or express in words; utter; as, to *speak* the truth. **3.** To express or declare in any way, as, fame *speaks* him honest. **4.** To use, or be able to use, in talk or conversation; talk; as, to *speak* Latin. **5.** To address; accost; hail, as, to *speak* a vessel.

speak'a-ble (spēk'*a*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

speak'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who speaks; as: **a** One who gives a discourse or address. **b** One who speaks for others; esp., a presiding officer; a chairman. **2.** A book of selections for declamation. *U. S.*—**speak'er-ship**, *n.*

speak'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Uttering speech. **2.** Seeming capable of speech; lifelike; expressive.—*n.* Act of uttering words; also, public declamation.—**speak'ing-ly**, *adv.*

spear (spẽr), *n.* [AS. *spere.*] **1.** A weapon with long shaft and sharp head or blade for thrusting or throwing; lance. **2.** A spearman. **3.** A sharp-pointed, barbed instrument for stabbing fish or other animals. **4.** A shoot, as of grass; spire.—*v. t.* To pierce or strike with a spear.—*v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as a plant; spire.

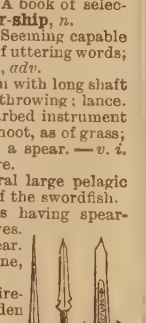
spear'fish' (spẽr'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several large pelagic fishes having a beak somewhat like that of the swordfish.

spear grass. Any of numerous grasses having spear-shaped inflorescences or stiff, pointed leaves.

spear'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* Head or point of a spear.

spear'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One, esp. a soldier, armed with a spear.

spear'mint' (-mĭnt'), *n.* [from its spire-shaped inflorescence.] The common garden mint, yielding an aromatic oil.


Ancient Spearheads.

spe'cial (spĕsh'ăl), *a.* [fr. L. *specialis*, fr *species* (see SPECIES); or short for ESPECIAL.] **1.** Of or pert. to or constituting a species or sort. **2.** Pert. or confined to a single thing or class of things; individual; particular; limited. **3.** Of an unusual quality; extraordinary.

Syn. SPECIAL, PARTICULAR, SPECIFIC, INDIVIDUAL, CONCRETE. That is SPECIAL which is out of the ordinary; that is PARTICULAR which is considered in and for itself, as contrasted with others of the sort; that is INDIVIDUAL which is single, or peculiar to one only, or strikingly characteristic; as, take *special* care; a *particular* date; the *individual* quality of this wine; a thing personal and *individual.* SPECIFIC implies precise or explicit designation; CONCRETE adds the implication of actual existence or embodiment; as, to give a *specific* instance, to adduce a *concrete* example.

—*n.* One appointed or used for a special service or occasion.—**in special**, specially; in particular. *Archaic.*

spe'cial-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who devotes himself to some special branch of learning or art or business.

spe'ci-al'i-ty (spĕsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). = SPECIALTY, 2, 3 & 5.

spe'cial-ize (spĕsh'ăl-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To apply to a specific use; —chiefly in *p. p.*—*v. i.* To pursue a special mode of action or development.—**spe'cial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*—**-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

spe'cial-ly, *adv.* of SPECIAL, *a.* See -LY.

spe'cial-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being special; possession of peculiar or particular characteristics.

2. A particular or distinctive characteristic, mark, or quality. **3.** An object having some special characteristic, individual quality, or the like; also, an article to which special attention is devoted. **4.** A branch of learning, art, or business to which one especially devotes himself. **5.** A contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed.

‖ **spe'ci-e** (spē'shĭ-ē), *abl.* of L. *species* sort, kind Used in *in specie*, i. e., in kind; in (its own or a specified) form.

spe'cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* [formed as a singular from *species*, in sense 5.] Coin; hard money.

spe'cies (spē'shēz; -shĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [L., a sight, outward appearance, shape, form, sort, kind.] **1.** A mental image or sensuous presentation; form; aspect; appearance. **2.** *Logic.* A group of individuals having common attributes and a common name; a conception subordinated to another called a genus. **3.** *Biol.* A category of classification lower than a genus or subgenus and above a subspecies or variety; a group of animals or plants which have in common one or more distinctive characters, and do or may interbreed and reproduce their characters in their offspring; a distinct kind or sort of animal or plant. **4.** A sort; kind; variety. **5.** Metallic money; specie. *Obs.*

spe-cif'ic (spē-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or constituting, a species. **2.** Precisely formulated or restricted; specifying; definite; explicit. **3.** *Med.* **a** Preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation. **b** Of a disease, due to a particular microörganism or virus — **Syn.** See SPECIAL. — **specific gravity**, the ratio of the weight of any volume of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of some other substance (usually water for solids and liquids and air for gases) taken as the standard or unit; relative density. —*n.* **1.** Anything peculiarly adapted to its purpose. **2** *Med.* A specific remedy. See SPECIFIC, *a.*, 3 **a.** — **spe-cif'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **spe-cif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

spec'i-fi-ca'tion (spĕs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit. **2.** Act or process of making or becoming, or state of being, specific (in sense 1). **3.** A designation or statement of particulars; particular mention; also, a single article, item, or particular.

spec'i-fy (spĕs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. LL. *specificare*. See SPECIES; -FY.] To mention or name in a specific or explicit manner.

spec'i-men (-mĕn), *n.* [L., fr. *specere* to look, behold.] A part, or one of a number, intended to show the kind and quality of the whole; a sample. — **Syn.** See EXAMPLE.

spe'ci-os'i-ty (spē'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being specious. **2.** That which is specious.

spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *a.* [L. *speciosus* good-looking, specious.] **1.** Pleasing in appearance. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Apparently right; superficially, but not actually, fair, just, or correct. — **spe'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **spe'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. SPECIOUS, PLAUSIBLE, COLORABLE, OSTENSIBLE. SPECIOUS implies a fair appearance assumed for deceit; that is PLAUSIBLE which is superficially reasonable or pleasing, with or without deceit; *specious* emphasizes purpose, *plausible*, effect; as, a smooth pretense of *specious* love; the flaw which his paradox made *plausible*. That is COLORABLE for which some justification may be alleged; as, a *colorable* transaction. That is OSTENSIBLE (often opp. to *real*, *actual*) which is avowed or apparent; the word often implies pretense; as, his *ostensible* motive.

speck (spĕk), *n.* [AS. *specca.*] **1.** A small discoloration, a spot; stain; blemish. **2.** A small piece or object; bit; particle; mite. — *v. t.* To produce specks on or in.

speck'le (spĕk'l), *n.* A little speck or spot. — *v. t.*; SPECK'LED (-'ld); SPECK'LING (-lĭng). To mark with speckles; speck; spot.

spec'ta-cle (spĕk'tă-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *spectaculum.*] **1.** Something exhibited to view, esp. as unusual and notable; a noteworthy sight. **2.** *pl.* A device to aid vision or protect the eyes, consisting usually of two lenses supported by a frame with a bridge over the nose and bows passing over the ears. Cf. EYEGLASSES, 1. **3.** *sing. or pl.* Any of various things suggestive of a pair of spectacles. — **Syn.** Show, exhibition, pageant. — **spec'ta-cled** (-k'ld), *a.*

spec-tac'u-lar (spĕk-tăk'ū-lăr), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a spectacle, or show; adapted or intended to excite wonder and admiration by unusual display — **spec-tac'u-lar'i-ty** (spĕk-tăk'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **spec-tac'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

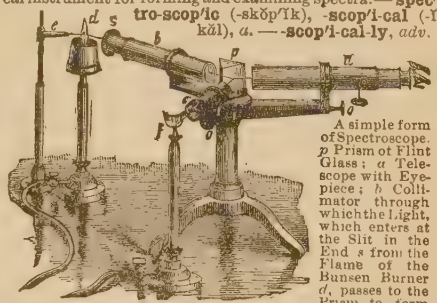
spec-ta'tor (spĕk-tā'tĕr), *n.* [L. *spectator.*] One who looks on or beholds; a beholder. — **Syn.** See LOOKER-ON. — **spec-ta'tress** (-trĕs), **spec-ta'trix** (-trĭks), *n. fem.*

spec'ter } (spĕk'tĕr), *n.* [F. *spectre*, fr. L. *spectrum* image,
spec'tre } specter, *specere* to look.] A visible disembodied spirit; apparition; ghost. — **Syn.** See GHOST.

spec'tra (spĕk'trȧ), *n.*; *L. pl. of* SPECTRUM.

spec'tral (-trăl), *a.* **1.** Of, like, or pert. to, a specter; ghostly. **2.** Of, pert. to, or made by, a spectrum. — **spec-tral'i-ty** (spĕk-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **spec'tral-ly**, *adv.*

spec'tro-scope (-trō-skōp), *n.* [*spectrum* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument for forming and examining spectra. — **spec'-tro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*



A simple form of Spectroscope. *p* Prism of Flint Glass; *a* Telescope with Eyepiece; *b* Collimator through which the Light, which enters at the Slit in the End *s* from the Flame of the Bunsen Burner *d*, passes to form Spectrum in *a*; *c* Tube with a Micrometer; *e* Holder for Substance whose Spectrum is to be examined; *f* Flame illuminating Micrometer Scale *o o o* Adjusting Screws.

spec-tros'co-py (spĕk-trŏs'kŏ-pĭ; spĕk'trŏ-skō'pĭ), *n.* Study of spectra; use of the spectroscope. — **-co-pist**, *n.*

spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). [L. See SPECTER.] An image formed when a beam of light, or, in general, radiant energy, is dispersed so that its rays are arranged in the order of their wave lengths, as in the rainbow.

spec'u-la (-ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* of SPECULUM.

spec'u-lar (-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or having the qualities of, a speculum, or mirror. **2.** *Med.* Of or pert. to a speculum. **3.** Affording a view. *Rare.*

spec'u-late (-ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *speculatus*, p. p. of *speculari* to spy out, observe.] **1.** To ponder a subject in its different aspects and relations; meditate; theorize. **2.** *Commerce.* To enter into a business venture from which the profits are conjectural, often, depreciatively, to engage in hazardous business transactions for the chance of unusually large profit.

spec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Intuition; vision *Archaic.* **2.** Faculty, act, process, or product of speculating. **3.** *Commerce.* Act or fact of speculating.

spec'u-la-tive (spĕk'ū-lă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to vision; esp., giving a wide view; also, inquisitive. *Obs.* **2.** Of or pert. to, given to, involving, formed by, or engaged in, speculation. — **Syn.** Contemplative, theoretical. — **spec'-u-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **spec'u-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

spec'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who speculates.

spec'u-la-to-ry (-lȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Intended or adapted for viewing or espying. **2.** Speculative (sense 2).

spec'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LA (-lȧ), E. -LUMS (-lŭmz). [L., fr. *specere* to behold.] **1.** A mirror, esp. of metal. **2.** A reflector in an optical instrument. **3.** *Med.* An instrument for dilating and illuminating certain passages of the body.

sped (spĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SPEED.

speech (spēch), *n.* [AS. *spēc.*] **1.** Faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; power of speaking. **2.** Act or manner of expressing thoughts in spoken words, oral utterance. **3.** That which is spoken; an interchange of spoken words; talk. **4.** A formal public discourse; oration; harangue. **5.** A particular language, tongue; dialect. **6.** Talk; mention; report. *Archaic.*

Syn. SPEECH is the general term; an ADDRESS is a formal speech; an ORATION is an elaborate or rhetorical address, esp. on a notable occasion; a HARANGUE is a vehement or noisy speech. See LANGUAGE.

speech'i-fy (spēch'ĭ-fī), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*speech* + *-fy.*] To make a speech; harangue. *Derisive or Humorous.* — **speech'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

speech'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of speech. **2.** Not speaking; silent; dumb. **3.** Not conveyed by words; wanting oral expression. — **Syn.** See DUMB. — **speech'less-ly**, *adv.* — **speech'less-ness**, *n.*

speed (spēd), *n.* [AS. *spēd* success, swiftness, fr. *spōwan*

to succeed.] **1.** Prosperity in an undertaking; success. *Archaic.* **2.** A promoter of success. *Obs.* **3.** Act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; rapidity; also, rate of motion, velocity. — **Syn.** Celerity, quickness, expedition, hurry. See HASTE. — *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SPED (spĕd), SPEED'ED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEED'ING. **1.** To go; fare. *Obs.* **2.** *Archaic.* **a** To experience any fortune, good or ill; fare. **b** To succeed, prosper. **3.** To hasten; move with celerity. — *v. t.* **1.** To promote; further; aid; favor. **2.** To wish Godspeed to. **3.** To dispatch with celerity; hence, hasten; hurry. **4.** To hurry to destruction; ruin; kill. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Expedite, accelerate. — **speed'er** (spēd'ẽr), *n.*

speed-om'e-ter (spĕd-ŏm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [*speed* + *-meter.*] An instrument for indicating speed or velocity.

speed'way (spēd'wā'), *n.* A course on which fast driving, as of horses or motor cars, is allowed.

speed'well (-wĕl), *n.* Any of various herbs or shrubs having small pink, white, blue, or purple flowers.

speed'y (-ĭ), *a.*; SPEED'I-ER; -I-EST. Marked by speed. — **Syn.** See FAST. — **speed'i-ly**, *adv.* — **speed'i-ness**, *n.*

speiss (spis), *n. Metal.* A mixture of metallic arsenic compounds produced as a regulus in smelting certain ores.

spell (spĕl), *v. t.* [AS. *spelian* to supply another's place.] To take the turn of, at work; relieve. *Obs. or Cant.* — *n.* **1.** **a** The relief of one person by another in any work or duty. **b** A period of work, duty, etc.: a turn; also, a rest from work. **2.** Any relatively short period. **3.** A fit, as of illness; turn. *Colloq., U. S.*

spell (spĕl), *n.* [AS. *spell* a saying, tale, speech.] A spoken word or formula of words supposed to have magic power; an incantation; charm. — *v. t.;* SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt); SPELL'ING. **1.** To put under a spell; charm; bewitch. **2.** To name, write, or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters. **3.** To constitute; to signify; import; as, such an act *spells* ruin. **4.** To read with difficulty. **5.** To trace out by characters, marks, or qualities. — *v. i.* **1.** To form words with letters, esp. the proper letters. **2.** To study by noting characters. *Obs.*

spell'bind' (spĕl'bīnd'), *v. t.* [from *spellbound.*] To bind or hold by or as by a spell or charm; fascinate; charm. — **spell'bind'er** (-bīn'dẽr), *n.*

spell'bound' (-bound'), *a.* [*spell* charm + *bound*, p. p.] Bound by or as by a spell; fascinated.

spell'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spells. **2.** A spelling book.

spell'ing, *n.* Act of one who spells; orthography. — spelling book, a book with exercises for teaching pupils to spell.

spelt (spĕlt), *pret. & p. p. of* SPELL.

spelt, *n.* [AS., fr. L. *spelta.*] A race of wheat having loose ears, the grains being triangular in cross section.

spel'ter (spĕl'tẽr), *n.* Zinc; — so called esp. in commerce

spence, spense (spĕns), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *dispendere.* See DISPENSE.] A buttery; larder. *Obs. or Scot.*

spen'cer (spĕn'sẽr), *n.* [after 3d Earl *Spencer.*] A short jacket or outer coat.

spen'cer, *n. Naut.* A trysail abaft the foremast or mainmast.

spend (spĕnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SPENT (spĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEND'ING. [AS. *spendan*, fr. L. *expendere* or *dispendere.* See EXPEND; DISPEND.] **1.** To consume by using; lay out; expend. **2.** To bestow; confer. **3.** To consume wastefully; squander. **4.** To pass, as time. — *v. i.* **1.** To expend, consume, use, or waste something. **2.** To waste or wear away; lose force or strength. — **spend'er**, *n.*

spend'thrift' (spĕnd'thrĭft'), *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently. — *a.* Prodigal; wasteful.

spent (spĕnt), *p. a.* Exhausted; worn out.

spere (spēr), *v i. & t.* [AS. *spyrian* to inquire, prop., to track.] To search; ask. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

sperm (spûrm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος*, fr. *σπείρειν* to sow.] The semen.

sperm, *n.* Spermaceti; sperm oil. See SPERM WHALE.

-sperm. A combining form fr. Gr. *σπέρμα, seed, germ.*

sper'ma-ce'ti (spûr'mȧ-sē'tĭ; -sĕt'ĭ), *n.* [L *sperma* sperm + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus* whale, Gr. *κῆτος.*] A yellowish or white waxy solid which separates from sperm oil, and is used in making candles, cosmetics, etc. [testis.

sper'ma-ry (spûr'mȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. A sperm gland;

sper-mat'ic (spẽr-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to sperm or a spermary.

sper'ma-to-phyte' (spûr'mȧ-tō-fīt'), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα, -ατος*, seed + *-phyte.*] Any plant of a phylum (*Spermatophyta*) embracing the highest plants, or those that produce seeds; a seed plant, or flowering plant. — **sper'ma-to-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

sperm whale. A large whale of the warmer parts of all

Sperm Whale

oceans, the cachalot. Its head has a large closed cavity, or case, containing fluid spermaceti and **sperm oil.**

spew (spū), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *spiwian, spīwan.*] To eject from the stomach; vomit; cast forth; eject.

sphag'num (sfăg'nŭm), *n.* [Gr. *σφάγνος* a kind of moss.] Any peat, or bog, moss (genus *Sphagnum*).

spha'er-ite (sfā'ẽr-it), *n.* [Gr. *σφαλερός* treacherous, uncertain.] *Min.* A widely distributed ore of zinc, essentially zinc sulphide. Called also *blende* or *zinc blende.*

sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *a.* [Gr. *σφηνοειδής; σφην* wedge + *εἶδος* form.] **1.** Wedge-shaped. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Designating, or pert. to, a compound bone of the base of the cranium. — **sphe-noi'dal** (sfē-noi'dăl), *a.*

spher'al (sfēr'ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a sphere or the spheres; hence, symmetrical; harmonious.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* [OF. *espere*, L. *sphaera*, fr. Gr. *σφαῖρα* a sphere, a ball.] **1.** *Geom.* A body or space bounded by one surface all points of which are equally distant from a point within called its *center.* **2.** Any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial one; an orb. **3.** *Astron.* **a** The apparent surface of the heavens (half of which forms the dome of the visible sky). **b** In ancient astronomy, one of the revolving spherical transparent shells in which stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set. **4.** Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province. **5.** Rank; social position. **6.** An orbit. *Obs. or R.* **7.** The atmosphere; heavens. *Poetic.* — *v. t.;* SPHERED (sfērd); SPHER'ING (sfēr'ĭng). **1.** To place in a sphere or among the spheres. **2.** To form into a sphere. **3.** To inclose as in a sphere; surround. *Obs. or R.*

spher'ic (sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* Spherical (senses 1 & 2).

spher'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Like a sphere; globular. **2.** Of or pert. to a sphere. **3.** Of or pert. to the heavenly bodies, or their spheres (sense 3 b). — **sphe-ric'i-ty** (sfẽ-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

spher'ics (sfĕr'ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Mathematics dealing with the circles, figures, etc., of a sphere produced by intersecting planes; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

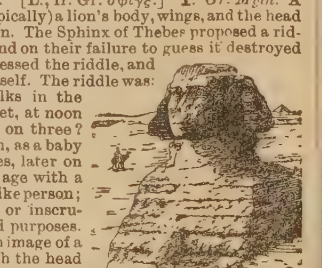
sphe'roid (sfē'roid), *n.* A figure having nearly the form of a sphere; esp., a figure made by revolving an ellipse about one of its axes. — **sphe-roi'dal** (sfē-roi'dăl), *a.*

spher'ule (sfĕr'ōōl), *n.* [L. *sphaerula.*] A little sphere or spherical body. — **spher'u-lar** (-ōō-lẽr), *a.*

sphery (sfēr'ĭ), *a. Poetic & Rare.* **1.** Spherical; starlike. **2.** Of or pertaining to the spheres.

sphinc'ter (sfĭŋk'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *σφίγγειν* to bind tight.] *Anat.* A ringlike muscle surrounding, and able to contract or close, a natural opening or passage.

sphinx (sfĭŋks), *n.; pl.* E. SPHINXES (sfĭŋk'sĕz; 24), L. SPHINGES (sfĭn'jēz). [L., fr. Gr. *σφίγξ.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A monster having (typically) a lion's body, wings, and the head and bust of a woman. The Sphinx of Thebes proposed a riddle to all passers, and on their failure to guess it destroyed them. Œdipus guessed the riddle, and the Sphinx slew herself. The riddle was: What creature walks in the morning on four feet, at noon on two, at evening on three? The answer is: Man, as a baby on hands and knees, later on his feet, and in old age with a staff. **2.** A sphinxlike person; one of enigmatical or inscrutable character and purposes. **3.** *Egypt. Art.* An image of a recumbent lion with the head of a man, ram, or hawk.



The Great Sphinx at Gizeh.

sphyg'mo-graph (sfĭg'mȯ-grăf), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός* pulse

+ *-graph.*] An instrument for showing graphically the movement of the pulse.

spi'cate (spī'kāt), *a.* [L. *spicatus*, p. p. of *spicare* to furnish with spikes, or ears.] **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Having the form or arrangement of a spike. **2.** *Zoöl.* Spurred.

spice (spīs), *n.* [OF. *espice*, fr. L. *species* a species, LL., spices, drugs, etc., of the same sort.] **1.** A kind; sort. *Obs.* **2.** A specimen; a small portion. *Obs. or Dial.* **3.** An aromatic or savory article of food. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc.: Any of certain aromatic or pungent vegetable condiments, as pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, etc., mostly used in a powdered state. **4.** A pungent odor. **5.** That which gives zest or pungency. —**Syn.** See VEIN. — *v. t.;* SPICED (spīst); SPIC'ING (spīs'ĭng). To season with spices; make spicy.

spic'er (spīs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who deals in spice; a grocer or apothecary. *Obs.* **2.** One who seasons with spice.

spic'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* SPICERIES (-Iz). **1.** Spices. **2.** A repository of spices. *Obs.* **3.** Spiciness.

spic'i-ly (-I-lĭ), *adv.*, **spic'i-ness** (-I-nĕs), *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

spick'-and-span', *or, more fully,* **spick'-and-span'-new'**, *a.* New and fresh; brand-new. Cf. SPAN-NEW.

spic'u-la (spĭk'ū-lȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). A spicule.

spic'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [L. *spiculum* a dart.] Dartlike.

spic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [L. *spiculatus*, p. p. of *spiculare* to sharpen, to point.] Like or having spicules or spikelets.

spic'ule (spĭk'ūl), *n.* [L. *spiculum* little point, dart.] A minute, slender, pointed body; a needlelike body.

spic'y (spīs'ĭ), *a.;* SPIC'I-ER (spīs'ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Flavored with or containing spice or spices; fragrant; aromatic. **2.** Producing, or abounding with, spices. **3.** Piquant; pungent; keen; racy. —**Syn.** Balsamic, smart. See RACY.

spi'der (spī'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *spipre*, fr. AS. *spinnan* to spin.] **1.** An arachnid having four pairs of walking legs and a body with but two main parts. It spins threads of silk. **2.** Any of various things suggestive of a spider, esp. in having slender radiating parts, as a kind of frying pan (orig. with long legs), a trivet, etc.

Garden Spider. Nat. size.

spied (spīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SPY.

spie'gel-ei'sen (spē'gĕl-ī'zĕn; *G.* shpē'-), *n.* Also **spie'gel-i'ron** (-ī'ŭrn), **spie'gel.** [G., lit., mirror iron.] A crystalline white cast iron containing carbon and manganese.

spig'ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* A pin or peg used to stop the vent in a cask; also, the plug of a faucet or cock; also, sometimes, *U. S.*, a faucet or cock.

spike (spīk), *n.* [L. *spica.*] **1.** An ear of corn or grain. **2.** *Bot.* A form of raceme in which the pedicels are suppressed, so that the flowers are sessile along the axis, as in the common plantain.

spike, *n.* Any of various pointed, usually slender, objects or projections; specif., a kind of very large nail. — *v. t.;* SPIKED (spīkt); SPIK'ING (spīk'ĭng). **1.** To fasten or furnish with spikes. **2.** *Mil.* To disable (a cannon) temporarily by plugging the vent. **3.** To pierce, impale, etc., with or on a spike.

Spike, 2

spike lavender. A mint closely related to true lavender.

spike'let (spīk'lĕt), *n.* *Bot.* A small or secondary spike; one of the spikes of the inflorescence of grasses and sedges.

spike'nard (-nȧrd), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *spica nardi.* See SPIKE an ear; NARD.] A fragrant ointment of the ancients; also, an East Indian aromatic plant, of the valerian family, supposed to yield it or furnish an ingredient of it.

spik'y (spīk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Spikelike. **2.** Furnished with spikes.

spile (spīl), *n.* **1.** A small plug to stop a vent. **2.** A spout inserted in a tree to conduct sap. *U. S.* **3.** A large stake driven into the ground as a support; a pile. — *v. t.;* SPILED (spīld); SPIL'ING (spīl'ĭng). To supply with a spile or spiles; to pile; also, to make a small vent in, as a cask.

spil'i-kin, spil'il-kin (spĭl'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* [OD. *spelleken* a small pin.] One of a number of small pieces or pegs used in playing some games; *pl.*, a game played with such pieces.

spil'ing (spīl'ĭng), *n.* Spiles collectively.

spill (spĭl), *n.* A slender piece; as: **a** A peg for plugging a hole. **b** A metallic rod or pin. **c** A small roll of paper, or slip of wood, for lighting lamps, etc.

spill (spĭl), *v. t.;* SPILLED (spĭld) or SPILT (spĭlt); SPILL'ING. [AS. *spillan* to destroy.] **1.** To cause or allow to fall, flow, or run out, esp. so as to be lost, wasted, etc.; hence, to lose, or suffer to be scattered; — applied to fluids or to substances in loose particles. **2.** To shed (blood). **3.** *Naut.* To relieve (a sail) from pressure of the wind. — *v. i.* To fall or run out or over and thus, usually, be lost or wasted. — *n.* Act of spilling; state of being spilled; that which is spilled.

spilth (spĭlth), *n.* Spilling; thing spilt; waste. *Archaic.*

spin (spĭn), *v. t.; pret.* SPUN (spŭn), *Archaic* SPAN (spăn); *p. p.* SPUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIN'NING. [AS. *spinnan.*] **1.** To draw out and twist into threads. **2.** To form, as a thread of silk or a web, by extrusion of a viscous fluid. **3.** To form or produce by a slow process; — usually with *out.* **4.** To turn round rapidly; whirl; twirl. — *v. i.* **1.** To make yarn or thread from fiber by drawing and twisting. **2.** To form a thread or threads, as a spider. **3.** To whirl. **4.** To move swiftly, as on a bicycle. *Colloq.* — *n.* Act of spinning.

spin'ach (spĭn'ăj; -ĕch), *n.* Also **spin'age** (-ăj). [fr. OF., fr. Ar.] A potherb of the goosefoot family.

spi'nal (spī'nȧl), *a.* *Anat.* **a** Of, pert. to, or near, the backbone. **b** Pertaining to a spine (pointed process) or spines.

spin'dle (spĭn'd'l), *n.* [AS. *spinl*, fr. *spinnan* to spin.] **1. a** In hand spinning, a round stick, tapering towards each end, used to twist and hold the yarn. **b** The long rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which it is wound. **2.** A fusiform piece or figure. **3.** Any pin or rod suggestive of a spindle (sense 1), esp. one that turns, or on which something turns. — *v. i.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body.

spin'dle-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'; 24), **spin'dle-shanked'** (-shăŋkt'), *a.* Having long, slender legs. — **spin'dle-shanks'** (-shăŋks'), *n.*

spin'dling (-dlĭng), *a.* Long and slender, or disproportionately tall and slender. —*n.* A spindling person or thing.

spin'drift (spĭn'drĭft), *n.* Spoondrift.

spine (spīn), *n.* [L. *spina.*] **1.** A stiff, sharp process on a plant or animal. **2.** The backbone; spinal column. **3.** Something resembling the spine, or backbone; a ridge.

spin'el (spĭn'ĕl; spĭ-nĕl'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L. *spina* thorn, alluding to its pointed crystals.] A very hard mineral of various colors, the red variety being the gem **spinel ruby.**

spine'less (spīn'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no spine; invertebrate; also, having a flexible spinal column; fig., without backbone or courage. **2.** Without spines.

spin'et (spĭn'ĕt; spĭ-nĕt'), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *spina* thorn; — from its quills, resembling thorns.] *Music.* An obsolete keyed instrument resembling a harpsichord, but smaller.

spin'i-fex (spĭn'ĭ-fĕks), *n.* [L. *spina* spine + *facere* to make.] Any of several spiny grasses, chiefly Australian; esp., a certain grass useful as a sand binder and for fodder.

spin'i-ness (spīn'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

spin'na-ker (spĭn'ȧ-kẽr), *n.* *Naut.* A large triangular sail set on a long light pole (**spinnaker boom**), and used when running before the wind. See SLOOP, *Illust.*

spin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* One that spins.

spin'ner-et (-ĕt), *n.* *Zoöl.* An organ for producing a thread or threads of silk from the secretion of the silk glands.

spin'ney (spĭn'ĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *spinetum* thicket of thorns.] A copse; thicket. *Eng.*

spin'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPIN. **spinning jenny,** *Mach.*, an engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, with many spindles. — **s. wheel,** a machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

Spinning Wheel, for Yarn.

spin'ny. Var. of SPINNEY.

spi'nose (spī'nōs; spī-nōs'), *a.* [L. *spinosus*, fr. *spina* thorn.] Full of, or armed with, spines. — **spi-nos'i-ty** (spī-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

spi'nous (spī'nŭs), *a.* Like a spine; also, spinose; spiny.

spin'ster (spĭn'stẽr), *n.* **1.** A woman (or, *Obs.*, man) who spins. **2.** Formerly, a title given to unmarried women of the gentle classes from a viscount's daughter down; now, an unmarried woman. **3.** Popularly, an unmarried woman no longer young; an old maid.

spin'y (spīn'ĭ), *a.*; SPIN'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); SPIN'I-EST. **1.** Having spines; thorny. **2.** Slender. *Obs.*

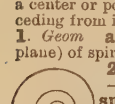
spir'a-cle (spĭr'ȧ-k'l; spī'rȧ-), *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** A breathing hole; vent. *Obs.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A breathing orifice, as the blowhole of a cetacean.

spi-ræ'a, spi-rē'a (spī-rē'ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr., fr. σπείρα a

coil.] Any of several rosaceous shrubs, some of which are cultivated.

Spiræa. *a* Flower.

spi'ral (spī'răl), *a.* [see SPIRE winding line.] **1.** Winding round a center or pole and gradually receding from it. **2.** Helical. — *n.* **1.** *Geom* **a** A curve (generally plane) of spiral form. **b** A helix. **2.** Anything spiral. — **spi'ral-ly**, *adv.*


Spiral, 1 a.

spi'rant (-rănt), *n.* [L. *spirans*, p. pr. of *spirare* to breathe.] *Phon.* A fricative consonant.

spire (spīr), *n.* [L. *spira* coil, Gr. σπεῖρα.] **1.** A spiral; curl. **2.** Upper part of a spiral shell.

spire, *n.* [AS. *spīr* young shoot.] **1.** Slender blade or stalk, as of grass. **2.** A tapering body that shoots up or out to a point; specif., a steep tapering roof surmounting a tower or structure; loosely, a steeple. **3.** Summit. *Rare.* — *v. i.*; SPIRED (spīrd); SPIR'ING. To shoot out or up in a spire.

Spire, 2.

spi-re'a (spī-rē'ă), *n.* Var. of SPIRÆA.

spi-ril'lum (spī-rĭl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LA** (-ă). [dim. of L. *spira* a coil.] Any of a genus (*Spirillum*) of spirally curved, flagellate bacteria; loosely, any filiform bacterium.

spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* [OF. *espirit*, *esperit*, L. *spiritus*, fr. *spirare* to breathe, blow.] **1.** The breath of life; life, or the life principle, conceived as a kind of breath or vapor animating the body, or, in man, mediating between body and soul. **2** The agent of vital and conscious functions in man; the soul. **3.** [Often *cap.*] In the abstract, life or consciousness viewed as an independent existence. **4.** [*cap.*] A part of the divine nature; the Holy Spirit. **5.** Any supernatural being; apparition; specter; ghost; sometimes, a sprite; fairy; elf. **6.** An individual; person; — esp. with reference to characteristics of mind or temper; as, a bold *spirit*. **7.** Temper, disposition, or attitude of mind; mood; — often in *pl.*; as, to be in good *spirits*. **8.** Liveliness, energy, vivacity, courage, etc.; as, to act with *spirit*. **9.** Animating or controlling principle, quality, or idea; hence, intent; real meaning. **10.** In nature, any volatile or airy agent or essence. *Obs. or Hist.* **11. a** Any liquid produced by distillation. *Obs.*, exc.: Any strong distilled alcoholic liquor; esp., ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol, the **spirits**, or **spirit**, of wine (it having been first distilled from wine); — often in *pl.* **b** *Pharm.* A solution in alcohol of a volatile principle. — **Syn.** Ardor, fire, animation, cheerfulness, vivacity. See GHOST. — *v. t.* **1.** To animate with vigor; encourage; inspirit; — sometimes with *up*. **2.** To convey rapidly and secretly, as if by the aid of a spirit; kidnap; — often with *away* or *off*.

spir'it-ed, *a.* **1.** Possessed by a spirit. *Obs.* **2.** Animated; full of vigor; lively. **3.** Having (such) a spirit; — used in composition. — **spir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

Syn. SPIRITED, METTLESOME, FIERY. SPIRITED implies ardor, animation, or fullness of life; METTLESOME often adds the implication of courage or daring; FIERY, that of impetuous eagerness or fierce vehemence; as, a *spirited* horse; *spirited* eloquence; a *mettlesome* horse; a *fiery* temper.

spir'it-ing, *n.* Action, work, or service of a spirit.

spir'it-ism (spĭr'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* = SPIRITUALISM, 2. — **spir'it-ist**, *n.* — **spir'it-is'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.*

spir'it-less, *a.* Destitute of spirit. — **spir'it-less-ly**, *adv.*

spirit level. A level in which the adjustment to the horizon is shown by the position of a bubble in alcohol or ether.

spir'it-ous (spĭr'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Like spirit; refined; pure. *Rare.*

spir'it-u-al (-ĭt-ū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, spirit or the spirit; incorporeal. **2.** Of, pert. to, or like, the soul or its affections, specif. as influenced by the divine Spirit; hence, pure; holy; heavenly-minded; — opposed to *carnal*. **3.** Of or pert. to sacred things or the church.

spir'it-u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that all that exists is spirit; idealism. **2.** A belief or doctrine that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals, esp. through a medium; also, the practices based on this belief; spiritism. — **spir'it-u-al-ist**, *n.* — **spir'it-u-al-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

spir'it-u-al'i-ty (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being spiritual; incorporeality; spiritual-mindedness. **2.** *Eccl. Law.* That which belongs to the church, or to a person as being an ecclesiastic, or to religion.

spir'it-u-al-ize (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-īzd); **-IZ'ING.** To render spiritual. — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn); **-i-zā'-**, *n.*

spir'it-u-al-ly, *adv.* of SPIRITUAL. See **-LY.**

spir'it-u-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* The clergy; also, spiritual possessions; spiritual doctrine.

‖ **spi'rĭ'tu'el'** (spē'rē'tü'ĕl'), *a. masc.* } [F.] Like a spirit;
‖ **spi'rĭ'tu'elle'** (-ĕl'), *a. fem.* } refined; ethereal; also, sprightly; bright; witty.

spir'it-u-ous (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ŭs), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, alcoholic (esp. distilled) spirit; ardent.

spi-rom'e-ter (spī-rŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* [L. *spirare* to breathe + E. *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the breathing capacity of the lungs. — **spi-rom'e-try** (-trĭ), *n.*

spirt (spûrt). Var. of SPURT.

spir'y (spīr'ĭ), *a.* Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; serpentine.

spir'y, *a.* Of or like a spire; tall, slender, and tapering; abounding in spires.

spit (spĭt), *n.* [AS. *spitu.*] **1.** A slender, pointed rod to hold roasting meat. **2.** A narrow point of land running out into a body of water. — *v. t.*; SPIT'TED (-ĕd); SPIT'TING. To thrust a spit through; impale.

spit, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SPIT, *Archaic* SPAT (spăt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIT'TING. [AS. *spittan.*] **1.** To eject from the mouth. **2.** To eject; throw out; belch. — *v. i.* **1.** To eject saliva. **2.** To rain or snow slightly, as in scattered drops or flakes. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See EXPECTORATE. — *n.* Spittle; saliva; also, act of spitting.

spit'al (spĭt'ăl), *n.* A lazar house; a hospital. *Obs.*

spitch'cock' (spĭch'kŏk'), *n.* An eel split and broiled or fried. — *v. t.* To split (as an eel) lengthwise and broil or fry.

spite (spīt), *n.* [fr. ME. *despit* despite.] **1.** Injury; dishonor. *Obs.* **2.** Ill will with a disposition to annoy; petty malice; grudge; rancor. **3.** Vexation; chagrin. *Rare.* — **Syn.** Spitefulness, pique, malevolence. See RESENTMENT. — **in spite of**, *or* **spite of**, in defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding. See *Syn.* under NOTWITHSTANDING, *prep.* — *v. t.*; SPIT'TED (spĭt'ĕd); SPIT'TING. **1.** To do despite to; treat maliciously; shame; mortify. **2.** To fill with spite; offend; vex. *Obs., Scot., or R.*

spite'ful (spīt'fo͝ol), *a.* Filled with or showing spite; malicious. — **spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **spite'ful-ness**, *n.*

spit'fire' (spĭt'fīr'), *n.* A violent, irascible person. *Colloq.*

spit'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One who spits.

spit'tle (-'l), *n.* [fr. SPIT to eject from the mouth.] Saliva; also, the frothy secretion of some insects.

spit-toon' (spĭ-to͞on'), *n.* A receptacle for spit; a cuspidor.

spitz dog (spĭts). [G. *spitz.*] One of a breed of dogs with long silky hair, bushy tail, and sharp muzzle and ears.

spit'zen-burgh (spĭt'sĕn-bûrg), *n.* Any of several varieties of red-and-yellow apples.

splanch'nic (splăngk'nĭk), *a.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον entrail.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

splash (splăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To strike and dash about (water, mud, etc.). **2.** To spatter water, mud, etc., upon; bespatter. **3.** To make (one's or its way) with splashing. *Rare.* **4.** To cause to appear splashed; as, fields *splashed* with poppies. — *v. i.* **1.** To dash about water, mud, etc. **2.** To fall or strike with a splash. — *n.* **1.** Liquid splashed; also, a spot or daub. **2.** A noise made in splashing. **3.** A blotch.

splash'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that splashes; that which is splashed, or keeps off splashes, as a screen behind a washstand.

splash'y (splăsh'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of dirty water; wet and muddy; slushy. **2.** Of or resembling splashes or blotches.

splat'ter (splăt'ĕr), *v. t. & t.* To spatter; splash.

splay (splā), *v. t.* [abbr. of *display.*] **1.** To display; spread. *Obs.* **2.** To dislocate, as a shoulder bone. **3.** To slope or slant, as the side of a window, etc. — *n.* **1.** Spread; expansion. **2.** *Arch.* A slope or bevel. — *a.* Spread out; broad and flat; fig., clumsy; ungainly.

splay'foot' (splā'fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* **-FEET.** A foot abnormally flattened and spread out, as by flattening of the arch; the deformity exhibited by it. — **splay'foot'**, **splay'foot'ed**, *a.*

spleen (splēn), *n.* [L. *splen*, Gr. σπλήν milt, spleen.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A highly vascular, glandlike, ductless organ in the abdomen of most vertebrates; the milt. It was formerly believed to be the seat of the emotions or passions.

2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice. **3.** A fit of anger or passion. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Melancholy; hypochondria. *Obsoles.* **5.** A fit; freak; whim; mood. *Obs.* **6.** Laughter or violent mirth. *Obs.* — **spleen'ful** (splēn'fo͝ol), *a.*

spleen'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of spleen; irritable; melancholic.

splen'dent (splĕn'dənt), *a.* [L. *splendens*, p. pr.] **1.** Shining; glossy; beaming. **2.** Very conspicuous; illustrious.

splen'did (-dĭd), *a.* [L. *splendidus*, fr. *splendere* to shine.] **1.** Possessing or displaying splendor; as: **a** Shining; brilliant. **b** Showy, magnificent; gorgeous. **2.** Illustrious; brilliant, grand; glorious. **3.** Excellent: very good or fine. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **splen'did-ly**, *adv.*

splen'dor, splen'dour (-dẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *splendere* to shine.] **1.** Great brightness; brilliancy. **2.** Magnificence; pomp; brilliancy; glory. — **Syn.** Luster, magnificence, gorgeousness, display, showiness, pomp, parade, grandeur, glory.

sple-net'ic (splē-nĕt'ĭk; splĕn'ē-tĭk), *a.* [L. *spleneticus.*] **1.** Splenic. **2.** Affected with spleen; spiteful; peevish; fretful. — **Syn.** Morose, gloomy, fretful. See SULLEN. — *n.* One affected with spleen or having a diseased spleen.

splen'ic (splĕn'ĭk; splē'nĭk), *a.* [L. *splenicus*, Gr. σπληνικός.] Of or pertaining to the spleen.

splen'i-tive (splĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Fiery; passionate; splenetic.

spleu'chan (splo͞o'kăn), *n.* [Gael. *spluchan.*] A tobacco pouch, also used as a purse. *Scot. & Ir.*

splice (splīs), *v. t.*; SPLICED (splīst); SPLIC'ING (splīs'ĭng). [D. *splitsen*, OD. *splissen.*] **1.** To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands. **2.** To unite, as spars, timbers, etc., by a lap joint. **3.** To unite in marriage. *Slang.* — *n.* A joining or junction made by splicing.

splint (splĭnt), *n.* **1.** A piece split off; splinter. **2.** *Surg.* An appliance, as of wood, to hold or protect an injured part. **3.** A splint bone. **4.** *Medieval Armor.* One of the thin metal plates, usually overlapping, of which **splint armor** is made up. **5.** A thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, etc.

splint bone. One of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the legs of the horse and allied animals.

splin'ter (splĭn'tẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To split into long, thin pieces; shiver. **2.** To fasten with splinters, or splints. — *v. i.* To become split into long pieces; shiver. — *n.* A thin piece split off lengthwise; splint. — **splin'ter-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

split (splĭt), *v. t. & i.*; SPLIT or, *Rare*, SPLIT'TED; SPLIT'TING. **1.** To divide lengthwise; rive. **2.** To burst; rend; tear asunder. **3.** To divide into parts or factions, as a political party; break up. **4.** *Chem.* To divide into components; — often with *up.* Also, to remove (a component) by such division; — with *off.* **5.** To split one's votes or vote. **6.** To betray confidence. *Slang.* — **Syn.** See TEAR.

to split hairs, to make overnice distinctions. — **to s. one's votes** *or* **vote** *or* **ticket**, to vote for candidates of different parties. — *n.* **1.** A crack, rent, or fissure. **2.** A breach or separation. **3.** A splinter; fragment. — *a.* Divided; cleft; fractured. — **split infinitive**, *Gram.*, a simple infinitive with *to*, having a modifier between the verb and the *to;* as, *to to largely decrease.* — **split'ter** (splĭt'ẽr), *n.* [*Dial. Eng.*]

splore (splōr), *n.* Frolic; carousal; broil; splurge. *Scot. &*

splotch (splŏch), *n. & v. t.* Spot; blotch. — **splotch'y**, *a.*

splurge (splûrj), *n.* An ostentatious demonstration or display. *Colloq.* — *v. i.*; SPLURGED (splûrjd); SPLURG'ING (splûr'jĭng). To make a splurge. *Colloq.*

splut'ter (splŭt'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To sputter; utter hastily and confusedly. — *n.* A confused noise, as of hasty speaking; confusion. *Both Colloq. or Dial.*

spoil (spoil), *v. t.*; SPOILED (spoild) or SPOILT (spoilt); SPOIL'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *spoliare*, *spolium* spoil.] **1.** To plunder; rob; as, to *spoil* one of his goods. **2.** To take by force; plunder. *Archaic.* **3.** To impair; vitiate; destroy; ruin. **4.** To impair the disposition of (a person). — *v. i.* To become corrupted; decay. — *n.* **1.** That which is taken by violence or after a contest; booty; loot. **2.** Public offices and their emoluments regarded as belonging to a successful party or faction; — commonly in *pl.* **3.** Spoliation. *Rare.* **4.** Injury; ruin; corruption. *Obs. or R.* **5.** An object for plundering; prey. — **Syn.** See BOOTY. — **spoil'er**, *n.*

spoils'man (spoilz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). *Politics.* One who serves in order to get a share of the spoils; also, one who sanctions the spoils system.

spoils system. *Politics.* The practice of regarding or treating public offices and their emoluments as something to be distributed among the victorious party. *Chiefly U. S.*

spoke (spōk), *pret.* of SPEAK.

spoke (spōk), *n.* [AS. *spāca.*] **1.** Radius or ray of a wheel. **2.** Rung of a ladder. **3.** A bar to prevent a wheel from turning. — *v. t.*; SPOKED (spōkt); SPOK'ING (spōk'ĭng). To furnish with spokes, as a wheel.

spo'ken (spō'k'n), *p. p.* of SPEAK. Specif.: *p. a.*: **a** Uttered; oral; — opposed to *written.* **b** Speaking; — in composition.

spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A tool, with a blade like that of a plane and handles on each side, for dressing sharply curved work, as spokes. [other or others.

spokes'man (spōks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A speaker for an-

spo'li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *spoliatus*, p. p. of *spoliare* to spoil.] To plunder; pillage; despoil; rob. — **spo'li-a'tor**, *n.* [neutrals at sea.

spo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A plundering; robbery, esp. of

spon-da'ic (spŏn-dā'ĭk) } *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. σπονδειακος.]
spon-da'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } Pertaining to a spondee; consisting of or characterized by a spondee or spondees.

spon'dee (spŏn'dē), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. σπονδεῖος, fr. σπονδή a libation. At libations melodies chiefly in spondees were used.] *Pros.* A foot of two long syllables, as in Latin *lēgēs.*

sponge (spŭnj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *spongia*, Gr. σπογγιά, σπόγγος.] **1.** The mass of horny fibers forming the internal skeleton of certain fixed marine animals. Also, the animal producing it. **2.** **a** One that absorbs or takes in anything freely, as a sponge does water. **b** One who lives on others; parasite. **3.** Any spongelike substance, as raised dough, any of various metals in spongelike form, etc. **4.** A long-handled brush, or swab, for cleaning the bore of a cannon. — *v. t.*; SPONGED (spŭnjd); SPONG'ING (spŭn'jĭng). **1.** To cleanse, wipe, or wet with a sponge. **2.** To erase with a sponge; efface. **3.** To absorb or take up with or as with a sponge. **4.** To get by imposition or mean arts without cost. — *v. i.* **1.** To absorb, as a sponge. **2.** To get a living, a meal, etc., meanly at the expense of another. **3.** To gather, or fish for, sponges. — **spong'er**, *n.*

spon'gy (spŭn'jĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-jĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. **1.** Soft and full of cavities; absorbent; of an open, loose, pliable texture. **2.** Moist and soft. — **spon'gi-ness** (-jĭ-nĕs), *n.*

spon'sion (spŏn'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sponsio*, fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] Act of becoming surety.

spon'son (-sŭn), *n.* A projection from a ship's side, to act as a bearing or protection for some part.

spon'sor (-sẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self.] **1.** One who binds himself to answer for another's default. **2.** A godfather or godmother. — **spon-so'ri-al** (spŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* — **spon'sor-ship**, *n.*

spon'ta-ne'i-ty (spŏn'tȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being spontaneous.

spon-ta'ne-ous (spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, fr. *sponte* of free will, voluntarily.] **1.** Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, disposition, or tendency, or from internal impulse or natural law, without external force. **2.** Produced without being planted, or without human labor. — **spon-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **spon-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. SPONTANEOUS, VOLUNTARY, AUTOMATIC. SPONTANEOUS emphasizes the idea of an inner impulse or energy, acting without external stimulus; VOLUNTARY always implies the power of choice; it lays stress on the absence of external compulsion. That which is AUTOMATIC (like that which is *spontaneous*) is self-acting; but *automatic* (unlike *spontaneous*) implies an activity which is merely mechanical.

spook (spōōk), *n.* [D.] A spirit; ghost; apparition; hobgoblin. *Now Humorous.* — **spook'ish**, **spook'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

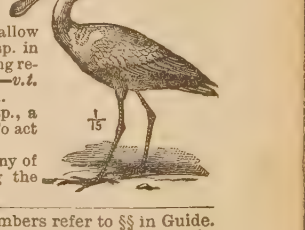
spool (spōōl), *n.* [fr. OD.] **1.** A cylinder with a rim or ridge at each end, to wind thread on. **2.** Something resembling a spool (in sense 1). — *v. t.* To wind on a spool.

spoom (spōōm), *v. i. & t.* [fr. *spume* foam.] *Naut.* To drive steadily and swiftly, as before a strong wind. *Obs. or R.*

spoon (spōōn), *n.* [ME. *spon* spoon, chip, AS. *spōn* a chip.] **1.** A utensil having a small shallow bowl, with a handle, used esp. in cooking or eating. **2.** Something resembling a spoon (in sense 1). — *v. t.* To take up in or as in a spoon.

spoon, *n.* A silly person; esp., a silly lover. *Slang.* — *v. i.* To act in a spoony fashion. *Slang.*

spoon'bill' (spōōn'bĭl'), *n.* Any of several wading birds having the bill greatly expanded.


Spoonbill.

spoon'drift (spōōn'drĭft), *n.* Spray blown from waves during a gale at sea; spindrift.

spoon'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a spoon can contain; teaspoonful.

spoon'y, spoon'ey (spōōn'ĭ), *a.* Silly; soft; foolishly or demonstratively fond. *Slang.* — *n., pl.* -NIES, -NEYS. A spoony person. *Slang.*

spoor (spo͝or), *n.* [D.] The track or trail of a wild animal. — *v. i. & t.* To follow or track by a spoor.

spo-rad'ic (spō-răd'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. σποραδικός scattered.] Occurring singly or in scattered instances; separate; single. — **spo-rad'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **spo-rad'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

spo-ran'gi-um (spō-răn'jĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -GIA (-ă). [Gr. σπόρος seed + ἀγγεῖον receptacle.] *Bot.* A spore case; specif., the sac in which asexual spores are produced.

spore (spōr; 57), *n.* [Gr. σπορά or σπόρος a sowing, seed.] *Biol.* Any of various primitive reproductive bodies, typically unicellular, produced by plants and some protozoans.

spo'ro-phyll (spō'rō-fĭl), *n.* Also **spo'ro-phyl**. [*spore* + *-phyll.*] *Bot.* A spore-bearing leaf.

spo'ro-phyte (-fīt), *n.* [*spore* + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* In plants exhibiting alternation of generations, the generation which bears asexual spores; — opp. to *gametophyte.*

-sporous. A suffix used to signify *having spores.*

spor'ran (spŏr'ăn), *n.* [Gael. *sporan.*] A large purse or pouch of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress. See KILT, *Illust.*

sport (spōrt; 57), *n.* [abbr. fr. ME. *desport, disport.*] **1.** Pastime; amusement. **2.** Specif., a diversion of the field, esp. an athletic game; also, any of various similar games or diversions usually played under cover. **3. a** Pleasantry; raillery. **b** Mock; mockery; derision. **4. a** A thing driven about in or as in play; plaything. *Rare*, exc. fig. **b** A butt for mirth or derision. **5.** Dalliance; amorous play. *Obs.* **6.** One interested in sports, now esp. for gambling; hence, a gambler; also, a flashy, cheap person. *Colloq.* **7.** *Biol.* A sudden spontaneous deviation or variation from type; a mutation. — **Syn.** Game, frolic, mirth. See PLAY. — *v. t.* [abbr. fr. *disport.*] **1.** To divert; amuse. *Obs.* **2.** To show, use, or wear, esp. in public. *Colloq.* **3.** To utter or throw out in a sportive manner; — with *off.* *Rare.* — *v. i.* **1.** To play; frolic; also, to wanton. **2.** To engage in sports; also, to bet habitually. **3.** To trifle. — **Syn.** Play, frolic, game, wanton. — **sport'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **sport'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **sport'ful-ness**, *n.*

spor'tive (spōr'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to or engaged in sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; merry. **2.** Relating to sports, esp. field sports. **3.** Amorous; wanton. *Obs.* — **spor'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **spor'tive-ness**, *n.*

sports'man (spōrts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who pursues sports, esp. of the field. — **sports'man-like, sports'man-ly**, *a.* — **sports'man-ship**, *n.*

sport'y (spōr'tĭ; 57), *a.;* SPORT'I-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Characteristic of a sport or a sporting man; flashy. *Colloq.*

spor'ule (spōr'o͞ol), *n.* *Biol.* A small spore.

spot (spŏt), *n.* **1.** A mark made by foreign matter; blot. **2.** A stain on character or reputation; fault; blemish. **3.** A small part differing, as in color, from the main part. **4.** A small extent of space; a place. — *v. t.;* SPOT'TED; -TING. **1.** To mark in or with spots; stain. **2.** To blemish; taint; disgrace. **3.** To mark or note so as to insure recognition; hence, to recognize; detect. *Cant.* **4.** To place on a spot. — *v. i.* To become stained with spots. — *a.* Lit., being on the spot; hence: *Commerce.* **a** On hand for immediate delivery after sale; as, *spot* wheat. **b** Paid or ready for payment on delivery; as, *spot* cash.

spot'less, *a.* Without a spot; unspotted. — **Syn.** Blameless, unblemished, immaculate, irreproachable. — **spot'less-ly**, *adv.* — **spot'less-ness**, *n.*

spot'ter (-ĕr), *n.* One that spots. [spots.

spot'ty (-ĭ), *a.;* -TI-ER; -TI-EST. Full of, or marked with,

spous'al (spouz'ăl), *n.* Marriage; nuptials; — usually in *pl.* — *a.* Of or pertaining to a spouse or marriage; nuptial.

spouse (spouz), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *sponsus, sponsa.*] Either one of a married couple. — *v. t.* To wed. *Obs.*

spout (spout), *v. t.* **1.** To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids, esp. in a jet or stream. **2.** To utter magniloquently. **3.** To pawn. *Slang.* — *v. i.* **1.** To issue with violence, as in a jet. **2.** To eject material in a jet. **3.** To utter a speech, esp. pompously. — *n.* **1.** That through which anything spouts or is carried so as to issue in a stream. **2.** A jet, as of liquid; specif., a waterspout. — **spout'er**, *n.*

sprack (sprăk), **sprag**, *a.* Alert; active. *Obs. or Dial.*

sprag (sprăg), *n.* A billet of wood, as a block for a wheel.

sprain (sprān), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *exprimere.* See EXPRESS, *v. t.*] To weaken by sudden and excessive exertion or strain. — **Syn.** See STRAIN. — *n.* **1.** Act of spraining. **2.** Condition caused by spraining.

sprang (sprăng), *pret.* of SPRING.

sprat (sprăt), *n.* [AS. *spratt.*] Any of several small herrings.

sprat'tle (sprăt'l), *n. & v.* Scramble; sprawl. *Scot.*

sprawl (sprôl), *v. i.* [AS. *sprēawlian.*] **1.** To struggle, esp. convulsively. *Rare.* **2.** To move awkwardly, when lying down. **3.** To spread the limbs carelessly, while recumbent. **4.** To spread irregularly or awkwardly, as vines. — *v. t.* To cause to sprawl. — *n.* Act or posture of sprawling.

spray (sprā), *n.* **1.** A branch with small branches bearing foliage or flowers. **2.** Something resembling a spray (def. 1).

spray, *n.* **1.** Liquid flying in small drops or particles. **2.** An instrument for producing or applying a spray (def. 1). — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To scatter in spray; discharge spray. **2.** To throw spray on. — **spray'er** (sprā'ĕr), *n.*

spread (sprĕd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SPREAD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPREAD'ING. [AS. *sprædan.*] **1.** To scatter; distribute or extend over a surface; strew; expand. **2.** To stretch forth; extend. **3.** To divulge; disseminate; diffuse. **4.** To cover or overlay. **5.** To recount; set forth; record. **6.** To push or force apart. — **Syn.** Propagate, disperse, scatter, publish, circulate. — *v. i.* To become spread. — *n.* **1.** Extension; diffusion; expansion. **2.** Extent; compass; expanse. **3.** A cloth to cover a table or a bed. **4.** A table, as spread with a meal; meal; feast; banquet. *Colloq.* — **spread'er,** *n.*

spread'-ea'gle, *a.* Pretentious; boastful; bombastic. *Colloq. & Humorous, U. S.*

spree (sprē), *n.* **1.** A frolic. **2.** A drunken carousal; a debauch. — *v. i.;* SPREED (sprēd); SPREE'ING. To carouse.

sprig (sprĭg), *n.* **1.** A small shoot, twig, or the like. **2.** A scion; youth; lad. *Chiefly Humorous or Disparaging.* **3.** A brad or nail with no head. — *v. t.;* SPRIGGED (sprĭgd); SPRIG'GING (-ĭng). To mark or adorn with sprigs.

spright (sprit). Archaic var. of SPRITE.

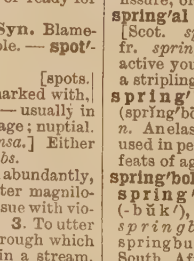
spright'ly (sprit'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. Having animation; lively; brisk; airy; gay. — *adv.* Spiritedly. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See LIVELY. — **spright'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

spring (sprĭng), *v. i.; pret.* SPRANG (sprăng) or SPRUNG (sprŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRING'ING. [AS. *springan.*] **1.** To leap; bound. **2.** To start or rise suddenly; dart; shoot. **3.** To recoil. **4.** To bend, warp. **5.** To shoot up, out, or forth; emerge; arise. **6.** To tower; rise, as a spire. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to spring. **2.** To produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly. **3. a** To crack; split. **b** To bend or strain so as to weaken, as a mast. **4.** To explode, as a mine. **5.** To bend by force. **6.** To leap over. — *n.* **1.** Act of springing, as a leap, jump, recoil, rebound, etc. **2. a** The first stage; early portion. **b** Season of the year when plants begin to vegetate, usually including March, April, and May in the north temperate zone. *Spring,* of the astronomical year, begins with the vernal equinox and ends with the summer solstice. **3.** Any source of supply, esp. of a stream; an issue of water from the earth; natural fountain. **4.** An elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when released after being distorted. **5.** Cause; origin; motive; as, *springs* of conduct. **6.** Elastic power or force. **7.** A lively tune or dance. *Obs. or Scot.* **8.** Crack, fissure, or permanent deformation.

spring'al (sprĭng'ăl), **spring'ald** (-ăld), *n.* [Scot. *springald,* fr. *spring.*] An active young man; a stripling. *Obs.*

spring'board' (sprĭng'bōrd'; 57), *n.* An elastic board used in performing feats of agility.

spring'bok' (-bŏk'), **spring'buck'** (-bŭk'), *n.* [D. *springbok,* lit., springbuck.] A South African gazelle noted for springing lightly into the air.



Springbok.

springe (sprĭnj), *n.* [ME. *sprenge.*] A noose fastened to a spring to catch small game; snare.

spring'er (sprĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that springs. **2.** *Arch.* The bottom stone of one end of an arch.

spring'halt' (-hôlt'), *n.* [*spring* + 2d *halt.*] Stringhalt.

spring'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* A fountain or source.

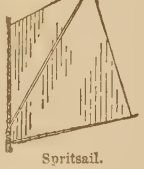
spring'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS. [of spring.]

spring'tide' (sprĭng'tīd'), **spring'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* Season

spring'y (sprĭng'ĭ), *a.*; SPRING'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Like a spring; elastic. **2.** Abounding with springs; wet; spongy.

sprin'kle (sprĭŋ'k'l), *v. t.*; -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). **1.** To scatter so as to make fall in drops or particles. **2.** To scatter on; besprinkle. — *v. i.* **1.** To sprinkle something; be sprinkled. **2.** To rain lightly in scattered drops. — *n.* A sprinkling; esp., a slight rain. — **sprin'kler** (-klẽr), *n.*

sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.* To run at top speed. — *n.* A short run at top speed. — **sprint'er** (sprĭn'tẽr), *n.*



Spritsail.

sprit (sprĭt), *n.* [AS. *spréot.*] *Naut.* A small pole or spar which crosses a fore-and-aft sail diagonally.

sprite (sprīt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *spiritus.* See SPIRIT.] **1.** A shade; ghost; spirit; apparition. **2.** Elf; fairy; goblin.

sprit'sail' (sprĭt'sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n. Naut.* A sail extended by a sprit.

sprock'et (sprŏk'ĕt; 24), *n. Mach.* **a** A tooth, as on a wheel (**sprocket wheel**) shaped so as to engage with a chain. **b** A sprocket wheel.

sprout (sprout), *v. i.* [AS. *sprūtan.*] To germinate, as a seed; form new shoots. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sprout. **2.** To deprive of sprouts. *Dial.* — *n.* The shoot of a plant.

spruce (sproos), *n.* [ME. *Spruce* or *Pruse* Prussia; because first known as a native of Prussia, or because its sprouts were used for making *spruce beer.*] **1.** A kind of pinaceous evergreen tree or its wood. **2.** A sort of leather from Prussia, which was an article of finery. *Obs.* — *a.*; SPRUC'ER (sproos'ẽr); SPRUC'EST (-ĕst). **1.** Neat and dapper; smart; trim; — sometimes implying lack of dignity. **2.** Overnice; affectedly fastidious. — **Syn.** See FINICAL. — *v. t. & i.*; SPRUCED (sproost); SPRUC'ING (sproos'ĭng). To dress smartly; give or restore a look of neatness to; — often with *up. Now Colloq.* — **spruce'ly**, *adv.* — **spruce'ness**, *n.*

White Spruce. Leaves and Cones.

spruce beer. [G. *sprossenbier; sprosse* sprout, shoot + *bier* beer.] A fermented beverage flavored with spruce.

sprung (sprŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SPRING.

spry (sprī), *a.*; SPRI'ER or SPRY'ER; SPRI'EST or SPRY'EST. Nimble; active. *Colloq. & Dial.*

spud (spŭd), *n.* **1.** A sharp, narrow spade, esp. for digging up large-rooted weeds. **2.** A potato. *Dial. & Colloq.* **3.** Something short and thick; *Local, U. S.*, a piece of fried dough. — *v. t.*; SPUD'DED; -DING. To dig with a spud.

spue (spū). Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of SPEW.

spume (spūm), *n.* [L. *spuma.*] Froth; foam; scum. — *v. i.*; SPUMED (spūmd); SPUM'ING (spūm'ĭng). To froth; foam. — **spu'mous** (spū'mŭs), **spum'y** (spūm'ĭ), *a.*

spun (spŭn), *pret. & p. p.* of SPIN.

spunk (spŭŋk), *n.* [fr. Gael. or Ir., fr. L. *spongia* sponge.] **1.** Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; punk. **2.** A spark or gleam; a little fire. **3.** Spirit; mettle; also, anger; passion. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To kindle. *Colloq.*

spunk'ie (spŭŋk'ĭ), *n.* [see SPUNK.] *Scot.* **1.** The ignis fatuus. **2.** Liquor; spirits. **3.** A spirited or touchy youth.

spunk'y (-ĭ), *a.*; SPUNK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Full of spunk; mettlesome; also, touchy. *Colloq.*

spur (spûr), *n.* [AS. *spura, spora.*] **1.** A pointed implement secured to a rider's heel to urge the horse by its pressure. **2.** A goad to action; an incitement. **3.** Something suggesting a spur; as: **a** A projecting root or short branch of a tree. **b** A hollow spurlike part of a corolla or calyx, as in the larkspur. **c** Any stiff sharp spine; esp., the spine on a cock's leg. **d** A metal spur for a gamecock. **e** A ridge or lesser elevation that extends laterally from a mountain, or range of mountains. — *v. t.*; SPURRED (spûrd); SPUR'RING. **1.** To prick with spurs; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate. **2.** To put spurs on. — *v. i.* To spur on one's horse; hasten.

spurge (spûrj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *espurgier* to purge, L. *expurgare.* See EXPURGATE.] Any of numerous species of plants, mostly shrubby and yielding bitter, milky juice.

spur gear. *Mach.* A spur wheel; also, gear consisting essentially of such wheels. — **spur gearing.**

spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *spurius.*] **1.** Bastard. **2.** Not proceeding from the true source; not genuine; counterfeit; false. — **Syn.** Adulterate, suppositious, fictitious. See ARTIFICIAL. — **spu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **spu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

spurn (spûrn), *v. t.* [AS. *spurnan* to kick, offend.] **1.** To kick; drive back or away as with the foot. **2.** To reject with disdain; treat with contempt. — *v. i.* **1.** To kick. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; make contemptuous opposition. — *n.* **1.** A kick. *Rare.* **2.** Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

spurred (spûrd), *a.* Having a spur or spurs.

spur'ri-er (spûr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who makes spurs.

spur'ry (spûr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [D. or OF. *spurrie.*] Any of several small herbs of the pink family.

spurt (spûrt), *v. i.* [AS. *spryttan* to sprout.] To gush out; spout forth; jet. — *v. t.* To expel, as a liquid, in a jet; squirt. — *n.* A sudden gushing forth, as of liquor; a jet.

spurt, *n.* A sudden manifestation of pent-up strength; increased exertion for a short time. — *v. i.* To make a spurt.

spur wheel. *Mach.* The simplest form of toothed wheel, having teeth parallel to the axis.

Spur Wheel.

sput'ter (spŭt'ẽr), *v. i.*; -TERED (-ẽrd); -TER-ING. **1.** To spit small, scattered particles, as in slovenly and rapid speaking; splutter. **2.** To utter words hastily and indistinctly. **3.** To throw out anything, as jets of steam, with a noise as of one sputtering. — *v. t.* **1.** To eject rapidly and in particles, with a spluttering sound. **2.** To utter spasmodically and confusedly. — *n.* **1.** Act of sputtering. **2.** Moist matter thrown out in small particles. **3.** Confused and excited speech; hence, fuss; ado. — **sput'ter-er**, *n.*

spu'tum (spū'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* SPUTA (-tă). [L., fr *spuere, sputum*, to spit.] That which is expectorated; spittle.

spy (spī), *v. t.*; SPIED (spīd); SPY'ING. [OF. *espier*, of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; espy; see. **2.** To discover by close search or examination. **3.** To explore; inspect secretly; — usually with *out.* — *v. i.* **1.** To scrutinize. **2.** To watch secretly; — often with *on* or *upon.* — *n.*; *pl.* SPIES (spīz). **1.** One who watches, esp. secretly or furtively, the conduct of others. **2.** One who, clandestinely or on false pretenses, obtains or seeks information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with intent to communicate it to the enemy.

spy'glass' (-glăs'), *n.* A small telescope.

squab (skwŏb), *a.* **1.** Fat; short and thick. **2.** Unfledged; recently hatched. — *n.* **1.** A nestling of a pigeon or similar bird. **2.** A short, fat person. **3.** A cushion; also, a sofa.

squab'ble (skwŏb''l), *v. i*; -BLED (-'ld); -BLING (-lĭng). To quarrel noisily; wrangle. — *v. t. Print.* To disarrange (composed types). — *n.* A noisy dispute; wrangle. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE. — **squab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

squad (skwŏd), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L. *ex* + *quadra* a square.] **1.** *Mil.* A small party of men grouped for drill, inspection, or other purposes. **2.** Any small group of individuals engaged in a common enterprise or effort.

squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It. See SQUAD.] **1.** A square of troops. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Any body of men in regular formation; specif: *Mil.* A division of a cavalry regiment. **3.** *Nav.* A division of a fleet. — **squad'roned** (-rŭnd), *a.*

squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *squalidus*, fr. *squalere* to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy. — **Syn.** See DIRTY. — **squal'id-ly**, *adv.* — **squal'id-ness**, *n.*

squall (skwôl), *n.* A sudden violent gust of wind, often with rain or snow. — *v. i.* To blow a squall.

squall, *v. i. & t.* To cry out or scream violently. — *n.* A harsh piercing cry. — **squall'er**, *n.*

squall'y (skwôl'ĭ), *a.*; SQUALL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Abounding with or threatening squalls.

squal'or (skwŏl'ẽr; skwā'lôr), *n.* [L., fr. *squalere* to be filthy.] Squalidness; miserable and unkempt condition.

squa'ma (skwā'mă), *n.*; *L. pl.* SQUAMÆ (-mē). [L., a scale.] *Biol.* A scale or scalelike structure. — **squa'mate**, *a.*

squa'mous (skwā'mŭs), **squa'mose** (skwā'mōs; skwā-mōs'), *a.* [L. *squamosus*, fr. *squama* a scale.] Scaly.

squan'der (skwŏn'dĕr), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To scatter; disperse. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To spend lavishly, profusely, or wastefully; dissipate.—**Syn.** Expend, waste, scatter.—**squan'der-er**, *n.*

square (skwâr), *n.* [fr. OF., deriv. of L. *ex* + *quadrus*, adj., square, *quattuor* four.] **1.** A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Anything of, or approximating to, this form. **3.** A quadrilateral area bounded by streets, or the distance along one side of it. **4.** An open place or area, as at the meeting of streets. **5.** An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work. **6.** Justness of workmanship or of conduct; regularity. *Obs.* **7.** *Mil.* A body of troops in square formation. **8.** *Arith. & Alg.* The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; as, 9 is the *square* of 3. — *v. t.;* SQUARED (skwârd); SQUAR'ING (skwâr'ĭng). **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; also, to measure in order to find the deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface. **3.** To bring approximately to a right angle; as, to *square* one's shoulders. **4.** To compare with, or reduce to, any given standard; adjust. **5.** To make even; balance; settle; as, to *square* accounts. **6.** *Math.* To multiply (a number or a quantity) by itself. **7.** *Math.* To find a square equal in area to; as, to *square* a circle. **8.** To induce to favorable or satisfactory action or attitude by a gift or a bargain, esp. a corrupt one; bribe. *Slang.* — *v. i.* **1.** To accord, conform, or agree; fit;—usually followed by *with*. **2.** To take a boxing attitude;—often with *up* or *off*. *Colloq.* — *a.* **1.** Having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner. **3.** Squared; converted from a linear unit into a square unit of area having the side of the same length; as, a *square* foot. **4.** Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilinear and angular outlines; as, a man of a *square* frame. **5.** Exactly adjusted or correspondent; hence, just; exact; honest; as, *square* dealing. **6.** Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts *square*. **7.** Of a meal, etc., substantial; satisfying. *Colloq.* **8.** Straightforward; absolute; unequivocal; as, a *square* contradiction. — **square'ly**, *adv.* — **square'ness**, *n.*

squar'er, *n.* **1.** One that squares. **2.** One who quarrels. *Obs.*

square'-rigged' (skwâr'rĭgd'), *a. Naut.* Having the principal sails extended on yards suspended horizontally at the middle; — disting. from *fore-and-aft*.

square'-toed' (-tōd'), *a.* **1.** Having the toe square, as a shoe. **2.** Old-fashioned; precise; prim.

square'-toes' (-tōz'), *n.* An old-fashioned, precise person.

squar'rose (skwăr'ōs; skwŏ-rōs'), *a.* [L. *squarrosus* scurfy, scabby.] *Bot. & Zoöl.* Rough; thickly crowded and rigid.

squash (skwŏsh), *n.* [fr. Massachusetts Indian.] The fruit of any of several vines of the cucumber family; also, the vine.

squash, *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; crush. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To fall heavily and helplessly. *Colloq.* **2.** To make a splashing or squelching sound. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed; specif., *Obs. or R.*, an unripe pod of peas. **2.** A sudden fall or shock of a heavy, soft body. **3.** A crushed mass. **4.** A game much like rackets. [and wet.

squash'y (skwŏsh'ĭ), *a.* Easily squashed; soft; esp., soft

squat (skwŏt), *v. i.;* SQUAT'TED or SQUAT; SQUAT'TING. [OF. *esquater, -tir.*] **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels. **2.** To sit or keep close to the ground. **3.** To settle on land, esp. new or unoccupied land, without right or title; also, to settle on public land under government regulation with a view to acquiring title. — *a.* **1.** Sitting on the hams or heels; crouching. **2.** Short and thick. — *n.* The posture of one that squats. — **squat'ter** (skwŏt'ĕr), *n.*

squat'ty (skwŏt'ĭ), *a.* Squat; dumpy; thickset.

squaw (skwô), *n.* [fr. Massachusetts Indian.] A female; a woman; — used with reference to North American Indians.

squawk (skwôk), *v. i.* [imitative.] To utter a harsh, abrupt scream, as a fowl. — *n.* **1.** Act or noise of squawking. **2.** The black-crowned night heron.

squaw man. A white man married to an Indian woman, and, usually, living as one of her tribe.

squeak (skwēk), *v. i.* To utter or make a squeak. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squeak. **2.** To utter with a squeak. — *n.* A sharp, shrill, usually short cry or sound. — **squeak'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **squeak'y** (-ĭ), *a.;* SQUEAK'I-ER; -I-EST.

squeal (skwēl), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a squeal. **2.** To turn informer; betray a secret. *Slang.* — *n.* A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry. — **squeal'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* [ME. *squaimous, sweymous*, prob. fr. ME. *sweem* dizziness.] Inclined to be sick at the stomach; qualmish; hence, fastidious; easily disgusted or offended. — **Syn.** Overnice, scrupulous. See NICE. — **squeam'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **squeam'ish-ness**, *n.*

squeeze (skwēz), *v. t.;* SQUEEZED (skwēzd); SQUEEZ'ING. [fr. AS.] **1.** To exert pressure on opposite sides or parts of; compress. **2.** To force, gain, or procure by or as by pressure. **3.** To make a squeeze of. See SQUEEZE, *n.*, 2. *Cant.* — **Syn.** Constrict, hug, pinch, gripe. — *v. i.* To press; crowd; — often with *through, into*, etc. — *n.* **1.** Act of squeezing; pressure. **2.** A facsimile made by squeezing an object into a plastic substance. *Cant.* — **squeez'er**, *n.*

squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* To quell or crush; discomfit; disconcert. *Colloq.* — *n.* = SQUELCHER. *Colloq.*

squelch, *v. i.* To make a sound such as that made by a body plunging into water, mud, etc., or by a person walking in wet shoes.

squelch'er, *n.* A crushing argument or answer. *Colloq.*

squib (skwĭb), *n.* **1.** A paper tube or ball filled with gunpowder. **2.** A brief witty or sarcastic writing or speech; lampoon; also, *Obs.*, a writer of lampoons. — *v. i.;* SQUIBBED (skwĭbd); SQUIB'BING. **1.** To move about restlessly. *Obs.* **2.** To explode with a slight, sharp crack.

squid (skwĭd), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous ten-armed cephalopods having a long, tapered body, and a caudal fin on each side. **2.** A heavily weighted jig used in fishing for bluefish.

squier (skwīr). Obs. var. of SQUARE, SQUIRE.

squill (skwĭl), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *squilla, scilla*, Gr. σκίλλα.] A bulbous liliaceous plant, the bulb of which is expectorant, diuretic, emetic, and purgative; also, its bulb.

squil'la (skwĭl'ä), *n.; pl.* E. -LAS (-äz), L. -LÆ (-ē). [L., prawn, shrimp.] A kind of crustacean (genus *Squilla*) which burrows in mud or beneath stones on the seashore.

squin'ny (skwĭn'ĭ), *n. & v.* Squint; peep. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

squint (skwĭnt), *a.* **1.** Looking obliquely or askance. **2.** Not having the optic axes coincident;—of the eyes. — *v. i.* **1.** To see or look obliquely or askance; also, to look or peer with eyes partly closed. **2.** To be cross-eyed. **3.** To deviate from a true line. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squint; direct obliquely. **2.** To close (the eyes or an eye) partly. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A squinting. **2.** Strabismus.

squint'-eyed' (-īd'), *a.* Having eyes that squint; cross-eyed; hence, looking askance; prejudiced; malignant.

squin'y (skwĭn'ĭ; skwĭn'ĭ). Var. of SQUINNY, squint.

squire (skwīr), *n.* [for *esquire.*] **1.** A shield bearer or armor-bearer of a knight. Cf. ESQUIRE, 1. **2.** In England, a title of dignity next below *knight*, and above *gentleman*; hence, also, in both England and America, a title of office and courtesy, perhaps most usually given to justices of the peace. Cf. ESQUIRE, 2 & 4. **3.** A male attendant on a great personage; also, *Colloq.*, a gallant devoted to a lady; also, *Obs.*, a procurer. — *v. t.;* SQUIRED (skwīrd); SQUIR'ING (skwīr'ĭng). **1.** To attend as a squire. **2** To attend as a beau, or gallant; escort. *Colloq.*

squire'ling, *n.* See -LING.

squirm (skwûrm), *v. i.* To twist about with contortions like an eel or a worm; wriggle; writhe.

squir'rel (skwŭr'ĕl; skwĭr'-), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. dim. of L. *sciurus*, Gr. σκίουρος; apparently fr. Gr. σκιά shade + οὐρά tail.] **1.** Any of various small or medium-sized rodents, esp. any of the arboreal forms with a long bushy tail and strong hind legs. **2.** In Australia, any of certain flying phalangers.

Fox Squirrel.

squirt (skwûrt), *v. t. & i.* To eject, or come forth, as water, in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice. — *n.* **1.** Act of squirting; also, an instrument, as a syringe, for squirting a liquid. **2.** A jet. — **squirt'er**, *n.*

squirting cucumber, a certain plant, of the cucumber family, the ripened fruit of which forcibly ejects its seeds.

stab (stăb), *v. t.;* STABBED (stăbd); STAB'BING. To pierce with a pointed weapon; as, to *stab* a man; thrust or drive (a pointed weapon, etc.) — *v. i.* To thrust or give a wound with a pointed weapon. — *n.* A thrust of, or a wound made by, a pointed weapon. — **stab'ber**, *n.*

sta-bil'i-ty (stə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being stable; steadiness; firmness. **2.** Fixedness; — as opp. to *fluidity*. **3.** Steadiness or firmness of character or purpose; constancy. — **Syn.** Steadfastness, stableness.

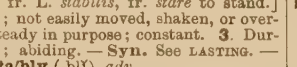
sta'bi-lize (stā'bĭ-līz; stăb'ĭ-), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To make stable; specif., *Aëronautics*, to maintain the equilibrium of (a machine) by means of fixed surfaces rather than by manipulation of devices by the pilot.

sta'ble (stā'b'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *stabulum*, fr. *stare* to stand.] A building for beasts to lodge and feed in, esp. one with stalls. — *v. t. & i.*; -BLED; -BLING. To lodge in a stable.

sta'ble, *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *stabilis*, fr. *stare* to stand.] **1.** Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed. **2.** Steady in purpose; constant. **3.** Durable; not changeable; abiding. — **Syn.** See LASTING. — **sta'ble-ness,** *n.* — **sta'bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

stab'lish (stăb'lĭsh), **-ment.** *Archaic* for ESTABLISH, etc.

stac-ca'to (stə-kä'tō), *It.* (stäk-kä'tō), *a.* [It., detached.] *Music.* Disconnected; cut short or apart by gaps of silence; — opposed to *legato*.



Staccato Marks.

stack (stăk), *n.* [from Scand.] **1.** A large pile of hay, grain, straw, or the like. **2.** A more or less orderly pile or heap; as, a *stack* of billets. **3.** English unit of measure for coal and wood, as fuel, equal to 108 cu. ft. (4 cu. yds.). **4.** *Arch.* A number of flues in one structure rising above the roof; any chimney or conduit for smoke. **5.** A fixed rack or set of fixed racks with shelves for books. **6.** A large quantity or number, as of money. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To pile up. — to **stack cards,** to arrange playing cards secretly for cheating.

stac'te (stăk'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. στακτή, prop., fem. of στακτός oozing out in drops.] One of the sweet spices used by the ancient Jews to prepare incense.

stad'dle (stăd'l), *n.* [AS. *staðol*, *staðul*, a foundation, firm seat.] **1.** A support; staff. *Obs.* **2.** The supporting frame or base of a stack, as of hay.

stad'hold'er (stăd'hōl'dĕr), **stadt'hold'er** (stăt'-), *n.* [D. *stadhouder*; *stad* place, city + *houder* a holder.] Orig., a viceroy in a Netherlands province; later, the chief executive of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

sta'di-um (stā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ə). [L., a stadium (sense 1), Gr. στάδιον.] **1.** A Greek measure of length, the Attic stadium being 606.9 English feet, or 185 meters. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* A course for foot races, with tiers of seats for spectators. **3.** A similar modern structure, with its inclosure, for athletic games, etc. **4.** A stage; period.

staff (stăf), *n.* [G. *staffieren* to fill out, adorn, fr. D., fr. OF. *estoffe* stuff.] *Arch.* A plaster combined with fibrous and other materials, used for temporary ornamental buildings.

staff, *n.*; *pl.* in senses 1–2, STAVES (stāvz; stăvz) or STAFFS (stăfs); in senses 3–4, STAFFS. [AS. *stæf* staff.] **1.** A pole or stick; as: **a** A stick carried in the hand for support; hence, a support. **b** A cudgel or club. **c** A pole, stick, or wand as an ensign of authority. **d** A pole on which a flag is displayed. **e** The long handle of certain weapons, as a lance or poleax. **f** Any of various graduated sticks or rules, as used in building, etc. **2.** *Music.* The five horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written; — called also *stave*. **3.** [from STAFF, 1 **c**, an ensign of authority.] *Mil.* An establishment of officers, not having command, but having administrative and executive duties. **4.** A body of assistants to a superintendent or manager; as, the *staff* of a newspaper; a hospital *staff*.

Head of European Stag.

stag (stăg), *n.* **1.** The adult male of the European red deer, or of certain other large deers. **2.** A man at a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman; also, a social gathering of men only. *Colloq.*

stage (stāj), *n.* [OF. *estage* dwelling, situation, stage, deriv. fr. L. *stare* to stand.] **1.** An elevated platform, esp. one on which an orator may speak, a play may be presented, etc. **2.** Specif., the raised flooring in a theater where plays are enacted; also, the whole space back from the proscenium, including wings, flies, etc. **3.** A scaffold; staging. **4.** The theater; the drama; also, the theatrical profession. **5.** Scene of any noted action, event, or career. **6.** A place of rest on a road; a station. **7.** A stagecoach. **8.** The distance between two places of rest on a road; hence, a degree of advance in a journey or in any pursuit, process, etc. — *v. t.*; STAGED (stājd); STAG'ING (stāj'ĭng). To exhibit on or as on a stage.

stage'coach' (stāj'kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations, to convey passengers.

stag'er (stāj'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who has long acted on the stage of life. **2.** A horse used in drawing a stagecoach. *Colloq.*

stag'ger (stăg'ĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To reel to one side and the other, as if about to fall, in trying to stand or walk; sway; totter. **2.** To begin to waver in purpose or action; hesitate. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to reel or totter. **2.** To cause to doubt, waver, or hesitate; shock. — *n.* **1.** A reeling or tottering movement of the body in trying to walk or stand. **2.** *pl. Veter.* A cerebral and spinal disease of horses and other animals, attended by reeling or sudden falling; — called also *blind staggers*. **3.** *pl.* Bewilderment; perplexity. *Rare.* — **stag'ger-er,** *n.* — **stag'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*

stag'ing (stāj'ĭng), *n.* **1.** = SCAFFOLD, 1 **c**. **2.** Business of running stagecoaches; also, act of journeying in stagecoaches. **3.** Act or art of putting a play on the stage.

Stag'i-rite (stăj'ĭ-rīt), *n.* A native of Stagira, a town in ancient Macedonia; esp., Aristotle.

stag'nant (stăg'nănt), *a.* [L. *stagnans*, *-antis*, p. pr.] **1.** Not flowing; foul from want of motion, as a pool. **2.** Not active or brisk; dull. — **stag'nan-cy** (-năn-sĭ), *n.*

stag'nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd); -NAT-ING. [L. *stagnatus*, p. p. of *stagnare* to stagnate, fr. *stagnum* a body of standing water.] To be or become stagnant. — **stag-na'tion** (stăg-nā'shŭn), *n.*

stag'y (stāj'ĭ), *a.* Having characteristics of the stage; theatrical; — used depreciatively. — **stag'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

staid (stād), *pret. & p. p.* of STAY, *v. t.* Hence: *a.* Sober; grave; steady; sedate. — **Syn.** See DECOROUS. — **staid'ly,** *adv.* — **staid'ness,** *n.*

stain (stān), *v. t.* [abbr. fr. *distain*.] **1.** To discolor with foreign matter; make foul; spot. **2.** To tinge with a color or colors combining with or penetrating the substance; dye. **3.** To spot with guilt or infamy; soil; tarnish. — **Syn.** Sully, discolor; disgrace, taint, dishonor. — *v. i.* To give or receive a stain. — *n.* **1.** A discoloration by foreign matter; a spot. **2.** A dye, pigment, etc., used in staining. **3.** A natural spot of a color different from the ground color. **4.** Taint of guilt; tarnish; also, cause of reproach; shame. **5.** A tinge; slight trace. *Rare.* — **Syn.** Blot, pollution, disgrace, infamy. — **stain'er,** *n.* — **stain'less,** *a.*

stair (stâr), *n.* [AS. *stæger*, fr. *stīgan* to rise.] **1.** Any step of a series for ascending or descending. **2.** A series of steps from one level to another; — commonly in *pl.*

stair'case' (stâr'kās'), *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.

stair'way' (stâr'wā'), *n.* A flight of stairs; staircase.

stake (stāk), *n.* [AS. *staca*.] **1.** A pointed piece, as of wood driven or to be driven into the ground as a mark, support, etc. **2.** A post to which a person is bound to be burned; hence, death by such burning. **3.** That which is staked, or hazarded, for gain or loss; something wagered or risked. **4.** The prize set in any contest; — often in *pl.* **5.** A property or interest involved. — **at stake,** involved; implicated; hence, in jeopardy. — *v. t.*; STAKED (stākt); STAK'ING (stāk'ĭng). **1.** To pierce; impale. *Obs.* **2.** To fasten or support with stakes. **3.** To mark the limits of by stakes; — with *out* or *off*. **4.** To wager; venture.

Stalagmites.

stake'hold'er (stāk'hōl'dĕr), *n.* The holder of a stake, or wager.

sta-lac'tite (stə-lăk'tīt), *n.* [Gr. σταλακτός dropping.] *Geol.* **a** A pendent deposit of calcium carbonate, resembling an icicle, in a cavern. **b** A similar formation of other material; as, a *stalactite* of lava. — **stal'ac-tit'ic** (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭk), **stal'ac-tit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

sta-lag'mite (stə-lăg'mīt), *n.* [Gr. στάλαγμα that which drops.] *Geol.* **a** A deposit more or less like an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floor of a cavern. **b** A

similar deposit of other material. — **stal'ag-mit'ic** (stăl'-ăg-mĭt'ĭk), **stal'ag-mit'i-cal** (-I-kăl), *a.*

stale (stāl), *n.* A laughingstock. *Obs.*

stale, *a.;* STAL'ER (stāl'ĕr); STAL'EST. **1.** Vapid or tasteless from age. **2.** Not new; not fresh. **3.** Trite; commonplace. **4.** Impaired in vigor or energy by prolonged activity; — orig. of overtrained athletes. **5.** Impaired in legal force or effect, as a lien, by laches or disuse. — *n.* **1.** That which is stale. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** A prostitute. *Obs.* — *v. t.;* STALED (stāld); STAL'ING (stāl'ĭng). **1.** To make stale; destroy charm or freshness of. **2.** To render common; cheapen. — *v. i.* To become or grow stale; wear out. — **stale'ness,** *n.*

stale'mate' (stāl'māt'), *n. Chess.* The position of the king when, though not in check, he cannot move without being put in check and no other piece can be moved. — *v. t.* To subject to a stalemate; hence, to bring to a standstill.

stalk (stôk), *n.* [fr. ME. *stale* stalk, handle.] **1.** The stem, or main axis, of a plant. **2.** *Bot.* Any supporting organ, as a petiole, peduncle, etc. **3.** That which is like, or likened to, the stalk of a plant, as the stem of a quill.

stalk, *v. i.* [AS. *stalcian* to go slowly.] **1.** To walk or steal along cautiously or furtively. *Obs.* **2.** To approach game stealthily or under cover. **3.** To walk with lofty, haughty, or pompous bearing. — *v. t.* To approach, as game, under cover or by stealth. — *n.* **1.** A stately or haughty step or walk. **2.** Act or process of stalking game. — **stalk'er,** *n.*

stalk'ing-horse', *n.* **1.** A horse, or a figure like a horse, behind which a hunter stalks game. **2.** A mask; pretense.

stall (stôl), *n.* [AS., place, seat, station, stable.] **1.** A place where horses or cattle are kept; a stable; esp., a compartment for one horse, ox, or the like. **2.** A small apartment or booth in which business is conducted; also, a bench, table, etc., on which articles are exposed; as, a butcher's *stall.* **3.** A seat in the choir of a church. **4.** In a theater, orig., a seat with arms; now, one of the seats in the forward part of the orchestra. — *v. t.* **1.** To install in office; to place. *Obs.* **2.** To put or keep in a stall or stable. **3.** To fatten by stall-feeding. *Archaic.* **4.** To mire; stop or check contrary to desire. — *v. i.* **1.** To live in or as in a stall. *Obs.* **2.** To kennel, as dogs. **3.** To stick fast, as in mire; stop contrary to desire. [a stall or on dry fodder.]

stall'-feed', *v. t.;* -FED'; -FEED'ING. To feed and fatten in

stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* [OF. *estalon,* fr. OHG. *stal* a stable.] A male horse not castrated.

stal'wart (stôl'wĕrt; stŏl'-), *a.* [AS. *stælwyrðe, -wierðe,* serviceable.] Stout; strong; sturdy; also, brave; valiant. — **Syn.** See STRONG. — *n.* A stalwart person; esp., an unwavering partisan in politics; *U. S. Politics,* one of that faction of the Republican party which during Grant's two administrations (1869–1877) built up a very strong "machine." Cf. HALF-BREED. — **stal'wart-ly,** *adv.* — **-wart-ness,** *n.*

stal'worth (-wŭrth), *a.* Stalwart. *Archaic or Dial.*

sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.;* *pl.* E. **-MENS** (-mĕnz) (only in 2d sense); L. **STAMINA** (stăm'ĭ-nă) (only in 1st sense). [L., warp, thread; fiber.] **1.** A thread; esp., a warp thread. **2.** In seed plants, that organ of the flower which gives rise to the male fertilizing cell. It consists of the *anther* and the *filament.* See FILAMENT, *Illust.*

stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-nă), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *stamen* the warp.] **1.** The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it strength. **2.** Chief strength or support; power of endurance; backbone; — commonly used as a *sing.*

stam'i-nal (-năl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a stamen or stamens. **2.** Of or pert. to or exhibiting stamina.

stam'i-nate (-nāt), *a. Bot.* Having or producing stamens; esp., having stamens but no pistils. Cf. PISTILLATE.

sta-min'e-al (stă-mĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* Staminal (def. 1).

stam'mel (stăm'ĕl), *n.* [OF. *estamel.*] An old kind of coarse woolen cloth dyed red; also, the color or the dye.

stam'mer (-ĕr), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *stamur, stamer,* stammering.] To speak with involuntary stops or hesitations; stutter. — **stam'mer-er,** *n.*

Syn. STAMMER, STUTTER are ordinarily synonymous, except that *stutter* is more emphatic. STAMMER often indicates embarrassment or hesitation; STUTTER, stronger emotion.

— *n.* Act of stammering; defective utterance.

stam'mer-el (stăm'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* Stammerer; also, blunderer. — *a.* Half-witted. *Both Scot.*

stamp (stămp), *v. t.* [AS. *stempan.*] **1.** To crush; pulverize. **2.** To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot. **3.** To bring down (the foot) forcibly and noisily on the ground or floor. **4.** To impress or imprint with a mark; fix deeply or indelibly. **5.** To cut out, bend, or indent with a stamp, die, or the like. **6.** To indicate as by a mark or stamp; mark; distinguish. **7.** To put a stamp on; as, to *stamp* a letter. — *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward. — *n.* **1.** Act of stamping. **2.** That which stamps; as: **a** An instrument for making imprints, as a die. **b** A heavy pestle, raised by water or steam power, for crushing ores. **3.** The mark, impression, design, or the like, made by stamping. **4.** Specif., an official mark or seal set on things, as to evidence the payment of a government tax, or (on papers) for validity of execution. **5.** A stamped or printed device or slip of paper issued by the government at a fixed price, and required to be put upon certain papers or things as evidence that the government dues are paid; as, a postage *stamp.* **6.** A character or reputation fixed as if by imprinting; distinctive nature or sign. **7.** Value or authority, as if given by an official stamp. **8.** A thing stamped. *Obs.* **9.** [F. *estampe,* It. *stampa.*] A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut; plate. *Obs.* **10.** Make; cast; form; character. **11.** *pl.* Money, esp. paper money. *Slang, U. S.* — **stamp'er** (stămp'ĕr), *n.*

stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* [Sp. *estampida.*] **1.** A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals; hence, a sudden flight, as of an army in a panic. **2.** A sudden unconcerted acting together of a number, as from some common impulse. — *v. i.;* -PED'ED (-pēd'ĕd), -PED'ING. **1.** To run away in a panic; — of droves of cattle, horses, etc., also of armies. **2.** To act together suddenly and unconcertedly. — *v. t.* To cause to stampede.

stance (stăns), *n.* [OF. *estance* a standing, position.] **1.** Standstill; pause. **2.** Station; position; site. *Scot.*

stanch, staunch (stănch; stänch), *v. t.* [fr. OF.] **1.** To stop or check the flow of; stop the flow of blood from. **2.** To quench; quell. *Archaic or Dial.* — *v. i.* To cease, as the flowing of blood. — *n.* A floodgate. — *a.* **1.** Watertight; sound; hence, firm; strong. **2.** Loyal; steadfast. — **stanch'ly,** *adv.* — **stanch'ness,** *n.*

Syn. Resolute, unwavering, unswerving, steady. — STANCH, STEADFAST agree in the idea of firmness of principle. *Steadfast* implies unwavering or unswerving adherence to a course or policy; *stanch* emphasizes resoluteness, or unquestioning loyalty to a cause or idea.

stan'chion (stăn'shŭn), *n.* [fr OF. deriv. fr. L. *stans, stantis,* standing.] An upright bar, post, prop, or support. — *v. t.* To secure (cattle in a stall) by a stanchion or stanchions.

stand (stănd), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* STOOD (stŏŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAND'ING. [AS. *standan.*] **1.** To take, or be at rest in, an upright position. **2.** To take or have one's stand; hence, be situated or located. **3.** To pause; stop. **4.** To remain unchanged or unimpaired; endure; abide; last. **5.** To assume and maintain a particular position, as with reference to a course of action; be fixed or steadfast. **6.** To make a stand; act in opposition or resistance. **7.** To have or maintain a relative position, order, or rank in or as in a graded scale. **8.** To hesitate; scruple; as, he will not *stand* at murder. **9** To be in some particular state; be; as, he *stands* accused. **10.** To be essentially; consist; — with *in.* **11.** To be consistent; agree; — followed by *with* except in, it *stands* to reason. **12.** To be a candidate. **13.** *Naut.* To hold a course at sea; sail (in a specified direction). **14.** To measure when erect on the feet.

☞ In various senses, *stand* may be construed as transitive or intransitive according to the interpretation.

— *v. t.* **1.** To set upright; cause to stand. **2.** To endure; sustain; tolerate; bear. **3.** To withstand. **4.** To submit to; suffer; abide. **5.** To be at the expense of; pay for; as, to *stand* treat. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See BEAR. — *n.* **1.** Act of standing. **2.** Specif., a halt or stop, esp. for defense or resistance. **3.** A place or post where one stands; station. **4.** Specif.: **a** The place where a witness stands to testify. **b** A raised platform or station whence a race or other outdoor spectacle may be viewed. **5.** A stall or booth for business; any location or station for business. **6.** A small table; also, something on or in which anything may be placed for support. **7.** A suit, set, or the like; of soldiers, a troop. *Obs. or Dial.* **8.** The relative number of plants growing on a given area; as, a good *stand* of corn.

stand'ard (stăn'dărd), *n.* [fr. OF., of Teutonic origin.] **1.** An emblematic figure; loosely, a banner. **2.** That which is established by authority as a rule for measuring. **3.** That

which is established by authority, custom, or general consent, as a model or example; criterion; test. **4.** An upright support. **5.** *Hort.* A tree, shrub, or herb grown with an erect, treelike stem, and not dwarfed by grafting on the stock of a smaller species nor trained on a wall or trellis.

Syn. A STANDARD is an accepted or established rule or model; CRITERION adds the implication of a test.

—*a.* **1.** Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment. **2.** Having a recognized value.

stand'ard-ize (stăn'dȧr-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd'), -IZ'ING (-dīz'ĭng). To reduce to, or compare with, a standard.—**stand'ard-i-za'tion** (-dĭ-zā'shŭn; -dī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

stand'-by', *n.* One to be relied upon. *Colloq.*

stand'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Upright or erect. **2.** Not flowing; stagnant. **3.** Established by law, custom, or the like; settled. **4.** Not movable; fixed. **5.** Done from a standing position; as, a *standing* jump. —*n.* **1.** Act of one that stands or comes to a stand. **2.** Place to stand in; station. **3.** Condition in society; relative position; reputation. **4.** Maintenance of position or condition; duration. [materials.]

stand'ish (stăn'dĭsh), *n.* [*stand* + *dish*.] Stand for writing]

stand'pipe' (stănd'pīp'), *n.* A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water, used to equalize pressure in a supply system.

stand'point' (-point'), *n.* A fixed point or station; position from which objects or principles are viewed and judged.

stand'still' (-stĭl'), *n.* Stop; state of rest.

stan'hope (stăn'hōp; -ŏp), *n.* A style of buggy with high seat, closed back, and characteristic side construction.

stank (stăŋk), *pret.* of STINK.

stan'na-ry (stăn'ȧ-rĭ), *n.* [fr. LL.] A tin mine; tin works.

stan'nate (-āt), *n* Salt of stannic acid.

stan'nel (stăn'ĕl), *n.* Also **stan'iel** (stăn'yĕl). [AS. *stān-gella*, lit., stone yeller.] The kestrel. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

stan'nic (-ĭk), *a.* [L. *stannum* tin.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, tin, esp. in its valence of four.

stan'nous (-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, tin, esp. in its valence of two. Cf. STANNIC.

stan'num (-ŭm), *n* [L.] *Chem.* Tin.

stan'za (stăn'zȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -ZAS (-zȧz). [It., fr. L. *stans*, p. pr. of *stare* to stand.] *Pros.* A group of verses forming a division of a song or poem. — **Syn.** See VERSE.

stan'zȧ, stan'zo, *n.* A stanza. *Obs.*

sta'pes (stā'pēz), *n.* [LL., a stirrup.] *Anat.* The innermost ossicle of the ear of mammals. See EAR, *Illust.*

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* **1.** A settled mart; emporium. *Hist.* **2.** Place of supply; source. **3.** Principal commodity of traffic; chief product. **4.** A chief constituent or item. **5.** Unmanufactured or raw material. **6. a** A lock of wool. **b** The general fiber of wool, cotton, flax, etc. **7.** A loop of iron or wire with two points to be driven into wood, etc., to hold a hook, pin, etc. —*a.* **1.** Established in commerce; settled. **2.** Regularly produced in large quantities; principal; chief. —*v. t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To secure by a staple. **2.** To sort according to its staple; as, to *staple* cotton.

sta'pler, *n.* **1.** One that staples. **2.** Dealer in staple goods.

star (stär), *n.* [AS. *steorra*.] **1.** Orig., any heavenly body visible as a small spot or a point of light; now, any of those heavenly bodies which are visible as apparently fixed points of light, or of those, specif. called *planets*, which periodically change their apparent position. Astronomically the sun is often called a star. **2.** *Astrol.* A star, esp. a planet, supposed to influence fortune; hence, destiny; fortune. **3.** A conventional figure having five or more points, representing a star; something likened to, or suggestive of, a star. **4.** An asterisk [*]; — used as a reference to a note, to fill a blank, etc. **5.** A person of brilliant and attractive qualities; *Theat.*, the principal member of a company. —*v. t.*; STARRED (stärd); STAR'RING. **1.** To set or adorn with stars; bespangle. **2.** To set in heaven as a star; — used of a person. **3.** To mark with an asterisk. — *v. i.* To be brilliant or prominent; specif., *Theat.*, to act as a star.

star'board (stär'bōrd; -bĕrd; 57), *n.* [AS. *stéorbord*, i. e., steer board.] *Naut.* That side of a vessel on the right of a person on board facing the bow; — opp. to *port*, formerly *larboard*.—*a. Naut.* Pert. to the starboard.—*v. t. Naut.* To put to the starboard side; as, to *starboard* the helm.

starch (stärch), *n.* [fr. ME. *starc*, *sterc*, stark, strong, AS. *stearc* stiff.] **1.** A well-known white, odorless, tasteless, granular or powdery carbohydrate. **2.** A stiff, formal manner; stiffness. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.

starch'y (stär'chĭ), *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch or something starched; hence, stiff; precise.

stare (stâr), *v. i.*; STARED (stârd); STAR'ING (stâr'ĭng). [AS. *starian*.] **1.** To gaze fixedly, as through wonder, impudence, etc. **2.** To be conspicuous; as, *staring* colors. **3.** Of hair, to stand on end; bristle. — **Syn.** See GAZE. —*v. t.* To gaze at. —*n.* Act of staring; a fixed look, as suggesting wonder, impudence, etc. — **star'er** (stâr'ĕr), *n.*

star'fish' (stär'fĭsh'), *n.* (See PLURAL.) Any of numerous marine animals having a body of radially disposed arms, usually five in number.

Starfish. (½)

star'gaze' (-gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze at stars. — **star'-gaz'er**, *n.*

stark (stärk), *a.* [AS. *stearc* stiff, strong.] **1.** Stiff; rigid; as, *stark* in death. **2.** Unyielding; strong; stern, harsh. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **3.** Sheer; utter; as, *stark* folly. — **Syn.** See STIFF. — *adv.* Wholly; quite; as, *stark* mad. — **stark'ly**, *adv.*

star'less (stär'lĕs), *a.* Without stars.

star'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light given by the stars. — *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

star'like' (-līk'), *a.* Resembling a star; stellated; shining.

star'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [AS. *stærlinc*.] A sociable passerine bird of the Old World, or a related species.

star'lit' (stär'lĭt'), *a.* Starlight.

starred (stärd), *p. a.* **1.** Adorned with stars. **2.** Affected in fortune by the stars. *Obs.* **3.** Marked with an asterisk.

star'ry (stär'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stars; abounding with stars. **2.** Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar. **3.** Shining like stars; sparkling. **4.** Stellate.

start (stärt), *n.* [AS. *steort*.] A tail. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*, exc. in composition; as, red*start*.

start (stärt), *v. i.* [ME. *sterten*.] **1.** To move suddenly and quickly; dart; spring. **2.** To give an involuntary twitch or spring, as in sudden surprise, pain, joy, etc. **3.** To set out; begin. **4.** To become somewhat displaced or loosened. —*v. t.* **1.** To cause to start; rouse. **2.** To startle. *Obs., R., or Scot.* **3.** To cause to move or act; set going. **4.** To displace or loosen; dislocate. **5.** To tap and begin drawing from; as, to *start* a water cask. — *n.* **1.** Act of starting; sudden involuntary motion, as from surprise, fear, etc. **2.** A spasmodic and brief effort or action. **3.** A sudden, capricious impulse; sally; also, movement under a sudden, capricious impulse. **4.** The beginning, as of a journey or a course of action; — opposed to *finish*. **5.** A lead at the beginning of a competition. — **start'er**, *n.*

start'ing (stär'tĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of START. — **starting hole**, a loophole; evasion. *Obs.* — **start'ing-ly**, *adv.*

star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-tlĭng). [AS. *steartlian* to stumble.] To move suddenly as in surprise, fear, alarm, etc. —*v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, etc.; frighten suddenly. — **Syn.** Start, shock, alarm. —*n.* A start or shock, as in alarm, surprise, etc. — **-tler**, *n.*

start'-up', *n.* An upstart. *Obs.* [being starved.]

star-va'tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of starving; state of

starve (stärv), *v. i.*; STARVED (stärvd); STARV'ING. [AS. *steorfan* to die.] **1.** To perish with or as with hunger; suffer extreme hunger. **2.** To perish, or suffer greatly, with cold. *Rare in U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To kill with hunger; also, to distress or subdue by famine. **2.** To destroy with cold; freeze; chill. *Eng.* **3.** To get rid of or destroy as by starving.

starve'ling (stärv'lĭng), *n.* One that pines or is thin from lack of nutriment. —*a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

state (stāt), *n.* [OF. *estat*, fr. L. *status* a standing, position.] **1.** Mode or condition of being; condition. **2.** Condition as to wealth, social position, etc., standing; rank; status. **3.** Condition of living; specif., elaborate style; hence, formal dignity, pomp, etc. **4.** = ESTATE, *n.*, 4. **5.** *pl.* The states-general of a country. **6.** A political body, or body politic; any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government, esp. one that is not subject to external control. **7.** [Often *cap*.] Any of a number of commonwealths, or bodies politic, constituting a sovereign state (in sense 6) by federation, as in

the United States and the German Empire. **8**. The territory or the government of a state (in sense 6 or 7); also, the entity collectively constituted by the body politic, territory, and government of a state. — *v. t.*; STAT′ED (stāt′ĕd); STAT′ING. **1**. To set; fix; as, a *stated* time. **2**. To express the particulars of; narrate.

Syn. Mode, circumstances, case, plight, predicament. — STATE, CONDITION, SITUATION. STATE is the general word, and denotes mode of existence; CONDITION, commonly more specific than *state*, often refers to an object considered esp. in and for itself; SITUATION denotes state esp. as to external objects and influences; but the three words are often used with little distinction; as, the *state* of one's health; the *condition* of one's clothes; an awkward *situation*.

state′craft′ (stāt′kráft′), *n.* State management.

state′house′ (-hous′), *n.*, *or* **state house**. The building in which a State legislature sits; a State capitol. *U. S.*

state′ly (-lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Evincing state, or lofty dignity. — **Syn.** Majestic, grand, august, imposing. — **state′ly**, *adv.* — **state′li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

state′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1**. Act of stating. **2**. That which is stated; a narrative; report; abstract of an account.

sta′ter (stā′tẽr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. στατήρ.] *Antiq.* **a** A gold coin of Persia and of various ancient Greek states. The Attic stater was equivalent, in fine gold, to about $5.72 (£1 3s. 6d.). **b** A silver coin of various values.

state′room′ (stāt′rōōm′), *n.* **1**. An apartment of state in a palace or great house; — in this sense, written *state room*. **2**. An individual apartment on a vessel or a railroad car.

states′-gen′er-al (stāts′jĕn′ẽr-ăl), *n.* An assembly of the governing classes or of their representatives in a country, esp. [*cap.*] the representative assembly of France prior to 1615 and in 1789, or the Dutch parliament.

states′man (stāts′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man versed in government; esp., one who shows unusual wisdom in treating great public matters. — **Syn.** See POLITICIAN. — **states′man-like, -man-ly**, *a.* — **-man-ship**, *n.*

stat′ic (stăt′ĭk) } **stat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [Gr. στατικος causing to stand, skilled in weighing.] **1**. Acting by mere weight without motion; as, *statical* pressure. **2**. Pert. to bodies at rest or in equilibrium. **3**. Pert. to passive, as disting. from active, elements. — **stat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stat′ics (stăt′ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Mechanics treating of the equilibrium of forces; — disting. from *dynamics*.

sta′tion (stā′shŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *statio*, fr. *stare, statum*, to stand.] **1**. Posture. *Rare.* **2**. Place where anything stands or is appointed to remain. **3**. A regular stopping place, as on a railroad. **4**. Post assigned; sphere of duty or occupation. **5**. Situation; position; location; as, to take up one's *station* in front. **6**. Social standing; rank.

Syn. STATION, DEPOT. The use of DEPOT as a synonym for (railroad) STATION is contrary to the best usage.

— *v. t.* To appoint or assign; place; set.

sta′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1**. Fixed in a certain place, course, mode, or the like; not moving; stable. **2**. Not changing condition; neither improving nor getting worse.

sta′tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* [LL. *stationarius*.] **1**. A bookseller or publisher. *Obs.* **2**. One who sells articles used in writing.

sta′tion-er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers. — *a.* Belonging to, or sold by, a stationer.

stat′ist (stāt′ĭst), *n.* A statesman or a statistician. *Rare.*

sta-tis′ti-cal (stȧ-tĭs′tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to statistics. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stat′is-ti′cian (stăt′ĭs-tĭsh′ăn), *n.* One versed in, or engaged in compiling, statistics.

sta-tis′tics (stȧ-tĭs′tĭks), *n.* **1**. (*sing.*; see -ICS.) Systematic compilation of facts or instances for general inferences. **2**. (*pl.*) Classified facts respecting the condition of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest, esp. those facts which can be stated in numbers.

stat′u-a (stăt′ū-ȧ), *n.* [L.] A statue. *Obs.*

stat′u-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). **1**. One who makes statues. **2**. Art of making statues. **3**. Statues collectively.

stat′ue (stăt′ū), *n.* [F., fr. L. *statua*.] The sculptured or modeled likeness of a living being, in the full form on all sides, as in marble or bronze. — **stat′ued** (stăt′ūd), *a.*

stat′u-esque′ (-ĕsk′), *a.* [*statue* + *-esque*.] Resembling a statue, as in massive or formal dignity. — **stat′u-esque′ly**, *adv.* — **stat′u-esque′ness**, *n.*

stat′u-ette′ (-ĕt′), *n.* [F.] A small statue, usually one much smaller than life size. Cf. FIGURINE.

stat′ure (stăt′ūr), *n.* [F., fr. OF., fr. L. *statura*, orig., upright posture.] Natural height of an animal, esp. man.

sta′tus (stā′tŭs), *n.* [L.] State; condition.

stat′u-ta-ble (stăt′ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Made or imposed by statute; statutory; also, made in conformity to statute.

stat′ute (stăt′ūt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *statutus*, p. p. of *statuere* to set, ordain.] Something laid down or declared as fixed or established, esp. as a rule or law; esp., a law enacted by, or by the authority of, a legislature; an act.

statute cap. A kind of woolen cap, worn in conformity with a statute (1571) in behalf of the cap makers. *Obs.*

stat′u-to-ry (stăt′ū-tô-rĭ), *a.* Enacted, constituted, or imposed, by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

staum′rel (stôm′rĕl). Var. of STAMMEREL.

staunch (stänch). Var. of STANCH.

stave (stāv), *n.* [from STAFF, and corresponding to the pl. *staves*.] **1**. A stick; cudgel; staff. **2**. Any of a number of strips forming the sides, covering, or lining of something, as of a cask. **3**. A bar or round of a rack, ladder, etc. **4 a** A metrical portion; stanza; staff. **b** *Music.* = 2d STAFF, 2. — *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STAVED (stāvd) or STOVE (stōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAV′ING (stāv′ĭng). **1**. To break in a stave or the staves of; break a hole in; — often with *in*. **2**. To furnish with staves; also, to form into staves. **3**. To keep at a distance; drive away; — usually with *off*. — *v. i.* To break; be stove, as a ship.

staves, *n.*, *pl.* of STAFF (see STAFF), STAVE.

stay (stā), *n.* [AS. *stæg*.] **1**. *Naut.* A rope, now usually of wire, supporting a mast. **2**. A guy rope or the like.

stay (stā), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STAYED (stād) or STAID (stād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAY′ING. [OF. *estayer* to prop.] **1**. To prop; support. **2**. To satisfy for a time, as the stomach by food; sustain. **3**. To endure; withstand. **4**. To stop, check; also, to hinder; detain; keep back. **5**. To wait for; await. **6**. To fasten with stays, as a mast. — *v. i.* **1**. To depend; rely. *Rare.* **2**. To cease from action or motion; specif.: **a** To cease. *Archaic.* **b** To delay. **c** To remain. **d** To stand still; not to retreat. **3**. To attend as a servant; — with *on*. *Rare.* **4**. To hold out in a race. *Colloq.*

Syn. STAY, STOP. The use of STOP for STAY in the sense of, to remain for a time (as, I am *stopping* at the Grand Hotel), is contrary to good usage. See RESIDE.

— *n.* **1**. A support. **2**. *pl.* A corset. **3**. A hindrance. **4**. A halt; stand; stop. **5**. Continuance in a place; sojourn. **6**. Fixed condition. *Archaic.* — **stay′er**, *n.*

stay′sail′ (stā′sāl′; *naut.* stā′s'l), *n.* Any sail on a stay.

stead (stĕd), *n.* [AS. *stede*.] **1**. Place, or spot, in general. *Obs. or Dial.*, exc. in composition. **2**. Advantage; service; avail; — esp. in *to stand in stead*, to be of service or advantage; or, rarely, *to do* (formerly *make*) *stead*, to be of avail. **3**. Place or room which another had, has, or might have; as, I came in his *stead*. — **in stead of**, *or* **in the s. of**, in place of. See INSTEAD. — *v. t.* **1**. To beset; bestead. *Obs.* **2**. To avail; help. **3**. To replace. *Obs.*

stead′fast, **sted′fast** (stĕd′fást), *a.* [AS. *stedefæst*, that is, fast in place.] **1**. Firmly fixed or established. **2**. Constant; unswerving. — **Syn.** See STANCH. — **stead′fast-ly**, **sted′fast-ly**, *adv.* — **stead′fast-ness**, **sted′fast-ness**, *n.*

stead′i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of STEADY. See -LY.

stead′i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being steady. — **Syn.** Constancy, resolution, unchangeableness.

stead′ing (-ĭng), *n.* A farmhouse and offices. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stead′y (-ĭ), *a.*; STEAD′I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. [from STEAD, *n.*] **1**. Firm in position; fixed. **2**. Constant; not fickle or wavering; — of persons. **3**. Regular; constant; uniform; — of things. **4**. *Naut.* Of a vessel, keeping nearly upright in a seaway. **5**. Sober and well ordered. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Invariable, unremitting, stable. See EQUABLE. — *v. t. or i.*; STEAD′IED (-ĭd); STEAD′Y-ING. To make, or become, steady.

steak (stāk), *n.* [fr. Scand.] A slice of meat, esp. of beef, for broiling, frying, etc.

steal (stēl), *v. t.*; *pret.* STOLE (stōl); *p. p.* STO′LEN (stō′l'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEAL′ING. [AS. *stelan*.] **1**. To take feloniously; to take without right and with intent to keep wrongfully. **2**. To appropriate to one's self furtively. **3**. To insinuate; smuggle. *Obs.* **4**. To move stealthily. **5**. To take possession of gradually and imperceptibly. **6**. To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner. **7**. To go stealthily or secretly on; as, to *steal* one's way.

Syn. STEAL is the general term; PILFER and FILCH imply petty thieving; to PURLOIN is esp. to carry off by theft; EMBEZZLE implies fraudulent appropriation by breach of trust.

— *v. i.* **1**. To commit theft **2**. To move furtively. — *n.* An act of stealing. — **steal′er** (-ẽr), *n.*

stealth (stĕlth), *n.* **1**. Theft. *Obs.* **2**. A going stealthily *Obs.* **3**. Secret or clandestine procedure or action.

stealth'y (stĕl'thĭ), *a.* ; STEALTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ĕr) ; -I-EST. Acting or done by stealth ; furtive ; sly. — **stealth'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **steal'th'i-ness**, *n.*
Syn. STEALTHY, FURTIVE are often interchangeable. But STEALTHY frequently suggests slow or deliberate as well as secret or clandestine procedure ; FURTIVE often implies quick no less than sly or surreptitious action.

steam (stēm), *n.* [AS. *stéam* vapor, smoke, odor.] **1.** The invisible vapor of boiling water. **2.** The mist formed by condensation of water vapor. **3.** Power ; force. — *v. i.* **1.** To emit steam. **2.** To rise or pass off as vapor. **3.** To move by the agency of steam. — *v. t.* To expose to steam.

steam'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat propelled by steam.

steam boiler. A boiler for producing steam. See BOILER, 3.

steam engine. An engine driven or worked by steam.

steam'er (stēm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any of various machines driven by steam, as a steamboat. **2.** A vessel in which articles are subjected to steam, as in washing or cookery.

steam'ship' (stēm'shĭp'), *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

steam'y (stēm'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of or resembling steam ; full of steam ; vaporous ; misty.

ste'a-rin (stē'ā-rĭn), *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ* tallow.] A constituent of many animal and vegetable fats and oils, which raises the melting point of the fat. — **ste-ar'ic** (stē-ăr'ĭk), *a.*

ste'a-tite (stē'ā-tīt), *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ, στέατος*, tallow.] *Min.* A massive variety of talc, used for hearths, coarse utensils, etc. ; — called also *soapstone*. — **ste'a-tit'ic** (-tĭt'ĭk), *a.*

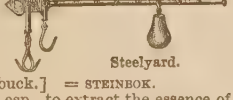
sted'fast, sted'fast-ly, etc. Vars. of STEADFAST, etc.

steed (stēd), *n.* [AS. *stēda* a studhorse, war horse, fr. *stōd* a stud of breeding steeds.] A horse ; esp., a spirited horse for state occasions or for war. *Literary.*

steel (stēl), *n.* [AS. *stēl.*] **1.** A variety of iron combined with a small portion of carbon and intermediate between cast iron and wrought iron, very tough and, when tempered, hard and elastic ; now, also, ingot iron, or nearly pure iron made by fusion processes. **2.** An instrument or implement of steel. — *v. t.* **1.** To overlay, point, or edge, with steel. **2.** To make hard or strong, insensible or obdurate.

steel'y (stēl'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of steel. **2.** Resembling steel, as in hardness, firmness, color, etc.

steel'yard (-yärd ; *colloq.* stĭl'yĕrd), *n.* A form of lever balance for weighing a body suspended from the shorter arm, the longer arm being graduated for the counterpoise ; — often in *pl.*



Steelyard.

steen'buk' (stēn'bŭk' ; stān'-), *n.* [D., lit., stone buck.] = STEINBOK.

steep (stēp), *v. t.* To soak ; esp., to extract the essence of by soaking, as in water below the boiling point ; fig., to imbue with. — **Syn.** See SATURATE. — *v. i.* To be steeped. — *n.* State or process of steeping ; the liquid used in steeping.

steep, *a.* [AS. *stéap.*] **1.** Having a side or slope making a large angle with the horizontal ; precipitous. **2.** Excessive. *Slang.* — **Syn.** See ABRUPT. — *n.* A precipitous place.

steep'er (-ĕr), *n.* A vessel in which things are steeped.

stee'ple (stē'p'l), *n.* [AS. *stēpel* tower.] A tall structure, usually topped with a spire, surmounting a church roof.

stee'ple-chase' (-chās'), *n.* A race across country between horsemen ; hence, a race over a prescribed course obstructed by hedges, walls, etc. — **stee'ple-chas'er** (-chās'ĕr), *n.*

steep'ly, *adv.*, **steep'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

steer (stēr), *n.* [AS. *stéor.*] A young castrated male of the ox kind, or, in the western United States, one of any age.

steer, *v. t.* [AS. *stēran, stȳran, stéoran.*] To direct the course of ; guide ; direct. — *v. i.* **1.** To direct a vessel in its course ; hence, to direct one's self or one's conduct. **2.** To take a direction, or course ; obey the helm.

steer'age (stēr'ĕj), *n.* **1.** Act of steering. **2. a** Effect of the helm on a ship. **b** The part of a vessel occupied by passengers paying the smallest fare.

steer'age-way' (-wā'), *n. Naut.* A rate of motion sufficient to make a vessel answer the helm. [helmsman.

steers'man (stērz'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN. One who steers ;

stein (stīn ; *G.* shtīn), *n.* [G.] An earthen mug, esp. for beer.

stein'bock' (stīn'bŏk'), *n.* [G., ibex, fr. *stein* stone + *bock* buck.] **1.** The European ibex. **2.** A steinbok.

stein'bok' (stīn'bŏk'), *n.* [see STEENBOK.] Any of several small antelopes of South and East Africa.

stel'lar (stĕl'ăr), *a.* [L. *stellaris*, fr. *stella* a star.] Of, pert. to, or like, a star or stars ; astral. — **stel'lar-y** (stĕl'ăr-ĭ), *a.*

stel'late (stĕl'ât) } *a.* [L. *stellatus* set with stars, starry.]
stel'lat-ed (-ā-tĕd) } Pointed or radiated like a star.

stelled (stĕld ; stĕl'ĕd), *a.* Firmly fixed. *Obs.*

stel'li-form (stĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *stella* a star.] Star-shaped.

stel'lu-lar (-ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *stellula* little star.] **1.** Starlike, radiated. **2.** Marked with starlike spots of color.

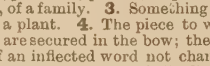
stem (stĕm), *n.* [AS. *stemn, stefn, stæfn*, tree stem, stem or stern of a vessel.] **1.** The main axis or trunk of a tree or other plant ; hence, any part supporting leaves or flowers ; stalk ; stock ; peduncle, petiole, or pedicel. **2.** The stock, or a branch, of a family. **3.** Something like, or likened to, the stem of a plant. **4.** The piece to which the sides of a ship or boat are secured in the bow ; the prow. **5.** *Philol.* That part of an inflected word not changed by inflection ; theme ; base. — *v. t. ;* STEMMED (stĕmd) ; STEM'MING. **1.** To remove the stem or stems from. **2.** To make stems for.

stem, *v. t.* **1.** To stop ; dam up. **2.** Of a vessel, to make headway against. — *v. i.* To make headway. *Now Rare.*

stem'-wind'ing (stĕm'wīn'dĭng), *a.* Wound by an inside mechanism turned by the knob at the end of the stem ; — of a watch. — **stem'-wind'er** (-wīn'dĕr), *n. Colloq.*

stench (stĕnch), *n.* [AS. *stenc* a strong smell.] A stink.

sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl), *n.* A piece of thin sheet, as of metal, so perforated that when it is laid on a surface and color is applied, a certain figure is produced. — *v. t. ;* -CILED (-sĭld) or -CILLED ; -CIL-ING or -CIL-LING. To mark or paint by means of a stencil.



sten'o-graph (-ō-grăf), *n.* A production of stenography. — *v. t.* To write or report by stenography. — **ste-nog'ra-pher** (stĕ-nŏg'rȧ-fĕr), **ste-nog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.*

ste-nog'ra-phy (stĕ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *στενός* narrow, little + *-graphy*] Art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words ; shorthand. — **sten'o-graph'ic** (stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal**, *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Sten'tor (stĕn'tŏr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Στέντωρ.*] A herald, in Homer's "Iliad," who had a very loud voice ; hence [*l. c.*], any person having a powerful voice. [extremely loud.

sten-to'ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ăn ; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to a stentor ;

step (stĕp), *v. i.* ; STEPPED (stĕpt) ; STEP'PING. [AS. *stæppan.*] **1.** To advance or recede by raising and moving one foot to another resting place, or by so moving each foot in succession ; move the feet as in walking. **2.** To go on foot ; walk, esp. a short distance. **3.** To walk slowly, gravely, or resolutely. — *v. t.* **1.** To set or place, as the foot. **2.** *Naut.* **a** To fix the foot of in its step and so erect (a mast). **b** To place (a deck) in position. **3.** To perform, or step through (a dance), in a stately manner. *Archaic.* **4.** To measure by stepping. **5.** To fashion or arrange in a series of steps. — *n.* **1.** A movement made by one removal of the foot ; a pace ; hence, in *pl.*, progress by or as by stepping. **2.** A rest for the foot in ascending or descending, as a stair or a round of a ladder. **3.** A degree, rank, or plane in a series or progress. **4.** Space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running. **5.** A small space or distance. **6.** A footstep ; footprint. **7.** Gait ; manner of walking ; also, sound of a step ; footfall. **8.** Proceeding ; measure ; action ; an act. **9.** *Music.* **a** A degree (line or space) of the scale or staff. **b** Any interval between two contiguous degrees of the scale or staff. The five greater intervals (those between *c* and *d*, *d* and *e*, *f* and *g*, *g* and *a*, *a* and *b*) are called *whole steps ;* the two lesser (those between *e* and *f*, *b* and *c*) are called *half steps.* **10.** *Naut.* A frame of wood or metal intended to receive an upright shaft ; such a framing or a solid block or platform supporting the heel of a mast.

step'broth'er (stĕp'brŭth'ĕr), *n.* Son of one's step-parent by a former marriage. [a former marriage.

step'child' (-chīld'), *n.* Child of one's wife or husband by

step'dame' (-dām'), *n.* A stepmother. *Archaic.*

step'daugh'ter (-dô'tĕr), *n.* Daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage. [subsequent marriage.

step'fa'ther (-fä'thĕr), *n.* Husband of one's mother by a

Ste'phen (stē'v'n), *n.* [L. *Stephanus*, fr. Gr. *Στέφανος.*] In the Bible, the first Christian martyr. *Acts* vii. 59.

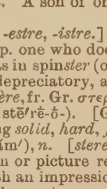
step'lad'der (-lăd'ĕr), *n.* A portable set of steps, usually with a hinged back frame. [subsequent marriage.

step'moth'er (-mŭth'ĕr), *n.* The wife of one's father by a

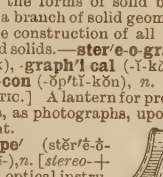
step'-par'ent (-pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

steppe (stĕp), *n.* [fr. G. or F., fr. Russ. *step'*.] One of the vast tracts in southeastern Europe or in Asia in general level and without forests.

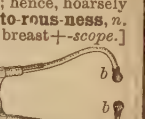
stepped (stĕpt), *a.* Having a step or steps.
step'per (stĕp'ĕr), *n.* One that steps.
step'ping-stone', *n.* **1.** A stone projecting above water or mud, on which to step in walking. **2.** A means of progress or advancement.
step'sis'ter (-sĭs'tĕr), *n.* A daughter of one's step-parent.
step'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.
-ster (-stĕr). [AS. *-estre*, *-istre.*] A suffix denoting *agent* (orig. a woman), esp. one who does something *with skill* or *as an occupation*; as in spinster (orig., a woman who spins), songster; — often depreciatory, as in dabster, gamester.
stere (stēr), *n.* [F. *stère*, fr. Gr. στερεός solid.] A cubic meter.
ster'e-o- (stĕr'ē-ō- ; stē'rē-ō-). [Gr. στερεός solid.] Combining form meaning *solid*, *hard*, *firm*.
ster'e-o-gram' (-grăm'), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-gram.*] A diagram or picture representing objects with an impression of solidity or relief; also, a stereograph.
ster'e-o-graph' (-grăf'), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-graph.*] Any picture, or pair of pictures, prepared for the stereoscope.
ster'e-og'ra-phy (stĕr'ē-ŏg'rə-fĭ ; stē'rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-graphy.*] Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry, showing the construction of all regularly defined solids.—**ster'e-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*


Stereography. Plan for cutting and folding: *a* Tetrahedron; *b* Hexahedron or Cube; *c* Octahedron; *d* Dodecahedron; *e* Icosahedron.

ster'e-op'ti-con (-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn), *n.* [see STEREO-; OPTIC.] A lantern for projecting pictures, as photographs, upon a screen by means of an intense light.


1 Stereoscope. 2 Diagram. Rays from *p* and *p'* by lenses *l l'* are so refracted to the eyes at *e e'* as to appear to come from one point *P*.

ster'e-o-scope' (stĕr'ē-ō-skōp'; stē'rē-), *n.* [*stereo-* + *-scope.*] An optical instrument with two eyeglasses producing the effect of solidity or relief by combining the images of two pictures taken from points of view a little way apart.—**ster'e-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*—**-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ster'e-o-type' (-tīp'), *n.* [*stereo-* + *type.*] **1.** A plate made by taking a mold of a printing surface and making from this a cast in type metal. **2.** Stereotypy. —*v. t.*; -TYPED' (-tīpt'), -TYP'ING (-tīp'-ĭng). **1.** To make stereotype plates of, as a book. **2.** To fix in lasting form; make permanent.—**-typ'er** (-tīp'ĕr), *n.*
ster'e-o-typ'y (stĕr'ē-ō-tīp'ĭ ; stē'rē-; -ŏt'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* Art or process of making stereotype plates.
ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl), *a.* [L. *sterilis.*] **1.** Producing little or no crop; unfruitful; barren. **2.** Incapable of reproduction. **3.** Free from microörganisms, esp. pathogenic bacteria.
ste-ril'i-ty (stĕ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition of being sterile.
ster'i-lize (stĕr'ĭ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd'); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). To make sterile (esp. in sense 3).—**ster'i-li-za'tion** (-ĭl-zā'shŭn ; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*—**ster'i-liz'er** (-līz'ĕr), *n.*
ster'ling (stûr'lĭng), *n.* Standard of fineness of lawful British coin.—*a.* **1.** Pert. to the standard British money of account or coinage. **2.** Of full value; genuine.
stern (stûrn), *a.* [AS. *styrne.*] **1.** Having a certain hardness or severity of nature or aspect; severe; grim; austere. **2.** Proceeding from, or characteristic of, such a nature or aspect; as, a *stern* look. **3.** Stout; resolute; also, firm; unyielding.—**Syn.** Forbidding, unfeeling, cruel, pitiless, relentless. See STRICT.—**stern'ly**, *adv.*—**stern'ness**, *n.*
stern, *n.* The after end of a ship or boat.
ster'nal (stûr'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum.
stern board. *Naut.* A going or falling astern.
stern chase. *Naval.* **a** A chase in which a pursuing vessel follows in the wake of one pursued. **b** Stern chaser. *R.*
stern chaser. *Naval.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire astern at a vessel that may be in chase.
stern'fore'most (stûrn'fōr'mōst), *adv.* With the stern in advance; hence, awkwardly; blunderingly.
ster'num (stûr'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-na** (-nə), E. **-nums** (-nŭmz). [Gr. στέρνον chest.] *Anat.* A bone or cartilage, or a series of bony or cartilaginous segments, connecting the ribs in front in most vertebrates above fishes; breastbone.
ster'nu-ta'tion (stûr'nŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *sternutatio*, fr. *sternutare* to sneeze.] Sneezing.
ster-nu'ta-tive (stĕr-nū'tə-tĭv), **ster-nu'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Provocative of sneezing.
stern'way' (stûrn'wā'), *n.* Movement of a ship backward.
Ster'o-pe (stĕr'ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. Στερόπη.] See PLEIADES.
ster'to-rous (stûr'tō-rŭs), *a.* [L. *stertere* to snore.] Characterized by a deep snoring, as in apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing.—**ster'to-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**ster'to-rous-ness**, *n.*
steth'o-scope (stĕth'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στῆθος breast + *-scope.*] *Med.* An instrument used in auscultation, as of the chest, to convey to the ear sounds produced in the body.


Stethoscope. *a* Main Tube to be applied to Chest; *b b* Ear Tubes.

ste've-dore' (stē'vĕ-dōr'; 57), *n.* [Sp. *estivador* packer, deriv. of L. *stipare* to press.] One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.
stew (stū), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *stuwen* to bathe, OF. *estuver.*] **1.** To boil slowly; seethe. **2.** To worry. *Colloq.*—*n.* **1.** A brothel; — usually in *pl. Archaic.* **2.** A dish prepared by stewing; also, *Obs.*, a utensil used in stewing. **3.** Worry; a state of agitation or worry. *Colloq.*
stew'ard (stū'ĕrd), *n.* [AS. *stīweard*, *stigweard*, lit., a sty ward.] **1.** A man employed to manage domestic concerns, supervise servants, collect rents, etc. **2.** One who directs affairs; manager. **3.** One who supervises the provision and distribution of food, as in a club; specif., on a ship, one who superintends the culinary affairs, etc.; also, a waiter or caretaker of the staterooms. **4.** A fiscal agent.—**stew'ard-ess**, *n. fem.*—**stew'ard-ship**, *n.*
stew'pan' (stū'păn'), *n.* A pan for stewing.
Sthe'no (sthē'nō ; sthĕn'ō), *n.* [Gr. Σθενώ.] See GORGON.
stib'i-um (stĭb'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *stibium*, *stibi*, Gr. στίβι.] *Chem.* Antimony.—**stib'i-al** (stĭb'ĭ-ăl), *a.*
stich (stĭk), *n.* [Gr. στίχος a row, line.] **1.** *Pros.* A verse or line. **2.** A row of trees.
stick (stĭk), *n.* [AS. *sticca.*] **1.** A shoot taken from a tree or shrub. **2.** A stem or branch of a tree taken for fuel or timber. **3.** Any long and relatively slender piece of wood; specif., a rod; wand; staff. **4.** Anything like, or likened to, a stick in shape. **5.** One who is inert or stupid. *Colloq.* **6.** A stab. **7.** Adhesive tendency; adhesion. **8.** An impediment; also, hesitation; delay; demur. **9.** A portion of liquor, as brandy, put into a drink. *Colloq.*—*v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STUCK (stŭk), *Obs.* STICKED (stĭkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STICK'ING. **1.** To pierce with a pointed implement; stab; kill by piercing. **2.** To cause to penetrate; as, to *stick* a pin into one's finger. **3.** To push; thrust; poke; as to *stick* out one's arm. **4.** To fasten by thrusting in; as, to *stick* a flower in one's buttonhole; to adorn with things fastened on as by piercing. **5.** To set with something pointed; as, a cushion *stuck* with pins. **6.** To fix on a pointed implement; impale. **7.** To attach by causing to adhere; in general, to place; as, to *stick* a cap on one's head. **8.** To smear; — with *up. Colloq.* **9.** To puzzle; as, to *stick* one with a hard problem. *Colloq.*—*v. i.* **1.** To adhere. **2.** To hold fast; cling. **3.** To be fixed by or as by piercing; as, the spear *sticks* in the shield. **4.** To be thrust or put; protrude; — commonly with *up*, *out*, *through*, etc.; as, his hair *sticks* up. **5.** To be prevented from going farther; be stayed. **6.** To be puzzled; hesitate; scruple; — often with *at.*—**stick'er**, *n.*
stick'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
sticking plaster. An adhesive plaster for closing wounds, etc.
stick'it (stĭk'ĭt ; stĕk'ĭt), *a.* Stuck; hence, unsuccessful; having failed. *Scot.*
stick'le (stĭk''l), *v. i.*; -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). **1.** To contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds. **2.** To hesitate; scruple; demur.
stick'le-back' (-băk'), *n.* [Dial. *stickle* stubble, bristle + *back.*] Any of numerous small, scaleless, nest-building fishes having two or more free dorsal spines.
stick'ler (-lĕr), *n.* One who stickles; one who pertinaciously contends, esp. for some trifling thing.
stick'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Any of certain plants of the borage family, in allusion to the bristly, adhesive fruit.
stick'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STICK'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.
stiff (stĭf), *a.* [AS. *stīf.*] **1.** Not easily bent; rigid; firm. **2.** Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated.

3. Tense; taut; as, a *stiff* rein. **4.** Not moving with ease; not limber; as, *stiff* joints. **5.** Not natural and easy; constrained; affected; as, a *stiff* style. **6.** Of a breeze, current, or the like, having force not easily opposed; strong. **7.** Strong and lusty; brave and stanch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **8.** Stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; as, a *stiff* adversary. **9.** Strong; —of a beverage. **10.** Harsh; hard to bear. *Obs. or Colloq.* **11.** Difficult; as, a *stiff* ascent. **12.** *Naut.* Bearing a press of canvas without much inclination; as, a *stiff* vessel; — opposed to *crank*. Cf. STEADY, 4.

Syn. Formal, starched; rigorous. — STIFF, STARK. STIFF implies lack of pliancy or flexibility; STARK suggests rigidity, as of death. *Stiff* is common in fig. use; *stark* is sometimes employed as a strong intensive.

stiff'en (stĭf'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become stiff or stiffer.

stiff'-heart'ed, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

stiff'ly, *adv.*, **stiff'ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

stiff'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* Stubborn; contumacious.

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v. t. & i.*; -FLED (-f'ld); -FLING (-flĭng). [fr. ME. *stif* stiff, or fr. Scand.] **1.** To stop the breath of; choke; suffocate. **2.** To stop; extinguish; quench; suppress.

sti'fle, *n., or* **stifle joint.** [fr. ME. *stif* stiff.] The joint next above the hock in the hind leg of certain quadrupeds, esp. horses and dogs. It corresponds to the knee in man.

stig'ma (stĭg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-mȧz), chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 5; L. -MATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [L., a mark, brand, Gr. στίγμα, -ατος, the prick of a pointed instrument.] **1.** A mark made with a burning iron; a brand. **2.** Any mark of infamy or disgrace; stain or reproach caused by dishonorable conduct. **3.** *Med.* A red speck on the skin. **4.** A mark or sign of defect, taint, etc. **5.** *Bot.* That part of the pistil which receives the pollen grains, and on which they germinate. **6.** *pl. R. C. Ch.* Marks believed to have been supernaturally impressed on the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds of Christ. — **stig-mat'ic** (stĭg-mȧt'ĭk), *a.*

stig'ma-tize (stĭg'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.*; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZ'ING (-tīz'ĭng). **1.** To mark with a stigma, or brand. **2.** To set a mark of disgrace on. **3.** To produce stigmata upon. See STIGMA, 3, 6. — **stig'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

stile (stīl), *n.* [AS. *stigel* a step, ladder, *stīgan* to ascend.] **1.** A step, or set of steps, for passing a fence or wall; also, a turnstile. **2.** *Arch.* One of the upright pieces in framing or paneling; one of the primary members of a frame, into which the secondary members are tenoned.

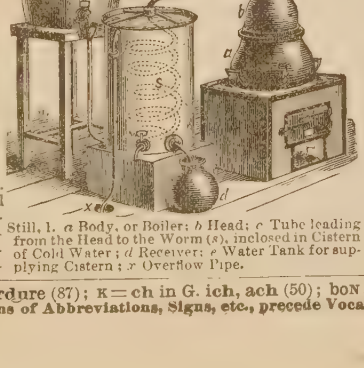
sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). [It., dim. of *stilo* a dagger, fr. L. *stilus* a pointed instrument.] **1.** A kind of slender dagger. **2.** Instrument for making eyelet holes, etc.

still (stĭl), *a.* [AS. *stille.*] **1.** Motionless; being at rest; quiet. **2.** Not disturbed; calm; tranquil. **3.** Silent; hushed. **4.** Comparatively quiet or silent; soft; gentle; low. **5.** Not sparkling or effervescent; — of wines.

Syn. STILL, QUIET, SILENT. That is STILL which is motionless or at rest, often with implication of hush or noiselessness; QUIET, which may also refer to either sound or motion, adds to *still* the implication of tranquillity or repose; SILENT implies absolute stillness or quiet as to sound only; as, *still* as the grave, a mouse; a *quiet* evening; the *silent* night.

still life, *Fine Arts,* that kind of subject in a picture which consists of inanimate objects, as fruit, flowers, etc.

— *adv.* **1.** Always; constantly. **2. a** To this or that time. **b** In the future as now and before. **c** After that. **3.** In an increasing or additional degree; even more. **4.** Notwithstanding; nevertheless. — **Syn.** See BUT. — *v. t.* **1.** To stop, as physical motion or agitation. **2.** To appease; calm; quiet; allay. **3.** To silence. — **Syn.** Lull, pacify, appease, subdue, suppress, stop, check, restrain. — **s t i l'l y** (s t ĭ l'l ĭ), *adv.*



Still, l. *a* Body, or Boiler; *b* Head; *c* Tube leading from the Head to the Worm (*e*), inclosed in Cistern of Cold Water; *d* Receiver; *e* Water Tank for supplying Cistern; *x* Overflow Pipe.

still (stĭl), *n.* **1.** A vessel or apparatus for distilling liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors; a retort. **2.** A distillery. — *v. t.* [shortened fr. *distill.*] To expel spirit from by heat; to evaporate and condense in a cooling device, or to obtain or purify in this way; distill.

Stilts

still (stĭl), *v. t. & i.* [L. *stillare* to drop, drip.] To drop; drip. *Obs. or R.*

still'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Dead at the birth.

still'ness (stĭl'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being still; specif., quiet; silence; taciturnity.

still'y (stĭl'ĭ), *a* Still; calm. *Rare.*

stilt (stĭlt), *n.* **1.** A crutch. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** One of two poles with a support to raise the foot above the ground in walking. **3.** Any of certain very long-legged three-toed limicoline birds. — *v. t.* To raise on or as on stilts.

European Stilt. 1/12

stilt'ed, *p.a.* Elevated as if on stilts; hence, pompous; bombastic; also, stiffly formal. — **stilt'ed-ness,** *n.*

stim'u-lant (stĭm'ū-lȧnt), *a.* [see STIMULATE.] Serving to stimulate, specif., producing increased vital action. — *n.* That which stimulates or excites; specif., an agent that produces a temporary increase of vital activity; esp., an alcoholic beverage.

stim'u-late (stĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *stimulatus*, p. p. of *stimulare* to goad on, incite, *stimulus* a goad.] **1.** To excite as with a goad; rouse; spur on. **2.** To excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity. **3.** To arouse by an intoxicating, esp. an alcoholic, beverage. — **Syn.** Animate, incite, urge, instigate, irritate. — *v. i.* To act as a stimulant or stimulus. — **stim'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **stim'u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

stim'u-la-tive (stĭm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Having power or tending to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates.

stim'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). [L.] **1.** A goad. **2.** Something that rouses the mind or spirits; an incentive. **3.** That which excites or produces a temporary increase of vital action; esp., anything capable of evoking the activity of a nerve or irritable muscle, or of producing an impression on a sensory organ or more esp. on its specific end-organ.

sting (stĭng), *n.* [AS. *steng.*] *Scot.* **a** A pole. *Obs.* **b** A mast. — **sting and ling.** **a** Wholly. **b** By force.

sting (stĭng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STUNG (stŭng), *Archaic* STANG (stăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STING'ING (stĭng'ĭng). [AS. *stingan.*] **1.** To prick painfully; as: **a** To wound with a poisonous sting. **b** To affect with sharp quick pain or smart; as, hail *stung* their faces. **2.** To cause to suffer acutely; as, *stung* with remorse. **3.** To incite as with a sting. — *v. i.* **1.** To use or wound with a sting. **2.** To give a keen burning pain or smart. — *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of various sharp organs of offense and defense, esp. when connected with a poison gland, adapted to wound by piercing. **2.** *Bot.* A stinging hair, as of a nettle. **3.** A goad; incitement; stimulus. **4.** The point of an epigram or sarcasm. **5.** The thrust of a sting into the flesh; act of stinging; also, a wound or pain caused by a sting. — **sting'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [STINGY.]

stin'gi-ly (stĭn'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **-gi-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS; **sting ray** *or* **sting'ray',** *n.* Any of numerous rays having one or more sharp barbed dorsal spines on the whiplike tail.

sting'y (stĭng'ĭ), *a.* Stinging; able to sting.

stin'gy (stĭn'jĭ), *a.*; -GI-ER (-jĭ-ẽr); -GI-EST. [E. dial., ill-tempered, biting, nipping (weather).] **1.** Meanly avaricious; miserly. **2.** Scanty. — **Syn.** See PARSIMONIOUS.

stink (stĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* STANK (stăŋk), STUNK (stŭŋk), *p. p.* STUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINK'ING. [AS. *stincan* to have a smell (good or bad).] To emit a disgusting odor; hence, to be in bad repute. — *v. t.* To cause to stink; affect by a stink; — often with *up.* — *n.* A disgusting odor; stench.

stint (stĭnt), *v. t.* [ME. *stinten, stenten, stunten,* to cause to cease, to cease, AS. *styntan* (in comp.) to blunt, dull.] **1.** To stop. *Archaic.* **2.** To restrain within certain limits; limit; restrict to a scant allowance. **3.** To assign a certain task to. — *v. i.* **1.** To stop; cease. *Archaic.* **2.** To be sparing or frugal. — *n.* **1.** Restraint; limitation; also, limit; bound. **2.** Quantity or task assigned. — **stint'er,** *n.*

stipe (stīp), *n.* [L. *stipes* stock, branch.] *Bot.* A short stalk or support, as a mushroom stem or fern-leaf petiole.

sti'pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* [L. *stipendium; stips,* gen *stipis,* a

gift, donation, given in small coin + *pendere* to weigh or pay out.] Settled pay for services.

sti-pen'di-a-ry (sti-pĕn'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Receiving pay. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who receives a stipend. **2.** *Roman Hist.* A province that paid tribute rather than a tax.

sti'pes (stī'pēz), *n.*; *pl.* STIPITES (stĭp'ĭ-tēz). [L., a stock.] *Zoöl.* A stalk or stem, as the second segment of a maxilla of an insect or crustacean.

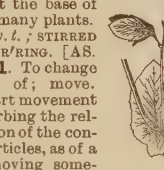
stip'ple (stĭp''l), *v. t.*; -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). [D. *stippelen* to make points, to spot, dot.] **1.** To engrave by means of dots. **2.** To render in paint, ink, etc., by small, short touches. Hence, to apply (paint, etc.) by repeated small touches. — *n.* Also **stip'pling** (-lĭng). In the graphic arts, any mode of execution by which shading is produced by separate touches; also, the effect so produced.

stip'u-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with stipules.

stip'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *stipulatus*, p. p. of *stipulari* to stipulate.] To agree to do or forbear anything; bargain; contract. — *v. t.* To arrange definitely; specify (something).

stip'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A stipulating; a contracting; an agreement; also, that which is stipulated, or agreed on. — **stip'u-la'tor** (stĭp'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.*

stip'ule (-ūl), *n.* [L. *stipula* stalk.] One of the pair of appendages at the base of the leaf in many plants.



a Stipule of Common Pea.

stir (stûr), *v. t.*; STIRRED (stûrd); STIR'RING. [AS. *styrian*.] **1.** To change the place of; move. **2.** To impart movement to by disturbing the relative position of the constituent particles, as of a fluid by moving something about in it. **3.** To rouse; specif.: **a** To excite or incite; inflame; stimulate. **b** To awaken or start up; hence, to bring into notice; agitate; moot. — **Syn.** Awaken, rouse, animate, provoke. — *v. i.* **1.** To move. **2.** To be in motion; specif.: **a** To be active or busy. **b** To be roused, agitated, or the like. *Archaic.* **c** To be current. **3.** To be stirred; as, the paste *stirs* easily. — *n.* Act or result of stirring; agitation; activity; bustle; movement. — **stir'rer** (-ẽr), *n.* **Syn.** Hurry, flurry, pother, to-do. — STIR, BUSTLE, FUSS, ADO. STIR suggests brisk movement or activity; BUSTLE adds the implication of a noisy, obtrusive, or self-important display of energy; FUSS implies flurry or fidgety agitation or endeavor; ADO occurs chiefly in idiomatic phrases.

stir'ring (stûr'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Active; lively. **2.** Rousing; inspiring. — **Syn.** Animating, stimulating, exciting.

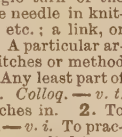
stir'rup (stĭr'ŭp; stûr'ŭp), *n.* [AS. *stigrāp*; *stīgan* to mount + *rāp* rope.] **1.** A kind of ring attached to a saddle, to support a rider's foot. **2.** Any piece resembling or likened to a stirrup, as *Carp. & Mach.*, for a support, clamp, etc.

stirrup bone. *Anat.* The stapes.

stirrup cup. A cup of wine or the like taken by a rider about to depart; hence, a farewell cup; parting glass.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* A distance; a space of time. *Obs. or Dial.*

stitch, *n.* [AS. *stice* a pricking.] **1.** A local, sharp and sudden pain, esp. in the back or side. **2. a** In sewing, a single pass of a needle, or the loop so made. **b** A single turn of the thread round the needle in knitting, crocheting, etc.; a link, or loop, of yarn. **c** A particular arrangement of stitches or method of stitching. **3.** Any least part of a fabric or dress. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To form stitches in. **2.** To unite by stitches. — *v. i.* To practice stitching; sew. — **stitch'er**, *n.*



Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch, *or* Loop Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ; stĭdh'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STITHIES (-ĭz). [fr. Scand.] **1.** An anvil. **2.** A smithy; a forge.

sti'ver (stī'vẽr), *n.* [D. *stuiver*.] Dutch coin worth about [2 cents; a trifle.

sto'a (stō'ā), *n.* [Gr. *στοά*. See STOIC.] *Gr. Arch.* A portico, usually long, walled at the back, and with a front colonnade, to afford a promenade or a gathering place.

stoat (stōt), *n.* [ME. *stot*.] The European ermine, esp. in the brown summer coat; also, any ermine or weasel.

stoc-ca'do (stŏ-kā'dō; -kä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). Also **stoc-ca'ta** (-tä), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. *stocco* rapier, fr. G. *stock* stick.] A stab; thrust. *Archaic.*

stock (stŏk), *n.* [AS. *stocc* stock, trunk, stick.] **1.** A wooden post; stump; block of wood. **2.** One who is dull, stupid, or lifeless like a block. **3.** The chief supporting or holding part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached. **4.** Stalk or trunk of a plant. **5.** *Hort.* The stem or plant in which a graft is inserted; also, any plant from which cuttings are taken. **6. a** Original progenitor; original from which others have been derived. **b** Line of descent; lineage; family. **c** A strain, race, or group in a breed or species. **7.** *Zoöl.* A compound organism; an aggregate of connected zooids. **8.** *pl.* A frame with holes for confining the feet, or the feet and hands, of offenders. **9.** *pl.* The frame on which a ship rests while building; hence, on the stocks, in preparation; under construction. **10.** The part of a tally formerly given to the creditor in a transaction. **11.** The debt or fund represented by such a stock (def. 10) or a series of them; hence, a debt or fund due to individuals for money loaned, or the securities representing such debt or fund. **12.** The capital of a company or corporation in transferable shares. **13.** a The fund or capital employed in business. **b** A merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; hence, store; supply; accumulation. **14.** Raw material. **15.** *Cookery.* A liquid or jelly containing the juices and soluble parts of meat, vegetables, etc., extracted by cooking, used in making soup, gravy, etc. **16.** Domestic animals collectively; — called also *live stock*. **17.** A covering for the leg, or leg and foot. *Obs.* **18.** A close-fitting wide band or cravat for the neck. **19.** a Cabbage or colewort. **b** Any of various brassicaceous plants, as the gillyflower. — *v. t.* **1.** To put in the stocks (sense 8). **2.** To lay up; store. **3.** To provide with stock; provide with requisites; store; as, to *stock* a store with supplies, a farm with cattle, a river with fish, etc. — *a.* Used for constant service; kept in stock; standing. — *v. i.* **1.** To send out new shoots, as from the crown of a plant. **2.** To put in stock, or supplies; — often with *up*.

stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* [F. *estacade* stockade, boom, fr. It. *steccata* a palisade.] **1.** *Mil.* A line of stout posts or timbers forming a barrier. **2.** An inclosure made with posts and stakes. — *v. t.*; -AD'ED (-ād'ĕd); -AD'ING. To surround, fortify, or protect, with a stockade.

stock'bro'ker (stŏk'brō'kẽr), *n.* A broker who deals in stocks. — **stock'bro'king** (-kĭng), *n.*

stock company. *Com.* A corporation the capital of which is represented by stock (sense 12).

stock'dove' (stŏk'dŭv'), *n.* A European wild pigeon.

stock'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Salted and dried fish; also, unsalted dried codfish. [tor of stock or stocks.

stock'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* One who is a holder or proprie-

stock'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **-i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; STOCKY.

stock'i-net' (-ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* An elastic textile fabric imitating knitting, used for stockings, undergarments, etc.

stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* [from STOCK, *n.*, 17.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven; also; something suggestive of such a covering.

stock'ing-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A stocking weaver. **2.** A hosier.

stock'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a stock; stupid; blockish.

stock'job'ber (-jŏb'ẽr), *n.* One who deals in stocks. — **stock'job'ber-y**, *n.* — **stock'job'bing**, *n.*

stock'man (stŏk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One owning, or in charge of, live stock; a ranchman. *Australia & U. S.*

stock'–still' (109), *a.* Still as a stock, or fixed post.

stock'y (-ĭ), *a.*; STOCK'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Short and thick.

stock'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard for live stock; specifically, an inclosure with stables, pens, sheds, etc.

stodg'y (stŏj'ĭ), *a.*; STODG'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. *Dial. or Colloq.* **1 a** Thick; heavy; — of food. **b** Miry; sticky. **2.** Stuffed; crammed; thickset; lumpish.

sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). **1.** A brogan. **2.** A cheap cigar made in the form of a cylindrical roll.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *στωϊκός*, fr. *στωϊκός*, lit., of or pert. to a stoa, *στοά* a roofed colonnade, a portico, —referring to a portico in Athens where the Stoics taught.] **1.** A member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C. The Stoics held that men should be free from passion and unsubdued by joy or grief. **2.** [*l. c.*] One not easily excited; one apparently indifferent to pleasure or pain.

sto'ic (stō'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to, or like, the
sto'i-cal (ĭ-kăl) } Stoics. **2.** Not affected by passion; showing indifference to pain or pleasure; impassive. — **Syn.** See PASSIVE. — **sto'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sto'i-cal-ness**, *n.*
— **sto'i-cism** (stō'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

stoke (stōk), *v. t.;* STOKED (stōkt); STOK'ING (stōk'ĭng). [fr. D. *stoken*, fr. *stok* a stick.] To poke, as a fire; hence, to tend, as a fire or furnace; supply with fuel. — *v. i.* To stoke a fire or furnace. — **stok'er** (stōk'ẽr), *n.*

stoke'hold' (stōk'hōld'), *n. Naut.* A space in front of a boiler of a ship from which the furnaces are fed; also, a room containing a ship's boilers. [a stokehold.]

stoke'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Mouth to the grate of a furnace; also,

stole (stōl), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *stola*, Gr. στολή a garment.] **1.** A loose garment reaching to the feet. **2.** *Eccl.* A narrow band, esp. of silk, worn over the shoulders by bishops and priests, and pendent on each side nearly to the ground.

stole, *pret.*, **sto'len** (stō'l'n), *p. p.*, of STEAL.

stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *a.* [L. *stolidus.*] Having or expressing little or no sensibility; impassive. — **Syn.** See PASSIVE. — **stol'id-ly**, *adv.* — **stol'id-ness**, **sto-lid'i-ty** (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sto'lon (stō'lŏn), *n.* [L. *stolo, -onis.*] A slender branch developing a bud and roots at the tip or at both node and tip.

sto'ma (stō'mȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -MATA (stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-). [Gr. στόμα, -ατος, a mouth.] *Biol.* Any of various small mouth-like openings, esp. in the lower animals, among the cells of a serous membrane, or in the epidermis of plants.

stom'ach (stŭm'ŭk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. στόμαχος stomach, throat, gullet, στόμα mouth.] **1. a** In man and most vertebrates, the dilated portion of the alimentary canal beyond the esophagus. **b** In invertebrates, any digestive cavity. **2.** Appetite; hence, desire; inclination. **3.** A particular disposition or mental attitude; as: **a** Temper; spirit. **b** Pride; arrogance. *Obs.* **c** Anger; spleen. **4.** The belly; abdomen; — an erroneous use. — *v. t.* **1.** To resent. **2.** To bear without repugnance or the like; brook.

stom'ach-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who stomachs. **2.** (*pron.* -ŭk-ẽr; -ȧ-chẽr). An ornamental covering for the breast.

sto-mach'ic (stō-măk'ĭk), *a.* Also **sto-mach'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach. **2** Strengthening to the stomach; cordial. — *n.* A stomachic tonic or medicine.

sto'ma-ta (stō'mȧ-tȧ; stŏm'ȧ-), *n., L. pl.* of STOMA.

stone (stōn), *n.* [AS. *stān.*] **1.** Concreted earthy or mineral matter or a piece or mass of such matter. **2.** A gem. **3.** A specific piece of rock, as a gravestone, grindstone, whetstone. **4.** Something resembling a small stone; as: **a** A calculous concretion, esp. one in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder. **b** A testicle. **c** The hard endocarp of a drupe or any hard, stonelike seed. **5.** The glass of a mirror *Obs.* **6.** A varying unit of weight, now legally 14 pounds in Great Britain. — *v. t.;* STONED (stōnd); STON'ING (stōn'ĭng). **1.** To pelt or kill with stones. **2.** To make like stone. *Now R.* **3.** To remove the stones or seeds of. **4.** To wall, face, or line, with stones. — *a.* Made of stone or stoneware.

stone'-blind', *a.* As blind as a stone.

stone'bow' (stōn'bō'), *n.* A crossbow for shooting stones.

stone'chat' (-chăt'), *n.* A common European singing bird.

stone'crop' (stōn'krŏp'), *n.* [AS. *stāncropp.*] A mosslike plant with pungent fleshy leaves and yellow flowers.

stone'cut'ter (stōn'kŭt'ẽr), *n.* One who cuts stone; also, a machine for dressing stone. — **stone'cut'ting**, *n.*

stone fruit. A drupe. [glazed and baked.

stone'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* A species of coarse potter's ware,

stone'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of stone.

ston'y (stōn'ĭ), *a.;* STON'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); STON'I-EST. **1.** Abounding in stone or stones. **2.** Consisting of stone. *Archaic or Poetic.* **3.** Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, stone; hence, inflexible; pitiless; obdurate; cold. **4.** Converting into stone or as if into stone; petrifying. — **ston'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ston'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

stood (stŏod), *pret. & p. p.* of STAND.

stook (stōok), *n.* A shock of sheaves. — *v. t. & i.* To make up in stooks. — **stook'er**, *n. All Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stool (stōol), *n.* A stock or parent plant; specifically, the stump or root which throws out shoots or yields layers for propagation; also, a cluster of shoots from an old root or clump. — *v. i.* To form a stool; tiller.

stool, *n.* [AS. *stōl* a seat.] **1.** A single seat without a back. **2.** A fecal evacuation. **3.** A pole or the like to which a bird, as a pigeon, is fastened as a decoy.

stool pigeon. **1.** A pigeon used to decoy others into a net. **2.** A person used as a decoy.

stoop (stōop), *v. i.* [ME. *stoupen.*] **1.** To bend or lean forward and downward. **2.** To condescend; descend; as, to *stoop* to flattery. **3.** To yield; submit; assume a position of humility or subjection. **4.** To descend; pounce; swoop. — *v. t.* **1.** To bend forward and downward. **2.** To prostrate; subject. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* **1.** A stooping; habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders. **2.** Descent; condescension; act or position of concession, humiliation, etc. **3.** A swoop.

stoop (stōop), *n.* [D. *stoep.*] Originally, a covered porch with seats, at a house door; now, any porch, platform, entrance stairway, or small veranda, at a house door. *U. S.*

stoop, stoor. Vars. of STOUP, STOUR.

stop (stŏp), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STOPPED (stŏpt), STOPT (*Chiefly Poetic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOP'PING. [AS. *stoppian* (in comp.).] **1.** To close, as an aperture, by filling or obstructing; hence, to stanch (a wound). **2.** To obstruct; render impassable; as, to *stop* a passage. **3.** To confine. *Obs. or R.* **4.** To arrest or check the progress of; cause to cease; suppress. **Syn.** STOP, ARREST, CHECK. To STOP, the general term, is to cause advance, or (often) movement of any sort, to cease; as, to *stop* a clock. To ARREST is esp. to stop (and often to hold fixed) in the midst of movement, development, progress, or the like; as, *arrested* development. To CHECK is esp. to stop or arrest partially or temporarily; as, his extravagance was *checked* by the fear of want. See CEASE. — *v. i.* **1.** To cease to go on; halt. **2.** To stay; tarry. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See STAY, CEASE. — *n.* **1.** Act of stopping; state of being stopped. **2.** That which stops; obstacle; obstruction; specif., a device for arresting or limiting motion in a machine. **3** *Music.* **a** A contrivance for regulating the pitch of an instrument. **b** A graduated set of organ pipes or reeds of like kind and tone quality. **4.** A mark of punctuation. **5.** *Phon.* **a** Any consonant formed with a complete momentary closure at some point in the voice passage, the nasal passage also being closed, as *p, b, t, d, k, g*; — disting. from *open consonant.* Also, by some, any consonant formed with complete closure of the oral, but not of the nasal, passage, as the nasals *m, n, ng.* **b** The oral closure characteristic of a stopped consonant. — **Syn.** Cessation, check, interruption.

stop'cock' (stŏp'kŏk'), *n.* A cock, tap, or faucet.

stope (stōp), *n. Mining.* An excavation for extracting ore in successive steps or ledges.

stop'-gap' (stŏp'găp'), *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening; hence, a temporary expedient.

stop'page (stŏp'ĕj), *n.* Act of stopping, or arresting motion, progress, or action; also, state of being stopped.

stop'per (-ẽr), *n.* One that stops, fills up, closes, etc., as a cork or plug. — *v. t.* To close or secure with a stopper.

stop'ple (stŏp''l), *n.* A stopper. — *v. t.;* -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). To close the mouth of with or as with a stopple.

stop watch. A watch with a hand or hands that can be started or stopped at will, for timing, as of races, etc.

stor'age (stōr'ĕj; 57), *n.* **1.** Act of storing; state of being stored; safe-keeping of goods in a depository. **2.** Space for the safe-keeping of goods, or the price charged therefor.

storage battery. A battery for generating electricity by the reversal of chemical reactions previously produced in it by an electric current.

sto'rax (stō'răks; 57), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. στύραξ.] A fragrant balsam used as an expectorant and in perfumery.

store (stōr; 57), *n.* [OF. *estor* provisions, supplies, fr. *estorer.* See STORE, *v. t.*] **1.** That which is accumulated; source from which supplies may be drawn; reserve fund. **2.** Specif., *pl.*, articles, esp. of food, accumulated for a specific object; supplies. **3.** An abundance; great amount. **4.** A storehouse; warehouse. **5.** A place where goods are kept for sale; a shop. *Chiefly U. S.* — *v. t.;* STORED (stōrd); STOR'ING. [OF. *estorer* to construct, restore, store, LL. *staurare*, for L. *instaurare* to renew, restore.] **1.** To furnish; provide; supply. **2.** To collect a supply; lay away. **3.** To deposit, as in a storehouse, for preservation.

store'house' (stōr'hous'; 57), *n.* Building for storing goods, esp. provisions; warehouse; store.

store'room' (-rōom'), *n.* Room for storing things.

sto'rey (stō'rĭ). Var. of STORY, of a building.

sto'ried (stō'rĭd; 57), *a.* Also **sto'reyed** (-rĭd). Having (such or so many) stories; as, a two-*storied* house.

sto'ried, *p. a.* **1.** Told in a story. **2.** Celebrated in story or history. **3.** Bearing designs representing scenes from story or history; as, a *storied* frieze.

Stork

stork (stôrk), *n.* [AS. *storc.*] Any of various large wading birds allied to the ibises and herons

storm (stôrm), *n.* [AS.] **1**. A disturbance of the atmosphere attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning; a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail. **2**. A civil, political, or domestic commotion or tumult. **3**. *Mil.* A determined assault on a fortified place. — **Syn.** Tempest. — *v. i.* **1**. To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, usually violently; — used impersonally. **2**. To rage. — *v. t.* *Mil.* To attack, and attempt to take, by sudden assault.

storm′y (stôr′mĭ), *a.*; STORM′I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1**. Characterized by, or pert. to, a storm; subject to storms; tempestuous. **2**. Turbulent; violent; passionate. — **storm′i-ly** (-mĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **storm′i-ness** (-mĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Stor′thing′, **Stor′ting′** (stôr′tĭng′), *n.* [Norw. *storting*; *stor* great + *ting* court.] The Parliament of Norway.

sto′ry (stō′rĭ; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. OF. p. p. of *estorer*. See STORE, *v. t.*] A set of rooms on one floor or level; also, a horizontal architectural division of a building.

sto′ry, *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *historia*. See HISTORY.] **1**. A connected narration of past events; history. **2**. **a** An account of some incident. **b** A report; a statement. **c** An anecdote. **3**. In literature, a narrative in prose or verse; a tale, esp. a fictitious one. **4**. The plot of a work of literature. **5**. A fib; falsehood; — a euphemism. *Colloq.*

Syn. STORY, TALE, ANECDOTE. STORY is the general and familiar word; TALE is often elevated or poetical, and frequently connotes more than *story*; an ANECDOTE is a short account of a single incident.

— *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. To narrate or describe in story. — **sto′ry-tell′er**, *n.* — **sto′ry-tell′ing**, *a.* & *n.*

stot (stŏt), *n.* A young bull or ox; a steer. *Obs. or Dial.*

stoup (stōōp), *n.* **1**. A small vessel for liquids. **2**. A basin for holy water at the entrance of a church.

stour (stōōr), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1**. Conflict; quarrel. **2**. Agitation; excitement; hurry. *Both Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

stout (stout), *a.* [OF. *estout* bold, strong, proud, foolish.] **1**. Strong and firm of character; as: **a** Brave; bold. **b** Firm; stubborn. **2**. Proud; arrogant. *Archaic.* **3**. Physically strong; sturdy; firm; tough. **4**. Bulky; stocky; corpulent.

Syn. Fat, fleshy, plump, rotund, thickset.—STOUT, PORTLY, CORPULENT, OBESE, BURLY. STOUT implies a thickset, bulky figure or build; PORTLY adds to *stout* the implication of a more or less dignified and imposing appearance; CORPULENT (in present usage) and OBESE imply a disfiguring excess of flesh; as, a *stout*, puffy man; a large, *portly* figure; a short and *corpulent* person. BURLY adds to *stout* the implication of sturdiness or bluffness; as, "a *burly*, roaring, roistering blade." See STRONG.

— *n.* A strong malt liquor, esp. porter.

stouth and routh (stōōth ănd rōōth). Plenty. *Scot.*

stout′-heart′ed, *a.* Having a stout heart or spirit; brave.

stout′ly, *adv.*, **stout′ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

stove (stōv), *pret.* & *p. p.* of STAVE.

stove (stōv), *n.* [AS. *stofa* a room for a warm bath.] **1**. **a** A hothouse for plants. *Eng.* **b** A drying room. **2**. Any of various apparatus, commonly of iron, for heating and cooking. **3**. A kiln, as for firing pottery.

sto′ver (stō′vẽr), *n.* Fodder, esp. for winter. *Dial. Eng.*

stow (stō), *v. t.* To cut; crop; trim. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

stow (stō), *v. t.* [fr. ME. *stowe* a place, AS. *stōw*.] **1**. To place or arrange compactly; pack. **2**. To hide; lodge. **3**. To arrange anything compactly in. **4**. To hold; furnish room for. — **stow′age** (stō′âj), *n.*

stow′a-way′ (stō′ȧ-wā′), *n.* One who hides on a vessel, or on a railroad train, to obtain a free passage.

stra-bis′mus (strȧ-bĭz′mŭs), *n.* [Gr. *στραβισμός*, fr. *στραβίζειν* to squint.] Eye affection in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object; cross-eye. — **-bis′mic**, *a.*

strad′dle (străd′′l). *v. i.*; -DLED (-′ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To stand, sit, or walk with legs wide apart; to sit astride. — *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of. — *n.* **1**. Act of straddling. **2**. Distance between the feet or legs of one straddling.

strafe (sträf; strāf), *v. t.*; STRAFED; STRAF′ING. [From G. *Gott strafe England*.] To punish; inflict damage upon; castigate. *Slang.*

strag′gle (străg′′l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-′ld); -GLING (-lĭng). **1**. To wander from the direct course; stray. **2**. To become separated from others of its kind; be, become, or occur as if, dispersed. — **strag′gler** (-lẽr), *n.* — **strag′gly** (-lĭ), *a.*

straight (strāt), *a.* [ME. *streiȝt*, properly p. p. of *strecchen* to stretch, AS. *streht*, p. p. of *streccan* to stretch, extend.] **1**. Having an invariable direction; lying evenly throughout its extent; — said of a line. **2**. Having the general characteristics of a straight line; not curved or crooked. **3**. Conforming to justice and rectitude; upright. **4**. Direct; unbroken; as, *straight* reasoning. **5**. Properly ordered or arranged; as, to set things *straight*. — *adv.* Directly; rightly; straightway. — *v. t.* To straighten. *Rare.*

straight′en (strāt′′n), *v. t.* To make straight; put in order. — *v. i.* To become straight. — **straight′en-er**, *n.*

straight′for′ward (-fôr′wẽrd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course or manner; hence, honest; frank. — **straight′for′ward-ly**, **straight′for′ward**, *adv.* — **-for′ward-ness**, *n.*

straight′ly, *adv.*, **straight′ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

straight′-out′ (-out′; 109), *a.* Thoroughgoing; downright. *Colloq., U. S.*

straight′way′ (-wā′), *adv.* Immediately; forthwith.

strain (strān), *n.* [AS. *strēon* gain, acquisition, begetting.] **1**. Race; stock; descent; family. **2**. **a** Hereditary character. **b** A trace; a streak. **3**. Sort; kind. **4**. **a** The tenor, burden, tone, manner, style, of a song, poem, speech, book, etc., or, by extension, of a course of action or conduct. **b** Mood; temper. **5**. A sustained note or movement; a passage or flight, as of song or the imagination; hence: **a** A distinct portion of a poem. **b** A melody, tune, or air. **c** A song; a poem. — **Syn.** See VEIN.

strain, *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *stringere* to draw tight.] **1**. To draw tight; stretch. *Archaic.* **2**. To force; constrain. **3**. *Mech.* To act upon so as to cause change of form or volume, as forces on a beam to bend it. **4**. To exert to the utmost. **5**. To stretch beyond its proper limit; injure by stretching or by exertion of force. **6**. To injure by overexertion or overuse. **7**. To urge with importunity. *Obs. or R.* **8**. To squeeze; hug. **9**. To put through or as through a strainer; filter.

Syn. STRAIN, SPRAIN agree in the idea of injury from excessive stretching or exertion. But STRAIN is of general application; SPRAIN applies only to muscles or ligaments.

— *v. i.* **1**. To make violent efforts; strive. **2**. To suffer a strain. **3**. To be filtered; percolate. — *n.* **1**. Act of straining; state of being strained; as: **a** Excessive tension. **b** Excessive exertion; a violent effort. **c** Hurt or injury from excessive tension or use; a sprain; wrench. **2**. *Mech.* **a** Distortion due to stress or force. **b** Stress, thrust, or force.

strain′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that strains, as, (esp.) a sieve or filter.

strait (strāt), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *strictus* drawn together, close, tight.] **1**. Narrow. **2**. **a** Restricted. **b** Tight; close. **3**. Strict; scrupulous; rigorous. **4**. **a** Distressful; difficult. **b** Straitened; hampered. — **Syn.** See NARROW. — *n.* **1**. A narrow pass or passage. *Archaic.* **2**. Specif.: **a** A passageway connecting two large bodies of water; — often in *pl.* **b** A neck of land. *Rare.* **3**. A condition of distressing narrowness or restriction; perplexity or distress; difficulty; need; — often in *pl* — *v. t.* **a** To make strait. *Obs. or Scot.* **b** To put to straits. *Obs.*

strait′en (strāt′′n), *v. t.* **1**. To make strait; confine. **2**. To tighten. *Obs. or R.* **3**. **a** To restrict; hamper. *Rare.* **b** To afflict, as with difficulty; distress or embarrass.

strait′-jack′et, *n.* A strong, tight coat for restraining the violently insane or violent criminals, etc.

strait′-laced′ (-lāst′), *a.* **1**. Laced tightly; wearing tight stays. **2**. Unusually strict in manners, morals, or opinion.

strait′ly, *adv.*, **strait′ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

strake (strāk), *n.* **1**. The iron tire of a wheel. **2**. *Shipbuilding.* One breadth of planks or plates forming a continuous strip on the bottom or sides of a vessel.

stra-min′e-ous (strȧ-mĭn′ē-ŭs), *a* [L. *stramineus*, fr. *stramen* straw.] Of or like straw.

stra-mo′ni-um (-mō′nĭ-ŭm), *n.* Also **stram′o-ny** (străm′ō-nĭ). The thorn apple; esp., the Jimson weed or its narcotic dried leaves.

strand (strănd), *n.* Any of the twists, or strings, of a rope; also, a single filament. — *v. t.* **1**. To break a strand of (a rope). **2**. To form (a rope, etc.) by uniting strands.

strand, *n.* [AS.] A shore, now esp. of the ocean. *Now Poetic or R.* — **Syn.** See SHORE. — *v. t. & i.* To run aground.

strange (strānj), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *extraneus* external, foreign, *extra* on the outside.] **1**. Alien; foreign. *Archaic.* **2**. Of or pert. to another or others or some other kind, character, or place. **3**. Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar. **4**. Novel; extraordinary; queer. **5**. Reserved; distant in deportment; also, shy, timid, or coy. **6**. Unaccustomed; inexperienced. — *adv.* Strangely. *Obs. or R.* — **strange′ly**, *adv.* — **strange′ness**, *n.*

Syn. Unusual, uncommon, unnatural, anomalous, irregu-

lar, unexampled, unprecedented, remarkable; whimsical, fantastic, fantastical, droll.—STRANGE, SINGULAR, PECULIAR, ECCENTRIC, ERRATIC, ODD, QUEER, QUAINT, OUTLANDISH. That is STRANGE which is out of the ordinary, familiar, or natural order; SINGULAR often suggests that whose strangeness puzzles one or piques one's curiosity; as, a *strange*, mysterious dream; Chatterton was a *singular* character. That is PECULIAR which carries distinctive qualities to an extreme; the word is often a mere synonym for "odd" or "queer;" ECCENTRIC implies divergence from the beaten track; ERRATIC adds to *eccentric* a stronger implication of caprice; as, a *peculiar* trick of expression; Carlyle's taste for the *eccentric*; the workings of his mind were *erratic*. ODD often differs little from *singular* or *peculiar*; it sometimes suggests an element of the fantastic; that is QUEER which is (esp. oddly) abnormal, or which is dubious or questionable; as, an *odd* superstition; a *queer* feeling; a *queer* transaction. That is QUAINT which is pleasantly odd or (esp.) old-fashioned; that is OUTLANDISH which is uncouth or bizarre; as, a *quaint* expression; an *outlandish* custom.

stran'ger (strān'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who is strange; as: **a** A foreigner. **b** A visitor or intruder. **c** A person with whom one is unacquainted. **d** One ignorant of a specified object. **2.** *Law.* One not privy or party to an act, contract, or title; an intermeddler. — *v. t.* To estrange. *Obs.*

stran'gle (străng'g'l), *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [OF. *estrangler*, L. *strangulare*, Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, fr. στραγγάλη a halter, στραγγός twisted.] **1.** To choke to death by compressing the throat. **2.** To stifle, choke, or suffocate in any way. **3.** To stifle; suppress; repress. — *v. i.* To be strangled, or suffocated. — **stran'gler** (-glĕr), *n.*

stran'gles (-g'lz), *n.* An infectious febrile disease of equine animals; — called also *distemper*.

stran'gu-late (-gū-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *strangulare*, *-latum*, to choke.] To compress, esp., *Med.*, so as to stop circulation; strangle. — **stran'gu-la'tion**, *n.*

stran'gu-ry (străn'gū-rĭ), *n.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. στραγγουρία; στράγξ, στραγγός, a drop + οὖρον urine.] A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop. — **stran-gu'ri-ous** (străn-gū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.*

strap (străp), *n.* [var. of *strop*, ME. *strope*, AS. *stropp*, L. *stroppus*, *struppus*.] **1.** A narrow strip of flexible material, esp. of leather, for use as a fastening. **2.** Something consisting of, serving as, or resembling, a strap (sense 1). **3.** A narrow strip, as of iron or brass. **4.** A bunch, or string, as of fruit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.*; STRAPPED (străpt); STRAP'PING. **1.** To beat with a strap. **2.** To secure with a strap. **3.** To sharpen, as a razor, on a strap.

strap-pa'do (stră-pā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [It. *strappata*.] A form of torture consisting in hoisting the subject by a rope (sometimes fastened to his wrists behind his back) and letting him fall to the length of the rope.

strap'ping, *a.* Tall; strong; lusty; large. *Colloq.*

strass (străs), *n.* [after its inventor, a German.] A brilliant lead glass used in manufacturing artificial gems; paste.

stra'ta (strā'tă), *n.*, *L. pl.* of STRATUM.

strat'a-gem (străt'ă-jĕm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. στρατήγημα, fr. στρατηγεῖν to be leader of an army.] A trick in war for deceiving the enemy; hence, in general, artifice; deceptive device. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE.

stra-te'gic (strā-tē'jĭk; -tĕj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to,
stra-te'gi-cal (-tē'jĭ-kăl; -tĕj'ĭ-) } effected or marked by, strategy. — **stra-te'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

strat'e-gist (străt'ē-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

strat'e-gy (-jĭ), *n.* **1.** Science or art of projecting and directing great military movements. **2.** Use of stratagem.

strath (străth), *n.* [Gael. *srath*.] A river valley of considerable size; — often with the name of the river; as, *Strath Spey*. *Scot.*

strath'spey' (străth'spā'; străth'spā'), *n.* [fr. dist. of *Strath Spey*, Scotland.] A lively Scottish dance, like a reel; also, music for this or having its duple time.

strat'i-fi-ca'tion (străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of stratifying; state of being stratified.

strat'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*stratum* + *-fy*.] To arrange or form in strata, or layers.

stra'to-cu'mu-lus, *n.* *Meteor.* Stratified cumulus, consisting of large balls or rolls of dark cloud which often cover the whole sky, esp. in winter.

stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tă), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., fr. *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] A layer, either natural or artificial; esp.: **a** *Geol.* A bed of sedimentary rock or earth. **b** *Biol.* A layer of tissue.

stra'tus (strā'tŭs), *n.* [L. *stratus* a spreading out, scattering.] *Meteor.* A cloud form characterized by horizontal extension and low altitude.

straw (strô), *n.* [AS. *stréaw*.] **1.** A stalk or stem of grain or pulse, esp. of wheat, rye, oats, or barley. **2.** Collectively, stalks of grain after threshing. **3.** A thing of smallest worth; mere trifle.

straw'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of any of various rosaceous stemless herbs, or the plant that bears it.

straw color *or* **colour.** A light yellow color, like that of dry straw. — **straw'-col'ored**, *or* **-col'oured**, *a.*

straw'y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, straw.

stray (strā), *v. i.* [OF. *estraier*, prop. a., stray, astray.] **1.** To wander; deviate. **2.** To rove at large; roam; go astray; err. — *v. t.* To cause to stray. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See WANDER. — *a.* **1.** Gone astray; wandering. **2.** Incidental; unrelated. — *n.* **1.** Any domestic animal wandering at large or lost; an estray. **2.** A person or thing that strays.

streak (strēk), *n.* [ME. *streke*, var. of *strike* streak, stroke, AS. *strica*.] A line or long mark; stripe; vein. — **Syn.** See VEIN. — *v. t.* To form streaks in or on; stripe.

streak'y (strēk'ĭ), *a.* Streaked; marked with streaks.

stream (strēm), *n.* [AS. *stréam*.] **1.** A current or course of water or other fluid. **2.** A steady flow, as of air; also, a beam or column of light. **3.** Anything moving with continued succession of parts; current; drift.

Syn. STREAM, CURRENT are often interchangeable; but *current* denotes esp. the more swiftly moving portion of a *stream* or other body of water.

— *v. i.* **1.** To issue or flow in a stream. **2.** To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams. **3.** To issue, shoot, or pass swiftly, as light, a comet, etc. **4.** To stretch out at length, or in a line, often wavy. — *v. t.* To cause to stream.

stream'er (-ĕr), *n.* That which streams out, as a flag, esp. a long, narrow one, or a column of light, as in the aurora.

stream'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; rill.

stream'y (strēm'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with streams. **2.** Like a stream; issuing in a stream.

street (strēt), *n.* [AS. *strǽt*, fr. L. *strata* (sc. *via*) a paved way, properly fem. p. p. of *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] Orig., a paved road; public highway; now, commonly, a thoroughfare, esp. in a city or village. — **Syn.** See WAY.

street Arab. A homeless vagabond in the streets of a city, particularly an outcast boy or girl; a gamin.

strength (strĕngth), *n.* [AS. *strengðu*, fr. *strang* strong.] **1.** Quality or state of being strong; ability to do or to bear; force; power. **2.** Power to resist force; solidity or toughness. **3.** Power of resisting attacks; impregnability. **4.** Intensity; force; vehemence; vigor. **5.** Force as measured in numbers; as, the *strength* of an army. **6.** A stronghold. *Obs.* **7.** One regarded as embodying or affording strength; support. **8.** Security; validity; legal or moral force; logical conclusiveness. — **Syn.** Energy, puissance, robustness, stoutness, lustiness, firmness. See POWER.

strength'en (strĕng'th'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make, grow, or become, stronger. — **Syn.** Invigorate, confirm, fortify, encourage. — **strength'en-er**, *n.*

stren'u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *strenuus*.] **1.** Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent. **2.** Marked by zealous energy. — **Syn.** See VIGOROUS. — **stren'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **stren'u-ous-ness**, **stren'u-os'i-ty** (strĕn'ū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

strep'to-coc'cus (strĕp'tō-kŏk'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -COCCI (-sī). [Gr. στρεπτός pliant, curved + *coccus*.] *Bacteriol.* A microorganism of a genus (*Streptococcus*) of bacteria which form chains of cells. Some species are virulently pathogenic.

stress (strĕs), *v. t.* [fr. *distress*, or fr. OF. *estrecier*, fr. L. *strictus*, p. p. of *stringere* to bind tight.] **1.** To subject to mechanical stress. **2.** To accent or emphasize. — *n.* **1.** Pressure; strain; hence, urgency; importance; significance. **2.** *Phon.* Force of utterance of words, syllables, or elements, increasing their relative loudness; accent.

-stress. [*-ster* + *-ess*.] A noun suffix denoting a *feminine agent*, now esp. *one who does something with skill* or *as an occupation*; as, seam*stress*, song*stress*.

stretch (strĕch), *v. t.* [AS. *streccan*.] **1.** To reach out; extend. **2.** To draw out; expand; distend. **3.** To make tense; strain. **4.** To cause to reach or continue, as from one point to another. **5.** To extend too far; exaggerate. — *v. i.* **1.** To spread; reach. **2.** To extend or spread one's self or one's limbs. **3.** To bear extension without breaking. **4.** To exaggerate. *Now Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Act of stretching; state of being stretched. **2.** A continuous line, surface, or period. **3.** Extent to which anything may be stretched.

stretch′er (strĕch′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stretches. **2.** A brick or stone laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. **3.** A timber or rod used as a tie, esp. when horizontal. **4.** A litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying the disabled or dead.

strew (stro͞o; *also, esp. British,* strō), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STREWED (stro͞od; strōd); *p. p.* STREWN (stro͞on; strōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREW′ING. [AS. *strewian.*] **1.** To scatter. **2.** To cover by or as by scattering something over; also, to be dispersed over as if scattered. **3.** To spread abroad; disseminate.

strew′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A strewing; anything strewn. *Obs.*

stri′a (strī′*a*), *n.; L. pl.* STRIÆ (-ē). [L., a furrow.] A minute groove; a narrow line or band, as of color.

stri′ate (strī′āt) / **stri′at-ed** (-āt-ĕd) } *a.* Marked with parallel striæ.

stri-a′tion (strī-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being striated; also, arrangement of striæ. **2.** One of a series of parallel striæ.

strick′en (strĭk′'n), *p. p.* of STRIKE. Specifically: *p. a.* **1.** Smitten; wounded. **2.** Worn out.

strick′le (strĭk′'l), *n.* [AS. *stricel,* fr. *strīcan.* See STRIKE.] **1.** An instrument to strike grain. See STRIKE, *v. t.,* 13. **2.** A rifle for whetting. **3.** A template; a pattern.

strict (strĭkt), *a.* [L. *strictus,* p. p. of *stringere* to draw or bind tight.] **1.** Drawn close; tight; also, tense. **2.** Exact; precise; hence, rigid in interpretation. **3.** Rigorous. — **strict′ly**, *adv.* — **strict′ness**, *n.*

Syn. Rigid, rigorous, stringent, scrupulous, exact; inflexible, inexorable, uncompromising; strait-laced, puritanical. — STRICT, SEVERE, STERN, AUSTERE, ASCETIC. STRICT (opposed to *lax*) implies rigorous exactness, esp. as regards conformity to rules or standards; SEVERE, as applied to persons, often adds the implication of harshness or censoriousness; as applied to style, it suggests restraint or simplicity; as, keeping *strictest* watch; a *strict* and literal interpretation; a *severe* punishment; *severe* simplicity. AUSTERE implies cold and formal, though sometimes lofty, severity; STERN suggests a severely inflexible, sometimes hard or forbidding, aspect or nature; as, *austere* truth; *stern* realities of life. ASCETIC implies austere abstinence or self-denial.

stric′ture (strĭk′t͡ūr), *n.* [L. *strictura* a contraction.] **1.** Strictness. *Obs.* **2.** An adverse criticism; censure. **3.** A binding or contraction; specif., a morbid contraction of any passage of the body. — **Syn.** See ANIMADVERSION.

stride (strīd), *v. i.; pret.* STRODE (strōd), *Obs.* STRID (strĭd); *p. p.* STRID′DEN (strĭd′'n), *Obs.* STRID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRID′ING (strīd′ĭng). [AS. *strīdan* to stride.] **1.** To walk or run with long steps. **2.** To straddle. *Rare.* — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over at a step. **2.** To bestride. — *n.* Act of striding; also, a long step.

stri′dent (strī′dĕnt), *a.* [L. *stridens, -entis,* p. pr. of *stridere* to make a grating or creaking noise.] Harsh-sounding; grating; shrill. — **stri′dent-ly**, *adv.*

strid′u-late (strĭd′ū-lāt), *v. i.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. To make a shrill, creaking noise, as crickets and katydids. — **strid′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* [creaking sound.

strid′u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [L. *stridulus.*] Making a shrill,

strife (strīf), *n.* [OF. *estrif.* See STRIVE.] **1.** Earnest endeavor. *Archaic.* **2.** Exertion for superiority; emulation. **3.** Contention; conflict; fight. — **Syn.** Contest, struggle, quarrel. See CONTENTION.

strig′il (strĭj′ĭl), *n.* [L. *strigilis,* fr. *stringere* to scrape.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An instrument for scraping the skin, as at the bath. **2.** One of a group of undulating channels, or flutings, used esp. in Roman architecture.

strig′i-la′tion (-ĭ-lā′shŭn), *n.* Vigorous brushing or scraping, esp. of the skin, as by a strigil.

strike (strīk), *v. t.; pret.* STRUCK (strŭk); *p. p.* STRUCK, or, *Chiefly Poet. or Rhet.,* STRICK′EN (strĭk′'n), *Obs.* STRUCK′EN (strŭk′'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIK′ING (strīk′ĭng). [ME. *striken,* AS. *strīcan* to go, proceed.] **1.** To hit; smite. **2.** To strike against; collide with. **3.** To give or inflict, as a blow. **4.** To impel, as with a blow; dash; cast. **5.** To stroke; also, to move, as the hand, lightly in or as in stroking. *Obs.* **6.** To afflict; punish. **7.** To cause or produce as by a stroke or blow. **8.** To cause to ignite by friction. **9.** To impress with a die or the like; mint; coin. **10.** To thrust in; cause to penetrate. **11.** To affect sensibly with a strong emotion or in a particular manner. **12.** To cause to sound, esp. by strokes; indicate by sounding. **13.** To level, as a measure of grain, by scraping off with a straight instrument. **14.** To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain. **15.** To lower, as a flag. **16.** To efface, cancel, or the like; — usually with *from, off,* or *out.* **17.** To assume (a posture, etc.). **18.** To harpoon or shoot (a whale) with a bomb; also, *Angling,* to hook (a fish).

Syn. STRIKE, HIT, SMITE. STRIKE is the general term; HIT, in the sense of *strike,* is rather more familiar and colloquial; SMITE is now chiefly elevated or poetical.

to strike a balance, to find out the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account. — **to s. up**, to begin, as a tune or a friendship. — **to s. work**, to quit work.

— *v. i.* **1.** To advance; proceed. **2.** To dart; penetrate. **3.** To come upon something suddenly; as, he *struck* on a happy thought. *Chiefly Colloq.* **4.** *Naut.* To strand. **5.** To give or aim a blow; attack. **6.** To hit; collide. **7.** To sound by percussion. **8.** To lower a flag in token of respect or in surrender. **9.** To quit work in order to obtain or resist a change in conditions of employment. See STRIKE, *n.,* 4. **10.** *Hort.* To take root. — **to strike up**, to begin to play, sing, etc. — *n.* **1.** Act of striking. **2.** Fullness of measure; hence, excellence of quality. **3.** *Geol.* The horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted rocks. **4.** A stopping of work by workmen to obtain more pay, shorter hours, etc. **5.** A sudden finding of rich ore in mining; hence, any sudden success, esp. financial. **6.** *Bowling, U. S.* Act of leveling all the pins with the first bowl. — **strik′er**, *n.*

strik′ing (strīk′ĭng), *a.* Very noticeable; remarkable. — **strik′ing-ly**, *adv.*

string (strĭng), *n.* [AS. *streng.*] **1.** A small cord or slender strip of leather or the like, used esp. for tying things. **2.** A thread or cord strung with a number of objects; hence, a line or series of things arranged on or as on a thread. **3.** The cord of a musical instrument, as a piano, violin, etc., or of a bow. **4.** A fiber, as of a plant. **5.** A nerve or tendon of an animal body. *Obs.* — *v. t.; pret.* STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG, *Rare* STRINGED (strĭngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRING′ING (strĭng′ĭng). **1.** To furnish with strings. **2.** To adjust or tune the string or strings of, as of a violin, a bow, etc.; hence, to make tense. **3.** To thread on a string; file. **4.** To deprive of strings. **5.** To tie, hang up, or the like, with a string. **6.** To extend or stretch like a string. — *v. i.* **1.** To form into a string or strings. **2.** To move or progress in a string, or series.

stringed (strĭngd), *a.* **1.** Having strings, as an instrument; also, produced by strings. **2.** Tied with a string.

strin′gent (strĭn′jĕnt), *a.* [L. *stringens,* p. pr. See STRICT.] **1.** Restrictive; rigid. **2.** Tight; having little available money; as, a *stringent* money market. — **strin′gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **strin′gent-ly**, *adv.* — **strin′gent-ness**, *n.*

string′er (strĭng′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strings. **2.** *Mech.* **a** A long horizontal timber to connect uprights, support a floor, or the like. **b** A tie in a truss, etc. [hind legs.

string′halt′ (-hôlt′), *n.* Spasmodic affection of a horse's

string′piece′ (-pēs′), *n.* *Arch.* A long piece of timber in a construction, esp. a principal one, usually horizontal.

string′y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of strings; fibrous; filamentous. **2.** Ropy; viscid. — **string′i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

strip (strĭp), *v. t.;* STRIPPED or, *Rare,* STRIPT (strĭpt); STRIP′PING. [AS. *strȳpan* in be*strȳpan* to plunder.] **1.** To deprive; divest; plunder (a person, building, etc.); esp., to deprive, as of a covering; skin; peel. **2.** To milk dry, as a cow. **3.** To pull or tear off, as a covering; remove; hence, to plunder, as jewels, ornaments, etc. — *v. i.* To take off clothes or covering; undress. — *n.* **1.** A narrow or relatively long piece; as, a *strip* of cloth. **2.** A stripling. *Rare.*

stripe (strīp), *n.* [OD. *strijpe* stripe, streak.] **1.** A line, or long narrow division of anything. **2.** A strip attached to something of a different color or material. **3.** A long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash or the like; hence, such a blow. **4.** Distinctive color; hence, type; sort. — *v. t.;* STRIPED (strīpt); STRIP′ING (strīp′ĭng). To make stripes upon.

striped (strīpt; strīp′ĕd; 24), *a.* Having stripes; streaked.

strip′ling (strĭp′lĭng), *n.* [*strip* + 1st *-ling;* as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A youth; lad.

strip′per (-ẽr), *n.* One that strips.

strive (strīv), *v. i.; pret.* STROVE (strōv); *p. p.* STRIV′EN (strĭv′'n), or, *Rare,* STROVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIV′ING (strīv′ĭng). [OF. *estriver.*] **1.** To make efforts; labor hard. **2.** To contend; contest; battle. **3.** To vie. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** Struggle, endeavor, aim. — **striv′er** (strīv′ẽr), *n.*

strob′ile (strŏb′ĭl), *n.* [L. *strobilus* pine cone, Gr. στρόβιλος.] *Bot.* A conelike aggregation of spore-bearing leaves; a cone; specif., the pistillate inflorescence of the hop.

strode (strōd), *pret.* of STRIDE.

stroke (strōk), *n.* [ME. *strok, strook, strak*, fr. *striken.* See STRIKE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of striking; impact; blow; knock. **2.** Effect of a striking; injury; hurt. **3.** A sudden action suggesting a blow; hence, the result of such action; esp., any sudden attack of disease or other affliction, as of paralysis. **4.** A vigorous effort to accomplish something, or the thing so accomplished. **5.** A characteristic. *Rare.* **6.** The sound of striking, esp. of the striking of a clock. **7.** A throb or beat, as of the heart. **8.** One of a series of beats or movements against a resisting medium to effect movement through or on it; as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flying, of a swimmer, etc. **9.** Hence, *Rowing:* **a** The manner or character of the stroke (in sense 8). **b** The rower nearest the stern, who sets the stroke for all the rowers. **10.** A movement, as with an implement; as, a *stroke* of a pen, brush, etc.; also, a mark or dash made by such a stroke. **11.** *Mach.* The movement, in either direction, of a piston or other reciprocating part. **12.** A caressing touch. *Rare.*—**Syn.** See BLOW.—*v. t.;* STROKED (strōkt); STROK'ING (strōk'ĭng). **1.** To rub gently, esp. in one direction. **2.** To row as stroke of. — **strokes'man** (strōks'măn), *n.*

stroll (strōl), *v. i.* To wander on foot; rove; saunter.—**Syn.** See SAUNTER.—*n.* A strolling; ramble.—**stroll'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

strong (strŏng; 62), *a.* [AS. *strang, strong.*] **1.** Having great power to act; vigorous. **2.** Having ability to bear or endure; hale; robust. **3.** Having great resources, as of wealth, numbers, military or naval force, etc. **4.** Of specified numerical strength or number; as, an army ten thousand *strong.* **5.** Effective or efficient; as, a *strong* colorist; also, vigorous; forceful; cogent; as, *strong* arguments. **6.** Intense in degree or quality; concentrated; as, a *strong* acid. **7.** Moving with rapidity or force; violent; forcible; as, a *strong* wind. **8.** Ardent; zealous. **9.** Containing much alcohol. **10.** Solid; tough; not easily broken or injured. **11.** Well established; as, a *strong* belief. **12.** *Gram.* Pert. to or designating a verb which forms its preterit by variation in the root vowel, and the past participle (usually) by addition of *-en,* as in *strive, strove, striven; break, broke, broken; drink, drank, drunk.* **13.** Offensive or too intense in odor or flavor; rank. *Colloq.*

Syn. Forceful, powerful, firm, vehement; lusty, sinewy, brawny, muscular.—STRONG, STOUT, ROBUST, STURDY, STALWART. STRONG, the most general term, denotes lit. the possession of great physical power, active or passive; as, a *strong* arm, constitution. STOUT adds to *strong,* in its lit. use, the implication of thickness or weight, sometimes of portliness; in its fig. sense it implies a certain resolute, sometimes even dogged, quality; as, a *stout* stick; a *stout* heart. ROBUST suggests the vigor and soundness of health, with toughness as of oak; as, a *robust* physique. STURDY suggests something which stands firm and unyielding; it connotes a certain solidity, often of physique and character alike; as, a *sturdy* boy. STALWART implies largeness of frame, and, in its fig. sense (*U. S.*), thoroughgoing partisanship; as, a *stalwart* farmer, a *stalwart* Republican.

strong, *adv.* Strongly; greatly; violently; severely; excessively; — now chiefly in combinations.

strong'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security.

strong'ly, *adv.* In a strong manner.

stron'ti-um (strŏn'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. *Strontian,* a parish in Argyllshire, in Scotland.] *Chem.* A bivalent silver-white metal of the calcium group, occurring naturally only in combination. Symbol, *Sr;* at. wt., 87.63.

strop (strŏp), *n.* [see STRAP.] A strap; specifically, a strap for sharpening a razor. — *v. t.;* STROPPED (strŏpt); STROP'PING. To sharpen on a strop.

stro'phe (strō'fē), *n.;* *pl.* -PHES (-fēz). [Gr. *στροφή,* fr. *στρέφειν* to turn.] **1.** In the ancient Greek choral dance, the movement of the chorus while turning from right to left of the orchestra. **2.** *Pros.* The strain, or part of the choral ode, sung during the strophe (sense 1); a group of lines repeated as a verse unit in a poem; sometimes, a stanza.— **stroph'ic** (strŏf'ĭk), **stroph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

stros'sers (strŏs'ẽrz). Trousers. *Obs.*

strove (strōv). Pret. & obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. of STRIVE.

strow (strō), *v. t.; pret.* STROWED (strōd); *p. p.* STROWN or STROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STROW'ING. To strew. *Archaic.*

struck (strŭk), **struck'en.** See STRIKE.

struc'ture (strŭk'tūr), *n.* [L. *structura,* fr. *struere, structum,* to arrange, construct.] **1.** Manner of building; form; make; construction. **2.** Something built; a building; edifice. **3.** Arrangement of parts, organs, or constituent tissues or particles, in a substance or body. — **Syn.** See BUILDING. — **struc'tur-al** (-tūr-ăl), *a.* — **-tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

strug'gle (strŭg''l), *v. i.;* -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). To put forth great efforts; strive; contend; labor. — *n.* **1.** A violent effort or exertion; act of earnest striving. **2.** Contest; strife.—**Syn.** Endeavor, labor.—**strug'gler** (-lẽr), *n.*

strum (strŭm), *v. t. & i.;* STRUMMED (strŭmd); STRUM'MING. To play on a stringed instrument of music unskillfully or carelessly. — *n.* Act of strumming.

stru'ma (strōō'mă), *n.; L. pl.* -MÆ (-mē). [L., a scrofulous tumor.] **1.** *Med.* **a** Scrofula. **b** Goiter. **2.** *Bot.* A cushion-like swelling on an organ; esp., that at the base of the capsule in many mosses. — **stru-mat'ic** (strōō-măt'ĭk), **stru'mose** (strōō'mōs; strōō-mōs'); **stru'mous** (strōō'mŭs), *a.*

strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt; 24), *n.* A prostitute.—*v.t.* **1.** To debauch. *Obs.* **2.** To brand as a strumpet; hence, to slander.

strung (strŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of STRING.

strut (strŭt), *v. i.;* STRUT'TED (-ĕd); STRUT'TING. To walk with a lofty, proud gait or with affected dignity.

Syn. STRUT, SWAGGER. STRUT implies a pompous affectation of dignity; SWAGGER always implies ostentation, often insolence; both words may be applied either to gait alone or to bearing and manner in general; as, he *strutted* like a peacock; a *swaggering* bully.

—*n.* **1.** A strutting; formerly, sometimes, ostentation in general. **2.** *Arch.* Any bar or piece for resisting pressure endwise. — *v. t.* To provide with a strut or struts.

strych'nine (strĭk'nĭn, -nēn), *n.* Also **strych'nin, strych'ni-a** (-nĭ-ă). [L. *strychnos* a kind of nightshade, Gr. *στρύχνος.*] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid got from various plants, as nux vomica, and used as a neurotic and cardiac stimulant.

stub (stŭb), *n.* [AS. *stub.*] **1.** Tree stump. **2.** A dolt. *Obs.* **3.** The short blunt remnant of something. **4.** In a check book, etc., a small part of each leaf fastened to the back for memoranda of the contents of the part torn away. **5.** Something short, blunt, or the like, as a pen with a short, blunt nib; a stub nail.—*v. t.;* STUBBED (stŭbd); STUB'BING. **1.** To uproot; extirpate. **2.** To remove stubs from. **3.** To strike, as the toes, against a stub, stone, etc. *U. S.*

stub'bed (stŭb'ĕd; stŭbd; 24), *a.* **1.** Reduced to, or resembling, a stub. **2.** Abounding in stubs, or stumps. **3.** Hardy; rugged. — **stub'bed-ness,** *n.*

stub'bi-ness (stŭb'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

stub'ble (stŭb''l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *stipula* stubble, stalk.] The stumps of wheat, rye, or other grain, left in the ground, as after reaping. — **stub'bly** (-lĭ), *a.*

stub'born (-ẽrn), *a.* **1.** Resolute in mental attitude; inflexible; esp., unreasonably unyielding; obstinate. **2.** Performed or practiced persistently or obstinately. **3.** Difficult to handle, manage, or treat; refractory.—**Syn.** See OBSTINATE. — **stub'born-ly,** *adv.* — **stub'born-ness,** *n.*

stub'by (stŭb'ĭ), *a.;* -BI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -BI-EST. **1.** Abounding with stubs. **2.** Short, thick, and stiff, as bristles.

stub nail. An old horseshoe nail; a nail broken off; also, a short thick nail.

stuc'co (stŭk'ō), *n.; pl.* -COES, -COS (-ōz). [It., fr. OHG. *stucchi* crust.] Plaster for coating walls; esp., a fine plaster for inside decoration.— *v. t.* To cover or decorate with stucco.

stuck (stŭk), *pret. & p. p.* of STICK.

stuck, *n.* [F. *estoc* a rapier.] A thrust. *Obs.*

stud (stŭd), *n.* [AS. *stōd.*] **1.** A collection of horses for breeding, racing, riding, etc. **2.** The place where a stud is kept, esp. for breeding. **3.** A studhorse.

stud, *n.* [AS. *studu* post.] **1.** *Building.* A small scantling; esp., one of the uprights for lath-and-plaster partitions, on which the laths are nailed. **2.** A kind of nail with a large head; ornamental knob; boss. **3.** A detachable buttonlike device, used as a fastener, for ornament, etc. **4.** *Mach.* A short projecting rod or pin. — *v. t.;* STUD'DED; -DING. **1.** To supply with studs, or props. **2.** To adorn with or as with studs or knobs. **3.** To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; dot.

stud'book' (stŭd'bōōk'), *n.* A genealogical register of particular breeds of animals, esp. horses.

stud'ding (-ĭng), *n.* Material for studs, or joists; studs, or joists, collectively.

stud'ding sail (sāl; *naut.* stŭn's'l). *Naut.* A light sail set at the side of a principal square sail in free winds.

stu'dent (stū'dĕnt), *n.* [L. *studens, -entis,* p. pr. of *studere* to study.] **1.** A person engaged in study; a learner; scholar. **2.** An attentive and systematic observer. — **Syn.** See DISCIPLE.

stud'horse' (stŭd'hôrs'), *n.* A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.

stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Made the subject of study. **2.** Learned. *Rare.* **3.** Premeditated; designed. **4.** Intent; inclined. *Obs.*—**stud'ied-ly**, *adv.*—**stud'ied-ness**, *n.*

stu'di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). [It., prop., study.] The workroom of an artist.

stu'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Given to study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, esp. from books. **2.** Diligent in attention; carefully earnest. **3.** Deliberate; studied. *Rare.* **4.** Favorable to study or contemplation. *Poetic.* — **stu'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STUDIES (-ĭz). [L. *studium.*] **1.** Application of the mind to books, arts, or any subject, for acquiring knowledge. **2.** Act or process of acquiring knowledge of a particular subject by one's own efforts; as, a *study* of fishes. **3.** Earnest and reasoned effort. **4.** Mental absorption; meditation. **5.** A branch of learning that is studied; object of attentive consideration. **6.** *Fine Arts & Literature.* A preliminary sketch. Also, a rendering of anything, made as the result of careful investigation or observation. **7.** *Music.* A piece for special practice. **8.** A building or room devoted to study or literary work. — *v. i.*; STUD'IED (-ĭd); STUD'Y-ING. **1.** To apply the mind to books or learning; get knowledge by effort. **2.** To fix the mind closely on a subject; also, to ponder; meditate. **3.** To endeavor with thought and planning; be intelligently zealous. — *v. t.* To apply the mind to; make a study of.

stuff (stŭf), *n.* [OF. *estoffe.*] **1.** Material out of which anything is to be or may be formed or made; hence, any material regarded indefinitely. **2.** Elemental part; essence. **3.** Goods; personal property; esp., furniture, domestic goods, or baggage. Also, *Colloq.*, ready money; cash. **4.** Woven material not made into garments; fabric; sometimes, worsted fiber. **5.** A medicine; potion. **6.** Refuse; hence, nonsense; trash. — *v. t.* **1.** To fill by crowding; cram. **2.** Specif.: To fill the cavity of (as a bedtick, turkey, skin) with a particular material to secure some end. **3.** To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). *U. S.* **4.** To thrust or crowd in; press; pack. **5.** To obstruct by filling up; choke up, as with a cold. — *v. i.* To feed gluttonously; cram. — **stuff'ing**, *n.*

stuff'y (stŭf'ĭ), *a.*, STUFF'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Ill-ventilated, close. — **stuff'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

stul'ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *stultus* foolish + E. *-fy.*] To make foolish; make a fool of. — **stul'ti-fi'er**, *n.* — **stul'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*

stum (stŭm), *n.* [D. *stom* must, new wort, properly, dumb.] Unfermented or partly fermented grape juice; must; also, wine renewed with must. — *v. t.*; STUMMED (stŭmd); STUM'MING. To renew (wine) by mixing with must.

stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). **1.** To trip in walking, etc. **2.** To walk unsteadily; hence, to act or perform blunderingly. **3.** To fall into sin or error; err. **4.** To come or happen without design; — with *on, upon,* or *against.* — *v. t.* To cause to stumble or trip. — *n.* **1.** A trip in walking or running. **2.** A blunder; failure; slip. — **stum'bler** (-blẽr), *n.* — **stum'bling-ly**, *adv.*

stum'bling-block' (stŭm'blĭng-blŏk'), *n.* Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error.

stump (stŭmp), *n.* **1.** The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; stub. **2.** The basal portion of a limb or other projecting object remaining after the rest is removed; remnant; stub. **3.** *pl.* The legs. *Slang.* **4.** A platform for political speaking (often, in early days, a tree stump). **5.** A dare or challenge. *Colloq. U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To reduce to a stump; lop. **2** To stub, as the toes. *Colloq.* **3.** To nonplus; foil; hence, to challenge to do something difficult or daring. *Colloq., Chiefly U. S.* **4.** To travel over, delivering electioneering speeches. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. i.* **1.** To walk heavily and stiffly. **2.** To make speeches on the stump. *U. S.*

stump'y (stŭm'pĭ), *a.*; -PI-ER (-pĭ-ẽr); -PI-EST. **1.** Abounding in stumps. **2.** Short and thick; stubby. *Colloq.*

stun (stŭn), *v. t.*; STUNNED (stŭnd); STUN'NING. [fr. OF. *estoner* to stun, resound.] **1.** To make senseless or dizzy by a blow or other violence. **2.** To overpower or confound with noise. **3.** To stupefy or overpower with sudden emotion. — *n.* Condition of being stunned; also, that which stuns.

stung (stŭng), **stunk** (stŭnk), *pret. & p. p.* of STING, STINK.

stun'ner (stŭn'ẽr), *n.* One that stuns; hence, *Slang,* a person or thing that is extraordinary, esp. for excellence.

stunt (stŭnt), *n.* A feat or performance that is striking for the skill, strength, or the like, shown; any feat. *Colloq.*

stunt, *v. t.* [See STINT.] To hinder from normal growth; dwarf; cramp; check. — *n.* A check in growth.

stupe (stūp), *n.* [L. *stupa* tow.] *Med.* Cloth or tow dipped in water or medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore.

stu'pe-fa'cient (stū'pĕ-fā'shĕnt), *a.* [L. *stupefaciens*, p. pr. of *stupefacere* to stupefy.] Stupefying. — **stu'pe-fac'tive** (-tĭv), *a. & n.* [of being stupefied.]

stu'pe-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of stupefying; state

stu'pe-fy (stū'pĕ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *stupere* to be stupefied + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] To make stupid, dull, or torpid. — **stu'pe-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

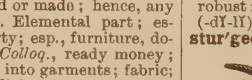
stu-pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* [L. *stupendus*, fr. *stupere* to be astonished at.] Wonderful; amazing; esp., astonishing in magnitude or elevation. — **Syn.** See MONSTROUS. — **stu-pen'dous-ly**, *adv.* — **stu-pen'dous-ness**, *n.*

stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* [L. *stupidus*, fr. *stupere* to be stupefied.] **1.** Very dull; stupefied. **2.** Slow-witted; crassly foolish. **3.** Resulting from or evincing mental dullness; dull; foolish; witless. — **Syn.** Simple, sluggish, senseless, doltish, sottish, heavy. See BLUNT. — **stu-pid'i-ty** (stū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **stu'pid-ly**, *adv.* — **stu'pid-ness**, *n.*

stu'por (stū'pŏr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Suspension or great diminution of sensibility; lethargy. **2.** Intellectual or moral stupidity or numbness. — **Syn.** See LETHARGY.

stur'dy (stûr'dĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. [ME. *sturdi* harsh, stern, OF. *estourdi* stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash.] **1.** Resolute; firm; unyielding. **2.** Strong; lusty; robust; stout; firm. — **Syn.** See STRONG. — **stur'di-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **stur'di-ness**, *n.*

stur'geon (-jŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL.] Any of certain large,



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Sturgeon

edible, ganoid fishes, widely distributed in the fresh and salt waters of the north temperate zone. The roe is made into caviar and the air bladder into isinglass.

stut'ter (stŭt'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; speak or utter with spasmodic repetitions or pauses; stammer. — **Syn.** See STAMMER. — *n.* Act of stuttering; a stammer. — **stut'ter-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

sty (stī), *n.*; *pl.* STIES (stīz). [AS. *stigu.*] **1.** A pen for swine. **2.** A filthy, low, or vicious place. — *v. t. & i.*; STIED (stīd); STY'ING (stī'ĭng). To lodge or pen in or as in a sty.

sty, *n.*; *pl.* STIES. Also **stye**. [for older *styan, styanye*, understood as *sty on eye*, AS. *stīgend.*] *Med.* An inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid.

Styg'i-an (stĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Stygius.*] Of or pertaining to the Styx; infernal; *Rare,* deathly.

style (stīl), *n.* [F. *style*, L. *stilus* a style, or writing instrument, manner of writing.] **1.** An instrument used by the ancients in writing on waxed tablets. **2.** Hence, anything resembling the ancient style in shape or use, as: **a** A pen. **b** A graver. **c** An etching needle. **d** [Perh. fr. Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] The pin, or gnomon, of a dial. **3.** Mode of expressing thought in language; esp., such use of language as exhibits the spirit and faculty of an artist. **4.** Distinctive or characteristic mode of presentation, construction, or execution in any art, employment, or product. **5.** Manner or method of acting or performing. **6.** Mode or manner in accord with a standard, esp. in social relations, demeanor, etc.; fashion; fashionable elegance. **7.** Title; mode of address. **8.** A mode of reckoning time; a calendar. — **Old Style** (abbr. O. S.) refers to reckoning by the Julian calendar (see JULIAN) and **New Style** (abbr. N. S.) to that by the Gregorian (see GREGORIAN). The difference between them is 10 days from 1582 to 1700, 11 days from 1700 to 1800, 12 days from 1800 to 1900, and 13 days since 1900. Thus. March 5, Old Style, is the same as March 18, New Style (since 1900). **9.** [perh. fr. Gr. στῦλος pillar.] *Bot.* A filiform prolongation of the ovary, commonly bearing the stigma. — **Syn.** See DICTION, FASHION, NAME. — *v. t.*; STYLED (stīld); STYL'ING (stīl'ĭng). To entitle; term, name, or call.

sty'let (stī'lĕt), *n.* [F., fr. It. *stiletto.*] **1.** A small poniard. **2.** Probe. **3.** *Zoöl.* Small bristlelike organ or appendage.

styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *a.* Highly fashionable; modish. — **styl'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **styl'ish-ness**, *n.*

styl'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who is a master or a model of style, esp. in writing or speaking; a critic of literary style.

sty-lis'tic (stī-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to style in language.

sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

sty'lo-graph'ic(-grăf'ĭk),*a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, stylography. — **stylographic pen**, a pen having a conical point like that of a style, with a reservoir in the handle for ink.

sty'loid (stī'loid), *a.* Like a style; as, the *styloid* process of the temporal bone, of the ulna, radius, etc.

sty'lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* [L. *stylus.*] = STYLE, *n.*, 1.

sty'mie (-mĭ), *n.* Also **sti'my**. *Golf.* Position of two balls on the putting green when one ball lies directly between the other and the hole. — *v. t.* To impede by a stymie.

styp'tic (stĭp'tĭk), *a.* [L. *stypticus*, Gr. στυπτικός, fr. στύφειν to contract.] Producing contraction; stopping bleeding; astringent. — *n.* A styptic medicine.

Styx (stĭks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Στυξ.] *Gr. Myth.* The chief river of the lower world, which it encircled seven times. Also, the nymph of the river, by whom the most solemn oaths were sworn.

sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* [L. *suasio*, fr. *suadere, suasum*, to advise, persuade.] Persuasion. — **sua'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

suave (swāv; swäv), *a.* [L. *suavis* sweet, pleasant.] Blandly pleasing; gracious; bland. — **suave'ly**, *adv.*

Syn. SUAVE, BLAND, OILY, UNCTUOUS, FULSOME, SMUG. SUAVE implies an affable or urbanely persuasive manner; BLAND suggests gently soothing or coaxing qualities; as, the *suavity* of a diplomat; a *bland* smile. OILY and UNCTUOUS both suggest fawning, suppleness, or hypocrisy; FULSOME applies esp. to praise, flattery, etc., which is gross or cloying; as, *oily* eloquence; a look of benevolence rather *unctuous* than spiritual; *fulsome* praise. SMUG implies bland or unctuous self-complacency; as, a fresh shaved and *smug* face.

suav'i-ty (swăv'ĭ-tĭ; swä'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* Agreeableness; urbanity.

sub- (sŭb-; *many compounds of sub-, esp. nouns, have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis).* [L. *sub* under, below.] A prefix signifying: **1.** In many words, *under, beneath, below, down, near* or *next* (*to*).

Examples: *sub*scribe, to write *under; sub*merge, to plunge *down; sub*lingual, *under*, or *beneath*, the tongue; *sub*structure, structure below; *sub*urb, place adjacent to a city.

2. *In an inferior degree, less than usual* or *normal, somewhat, imperfectly;* hence, *almost, nearly.*

Examples: *sub*acid, *slightly* acid; *sub*globular, *imperfectly* or *almost* globular; *sub*angular, *somewhat* angular.

3. In nouns denoting rank, title, position, occupation, authority, classification, etc., (an individual, thing, or person that is) *subordinate, inferior*, or *lower than* (another in the general rank, class, or grade denoted by the added word). Hence *sub-* in various verbs, nouns of action, etc., implies action continued *so as to form subordinate parts* or *features.*

Examples: *sub*lieutenant, *sub*deacon, *sub*genus, a *subordinate* or *inferior* lieutenant, etc.; *sub*classify, *sub*divide, etc., to classify, etc., into subordinate classes, etc.

4. *Chem.* That the ingredient (of a compound) signified by the term to which *sub-* is prefixed is present in *only a small proportion*, or *less than the normal amount;* as, *sub*iodide, *sub*sulphide, *sub*oxide, etc. Prefixed to the name of a salt it is equivalent to *basic;* as, *sub*acetate, *basic* acetate.

☞ *Sub-* in Latin compounds often becomes *sum-* before *m*, *sur-* before *r*, and regularly becomes *suc-, suf-, sug-*, and *sup-* before *c, f, g*, and *p*, respectively. Before *c, p*, and *t* it sometimes takes the form *sus-* by the dropping of *b* from a collateral form, *subs-*.

sub (sŭb), *n.* A subordinate; subaltern; substitute. *Colloq.*

sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* See SUB-, 2.

sub'a'gent (sŭb'ā'jĕnt), *n.* A person employed by an agent to perform more or less of the business of his agency.

sub-al'tern (sŭb-ôl'tẽrn *or, esp. in sense* 2, sŭb'ăl-tûrn'), *a.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *subalternus*; L. *sub* + *alternus* alternate.] Ranked below; subordinate; *Mil.*, being below the rank of captain. — *n.* A person holding a subordinate position; a commissioned military officer below a captain.

sub'al-ter'nate (sŭb'ăl-tûr'nāt), *a.* **1.** Succeeding by turn; successive. **2.** Subordinate; subaltern; inferior. *Rare.*

sub-a'que-ous (sŭb-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Being under water; submarine. **2.** *Geol.* Formed or occurring in or under water.

sub'at'om (sŭb'ăt'ŭm), *n. Chem. & Physics.* A component of an atom. — **sub'a-tom'ic** (sŭb'ă-tŏm'ĭk), *a.*

sub'-base', *n. Arch.* The lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a baseboard, pedestal, etc.

sub'-bass' (sŭb'bās'), *n.* Also **sub'-base'**. *Music.* The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones, of an organ.

sub'class' (-klăs'), *n.* See SUB-, 3.

sub'com-mit'tee (-kŏ-mĭt'ē), *n.* An under committee; division of a committee.

sub-con'scious (sŭb-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of mental operation, but not present in consciousness. **2.** Of the lowest degree of consciousness; belonging to that portion of the conscious field which falls without the range of attention. — **sub-con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-con'scious-ness**, *n.*

sub'con'tract (sŭb'kŏn'trăkt), *n.* See SUB-, 3.

sub'con-tract'ed (-kŏn-trăk'tĕd), *a.* Contracted after or under a former contract; *Obs.*, betrothed for the second time.

sub'cu-ta'neous (sŭb'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Situated under the skin. **2.** To be used or introduced under the skin.

sub'dea'con (-dē'k'n), *n.* See SUB-, 3.

sub'di-vide' (-dĭ-vīd'), *v. t. & i.* To divide again.

sub'di-vi'sion (-dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subdividing. **2.** A part of a thing made by subdividing.

sub-dom'i-nant (sŭb-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *n. Music.* The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic.

sub-duce' (-dūs') } *v. t.* [L. *subducere, -ductum; sub* + **sub-duct'** (-dŭkt') } *ducere* to lead, draw.] **1.** To withdraw. **2.** *Math.* To subtract. — **sub-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.*

sub-due' (sŭb-dū'), *v. t.*; -DUED' (-dūd'); -DU'ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *se ducere;* see SEDUCE), but confused with (probably) L. *subdere*, p. p. *subditus*, to subdue.] **1.** To bring under; conquer; vanquish. **2.** To overcome, as by persuasion. **3.** To destroy the force of; as, drugs may *subdue* a fever. **4.** To reduce; lower; hence, to tone down; soften; as, *subdued* voices. **5.** To make mellow; break, as land. — Syn. See CONQUER. — **sub-du'er**, *n.* [to cork.

su-ber'ic (sū-bĕr'ĭk), *a.* [L. *suber* cork tree.] Of or pert.

sub'fam'i-ly, *n.*, **sub'ge'nus** (-jē'nŭs), *n.* See SUB-, 3.

sub-ja'cent (sŭb-jā'sĕnt), *a.* [L. *subjacens*, p. pr. of *subjacere* to lie under.] Lying under; also, being lower, though not directly under. — **sub-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *subjectus* lying under, subjected.] **1.** Under the power or dominion of another; owing allegiance. **2.** Exposed; liable; prone. **3.** Being under the contingency (of); exposed (to); — with *to*; as, *subject* to approval, debate, etc. **4.** Obedient; submissive.

Syn. Subordinate, inferior; obnoxious. — SUBJECT, INCIDENT are sometimes confused, but are correlative. — *incident* being active and *subject* passive. INCIDENT applies to that to which anything is liable or exposed; SUBJECT applies to that which is liable or exposed to something; as, change is *incident* to life; life is *subject* to change. See APT.

— *n.* **1.** One under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of something else. **2.** Specif., one subject to a monarch or ruler; one who owes allegiance. **3.** One subjected or submitted to an operation or process; specif., a dead body for dissection. **4.** That concerning which anything is said or done; thing or person treated of; matter; theme; topic. **5.** *Gram.* The word or word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed. **6.** *Logic.* That term of a proposition indicating what the proposition signifies or characterizes; the idea or thing about which a judgment is made. **7.** *Music.* The principal theme, or melodic phrase, on which a composition or a movement is based. **8.** *Fine Arts.* That which the artist aims to represent, as a scene, figure, group, etc. **9.** *Philos.* **a** That of which a quality, attribute, or relation may be affirmed or in which it may inhere. **b** Hence, substance; esp., substantive reality; the real, conceived as material or essential being. **c** The thinking agent; the mind, ego, or reality of whatever sort, which supports, or assumes the form of, mental operations.

sub-ject' (sŭb-jĕkt') *v. t.* **1.** Lit., to throw under; make subjacent. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To bring under control or dominion; subdue. **3.** To expose; make liable; — with *to*. **4.** To submit; make accountable or subservient; cause to undergo; — with *to*. — **sub-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.*

sub-jec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or pert. to, a subject. **2.** *Philos.* **a** Pert. to the real or essential being of that which supports qualities, attributes, or relations; substantial; real; objective. **b** Of, pert. to, or derived from, the ego, mind, or consciousness, or mental operation in contrast with external qualities and forces. **3.** Of, arising from, or concerned with, the individual mind; specif.: **a** Illusory. **b** Excessively or moodily introspective. **c** *Lit. & Art.* Modified by, or making prominent, the individuality of a writer or an artist. — **sub-jec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-jec'tive-ness**, **sub'jec-tĭv'ĭ-ty** (sŭb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

subject matter. The matter presented for consideration in statement or discussion; subject of thought or study.

sub-join′ (sŭb-join′), *v. t.* To add after something, esp. something said or written; append. — **Syn.** See ATTACH.

sub′ju-gate (sŭb′jōō-gāt; 86), *v. t.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING. [L. *subjugatus*, p. p. of *subjugare; sub* under + *jugum* yoke.] **1.** To bring under the yoke of power or dominion; conquer by force, and compel to submit to control; subdue. **2.** To make subservient. — **Syn.** Subject, overcome. See CONQUER. — **sub′ju-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.* — **ju-ga′tor**, *n.*

sub-junc′tion (sŭb-jŭngk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subjoining; state of being subjoined. **2.** Something subjoined.

sub-junc′tive (-tĭv), *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, fr. *subjungere, -junctum*, to subjoin.] **1.** Subjoined. *Obs.* **2.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, that mood of a verb expressing the action or state not as a fact, but only as a contingent and dependent mental conception. — *n.* The subjunctive mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it.

sub′king′dom (sŭb′kĭng′dŭm), *n.* See SUB-, 3.

sub-let′ (sŭb-lĕt′), *v. t. & i.*; -LET′; -LET′TING. To lease to another (the one leasing being a tenant); underlet.

sub′lieu-ten′ant (sŭb′lū-tĕn′ănt; see LIEUTENANT), *n.* An inferior or second lieutenant; — not used in the U. S. army or navy. — **sub′lieu-ten′an-cy**, *n.*

sub′li-mate (sŭb′lĭ-māt), *v. t.*; -MAT′ED (-māt′ĕd); -MAT′ING. [L. *sublimatus*, p. p. of *sublimare* to elevate.] **1.** To cause to sublime; as, to *sublimate* sulphur. **2.** To refine and exalt; elevate. — *a.* **1.** Sublimated. **2.** Refined; elevated. — (-māt), *n. Chem.* A product obtained by subliming. — **sub′li-ma′tion** (-mā′shŭn), *n.*

sub-lime′ (sŭb-līm′), *a.*; -LIM′ER (-līm′ẽr); -LIM′EST (-līm′ĕst). [L. *sublimis.*] **1.** Lifted up; high. *Archaic.* **2.** Exalted in character. **3.** Producing a sense of elevated beauty, nobility, grandeur, awfulness, etc.; lofty. **4.** Elevated by joy; elate. *Poetic.* **5.** Lofty of mien. *Obs. or R.* — **Syn.** See GRAND. — *n.* That which is sublime; quality of sublimity; — usually with *the*. — *v. t.*; -LIMED′ (-līmd′); -LIM′ING (-līm′ĭng). **1.** *Chem.* To cause to sublime; hence, to purify. **2.** To elevate; exalt; heighten; refine. — *v. i. Chem.* To pass from the solid to the gaseous state, and again condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying. — **sub-lime′ly**, *adv.* — **sub-lime′ness**, *n.*

sub-lim′i-nal (-lĭm′ĭ-năl), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *limen* threshold.] *Psychol.* Subconscious

sub-lim′i-ty (sŭb-lĭm′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being sublime. **2.** That which is sublime.

sub-lin′gual (sŭb-lĭŋ′gwăl), *a. Anat.* Under the tongue.

sub-lu′nar (sŭb-lū′nar) } *a.* Situated beneath the
sub′lu-na-ry (sŭb′lŭ-nă-rĭ) } moon; mundane; earthly.

sub′ma-rine′ (-mă-rēn′), *a.* Being, acting, growing, or used, under water in the sea. — **submarine armor** *or* **armour**, a diver's waterproof dress having a helmet into which air is pumped. — *n.* A submarine boat; esp., a submarine torpedo boat.

Diver dressed in Submarine Armor.

sub-max′il-la-ry (sŭb-măk′sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a. Anat.* Below the lower jaw; also, designating, or pertaining to, a salivary gland inside of and near the lower edge of the lower jawbone on either side. — *n.* A submaxillary bone, gland, etc.

sub-merge′ (sŭb-mûrj′), *v. t.*; -MERGED′ (-mûrjd′); -MERG′ING (mûr′jĭng). [L. *submergere, submersum; sub* + *mergere* to plunge.] **1.** To put under water; plunge. **2.** To cover with water; inundate. — *v. i.* To become submerged. — **sub-mer′gence** (-mûr′jĕns), *n.*

sub-merse′ (-mûrs′), *v. t.* [L. *submersus*, p. p. of *submergere.*] To submerge. — **sub-mer′sion** (-mûr′shŭn), *n.*

sub-mersed′ (-mûrst′), *a. Bot.* Growing under water.

sub-miss′ (sŭb-mĭs′), *a.* [L. *submissus*, p. p. of *submittere.* See SUBMIT.] Submissive; obsequious. *Archaic.*

sub-mis′sion (-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *submissio* a letting down, lowering.] **1.** Act of submitting; esp., yielding to power or authority. **2.** State of being submissive; obedience; compliance.

sub-mis′sive (-mĭs′ĭv), *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; expressing submission; yielding; humble. — **Syn.** Obedient, compliant, subservient, passive. — **sub-mis′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-mis′sive-ness**, *n.*

sub-mit′ (-mĭt′), *v. t.*; -MIT′TED (-ĕd); -MIT′TING. [L. *submittere* to set under, let down, lower; *sub* under + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To yield to power, will, or authority. **2.** To commit to the discretion or judgment of another; refer. **3.** To offer, as an opinion, or affirm. — *v. i.* **1.** To yield; surrender. **2.** To be subject or submissive. — **Syn.** See YIELD.

sub-mul′ti-ple (sŭb-mŭl′tĭ-p'l), *n.* A number or quantity that divides another exactly. — **sub-mul′ti-ple**, *a.*

sub-nor′mal (-nôr′măl), *a.* Below the normal.

sub′or′der (sŭb′ôr′dẽr), *n.* See SUB-.

sub-or′di-nate (sŭb-ôr′dĭ-nât), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *ordinatus*, p. p. of *ordinare* to arrange.] **1.** Placed in a lower order, class, or rank. **2** Inferior in order, nature, importance, etc. **3.** Of, pert. to, or involving, subordination or subordinates. **Syn.** That is SUBORDINATE which belongs to a lower class, order, or rank; that is SUBSERVIENT which is instrumental or useful esp. in a subordinate capacity; as, poetry has two ends, of which the *subordinate* one is pleasure; talents *subservient* to the best interests of humanity. — *n.* One that is subordinate. — (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. **1.** To place in a lower order or class. **2.** To make subject or subservient. — **sub-or′di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-or′di-nate-ness**, *n.*

sub-or′di-na′tion (-nā′shŭn), *n.* Act of subordinating; quality or state of being subordinate.

sub-orn′ (sŭb-ôrn′), *v. t* [fr. F., fr. L. *subornare; sub* under, secretly + *ornare* to equip.] **1.** To incite secretly. **2.** *Law.* To procure to commit perjury. — **sub′or-na′tion** (sŭb′ôr-nā′shŭn), *n.* — **sub-orn′er**, *n.*

sub-pœ′na, sub-pe′na (sŭb-pē′nă), *n.* [L. *sub* under + *poena* punishment.] *Law.* A writ or process commanding the person designated in it to attend court or appear, under a penalty for failure. — *v. t.*; -NAED (-năd); -NA-ING. *Law.* To serve or summon with a subpœna.

sub′ro-gate (sŭb′rō-gāt), *v. t.*; -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING. [L. *subrogatus*, p. p. of *subrogare.* See SUBROGATE.] To put in the place of another, esp. as a creditor; substitute. — **sub′ro-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.*

sub-scribe′ (sŭb-skrīb′), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′); -SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *subscribere, -scriptum; sub* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To write underneath: sign (one's name) to a document. **2.** To sign with one's own hand; consent to (something written) by writing one's name beneath. **3.** To promise to give by writing one's name with the amount. **4.** To sign away; resign; yield. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To sign one's name to a document. **2.** To give consent to something written, by signing; hence, to assent; agree. **3.** To yield; submit. *Obs.* **4.** To promise, or to agree to take and pay for, something by subscribing one's name. — **sub-scrib′er** (-skrīb′ẽr), *n.*

sub′script (sŭb′skrĭpt), *a.* [L. *subscriptus*, p. p.] Written underneath. — *n.* Anything written below.

sub-scrip′tion (sŭb-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subscribing. **2.** That which is subscribed. **3.** Specif.: **a** A signed paper. **b** The signature attached to a paper. **c** Consent or attestation by writing the name below. **d** Sum subscribed.

sub′se-quent (sŭb′sẽ-kwĕnt), *a.* [L. *subsequens, -entis*, p. pr. of *subsequi* to follow, succeed.] **1.** Succeeding; following **2** Consequent. — **sub′se-quent-ly**, *adv.* — **sub′se-quence** (-kwĕns), **sub′se-quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.*

sub-serve′ (sŭb-sûrv′), *v. t.*; -SERVED′ (-sûrvd′); -SERV′ING. To serve subordinately or instrumentally; promote. — *v. i.* To be subservient. *Rare.*

sub-ser′vi-ent (-sûr′vĭ-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Fitted or disposed to subserve; subordinate. **2.** Servile; truckling. — **Syn.** See SUBORDINATE. — **sub-ser′vi-ence** (-ĕns), **-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **sub-ser′vi-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-ser′vi-ent-ness**, *n.*

sub-side′ (sŭb-sīd′), *v. i.*; -SID′ED (-sīd′ĕd); -SID′ING. [L. *subsidere; sub* + *sidere* to sit down, settle.] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as lees. **2.** To tend downward; descend; sink. **3.** To fall into a state of quiet; quiet; abate. — **sub-sid′ence** (-sīd′ĕns; sŭb′sĭ-dĕns), *n.*

sub-sid′i-a-ry (sŭb-sĭd′ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *subsidiarius.* See SUBSIDY.] **1.** Furnishing aid; auxiliary; tributary. **2.** Of, pert. to, or constituting, a subsidy. — **Syn.** See AUXILIARY. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One that contributes aid or supplies; assistant; auxiliary. — **sub-sid′i-a-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

sub′si-dize (sŭb′sĭ-dīz), *v. t.*; -DIZED (-dīzd); -DIZ′ING (-dīz′ĭng). To furnish or aid with a subsidy.

sub′si-dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [L. *subsidium* the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, reserve, support, help.] **1.** Formerly, in England, money granted by Parliament to the crown and raised by special taxation. **2.** **a** A sum granted by one state to another, as

to aid in prosecuting a war. **b** A government grant to assist a private enterprise deemed advantageous to the public; a subvention. **3.** Any gift made by way of financial aid. **Syn.** SUBSIDY, SUBVENTION, BOUNTY. In ordinary usage, SUBSIDY is the general term, and often carries a derogatory implication; SUBVENTION applies esp. to grants for artistic, literary, or scientific, rather than commercial, purposes; BOUNTY emphasizes the idea of a premium.

sub-sist' (sŭb-sĭst'), *v. i.* [L. *subsistere* to stand still, stay, remain alive; *sub* + *sistere* to stand.] **1.** To continue; retain the present state. **2.** To be; exist. **3.** To be maintained with food and clothing; live. — *v. t.* To support with provisions; feed.

sub-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or condition of subsisting; specifically: **a** Being; existence. **b** Continuance. *Obs.* **2.** Means of support; provisions; livelihood. **3.** Inherency. — **Syn.** See LIVING.

sub-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* **1.** Having being. **2.** Inherent.

sub'soil' (sŭb'soil'), *n.* The bed or stratum of weathered material which underlies the soil proper, or surface soil. — *v. t.* To break up the subsoil of.

sub'spe'cies (-spē'shēz; -shĭ-ēz), *n.* See SUB-, 3.

sub'stance (sŭb'stăns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *substantia*, fr. *substare* to be under or present, stand firm.] **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum; that which is real; real essence. **2.** The most important element in any existence; main part; purport. **3.** Body; matter; material of a thing; hence, solidity; firmness. **4.** Material possessions; resources.

sub-stan'tial (sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to substance; material. **2.** Not seeming or imaginary; real; true. **3.** Having good substance; strong; stout; solid. **4.** Possessed of goods; moderately wealthy; responsible. **5.** That is such in the main; as, a *substantial* victory. **6.** Considerable; large; as, a *substantial* gain. **7.** Important; essential; material. — *n.* That which is substantial. — **sub-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), **sub-stan'tial-ness**, *n.*

sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. **1.** To make real or existent. **2.** To establish the existence or truth of; verify. **3.** To put into substance or concrete form; embody. — **sub-stan'ti-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.*

sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stăn-tĭv), *a.* [L. *substantivus.*] **1.** Betokening existence; as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb *to be*. **2.** Independent. **3.** Enduring; solid; firm; substantial. **4.** Pertaining to or constituting the essential part or principles; as, the law *substantive*. — *n. Gram.* A noun or name; part of speech which names something that exists, or some object of thought. — **sub'stan-tĭ'val** (sŭb'stăn-tī'văl; sŭb'stăn-tĭv-ăl), *a.* — **sub'stan-tive-ly**, *adv.*

sub'sti-tute (-stĭ-tūt), *n.* [L. *substitutus*, p. p. of *substituere* to put under, put in the place of; *sub* + *statuere*. See STATUTE.] One put in place of another; specif., one who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man. — *v. t.* -TUT'ED (-tūt'ĕd); -TUT'ING. **1.** To put in the place of another; exchange. **2.** To invest with delegated authority. *Obs.* — **sub'sti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.*

sub-strac'tor (sŭb-străk'tẽr), *n.* One who subtracts. *Obs. or Illit.* Hence, *Obs.*, a detractor.

sub-stra'tum (sŭb-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.*, *L.* -TA (-tă); *E.* -TUMS (-tŭmz). [L., neut. of *substratus*, p. p. of *substernere* to strew under; *sub* + *sternere* to strew.] **1.** That which is laid or spread under. **2.** The subsoil.

sub-struc'ture (-strŭk'tūr), *n.* See SUB-, 1.

sub-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.*; -SUMED' (-sūmd'); -SUM'ING (sūm'ĭng). [*sub-* + L. *sumere* to take.] To take up or include under, as individual under species or particular under universal. — **sub-sump'tion** (-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.*

sub'ten'ant (sŭb'tĕn'ănt), *n.* See SUB-, 3.

sub-tend' (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *subtendere*; *sub* + *tendere* to stretch, extend.] **1.** To extend under, or be opposite to; as, the chord *subtends* an arc. **2.** *Bot.* To inclose or embrace in its axil; as, a bract *subtending* a flower.

sub-tense' (-tĕns'), *n. Geom.* A subtending line.

sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tẽr-fūj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *subterfugium*, fr. L. *subterfugere* to flee secretly, escape; *subter* under + *fugere* to flee.] A device, plan, or the like, for escape or concealment; artifice used to escape censure or justify opinions or conduct; evasion. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICE.

sub'ter-ra'ne-an (-ā'nē-ăn) } *a.* [L. *subterraneus*; *sub* +
sub'ter-ra'ne-ous (-ŭs) } *terra* earth.] Being under the surface of the earth; hence, hidden; secret.

sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl; sŭt''l), *a.* [L. *subtilis.*] Subtle. *Now Rare.* See SUBTLE, *Syn.* — **sub'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **sub'tile-ness**, *n.*

sub'til-ize (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ĭng). To make subtle; refine. — *v. i.* To use subtlety.

sub'til-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Subtlety.

sub'ti'tle (sŭb'tī't'l), *n.* See SUB-, 3.

sub'tle (sŭt''l), *a.*; -TLER (-lẽr); -TLEST (-lĕst). [OF. *soutil*, later *subtil*, L. *subtilis.*] **1.** Thin; tenuous; delicate. **2.** Skillfully or cunningly devised; ingenious; clever; sometimes, crafty; sly. **3.** Nicely discriminating; discerning; shrewd; penetrating. **4.** Skillful; expert. — **sub'tle-ness**, *n.*

Syn. SUBTLE is now much commoner than SUBTILE and tends to displace it in all senses. *Subtile*, however, is often preferred when the word retains its physical associations somewhat definitely. See SHREWD.

sub'tle-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being subtle. **2.** Something subtle. — **Syn.** See DELICACY.

sub'tly (sŭt'lĭ), *adv.* of SUBTLE. See -LY.

sub-ton'ic (sŭb-tŏn'ĭk), *a. Phon.* Voiced, or sonant, as a voiced consonant, but not consisting of pure vocal tone as does a vowel. Cf. TONIC. — *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A subtonic sound. **2.** *Music.* The seventh tone of the scale.

sub-tract' (sŭb-trăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *subtractus*, p. p. of *subtrahere* to draw from beneath, withdraw; *sub* + *trahere*. See TRACT.] To withdraw, or take away, as a part from the whole or one number from another; deduct. — **Syn.** See DEDUCT. — **sub-tract'er**, *n.*

sub-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Act or operation of subtracting. — **sub-trac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*

sub'tra-hend' (sŭb'trā-hĕnd'), *n.* [L. *subtrahendus* that is to be subtracted.] *Math.* The quantity to be subtracted.

sub-treas'ur-y (sŭb-trĕzh'ūr-ĭ), *n.* See SUB-, 3.

sub-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designat-
sub-trop'ic-al (-ĭ-kăl) } ing, the regions [**sub-trop'ics** (-ĭks)] bordering on the tropical zone.

sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *suburbium*; *sub* under, below, near + *urbs* a city.] **1.** An outlying part of a city or town. **2.** The confines; outer parts.

sub-ur'ban (sŭb-ûr'băn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, suburbs. — *n.* A dweller in the suburbs.

sub-vene' (sŭb-vēn'), *v. i.*; -VENED' (-vēnd'); -VEN'ING (-vēn'ĭng). [L. *subvenire* to come to one's assistance, come up; *sub* under + *venire* to come.] To come under as a support; happen by way of relief or aid.

sub-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of coming to the aid of some one; support; help. **2.** A government aid; subsidy. — **Syn.** See SUBSIDY.

sub-ver'sive (sŭb-vûr'sĭv), *a.* Tending to subvert.

sub-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* [L. *subvertere*, *-versum*; *sub* + *vertere* to turn.] **1.** To overturn from the foundation; ruin utterly. **2.** To pervert; corrupt. — **Syn.** See OVERTURN. — **sub-vert'er**, *n.* — **sub-vert'i-ble**, *a.* — **sub-ver'sion** (-vûr'shŭn), *n.*

sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground way or gallery.

suc'ce-da'ne-um (sŭk'sĕ-dā'nē-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NEA (-ă). [L. *succedaneus.*] A substitute. — **suc'ce-da'ne-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

suc-ceed' (sŭk-sēd'), *v. t.* [L. *succedere*, *-cessum*, to go under, go up, follow, be successful; *sub* + *cedere* to go along.] **1.** To come after; follow. **2.** To come next after; hence, to take the place of. **3.** To inherit. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To come after; follow; hence, to come next in possession; — often with *to*. **2.** Specif., to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant. **3.** To descend, as an heirloom; devolve. *Rare.* **4.** To obtain the object desired; be successful; prosper. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW. — **suc-ceed'er**, *n.*

suc-cess' (-sĕs'), *n.* [L. *successus.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** Succession; sequence. *Obs.* **2.** That which comes after; consequence; issue; outcome. **3.** Favorable termination of anything attempted; attainment of a proposed object. **4.** A thing or person achieving success or favor. *Colloq.*

suc-cess'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Resulting or terminating in success; having success. — **Syn.** Happy, prosperous, fortunate. — **suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **suc-cess'ful-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *successio.* See SUCCEED.] **1.** Act of succeeding; sequence. **2.** *Law.* The change in legal relations by which one person takes the place of another in the enjoyment of, or liability for, his rights or duties, or both; also, the right or duty so to take another's place, or the rights and duties succeeded to. **3.** Specif., act or right of succeeding to a throne. **4.** A series of persons or things that follow according to some established rule. **5.** A series of descendants; lineage; race; descent. **Syn.** SUCCESSION, SEQUENCE, SERIES. SUCCESSION may apply

to things of whatever sort that follow in the order of time or place; SEQUENCE is more limited in its application, and suggests esp. a uniform, logical, or regular succession; a SERIES is a succession of objects of similar nature, or standing to each other in similar relations.

suc-ces′sion-al (sŭk-sĕsh′ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a succession; in a regular order; consecutive. — **-sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

suc-ces′sive (-sĕs′ĭv), *a.* Following in order or in uninterrupted course; consecutive. — **Syn.** See CONSECUTIVE. — **suc-ces′sive-ly**, *adv.* — **suc-ces′sive-ness**, *n.*

suc-ces′sor (-sĕs′ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *successor.* See SUCCEED.] One that succeeds, or follows.

suc-cinct′ (sŭk-sĭŋkt′), *a.* [L. *succinctus*, p. p. of *succingere* to gird below or from below, tuck up.] **1.** Girded. *Archaic.* **2.** Compressed; concise; terse. — **Syn.** Short, brief, summary, compendious, laconic, terse. See CONCISE. — **suc-cinct′ly**, *adv.* — **suc-cinct′ness**, *n.*

suc′cor, **suc′cour** (sŭk′ẽr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *succurrere* to run under, run to aid, help.] To help or relieve in difficulty or want; relieve. — **Syn.** Aid, assist, deliver, comfort. — *n.* **1.** Aid; help; relief. **2.** One that succors.

suc′co-ry (-ō-rĭ), *n.* [fr. OF. *cicorée.* See CHICORY.] Chicory.

suc′co-tash (-tăsh), *n.* [Am. Indian *m'sickquatash* maize boiled whole.] Beans and kernels of maize boiled together.

suc′cu-lent (-ū-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *suc(c)ulentus*, fr. *suc(c)us*, juice.] Juicy. — **suc′cu-lence** (-lĕns), **-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

suc-cumb′ (sŭ-kŭm′), *v. i.* [L. *succumbere; sub* + *cumbere* (in comp.) to lie down.] To yield; submit; give way.

suc-cus′sion (-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *succussio*, fr. *succutere* to fling up, toss up.] Act of shaking; a shake.

such (sŭch), *a.* [AS. *swelc, swilc, swylc.*] **1.** Of that or the like kind; like; similar.

☞ *Such* is often used emphatically to note the kind or quality (often understood) as extreme or of a high degree; as, *such* a boy! I shall have *such* a time! When used before an attributive adjective, *such* is adverbial in force.

2. Having the quality or character specified. **3.** The same; — with *as.* **4.** Certain. — *pron.* Such a person or thing; — commonly with plural reference.

suck (sŭk), *v. t.* [AS. *sūcan.*] **1.** To draw (a liquid) by the mouth; draw by exhausting the air. **2.** To draw liquid from by the mouth; draw milk from (the mother, breast, etc.) with the mouth. **3.** To draw by any process like sucking; inhale; absorb. — *v. i.* **1.** To draw something by producing a vacuum. **2.** To draw milk from the breast or udder. — *n.* **1.** Act of sucking; suction. **2.** That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking.

suck′er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sucks. **2.** Specif., a suckling; a sucking animal. **3.** Any of numerous fresh-water fishes related to the carps. **4.** In various animals, an organ for adhering or holding; specif., a mouth adapted for sucking or adhering, or both. **5.** The bucket of a pump; also, the valve of a pump bucket. **6.** A pipe through which anything is drawn. **7.** A shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant. — *v. t.* To strip the suckers from (tobacco, etc.). — *v. i.* To form suckers, or shoots.

suck′le (sŭk′'l), *v. t.;* -LED (-'ld); -LING (-lĭng). [freq. of *suck.*] To give suck to. — *v. i.* To nurse; suck.

suck′ling (-lĭng), *n.* A child or animal before it is weaned.

suc′tion (sŭk′shŭn), *n.* [L. *sugere, suctum*, to suck.] Act of drawing, as a fluid, by exhausting the air.

suc-to′ri-al (sŭk-tō′rĭ-ăl), *a.* Fitted for, or capable of, sucking.

Su′da-nese′ (sōō′då-nēz′; -nēs′), *a. & n. sing. & pl.* See -ESE.

su′da-to′ri-um (sū′då-tō′rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-å). [L.] A hot-air bath; a room where hot-air baths are given.

su′da-to-ry (sū′då-tō-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sudatorius*, fr. *sudare* to sweat.] **1.** Sweating. **2.** Sudorific. — *n.* A hot-air bath.

sudd (sŭd), *n.* [Ar. *sadd* barrier.] The floating vegetation which often obstructs navigation in the White Nile.

sud′den (sŭd′'n; -ĕn), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus* sudden.] **1.** Happening or coming unexpectedly; rapid and unforeseen. **2.** Hastily prepared, made, done, etc.; quick; rapid. **3.** Hasty; violent; precipitate. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Come upon unexpectedly. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Unexpected, unusual, abrupt, unlooked-for. — *adv. Obs. or R.* — *n.* An unexpected occurrence. *Obs.*, exc. in **all of a sudden**, etc., suddenly. — **sud′den-ly**, *adv.* — **sud′den-ness**, *n.*

su′dor-if′er-ous (sū′dŏr-ĭf′ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + E. *-ferous.*] Producing or secreting sweat.

su′dor-if′ic (sū′dŏr-ĭf′ĭk), *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat + *facere* to make.] Causing sweat. — *n.* A sudorific medicine.

suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* Soapy water, esp. when frothy.

sue (sū), *v. t.;* SUED (sūd); SU′ING (sū′ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. LL. *sequere*, for L. *sequi, secutus*, to follow.] **1.** To follow with entreaty; solicit. *Obs.* **2.** To seek after; woo. **3.** *Law.* **a** To go to (a court) to get legal redress therein. **b** To seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process; prosecute judicially. **c** To proceed with, as an action. — *v. i.* **1.** To make request (for); entreat; plead. **2.** To pay suit; woo. **3.** *Law.* To take legal proceedings in court; seek (for something) in law; as, to *sue* for damages.

suède (swād; *F.* swĕd), *n.* [F. *Suède* Sweden.] A kind of glove leather, usually lambskin, tanned or shaved so as to leave an undressed surface.

su′et (sū′ĕt; 24), *n.* [dim. fr. OF., fr. L. *sebum.*] The hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton, which, when tried out, forms tallow. — **su′et-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

suf-. An assimilated form of SUB-.

suf′fer (sŭf′ẽr), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *sufferre; sub* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To feel or endure (pain, annoyance, etc.); submit to with distress or grief. **2.** To sustain; bear up under. **3.** To experience. **4.** To allow; permit; tolerate. — **Syn.** Bear, support. See ALLOW. — *v. i.* **1.** To undergo pain of body or mind. **2.** To sustain loss or damage. **3.** To undergo punishment, esp. of death. — **suf′fer-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

suf′fer-a-ble (-å-b'l), *a.* Endurable. — **suf′fer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **suf′fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

suf′fer-ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of suffering. *Now R.* **2.** A pain endured; a misery. *Obs.* **3.** Loss; damage; injury. *Obs.* **4.** Patient endurance; patience; long-suffering. **5.** Toleration; permission; leave. — **Syn.** See PERMISSION.

suf′fer-ing, *vb. n.* of SUFFER. Specif., the bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, a pain endured.

suf-fice′ (sŭ-fīs′; -fīz′), *v. t.;* -FICED′ (-fīst′; -fīzd′); -FIC′ING (-fīs′ĭng; -fīz′ĭng). [fr. OF., fr. L. *sufficere* to put under, to substitute, avail for, suffice.] To satisfy; content. — *v. i.* To be enough or adequate.

suf-fi′cien-cy (sŭ-fĭsh′ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being sufficient, or adequate; adequacy. **2.** Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity. **3.** Adequate substance or means; competency. **4.** Conceit; self-confidence.

suf-fi′cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *sufficiens, -entis*, p. pr.] **1.** Equal to the end proposed; adequate; enough. **2.** Qualified; fit; competent. **3.** Able to meet obligations; responsible. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See ADEQUATE. — **suf-fi′cient-ly**, *adv.*

suf′fix (sŭf′ĭks), *n.* [L. *suffixum*, neut. of *suffixus*, p. p. of *suffigere* to fasten on, affix; *sub* + *figere* to fix.] A letter, letters, or syllable or syllables added to the end of a word or a root to modify the meaning.

suf-fix′ (sŭ-fĭks′), *v. t.* To add or annex to the end.

suf′fo-cate (sŭf′ō-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING. [L. *suffocatus*, p. p. of *suffocare* to choke; *sub* + *fauces* throat.] **1.** To kill by stopping respiration; stifle; smother; choke. **2.** To extinguish by depriving of air, as fire. — *v. i.* To be suffocated. — **suf′fo-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* — **suf′fo-ca-tive** (sŭf′ō-kā-tĭv), *a.*

suf′fra-gan (sŭf′rå-găn), *a.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *suffragari* to support with one's vote.] **1.** Assistant; as, a *suffragan* bishop. **2.** Of or pert. to a suffragan bishop. — *n. Eccl.* A suffragan bishop.

suf′frage (-rāj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *suffragium.*] **1.** A vote; assent. **2.** Right or act of voting in political matters. **3.** *Eccl.* An intercessory prayer or petition.

suf′fra-gette′ (sŭf′rā-jĕt′), *n.* [*suffrage* + *-ette.*] A woman who advocates woman's suffrage. *Cant.* — **suf′fra-get′tism**, *n.* *Cant.*

suf′fra-gist (sŭf′rā-jĭst), *n.* **1.** A voter. **2.** One having certain opinions on political suffrage; as, a woman *suffragist.*

suf-fuse′ (sŭ-fūz′), *v. t.;* -FUSED′ (-fūzd′); -FUS′ING (-fūz′ĭng). [L. *suffusus*, p. p. of *suffundere* to overspread. See SUB-; FUSE.] To overspread, as with a fluid, tinge, or tint. — **suf-fu′sion** (-fū′zhŭn), *n.*

Su′fi (sōō′fē), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *çūfī* wise, pious, devout.] An adherent of a certain system of Mohammedan mysticism or religious symbolism. — **Su′fism** (-fĭz'm), *n.*

Sugar Cane.

sug′ar (shōōg′ẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Ar., fr. Skr. *çarkarā* sugar, gravel.] **1.** A well-known sweet carbohydrate, chiefly derived from a tall, perennial, jointed tropical

grass (the **sugar cane**) and from the large white roots of a variety of beets (the **sugar beet**). **2.** Any of a class of sweet carbohydrates. — **sugar of milk.** = LACTOSE. —*v. t.* **1.** To impregnate, season, cover, or sprinkle withsugar, mix sugar with. **2.** To sweeten (something distasteful) by flattery or soft words. — *v. i.* To form or make sugar.

sug'ared (shōōg'ĕrd), *a.* Sweetened. Fig., sweet; honeyed.

sugar loaf. **1.** A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually conoidal, now rarely made. **2.** Something shaped like a sugar loaf, as a hat or a hill. — **su'gar-loaf'**, *a.*

sugar maple. A maple of the eastern United States, having smooth gray bark. Its sap is the chief source of maple sugar.

Sugar Maple. *a* Detached Flower; *b* Inflorescence.

sug'ar-plum' (shōōg'ĕr-plŭm'), *n.* A sweetmeat; bonbon.

sug'ar-y (-ĭ), *a.* Like or containing sugar; sweet; honeyed.

sug-gest' (sŭg-jĕst'), *v. t.* [L. *suggestus*, p. p. of *suggerere* to put under, furnish, suggest.] **1.** To present (a matter, problem, etc.), usually indirectly, to the mind; intimate; hint. **2.** To seduce; tempt. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To give rise to or present ideas through association. — **sug-gest'er**, *n*

sug-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1.** A suggesting; presentation of an idea, esp. indirectly. **2.** That which is suggested. **3.** A temptation. *Obs.* **4.** *Psychol.* **a** The action of one idea upon another resulting in their connected appearance in consciousness, as in processes of association. **b** The entrance into the mind of an idea or intimation, originated by some external fact, which tends to produce an automatic response or reaction; as, hypnotic *suggestion*.

Syn. Intimation. — SUGGESTION, HINT. A SUGGESTION is an indirect or guarded presentation of a matter for consideration or action; the word sometimes implies a prompting to evil; a HINT is a suggestion conveyed by remote or covert allusion; the word often suggests lack of candor; as, his *suggestion* that the journey might overtax your strength, I understood as a *hint* that he would be glad to go himself.

sug-ges'tive (-jĕs'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to suggest; pert. to or containing a suggestion; stimulative of thought. **2.** Suggesting, or tending to suggest, what is improper, indecent, etc. — **sug-ges'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sug-ges'tive-ness**, *n.*

su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* [L. *sui* of one's self + E. *-cide*, 2.] **1.** Act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; self-murder. **2.** Ruin of one's own interests. **3.** [L. *sui* of one's self + E. *-cide*, 1.] One guilty of self-murder; a felo-de-se. — *v. i.* To commit suicide. *Colloq.* — **su'i-cid'al** (sū'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* — **su'i-cid'al-ly**, *adv.*

suit (sūt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *sivre* to follow. See SUE.] **1.** Pursuit. *Obs.* **2.** Act of suing; a seeking by entreaty or solicitation; entreaty; solicitation; specif., solicitation in marriage; wooing. **3.** **a** *Feudal Law.* Act of following or attending a superior, his court, or the like; also, those who do so. **b** *Law.* The following or attending upon a court to obtain justice there; hence, an action or process in a court; legal application to a court for justice. **4.** = SUITE, 2. **5.** = SUITE, 3. **6.** *Playing Cards.* One of the four sets of cards in a pack. **7.** A number of things used together; a set; as, a *suit* of armor. Often, short for "*suit of clothes*." — **Syn.** See PRAYER. — *v. t.* **1.** To fit; adapt; accommodate. **2.** To be fitted or adjusted to accord with; befit. **3.** To meet the desires of; please; satisfy. — *v. i.* To agree; accord; correspond; — usually with *with* or *to*. — **Syn.** Comport, tally, match, answer, become.

suit'a-ble (sūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of suiting; proper; becoming. — **Syn.** Fitting, accordant, agreeable, correspondent, consonant, congruous, consistent. See FIT. — **suit'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **suit'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **suit'a-bly**, *adv.*

suite (swēt), *n.* [F.] **1.** Obs. or rare var. of SUIT (in various senses). **2.** A retinue, or company of attendants, as of a person of position; a suit. **3.** A connected series or succession of objects; a set; a suit; as, a *suite* of rooms. **4.** *Music.* **a** An old instrumental form, consisting of a series of dances. **b** A modern instrumental form, wholly free in respect to the character and number of its movements.

suit'or (sūt'ĕr), *n.* One who sues; esp.: **a** A wooer (now only a man); lover. **b** *Law.* A party in a suit.

sul'cate (sŭl'kāt), *a.* [L. *sulcatus*, p. p. of *sulcare* to furrow.] Scored with deep and regular furrows. — **sul'cated** (-kāt-ĕd), *a.* — **sul-ca'tion** (sŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'fate, sul'fide, sul'fite, sul'fur. Vars. of SULPHATE, etc.

sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.* [see SULKINESS.] To be sulky or sullen. — *n.* State of being sulky; sulky mood or humor; — often in *pl.*

sulk'i-ly (-kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* of SULKY. See -LY.

sulk'i-ness (sŭl'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* [for *sulkenness*, fr. AS. *solcen* slothful, remiss, deriv. of *āseolcan* to be weak or slothful.] Quality or state of being sulky, sullenness; moroseness.

sulk'y (sŭl'kĭ), *a.*; SULK'I-ER (-kĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. [see SULKINESS.] Moodily silent; sullen; morose; ill-humoredly unsociable. — **Syn.** See SULLEN.

sulk'y, *n.*; *pl.* SULKIES (-kĭz). [fr. SULKY, *a.*; — because for one only.] A light two-wheeled carriage for one person.

sul'len (sŭl'ĕn), *a.* [through OF. fr. L. *solus* alone.] **1.** Lonely; solitary; single. *Obs.* **2.** Disposed to be alone; gloomily silent; morose; sulky. **3.** Gloomy; dismal; melancholy. **4.** Heavy; dull; sluggish. **5.** Malignant; unpropitious; baleful. — **sul'len-ly**, *adv.* — **sul'len-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Sour, peevish, fretful, petulant, moody, austere, churlish. — SULLEN, SULKY, SURLY, GLUM, MOROSE, SATURNINE, CRABBED, SPLENETIC. One is SULLEN who is (often by disposition) gloomily silent and ill humored; one is SULKY who is childishly sullen, or inclined to indulge in fits of sullenness; one is GLUM who is silent and dismal, often with a touch of dogged sullenness. SURLY adds to *sullen* the idea of churlishness or gruffness; MOROSE suggests a sour austerity. SATURNINE implies a gloomily taciturn and heavy disposition; CRABBED suggests a crusty or peevish moroseness; SPLENETIC adds to *morose* the implication of malice or spite.

sul'lens (-ĕnz), *n. pl.* Sullen mood or humor; sulks. *Obs.*

sul'ly (-ĭ), *v. t.*; -LIED (-īd); -LY-ING. [fr. AS. *sylian*, fr. *sol* mire.] To soil; tarnish; stain; defile. — *v. i.* To become soiled; tarnish. — *n.*, *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). Soil; tarnish; stain.

sul'phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphuric acid.

sul'phide (-fīd; -fĭd), *n.* Also **-phid.** *Chem.* A binary compound.

sul'phite (-fīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphurous acid.

sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* [L., better *sulpur*.] *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring native and combined. It burns in air with a flame and suffocating odor. Symbol, *S*; at. wt., 32.07. Sulphur is used in making gunpowder, matches, etc., for bleaching, and in medicine, etc.

sul'phu-rate (-fū-rāt), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. To sulphuret. — **sul'phu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

sul'phur-bot'tom (sŭl'fŭr-bŏt'ŭm), *n.* A finback whale or rorqual of the North Atlantic, the largest of all whales.

Sulphur-bottom ($\frac{1}{250}$)

sul-phu're-ous (sŭl-fū'rē-ŭs), *a.* Like sulphur; sulphurous.

sul'phu-ret (sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* A sulphide. *Obsoles.*

sul'phu-ret', *v. t.*; -RET'ED (-rĕt'ĕd) or -RET'TED; -RET'ING or -RET'TING. To combine or impregnate with sulphur.

sul-phu'ric (sŭl-fū'rĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sulphur, esp. in a higher valence. — **sulphuric acid**, a heavy, corrosive, oily liquid, early made by distilling green vitriol, whence the name *oil of vitriol*.

sul'phur-ous (sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; sŭl-fū'rŭs; *the second pron. is common in chem., as in* sulphu'rous ac'id, *etc.*), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sulphur, esp. in a lower valence; like sulphur, or some sulphur compound, fig., heated; fiery. — **sulphurous acid**, an acid forming a series of salts (the *sulphites*).

sul'phur-y (sŭl'fŭr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling sulphur.

sul'tan (sŭl'tăn; *Ar.* sōōl-tän'), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *sultān* sultan, dominion.] A ruler or sovereign, esp. of a Mohammedan state; specif. [often *cap.*], the ruler of the Turks; the Padishah. — **sul'tan-ship'**, *n.*

sul-ta'na (sŭl-tă'nă; -tā'nă), *n.* [It.] **1.** The wife or, sometimes, the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan. **2.** A mistress, esp. of a royal personage.

sul'tan-ess, *n.* A sultana.

sul'tan-ate (sŭl'tăn-āt), *n.* The rule, dominion, territory, or office, of a sultan.

sul'try (sŭl'trĭ), *a.*; -TRI-ER (-trĭ-ĕr); -TRI-EST. [fr. SWELTRY.] **1.** Oppressively hot. **2.** Very hot and moist, or close and oppressive, as air. — **sul'tri-ly** (-trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

Su-lu' (sōō-lōō'), *n.* [Malay *Suluk.*] A member of the most prominent tribe of the Moro tribes, occupying the Sulu Archipelago; also, their language.

sum (sŭm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *summa*, fr. *summus* highest.] **1.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; amount or whole number or quantity. **2.** A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely. **3.** The chief points or thoughts when viewed together, substance; compendium. **4.** Maximum amount; utmost degree; hence, height; completion. **5.** *Arith.* A problem to be solved; an example.

Syn. SUM, AMOUNT, TOTAL, WHOLE, NUMBER, QUANTITY. SUM denotes the result of simple addition; AMOUNT implies a result reached by accumulation: as, the *amount* of one's purchases. TOTAL and WHOLE suggest completeness of result, while *total* often further implies magnitude. NUMBER is used for an aggregate of persons or things, to which (except as to things in bulk or mass) *amount* should not be applied; as, the *number* present, a small *amount* of cotton; but not, a small *amount* of apples. QUANTITY may be used of objects that can be counted, but only when measurable in bulk; as, a *quantity* of apples.

—*v. t.*; SUMMED (sŭmd); SUM'MING. **1.** To cast up, as a column of figures; add together; ascertain the totality of; —usually with *up*. **2.** To condense; recapitulate briefly; —usually with *up*. —*v. i.* To recapitulate; pass in review the chief points, as of an argument.

su'mac (sū'măk, shōō'măk), *n.* Also **sumach**. [F. *sumac*, fr. Ar. *summāq*.] **1.** Any of a large genus of shrubs and trees of the cashew family, including, besides those commonly called sumacs, the poison dogwood, poison ivy, etc. Also, the wood of any species. **2.** A material used in tanning and dyeing, consisting of the shredded or powdered leaves, peduncles, etc., of various species of sumac.

Su-ma'tran (sōō-mä'trăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

sum'ma-ri-ly (sŭm'ä-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **sum'ma-ri-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

sum'ma-rize (sŭm'ä-rīz), *v. t.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). To tell in, or reduce to, a summary; present briefly. — **sum'ma-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn, -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sum'ma-ry (-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Formed into a sum, summed up; compact, concise. **2.** Done without delay or formality; quickly executed; as, a *summary* proceeding. — **Syn.** Short, brief, compendious, succinct.

sum'ma-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. F. *sommaire* or L. *summarium*, fr. L. *summa* sum.] An abstract, abridgment, or compendium, of a fuller account, abridged statement.

sum-ma'tion (sŭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount; addition; also, an aggregate.

sum'mer (sŭm'ẽr), *n.* One who sums or does sums.

sum'mer, *n.* [F. *sommier* a rafter.] A large horizontal beam or stone: as: **a** A lintel. **b** A stone cap of a pier to support a lintel, arch, etc. **c** A principal floor timber, as a girder.

sum'mer, *n.* [AS. *sumor*, *sumer*.] In any region, the season of the year in which the sun shines most directly; the warmest period of the year. North of the equator summer popularly includes June, July, and August. —*v. i.* To pass the summer. —*v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer.

sum'mer-house' (-hous'), *n.* A rustic covered structure in a garden or park, providing a cool retreat in summer.

sum'mer-sault, -set. Vars of SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET.

sum'mer-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Summer time.

sum'mer-y (sŭm'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, summer.

sum'mit (sŭm'ĭt), *n.* [fr. F., deriv. fr. L. *summum* top, fr. *summus* highest.] The top; highest point, utmost elevation.

sum'mon (sŭm'ŭn), *v. t.* [fr. OF. *sumundre*, *semondre*, fr. L. *summonēre* to remind privily; *sub* + *monere* to admonish.] **1.** To call, bid, or cite; send for. **2.** To cite by authority, notify or command to come or appear, as in court. **3.** To rouse or excite; —often with *up*. — **Syn.** Convoke, invite. — **sum'mon-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

sum'mons (-ŭnz), *n.*; *pl.* -MONSES (-ŭn-sĕz; 24). [fr. OF., fr. *semondre* to summon.] Act of summoning; a call by authority to appear or attend; specif., *Law*, a citation or warning to appear in court, as to answer a complaint.

sump'ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* [OF. *sommetier* sumpter (def. 1).] **1.** Driver of a pack horse. *Obs.* **2.** A pack, burden. *Obs.* **3.** An animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens.

sump'tu-a-ry (-tū-ä-rĭ), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumptus* expense.] Relating to or regulating expense or expenditure.

sump'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, fr. *sumptus* expense.] Involving large expense; costly, luxurious, splendid. — **sump'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sump'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

sun (sŭn), *n.* [AS. *sunne*.] **1.** The heavenly luminary the light of which constitutes day; the member of the solar system round which the earth and other planets revolve. **2.** Any heavenly body like our sun, esp. one that is, like it, the center of a system. **3.** Sunshine. **4.** Sunrise; hence, day, also, sunset; as, from *sun* to *sun*, from sunrise to sunset. **5.** A year. *Rare.* **6.** That which resembles the sun; any source of light, warmth, or animation. — *v. t.*, SUNNED (sŭnd); SUN'NING. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in or as in the sun.

sun'beam' (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* A beam or ray of the sun.

sun'bon'net (-bŏn'ĕt; 24), *n.* A projecting bonnet worn by women and children as a protection against the sun.

sun'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A rainbow; an iris.

sun'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* Superficial inflammation of the skin, from exposure to the sun's rays. — *v. t. & i.* To burn or discolor by the sun; tan.

Sun'day (-dā), *n.* [AS. *sunnandæg*; *sunne* sun + *dæg* day; —this day being anciently dedicated to the *sun*.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day.

Syn. SUNDAY is the name of the first day of the week; SABBATH designates the institution rather than the day, and is synonymous with *Sunday* only in Christian usage, inasmuch as the Jewish *Sabbath* falls on Saturday. As a designation of the day, *Sunday* is preferred to *Sabbath*.

Sunday, *or* **Sabbath, school.** A school held on Sunday for religious instruction; also, its members, collectively.

sun'der (sŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *sundrian*, or *syndrian*, fr. *sundor* asunder.] To disunite; part; divide, sever. — **Syn.** See PART. — *v. i.* To part, separate. *R.* — *n.* A separation into parts; division; severance. — **in sunder**, into parts.

sun'dew' (-dū'), *n.* Any of a genus of carnivorous bog-inhabiting herbs, having viscid glands on their leaves, by means of which they capture and digest small insects.

sun'di'al (-dī'ăl), *n.* **1.** An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a guomon, or style. **2.** The common lupine of the eastern United States.

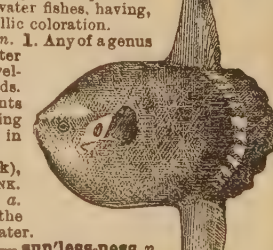
sun dog, *or* **sun'dog'**, *n.* **1.** A parhelion. **2.** A fragmentary rainbow; small rainbow near the horizon.

sun'down' (sŭn'doun'), *n.* Sunset.

sun'dries (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Sundry small things or items.

sun'dry (-drĭ), *a.* [AS. *syndrig* separate, special, several.] Several; divers; various.

sun'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A certain remarkable marine fish. **2.** Any of many American perchlike fresh-water fishes, having, usually, brilliant metallic coloration.


Sunfish. 1.

sun'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus of plants, of the aster family, with large yellow-rayed flower heads. **2.** Any of various plants superficially resembling the above or opening in the sunshine.

sung (sŭng), **sunk** (sŭnk), *pret. & p. p.* of SING, SINK.

sunk'en (sŭnk''n), *a.* Sunk; esp., lying on the bottom of a body of water.

sun'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **sun'less-ness**, *n.*

sun'light' (sŭn'līt'), *n* The light of the sun.

sun'ny (sŭn'ĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER; -NI-EST. **1.** Of or pert. to, proceeding from or like the sun; shining; bright; cheerful; genial. **2.** Exposed to the sun. — **sun'ni-ly**, *adv.* — **sun'ni-ness**, *n.*

sun'rise' (sŭn'rīz'), *n.* **1.** The first appearance or the rising of the sun above the horizon; the time of such appearance. **2.** The east.

sun'ris'ing (-rīz'ĭng), *n.* Sunrise (sense 1).

sun'set' (sŭn'sĕt'), *n.* **1.** The descent of the sun below the horizon; the time of such descent; evening. **2.** The west.

sun'set'ting, *n.* Sunset (sense 1).

sun'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** The sun's light, or the place where it shines; the sun's direct rays, the place where they fall, or the warmth and light which they give. **2.** Anything having a warming and cheering influence likened to that of the sun, brightness — **sun'shin'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

sun spot, *or* **sun'spot'**, *n.* One of the dark spots that appear periodically on the sun's surface. Their appearance is accompanied by loss of light, sometimes of heat, and often by magnetic storms on the earth.

sun'stroke' (sŭn'strōk'), *n.* An affection, often fatal, due to exposure to the sun or excessive heat.

sun′up′ (sŭn′ŭp′), *n.* Sunrise. *Colloq.* or *Dial.*

sun′ward (-wĕrd), *a.* Facing the sun.

sun′ward, sun′wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the sun.

sup (sŭp), *v. i.;* SUPPED (sŭpt); SUP′PING. [AS. *sūpan* to drink.] **1.** To take (liquid) into the mouth with the lips; sip. **2.** To treat with supper. *Obs.* — *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a sip. — *v. i.* **1.** To take food, esp. liquid food, into the mouth a little at a time; sip. **2.** To eat the evening meal; take supper.

su′per- (sū′pĕr-). [L. *super* over, above.] A prefix denoting: **1.** In reference to place, *above, over, on.*

Examples: *super*impose, to impose *over* or *on*; *super*terrestrial, *over* the earth.

2. As to degree, rank, authority, amount, etc., *beyond, over, over and above, more than, in addition to.*

Examples: *super*natural, *over and above* what is natural; *super*human, *over* or *beyond* what is human, etc.

3. *Chem.* That the ingredient indicated is present in a *large*, or *unusually large*, proportion; as in *super*phosphate. The more definite *per-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *acid*, etc. are now preferred.

su′per-a-ble (-ă-bl′), *a.* [L. *superabilis*, fr. *superare* to go over, surmount.] Capable of being overcome; surmountable.

su′per-a-bound′ (-ă-bound′), *v. i.* To be superabundant.

su′per-a-bun′dant (-bŭn′dănt), *a.* Abounding greatly or to excess; redundant. — **su′per-a-bun′dance** (-dăns), *n.* — **su′per-a-bun′dant-ly**, *adv.*

su′per-add′ (-ăd′), *v. t.* To add over and above; annex.

su′per-an′nu-a′tion (-ăn′ū-ā′shŭn), *n.* **su-perb′** (sŭ-pûrb′), *a.* [F. *superbe*, L. *superbus.*] **1.** Grand; magnificent; stately. **2.** Rich; elegant. — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **su-perb′ly**, *adv.* — **su-perb′ness**, *n.*

su′per-car′go (sū′pĕr-kär′gō), *n.* An officer in a merchant ship in charge of the commercial concerns of the voyage.

su′per-cil′i-a-ry (-sĭl′ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supercilium* eyebrow.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the eyebrow.

su′per-cil′i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [L. *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium* eyebrow, pride.] Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous. — **Syn.** See ARROGANT. — **su′per-cil′i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **su′per-cil′i-ous-ness**, *n.*

su′per-dain′ty (-dān′tĭ), *a.* See SUPER-, 2.

su′per-er′o-gate (-ĕr′ō-gāt), *v. i.;* -GAT′ED (-gāt′ĕd); -GAT′ING. [L. *supererogatus*, p. p. of *supererogare* to spend over and above.] To do more than duty requires. — **su′per-er′o-ga′tion** (-gā′shŭn), *n.* — **su′per-e-rog′a-tive** (-ē-rŏg′ă-tĭv), **su′per-e-rog′a-to-ry** (-ē-rŏg′ă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

su′per-fam′i-ly (sū′pĕr-făm′ĭ-lĭ), *n. Bot. & Zoöl.* A category of classification next above a family.

su′per-fi′cial (-fĭsh′ăl), *a.* [L. *superficialis.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; lying on, or near, the surface; shallow. **2.** Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not profound. — **su′per-fi′cial-ly**, *adv.* — **su′per-fi′cial-ness**, *n.*

su′per-fi′ci-al′i-ty (-ĭ-ăl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being superficial; also, a superficial quality, character, or the like.

su′per-fi′ci-es (-fĭsh′ĭ-ēz; -fĭsh′ēz), *n.* [L.; *super* above, over + *facies* make, figure, shape.] The surface.

su′per-fine (sū′pĕr-fīn), *a.* **1.** Very fine; extra fine. **2.** Very subtle or delicate; too nice. — **su′per-fine′ness**, *n.*

su′per-flu′i-ty (-flōō′ĭ-tĭ; 86), *n.; pl.* -ITIES (-tĭz). State of being, or that which is, abundant beyond what is needed. — **Syn.** Superabundance, redundancy. See EXCESS.

su-per′flu-ous (sū-pûr′flōō-ŭs; 86), *a.* [L. *superfluus* overflowing; *super* + *fluere* to flow.] **1.** In excess of what is wanted or is sufficient; excessive. **2.** Having more than is wanted or sufficient. *Rare.* — **Syn.** Useless, redundant, needless. — **su-per′flu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

su′per-flux (sū′pĕr-flŭks), *n.* Superfluity. *Rare.*

su′per-heat′ (-hēt′), *v. t.* **1.** To overheat. **2. a** To heat a liquid above its boiling point without converting it into vapor. **b** To heat (a vapor, esp. steam, not in contact with its own liquid) so that it has more than enough heat to remain a dry gas at the given pressure.

su′per-hu′man (-hū′măn), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; sometimes, divine. — **Syn.** See SUPERNATURAL. — **su′per-hu′man-ly**, *adv.*

su′per-im-pose′ (-ĭm-pōz′), *v. t.* To lay or impose on something else. — **su′per-im′po-si′tion** (-ĭm′pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

su′per-in-cum′bent (sū′pĕr-ĭn-kŭm′bĕnt), *a.* Lying or resting on something else. — **su′per-in-cum′bence** (-bĕns), **su′per-in-cum′ben-cy** (-bĕn-sĭ), *n.*

su′per-in-duce′ (-dūs′), *v. t.* To bring in, or on, as an addition to something: bring about as an added quality. — **su′per-in-duc′tion** (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.*

su′per-in-tend′ (-tĕnd′), *v. t.* [L. *superintendere.* See INTEND.] To have charge and oversight of; supervise.

su′per-in-tend′ence (-tĕn′dĕns), *n.* Act of superintending; supervision. — **Syn.** Oversight, care, direction.

su′per-in-tend′en-cy (-tĕn′dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Superintendence.

su′per-in-tend′ent (-dĕnt), *a.* Overseeing; superintending. — *n.* One who has charge and oversight of some place, institution, enterprise, affairs, etc., with power of direction. — **Syn.** Overseer, manager, director, supervisor.

su-pe′ri-or (sū-pē′rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L., compar. of *superus* being above, fr. *super* above, over.] **1.** More elevated in place or position; higher; upper. **2.** Higher in rank or office; more exalted. **3.** Higher or greater in excellence; greater in quantity or degree of a good quality. **4.** Beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; — with *to.* **5.** Affecting, or seeming to affect, superiority. **6.** More comprehensive, as in classification; as, a genus is *superior* to a species. — *n.* **1.** One who surpasses another in rank, age, ability, merit, etc.; one who surpasses in what is desirable. **2.** *Eccl.* The head of a monastery, convent, or the like. — **su-pe′ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

su-pe′ri-or′i-ty (-ŏr′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being superior. — **Syn.** Preëminence, excellence, predominancy, prevalence, ascendancy, odds, advantage.

su-per′la-tive (sū-pûr′lă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *superlativus*, fr. *superlatus* excessive.] **1.** Surpassing all other; supreme. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing the highest (or, with a privative auxiliary, the lowest) degree or amount of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb; as, highest, *most* pleasant, *least* bright. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3. — *n.* **1.** The utmost degree. **2.** *Gram.* The superlative degree; also, a form or word denoting it. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3. — **su-per′la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **su-per′la-tive-ness**, *n.*

su-per′nal (sū-pûr′năl), *a.* [L. *supernus*, fr. *super* above.] **1.** Being in a higher place or region. **2.** Celestial; heavenly.

su′per-na′tant (sū′pĕr-nā′tănt), *a.* [L. *supernatans*, p. pr. of *supernatare* to swim above.] Floating on the surface, as oil on water.

su′per-nat′u-ral (-năt′ū-răl), *a.* Beyond or exceeding the powers or laws (i. e., observed sequences) of nature; miraculous; superhuman. — **su′per-nat′u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **su′per-nat′u-ral-ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.*

Syn. SUPERNATURAL, PRETERNATURAL, MIRACULOUS, SUPERHUMAN. That is SUPERNATURAL which is thought of as above or beyond the power, agencies, or laws of nature; that is PRETERNATURAL which exceeds in some way what is natural, ordinary, or explicable, without being felt as *supernatural*; as, angels are *supernatural* beings: his face showed a *preternatural* paleness. MIRACULOUS implies the direct intervention of supernatural (esp. divine) agency; as, God's *miraculous* interpositions. SUPERHUMAN is sometimes equivalent to *supernatural*, or *divine*; as, belief in *superhuman* agency. But *superhuman* is often used in strong hyperbole of what, though merely human, exceeds ordinary standards; as, *superhuman* efforts, energy.

su′per-nu′mer-a-ry (-nū′mĕr-ă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *supernumerarius.*] **1.** Exceeding the number stated or prescribed. **2.** Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity: superfluous. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A person or thing beyond the number stated. **2.** One beyond what is needed or usual; esp., a person employed to take another's place in case of need; in theaters, one not a regular actor who appears in mob scenes, spectacles, etc.

su′per-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.;* -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *superposer.* See SUPER-; POSE.] **1.** To lay (on or upon), as one kind of rock on another. **2.** *Geom.* To lay (a figure in thought) on another so that all the parts coincide with like parts. — **su′per-po-si′tion** (-pō-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

su′per-praise′ (-prāz′), *v. t.* See SUPER-, 2.

su′per-scribe′ (-skrīb′), *v. t.;* -SCRIBED′ (-skrībd′); -SCRIB′ING (-skrīb′ĭng). [L. *superscribere, -scriptum; super* over + *scribere* to write.] To write or engrave (anything) on the top or surface; write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of (anything).

su′per-script (sū′pĕr-skrĭpt), *a.* Written above; — opposed to *subscript.* — *n.* **1.** Superscription. *Obs.* **2.** *Math.* Any index or mark written above, as in a^3, b', c^n.

su′per-scrip′tion (sū′pẽr-skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superscribing. **2.** That which is superscribed; inscription; an address on a letter, envelope, or the like.

su′per-sede′ (-sēd′), *v. t.*; -SED′ED (-sēd′ĕd); -SED′ING. [L. *supersedere*, *-sessum*, to sit above, be superior to, forbear, omit.] **1.** To come or be placed in the room of; replace. **2.** To displace, or set aside, and put another in place of; supplant.—**Syn.** See REPLACE.—**su′per-sed′er** (-sēd′ẽr), *n.*

su′per-se′dure (-sē′dūr), *n.* Act of superseding.

su′per-sen′si-ble, *a.* See SUPER-, 2. — **-sen′si-bly**, *adv.*

su′per-serv′ice-a-ble (-sûr′vĭs-*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Too officious.

su′per-ses′sion (-sĕsh′*ŭ*n), *n.* Supersedure.

su′per-sti′tion (-stĭsh′*ŭ*n), *n.* [F. *superstition*, or L. *superstitio*, orig., a standing still over a thing; hence, amazement, dread, esp. of the supernatural.] **1.** An excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious. **2.** A belief, an act, or a practice, esp. of a religious nature, regarded as irrational, idle, or injurious; false religion. **3.** Such acts, beliefs, or practices collectively.

su′per-sti′tious (-*ŭ*s), *a.* Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, characterized by, or manifesting, superstition. — **su′per-sti′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **su′per-sti′tious-ness**, *n.*

su′per-stra′tum (-strā′t*ŭ*m), *n.* An overlying stratum.

su′per-struc′tion (-strŭk′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* **1.** Act of building on. **2.** An edifice; superstructure. *Now Rare.*

su′per-struc′ture (-tūr), *n.* Any structure or edifice built on something else; specif., all of a building above the basement.

su′per-sub′tle (-sŭt′'l), *a.* Too subtle. — **-sub′tle-ty**, *n.*

su′per-vene′ (-vēn′), *v. i.*; -VENED′ (-vēnd′); -VEN′ING (-vēn′ĭng). [L. *supervenire*, *-ventum*, to come over or upon.] To come as something additional or extraneous; occur with reference to something else; be added or follow closely.

su′per-ven′ient (-vēn′y*ĕ*nt), *a.* Coming as something additional or extraneous.

su′per-ven′tion (-vĕn′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* Act of supervening.

su′per-vise′ (-vīz′), *v. t.*; -VISED′ (-vīzd′); -VIS′ING (-vīz′ĭng). [LL. *supervisus*, p. p. of *supervidere* to oversee; *super* + *videre* to see.] **1.** To superintend; inspect with authority. **2.** To look over so as to read; peruse. *Obs.*

su′per-vi′sion (-vĭzh′*ŭ*n), *n.* Act of overseeing; superintendence; oversight. — **Syn.** See OVERSIGHT.

su′per-vi′sor (-vī′zẽr), *n.* **1.** One who supervises; overseer; superintendent. **2.** Spectator. *Obs.* **3.** One who reads over, as to correct. *Obs.* — **su′per-vi′sor-ship**, *n.*

su′per-vi′so-ry (-vī′zō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to supervision.

su-pine′ (sū-pīn′; sū′pīn), *a.* [L. *supinus.*] **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward; — opposed to *prone*. **2.** Leaning backward; sloping; inclined. **3.** Mentally or morally inert; heedless; thoughtless; listless; also, wanting in stamina; abject.— **su-pine′ly**, *adv.*— **su-pine′ness**, *n.*

su′pine (sū′pĭn), *n.* [L. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), fr. *supinus* bent or thrown backward.] *Gram.* A verbal noun, orig., and esp., one in Latin having two cases, an accusative in *-um*, and an ablative (sometimes a dative) in *u*.

sup′per (sŭp′ẽr), *n.* [OF. *super*, *soper*; prop., an infinitive, to sup.] The evening meal; final meal of the day.

sup-plant′ (s*ŭ*-plănt′), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *supplantare* to trip up one's heels, throw down.] **1.** To trip up. *Obs.* **2.** To overthrow, undermine, or force away, esp. in order to put a substitute in place of. **3.** To remove or displace, as by stratagem; esp., to displace and take the place of; supersede.—**Syn.** Undermine, overthrow. See REPLACE.— **sup′plan-ta′tion** (sŭp′lăn-tā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* — **sup-plant′er**, *n.*

sup′ple (sŭp′'l), *a.* [F. *souple*, fr. L. *supplex* suppliant.] **1.** Pliant; flexible. **2.** Yielding; compliant; not obstinate. **3.** Bending to the humor of others; obsequious. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE.—*v. t.*; -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). To make or become supple. — **sup′ple-ness**, *n.*

sup′ple-ment (sŭp′lē-m*ĕ*nt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *supplementum*, fr. *supplere* to fill up.] That which completes, or makes an addition to, something already organized, arranged, or set apart; specif., a continuation of a book or paper to make good deficiencies or correct errors. — **Syn.** See APPENDIX, COMPLEMENT. — (-mĕnt), *v. t.* To fill up or supply by additions; add to; fill the deficiencies of. — **sup′ple-men′tal** (-mĕn′t*ă*l), **sup′ple-men′ta-ry** (-mĕn′t*ȧ*-rĭ), *a.*

sup′pli-ance (sŭp′lĭ-*ă*ns), *n.* Supplication; entreaty.

sup′pli-ant (-*ă*nt), *a.* [fr. F. *supplier*, fr. L. *supplicare* to supplicate.] **1.** Asking earnestly and submissively; entreating; beseeching; supplicating. **2.** Expressing supplication. — **Syn.** Suing, begging, imploring. — *n.* One who supplicates; humble petitioner.—**sup′pli-ant-ly**, *adv.*

sup′pli-cant (sŭp′lĭ-k*ă*nt), *a.* Entreating; asking submissively. — *n.* One who supplicates; suppliant.

sup′pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT′ED (-kāt′ĕd); -CAT′ING. [L. *supplicatus*, p. p. of *supplicare* to supplicate.] **1.** To entreat for; implore. **2.** To address in prayer; entreat as a supplicant. — **Syn.** Beseech, entreat, petition, importune, solicit, crave. See BEG. — *v. i.* To make supplication.

sup′pli-ca′tion (-kā′sh*ŭ*n), *n.* Act of supplicating; humble petition. — **Syn.** Entreaty, solicitation, craving.

sup′pli-ca-to-ry (-k*ȧ*-tō-rĭ), *a.* Supplicating; humble.

sup-pli′er (s*ŭ*-plī′ẽr), *n.* One that supplies.

sup-ply′ (s*ŭ*-plī′), *v. t.*; -PLIED′ (-plīd′); -PLY′ING. [fr. OF., fr. L. *supplere*, *-pletum*; *sub* under + *plere* to fill.] **1.** To furnish with what is wanted or needed; replenish; — often with *with*. **2.** To give or provide; furnish. **3.** To serve instead of; take the place of. **4.** To fill temporarily; serve for another in, as in a vacant office. — **Syn.** Administer, minister, contribute, yield.—*n.*; *pl.* -PLIES (-plīz′). **1.** Act of supplying. **2.** That which supplies a want; sufficiency for use or want; as: **a** Auxiliary troops; reënforcements; assistance; relief. *Obs.* **b** The daily food, etc., necessary to an army or other large body of men; stores; — chiefly in *pl.* **c** One who fills a place for a time; substitute; esp., a clergyman who supplies a pulpit. **3.** Quantity of any article offered at a given price. — *a.* Serving to contain, deliver, or regulate, a supply; as, a *supply* tank.

sup-port′ (s*ŭ*-pōrt′; 57), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *supportare* to carry on, convey, in LL., to support, sustain; *sub* + *portare* to carry.] **1.** To bear the weight or stress of; uphold; sustain. **2.** To endure; bear; undergo; suffer; tolerate. **3.** To keep from fainting, sinking, yielding, etc.; encourage; aid; help. **4.** *Theat.* **a** To assume and act (a character). **b** To act with (a star). **5.** To maintain; provide for. **6.** To enable to continue; carry on. **7.** To verify; substantiate. **8.** To vindicate; defend successfully.—**Syn.** Countenance, patronize, assist, forward, back, second; succor, relieve, uphold, stay, favor; nurture, nourish, cherish. — *n.* **1.** Act or operation of supporting. **2.** One who or that which supports. — **Syn.** Stay, prop, maintenance, subsistence; assistance, favor, countenance, encouragement, patronage, aid, help, succor; nutriment, sustenance, food.

sup-port′a-ble (-pōr′t*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — **sup-port′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **sup-port′a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*

sup-port′ance (-t*ă*ns), *n.* Support. *Obs. or Scots Law.*

sup-port′er (-pōr′tẽr; 57), *n.* **1.** One that supports. **2.** An adherent; one who sustains, advocates, and defends.

sup-pos′a-ble (-pōz′*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.— **-pos′a-bly**, *adv.*

sup-pos′al (-pōs′*ă*l), *n.* Act of supposing; supposition.

sup-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.*; -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [F. *supposer*; L. *sub* under + F. *poser* to place.] **1.** To assume tentatively as proved or true. **2.** To receive as true; imagine; believe; think. **3.** To require to exist or be true; imply by the laws of thought or nature; as, purpose *supposes* foresight.—**Syn.** Conclude, judge, consider, view, regard.—*v. i.* To conjecture; think; opine.— **sup-pos′er**, *n.*

sup-posed′ (-pōzd′), *p. a.* Accepted as true; imagined; — often implying falsity. — **sup-pos′ed-ly** (-pōz′ĕd-lĭ), *adv.*

sup′po-si′tion (sŭp′ō-zĭsh′*ŭ*n), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *suppositio*, fr. *supponere*, *-positum*, to put under, substitute.] **1.** Act of supposing or assuming something tentatively or hypothetically, as for argument; assumption. **2.** Hypothesis; conjecture; opinion or belief without sufficient evidence.

sup′po-si′tion-al (-*ă*l), *a.* Hypothetical. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

sup-pos′i-ti′tious (s*ŭ*-pŏz′ĭ-tĭsh′*ŭ*s), *a.* **1.** Fraudulently substituted; spurious; counterfeit. **2.** Hypothetical.—**Syn.** See ARTIFICIAL. — **-ti′tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-ti′tious-ness**, *n.*

sup-pos′i-tive (-pŏz′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Including or implying supposition, or hypothesis; supposed. — *n.* A word denoting or implying supposition, *if*, *granting*, *provided*, etc.

sup-pos′i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *suppositorium*, fr. L. *suppositorius* that is placed underneath.] *Med.* An easily fusible preparation for introduction into the rectum, etc.

sup-press′ (-prĕs′), *v. t.* [L. *suppressus*, p. p. of *supprimere* to suppress. See SUB-; PRESS.] **1.** To overpower and crush; subdue; put down; quell. **2.** To keep in; restrain from utterance or vent. **3.** To conceal; prevent publication or revelation of. **4.** To stop; check; restrain; to arrest the discharges of. — **sup-press′er**, **sup-pres′sor** (-ẽr), *n.*

Syn. To SUPPRESS is to put down or keep back completely; to REPRESS is to check or restrain; as, gaming was *suppressed*; his apathy *repressed* all animation.

sup·pres'sion (sŭ-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of suppressing; state of being suppressed. — **Syn.** Overthrow, destruction; concealment, repression. — **sup·pres'sive** (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.*

sup'pu·rate (sŭp'ū-rāt), *v. i.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); -RAT'ING. [L. *suppuratus*, p. p. of *suppurare*; *sub* + *pus*, *puris*, matter.] To generate pus. — **sup'pu·ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **sup'pu·ra·tive** (sŭp'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* & *n.*

su'pra- (sū'prā-). [L. *supra*, adv.] A prefix signifying *over*; *above*; *before*; also, *beyond*; *besides*; *more than*.

su'pra·mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being above the world, or above our system; celestial.

su·prem'a·cy (sū-prĕm'ā-sĭ), *n.* State of being supreme; also, supreme authority or power. — **Syn.** See ASCENDANCY.

su·preme' (-prēm'), *a.* [L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus* that is above, upper, *super* above.] **1.** Highest in authority or power. Hence: **a** Dominant; overruling. **b** Holding or pert. to the highest rank. **2.** Highest in degree; extreme; utmost. — **su·preme'ly**, *adv.* — **su·preme'ness**, *n.*

sur-. [F. *sur* over, above, OF. *sor*, *seur*, *seure*, L. *supra*, *super*.] A prefix signifying *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon*.

su'rah (sōō'rä; sū'rä), *n.* A soft twilled silk fabric.

su'ral (sū'răl), *a.* [L. *sura* calf of the leg.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg.

sur'base' (sûr'bās'), *n.* [*sur-* + *base*.] *Arch.* A molding or moldings at the top of the base of a pedestal, wall, etc.

sur-cease' (sûr-sēs'), *n.* [F. *sursis*, p. p. of *surseoir* to suspend, defer, L. *supersedere*. See SUPERSEDE.] Cessation; stop; end. — *v. t. & i.* To cease; stop. *Archaic.*

sur-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.*; -CHARGED' (-chärjd'); -CHARG'ING. [F. *surcharger*. See SUR-; CHARGE.] To overload; overcharge. — *n.* An overcharge; excessive burden.

sur'cin'gle (sûr'sĭn'g'l), *n.* [OF. *sorcengle*; *sor* (see SUR-) + *cengle* girdle, L. *cingula*.] **1.** A belt or girth to bind a saddle, blanket, etc., on a horse. **2.** *Eccl.* Girdle of a cassock.

sur'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* [OF. *surcote*. See SUR-; COAT.] An outer coat or cloak. Specifically, the long flowing cloak of knights, worn over armor, and often emblazoned with arms, common during the 13th and 14th centuries.

surd (sûrd), *a.* [L. *surdus* dim, deaf.] **1.** Deaf. *Obs.* **2.** *Math.* Involving surds; not expressible in rational numbers; irrational. **3.** *Phon.* Uttered, as an element of speech, without voice, or vocal tone; voiceless; as, *f*, *p*, *s*, etc.; — opposed to *sonant*, *voiced*. — *n.* *Math.* **1.** A quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers; thus, $\sqrt{3}$ is a surd. **2.** *Phon.* A surd element of speech.

sure (shōōr), *a.*; SUR'ER (-ẽr); SUR'EST. [OF. *seür*, L. *sẽcurus*.] **1.** Assured in mind; knowing, believing, trusting, etc., with certainty; unquestioning. **2.** Admitting of no doubt, condition, etc.; indubitable; indisputable. **3.** Entirely trustworthy or dependable; reliable. **4.** Firmly established; fixed; stable. **5.** In such a state or of such a nature as certainly to happen or to do a specified thing; certain; — followed by *to*. **6.** Faithful; true; hence, betrothed. *Obs.* **7.** Making secure; keeping fast. — *adv.* Surely. **to be sure**, *or* **be sure**, certainly; without doubt.

Syn. Unfailing, infallible, secure, incontestable, true. — SURE, CERTAIN, CONFIDENT, POSITIVE. *Sure* and *certain* are often interchangeable. But SURE frequently emphasizes the mere state of assurance; CERTAIN often suggests more strongly a conviction based on definite grounds; as, I felt, for a time, *sure* of his innocence; I am now *certain* of his guilt. As used of objects, *sure* often applies to that which may be securely relied on; *certain*, to that which is established or inevitable; as, "a more *sure* word of prophecy;" to do it is *certain* death. CONFIDENT implies strong belief or expectation; POSITIVE (less frequently *confident*) often suggests overconfidence or dogmatism.

sure'-foot'od, *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall.

sure'ly (shōōr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a sure or certain manner; certainly; infallibly. **2.** Without danger; securely; safely.

sure'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sure; certainty.

sure'ty (shōōr'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being sure; certainty; also, *Obs.*, security; safety. **2.** That which makes sure; ground of confidence or security; specif., security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act. **3.** *Law.* **a** Orig., a person who is a gage or pledge. **b** One bound with and for another (the *principal*) who is primarily liable; one liable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. **4.** A sponsor. — *v. t.* To act as surety for. *Obs.* — **sure'ty-ship**, *n.*

surf (sûrf), *n.* The swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

sur'face (sûr'fās), *n.* [F. See SUR-; FACE.] **1.** The exterior of anything that has length and breadth; a face of a solid, esp. the upper one; superficies; outside. **2.** Outward appearance. **3.** *Geom.* A continuous magnitude of two dimensions only, as length and breadth. — *v. t.*; -FACED (-fāst); -FAC'ING (-fā-sĭng). To give a surface to; esp., to make smooth or plain. — **sur'fac·er** (sûr'fā-sẽr), *n.*

sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *surfaire* to get the advantage, prop., to overdo; *sur-* over + *faire* to do.] **1.** Excess, esp. in eating and drinking. **2.** Fullness and oppression of the system. **3.** Disgust caused by excess; satiety. — *v. t.* To produce surfeit in; cloy; — often reflexive. — **Syn.** See SATIATE. — *v. i.* To indulge to satiety. — **sur'feit·er**, *n.*

surf'y (-fĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding in, surf.

surge (sûrj), *n.* [L. *surgere*, *surrectum*, to raise, to rise.] **1.** A large wave; billow; a great, rolling swell of water; also, such swells collectively. **2.** The motion of, or that caused by, a swell or wave, or a similar motion; sweep; rush. — *v. i.*; SURGED (sûrjd); SURG'ING (sûr'jĭng). [F. *surgir* to rise, L. *surgere*.] To swell; rise high and roll. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To let go or slacken gradually, as a rope.

sur'geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* [OF. *surgien*, contr. fr. *cirurgien*. See CHIRURGEON.] One who practices surgery.

sur'ger·y (sûr'jẽr-ĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *cirurgerie*.] **1.** Art or practice of healing by manual operation; medical science which treats of mechanical or operative remedial measures. **2.** *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). A surgeon's operating room or laboratory. — **sur'gi·cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* — **sur'gi·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sur'loin (-loin). Var. of SIRLOIN.

sur'ly (sûr'lĭ), *a.*; -LI·ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI·EST. **1.** Arrogant. *Obs.* **2.** Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude. — **Syn.** See SULLEN. — **sur'li·ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sur'li·ness**, *n.*

sur·mise' (sûr-mīz'), *n.* [OF. *surmise* accusation, fr. *surmetre* to impose, accuse; *sur* (see SUR-) + *metre* to put, L. *mittere* to send.] A thought based on scanty evidence; suspicion. — **Syn.** Supposition, guess. — *v. t.*; -MISED' (-mīzd'); -MIS'ING (-mīz'ĭng). To imagine or infer on slight grounds; guess. — **Syn.** See CONJECTURE.

sur·mount' (-mount'), *v. t.* [OF. *surmonter*. See SUR-; MOUNT.] **1.** To rise above; overtop. **2.** To surpass; exceed; excel. *Rare.* **3.** To conquer; overcome. — **Syn.** See CONQUER. — **sur·mount'a·ble**, *a.* — **sur·mount'er**, *n.*

sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* [*sur-* + *name*.] **1.** A name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and become a family name. **2.** An agnomen.

sur'name' (sûr'nām'; sŭr-nām'), *v. t.* To call by a surname; give a surname to.

sur-pass' (sŭr-pás'), *v. t.* [F. *surpasser*; *sur* over + *passer* to pass.] To pass or go beyond; exceed. — **Syn.** Excel, outdo, outstrip. See EXCEED. — **sur-pass'a·ble**, *a.*

sur-pass'ing, *p. a.* Eminently excellent; exceeding others.

sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* [F. *surplis*, LL. *superpellicium*; *super* + *pellicium* robe of fur.] *Eccl.* An outer vestment of white linen worn (chiefly) by certain clergy.

sur'plus (-plŭs), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *plus* more.] That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess. — *a.* Being or constituting a surplus; more than sufficient.

sur'plus·age (-ăj), *n.* Surplus; excess.

sur·pris'al (sûr-prīz'ăl), *n.* A surprising; state of surprise.

sur-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.*; -PRISED' (-prīzd'); -PRIS'ING (-prīz'ĭng). **1.** To come upon or attack unexpectedly. **2.** To take unawares; capture by unexpected attack. **3.** To strike with wonder, astonishment, or confusion, by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable. **4.** To cause (one) to do something, or to bring (one) into some state, in a sudden and unexpected way; — with *into*.

Syn. Perplex, bewilder, overwhelm, confound, dumfound. — SURPRISE, ASTONISH, AMAZE, ASTOUND. To SURPRISE is to strike with wonder, esp. at something unexpected; ASTONISH is stronger, and implies the shock of sudden surprise, esp. as at something unaccountable; to AMAZE is to overwhelm with bewildered wonder; to ASTOUND is to stun or stupefy with amazement.

— *n.* [fr. F., fr. *surprendre*, p. p. *surpris*, OF. *sorprendre*, *sorpris*.] **1.** Act of coming upon, or taking, unawares; surprisal. **2.** State of being surprised; emotion excited by what is sudden and unexpected; astonishment. **3.** Anything sudden and unexpected, esp. when causing astonishment. — **Syn.** Wonder, amazement.

sur·pris'ing (-prīz'ĭng), *p. a.* Exciting wonder; amazing. — **Syn.** Extraordinary, unexpected, astonishing, striking. — **sur·pris'ing·ly**, *adv.* — **sur·pris'ing·ness**, *n.*

sur·rein' (-rān'), *v. t.* [*sur-* + *rein*.] To exhaust by riding. *Obs.*

sur're·join'der (sûr'rē-join'dẽr), *n.* *Law.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

sur-ren'der (sŭr-rĕn'dĕr), *n.* A yielding one's person or a thing into the power of another. — *v. t.* **1.** To render up or back. *Obs.* **2.** To yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion or demand. **3.** To give up possession of; yield; relinquish. **4.** To yield to any influence, emotion, etc.; — used reflexively. — **Syn.** See RELINQUISH. — *v. i.* To give up to the power of another; yield. — **sur-ren'der-er**, *n.*

sur'rep-ti'tious (sŭr'ĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [L. *surreptícius*, fr. *surripere*, *subripere*, to snatch away, withdraw privily.] Done or made by stealth, or without authority; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; stealthy. — **Syn.** See SECRET. — **sur'rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

sur'rey (sŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -REYS (-ĭz). A kind of four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage.

Surrey.

sur'ro-gate (sŭr'ō-gāt), *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, p. p. of *surrogare*, *subrogare*, to substitute; *sub* under + *rogare* to ask.] **1.** A deputy; substitute. **2.** The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, esp. one who grants marriage licenses. **3.** A judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills and testaments, the settlement of estates, etc. *Local, U.S.*

sur-round' (sŭ-round'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *superundare*; L. *super* over + *undare* to rise in waves, overflow.] **1.** To inclose on all sides; encompass. **2.** To inclose, as a body of troops, so as to cut off communication or retreat; invest, as a city. — **Syn.** Encircle, environ, hem in.

sur-round'ings, *n. pl.* The things which surround or environ; external or attending circumstances, conditions, etc.

sur-tout' (sŭr-tōō'), *n.* [F., fr. *sur* over + *tout* all.] A man's overcoat, esp. when long and close-fitting.

sur-veil'lance (sŭr-vāl'yăns; -ăns), *n.* [F., fr. *surveiller* to watch over. See VIGIL.] Oversight; close watch. — **Syn.** See OVERSIGHT.

sur-vey' (-vā'), *v. t.* [OF. *surveoir, sorveeir; sur, sor*, over + *veoir, veeir*, to see, L. *videre*.] **1.** To inspect; look over or about, as from a height. **2.** To view with scrutinizing eye. **3.** To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc. **4.** To make a survey of.

sur'vey (sûr'vā; *sŭr*-vā'), *n.* **1.** Act, process, operation, or result of surveying. **2.** The operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions, position, etc., by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry, as of any part of the earth's surface; also, a measured plan and description of any place, or of a road or line through it. — **Syn.** Review, retrospect; examination, prospect.

sur-vey'ing (sŭr-vā'ĭng), *n.* Act, occupation, or science of making surveys (sense 2).

sur-vey'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes a survey. **2.** *Customs.* An officer charged with ascertaining the quantity, condition, and value of imported merchandise. *U. S.*

sur-viv'al (-vīv'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of surviving; an outliving. **2.** Any usage, or belief, remaining from ancient times. — **survival of the fittest.** See NATURAL SELECTION.

sur-vive' (-vīv'), *v. t.*; -VIVED (-vīvd'); -VIV'ING (-vīv'ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *supervivere; super* over + *vivere* to live.] To live beyond the life or existence of; outlive; outlast. — **Syn.** See OUTLIVE. — *v. i.* To remain alive or existent. — **sur-viv'ing** (-vīv'ĭng), *p. a.* — **sur-viv'or** (-ẽr), *n.*

sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions. **2.** Sensibility; impressibility; sensitiveness; — often in *pl.* — **Syn.** Capability, sensibility, feeling, emotion. See SENSE.

sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *suscipere, -ceptum*, to take up, admit; *sub-* + *capere* to take.] **1.** Capable of admitting any change, affection, influence, or condition; readily acted on; — with *of* before an action, process, or condition; with *to* before an influence or agency. **2.** Capable of impression mentally; having nice sensibility; sensitive; also, easily made amorous. — **sus-cep'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

sus-cep'tion (sŭ-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* [L. *susceptio*. See SUSCEPTIBLE.] A taking or assuming; assumption. *Rare.*

sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v. t.* [F. *suspecter*, or L. *suspectare*, v. freq. fr. *suspícere* to look up, admire, look at secretly or askance; mistrust; *sub* + *specere* to look.] **1.** To imagine to be, occur, happen, etc.; surmise. **2.** To imagine to be guilty, without proof. **3.** To doubt; mistrust; distrust. — *v. i.* To suspect anything; be suspicious. — *n.* One suspected; now, a person suspected of crime. — **sus-pect'er**, *n.*

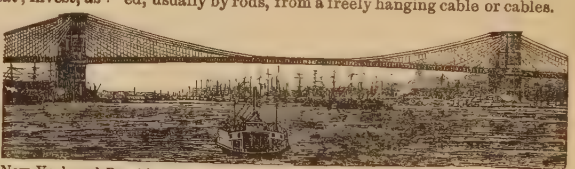
sus-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *suspendere, -pensum; sus-*, for *subs-* (SUB-) + *pendere* to hang.] **1.** To attach to something above; cause to depend; hang; hence, to hold as if by hanging; as, dust *suspended* in air. **2.** To cause to cease for a time; interrupt; intermit; stay. **3.** To hold in an undetermined or undecided state. **4.** To debar temporarily (from a privilege, office, function, etc.). — *v. i.* To cease temporarily from operation; esp., to stop payment, or not to meet obligations; — of a business concern.

sus-pend'er (-pĕn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that suspends. **2.** Specif., one of two supporting bands arranged to pass over the shoulders and fasten to the trousers; — commonly in *pl.*

sus-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* [F. *suspens*; a., *en suspens* in suspense, fr. L. *suspensus* suspended.] **1.** State of being suspended. **2.** State of uncertainty, usually with anxiety or expectation; indecision. **3.** Cessation; pause; suspension.

sus-pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of suspending; state of being suspended. **2.** Stoppage of payment or of meeting obligations; -failure; — of a business concern. **3.** State of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid, and are separable by straining; any substance in this state. **4.** A device by which something is suspended. — **Syn.** Delay, interruption, intermission, stop. See FAILURE.

suspension bridge. A bridge having its roadway suspended, usually by rods, from a freely hanging cable or cables.



New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge; cost of construction, $9,000,000; total length, 5,989 ft.; river span, 1,595.5 ft.; completed in 1883.

sus-pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; hesitating. **2.** Tending to suspend or stop the activity in operation of something.

sus-pen'so-ry (-sŏ-rĭ), *a.* Suspended; also, fitted or serving to suspend. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss or bandage.

sus-pi'cion (-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *suspectio* a looking up to, an esteeming highly, suspicion. See SUSPECT.] **1.** Act or fact of suspecting; imagination or apprehension of something, with little or no evidence; also, mistrust; doubt. **2.** Slight degree; suggestion; hint. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, diffidence. See DOUBT.

sus-pi'cious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Inclined to suspect; distrustful. **2.** Indicating suspicion; as, a *suspicious* glance. **3.** Open or liable to suspicion; questionable; as, *suspicious* circumstances. — **Syn.** Jealous, doubtful, questionable. — **sus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **sus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

sus-pire' (sŭs-pīr'), *v. i.* [L. *suspirare* to breathe out, sigh.] To sigh. — **sus'pi-ra'tion** (sŭs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n. Obs.*

sus-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *sustinere; sus-*, for *subs-* (SUB-) + *tenere* to hold.] **1.** To bear up; uphold; support. **2.** To keep from sinking, as in despondency, etc. **3.** To maintain, carry on, or keep up, as a conversation, an effort, etc. **4.** To maintain; support; as, food enough to *sustain* a man. **5.** To aid; comfort; relieve; also, to vindicate, as one's honor. **6.** To suffer; bear; undergo. **7.** To bear up under. **8.** To allow, support, or admit, as valid. **9.** To prove; maintain. — **sus-tain'a-ble**, *a.* — **sus-tain'er**, *n.*

sus'te-nance (sŭs'tē-năns), *n.* **1.** Act of sustaining, or bearing. **2.** Act of maintaining; support. **3.** That which supports life; provisions. — **Syn.** See LIVING.

sus'ten-ta'tion (-tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A sustaining or being sustained; support. **2.** Maintenance; sustenance. *Rare.*

sus-ten'tion (sŭs-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Sustentation. *Rare.*

sut'ler (sŭt'lẽr), *n.* [D. *zoetelaar*, OD. *soetelaar*, a small trader, esp. in camps.] One who follows an army and sells provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops. — **sut'ler-ship**, *n.*

sut-tee' (sŭ-tē'), *n.* [Skr. *satī* a faithful wife.] A Hindu

widow who cremates herself, or is cremated, on the funeral pile of her husband; also, such cremation. The practice has long been forbidden under British government.

su'ture (sū'tŭr), *n.* [L. *sutura*, fr. *suere, sutum*, to sew.] **1.** Act of sewing. **2.** The seam or seamlike line along which things are sewed or united, as parts of a garment, or, *Anat.*, the parts of an immovable articulation, or, *Bot.*, adjacent margins. **3.** *Anat.* An immovable articulation forming a suture (sense 2). — **su'tur-al** (sū'tŭr-ăl), *a.*

su'ze-rain (sū'zĕ-rân), *n.* [F., fr. L. *susum, sursum*, upwards.] **1.** A feudal superior or lord. **2.** *Internat. Law.* A state that exercises political control over another state in relation to which it is sovereign. — **su'ze-rain-ty** (-tĭ), *n.*

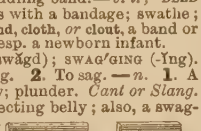
swab (swŏb), *n.* **1.** A kind of mop for cleaning floors, decks, etc. **2.** A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, for applying medicaments, giving nourishment, etc., to a sick person. **3.** A sponge, or other substance, attached to a long rod, for cleaning a firearm. — *v. t.*; SWABBED (swŏbd); SWAB'BING. To clean with or as with a swab; mop.

swab'ber (-ẽr), *n.* [D. *zwabber*.] **1.** One who uses a swab; contemptuously, one fit only for menial work. **2.** A swab.

swad'dle (swŏd''l), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. *swedian* to bind.] Anything used to swaddle with; swaddling band. — *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To bind as with a bandage; swathe; — esp. of infants. — **swaddling band, cloth,** *or* **clout,** a band or cloth wrapped round an infant, esp. a newborn infant.

swag (swăg), *v. i.*; SWAGGED (swăgd); SWAG'GING (-ĭng). *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** To sway; swing. **2.** To sag. — *n.* **1.** A swaying. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** Booty; plunder. *Cant or Slang.*

swag'bel'ly (-bĕl'ĭ), *n.* A projecting belly; also, a swag-bellied person. — **swag'bel'lied** (-ĭd), *a. Both Obs. or Dial.*


1 Bottom, and 2 Top, Swage used by Blacksmith.

swage (swāj), *n.* [F. *suage*.] A tool for shaping metal work, by striking with a hammer or sledge. — *v. t.*; SWAGED (swājd); SWAG'ING (swāj'ĭng). To shape with a swage.

swage block. A perforated iron or steel block, with grooved sides, used for heading bolts and swaging large objects.

swag'ger (swăg'ẽr), *v. i.* [freq. of *swag*.] **1.** To walk with a conceited swing or strut; walk and act pompously. **2.** To brag noisily; bluster. — **Syn.** See STRUT. — *v. t.* To affect by bluster; bully. *Rare.* — *n.* Act or manner of one who swaggers. — **swag'ger-er,** *n.*

swain (swān), *n.* [fr. Scand.] **1.** A servant; squire. *Obs.* **2.** A young rustic, esp. a country gallant or lover.

swale (swāl), *n.* A slight depression or valley, often wet and covered with rank vegetation. *Local or Dial.*

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *n.* [AS. *swealwe, swalwe*.] **1.** Any of numerous small long-winged passerine birds noted for their graceful flight. **2.** Any of certain swifts superficially resembling swallows, as the chimney swift.

swal'low, *v. t.* [ME. *swolewen, swolwen, swelwen, swelghen*, AS. *swelgan*.] **1.** To take through the gullet, or esophagus, into the stomach. **2.** To take in or absorb in any manner; ingulf; engross. **3.** To receive or accept, as statements, etc., esp. without verification. *Now Colloq.* **4.** To retract; recant; as, to *swallow* one's words. **5.** To put up with; bear patiently. — *v. i.* To perform the act of swallowing something. — *n.* **1.** Act of swallowing. **2.** The gullet; throat. *Rare.* **3.** As much as is swallowed at once. — **swal'low-er,** *n.*

swal'low-tail' (swŏl'ō-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A swallow's tail, or a tail similarly forked and tapering. **2.** Any of numerous large butterflies having the hind wing produced into a tail-like process.

American Barn Swallow. (⅓)

swal'low-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a deeply forked tail like that of a barn swallow; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.

swam (swăm), *pret.* of SWIM.

swamp (swŏmp), *n.* Wet, spongy land; marshy ground away from the shore. — *v. t.* **1.** To plunge or sink into a swamp. **2.** To cause (a boat) to fill with water; sink by filling with water. **3.** To submerge; overwhelm. — *v. i.* **1.** To sink or stick in a swamp; become involved in insuperable difficulties. **2.** To founder; sink; be ruined.

swamp'y (swŏm'pĭ), *a.* Consisting of swamp; swamplike.

swan (swŏn), *n.* [AS. *swan*.] **1.** Any of certain aquatic birds related to but larger than the geese. **2.** A sweet singer, or a poet noted for grace and melody. Cf. SWAN SONG.

Australian Black Swan.

swang (swăng). Archaic or Scot. & dial. pret. of SWING.

swan's'-down' (swŏnz'doun'), *or* **swans'down',** *n.* **1.** The down, or fine, soft feathers, of the swan. **2.** A soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton.

swan'skin' (swŏn'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a swan with the down, or feathers. **2.** Canton flannel.

swan song. The fabled death song of the swan; hence, a work of a poet, composer, etc., produced just before death.

swap, swop (swŏp), *v. t. & i.* Exchange; barter. *Colloq. & Dial.*

sward (swôrd), *n.* [AS. *sweard*.] **1.** Skin; rind. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** The grassy surface of land; turf. — *v. t. & i.* To cover, or be covered, with sward.

sware (swâr). Archaic or dial. pret. of SWEAR.

swarm (swôrm), *v. i. & t.* To climb; shin. *Colloq. or Dial.*

swarm, *n.* [AS. *swearm*.] **1.** A large number of small animals, esp. insects in motion. **2.** Specif., a great number of honeybees, with a queen, emigrating from a hive to start a new colony; loosely, a colony of honeybees settled permanently in a hive. **3.** A multitude, as of people in motion, or of inanimate objects. — **Syn.** Crowd, throng. See FLOCK. — *v. i.* **1.** To depart from a hive and emigrate in a body to form a new colony; — of bees. **2.** To appear or collect in a crowd, like bees; throng together. **3.** To be thronged with beings in motion. — *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

swart (swôrt), *a.* [AS. *sweart* black.] Dark-hued; swarthy.

swarth (swôrth), *n.* [var. of *sward*.] Sward. *Chiefly Poet.*

swarth, *n.* Var. of SWATH.

swarth, *a.* Swarthy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

swarth'y (swôr'thĭ; -*th*ĭ), *a.*; SWARTH'I-ER (-thĭ-ẽr; -*th*ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Dark-hued; tawny; swart. — **Syn.** See DUSKY. — **swarth'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ; -*th*ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **swarth'i-ness,** *n.*

swart'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being swart.

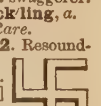
swash (swŏsh), *v. i.* **1.** To move with or as with a splashing sound; splash. **2.** To bluster; brag. — *v. t.* To dash or splash about, as water. — *n.* **1.** A dashing or splashing of water against something, or the noise due to it. **2.** **a** A narrow channel of water within a sand bank, or between a sand bank and shore. **b** A bar over which the sea washes.

swash'buck'ler (-bŭk'lẽr), *n.* A braggart; a swaggerer. — Hence: **swash'buck'ler-ing, swash'buck'ling,** *a.*

swash'er (-ẽr), *n.* A blusterer; braggart. *Rare.*

swash'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Swaggering; braggart. **2.** Resounding; crushing.

swas'ti-ka, swas'ti-ca (swăs'tĭ-kȧ), *n.* [Skr. *svastika*, fr. *svasti* welfare; *su* well + *asti* being.] A kind of symbol or ornament (see *Illust.*).


Typical Swastika.

swath (swŏth; swŏth), *n.* [AS. *swaðu* track, trace.] **1.** A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe. **2.** The whole sweep of a scythe or a machine in mowing or cradling, or the path cut in one course; hence, the sweep of something likened to a scythe, or its track.

swathe (swāth), *v. t.*; SWATHED (swāthd); SWATH'ING (swāth'ĭng). To bind with a band, bandage, or the like; also, to wrap (a bandage, band, or the like) about something. — *n.* A bandage; band. — **swath'er** (swāth'ẽr), *n.*

sway (swā), *v. t.* [ME. *sweyen*, prob. fr. Scand.] **1.** To wield with the hand; swing. **2.** To cause to incline to one side or another, or from side to side; hence, to turn aside; warp, as judgment. **3.** To influence or direct; govern; guide. **4.** *Naut.* To hoist or set up, esp. by throwing the weight of the body on a halyard or other rope; — often with *up*. — **Syn.** Bias, rule, govern, direct, influence; swing, move, wave, wield. — *v. i.* **1.** To lean; incline. **2.** To turn one's way; bend one's course. **3.** To swing from side to side; oscillate; fluctuate. **4.** To have weight or influence. **5.** To rule; govern. — **Syn.** See SHAKE. — *n.* **1.** Act of swaying; a swinging motion; esp., the swing or sweep of a weapon. **2.** Influence, weight, or authority that in-

clines to one side. **3.** Preponderance; turn or cast of balance. *Rare.* **4.** Rule; dominion; control. — **Syn.** Power, empire, influence, direction.

sway'-backed' (swā'băkt'), **swayed** (swād), *a.* Having the back abnormally hollow or sagged; — said of horses, cows, etc.

sweal (swēl), *v. i.* [AS. *swelan.*] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; hence, to waste away. *Obs. or Scot.*

swear (swâr), *v. i.; pret.* SWORE (swōr; 57), *Obs.* SWARE (swâr); *p. p.* SWORN (swōrn; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAR'ING. [AS. *swerian.*] **1.** To utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for its truth; affirm solemnly by a sacred object, as the Bible, Koran, etc. **2.** To make a promise, threat, vow, etc., on oath; vow. **3.** *Law.* To take oath; state on oath. **4.** To use the name of God or sacred things profanely; curse. — *v. t.* **1.** To affirm with a solemn appeal to God or a sacred object for the truth of the declaration. **2.** To make (a promise, threat, etc.) on oath; vow. **3.** *Law.* To bind by an oath; administer an oath to. **4.** To declare or charge on oath. **5.** To appeal to by or with an oath. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See BLASPHEMY. — **swear'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

sweat (swĕt), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEAT or SWEAT'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAT'ING. [AS. *swētlan*, fr. *swat*, n., sweat.] **1.** To excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire. **2.** To exude moisture, as green plants when closely packed, etc. **3.** To be excreted, or to exude, through the pores of the skin or through any porous body. **4.** To condense moisture in drops on the surface: *Colloq.* **5.** To work hard; drudge. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to perspire. **2.** To exude. **3.** To wet with perspiration. **4.** To cause to exude moisture; subject to fermentation, as tobacco. **5.** To heat in order to extract an easily fusible constituent; extract in this way. **6.** *Mech.* To heat (as solder) until it runs, esp. between surfaces to unite them; unite by such means. **7.** To extort property or labor from by exaction or oppression, as by a system (the sweating system) of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to overwork them. **8.** To get information from by close questioning. *Colloq. or Cant.* — **to sweat coin,** to remove particles of coin, esp. gold coin, by shaking together in a bag. — *n.* **1.** Perspiration. **2.** Act or fact of sweating; state of one who sweats. **3.** That which produces perspiration; esp., hard work; drudgery. **4.** Moisture issuing from any substance. **5.** Sweating sickness. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See PERSPIRATION. — **sweating sickness,** a febrile epidemic characterized by profuse sweating, often fatal within two or three hours, that appeared in England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

sweat'er (swĕt'ẽr), *n.* One that sweats; as: **a** A sudorific. **b** A kind of thick woolen jacket or jersey.

sweat'shop' (swĕt'shŏp'), *n.* A workroom where employees are under the sweating system (see SWEAT, *v. t.*, 7).

sweat'y (swĕt'ĭ), *a.*; SWEAT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Moist with sweat. **2.** Consisting of or like sweat. **3.** Causing sweat; laborious; toilsome.

Swede (swēd), *n.* **1.** One of the people of Sweden. **2.** [Often *l.c.*] A rutabaga.

Swe'den-bor'gi-an (swē'dĕn-bôr'jĭ-ăn), *n.* One who holds the religious doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish mystic philosopher and religious writer. — **Swe'den-bor'gi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Swed'ish (swēd'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* **1.** The language of Sweden. **2.** [Collective *pl.*] The inhabitants of Sweden.

sweep (swēp), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEPT (swĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEEP'ING. [ME. *swepen*, fr. *swopen*, or its source. See SWOOP, *v.*] **1.** To move or pass with swiftness or force, as if brushing something; move or pass swiftly. **2.** To move or pass with stateliness or dignity. **3.** To pass or extend with a wide range or effect; pass over anything comprehensively. **4.** To clean rooms, etc., by brushing with or as with a broom. — *v. t.* **1.** To drive or carry along or off by or as by brushing. **2.** To pass a broom or the like across (a surface) so as to remove loose dirt, dust, etc. **3.** To carry trailing upon the ground, as the train of a gown, etc. **4.** To brush, pass, draw, or the like, against, over, or along, with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* the strings of a banjo; also, to pass or move (something) with or as with a brushing motion. **5.** To pass over, or traverse searchingly, as with the eye. — *n.* **1.** Act of sweeping; as: **a** A clearing out or away. **b** Act of viewing or surveying comprehensively; also, the region so viewed. **2.** Motion of a sweeping nature; as, to row with an easy *sweep*; also, the compass or range of such motion or of anything regarded as having such motion; as, the *sweep* of a storm. **3.** A bend; curve. **4.** *Naut.* A long oar for propulsion or steering. **5.** One who sweeps; specif., a chimney sweeper. **6.** A long pole pivoted to the top of a post, to raise and lower a bucket for drawing water. — **sweep'er,** *n.*

sweep'ing (swēp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that sweeps. **2.** *pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

sweep'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Moving swiftly and violently; also, of great range or scope. **2.** That sweeps or cleans with or as with a broom or brush. — **sweep'ing-ly,** *adv.*

sweep'stake' (swēp'stāk'), *n.* A winning of all the stakes or prizes by one contestant. — *adv.* Sweepingly.

sweep'stakes' (-stāks'), *n.* **1.** = SWEEPSTAKE. **2.** *sing.* or *pl.* The whole stake on an event, esp. on a horse race, awarded by agreement either all to the winner or in shares to several. **3.** A race for a sweepstakes.

sweep'y (-ĭ), *a.* Moving with a sweeping motion.

sweet (swēt), *a.* [AS. *swēte.*] **1.** **a** Having an agreeable taste or flavor as of sugar; saccharine; sugary; — opp. to *sour* or *bitter.* **b** Having a fresh taste; fresh; — opp. to *sour, rancid, stale,* etc. **2.** Pleasing; agreeable; as: **a** Fragrant. **b** Soft; dulcet; melodious. **c** Pleasing to the eye; fair. **d** Attractive; hence, dear or beloved. **e** Mild; kindly; as, a *sweet* temper. **f** Dear; — formerly common in address. **3.** Pure and salubrious; free from noxious or offensive matter; specif., not salt or salted; fresh. **4.** Warm and fertile, as land; — opp. to *sour.* **5.** Containing sugar; not dry; — of fermented liquors.

sweet alyssum, an annual plant, of the cress family, with clusters of small fragrant white flowers. — **s. bay.** **a** The true laurel. **b** An American magnolia abundant along the Atlantic coast southward. — **s. cicely,** a European or related American plant, of the celery family, having an aromatic root. — **s. fern.** **a** Any of several ferns having a shield-shaped indusium. **b** A small North American shrub having aromatic fernlike leaves. — **s. flag,** a plant, of the arum family, having long flaglike leaves and a pungent root-stock. — **s. gale,** a shrub having bitter fragrant leaves. — **s. gum,** the liquidambar tree. — **s. marjoram.** See MARJORAM. — **s. potato,** a tropical American vine, of the morning-glory family; also, its sweet farinaceous root, used as a vegetable. The plant is the original "potato." — **s. William,** a European pink having small flowers of many colors in dense clusters. — *n.* **1.** Quality of being sweet; sweetness. **2.** [Chiefly in *pl.*] That which is sweet to the taste; as: **a** A sweet dish for dessert. *Eng.* **b** Confectionery, preserves, etc. **3.** That which is pleasing to the mind or the senses. **4.** A loved one; darling. — *adv.* Sweetly.

Leaves (⅛ nat. size) and Fruit (⅛ nat. size) of Sweet Gum.

sweet'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* The thymus or pancreas of an animal (esp. a calf or a lamb) used for food.

sweet'bri'er (-brī'ẽr), *n.* Also **sweet'bri'ar.** A European rose with stout recurved prickles and single pink flowers.

sweet'en (swēt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sweet. — **sweet'en-er,** *n.*

sweet'heart' (swēt'härt'), *n.* One beloved; a lover.

sweet'ing, *n.* **1.** A sweet apple. **2.** A darling; sweetheart.

sweet'ish, *a.* See -ISH. — **sweet'ish-ness,** *n.*

sweet'ly, *adv.* [AS. *swētlīce.*] In a sweet manner.

sweet'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* [Usually in *pl.*] Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, nuts, etc.; a confection.

sweet'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sweet'sop' (-sŏp'), *n.* A tropical American tree or its sweet, pulpy fruit, which has a thick, green, scaly rind.

Fruit of Sweetsop.

swell (swĕl), *v. i.; pret.* SWELLED (swĕld); *p. p.* SWELLED or SWOL'LEN (swōl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWELL'ING. [AS. *swellan.*] **1.** To increase; grow larger; dilate. **2.** To rise so as to project from a given or conceived level. **3.** To bulge out. **4.** To be puffed up with or as with some emotion; be, or appear to be, pompous, bombastic, or the

like. — *v. t.* **1.** To increase the size, importance, **value**, or the like, of; cause to rise or increase. **2.** To puff up; inflate. **3.** To augment gradually in loudness, as a tone. — *n.* **1.** Act of swelling; increase in bulk, force, value. **2.** A gradual rise, or rounded elevation, as of land. **3.** A long, rolling undulation of the open sea; loosely, a billow; surge. **4.** *Music.* **a** A gradual increase and decrease of the loudness or volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; also, the sign for this ( ). **b** A device in an organ to govern the loudness of the tones. **5.** A fashionable man. *Colloq.* — *a.* **1.** Swollen with pride or arrogance. *Obs.* **2.** Bearing indications of rank and importance; stylish. *Slang.*

swell'fish' (swĕl'fĭsh'), *n.* A puffer (fish).

swell'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of that which swells; state of being swollen. **2.** A protuberance; prominence; esp., *Med.*, a morbid protuberance or enlargement.

swel'ter (swĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [freq. of ME. *swelten* to die, swoon, AS. *sweltan* to die.] To perspire profusely; also, to be faint from heat. — *v. t.* To exude, as in sweating. *Rare.*

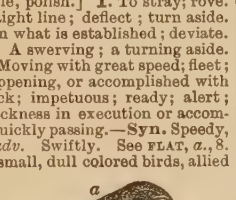
swel'ter-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Sultry; oppressively hot. **2.** Faint from heat.

swel'try (swĕl'trĭ), *a.* Oppressively hot; sultry.

swept (swĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SWEEP.

swerve (swûrv), *v. i.*; SWERVED (swûrvd); SWERV'ING. [AS. *sweorfan* to wipe off, file, polish.] **1.** To stray; rove. *Obs.* **2.** To go out of a straight line; deflect; turn aside. **3.** To depart or wander from what is established; deviate. — *v. t.* To turn aside. — *n.* A swerving; a turning aside.

swift (swĭft), *a.* [AS.] **1.** Moving with great speed; fleet; rapid. **2.** Approaching, happening, or accomplished with rapidity or speed. **3.** Quick; impetuous; ready; alert; prompt; also, requiring quickness in execution or accomplishment. **4.** Brief; short; quickly passing.—**Syn.** Speedy, expeditious. See FAST. — *adv.* Swiftly. See FLAT, *a.*, 8. — *n.* **1.** Any of numerous small, dull colored birds, allied to the humming birds and goatsuckers, but superficially resembling swallows. **2.** Any of several lizards which run swiftly.



a European Swift; *b* American Chimney Swift.

swift'er (swĭf'tẽr), *n. Naut.* **a** A rope to hold the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it. **b** A rope to encircle a boat lengthwise, to strengthen and protect her. **c** The forward shroud of a lower mast.

swift'ly (swĭft'lĭ), *adv.*, **swift'ness**, *n.* See -LY; -NESS.

swig (swĭg), *v. t. & i.*; SWIGGED (swĭgd); SWIG'GING. To drink in long drafts; gulp. — *n.* A long draft or drink. *Both Dial. or Colloq.*

swill (swĭl), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *swilian, swillan*, to wash, gargle.] **1.** To wash; drench; rinse. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To drink or swallow greedily; guzzle. **3.** To fill, esp. with drink. — *n.* **1.** A semiliquid food for animals, esp. swine, composed of animal or vegetable refuse food, mixed with water, etc.; also, garbage. **2.** Liquor; esp., liquor taken to excess. *Slang.*

swim (swĭm), *n.* [AS. *swīma* dizziness, vertigo.] A temporary dizziness or unconsciousness; a swoon; faint. —*v. i.*; *pret.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIM'MING. To be dizzy; also, to reel or appear to reel.

swim, *v. i.* (for prin. parts see SWIM, to be dizzy). [AS. *swimman.*] **1.** To move or propel one's self in water, as with hands and feet, fins, etc. **2.** To move with a motion likened to that of swimming; glide smoothly and quietly. **3.** To float, as on water. **4.** To abound; be plentifully supplied; — usually with *in* or *with*. **5.** To be overflowed or drenched. — *v. t.* **1.** To cross, or to move over or on, by swimming. **2.** To cause to swim; float. — *n.* **1.** Act of swimming; also, a swimming motion. **2.** Air bladder, or sound, of a fish. — **swim'mer** (swĭm'ẽr), *n.*

swim'ming-ly, *adv.* of SWIMMING. See -LY.

swin'dle (swĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). To cheat or defraud. — **Syn.** See CHEAT. — *n.* Act or process of swindling; a defrauding; a cheat.

swin'dler (swĭn'dlẽr), *n.* One who swindles; cheat; sharper.

swin'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* Act or practice of a swindler.

swine (swīn), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL.) [AS. *swīn.*] Any animal of the hog kind; — chiefly used collectively.

swine'herd' (-hûrd'), *n.* A keeper of swine.

swine pox. *Med.* A variety of the chicken pox.

swing (swĭng), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SWUNG (swŭng), *Archaic pret.* SWANG (swăng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWING'ING (swĭng'ĭng). [AS. *swingan* to scourge, to fly, to flutter.] **1.** To sway; esp., to have a regular to-and-fro motion, as of a pendulum; oscillate. **2.** To have the motion of or as of a rotating body; turn on or as on a pivot or hinge; have or take a circular or curving motion or course; as, the door *swung* open. **3.** To progress with a loose, free, swaying action. **4.** To use, or sway in, a swing. See SWING, *n.*, 6. — **Syn.** See SHAKE. — *v. t.* **1.** To hang or suspend; — often with *up*. **2.** To cause to swing. **3.** To hang on a pivot or hinges or between end supports. **4.** To cause to move around from one side, position, or direction to another, as about a pivot; also, to wield; brandish. **5.** To handle; manage. *Cant.* — *n.* **1.** Act or process of swinging. **2.** Arc or extent through which an object swings; also, power exerted by something swinging. **3.** A characteristic rhythmic movement of a literary passage or style. **4.** Natural bent or bias; tendency; also, free scope. **5.** That which swings or is swung. **6.** A line, cord, or the like, hanging loose, on which anything may swing; esp., an apparatus, commonly a suspended loop of rope carrying a seat, on which one may sit and swing. — **Syn.** Sway, oscillation, vibration; lilt.

swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.*; SWINGED (swĭnjd); SWINGE'ING (swĭn'jĭng). [AS. *swengan* to shake, causative of *swingan*. See SWING.] **1.** To beat; scourge. **2.** To swing as a lash. *Obs.*

swinge'buck'ler (-bŭk'lẽr), *n.* A swashbuckler. *Obs.*

swinge'ing (swĭn'jĭng), *p. a.* Huge; striking. *Colloq.*

swing'er (swĭng'ẽr), *n.* One that swings or whirls.

swin'gle (swĭŋ'g'l), *n.* [AS. *swingel, swingele*, a stroke, blow, whip.] A wooden instrument like a large knife used for beating and cleaning flax. — *v. t.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). To clean by beating with a swingle.

swin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* A whippletree. See SINGLETREE.

swin'ish (swīn'ĭsh), *a.* Pert. to, like, or befitting, swine; gross; beastly. — **swin'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **swin'ish-ness**, *n.*

swink (swĭŋk), *v. i. & t.*; *pret.* SWANK (swăŋk), SWONK (swŏŋk); *p. p.* SWONK'EN (swŏŋk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWINK'ING. [AS. *swincan.*] To labor; toil; work. *Archaic or Scot.*

swipe (swīp), *n.* [AS. *swipu* whip, chastisement.] A strong blow given with a sweeping motion. — *v. t.*; SWIPED (swīpt); SWIP'ING (swīp'ĭng). To give a swipe to.

swirl (swûrl), *v. i.* To move with an eddying or whirling motion; whirl. — *v. t.* To cause to swirl, or whirl. — *n.* A whirling motion, or something characterized by such a motion; an eddy, whirl, curve, twist, or the like.

swish (swĭsh), *v. t. & i.* To wave, sway, or move, making the noise represented by the word "swish." — *n.* A rustling sound, as of small waves on a shore or of silk skirts.

Swiss (swĭs), *a.* [F. *suisse.*] Of or pert. to Switzerland or the Swiss. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; also, collectively, the people of Switzerland.

Swiss'er. Obs. var. of SWITZER.

switch (swĭch), *n.* **1.** A small, flexible twig or rod. **2.** A separate tress of hair or the like worn by women. **3.** *Railroads.* **a** A movable part of a rail, or movable parts of opposite rails, for transferring cars from one track to another. **b** Act of switching. **4.** *Elec.* A device for shifting an electric current to another circuit, or for making and breaking a circuit. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike with or as with a switch; whip. **2.** To swing or whisk; also, *Colloq. or Dial.*, to jerk or whisk. **3.** *Railroading & Elec.* To turn or shift by means of a switch. — **switch'er**, *n.*

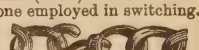
switch'back' (-bāk'), *n.* **1.** An arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for lessening the grade up a steep hill. **2.** An amusement railroad with steep rises and descents.

switch'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n. Elec.* An apparatus consisting of panels bearing a collection of switches.

switch'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who attends to a switch or switches; one employed in switching.

Switz'er (swĭt'sẽr), *n.* A Swiss.

swiv'el (swĭv''l), *n.* **1.** A part that turns on or as on a headed bolt or pin; a compound link one part of which turns on a headed bolt, pin, or the like, in the other part, so as to permit rotation. **2.** A swivel


Swivel, 1, in Chain.

gun; 1. e., one fixed on a swivel for rotating. — *v. i.*; -ELED (-ʹld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. To swing, as on a pin or pivot. — *v. t.* To provide with, or secure by, a swivel.

swob (swŏb). Var. of SWAB.

swoll'en (swōlʹn), *p. p.* of SWELL.

swoln. Contr. of SWOLLEN, *p. p.*

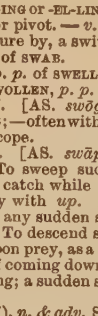
swoon (swōōn), *v. i.* [AS. *swōgan* to sough, sigh.] To faint; — often with *away*. — *n.* A faint; syncope.

swoop (swōōp), *v. t.* [AS. *swāpan* to sweep, rush.] **1.** To sweep suddenly down on and seize; catch while on the wing; — commonly with *up*. **2.** To seize or catch up in any sudden sweeping manner. — *v. i.* To descend swiftly with closed wings upon prey, as a hawk; pounce. — *n.* Act of coming down upon and seizing something; a sudden sweeping attack.

swoop'stake' (-stāk'), *n. & adv.* Sweepstake. *Obs.*

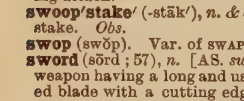
swop (swŏp). Var. of SWAP.

sword (sōrd; 57), *n.* [AS. *sweord.*] **1.** A weapon having a long and usually pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges, as the rapier, saber, scimitar, etc. **2.** The emblem of judicial punishment or of authority. **3.** Military power. **4.** A cause of destruction, as by battle; hence, dissension; conflict; war.



Ancient Swords. *a* Merovingian Sword; *b* Two-handed Sword of 15th and 16th centuries; *c* Roman Sword.

sword'fish' (sōrd'fĭshʹ), *n.* An oceanic food fish the bones of the upper jaw of which form a swordlike beak.


Swordfish.

sword grass. Any of various grasses or sedges having leaves with a sharp or toothed edge.

sword knot. A leather or gold-lace sling tied to the hilt of a sword. In action it is attached to the wrist.

sword'play' (-plāʹ), *n.* Fencing; a sword fight. — **-play'er**, *n.*

swords'man (sōrdzʹmăn; 57), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). Also **sword'man** (sōrdʹmăn). **1.** A soldier; fighting man. *Obs.* **2.** One skilled in using a sword; fencer.

swore (swōr; 57), *pret.* of SWEAR.

sworn (swōrn; 57), *p. p.* of SWEAR.

swound (*dial.* swoond), *n. & v. i.* Swoon. *Archaic or Dial.*

'swounds (zwoundz; zwounz), *interj.* Contr. of *God's wounds*; — used as an oath. *Obs. or Archaic.*

swum (swŭm), **swung** (swŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SWIM, SWING.

Syb'a-rite (sĭbʹə-rīt), *n.* [L. *Sybarita*, Gr. *Συβαρίτης*, fr. *Σύβαρις*, a Greek city of southern Italy.] One of the inhabitants of ancient Sybaris, who were noted for their love of luxury and pleasure; hence [often *l. c.*], a voluptuary.

Syb'a-rit'ic (-rĭtʹĭk), **Syb'a-rit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, Sybaris or the Sybarites; hence [often *l. c.*], luxurious; voluptuous; effeminate.

sy'bo (sīʹbō), *n.; pl.* -BOES (-bōz). A kind of young onion.

syc'a-mine (sĭkʹə-mīn), *n.* [L. *sycaminus*, Gr. *συκάμινος*.] = MULBERRY, 1.

syc'a-more (sĭkʹə-mōr; 57), *n.* [L. *sycomorus*, Gr. *συκομόρος* fig mulberry.] **1.** A fig tree of Egypt and Asia Minor bearing a sweet and edible fruit and useful as a shade tree. **2.** In England, a kind of maple; — prob. from its dense shade. **3.** In the United States, the plane tree.

sy-cee' (sī-sēʹ), *n.* [Chin. *sai sz* fine silk; — because if pure it can be drawn into fine threads.] Silver in ingots, used in China as a medium of exchange, usually stamped.

syc'o-phan-cy (sĭkʹə-făn-sĭ), *n.* The character or a characteristic of a sycophant; servile flattery.

syc'o-phant (-făntʹ), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *συκοφάντης* false accuser, a false adviser, lit., a fig shower; *σῦκον* fig + *φαίνειν* to show.] A parasite; flatterer, esp. of the great.

syc'o-phan'tic (-fănʹtĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, a sycophant; servilely courting favor. — **Syn.** See OBEDIENT.

sy'e-nite (sīʹĕ-nīt), *n.* [fr. *Syene* (Assuan), Egypt.] An igneous rock chiefly of feldspar, with some hornblende, etc., and without noticeable quartz. — **sy'e-nit'ic** (-nĭtʹĭk), *a.*

syke (sīk). Obs. or Scot. var. of SIKE.

syl'la-ba-ry (sĭlʹə-bă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A table or list of syllables or syllabic characters.

syl-lab'ic (sĭ-lăbʹĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables. — **syl-lab'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syl-lab'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt/ĕd); -CAT'ING. To syllabify. — **syl-lab'i-ca'tion** (-ĭ-kāʹshŭn), *n.*

syl-lab'i-fy (sĭ-lăbʹĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *syllaba* syllable + E. *-fy.*] To form or divide into syllables. — **syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kāʹshŭn), *n.*

syl'la-ble (sĭlʹə-b'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *syllaba*, Gr. *συλλαβή* that which is held together, several letters taken together to form one sound, a syllable, deriv. fr. *σύν* with + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] **1.** An elementary sound, or a combination of such sounds, uttered together with a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. **2.** In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest. It may or may not correspond to a syllable in spoken language. **3.** A small part of a sentence or discourse; anything concise or short; a particle. — *v. t. & i.*; -BLED (-bʹld); -BLING (-blĭng). To pronounce the syllables of; articulate. *Rare.*

syl'la-bub. Var. of SILLABUB.

syl'la-bus (-bŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -BUSES (-ĕz), L. -BI (-bī). [L., fr. same source as E. *syllable.*] An abstract giving the heads or main subjects of a book, course of study, etc.

syl'lo-gism (sĭlʹŏ-jĭz'm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *συλλογισμός* a reckoning all together, a reasoning, syllogism.] **1.** A logical scheme or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of (1) a major premise, (2) a minor premise, and (3) a conclusion. Thus: (1) All sinners deserve punishment. (2) AB is a sinner. (3) Therefore, AB deserves punishment. **2.** Deductive reasoning. — **syl'lo-gis'tic** (-jĭsʹtĭk), **syl'lo-gis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syl'lo-gis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syl'lo-gize (sĭlʹŏ-jīz), *v. i. & t.*; -GIZED (-jīzd); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ĭng). To reason or infer by syllogisms.

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* [F. *sylphe.*] **1.** An imaginary being inhabiting the air; — a name given by Paracelsus to supposed elemental beings of the air conceived as mortal but soulless. **2.** A slender, graceful woman.

sylph'id (sĭlʹfĭd), *n.* [F. *sylphide*, fem.] A young or diminutive sylph. — **sylph'id-ine** (-fĭ-dĭn; -dīn), *a.*

sylph'like', *a.* Like a sylph; graceful.

syl'va (sĭlʹvă). Var. of SILVA.

syl'van (-văn), *a.* [see SILVAN, *a.*] Of or pert. to a silva; abounding in forests; woody; hence, rural; rustic. See SILVAN. — *n.* A rustic; woodsman. *Rare.*

sym'bi-o'sis (sĭm'bĭ-ōʹsĭs; -bĭ-), *n.* [Gr. *συμβίωσις* a living together.] *Biol.* The living together in more or less intimate association or even close union of two dissimilar organisms. — **sym'bi-ot'ic** (-ŏtʹĭk), **sym'bi-ot'i-cal**, *a.* — **sym'bi-ot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

sym'bol (sĭmʹbŏl), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *σύμβολον* a sign by which one knows a thing, *συμβάλλειν* to put together, compare; *σύν* with + *βάλλειν* to throw.] **1.** A visible sign of an idea or quality or of another object; an emblem. **2.** A letter, character, sign, or the like, representing something, as an operation in mathematics, a chemical element, etc. — **Syn.** Figure, type. See EMBLEM. — *v. t.* To symbolize. *Rare.*

sym-bol'ic (sĭm-bŏlʹĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the
sym-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } nature of, a symbol or symbols; expressing by signs; representative. — **sym-bol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sym-bol'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

sym'bol-ism (sĭmʹbŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Representation of objects, qualities, or ideas by means of symbols or emblems. **2.** A system of symbols or representations.

sym'bol-ist, *n.* One who advocates or employs symbols or symbolism, as in religious worship. — **sym'bol-is'tic**, *a.*

sym'bol-ize (sĭmʹbŏl-īz), *v. i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). **1.** To use symbols or symbolism. **2.** To be alike in qualities, properties, etc.; correspond; agree. *Rare.* — *v. t.* **1.** To regard or treat as symbolic. **2.** To represent by a symbol or symbols. — **sym'bol-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zāʹshŭn; -ī-zāʹshŭn), *n.*

sym-bol'o-gy (sĭm-bŏlʹŏ-jĭ), *n.* [*symbol* + *-logy.*] The art of expressing by or of interpreting symbols.

sym-met'ri-cal (sĭ-mĕtʹrĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **sym-met'ric** (-rĭk). **1.** Involving or exhibiting symmetry; regular; even. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Capable of division by a longitudinal plane into similar halves; — of a flower, shoot, or organ. **b** Having the same number of members in each whorl of floral leaves; — of a flower. **3.** *Math.* **a** Having a common measure; commensurable. **b** Having corresponding parts or relations. — **sym-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sym-met'ri-cal-ness**, *n.*

sym'me-trize (sĭm'ē-trīz), *v. t.*; -TRIZED (-trīzd); -TRIZ'ING (-trīz'ĭng). To reduce to symmetry.

sym'me-try (sĭm'ē-trĭ), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *συμμετρία*; *σύν* with + *μέτρον* measure.] **1.** A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmonious relation of parts. **2.** Correspondence or similarity of form, dimensions, or parts on opposite sides of an axis, center, or plane.

sym'pa-thet'ic (sĭm'pă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Also **sym'pa-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl). **1.** Feeling, or inclined to, sympathy; sympathizing; hence, agreeing; harmonious; congenial. **2.** Due to, or expressive of, sympathy. — **Syn.** See CONGENIAL. — **sym'pa-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sym'pa-thize (sĭm'pă-thīz), *v. i.*; -THIZED (-thīzd); -THIZ'ING (-thīz'ĭng). **1.** To feel or show sympathy; be affected sympathetically. **2.** To agree; accord; harmonize. — *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To experience or feel together. **2.** To answer to; correspond to. — **sym'pa-thiz'er** (-thīz'ẽr), *n.*

sym'pa-thy (-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *συμπάθεια*; *σύν* with + *πάθος* suffering, passion.] **1.** Fellow feeling; compassion. **2.** An agreement of affections or inclinations causing persons to be congenial. Also, harmony or agreement in general. **3.** *Physics.* Correlation between bodies capable of communicating their vibrational motion to one another through a medium. **4.** *Med.* **a** The reciprocal influence exercised by organs or parts on one another, as by a diseased part on another part. **b** The influence of a certain psychological state in one person in producing a like state in another. **5.** A tendency of things to unite or to act on each other. — **Syn.** Commiseration, tenderness, condolence. See PITY.

sym-phon'ic (sĭm-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to harmony of sound; symphonious; also, sounded alike. **2.** *Music.* Of, relating to, or in the manner of, a symphony.

sym-pho'ni-ous (-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious. **2.** Symphonic. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

sym'pho-ny (sĭm'fō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES. [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *συμφωνία*; *σύν* with + *φωνή* sound, voice.] **1.** A consonance or harmony of sounds, vocal or instrumental, or both. **2.** Consonance; harmony; esp., *Painting*, harmony of color, or a picture marked by such. **3.** *Music.* **a** An instrumental passage in a vocal composition. **b** An instrumental composition in sonata form for a full orchestra.

Sym-pleg'a-des (sĭm-plĕg'ă-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. *Συμπληγάδες*, lit., striking together.] *Gr. Myth.* Two rocks at the entrance of the Black Sea, which dashed against each other at intervals, but became fixed when the ship Argo passed safely through between them.

sym-po'si-ac (sĭm-pō'zĭ-ăk), *a.* Of, or connected with, a symposium. — *n.* A gathering, or the table talk, at a symposium; any similar gathering or table talk.

sym-po'si-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -POSIA (-ă). [L., fr. Gr. *συμπόσιον* a drinking party, feast; *σύν* + *πόσις* a drinking.] **1.** In ancient Greece, a compotation, usually following the banquet proper, with music, singing, and conversation; now, any convivial gathering, esp. one marked by free interchange of ideas in general conversation. **2.** A collection of short essays by different authors on a common topic; by extension, a series of discussions treating a common topic.

symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. *σύμπτωμα* anything that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, symptom.] **1.** *Med.* Any affection accompanying disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, indicating disease, or the kind or phases of disease. **2.** A sign; token; indication; mark. — **symp'tom-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), **-at'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

syn- (sĭn-). [Gr. *σύν* with.] A prefix meaning *with, along with, together, at the same time.* *Syn-* becomes *sym-* before *b, m,* and *p,* and *syl-* before *l.*

syn-ær'e-sis, syn-er'e-sis (sĭn-ĕr'ē-sĭs), *n.* [fr. Gr. *συναίρεσις* a taking together.] *Gram.* The union in one syllable of two like vowels ordinarily pronounced separately.

syn'a-gogue (sĭn'ă-gŏg), *n.* [F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *συναγωγη* a bringing together, assembly, synagogue.] **1.** A local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship; also, the place primarily used for religious worship. **2.** Sometimes, in referring to the early Christians, a church.

syn'chro-nal (sĭŋ'krŏ-năl), *a.* Synchronous.

syn'chro-nism (sĭŋ'krŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The concurrence of events in time; simultaneousness. **2.** The tabular arrangement of historical events and personages according to dates.

syn'chro-nize (sĭŋ'krŏ-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ'ING. [Gr. *συγχρονίζειν*.] To agree in time; be synchronous. — *v. t.* **1.** To assign to the same date or period. **2.** To cause to agree in time; make synchronous. — **syn'chro-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn; -nī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **syn'chro-niz'er**, *n.*

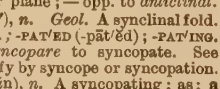
syn'chro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος*; *σύν* with + *χρόνος* time.] **1.** Happening at the same time; concurrent in time. **2.** *Physics.* Having the same period; also, having the same period and phase, as vibrations. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPORARY. — **syn'chro-nous-ly**, *adv.*

syn-cli'nal (sĭn-klī'năl), *a.* [Gr. *συγκλίνειν* to incline together.] **1.** Inclined downward from opposite directions so as to meet. **2.** *Geol.* Formed by strata that dip toward a common line or plane; — opp. to *anticlinal.*

syn'cline (sĭŋ'klīn; sĭn-klīn'), *n.* *Geol.* A synclinal fold.

syn'co-pate (sĭŋ'kŏ-pāt), *v. t.*; -PAT'ED (-pāt'ĕd); -PAT'ING. [LL. *syncopatus*, p. p. of *syncopare* to syncopate. See SYNCOPE.] To affect or modify by syncope or syncopation.

syn'co-pa'tion (sĭŋ'kŏ-pā'shŭn), *n.* A syncopating; as: **a** *Gram.* Syncope. **b** *Music.* The beginning of a tone on an unaccented part of a measure, and continuing it through the time of the following accent, which is thus apparently shifted back.



Syncopation, b.

syn'co-pe (sĭŋ'kŏ-pē), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *συγκοπή*, lit., a cutting up.] **1.** *Gram.* Elision of one or more letters or sounds from the middle of a word; as in *ne'er* for *never.* **2.** *Med.* A fainting, or swooning, due to cerebral anæmia.

syn'dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *σύνδικος* helping in a court of justice, advocate.] **1.** A magistrate. **2.** A business agent of a corporation or body of men.

syn'di-cal-ism (-dĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* [F. *syndicalisme.*] The theory or practice of trade-union action that aims to abolish the present political and social systems by means of the general strike (as distinguished from the local or sectional strike) and direct action (as a peaceful public demonstration, sabotage, or revolutionary violence). Syndicalism aims to establish a social system in which the means of production are in the control of the workers who manage them for the common good.

syn'di-cate (-dĭ-kāt), *n.* **1.** Office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council or body of syndics. **2.** An association of persons officially authorized to act in some matter. **3.** An association or group of persons who combine to carry out, on their own account, a financial or industrial project, as the underwriting of an issue of bonds, etc. — (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. **1.** To combine or form into, or manage as, a syndicate. **2.** To acquire or control for or by, or subject to the management of, a syndicate.

syn-ec'do-che (sĭ-nĕk'dŏ-kē), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, fr. *συνεκδέχεσθαι* to receive jointly.] *Rhet.* A figure by which a part is put for the whole (as, fifty *sail* for fifty *ships*), the whole for a part (as, the smiling *year* for *spring*), the species for the genus (as, *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (as, a *creature* for a *man*), the name of the material for the thing made, etc.

syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* [Gr. *σύνοδος* a meeting; *σύν* with + *ὁδός* a way.] **1.** *Eccl.* A council; a formal meeting to consider church matters; a governing or advisory body in various churches. **2.** An assembly, council, or meeting. **3.** *Astron.* Conjunction. *Rare.* — **syn'od-al** (sĭn'ŭd-ăl), **syn-od'ic** (sĭ-nŏd'ĭk), **syn-od'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

syn'o-nym (sĭn'ō-nĭm), *n.* Also **-nyme.** [fr. F. or L., fr. Gr. *συνώνυμον*, fr. Gr. *συνώνυμος* synonymous; *σύν* with, together + *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα*, name.] One of two or more words (of one language) having the same or nearly the same meaning. [of a synonym. — **syn-on'y-mous-ly**, *adv.*

syn-on'y-mous (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Having the character

syn-on'y-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). **1.** Quality of being synonymous. **2.** A system or collection of synonyms; also, the study or discrimination of synonyms.

syn-op'sis (-nŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -OPSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *σύνοψις*; *σύν* + *ὄψις* view.] A general view of a whole; abstract; conspectus; syllabus. — **Syn.** See COMPENDIUM.

syn-op'tic (-tĭk) } *a.* **1.** Affording a general view of
syn-op'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } a whole, or of its principal parts. **2.** [Often *cap.*] Affording or taking the same or a common view; — applied to the first three Gospels, from their many agreements in subject, order, and language; hence, of or pert. to the first three Gospels. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn-o'vi-a (sĭ-nō'vĭ-ă), *n.* *Anat.* A transparent, viscid lubricating fluid secreted by the lining membranes of joints, tendon sheaths, etc. — **syn-o'vi-al** (-ăl), *a.*

syn-tac'tic (sĭn-tăk'tĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or accord-
syn-tac'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } ing to the rules of, syntax.

syn'tax (sĭn'tăks), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *σύνταξις*, deriv. fr. *σύν* with + *τάσσειν* to arrange.] **1.** Connected system or order; organism. *Obs.* **2.** *Gram.* Sentence structure; grammar which treats of concord, government, and the construction of sentences; due arrangement of words in sentences in their mutual relations, according to usage.

syn'the-sis (sĭn'thē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). [L., a mixture, prop., a putting together, fr. Gr. *σύνθεσις*.] **1.** Composition, or the putting of things together, as in compounding medicines. **2.** *Chem.* Art or process of making or "building up" a compound by union of simpler compounds or of its elements; — opp. to *analysis*. **3.** The combination of separate elements of thought or sensation into a whole; — opp. to *analysis*. — **syn-thet'ic** (sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), **syn-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **syn-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syph'i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n.* [fr. *Syphilus*, name of a shepherd in a medieval Latin poem.] *Med.* A contagious venereal disease marked by structural lesions; pox. — **syph'i-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* & *n.*

Syr'i-ac (sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Of or pert. to Syria or its language. — *n.* An Aramaic dialect spoken in Edessa and western Mesopotamia, where it flourished until the 13th century.

Syr'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Syria or the Syrians; Syriac. — *n.* **1.** A native of Syria, esp. a native Semite. **2.** A member of the Syrian Christian Church.

sy-rin'ga (sĭ-rĭn'gȧ), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ* shepherd's pipe, tube; — its stems were once used as pipe stems.] Any garden shrub of a genus, of the saxifrage family, having white or cream-colored, often fragrant, flowers; mock orange.

syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ*, *σύριγγος*, pipe, tube.] **1.** A kind of small hand pump for injecting liquids into animal bodies, cleansing wounds, etc. **2.** A device for a similar purpose, as a rubber bag, connected with a nozzle by a long tube. — *v. t.*; **-INGED** (-ĭnjd); **-ING-ING** (-ĭn-jĭng). To inject, or wash and clean, by means of a syringe.

syr'inx (sĭr'ĭŋks), *n.*; *L. pl.* **SYRINGES** (sĭ-rĭn'jēz). [Gr. *σῦριγξ* a pipe.] **1.** *Music.* A Panpipe. **2.** The vocal organ of birds. It is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both.

syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), **syr'up-y** (-ĭ). Vars. of SIRUP, SIRUPY.

sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *σύστημα*, fr. *συνιστάναι* to place together; *σύν* + *ἱστάναι* to place.] **1.** An assemblage of objects united by regular interaction or interdependence; an organic whole. **2.** The whole scheme of created things; the universe. **3.** An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, after some distinct method or plan; a complete exhibition of essential principles or facts arranged in a rational connection. **4.** A scheme for interrelating things; mode of operation governed by general laws. **5.** Regular method or order; formal arrangement; orderliness. **6.** The body considered as a functional unit. — **Syn.** See ORDER.

sys'tem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or con-
sys'tem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } sisting in, or of the nature of, a system. **2.** Proceeding according to system, or regular method; methodical. — **sys'tem-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sys'tem-a-tize (-ȧ-tīz), *v. t.*; **-TIZED** (-tīzd); **-TIZ'ING** (-tīz'ĭng). To reduce to system or method; methodize. — **sys'tem-a-ti-za'tion** (-tĭ-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sys-tem'ic (sĭs-tĕm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or common to, a system. **2.** *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the general system, or the body as a whole.

sys'tem-ize (sĭs'tĕm-īz), *v. t.*; **-IZED** (-izd); **-IZ'ING.** To systematize. — **sys'tem-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

sys'to-le (sĭs'tŏ-lē), *n.* [fr. Gr. *συστολή*, deriv. fr. *σύν* with + *στέλλειν* to place.] **1.** *Gram.* Shortening of a long syllable, as for metrical convenience; — opp. to *diastole*. **2.** The contraction of the heart and arteries by which the blood is forced onward. — **sys-tol'ic** (sĭs-tŏl'ĭk), *a.*

syz'y-gy (sĭz'ĭ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). [L. *syzygia* conjunction, Gr. *συζυγία*.] **1.** *Astron.* The point of an orbit, as of that of the moon, at which it is in conjunction or opposition; — commonly in *pl.* **2.** *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A group of two coupled feet.

T

T (tē); *pl.* **T's**; **Ts** (tēz). The 20th letter of the English alphabet. — **to a T**, perfectly; precisely; exactly.

tab (tăb), *n.* **1.** A small flap, tag, or the like, as to a garment. **2.** Account; reckoning; as, to keep *tab*. *Colloq.*

tab'ard (tăb'ȧrd), *n.* [OF.] **1.** A kind of coarse short outer coat for outdoor wear. **2.** A kind of mantle worn by knights, over the armor, and blazoned with the bearer's arms. **3.** A herald's official garment, a mantle blazoned with his lord's arms.

King Richard III., of England, in a Tabard (2).

ta-bas'co (tȧ-băs'kō), *n.* [fr. *Tabasco*, in Mexico.] A pungent sauce of capsicum berries.

tab'by (tăb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-BIES** (-ĭz). [F. *tabis*, fr. Ar. *'attābī*, prop. name of a quarter of Bagdad where it was made.] **1.** A strong kind of taffeta silk, usually called *watered silk*; also, a watered worsted material, as a moreen. **2.** A brindled domestic cat; popularly, any domestic cat. **3.** An old maid or gossip. *Colloq.* — *a.* **1.** Made of, or like, tabby; of a wavy or watered appearance. *Archaic.* **2.** Brindled; as, a *tabby* cat.

ta'ber (tā'bĕr), *n.* Var. of TABOR.

tab'er-na-cle (tăb'ĕr-nȧ-k'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna* hut.] **1.** A temporary habitation or shelter; tent. **2.** A habitation; esp., the human body as a temporary abode of the soul. **3.** *Jewish Antiq.* A tent, in the form of a wooden framework covered with curtains, carried through the wilderness, in the Exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship. *Ex.* xxvi. **4.** A Jewish temple. **5.** A place of worship; esp., a church with a very large auditorium. **6.** A small cell or receptacle to hold a holy or precious thing. — **tab'er-nac'u-lar** (-năk'ŭ-lăr), *a.*

ta'bes (tā'bēz), *n.* [L.] *Med.* Progressive emaciation, with hectic fever. — **ta-bet'ic** (tȧ-bĕt'ĭk; -bē'tĭk), *a.* & *n.*

ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tabula* board, tablet, painting.] **1.** A smooth flat surface or thin slab. **2.** A smooth, flat surface, or tablet, on which an inscription, drawing, etc., may be produced. **3.** *pl.* Backgammon. *Obs.* **4.** An article of furniture having a smooth flat top fixed on legs. **5.** Food put on a table to be eaten; fare. **6.** The company assembled round a table, as for eating, discussion, etc. **7.** The upper facet of a faceted gem, esp. of a brilliant. **8.** A condensed tabulated statement; synopsis; scheme. **9.** Any collection and arrangement (generally in parallel columns) in condensed form of statistics, mathematical data, etc. — *v. t.*; **-BLED** (tā'b'ld); **-BLING** (-blĭng). **1.** To lay or place on a table, as money. **2.** To lay (a motion, etc.) on the table. **3.** To tabulate. *Obs.*

tab'leau (tăb'lō; tȧ'blō'), *n.*; *pl.* **-LEAUX** (tăb'lōz; tȧ'blō'), sometimes, E., **-LEAUS** (-lōz). [F., dim. fr. L. *tabula* a painting.] A vivid representation; picture; specif., a representation of some scene by the appropriate grouping of persons.

table book. A tablet; notebook. *Obs.*

ta'ble-cloth' (tā'b'l-klŏth'; 62), *n.* A cloth for covering a table, esp. before the dishes, etc., are set on for meals.

‖ **ta'ble d'hôte'** (tȧ'bl' dōt'); *pl.* **TABLES D'HÔTE** (tȧ'bl'). [F., lit., table of the landlord.] **1.** A common table for guests at a hotel. **2.** Commonly, a meal served in a restaurant, etc., at a fixed price; an ordinary.

ta'ble-land' (tā'b'l-lănd'), *n.* A broad, level, elevated area; plateau.

ta'ble-spoon' (tā'b'l-spōon'), *n.* The largest spoon in common use at table. — **-spoon'ful** (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* **-FULS** (-fo͝olz).

tab'let (tăb'lĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *tablete*, dim. of *table* table.] **1.** A small table; small flat surface or slab; esp., a flat piece on which to write, paint, draw, etc. **2.** A relatively thin flat panel or the like inscribed, painted, or engraved. **3.** One of a set of leaves or sheets, as of ivory, fastened together and used for memoranda, etc.; also, such a set; a collection of sheets of paper, like a pad, but fastened at the top only. **4.** A flattish cake or piece; as, *tablets* of chocolate.

ta-boo', **ta-bu'** (tȧ-bo͞o'), *a.* [Polynesian *tapu* sacred, prohibited.] **1.** Set apart or sacred by religious custom; sub-

ject to a taboo. **2.** Forbidden by social usage; as, slang is *taboo* in formal discourse. — *n.* **1.** A sacred interdiction on the use of certain things or the performance of certain actions, commonly imposed by chiefs or priests, as among most races of low culture. **2.** The system of interdicting by taboos, most highly developed among the Polynesians. — *v. t.* To place under taboo; prohibit.

ta'bor, ta'bour (tā'bẽr), *n.* [OF.] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife played by the same person; a timbrel. — *v. i.* **1.** To play on a tabor. **2.** To strike lightly and frequently. — **ta'bor-er, ta'bour-er,** *n.*

tab'o-ret (tăb'ō-rĕt), **tab'ou-ret**(tăb'ōō-), *n.* [F. *tabouret.*] **1.** A small tabor. **2.** A seat without arms or back; a stool; also, a small stand of similar form.

tab'o rine' (tăb'ō-rēn'; tăb'ō-rēn'), **tab'ou-rine'** (tăb'ōō-; tăb'ōō-), *n.* [fr. OF.] A small, shallow drum; tabor.

tab'u-lar (tăb'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *tabularis*, fr. *tabula* board, table.] **1.** Having the form of, or pert. to, a table. **2.** Derived from, or computed by, the use of tables.

tab'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt/ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [L. *tabula* table.] **1.** To shape with a flat surface ; make tabular. **2.** To form into a table, or synopsis ; reduce to tables. — **tab'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **tab'u-la'tor,** *n.*

tac'a-ma-hac' (tăk'ă-mă-hăk') } *n.* [Mex. *tecoma hiyac*,
tac'a-ma-hac'a (-hăk'ă) } lit., stinking copal.] An aromatic oleoresin used in ointments and plasters and as incense; also, any tree yielding it, as the balsam poplar.

tace (tās), *n. Armor.* One of a series of steel splints forming a short skirt. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

tach, tache (tăch), *n.* [OF. *tache* a fastening, nail.] That by which a thing is attached, as a buckle or clasp. *Archaic.*

tac'it (tăs'ĭt), *a.* [L. *tacitus*, p. p. of *tacere* to be silent, pass over in silence.] **1.** Silent. *Rare.* **2.** Done or made in silence; implied, but not expressed; silent.—**tac'it-ly,** *adv.*

tac'i-turn (-ĭ-tûrn), *a.* [L. *taciturnus.*] Habitually silent; not given to conversation. — **Syn.** Reserved. See SILENT. — **tac'i-turn-ly,** *adv.* — **tac'i-tur'ni-ty** (-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tack (tăk), *n.* [ME. *tak*, *takke*, a fastening.] **1.** A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad, flat head. **2.** *Naut.* **a** A rope used to hold in place the lower corner of a course, the outer lower corner of a studding sail, or the forward lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** The corner of a sail to which a tack is fastened. **c** The direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; as, on starboard *tack*, she has the wind on her starboard side. Hence, the run of a vessel on one tack or a change from starboard to port tack or vice versa. **3.** A course or method of action ; as, to change one's *tack.* — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten or attach by tacks. **2.** Hence, to attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner ; fasten ; attach. **3.** *Naut.* To change the direction of (a vessel) when sailing close-hauled, by putting the helm alee and shifting the sails. — *v. i. Naut.* To tack a vessel ; also (of a vessel), to have her tack changed. See TACK, *v. t.*, 3, & *n.*, 2 c. — **tack'er,** *n.*

tack'le (tăk''l), *n.* [ME. *takel.*] **1.** An assemblage of ropes and pulleys for hoisting or pulling. **2.** Apparatus; equipment; gear. **3.** Act of tackling, or seizing and holding; a grasp; hold. **4.** *Naut.* The rigging of a ship. *Rare.* — *v. t.*; -LED (tăk''ld); -LING (-lĭng). **1.** To secure with or as with tackle. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To seize ; grapple. **3.** To undertake to do, conquer, etc.; as, to *tackle* a problem. *Colloq.*

Tackles.
1 Gun; 2 Luff.

tack'led (-'ld), *a.* Made of ropes; as, a *tackled* stair, i. e., a rope ladder. *Obs.*

tack'ling (-lĭng), *n.* Gear ; equipment. *Rare.*

tact (tăkt), *n.* [L. *tactus* touch, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] **1.** A touch. **2.** The sense of touch; feeling. *Now Rare.* **3.** Sensitive mental perception; nice discernment of the best course of action under given conditions; esp., ability to deal with others without giving offense; address. — **tact'ful** (tăkt'fo͝ol), *a.* — **tact'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **tact'ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. TACT, ADDRESS. TACT implies delicate and sympathetic perception, esp. of what is fit, graceful, or considerate; ADDRESS emphasizes more skill and adroitness in meeting the requirements of a situation ; as, Queen Elizabeth's political *tact* was unerring ; he supports his position with great *address.*

tac'ti-cal (tăk'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to military or naval tactics; pert. to, or marked by, planning or maneuvering.

tac-ti'cian (tăk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in tactics.

tac'tics (tăk'tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) [Gr. ταϰτιϰά, fr. ταϰτιϰός fit for arranging, τάσσειν to arrange.] **1.** Art of handling or using troops or ships in battle or in the presence of the enemy. **2.** Hence, any method of procedure ; esp., adroit devices or expedients to accomplish an end.

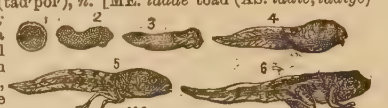
tac'tile (tăk'tĭl), *a.* [L. *tactilis* tangible, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] **1.** Of or pert. to the organs or sense of touch. **2.** Tangible. — **tac-til'i-ty** (tăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tac'tion (tăk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *tactio.*] Touch ; contact.

tact'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **tact'less-ly,** *adv.* — **tact'less-ness,** *n.*

tac'tu-al (tăk'tū-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sense or organs of touch ; derived from, or producing the sensation of, touch.

tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* [ME. *tadde* toad (AS. *tādie*, *tādige*) + *poll*; prop., a toad all head.] An aquatic, immature or larval stage of most amphibians, during which they have gills and a long tail.



Tadpoles of Frog. 1 Eggs; 2 Young Larva ; 3-6 Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development.

tael (tāl), *n.* [Malay *tāhil.*] **1.** A weight of eastern Asia, varying from 1 to 2½ ounces avoirdupois (28–70 grams). **2.** A Chinese money of account, the value of a tael of silver.

taen (tān). Short for TAKEN. *Chiefly Dial. or Poetic.*

tæ'ni-a (tē'nĭ-ă), *n.* ; *pl.* -NIÆ (-ē). [L., ribbon, tapeworm, fr. Gr. ταινία.] A tapeworm.

taf'fa-rel (tăf'ă-rĕl), **taf'fer-el** (-ẽr-ĕl). Vars. of TAFFRAIL.

taf'fe-ta (tăf'ĕ-tă) } *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. Per. *tāftah*, orig.,
taf'fe-ty (tăf'ĕ-tĭ) } twisted, woven.] Any of various kinds of silk or linen goods.

taff'rail (tăf'rāl), *n.* [D. *tafereel* a panel, picture, fr. *tafel* table, L. *tabula.*] *Naut.* **a** The upper part of a ship's stern. *Obs. or R.* **b** The rail around a ship's stern.

taf'fy (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A candy made of molasses or brown sugar boiled down, often with butter. **2.** Flattery. *Colloq.*

tag (tăg), *n.* **1.** A slight flap, tab, etc., forming an appendage; card or label for appending to a package; a loose end, rag, or tatter. **2.** A metallic binding or point, at the end of a string or lace, to stiffen it. — tag and rag, *or* tag, rag, and bobtail, the rabble. — *v. t.*; TAGGED (tăgd); TAG'GING. **1.** To fit with a tag or tags; append a tag or tags to. **2.** To attach a tag, or label, to. **3.** To follow closely after. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To follow closely ; — often with *after. Colloq.*

tag, *n.* A child's game in which one, designated as "it," runs after others until he touches, or tags, one, who in turn becomes "it." — *v. t.* To touch in or as in the game of tag.

Ta-gal' (tä-gäl'), *n.* **1.** One of a Malayan race, next to the Visayans the most numerous native people of the Philippine Islands. **2.** Tagalog. [of the Tagalogs.

Ta-ga'log (tä-gä'lŏg), *n.* **1.** A Tagal. **2.** The language

Ta-hi'ti-an (tä-hē'tĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

tail (tāl), *a. Law.* Limited ; abridged ; curtailed ; entailed. — *n. Law.* Limitation ; abridgment ; entail.

tail, *n.* [AS. *tægel*, *tægl.*] **1.** The rear end, or a process or prolongation of the rear end, of the body of an animal. **2.** An appendage suggestive of the tail of an animal, etc.; as, the *tail* of a coat, kite, comet. **3.** The back, last, lower, or inferior part ; part opposed to the head or front ; end ; rear; specif. [often *pl.*], the side of a coin opposite to that bearing the head, effigy, or date ; the reverse. **4. a** A long braid or tress of hair ; a cue. **b** A line of persons waiting ; a cue. **c** A retinue. **5.** *Aëronautics.* In flying machines, a plane or group of planes used at the rear to give automatic stability. — *v. t.* To make or furnish with a tail ; also, to follow like a tail. — *v. i.* To form a tail, append-age, etc.

tail'ing, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall. **2.** *pl.* The refuse or residue separated out in various operations, as in threshing.

tail'less (tāl'lĕs), *a.* See -LESS.

tai'lor (tā'lẽr), *n.* [OF. *tailleor*, fr. *taillier* to cut, LL. *taliare.*] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's or women's outer garments. — *v. i.* To follow the business of a tailor. — **tai'lor-ess,** *n. fem.*

tailor bird. Any of numerous Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds, of the warbler group, which stitch leaves together to support and hide their nests.

tail'piece' (tāl'pēs'), *n.* **1.** A piece added at the end; appendage. **2.** *Print.* An ornament at the bottom of a short page or at the end of a book.

tail'zie (tāl'zĭ; -yĭ), *n.* Also **tail'zee, tail'ye.** [The *z* is for ȝ, equiv. to *y*.] *Scots Law.* Entail, or a deed of entail. — *v. t.;* -ZIED (-zĭd; -yĭd). To entail.

taint (tānt), *v. t.* [F. *teint*, p. p. of *teindre* to dye, tinge, L. *tingere, tinctum*.] **1.** To color; tinge; affect. *Obs.* **2.** To imbue or impregnate with something odious or poisonous; hence, to infect; poison; corrupt; defile. —**Syn.** Defile, pollute, vitiate, contaminate. — *v. i.* **1.** To be or become tainted. **2.** To become affected with incipient putrefaction, as meat. — *n.* **1.** Tincture; hue; color. *Obs.* **2.** A spot or stain; trace; tinge; esp., blemish; stain of disgrace. **3.** A corrupting tinge or trace; infection.

Tai'ping' (tī'pĭng'), *a.* [Chin., great peace.] *Chinese Hist.* Pert. to or designating a dynasty with which Hung-Siu-Chuen, a religious and political enthusiast, attempted to supplant the Manchu dynasty by the **Taiping rebellion**, incited by him in 1850 and suppressed by General Gordon about 1864.

take (tāk), *v. t.; pret.* TOOK (tŏŏk); *p. p.* TAK'EN (tāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAK'ING (tāk'ĭng). [AS. *tacan*, fr. Scand.] **1.** To lay hold of; grasp; seize. **2.** To gain or get, as by capture, trapping, in competition, by marrying, purchase, choosing, etc. **3.** To remove; abstract; deduct. **4. a** To withdraw; retract; — commonly with *back*. **b** To remove from life. **c** To extract; quote. **d** To derive (as arguments). **5.** To charm or attract; delight; as, to *take* one's fancy. **6.** To come or fall upon; catch; as, to be *taken* unawares; plague *take* him. **7.** To resort to. **8.** To require; demand; as, it *takes* time to learn. **9.** To assume; adopt; also, to assume the form of, as of a mold. **10.** To receive; accept; admit. **11.** To contract by infection; as, to *take* cold. **12.** To understand; comprehend. **13.** To regard; consider; as, to *take* men for spies. **14.** To observe, fix upon, or ascertain; as, to *take* one's bearings. **15.** To experience; feel, as pride, joy, etc. **16.** To make a picture, photograph, or the like, of. *Colloq.* **17.** To do, make, etc.; — with an object denoting movement or action; as, to *take* action, to act; to *take* a walk, to walk, etc.

Syn. TAKE, the general word, may or may not imply a tender or offer; RECEIVE does; to ACCEPT is to receive with assent or approval, or in the spirit or on the terms of the offer.

— *v. i.* **1.** To lay hold; fix upon anything. **2.** *Law.* To receive the title to property. **3.** To resort; go; — usually with *to*. **4.** To take effect; operate; act. **5.** To charm; as: **a** To exert a spell. *Obs.* **b** To prove attractive or pleasing. *Colloq.* **6.** To be, or admit of being, taken. *Obs. or Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Act of taking. **2.** That which is taken, as the fish captured at one haul. — **tak'er** (tāk'ĕr), *n.*

take'-off', *n.* An imitation; esp., a caricature.

tak'ing (tāk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that takes. **2.** That which is taken or received. **3.** Stroke of disease; blight; also, enchantment; witchery. *Obs.* **4.** Agitation; distress of mind. *Colloq.* — *a.* **1.** Apt to take; alluring; attracting. **2.** Infectious; contagious; also, *Obs.*, injurious; noxious. — **tak'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tak'ing-ness**, *n.*

ta-la'rĭ-a (tȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ; 3), *n. pl.* [L., fr. *talaris* of the ankles, *talus* ankle.] *Class. Myth.* Small wings or winged shoes fastened to the ankles, esp. of Hermes, or Mercury.

talc (tălk), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *ṭalq*.] *Min.* A soft mineral of which soapstone and French chalk are varieties. — **talc'-ose** (tăl'kōs; tăl-kōs'), **talc'ous** (tăl'kŭs), *a.*

tale (tāl), *n.* [AS. *talu* speech, narrative.] **1.** Speech; talk. *Obs.* **2.** That which is told; oral relation; a rehearsal; narration; account; story. **3.** A libelous report or piece of evil gossip. **4.** A reckoning by numbers; a count; enumeration. **5.** A sum. — **Syn.** See STORY.

tale'bear'er (-bâr'ĕr), *n.* One who officiously or maliciously spreads gossip, scandal, etc. — **tale'bear'ing**, *a. & n.*

tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *talentum* a talent (sense 1), Gr. *τάλαντον* a balance, thing weighed, talent.] **1.** An ancient weight and money unit. Estimated money values of the talent are: Hebrew, gold, $32,640; Hebrew, silver, $2,176; Attic, silver, $1,446. As a weight, the Attic talent was about 58 lbs. av. (26 kg.). **2.** Money; property. *Obs.* **3.** Character; characteristic. *Obs.* **4.** Proëminent and special aptitude; superior intelligence and ability; faculty. Cf. GENIUS. **5.** Collectively, persons of ability or skill. — **Syn.** Ability, endowment. See GENIUS, GIFT.

tal'ent-ed, *a.* Having talent or talents; gifted.

tale'pi'et, tale'py'et (tāl'pī'ĕt), *n.* A talebearer. *Dial.*

ta'les (tā'lēz), *n.* [fr. L. *tales* such.] *Law.* **a** [As a *pl.*] Persons added to a jury, to fill a deficiency, being like, or such as, those regularly summoned. **b** [As a *sing.*] The writ summoning them. — **tales'man** (tālz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN.

tale'tell'er (tāl'tĕl'ĕr), *n.* One who tells tales or stories; esp., a talebearer; telltale. — **tale'tell'ing**, *a. & n.*

tal'i-pes (tăl'ĭ-pēz), *n.* [L. *talus* ankle + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] *Surg.* Clubfoot.

tal'i-pot (tăl'ĭ-pŏt), *n., or* **talipot palm.** [Singhalese *tālīpai* palm leaf, fr. Skr. *tāla* palm + *pattra* leaf.] A handsome palm, of Ceylon and the Malabar coast. Its gigantic fan-shaped leaves are used as umbrellas, fans, etc.

Talipot. *t* Inflorescence.

tal'is-man (tăl'ĭs-măn; tăl'ĭz-), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-măn*z*). [fr.Sp., fr. Ar., fr. L. Gr. *τέλεσμα* initiation, incantation, deriv. fr. *τελεῖν* to complete, initiate.] **1.** A figure made under certain superstitious observances of the heavens and supposed to act as a charm. **2.** Amulet; charm. — **tal'is-man'ic** (-măn'ĭk), *a.*

Syn. TALISMAN, AMULET, CHARM are often interchangeable. But TALISMAN connotes wider and more positive powers than AMULET, which applies esp. to an object worn to avert evil; CHARM, which may be equivalent to *talisman* or *amulet*, denotes also a magical combination of words.

talk (tôk), *v. t.* **1.** To deliver in speech; utter. **2.** To discourse about; discuss. **3.** To speak (a language) freely. **4.** To affect or effect by talking; as, to *talk* one mad. **5.** To consume or spend in talking; — followed by *away*. — *v. i.* **1.** To speak; esp., to express by spoken words; converse. **2.** To communicate by any means; express ideas, as by speech. **3.** To chatter; prate. **4.** To confer; consult. **5.** To make sounds likened to speech. *Colloq.*

Syn. TALK, SPEAK, CONVERSE. SPEAK may refer to articulate sounds, however disconnected; TALK implies connected colloquy or discourse; as, he could not *speak;* he did not care to *talk*. But *speak* is also used of relatively weighty or formal speech, *talk*, of that which is more or less empty or frivolous; as, "A fool may *talk*, but a wise man *speaks*." CONVERSE implies interchange of thoughts and opinions.

— *n.* **1.** Act of talking; speech; esp., familiar converse; conversation. **2.** Report; rumor. **3.** Empty verbiage. **4.** Subject of discourse; theme for conversation, gossip, etc. **5.** A conference or council. — **Syn.** Colloquy, discourse, chat, dialogue, conference, communication.

talk'a-tive (tôk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to talking; loquacious. — **talk'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **talk'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. TALKATIVE, LOQUACIOUS, GARRULOUS, VOLUBLE, FLUENT, GLIB. One is TALKATIVE who is given to talk; LOQUACIOUS suggests an incessant flow of words; GARRULOUS implies prosy, tedious, or rambling loquacity, esp. about trivial things. FLUENT implies readiness of speech; VOLUBLE, ease and smoothness; both words often suggest excessive facility. GLIB (commonly contemptuous) implies superficial or smooth-tongued fluency.

talk'er (tôk'ĕr), *n.* One that talks; often, a babbler.

talk'ing, *a.* That talks; able to utter words; also, talkative. — *n.* Discourse; converse.

tall (tôl), *a.* **1.** Comely; fine; excellent. *Archaic.* **2.** Brave; bold. *Obs. or R.* **3.** High of stature. **4.** Of a given height; as, a man five feet *tall*. **5.** *Colloq.* **a** Lofty; grandiloquent; also, exaggerated. **b** Unusual; fine; big. — **Syn.** See HIGH.

tall'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

tal'low (tăl'ō), *n.* The suet or fat of sheep, oxen, etc., extracted by melting; any fat resembling it. — *v. t.* To grease or smear with tallow. — **tal'low-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

tallow catch. A term applied in Shakespeare to Falstaff, as being grossly fat. The meaning of *catch* is uncertain.

tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). [F. *taille* cut, tally, fr. *tailler* to cut.] **1.** Formerly, a piece of wood on which notches were cut as marks of number or account, esp. one split lengthwise; later, one of two books, sheets of paper, etc., on which accounts were kept correspondingly or in duplicate. **2.** Any account or score kept by notches or marks, esp. one kept in duplicate. **3.** A notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally. **4.** A mark connecting a group

in counting; hence, a number as a unit of computation. **5.** A counterpart; mate. *Rare.* — *v. t.;* -LIED (-īd); -LY-ING. **1.** To register on or in a tally. **2.** To reckon; count. *Obs.* **3.** To score with correspondent notches; make to correspond, fit, or suit. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a tally; score. **2.** To correspond; match.

tal'ly-ho' (tăl'ĭ-hō'), *interj. & n.* **1.** Huntsman's cry to urge on the hounds. **2.** Kind of four-in-hand pleasure coach.

Tal'mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* [Aramaic *talmūd* instruction, doctrine.] The body of Jewish civil and canonical law. — **Tal-mud'ic** (tăl-mūd'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Tal'mud-ist,** *n.*

tal'on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *talus* ankle, heel.] Claw of an animal, esp. of a bird of prey.

Ta'los (tā'lŏs), *n.* [Gr. Τάλως.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** An inventor slain by his jealous uncle, Dædalus. **b** A man of brass, made by Hephæstus and given by Zeus to Minos, king of Crete, to guard that island. He bled to death when Medea by magic drew out the nail or plug from his single vein.

ta'lus (tā'lŭs), *n.; pl.* TALI (-lī). [L.] Ankle or ankle bone.

ta'lus, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Geol.* Rock débris at the base of a cliff or slope. **2.** *Fort.* The slope of the face of a work.

tam'a-ble (tăm'ă-b'l), *a. Also* **tame'a-ble.** See -ABLE.

ta-ma'le (tä-mä'lĕ), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *tamal,* of Mex. origin.] A Mexican dish made of crushed maize mixed with minced meat, seasoned with red pepper, dipped in oil, and steamed.

tam'a-rack (tăm'ă-răk), *n.* Any of several American larches.

tam'a-rind (-rĭnd), *n.* [fr. It., Sp., or Pg., fr. Ar. *tamrhindī,* lit., Indian date.] A tropical tree bearing edible legumes or pods having an acid pulp.

tam'a-risk (-rĭsk), *n.* [L. *tamariscus.*] Any of a large genus (*Tamarix*) of Old World tropical shrubs or small trees, of which several species yield a manna.

Tamarind.

tam'bour (tăm'bo͝or; -bēr), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Music.* The military snare drum. **2.** A frame, usually circular, consisting of two parts fitting one within the other, for embroidering; also, the embroidery done on such a frame. — *v. t. & i.* To embroider on a tambour.

tam'bou-rine' (tăm'bo͞o-rēn'), *n.* [F. *tambourin.*] A small drum; esp., a shallow one-headed drum with loose metallic disks, or jingles, at the sides; a timbrel.

Tambourine, 1.

tame (tām), *a.;* TAM'ER (tām'ēr); TAM'EST. [AS. *tam.*] **1.** Reduced from native wildness; domesticated; made tractable and useful to man. **2.** Subdued; also, harmless; gentle. **3.** Deficient in spirit, interest, etc.; dull; insipid. — *v. t.;* TAMED (tāmd); TAM'ING (tām'ĭng). **1.** To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; make gentle, tractable, etc.; domesticate. **2.** To deprive of spirit, courage, etc.; subdue; of colors, to soften; tone down. — **tame'less,** *a.* — **tame'ly,** *adv.* — **tame'ness,** *n.*

Tam'il (tăm'ĭl; tŭm'ĭl), *n.* **1.** A member of the most enterprising branch of the Dravidian race, mostly Hindus, numerous throughout southern India. **2.** The oldest, most cultivated, and best known, of the Dravidian languages.

Tam'muz (tăm'o͞oz; *Bib.* tăm'ŭz), *n.* [Heb. *tammūz.*] *Babylon. Myth.* A god of agriculture slain by his wife, Ishtar, and later brought back from the lower world, thus symbolizing the seasonal death and return of vegetation.

Tam' o' Shan'ter (tăm' ō shăn'tĕr). **1.** The hero of a poem of this title by Burns. **2.** [*l. c. and usually hyphened.*] A Scottish cap having a round, flattish top much wider than the headband and, usually, a tassel in the center.

tamp (tămp), *v. t.* **1.** In blasting, to plug (a drilled hole) with clay, sand, or the like, to prevent misdirection of the force of the blast. **2.** To drive in or down by a succession of light or medium blows. — **tamp'er** (tăm'pĕr), *n.*

tam'per (tăm'pĕr), *v. i.* [F. *tempérer* to temper. See TEMPER, *v.*] **1.** To meddle; try trifling or foolish experiments; — commonly with *with.* **2.** To meddle so as to alter a thing; esp., to make changes without right. **3.** To deal unfairly, esp. by bribery. — **Syn.** See MEDDLE. — **tam'per-er,** *n.*

tam'pi-on (tăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* [F. *tampon.*] A stopper, or plug, for the muzzle of a piece of ordnance not in use.

tam'pon (tăm'pŏn), *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A plug, as of cotton, introduced into a cavity to arrest hemorrhage or absorb secretions. — *v. t.* To plug with a tampon.

tam'-tam' (tŭm'-tŭm'), *n. & v.* [Hind.] *Music.* = TOM-TOM.

tan (tăn), *n.* **1.** Tanbark. **2.** A yellowish brown color, like that of tan (sense 1). **3.** A brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun. — *a.* Of the color of tan; yellowish brown. — *v. t.;* TANNED (tănd); TAN'NING. **1.** To convert (a skin) into leather, orig., and still generally, by impregnation with an infusion of oak bark or other form of tannic acid. **2.** To make brown, as by exposure to the sun. **3.** To thrash; flog. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To become tanned.

tan'a-ger (tăn'ă-jĕr), *n.* Any of numerous American birds closely allied to the finches. They are mainly unmusical.

tan'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* Any bark rich in tannin, bruised or cut into small pieces, and used in tanning. Spent tanbark is used for circus rings, race tracks, etc.

tan'dem (-dĕm), *adv.* [L. *tandem* at length (of time only), punningly taken as meaning, lengthwise.] One after or behind another; — of two or more things so arranged, esp. of horses so driven, instead of abreast. — *a.* Consisting of two arranged tandem. — *n.* **1.** A team of horses harnessed one before the other. **2.** A tandem bicycle, or one with seats for two, one behind the other.

tang (tăng), *n.* A projecting shank, prong, tongue, or the like, forming part of an object, as of a file, knife, etc., and serving to secure it to another.

tang, *n.* **1.** A strong or offensive taste; esp., a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself. **2.** A sharp specific flavor or tinge. — **Syn.** See TASTE.

tang, *n. & v. t. & i.* Twang.

tan'gen-cy (tăn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of being tangent.

tan'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* [L. *tangens, -entis,* p. pr. of *tangere* to touch.] **1.** *Geom.* A tangent line, curve, or surface. **2.** *Trigonometry.* **a** The tangent line from one end of an arc of a circle to the radius produced through the other end of the arc. **b** The ratio of the length of such a line to the radius of the circle. **c** Hence, in reference to an (acute) angle in a right-angled triangle, the ratio of the leg (see LEG, *n.,* 5 **b**) opposite the angle to the adjacent leg. — *a.* Touching; specif., *Geom.,* meeting a curve or surface at only one point, and not cutting it if produced; — said of a straight line, curve, or surface. — **tan-gen'tial** (tăn-jĕn'shăl), *a.*

tan'ger-ine (tăn'jĕr-ēn; tăn'jĕr-ēn'), *n.* [fr. *Tangier* in Morocco.] An orange much like the mandarin, but of deeper color and higher flavor.

tan'gi-ble (tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tangibilis,* fr. *tangere* to touch.] **1.** Capable of being touched; perceptible to the touch; palpable. **2.** Real; substantial; evident. — **tan'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **tan'gi-ble-ness,** *n.* — **tan'gi-bly,** *adv.*

tan'gle (tăn'g'l), *n.* Any large blackish seaweed.

tan'gle, *v. t.;* -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To knit together confusedly; interweave or interlock, as threads, in a knot hard to unravel; entangle. **2.** To involve; insnare. — *v. i.* To be or become entangled. — *n.* **1.** A confused knot, as of threads; snarl. **2.** State of perplexity; quandary.

tank (tăngk), *n.* [Pg. *tanque.*] **1.** A pond, pool, or small lake. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** A large basin, cistern, or vessel of any kind; an artificial receptacle for liquids; as, a swimming *tank.* **3.** *Mil.* A kind of self-propelling land fort consisting of a casement of heavy armor plates (suggestive of the plates of a large metal tank) mounted on a tractor. — *v. t.* To place or put in a tank.

tank'ard (tăngk'ărd), *n.* [OF. *tanquart.*] A large drinking vessel, esp. one with a cover.

tan'ner (tăn'ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

tan'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where tanning is carried on. **2.** Art or process of tanning. *Rare.*

Tann'häu-ser (tăn'hoi-zĕr), *n.* [G. Ritter (Knight) *Tannhäuser.*] A German knight and minnesinger fabled to have entered the enchanted cavern in the Venusberg. He escaped, but despairing of pardon, returned. See VENUSBERG.

tan'nic (tăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or from, tan. — **tannic acid,** a strongly astringent acid, got from gallnuts, sumac, tea, etc.; — called also tannin. It is used in dyeing, tanning, etc.

tan'ning (tăn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Art or process by which a skin is tanned. **2.** A browning, as of the skin, by exposure to the sun or weather.

tan'sy (-zĭ), *n.*; -SIES (-zĭz). [F. *tanaisie*, LL. *tanaceta*.] Any of various plants of the aster family. The common tansy is aromatic and very bitter to the taste.

tan'ta-lize (-tȧ-līz), *v. t.*; -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ĭng). [fr. TANTALUS.] To tease by keeping something desired in view but just out of reach. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — **tan'ta-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **tan'ta-liz'er** (tăn'tȧ-līz'ẽr), *n.* — **tan'ta-liz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

tan'ta-lum (-lŭm), *n.* [NL.; — referring to the difficulty of isolating it. See TANTALUS.] *Chem.* A rare metallic element isolated as a rather brittle, lustrous white metal with slightly grayish tint. Symbol, *Ta*; at. wt., 181.5.

Tan'ta-lus (-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τάνταλος.] *Gr. Myth.* A wealthy king, son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe. For serving up Pelops as a meal to the gods (or for revealing divine counsels), Tantalus was punished in the lower world by being placed in water up to his chin with fruit-laden branches over his head. The water and fruit receded whenever he sought to drink or eat.

tan't-mount' (-mount'), *a.* [F. *tant* so much (L. *tantus*) + E. *amount*.] Equivalent in value, signification, or effect. — **Syn.** See IDENTICAL.

tan-tar'a (tăn-tăr'ȧ), *n.* The blare of a trumpet or horn.

tan-tiv'y (-tĭv'ĭ), *a.* Swift; rapid. — *adv.* Swiftly; — a fox-hunting term. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIVIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Hunting.* A cry or call to signal full chase. **2.** An impetuous rush.

tan'trum (tăn'trŭm), *n.* A fit of ill temper or caprice. *Colloq.*

Tao'ism (tou'ĭz'm), *n.* [Chin. *tao* road, reason.] A religion of China. Its famous apostle, Lao-tse, 6th c. B. C., taught that contemplation and reason, avoidance of force, and disregard of mere ceremonies, are the means of regeneration.

tap (tăp), *v. t.*; TAPPED (tăpt) or TAPT; TAP'PING. **1.** To strike or rap lightly. **2.** To give a light blow or blows with. **3.** To make by tapping. **4.** To put a tap (sense 2 below) on (a shoe, boot, etc.). — *v. i.* To strike or rap lightly. — *n.* **1.** A light blow or rap. **2.** A piece of leather fastened on the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing, esp. on the sole. **3.** *pl. Mil. & Nav.* A signal, by drum, bugle, or trumpet, for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' or sailors' quarters, going to bed, and silence.

tap, *n.* [AS. *tæppa*.] **1.** A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. **2.** A cock, faucet, or small valve, as over a sink. *Chiefly British.* **3.** A plug, or spile, to stop a hole, as in a cask; spigot. **4.** Liquor drawn through a tap; hence, a certain kind or quality of liquor; also, a taproom; bar. *Colloq.* **5.** A tool for forming an internal screw. — **on tap**, ready to be drawn, as ale. — *v. t.* **1.** To pierce (a cask, tree, etc.) so as to let out, or draw off, a fluid. **2.** To let out by piercing, or by drawing a plug from, the containing vessel. **3.** To draw from (anything) in any analogous way; as, to *tap* telegraph wires. **4.** To form a female screw in by means of a tap; as, to *tap* a nut. — *v. i.* To be, or act as, a tapster.

tape (tāp), *n.* [AS. *tæppe* fillet.] **1.** A narrow woven fillet or band. **2.** **a** A tapeline. **b** The paper strip of a printing telegraph, ticker, etc. **c** *Sports.* A string stretched across the finishing line and broken by the first man to finish; a finishing line. — *v. t.*; TAPED (tāpt); TAP'ING (tāp'ĭng). **1.** To furnish with tape; fasten, tie, or bind with tape. **2.** To measure out or use sparingly. *Scot.*

tape'line' (-līn'), *n.* A tape or strip, now often of steel, marked with linear dimensions and used for measuring.

ta'per (tā'pẽr), *n.* [AS.] **1.** A small wax candle; small light. **2.** A tapering form; gradual lengthwise diminution of thickness; as, the *taper* of a spire. — *a.* Regularly narrowed toward a point; conical; pyramidical. — *v. i. & t.* To become or make gradually smaller toward one end; grow gradually less; diminish.

tap'es-try (tăp'ĕs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [F. *tapisserie*, fr. *tapis* carpet, Gr. ταπήτιον, dim. of τάπης carpet, rug.] A fabric worked on a warp of thread, orig. by hand, the designs being usually pictorial. It is used for wall hangings, etc. — *v. t.*; -TRIED (-trĭd); -TRY-ING. To furnish or adorn with or as with tapestry.

tape'worm' (tāp'wûrm'), *n.* Any of numerous cestode worms, parasitic in the intestines when adult.

tap'house' (tăp'hous'), *n.* A tavern. *Rare.*

tap'i-o'ca (tăp'ĭ-ō'kȧ), *n.* [through Pg., Sp., or F., fr. Tupi *typyoca*; *ty* juice + *pyã* pith + *ocõ* absent.] A coarsely granular preparation of cassava starch.

ta'pir (tā'pẽr), *n.* [Tupi *tapy'ra*.] Any of several large ungulates, all (exc. the Malayan) of South or Central America. They are chiefly nocturnal, shy, and gentle. They are related to the horse and rhinoceros.

Malayan Tapir.

ta'pis (tă'pĭs; tăp'-Ĭs; tȧ'pē'), *n.* [F. See TAPESTRY.] Tapestry, or similar material, used for hangings, floor coverings, etc.; formerly, the cover of a council table. — **on**, *or* **upon, the tapis** (*pron. in this use perh. more often as F.* tȧ'pē') [trans. of F. *sur le tapis*], on the table, or under consideration; as, to lay a motion in Parliament *on the tapis*.

tap'per (tăp'ẽr), *n.* One that taps.

tap'pet (tăp'ĕt; 24), *n.* *Mach.* A lever or projection moved by some other piece, as a cam, or intended to tap or touch something else, to cause a particular motion.

tap'pit (tăp'ĭt; tăp'ĭt), *p. a.* [Dial. for *topped*, i. e., crested. See TOP, *n.*] Tufted. *Scot.*

tap'pit-hen', *n.* *Scot.* **a** A crested hen. **b** A drinking vessel containing three English quarts or more; — from a knob on the lid likened to a crested hen. [tap; barroom.

tap'room' (tăp'rōōm'), *n.* A room where liquors are on

tap'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* *Bot.* A primary root which grows vertically downward, giving off small lateral roots.

tap'sal-tee'rie (tăp'sȧl-tē'rĭ), **tap'sie-tee'rie** (tăp'sĭ-), *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Scot.*

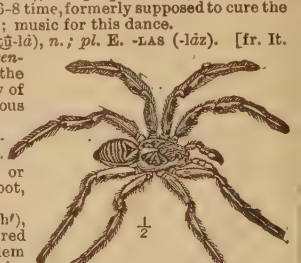
tap'ster (tăp'stẽr), *n.* Orig., a woman who tended bar (see -STER); later, any one employed to tap, or draw, liquors.

tar (tär), *n.* [abbr. fr. *tarpaulin*.] A sailor; seaman.

tar, *n.* [AS. *teru*, *teoru*.] A thick, brown to black, viscous liquid got by distilling wood, coal, peat, etc. — *v. t.*; TARRED (tärd); TAR'RING. To smear with or as with tar.

ta'ran-tel'la (tȧ'rän-tĕl'ȧ), *n.* [It.] A lively, passionate Neapolitan dance in 6–8 time, formerly supposed to cure the bite of the tarantula; music for this dance.

ta-ran'tu-la (tȧ-răn'tŭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz). [fr. It. *tarantola*, fr. L. *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] Any of several large venomous spiders.



European Tarantula.

ta-rax'a-cum (tȧ-răk'sȧ-kŭm), *n.* *Pharm.* Fresh or dried dandelion root, used in medicine.

tar-boosh' (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* [Ar. *tarbūsh*.] A red cap worn by Moslem men, alone or as the inner part of a turban. The *fez* is a kind of tarboosh.

tar'di-grade (tär'dĭ-grād), *a.* [L. *tardigradus*; *tardus* slow + *gradi* to step.] Moving or stepping slowly.

tar'dy (tär'dĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. [F. *tardif*, fr. L. *tardus* slow.] **1.** Moving slowly; slow. **2.** Late; also, dilatory; — opposed to *prompt*. — **Syn.** See SLOW. — *v. t.* To retard. *Obs.* — **tar'di-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **tar'di-ness**, *n.*

tare (tär), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, a weed of grainfields; — supposed to be the darnel. **2.** Any of several vetches.

tare, *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *ṭarḥah* thrown away, removed.] *Com.* A deduction of weight made as an allowance for the weight of a container or vehicle. — *v. t.*; TARED (târd); TAR'ING (tär'ĭng). To ascertain or mark the tare of.

taro (tär; tăr). Dial. var. and obs. or dial. pret. of TEAR, *v.*

targe (tärj), *n.* [F.] A shield, or target. *Archaic.*

targe (tärj; *Scot.* tärj), *v. t.*; TARGED (tärjd); TARG'ING (tär'jĭng). *Scot.* **a** To beat. **b** To cross-question; also, to censure. **c** To keep under strict discipline.

tar'get (tär'gĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** A kind of small shield or buckler, esp. a circular one. **2.** A mark to shoot at. **3.** An object of remarks, criticisms, etc.; a butt.

tar'get-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a target, or shield.

Tar'gum (tär'gŭm; *Heb.* tär-gōōm'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GUMS (-gŭmz), Heb. TARGUMIM (tär'gōō-mēm'). [Aramaic *targūm*

interpretation.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Old Testament in the Aramaic of Judea.

tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* [F. *tarif*, fr. Ar. *ta'rīf* information, explanation.] **1.** A schedule, system, or scheme of duties imposed by a government on exports or, esp., imports. **2.** The duty, or rate of duty, imposed in a tariff (sense 1). **3.** Any schedule or system of rates, charges, etc.

tar'la-tan (tăr'lȧ-tăn), *n.* A kind of thin, stiff, transparent muslin used for dresses, caps, etc.

tarn (tärn), *n.* [ME. *terne.*] Small mountain lake or pool.

tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [F. *ternir*, fr. *terne* dull, dim, wan.] To dull or destroy the luster of; sully; stain. — *v. i.* To lose luster; become dull. — *n.* Quality or state of being tarnished; discoloration; stain; blemish.

ta'ro (tȧ'rō), *n.* ; *pl.* -ROS. [Tahitian and Maori.] A plant, of the arum family, cultivated throughout the tropics for its edible starchy tuberous rootstock; also, its rootstock.

tar-pau'lin (tär-pô'lĭn), *n.* [*tar* + *palling* a covering, *pall* to cover.] **1.** Canvas waterproofed with tar, paint, or the like, used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, etc. **2.** A hat or coat of, or covered with, tarpaulin. **3.** A sailor. *Colloq. Rare.*

Tar-pe'ia (tär-pē'yȧ), *n.* [L.] In Roman legend, a maiden who betrayed the citadel to the Sabines for the promise of "what they wore on their arms," meaning their gold bracelets. They threw their shields on her and killed her.

Tar-pe'ian (-pē'yăn), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a rock or peak of the Capitoline hill, Rome, from which condemned criminals were hurled.

tar'pon (tär'pŏn), *n.* A marine fish common on the coast of Florida and among the West Indies. It becomes about six feet long and is a noted game fish. Its flesh is poor.

Tar'quin (-kwĭn), *n.* In Roman legend, one of a family to which belonged the fifth king (Lucius Tarquinius Priscus) and the seventh king (Lucius Tarquinius Superbus).

tar'ra-gon (tăr'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* [Sp. *taragona*, Ar. *tarkhūn.*] A European plant allied to wormwood; also, its aromatic herbage, used to season salads, flavor vinegar, etc.

tar'ri-ance (-ĭ-ăns), *n.* Tarrying; delay. *Obs. or Archaic.*

tar'ry (tăr'ĭ), *a.* Of, covered with, or like, tar.

tar'ry (tăr'ĭ), *v. t.* ; -RIED (-Id); -RY-ING. [ME. *tarien* to irritate, hinder, AS. *tergan*, *tirgan*, provoke, irritate.] To wait or stop for; as, to *tarry* a reply. — *v. i.* **1.** To abide at or in a place; stay; lodge; to stay or rest in expectation; wait. **2.** To delay; loiter. — **tar'ri-er** (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.*

tar'sal (tär'sȧl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the tarsus. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, plates of dense connective tissue which serve to stiffen the eyelids. — *n.* A tarsal bone or cartilage.

tar'sus (-sŭs), *n.* ; *pl.* -SI (-sī). [Gr. ταρσός flat of the foot.] **1.** *Anat.* The ankle; part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsus and leg. Also, the group of small bones supporting this part. **2.** In describing birds, the part between the so-called knee and foot. **3.** *Zoöl.* **a** In insects, the foot, or part distal to the tibia. **b** In spiders, the distal segment of the foot.

tart (tärt), *a.* [AS. *teart.*] **1.** Sharp to the taste; sour. **2.** Severe; sharp; caustic; as, a *tart* reply.— **Syn.** See SOUR.

tart, *n.* [F. *tarte.*] A small pie, or shell of pastry containing jelly, custard, fruit, or the like.

tar'tan (tär'tăn), *n.* Woolen cloth, checkered or cross-barred with narrow bands of various colors, much worn in the Scottish Highlands; hence, any pattern of tartan; also, material of a similar pattern. — *a.* Made of, or like, tartan.

tar'tan, *n.* [fr. F., Sp., Pg., or It.] A coasting vessel, with one mast and a lateen sail, used in the Mediterranean.

tar'tar (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *tartre.*] **1.** A substance, essentially a potassium salt of an acid (**tartaric acid**), existing in grape juice and deposited in wine casks as a pale or dark reddish crust or sediment; specif., a recrystallized product, distinguished from *argol*, the crude deposit, and from *cream of tartar*, got by further purification. **2.** A concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

Tar'tar, *n.* [Per. *Tātār*, of Tatar origin.] **1.** A native of Tatary (Tartary). See TATAR. **2.** [Often *l. c.*] A person of a keen, irritable temper. **3.** [*l. c.*] A person who, on being attacked, proves too strong for his assailant; — esp. in *to catch a tartar.* — *a.* Of or pert. to Tatary or the Tatars.

Tar'tar, *n.* Tartarus. *Obs.*

Tar-ta're-an (tär-tā'rē-ăn) } *a.* Also, *Rare*, **Tar-ta'ri-an.**
Tar-ta're-ous (-tā'rē-ŭs; 3) } Of or pert. to Tartarus.

Tar-ta'ri-an (-rĭ-ăn), *a.* Tartar.

tar-tar'ic (tär-tăr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tartar; derived from or resembling tartar; as, *tartaric* acid.

tar'tar-ous (tär'tȧr-ŭs), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, tartar.

Tar'ta-rus (-tȧ-rŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τάρταρος.] *Class. Myth.* The infernal regions, described in Homer's "Iliad" as situated as far below Hades as heaven is above the earth, and by later writers as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. In the later poets, also, Hades.

tart'let, *n.* A small tart.

tart'ly, *adv.* of TART. See -LY.

tart'ness (tärt'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being tart. — **Syn.** Sourness, acerbity, asperity. See ACRIMONY.

task (tȧsk), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *taxare* to rate, appraise.] **1.** A tax; impost. *Obs.* **2.** Labor, work, or study imposed, often in a definite quantity; undertaking; work. — **Syn.** Employment, toil, lesson, stint. — *v. t.* **1.** To tax. *Obs.* **2.** To impose a task on. **3.** To oppress with labor; burden. **4.** To charge; tax, as with a fault.

task'er (tȧs'kẽr), *n.* **1.** A taskmaster. **2.** One who performs a task; esp., a thresher or reaper. *Obs. or Scot.*

task'mas'ter (tȧsk'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens another with labor; overseer.

task'work', *n.* Work done as a task; also, piecework.

Tas-ma'ni-an (tăz-mā'nĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN. — **Tasmanian devil,** a savage burrowing marsupial of Tasmania.

tass (tȧs), *n.* [F. *tasse.*] A drinking cup, bowl, or the like; also, the contents of a tass. *Obs. or Scot.*

tas'sel (tȧs''l), *n.* [ME., some part of a fastening of a mantle, fr. OF.] **1.** A pendent ornament, ending in a tuft of threads or cords, attached to cushions, curtains, etc. **2.** Something likened to a tassel; specif., the inflorescence of some plants, as of maize.— *v. t.*; -SELED (-'ld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. To put forth tassels, or inflorescences. — *v. t.* To adorn with, or make into, tassels.

tas'sel. Var. of TERCEL.

tas'set (tȧs'ĕt), *n.* [fr. OF.] *Armor.* **a** One of a set of steel splints hanging from the cuirass. **b** The skirt so formed.

taste (tāst), *v. t.* ; TAST'ED (tās'tĕd ; 24); TAST'ING (tās'tĭng). [OF. *taster* to feel, try, taste.] **1.** To try by the touch; feel. *Obs.* **2.** To try by the touch of the tongue; ascertain the relish or flavor of by taking a little into the mouth. **3.** To eat or drink a little of, as for testing. **4.** To partake of; participate in; experience. **5.** To like; appreciate; enjoy. — *v. i.* **1.** To touch; feel. *Obs.* **2.** To try food or drink with the mouth; eat or drink a little only. **3.** To have a certain flavor to the taste; fig., to have a particular quality. **4.** To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; partake; — often with *of.* — *n.* **1.** A touch or stroke; also, sense of touch; trial; experience. *Obs.* **2.** Act of tasting with the mouth; gustation. **3.** Quality of any substance as perceived by the taste organs; savor; flavor. **4.** *Physiol.* The one of the five senses by which certain properties of bodies (called their *taste*) are ascertained by contact with certain organs of the mouth. **5.** Intellectual relish; liking; fondness;—now with *for.* **6.** Power of discerning and appreciating beauty, order, proportion, symmetry, etc., esp. in the fine arts and belles-lettres; critical judgment; discernment. **7.** Manner as to what is pleasing, refined, or good usage; style; as, an epitaph in bad *taste.* **8.** A little piece tasted or eaten; a bit; sample.

Syn. Vein, streak, strain, dash, spice, touch, hint, thought, shade. — TASTE, FLAVOR, SAVOR, RELISH, SMACK, TANG are distinguished in their fig. senses. TASTE denotes a sample or specimen of something, rather than (as in the case of the other words) a property of it; as, give him a *taste* of your quality. FLAVOR, SAVOR, and RELISH suggest either a predominant or distinctive quality, or a tinge or trace of something; as, their joys have lost the keen-edged *flavor*; a *savor* of fear in his tone; the full *flavor*, the whole *relish* of delight. SMACK and TANG (which denotes esp. a fresh or pungent flavor) are more homely and familiar. See JUDGMENT.

taste'ful (tāst'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Savory. **2.** Having, exhibiting, or conforming to, good taste; as, *tasteful* decorations. — **taste'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **taste'ful-ness,** *n.*

taste'less, *a.* **1.** Having no taste; insipid; flat; dull. **2.** Not manifesting, or not conscious of what is, good taste; not in good taste. — **taste'less-ness,** *n.*

tast'er (tās'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tastes. **2.** That in which or by means of which anything is tasted.

tast'y (tās'tĭ), *a.* ; TAST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Having, or showing, good taste. *Colloq.* **2.** Pleasing to the palate. — **tast'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **tast'i-ness,** *n.*

tat (tăt), *v. t.;* TAT'TED; -TING. Also **tatt.** To make by tatting; as, *tatted* edging. — *v. i.* To work at tatting.

Ta'tar (tä'tar), *n.* [see TARTAR.] A member of any of numerous mixed tribes or hordes, mostly Mongolian or Turkic, inhabiting parts of Russia and of central and eastern Asia. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars.

Ta-ta'ri-an (tä-tä'rĭ-ăn; 3), **Ta-tar'ic** (-tär'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars. See also TARTARIAN.

tate (tāt), *n.* Tuft. *Scot.*

tat'ou-ay (tăt'o͞o-ā; tä'to͞o-ī'), *n.* [Paraguay Indian *tatu-ay*, lit., wound armadillo, because its fat is used on wounds.] A large armadillo of tropical South America.

tat'ter (tăt'ẽr), *n.* A rag or a part torn and hanging; — chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t. & i.* To make or become ragged.

tat'ter-de-mal'ion (-dẽ-māl'yŭn; -măl'-), *n.* Ragamuffin.

tat'tered (tăt'ẽrd), *p. a.* **1.** Ragged; torn into shreds. **2.** Clad in ragged clothes. **3.** Broken; dilapidated.

tat'ting (-ĭng), *n.* A kind of lace made from thread wound on a shuttle; also, the act or process of making it.

tat'tle (-'l), *v. i.;* -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-ĭlng). **1.** To prate; chatter. **2.** To tell tales or secrets. — *v. t.* To utter or disclose by tattling. — *n.* Idle talk or chat. — **tat'tler** (-lẽr), *n.* — **tat'tling** (-ĭlng), *p. a.*

tat-too' (tă-to͞o'), *n.* [D. *taptoe; tap* a tap, faucet + *toe* to, shut.] *Mil. & Nav.* A call sounded on drum and fife, trumpet, or bugle, shortly before taps, giving notice to soldiers or sailors to repair to quarters.

tat-too', *v. t.;* TAT-TOOED' (-to͞od'); TAT-TOO'ING. [of Polynesian origin.] To mark or color (the skin) indelibly by pricking in coloring matter or producing scars. — *n.* A mark or figure formed by tattooing. — **tat-too'er**, *n.* — **tat-too'ing**, *n.*

tau (tou), *n.* [Gr. *ταῦ.*] Nineteenth letter (T, τ) of Greek alphabet, equiv. to Eng. *t.* — **tau cross.** See CROSS, *Illust.*

taught (tôt), *pret. & p. p.* of TEACH.

taunt (tânt; tônt), *v. t.* **1.** To tease. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** To reproach severely or insultingly; jeer at. — **Syn.** Deride, mock, flout. See RIDICULE. — *n.* **1.** Upbraiding language; sarcastic reproach; insulting invective. **2.** An object of scornful reproach. — **taunt'er**, *n.* — **taunt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

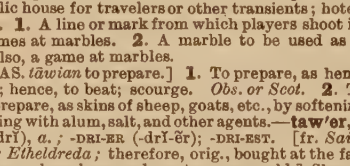
tau'ri-form (tô'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *tauriformis.*] Of the form of a bull or its horns.

tau'rine (tô'rīn; -rĭn), *a.* [L. *taurinus.*] Of or pert. to a bull; bovine.

Tau'rus (tô'rŭs), *n.* [L., a bull.] *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation containing the Pleiades and Hyades; the Bull; — represented pictorially by a bull's fore quarters. **b** The second sign of the zodiac; the Bull.

taut (tôt), *a.* [ME. *toht* tough, tight, firm.] **1.** Tough; firm; tight. *Obs.* **2.** *Chiefly Naut.* Tight; tensely stretched; not slack. **3.** Snug; tidy.

tau-tog' (tô-tŏg'), *n.* [pl. of *taut*, the American Indian name.] A food fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States, allied to the cunner. Called also *blackfish.*



Tautog. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

tau'to-log'i-cal (tô'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Using tautology; repetitious. — **-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tau-tol'o-gy (tô-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. ταὐτολογία; ταὐτό the same + λόγος word.] *Rhet.* A repetition of the meaning in other words; needless repetition, as in "audible to the ear," "funeral obsequies." — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY. — **tau-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

tav'ern (tăv'ẽrn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *taberna* hut, tavern.] A house where liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises; also, a public house for travelers or other transients; hotel.

taw (tô), *n.* **1.** A line or mark from which players shoot in certain games at marbles. **2.** A marble to be used as a shooter; also, a game at marbles.

taw, *v. t.* [AS. *tāwian* to prepare.] **1.** To prepare, as hemp by beating; hence, to beat; scourge. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** To dress and prepare, as skins of sheep, goats, etc., by softening and bleaching with alum, salt, and other agents. — **taw'er**, *n.*

taw'dry (-drĭ), *a.;* -DRI-ER (-drĭ-ẽr); -DRI-EST. [fr. *Saint Audrey*, or *Etheldreda;* therefore, orig., bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where laces and gay toys were sold.] Showy, without taste or elegance; cheap and gaudy. — **Syn.** See GAUDY. — **taw'dri-ly** (-drĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **taw'dri-ness**, *n.*

taw'ny (tô'nĭ), *a.;* -NI-ER (-nĭ-ẽr); -NI-EST. [fr. OF. p. p. of *tanner* to tan.] Dull yellowish brown like things tanned or persons tanned by the sun. — **Syn.** See DUSKY.

taw'pie, taw'py (tô'pĭ), *n.* A foolish, awkward, or slovenly young woman. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

tax (tăks), *n.* [F. *taxe*, fr. *taxer* to tax, L. *taxare* to touch sharply, censure, value, estimate.] **1.** A charge; esp., a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; specif., a charge imposed for public use. **2.** A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge. — **Syn.** Impost, tribute, contribution, duty, toll, rate, assessment, custom. — *v. t.* **1.** To estimate the worth of. *Obs.* **2.** To assess with, or subject to the payment of, a tax or taxes; also, to lay any burden or demand on; task. **3.** *Law.* To assess, or fix the amount of, judicially; as, to *tax* the costs. **4.** To charge; accuse; also, to censure; — often with *with.* — **tax'a-ble** (tăk'sə-b'l), *a.*

tax-am'e-ter (tăk-săm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* Var. of TAXIMETER.

tax-a'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of taxing. **2.** Tax; sum imposed as a charge. **3.** Charge; accusation; scandal. *Obs.*

tax'i-cab' (tăk'sĭ-kăb'), *n.* A cab fitted with a taximeter.

tax'i-der'my (-dûr'mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement + δέρμα a skin.] Art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting skins of animals, in lifelike form. — **tax'i-der'mic** (-dûr'mĭk). **-der'mal** (-măl), *a.* — **tax'i-der'mist** (tăk'sĭ-dûr'mĭst), *n.*

tax-im'e-ter (tăk-sĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *n.* [fr. F. or G. See TAX; -METER.] **1.** An instrument for use in a hired vehicle for automatically showing the fare due. **2.** A taxicab.

tax-on'o-my (tăk-sŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τάξις arrangement, + νόμος a law.] Classification, esp. of animals and plants according to natural relationships; the principles of such classification. — **tax'o-nom'ic** (tăk'sō-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

Ta-yg'e-ta (tā-ĭj'ē-tə), *n.* See PLEIADES.

tea (tē), *n.* [Chin. dial. *te*, Chin. *ch'a.*] **1.** A shrub cultivated in China, Japan, India, etc., for its leaves. It bears rather large fragrant white flowers. **2.** The dried leaves of this plant, from which a beverage is made by infusion; also, the beverage. **3.** Any of various plants more or less like tea; also, an infusion of their leaves used medicinally or as a beverage. **4.** A light collation, usually late in the afternoon, at which tea is commonly served; hence, the evening meal, when dinner is at midday; also, a reception at which tea is served.

Tea Plant; Flowering Branch, and Fruit.

tea cake. A kind of cake served with tea.

teach (tēch), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* TAUGHT (tôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEACH'ING. [AS. *tæcean* to show, teach.] **1.** To show; guide. *Obs.* **2.** To make to know how; show how; hence, to train or accustom to some action. **3.** To direct as an instructor; instruct. **4.** To impart the knowledge of; give lessons in; as, to *teach* Greek. **5.** To make aware by information, experience, etc.; inform; tell; as, nature *teaches* one when to eat. — *v. i.* To give instruction; act as preceptor. — **teach'er** (tēch'ẽr), *n.*

teach'a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* Capable of being taught; esp., apt or willing to learn; docile. — **teach'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

teach'ing, *n.* The act or business of instructing; also, that which is taught; instruction. — **Syn.** See INSTRUCTION.

tea'cup' (tē'kŭp'), *n.* A cup for tea; also, a teacupful.

tea'cup'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a teacup can hold; enough to fill a teacup.

teak (tēk), *n.* [Malayalam & Tamil *tēkku.*] A tall East Indian timber tree; also, its hard, yellowish brown wood.

tea'ket'tle (tē'kĕt'l), *n.* A kettle, usually with a handle and spout, for boiling water for tea, coffee, etc.

teal (tēl), *n.* [ME. *tele.*] Any of certain small river ducks.

team (tēm), *n.* [AS. *tēam* offspring, progeny, family, a line of animals harnessed together.] **1.** Progeny; lineage; race. *Obs.* **2.** A group or brood of young, esp. of ducks. **3.** Two or more horses or other beasts harnessed to one vehicle, or to a plow, etc. Hence, often, the animals with their harness and attached vehicle; also, in popular use and in statutes, a single animal (as well as two or more), often with harness and vehicle (if any). **4.** A number of persons associated together in any work, esp. to contend on one side in a match. — *v. t.* To make a team of; join in a team.

team'ster (tēm'stẽr), *n.* One who drives a team.

team'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done with a team. **2.** Work

done by a number of associates, all subordinating personal prominence to the efficiency of the whole.

tea'pot' (tē'pŏt'), *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made and from which it is served.

tear (tēr), *n.* [AS. *téar, tæhher, tæher.*] **1.** A drop of the saline fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland. **2.** Something in the form of a tear (sense 1); also, a solid transparent tear-shaped drop, as of a balsam. **3.** A lament. *Rare.*

tear (târ), *v. t.; pret.* TORE (tōr; 57), *Obs.* TARE (târ); *p. p.* TORN (tōrn; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEAR'ING. [AS. *teran.*] **1.** To separate parts of, or pull apart, by force; rend; also, to lacerate; as, to *tear* the skin. **2.** To disrupt; rend; as, *torn* by factions; also, to distress sharply; as, *torn* with grief. **3.** To make, effect, etc., by or as by tearing; as, to *tear* a hole. **4.** To remove by force; as, a child *torn* from its home.

Syn. TEAR, RIP, REND, SPLIT, CLEAVE, RIVE. To TEAR is to pull forcibly apart; to RIP is to separate forcibly, esp. along a line or surface of juncture; REND is elevated or poetical, and implies greater violence than *tear.* SPLIT inplies separation esp. in the direction of the grain or layers; CLEAVE (commonly somewhat rhetorical) emphasizes more strongly the idea of sundering; RIVE is elevated or poetical for *cleave.* — **to tear a cat,** to rant; rave. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To separate on being pulled; be rent. **2.** To move or act with violence, excited haste, etc.; as, the horse *tore* down the road. — *n.* Act of tearing; state of being torn; a rent.

tear'drop' (tēr'drŏp'), *n.* A tear.

tear'ful (tēr'fo͝ol), *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping. — **tear'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **tear'ful-ness,** *n.*

tear'ing (târ'ĭng), *a.* Hasty; furious; tremendous. *Colloq.*

tear'less (tēr'lĕs), *a.* Shedding no tears; free from tears.

tear'y (tēr'ĭ), *a.* Wet with tears; tearful.

tease (tēz), *v. t.;* TEASED (tēzd); TEAS'ING (tēz'ĭng). [AS. *tǽsan* to pluck, tease.] **1.** To disentangle and lay parallel, as fibers; comb or card, as wool or flax. **2.** To scratch, as cloth, to raise a nap; teasel. **3.** To vex with importunity or impertinence; annoy by petty requests, or by jests and raillery; plague; sometimes, loosely, to importune; beg. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — *n.* **1.** Act of teasing; state of being teased. **2.** One that teases or plagues. *Colloq.*

Fuller's Teasel.

tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* [AS. *tǽsel.*] **1.** Any of a certain genus of prickly herbs having blue or lilac flowers in dense, oblong heads, esp. a variety, the **fuller's teasel,** the flower head of which is covered with stiff, hooked bracts. **2.** A flower head of the fuller's teasel, used, when dried, to raise a nap on woolen cloth; any substitute for this. — *v. t.;* -SELED (-z'ld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SELLING. To subject to the action of teasels in order to raise a nap. — **tea'sel-er, tea'sel-ler,** *n.*

teas'er (tēz'ẽr), *n.* One that teases.

tea'spoon' (tē'spo͞on'), *n.* The ordinary spoon used to stir tea, coffee, etc., and for other purposes. — **tea'spoon'ful** (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz).

teat (tēt), *n.* [OF. *tete.*] Protuberance through which milk is drawn from the breast or udder; nipple; mammilla.

tea'zel, tea'zle (tē'z'l). Vars. of TEASEL.

tech'i-ly (tĕch'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **tech'i-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), *n.* **1.** The style of performance in any art; technical skill; execution. **2.** = TECHNICS.

tech'ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* [Gr. τεχνικός, fr. τέχνη an art.] Of or pert. to, or especially appropriate to, the useful or mechanic arts, or any art, science, business, etc. — **tech'ni-cal-ly** (tĕk'nĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.*

tech'ni-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being technical. **2.** That which is technical, esp. in terminology or method of procedure.

tech'nics (tĕk'nĭks), *n.* (see -ICS). The science or doctrine of an art or of arts in general; branches of learning relating to the arts; also, technic; technique.

tech'nique' (tĕk'nēk'), *n.* [F.] Technic (in sense 1); — the form commonly used for method of execution in fine art.

tech-nol'o-gy (tĕk-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. τέχνη art + *-logy.*] **1.** Industrial science; systematic knowledge of the industrial arts. **2.** Terminology used in arts, etc. — **tech'no-log'ic** (-nŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **tech-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

tech'y (tĕch'ĭ), *a.;* TECH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. [fr. OF. *teche* a mark or quality (good or bad).] Peevish; fretful; irritable; touchy. — **Syn.** See IRASCIBLE.

tec-ton'ic (tĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. τεκτονικός, fr. τέκτων builder.] Architectural; structural.

tec-ton'ics (-ĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science or art by which implements, vessels, buildings, etc., are constructed.

ted (tĕd), *v. t.;* TED'DED; -DING. To spread, or turn from the swath and scatter, for drying, as new-mown grass.

ted'der (-ẽr), *n.* One that teds; a machine for tedding.

‖ **Te De'um** (tē dē'ŭm). [L., fr. *te* (accus. of *tu* thou) + *Deum,* accus. of *Deus* God.] **1.** An ancient Christian hymn beginning, "*Te Deum laudamus,*" "We praise thee, O God." **2. a** A musical setting of this hymn. **b** A religious service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

te'di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs; tēd'yŭs), *a.* **1.** Involving tedium; tiresome; wearisome. **2.** Slow; dilatory. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **Syn.** See IRKSOME. — **te'di-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **te'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

te'di-um (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *taedium,* fr. *taedet* it disgusts, it wearies one.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

tee (tē), *n.* **1.** Mark aimed at in various games, as curling. **2.** *Golf.* Place from which the ball is struck in starting for a hole, often a small artificial elevation, as of wet sand. — *v. t.;* TEED (tēd); TEE'ING. To place (the ball) on a tee.

teem (tēm), *v. t.* [fr. Scand.] To pour; empty; — commonly followed by *out. Obs. or Dial.*

teem, *v. i.* [AS. *tēman,* fr. *tēam.* See TEAM.] **1.** To bear young or fruit; conceive. *Rare or Dial.* **2.** To be ready to bring forth; be prolific; abound. — *v. t.* To bear; generate.

teem'ing, *p. a.* Prolific; full; also, abounding; crowding.

teen (tēn), *n.* [AS. *téona* reproach, wrong, fr. *téon* to accuse.] Grief; sorrow; pain. *Archaic or Dial.*

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* The years of one's age of which the numbers (from thirteen to nineteen inclusive), have the termination *-teen* (see TEN). [*U. S.*]

tee'ter (tē'tẽr), *v. i. & t. & n.* [E. dial. *titter.*] Seesaw.

teeth (tēth), *n., pl.* of TOOTH.

teethe (tēth), *v. i.;* TEETHED (tēthd); TEETH'ING (tēth'ĭng). To grow teeth; also, to cut one's teeth.

teeth'ing (tēth'ĭng), *n.* The cutting of teeth; dentition.

tee-to'tal (tē-tō'tăl), *a.* **1.** Entire; total. *Colloq.* **2.** Of or pertaining to total abstinence from intoxicating drink.

tee-to'tal-er, tee-to'tal-ler (-ẽr), *n.* One who abstains totally from intoxicating drink. — **tee-to'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

tee-to'tal-ly, *adv.* Completely; entirely; totally.

tee-to'tum (-tŭm), *n.* Orig., a form of top, used in gaming, having a T (for L. *totum* all) on one side; hence, a child's toy, somewhat like a top, twirled by the fingers.

teg'men (tĕg'mĕn), *n.; L. pl.* TEGMINA (-mĭ-nă). [L., fr. *tegere, tectum,* to cover.] A tegument, or covering.

teg'u-ment (-ū-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *tegumentum,* fr. *tegere* to cover.] An integument. — **teg'u-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.*

teil (tēl), *n.*, or **teil tree.** [OF. *teil.*] Lime tree; linden. In Is. vi. 13 (*A. V.*), *teil* is mistakenly used for *terebinth.*

teind (tēnd), *n.* [see TITHE.] In Scotland, a tithe or tithes.

Tel'a-mon (tĕl'ă-mŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τελαμών.] *Gr. Myth.* Brother of Peleus and father of Ajax. He was an Argonaut and took part in the Calydonian boar hunt.

tel-au'to-graph (tĕl-ô'tō-grăf), *n.* [*tele-* + *autograph.*] A telegraph for reproducing writing, pictures, maps, etc.

tel'e- (tĕl'ē-), **tel-.** Combining form fr. Gr. τῆλε, *far, far off.*

tel'e-gram (tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* [*tele-* + *-gram.*] A message by telegraph; telegraphic dispatch.

tel'e-graph (-grăf), *n.* [*tele-* + *-graph.*] Orig., an apparatus for communication at a distance by signals; broadly, any special apparatus, system, or process for communication (esp. by means of electrical transmission) at a distance.

A Telegraph Key. 1 Terminals, connecting the ends of a break in the line wire; 2 Key Lever, depressed by its Button (3), thus closing the circuit through the platinum Points (4). When not in use, the Spring (5) holds up 2, which then rests on its Back Stop (6), the break being closed by setting the Lever (7) in the position shown. *B* Sounder. Currents through the Magnet (1), cause it to draw down its Armature (2), which brings the Stop (3) against the Anvil (4) with a click for each current passing.

tel'e-graph (tĕl'ē-grăf), *v. t. & i.* To send or communicate by telegraph; also, to send a telegram to (a person). — **te-leg'ra-pher** (tē-lĕg'rā-fẽr; tĕl'ē-grăf'ẽr), *n.* — **tel'e-graph'ic** (tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭk), **tel'e-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **tel'e-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

te-leg'ra-phist (tē-lĕg'rā-fĭst; tĕl'ē-grăf'ĭst), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy; a telegrapher.

te-leg'ra-phone (tē-lĕg'rā-fōn), *n.* [*tele-* + *-graph* + *-phone.*] An instrument for recording and reproducing sound by the local magnetization of a steel wire, disk, or ribbon, moved against the pole of a magnet connected electrically with a telephone receiver or the like.

tel'e-graph'o-scope (tĕl'ē-grăf'ō-skōp), *n.* [*tele-* + *-graph* + *-scope.*] An instrument for telegraphically transmitting a picture and reproducing its image.

te-leg'ra-phy (tē-lĕg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Art or practice of making or using telegraphs; as, submarine *telegraphy.*

tel'e-lec'tric (tĕl'ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to transmission, as of music, to a distance by electricity.

Te-lem'a-chus (tē-lĕm'ā-kŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τελέμαχος.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Ulysses and Penelope. He goes to seek his father, but returns in time to help slay Penelope's suitors.

te-lem'e-ter (tē-lĕm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*tele-* + *-meter.*] An instrument for measuring the distance of an object from an observer, as a kind of telescope.—**tel'e-met'ric** (tĕl'ē-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* — **te-lem'e-try** (tē-lĕm'ē-trĭ), *n.*

tel'e-ol'o-gy (tĕl'ē-ŏl'ō-jĭ; tē'lē-), *n.* [Gr. τέλος, τέλεος, end, issue + *-logy.*] **1.** Fact or quality of possessing final cause; conception of design as a true cause of existence. **2.** The philosophical study of evidences of design in nature; also, belief in teleology as a principle of explanation. — **tel'e-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

te-lep'a-thy (tē-lĕp'ā-thĭ), *n.* [*tele-* + *-pathy.*] Affection of one mind by the thoughts or emotions of another without communication through ordinary channels of sensation. — **tel'e-path'ic** (tĕl'ē-păth'ĭk), *a.* — **tel'e-path'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* — **te-lep'a-thist** (tē-lĕp'ā-thĭst), *n.*

tel'e-phone (tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* [*tele-* + *-phone.*] An instrument for reproducing sounds, esp. articulate speech, at a distance. — *v. t. & i.* ; -PHONED (-fōnd); -PHON'ING (-fōn'ĭng). To send or communicate by telephone; speak to (a person) by telephone.

Telephone Receiver. *a* Diaphragm of Soft Iron; *b* Coil of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet *f*; *d d* Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil *b* pass to the Binding Screws *e* and thence into the Cord.

te'le-phon'ic (tĕl'ē-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Conveying sound to a distance; also, of or pert. to the telephone.

te-leph'o-ny (tē-lĕf'ō-nĭ; tĕl'ē-fō'nĭ), *n.* Art or process of reproducing sounds at a distance.

tel'e-phote (tĕl'ē-fōt), *n.* [*tele-* + Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light.] A telelectric apparatus for reproducing images of visible objects at a distance.

tel'e-pho-tog'ra-phy (-fō-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Photography of distant objects in more enlarged form than is possible by ordinary means. **2.** Art of electrically reproducing pictures at a distance by methods similar to those used in electric telegraphy. — **tel'e-pho'to-graph** (-fō'tō-grăf), *n.* — **-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

tel'e-scope (tĕl'ē-skōp), *n.* [Gr. τηλεσκόπος viewing afar; τῆλε far + σκοπός a watcher.] An optical instrument used to aid the eye or camera in viewing or photographing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. — *v. i. ;* -SCOPED (-skōpt); -SCOP'ING (-skŏp'ĭng). To slide, pass, or force a way one within another, as do the sections of a small telescope. — *v. t.* To cause to telescope.

tel'e-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or seen or
tel'e-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } discoverable only by, a telescope. **2.** Farseeing. **3.** Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another. — **tel'e-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

te-les'co-py (tē-lĕs'kŏ-pĭ; tĕl'ē-skō'pĭ), *n.* Art or practice of using or of making telescopes.—**te-les'co-pist** (-pĭst), *n.*

tel'fer, tel'fer-age. Vars. of TELPHER, TELPHERAGE.

tel'ford (tĕl'fẽrd), *a.* [fr. T. *Telford*, Scottish engineer.] Noting, or pert. to, a kind of road pavement of rolled stone.

tell (tĕl), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* TOLD (tōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TELL'ING. [AS. *tellan*, fr. *talu* tale, speech.] **1.** To mention one by one; enumerate; reckon; number. **2.** To relate in detail; narrate; recount; also, to utter; say. **3.** To make known; disclose; reveal; manifest; also, to express in words. **4.** To inform; report or communicate to. **5.** To order; request; direct. **6.** To ascertain by observing; find out; recognize; decide. **7.** To assure emphatically. — *v. i.* **1.** To give an account; make report. **2.** To talk; chat. *Dial. Eng.* **3.** To take effect; have a marked effect; as, every shot *tells.* **4.** To act as a talebearer; inform; — usually with *on* or *of. Archaic or Collog.*

Tell, William. A legendary Swiss archer who, for refusing to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had set up in the market place, was sentenced to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. This he did. He later shot Gessler, and freed his country from Austria.

tell'er (tĕl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tells, or relates; informer; narrator; describer. **2.** One who reckons, or counts; specif. : **a** One appointed to count the votes in a legislative body, assembly, etc. **b** A bank officer who receives and counts money paid in, and pays money out on checks.

tell'ing (tĕl'ĭng), *p. a.* Operating with effect; effective.

tell'tale' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** One who officiously gives information of the private concerns of others; a talebearer; informer. **2.** A thing that serves to give information or warning, as a contrivance indicating the position of the helm of a ship, etc.—*a.* **1.** Officiously telling what one should hold in confidence; talebearing. **2.** Disclosing; betraying.

tel-lu'ric (tĕ-lū'rĭk), *a.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] **1.** Terrestrial; earthly. **2.** *Chem.* Of or pertaining to tellurium.

tel-lu'ri-um (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. *tellus, -uris*, the earth.] *Chem.* A rare element related to sulphur and selenium, occasionally native as a crystalline substance of tin-white luster, but usually combined with metals. Symbol, *Te;* at. wt., 127.5.

Tel'lus (tĕl'ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Roman Relig.* The goddess of the earth, who received and nourished the sown seed.

tel'pher-age (-fẽr-āj), *n.* Also **tel'fer-age.** [*tele-* + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] Any system of automatic electric transportation, esp. one in which light cars (**tel'phers** or **tel'fers**) are hung from, and run on, suspended wire cables.

Tel'u-gu (-ōō-gōō), *n.* **1.** A Dravidian language of east central Hindustan, spoken by more than twenty million people. **2.** A Dravidian of Telugu speech. — **Tel'u-gu**, *a.*

te-mer'i-ty (tē-mĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *temeritas*, fr. *temere* by chance, rashly.] Unreasonable contempt of danger. — **Syn.** See RASHNESS.

tem'per (tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* [AS. *temprian*, fr. L. *temperare.*] **1.** To mingle in due proportion; compound; blend. *Archaic.* **2.** To regulate, esp. by moderating; soften; mollify; assuage; as, to *temper* justice with mercy. **3.** To fit together; adjust. *Rare.* **4.** To moisten and stir to a proper consistency, as clay for brick, etc. **5.** To bring (steel, glass, etc.) to a proper degree of hardness and toughness. — *v. i.* **1.** To accord; agree. *Obs.* **2.** To be tempered. — *n.* **1.** Mixture, esp. due or just mixture of qualities; as, the *temper* of mortar. **2.** Constitution of body; temperament. *Obs.* **3.** Disposition or frame of mind, esp. as to the passions and affections; as, a fiery *temper.* **4.** Equanimity; composure. *Archaic*, exc. in *to keep or lose one's temper.* **5.** Heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger; as, to display *temper.* **6.** Mean; medium. *Obs. or R.* **7.** The state of a metal, glass, etc., esp. as to hardness and toughness. **8.** A substance added to something else to modify its properties.—**Syn.** See DISPOSITION. — **tem'per-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

tem'per-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Temper. *Nonce Word.*

tem'per-a-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *temperamentum* a mixing in due proportion, temperament.] **1.** Internal constitution. **2.** The physical and mental character of an individual; as, the *sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric* (or *bilious*), *melancholic temperaments*, denoting types formerly believed to be due to the preponderance of one or other of the bodily humors (see HUMOR, *n.*, 2). **3.** Act of tempering, or modifying; adjustment, as of clashing rules interests, etc.; also, the means of such adjustment. **4.** Temperature. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See DISPOSITION. — **tem'per-a-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* — **tem'per-a-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

tem'per-ance (tĕm'pẽr-ăns), *n.* [L. *temperantia.*] **1.** Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; moderation; specif., moderation in, or, narrowly, abstinence from, the use of intoxicants. **2.** Self-control; calmness. *Archaic.* **3.** Temperature; esp., moderate temperature. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See ABSTINENCE.

tem'per-ate (-ăt), *a* [L. *temperatus*, p. p.] **1.** Moderate; not excessive; as: **a** Moderate in indulging the appetites

or the passions. **b** Exhibiting self-control; restrained. **2.** Mild in climate or temperature; as, the *temperate* zone (see ZONE). **3.** *Music.* Tempered.—**Syn.** Sober, calm, cool. See MODERATE. — (tĕm'pĕr-āt), *v. t.* To soften; temper. *Rare.* — **tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **tem'per-ate-ness**, *n.*

tem'per-a-ture (tĕm'pĕr-ā-tūr), *n.* **1.** Constitution; temperament. *Archaic.* **2.** Moderation; also, mildness. *Obs.* **3.** Condition as to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold.

tem'pered (-pĕrd), *a.* Having (such) a temper; — chiefly in composition; as, sweet-*tempered*.

tem'per-er (-pĕr-ĕr), *n.* One that tempers.

tem'pest (tĕm'pĕst; 24), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *tempestas* a portion of time, a season, weather, storm.] **1.** A furious storm. **2.** Any violent tumult, commotion, or agitation. — *v. t. & i.* To move like a tempest; agitate; storm.

tem-pes'tu-ous (tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tempestuosus.*] Stormy; turbulent; violent.—**tem-pes'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tem-pes'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

Tem'plar (tĕm'plär), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. *templarius.* See TEMPLE a church.] **1.** One of a religious and military order first established at Jerusalem, about A. D. 1118, to protect pilgrims and the Holy Sepulcher. These **Knights Templars**, or **Knights of the Temple**, for a time had quarters in the palace in Jerusalem known as *Solomon's Temple.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A student of law or barrister having chambers in the Inner or Middle Temple, two Inns of Court in London, on the site of the **Temple** of the Knights Templars. *Eng.* **3.** *Freemasonry.* = KNIGHT TEMPLAR, 2.

Templar, 1.

tem'plate (-plāt), **tem'plet** (-plĕt), *n.* [fr. F.] **1.** A gauge, pattern, or mold, commonly a thin plate or board, used as a guide in mechanical work. **2.** *Arch.* A short piece in a wall under a beam to distribute the pressure; also, a beam spanning a doorway or the like and supporting joists.

tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* [F.] *Weaving.* A device in a loom for keeping the web stretched transversely, as a flat wooden bar with small pins at each end.

tem'ple, *n.* [OF., fr. L. *tempora, tempus.*] The flattened space on either side of the forehead of man.

tem'ple, *n.* [AS. *tempel*, fr. L. *templum.*] **1.** An edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity. **2.** [*cap.*] One of three successive buildings in ancient Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah. **3.** A Christian edifice for public worship; a church. **4.** Any place in which the divine presence specially resides.

Temple Bar. A famous stone gateway which formerly stood before the Temple in London at the junction of Fleet Street and the Strand. It marked the boundary between the City proper and Westminster. [ment.

tem'po (-pō), *n.; It. pl.* -PI (-pē). [It.] Time; rate of move-

tem'po-ral (-pō-răl), *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempora* the temples.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the temple or temples of the head, or the sides of the skull behind the orbits.

tem'po-ral, *a.* [L. *temporalis*, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or limited by, time. **2.** Pert. to the present life or this world; secular; also, transitory; temporary; — disting. from *sacred* or *eternal.* **3.** Civil or political, as disting. from *ecclesiastical.* — **Syn.** See EARTHLY. — *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; — chiefly in *pl.* — **tem'po-ral-ly**, *adv.*

tem'po-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being temporary; — opposed to *perpetuity.* **2.** [Usually in *pl.*] That which pertains to temporal or material interests; esp., ecclesiastical revenues.

tem'po-ra-ry (-rā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *temporarius*, fr. *tempus, temporis*, time.] Lasting for a time only; not permanent. — **tem'po-ra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **tem'po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.*

tem'po-rize (-riz), *v. i.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'ĭng). [F. *temporiser.* See TEMPORAL of time.] **1.** To comply with the time or occasion; yield to the current of opinion or circumstances; also, to trim, as between parties. **2.** To negotiate; parley. *Obs.* — **tem'po-ri-za'tion** (-rĭ-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **tem'po-riz'er** (-rīz'ĕr), *n.*

tempt (tĕmpt), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *temptare, tentare*, to handle, attack, test, urge.] **1.** To prove; test; try. *Archaic.* **2.** To endeavor to persuade; incite. **3.** To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil. **4.** To provoke, as anger or a person to anger. **5.** To endeavor to accomplish or reach; attempt. *Obs.* — **Syn.** Entice, allure, attract, decoy.

tempt'a-ble (tĕmp'tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

temp-ta'tion (tĕmp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of tempting. **2.** State of being tempted, or enticed to evil. **3.** That which tempts, esp. to evil.—**Syn.** Allurement, enticement.

tempt'er (tĕmp'tĕr), *n.* One who tempts or entices; esp. [*cap.*], with *the*, the Devil, as the great enticer to evil.

tempt'ing, *p. a.* Adapted to entice or allure; as, *tempting* pleasures. — **tempt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tempt'ing-ness**, *n.*

tempt'ress (tĕmp'trĕs), *n.* A woman who tempts.

ten (tĕn), *a.* [AS. *tēn, tien, tȳn;* akin to *-teen* in *thirteen, fourteen*, etc., fr. AS. *-tȳne, -tēne, -tiene.*] One more than nine; twice five; — a cardinal number. — **Ten Commandments**, the Decalogue, or summary of God's commands, given to Moses at Mount Sinai (*Ex.* xx. 1-18.) — *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than nine; the sum of five and five; ten units or objects. **2.** A symbol for ten units, as 10 or X.

ten'a-ble (tĕn'ă-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere.*] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended. — **ten'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ten'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ten'a-bly**, *adv.*

te-na'cious (tē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *tenax, -acis*, fr. *tenere* to hold.] **1.** Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; — chiefly with *of.* **2.** Apt to retain; retentive; as, a *tenacious* memory. **3.** Cohesive; tough; as, a *tenacious* metal. **4.** Viscous; sticky. — **te-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **te-na'cious-ness**, *n.*

Syn. TENACIOUS applies to either persons or things; PERTINACIOUS, to persons or personal qualities only. *Tenacious* implies retentiveness or adhesiveness; *pertinacious* suggests dogged and often annoying persistence; as, the *tenacious* hold of a bulldog; a *pertinacious* beggar.

te-nac'i-ty (tē-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being tenacious. **2.** *Physics.* Resistance to rupture; cohesiveness; — disting. from *brittleness, fragility, mobility*, etc.

ten'an-cy (tĕn'ăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** *Law.* A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; temporary possession of what is another's. **2.** A piece of land held of another. **3.** The period of a tenant's possession.

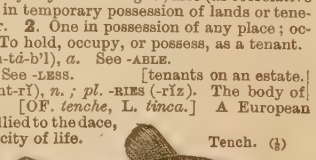
ten'ant (tĕn'ănt), *n.* [F. *tenant*, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold.] **1.** *Law.* One who holds or possesses real estate, or sometimes personalty, by any kind of right; also (as correlative to *landlord*), one in temporary possession of lands or tenements of another. **2.** One in possession of any place; occupant. — *v. t.* To hold, occupy, or possess, as a tenant.

ten'ant-a-ble (-ănt-tă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ten'ant-less, *a.* See -LESS. [tenants on an estate.

ten'ant-ry (tĕn'ănt-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The body of

tench (tĕnch), *n.* [OF. *tenche*, L. *tinca.*] A European fresh-water fish allied to the dace, noted for its tenacity of life.



Tench. (⅛)

tend (tĕnd), *v. t.* [for *attend.*] **1.** To attend as an assistant or protector; care for; look after; watch; guard. **2.** To be attentive to; attend to. *Obs.* **3.** To await, as in order to fulfill. *Rare.* — *v. i.* **1.** To serve; attend; — with *on* or *upon.* **2.** To give heed. **3.** To wait; expect. *Obs.*

tend, *v. i.* [F. *tendre*, L. *tendere, tensum* and *tentum*, to extend, tend.] **1.** To move in a certain direction; — usually with *to* or *toward.* **2.** To be directed or have a tendency to any end, object, or purpose; serve as a means.

tend'ance (tĕn'dăns), *n.* **1.** An attending or waiting; attendance; attention. **2.** Persons attending; attendants. *Obs.*

tend'en-cy (tĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; drift; causal or efficient influence.

Syn. Inclination, bent, bias, proclivity, propensity, leaning; course, trend, set; import, purport. — TENDENCY, TENOR, DRIFT. TENDENCY denotes a movement, course, or bias in a particular direction; TENOR suggests rather the prevailing course or (esp.) principle of continuity of the thing itself; DRIFT heightens the implication of intention, and is often (like *tenor*) equivalent to *meaning* or *purport*; as, the *tendency* of iron to sink in water; to keep the *tenor* of one's way; I see the *drift* of your argument.

tend'er (tĕn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tends; one who attends a person or thing. **2.** *Naut.* **a** A vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply stores, etc. **b** A rowboat carried or towed by a larger vessel, for landing passengers, etc. **3.** A car attached to a locomotive to carry fuel and water.

ten′der (tĕn′dẽr), *n.* [F. *tendre* to stretch out, inf. as n.] **1**. *Law.* An offer, as of money or service, to satisfy an obligation, made to save a penalty for nonpayment or nonperformance. **2**. Any offer or proposal. **3**. Thing offered; esp., money offered in payment. A **legal tender** is the currency, or money, which the law requires a creditor to accept when tendered in payment of money obligations. — *v. t.* **1**. *Law.* To make a tender of. **2**. To offer. **3**. To show. *Obs.*

ten′der, *a.* [F. *tendre*, L. *tener.*] **1**. Easily impressed, broken, cut, masticated, or the like; not firm, hard, or tough. **2**. Physically weak; delicate; not hardy. **3**. Immature; weak. **4**. Very susceptible to any impression, emotion, or the like, esp. to pain; specif., susceptible to love, kindness, etc.; sympathetic; compassionate. **5**. Adapted to a delicate or sensitive constitution or character; gentle; as, *tender* breeding. **6**. Expressive of the softer feelings; loving. **7**. Delicate or soft in quality or tone; — esp. of color, etc. **8**. Easily giving pain; delicate; as, a *tender* subject. **9**. Considerate; careful; also, *Rare*, wary; — usually with *of* or *over*. — **Syn.** Effeminate, soft; kind, humane, merciful, pitiful. — *v. t.* To attend to; be tender toward; esteem. *Obs.* — *n.* Tender feeling or consideration. *Obs.*

ten′der-er, *n.* One that tenders.

ten′der-foot′ (-fo͝ot′), *n.; pl.* -FEET (-fēt′). A newcomer in a rough or newly settled region, esp. when not inured to hardship. *Slang or Colloq., Orig. Western U. S.*

ten′der–heart′ed (109), *a.* Having great sensibility; susceptible, esp. to the softer emotions, as of love or pity.

ten′der–heft′ed, *a.* Tender-hearted; easily moved. *Obs.*

ten′der-loin′ (-loin′), *n.* A strip of tender flesh on either side of the spine under the short ribs, in beef or pork.

ten′der-ly (-lĭ), *adv.*, **ten′der-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

ten′di-nous (-dĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to or like a tendon. **2**. Full of tendons; sinewy.

ten′don (-dŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tendere* to stretch.] *Anat.* A tough cord or band of dense, inelastic, white fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part and transmitting the force exerted by the muscle; a sinew.

ten′dril (-drĭl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. F. *tendre* tender.] *Bot.* A slender, leafless, spirally coiling organ of climbing plants, serving as a means of attachment.

Tendrils.

ten′e-brous (-ē-brŭs), *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, fr. *tenebrae* darkness.] Dark; gloomy; dusky. — **ten′e-brous-ness,** *n.*

ten′e-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *tenere* to hold.] **1**. *Law.* Orig., that which is the subject of tenure; hence, land, or any property treated like land (as rents, an office, a franchise, etc.), held of another. **2**. **a** A dwelling house; specif.: (1) A rented house or one for renting. (2) A tenement house (see below). **b** An apartment, or suite of rooms, used by one family. **3**. Dwelling; abode; habitation.

tenement house. Commonly, a dwelling house for renting, esp. one divided into separate apartments, or tenements, for families. Often, esp. in reference to large cities, such a building occupied as dwellings by the poorer classes.

ten′et (tĕn′ĕt), *n.* [L. *tenet* he holds, fr. *tenere* to hold.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine, held as true; as, religious *tenets.* — **Syn.** See DOCTRINE.

ten′fold′ (-fōld′), *a. & adv.* In tens; ten times repeated.

ten′nis (-ĭs), *n.* [ME. *teneis, tenetz.*] **1**. A game played with a ball struck with a racket in an inclosed court; — called also, in the U. S., *court tennis.* **2**. Short for LAWN TENNIS.

ten′on (-ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold.] *Carp.* A projection left, by cutting away the wood around it, for insertion into a mortise to make a joint. — *v. t.* **1**. To cut or fit for insertion into a mortise. **2**. To unite by or as by a tenon.

ten′or (-ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tenere* to hold.] **1**. State of holding on in a continuous course; general tendency; course; career. **2**. General drift of thought; purport; intent. **3**. Stamp; character; nature. **4**. [fr. F. or It., fr. L. *tenor*, properly, a holding; — because the tenor voice took and held the principal part.] *Music.* **a** The higher of the two ordinary kinds of voices of adult males; the part in the harmony adapted to this voice. **b** One who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it, as the viola. — **Syn.** See TENDENCY. — *a.* *Music.* Of or pert. to the tenor.

ten′our. Obs. var. of TENOR.

ten′pen-ny (-pĕn-ĭ), *a.* **1**. Valued or sold at ten pence. **2**. Specif., designating a size of nails. See PENNY, *n.*, *Note.*

ten′pins′ (tĕn′pĭnz′), *n.* A bowling game resembling ninepins, but played with ten pins. *U. S.*

tense (tĕns), *n.* [OF. *tens*, prop., time, L. *tempus* time, tense.] *Gram.* Time as expressed by the forms of a verb; the modification of verbal forms to express distinctions of time; one of the forms which a verb takes, by inflection or by adding auxiliary words, to indicate such distinctions.

tense, *a.;* TENS′ER; TENS′EST. [L. *tensus*, p. p. of *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] Stretched tight; rigid; — often fig.; as, a *tense* moment. — **tense′ly,** *adv.* — **tense′ness,** *n.*

Syn. TENSE, INTENSE, INTENT, RAPT. That is TENSE which is tightly stretched or under severe strain; as, a *tense* rope; *tense* thought. INTENSE implies extreme, sometimes excessive, strength, depth, acuteness, concentration, susceptibility, etc.; as, he was too *intense* in his work to enjoy pleasantries. INTENT (the doublet of *intense*) applies esp. to faculties that are on the stretch or eagerly bent on something; RAPT implies extreme intentness, in which one is, as it were, taken out of one's self; as, persons *intent* upon gain; a *rapt* expression.

ten′sile (tĕn′sĭl), *a.* [see TENSE, *a.*] **1**. Of or pert. to tension; as, *tensile* strength. **2**. Capable of tension; ductile.

ten′sion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *tensio*, fr. *tendere.* See TENSE, *a.*] **1**. A stretching; state of being stretched or strained to stiffness. **2**. **a** Strain of mind or intensity of feeling; intense mental effort. **b** A condition of strain; as, *tension* in foreign relations. **3**. *Mechanics.* A force (either of two balancing forces) causing or tending to cause extension; also, the stress or condition due to these forces. **4**. *Machinery.* A device to produce a tension, or pull. **5**. *Elec.* **a** Quality in consequence of which an electric charge tends to discharge itself, or to pass from a body of greater to one of less electrical potential. **b** Potential.

ten′si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tension; tenseness.

ten′sor (-sŏr), *n.* *Anat.* A muscle that stretches a part.

tent (tĕnt), *n.* [F. *tente*, fr. *tenter.* See TEMPT.] *Surgery.* **a** A roll of lint or linen, or a piece of absorbent, used to dilate a canal, keep open a wound, etc. **b** A probe for searching a wound. — *v. t.* To probe or search with or as with a tent; keep open with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound.

tent, *n.* [F. *tente*, LL. *tenta*, fr. L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] **1**. A portable lodge or shelter of skins or cloth stretched over a pole or poles, or the like, usually by means of ropes fastened to pegs (*tent pegs*) driven into the ground. **2**. A kind of outdoor platform pulpit. *Scot.* — **tent of meeting,** *Bib.*, the tabernacle. *Ex.* xxxiii. 7 (*Rev. Ver.*). — *v. i. & t.* To lodge as in a tent; pitch a tent; encamp.

tent, *n.* Attention; care; heed. *Obs. or Scot.*

ten′ta-cle (tĕn′tȧ-k′l), *n.* [fr. L. *tentare* to handle, feel.] **1**. *Zoöl.* Any of various elongated, flexible processes, esp. of certain invertebrates, usually tactile or prehensile and generally on the head or about the mouth. **2**. *Bot.* Any irritable hair, as on the leaves of the sundew. — **ten-tac′u-lar** (tĕn-tăk′ū-lȧr), *a.*

ten′ta-tive (tĕn′tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [L. *tentare* to try.] Of or pert. to a trial; made or done as an experiment or provisionally; experimental. — **ten′ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

tent′ed, *a.* **1**. Covered with, sheltered by, or provided with, a tent or tents. **2**. Formed or shaped like a tent.

ten′ter (tĕn′tẽr), *n.* [F. *tenture* hangings, tapestry, prop., a stretching, L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A frame for stretching cloth by tenterhooks, so that it may dry even and square and without shrinking; also, *Obs.*, a tenterhook. — *v. t.* To hang or stretch, as on tenters. — *v. i.* To admit of being tentered.

ten′ter-hook′ (-ho͝ok′), *n.* One of the row of sharp hooked nails set on the upper and lower bar of a tenter to hold the cloth. — **on tenterhooks,** on the stretch; hence, uneasy or in suspense.

tenth (tĕnth), *a.* **1**. Next in order after the ninth. **2**. Constituting or being one of ten equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1**. A tenth part. **2**. A tenth unit or object. **3**. A tithe (in sense 2). **4**. *Music.* An interval embracing ten degrees of the staff; a note at this interval. — **tenth′ly,** *adv.*

ten′ty (tĕn′tĭ), *a.* Careful; attentive; watchful. — **ten′ty,** **ten′ti-ly,** *adv.* *All Scot.*

te-nu′i-ty (tē-nū′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tenuous.

ten′u-ous (tĕn′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tenuis* thin.] **1**. Thin; slender; hence, flimsy. **2**. Rare; subtile; not dense; — said of fluids.

ten′ure (-ūr), *n.* [F., fr. *tenir* to hold.] Act, right, or manner, of holding, as real estate, properly of a superior; manner in, or period for, which anything is had and enjoyed.

te'pee (tē'pē ; tĕp'ē), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *tipi*, fr. *ti* to dwell + *pi* used for.] An American Indian wigwam or tent.

Tepee Village of Plains Indians.

tep'e-fy (tĕp'ē-fī), *v. t. & i.* ; -FIED (-fid) ; -FY'ING. To make or become tepid. — **tep'e-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.*

tep'id (-ĭd), *a.* [L. *tepidus*, fr. *tepere* to be warm.] Lukewarm. — **te-pid'i-ty** (tē-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **tep'id-ness**, *n.*

ter'a-phim (tĕr'ā-fĭm), *n. pl. or sing.* [Heb. *terāphīm.*] In the Bible, idols or an idol used in divination.

ter'bi-um (tûr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. Y*tterby*, in Sweden.] *Chem.* A rare metal, resembling yttrium, found in certain minerals. Symbol, *Tb* or *Tr* ; at. wt., 159.2. — **ter'bic** (-bĭk), *a.*

ter'cel (tûr'sĕl), *n.* Also **tercelet.** [OF., dim. fr. L. *tertius* the third.] *Falconry.* The male of various falcons, esp. of the peregrine falcon ; also, the male of the goshawk.

ter-cen'te-na-ry (tûr-sĕn'tē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ter-* thrice + E. *centenary.*] Including, or relating to, a term of 300 years. — *n. ;* pl. -RIES (-rĭz). The 300th anniversary of any event.

ter'e-binth (tĕr'ē-bĭnth), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. τερέβινθος.] A small European tree yielding a semifluid or fluid oleoresin called *Chian turpentine.*

ter'e-bin'thic (-bĭn'thĭk), *a.* Pert. or similar to turpentine.

ter'e-bin'thine (-thĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the terebinth tree. **2.** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, turpentine.

te-re'do (tē-rē'dō), *n. ;* pl. E. -DOS (-dōz), L. -DINES (-rĕd'ĭ-nēz). [L., a worm that gnaws wood, clothes, etc., fr. Gr. τερηδών.] A shipworm (genus *Teredo*).

te-rete' (tē-rēt' ; tē'rēt), *a.* [L. *teres*, *-etis*, rounded off, *terere* to rub.] Cylindrical; circular in transverse section.

ter'gal (tûr'găl), *a.* [L. *tergum* the back.] *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the tergum, or back.

ter'gi-ver-sate' (-jĭ-vẽr-sāt'), *v. i.* ; -SAT'ED (-sāt'ĕd) ; -SAT'ING. [L. *tergiversatus*, p. p. of *tergiversari* to turn one's back, shift; *tergum* back + *versare* to turn.] To shift; evade ; shuffle.

ter'gi-ver-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of tergiversating ; a shifting ; subterfuge ; evasion. **2.** Fickleness.

ter'gum (tûr'gŭm), *n. ; L. pl.* -GA (-gă). [L.] *Zoöl.* The back.

term (tûrm), *n.* [F. *terme*, L. *termen*, *-inis*, *terminus*, a boundary, limit, end.] **1.** Limit; bound ; end. **2.** *Geom.* A point, line, or surface, that limited or definite extent of time; time for which a thing lasts ; as : **a** In universities, schools, etc., one of the periods of instruction in the school year. **b** The period for which a court is held. **c** *Law.* The whole time for which an estate is granted ; also, the estate. **5.** *Logic.* The subject or the predicate of a proposition ; one of the three component parts of a syllogism. **6.** A word or expression, esp. one used in a definite sense, particularly one peculiar to a science, art, profession, or the like; as, a technical *term.* **7.** *pl.* Propositions or provisions stated or offered for acceptance in making an agreement ; conditions ; as, the *terms* of a sale. **8.** *pl.* **a** (1) Mutual relationship ; footing ; — often with *on* or *upon ;* as, to be on good *terms.* (2) Good or even footing ; agreement ; as, to come to *terms.* **b** Condition ; circumstances. *Archaic.* **9.** *Math.* **a** *Algebra.* A member of a compound quantity ; as, *a* or *b* in $a + b$; ab or cd in $ab - cd$. **b** Any of the members composing a proportion or ratio. — *v. t.* To apply a term to ; name ; call.

ter'ma-gant (tûr'mă-gănt), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] An imaginary being formerly supposed by Christians to be a Mohammedan deity. He is represented in ancient moralities, farces, etc., as vociferous and tumultuous. **2.** A turbulent brawler; — now only of women. — *a.* Tumultuous ; boisterous ; quarrelsome ; scolding. — **ter'ma-gan-cy** (-găn-sĭ), *n.*

term day. **1.** A day which is a term (as for payment of rent, etc.). **2.** Any of the Scottish quarter days, at which houses are taken and servants engaged.

ter'mi-na-ble (tûr'mĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* That may be terminated ; limitable. — **ter'mi-na-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ter'mi-nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *terminalis.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a term, as an end, extremity, boundary, or terminus ; forming the terminus or extremity. **2.** *Bot.* Growing at the end of a branch or stem. **3.** Pert. to a railroad terminal ; also, connected with the receipt or delivery of freight, as distinct from its carriage ; as, a *terminal* charge. **4.** Of or pert. to a term, or fixed period of time ; occurring in a term or in every term. — *n.* **1.** Terminating part ; termination ; extremity ; end. **2.** *Elec.* Either end of a conducting circuit, as of an induction coil, dynamo, or motor; a pole. **3.** *Railroads.* **a** The end of a line of railroad, with the switches, stations, sheds, etc., pertaining thereto. **b** A rate charged on all freight, independent of the distance, to cover the expenses of station service. **c** A town at the end of a railroad ; — called a *terminus.* — **ter'mi-nal-ly**, *adv.*

Terminal Bud.

ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t. ;* -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd) ; -NAT'ING. [L. *terminatus*, p. p. of *terminare.*] **1.** To set or form a term, or limit, to ; bound ; limit. **2.** To put an end to; end. **3.** To express in terms; describe. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See CLOSE. — *v. i.* To be limited in space or time ; stop short ; end.

ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of terminating. **2.** That which ends, limits, or bounds ; bound ; end ; conclusion. **3.** *Gram.* Ending of a word; a final syllable or letter ; esp., the part added to a stem in inflection. **4.** A word ; term. *Obs.* — **ter'mi-na'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Syn. TERMINATION, ENDING, TERMINUS. *Termination* and *ending*, as here compared, apply esp. to temporal relations and are often interchangeable. But TERMINATION emphasizes the idea of a limit set ; ENDING, that of a close or conclusion reached ; as, the *termination* of a period ; he lived as if life had no *ending.* TERMINUS suggests spatial rather than temporal relations ; as, the *termination* of a journey (conclusion in time) ; a railroad *terminus.*

ter'mi-na-tive (tûr'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or serving to terminate; terminating ; determining ; definitive.

ter'mi-ner (-nẽr), *n.* [F. *terminer* to end, inf. as n.] *Law.* A determining. See OYER AND TERMINER.

ter'mi-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [L. *terminus* term + E. *-logy.*] The technical or special terms used in a business, art, science, etc. — **ter'mi-no-log'i-cal** (-nŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

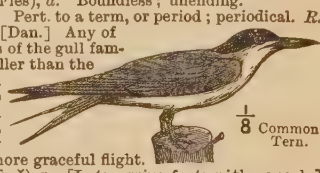
ter'mi-nus (tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *n. ; L. pl.* -NI (-nī). [L.] **1.** A boundary ; limit. **2.** [*cap.*] *Roman Relig. & Antiq.* God of boundaries; also [*l. c.*], a term, or boundary stone, often representing Terminus. **3.** Termination ; end; limit; goal. **4.** Either end of a railroad line ; also, the station, or the town or city, at that place. — **Syn.** See TERMINATION.

ter'mite (-mīt), *n.* [L. *termes*, *-itis*, a woodworm.] Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied, social insects ; a white ant. See WHITE ANT.

term'less (tûrm'lĕs), *a.* Boundless ; unending.

term'ly (-lĭ), *a.* Pert. to a term, or period ; periodical. *R.*

tern (tûrn), *n.* [Dan.] Any of numerous birds of the gull family, mostly smaller than the true gulls and having a more slender bill and weaker feet, a tail often deeply forked, and a more graceful flight.



1/8 Common Tern.

ter'na-ry (tûr'nă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *ternarius*, fr. *terni* three each.] Proceeding by threes ; consisting of three. — *n. ;* pl. -RIES. The number three ; three things taken together ; a triad.

ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* Consisting of threes ; arranged in threes ; trifoliolate ; — said esp. of leaves. — **ter'nate-ly**, *adv.*

ter'pene (tûr'pēn), *n.* [see TURPENTINE.] *Chem.* Any of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, prominent constituents of many volatile oils got by distilling plants, esp. conifers.

Terp-sich'o-re (tûrp-sĭk'ō-rē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τερψιχόρη ; τέρψις enjoyment (fr. τέρπειν to gladden) + χορός dance, dancing.] *Class. Myth.* Muse of dancing and choral song.

Terp'si-cho-re'an (tûrp'sĭ-kō-rē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Terpsichore or [*l. c.*] dancing. — *n.* A dancer. *Colloq.*

‖ **ter'ra** (tĕr'ă ; *It.* tĕr'rä), *n.* [L. & It.] The earth ; earth ; — esp. in phrases. — **ter'ra al'ba** (ăl'bă) [L., white earth]. **a** Gypsum, ground for a pigment. **b** Kaolin, used esp. as an adulterant of paints, etc. **c** Magnesia. — **t. cotta.** See in

Vocab. — **terra fir'ma** (fûr'mȧ) [L.], firm, or solid, earth, as opposed to water. — **t. in-cog'ni-ta** (ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tȧ) ; *pl.* **ter'ræ in-cog'ni-tæ** (tĕr'ē ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tē) [L.], an unknown land ; unexplored country.

ter'race (tĕr'ăs), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *terra* the earth.] **1.** A raised level or platform of earth supported on one or more faces by a wall, bank of turf, or the like, often one of a series arranged one above the other on a slope ; also, such bank of turf, etc., and the raised level collectively. **2.** *Geol.* A level and rather narrow plain, usually with a steep front, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea. **3.** A street, or a row of houses, along the side or top of rising ground ; — often used arbitrarily in naming any kind of street or row of houses. **4.** A flat roof of a house, esp. of a Spanish or of an Oriental house. — *v. t.;* -RACED (-ăst); -RAC-ING (-ă-sĭng). To form into, or furnish with, a terrace or terraces.

ter'ra cot'ta (tĕr'ȧ kŏt'ȧ). [It. ; *terra* earth + *cotta*, fem. of *cotto* cooked.] **1.** Hard-baked pottery, esp. that of a brownish red or yellowish red color, used for architectural reliefs, statuettes, vases, etc. **2.** A color or tint, usually a reddish brown, like that of hard-baked clay.

ter-rane' (tĕ-rān' ; tĕr'ān), *n.* Also **ter-rain'** (tĕ-rān' ; tĕr'ān). [fr. F., fr. L. *terra* earth.] *Geol.* A formation, or a group of formations.

ter'ra-pin (tĕr'ȧ-pĭn), *n.* [fr. Amer.Indian.] Any of various edible North American turtles living in fresh or brackish water.

Diamond-Back Terrapin. ($\frac{1}{6}$)

ter-ra'que-ous (tĕr-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *terra* the earth + E. *aqueous*.] Consisting of land and water.

ter-rene' (tĕ-rēn'), *a.* [L. *terrenus*, fr. *terra*.] Terrestrial ; earthly. — *n.* The earth ; a land or country. *Rare.*

terre'plein' (târ'plān'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *terra* earth + *plenus* full.] *Fort.* The top or platform of a rampart, for the cannon, behind the parapet.

ter-res'tri-al (tĕ-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *terrestris*, fr. *terra* the earth.] **1.** Earthly ; — opp. to *celestial*. **2.** Representing, or consisting of, the earth ; as, a *terrestrial* globe. **3.** Consisting of land, in distinction from water. **4.** Of or inhabiting the land, or ground, in distinction from trees, water, etc. — **Syn.** See EARTHLY. — *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

ter'ret (tĕr'ĕt ; 24), *n.* One of the rings on the top of a harness pad, through which the reins pass.

ter'ri-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *terribilis*, fr. *terrere* to frighten.] Adapted or likely to excite terror ; dreadful ; appalling. — **Syn.** Terrific, formidable, shocking, terrifying. See FEARFUL. — **ter'ri-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ter'ri-bly**, *adv.*

ter'ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* [F. *terrier*, *chien terrier*, lit., earth dog, fr. *terre* the earth, L. *terra*.] One of certain breeds of dogs differing much in shape, coat, etc., but generally small, vivacious, intelligent, and courageous, and often used to start game, as badgers, from their earth, or burrow.

ter-rif'ic (tĕ-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *terrificus ; terrere* to frighten + *facere* to make.] Exciting, or adapted to excite, great fear or dread ; terrible ; appalling.

ter'ri-fy (tĕr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd) ; -FY'ING. [L. *terrere* to frighten + E. *-fy*.] To alarm or frighten greatly.

ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl ; 57), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to territory or land. **2.** Limited to a certain district ; as, *territorial* rights. **3.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to all or any one of the Territories of the United States, or any similar district. — **ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ter'ri-to-ry (tĕr'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *territorium*, fr. *terra* the earth.] **1.** A large extent of land ; region ; district. **2.** Extent of land and waters belonging to, or under the jurisdiction of, a prince, state, or government, or any given portion of it. **3.** Any definite portion of the area of a state considered by itself ; as : **a** A tract at a distance from the seat of government. **b** Any area not having full rights of sovereignty, but governed as a dependency, or having a legal system more or less peculiar to itself. **c** [*cap.*] In the United States, a portion of the country not included within any State, but organized with a separate legislature, under a Territorial governor and other officers appointed by the president and Senate.

ter'ror (-ẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** Extreme fear ; violent dread ; fright. **2.** A cause of dread or extreme fear. — **Syn.** Alarm, fright, consternation. See FEAR.

ter'ror-ism (tĕr'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* A terrorizing ; state of being terrorized ; a mode of governing, or of opposing government, by intimidation. — **ter'ror-ist**, *n.* — **-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

ter'ror-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd) ; -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To impress with terror ; coerce by intimidation. — **ter'ror-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn ; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **ter'ror-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

ter'ry (-ĭ), *n.* One of the uncut loops forming the pile in some fabrics, as a kind of velvet ; fabric with such a pile.

terse (tûrs), *a.* ; TERS'ER ; TERS'EST. [L. *tersus*, p. p. of *tergere* to rub, wipe off.] **1.** Rubbed ; polished. *Obs.* **2.** Elegantly concise ; free of superfluous words ; pithy ; succinct. — **Syn.** See CONCISE. — **terse'ly**, *adv.* — **terse'ness**, *n.*

ter'tial (tûr'shăl), *a.* [L. *tertius* third.] *Zoöl.* Designating the flight feathers (those of the third row) borne on the basal joint of a bird's wing. — *n.* A tertial feather.

ter'tian (-shăn), *a.* [L. *tertianus*, fr. *tertius* the third.] *Med.* Occurring every third day reckoning inclusively (i. e., every other day). — *n. Med.* A disease, esp. an intermittent fever, which returns every other day.

ter'ti-a-ry (tûr'shĭ-ā-rĭ ; -shă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *tertiarius* containing a third part.] **1.** Of the third formation, order, or rank. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the time interval immediately following the Mesozoic (formerly called *Secondary*) era or the formations of this time. **3.** *Zoöl.* Tertial. — *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Tertiary period or system. **2.** *Zoöl.* A tertial feather.

tes'sel-late (tĕs'ĕ-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd) ; -LAT'ING. [L. *tessellatus* tessellated.] To form into squares or checkers; lay with checkerwork. — **tes'sel-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

tes'ser-a (tĕs'ẽr-ȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -SERÆ (-ē). [L., a square piece, a die.] **1.** A small piece of marble, glass, or the like, having a square face, used in mosaic work, as for pavements, etc. **2.** *Roman Antiq.* **a** A small cube of ivory, wood, etc., used as a die in gambling. **b** A similar piece, often modified in shape, used as a ticket, token, etc.

test (tĕst), *n.* [L. *testis.*] A witness ; also, testimony. *Obs.*

test, *n.* [OF. *test* (fr. L. *testum*), or *teste* (fr. L. *testa*). See TEST cupel.] *Zoöl.* The external shell or other hard covering of many invertebrates, as mollusks, crustaceans, etc.

test, *n.* [OF. *test* cupel, potsherd, fr. L. *testum* earthern vessel, akin to *testa* potsherd.] **1.** *Metal.* A cupel for refining precious metals ; also, a portion of metal refined for assaying its gold and silver. **2.** A critical examination or decisive trial. **3.** **a** Means of trial ; subjection to conditions that show the real character of a person or thing in a certain particular. **b** That with which anything is compared for proof of genuineness ; standard. **4.** *Chem.* A procedure or reaction used to distinguish any particular substance or constituent ; also, the reagent used or a positive result obtained. — **Syn.** Criterion, proof. See TRIAL. — *v. t.* **1.** *Metal.* To refine, as gold or silver, in a test or cupel ; subject to cupellation. **2.** To put to the test or proof ; try. **3.** *Chem.* To examine or try, as by a reagent.

tes'ta (tĕs'tȧ), *n. ; L. pl.* -TÆ (-tē). [L. *testa* a piece of burned clay, a potsherd, a shell.] **1.** *Bot.* The hard external coating or integument of a seed. **2.** *Zoöl.* A test.

tes-ta'ceous (tĕs-tā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *testaceus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to a shell or shells ; of the nature of or having a hard shell. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Dull brick red or brownish yellow.

tes'ta-ment (tĕs'tȧ-mĕnt), *n.* [L. *testamentum* (fr. *testari* to be a witness, make one's will) ; in reference to the Bible, translating Gr. διαθήκη last will, covenant.] **1.** A solemn covenant, or, loosely, almost any legal instrument. *Obs.*, exc. : *Bib.* [*cap.*] **a** Either of the two distinct covenants of God respectively called the *Old Testament* and *New Testament*, or the corresponding division of the Scriptures. **b** The New Testament. *Colloq.* **2.** *Law.* An act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death ; now, usually, a will ; — chiefly in *last will and testament*, the word *will* being otherwise more common.

tes'ta-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a will, testament, or the administration of a will. **2.** Bequeathed by will ; given by testament. **3.** Done or appointed by, or founded on, a testament, or will.

tes-ta'mur (tĕs-tā'mŭr), *n.* [fr. L., we testify.] *Eng. Univ.* A certificate of merit or proficiency, — so called from its first words, *Ita* [thus] *testamur*.

tes'tate (tĕs'tāt), *a.* [L. *testatus*, p. p.] *Law.* Having made and left a will ; as, a person dying *testate*.

tes-ta'tor (tĕs-tā'tŏr), *n.* A man who leaves a valid will or testament, at his death. — **tes-ta'trix** (-trĭks), *n. fem.*

test'er (tĕs'tẽr), *n.* One that tests.

tes'ter (tĕs'tĕr), *n.* [OF. *testiere* head covering, *teste* head, L. *testa* earthen pot, skull.] A canopy, as over a bed or pulpit.

tes'ter (tĕs'tĕr). Var. of TESTON.

tes'ti-cle (-tĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis* a testicle.] *Anat.* A male genital gland; testis.

tes'ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [OF. *testifier*, L. *testificari*; *testis* a witness + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make.] **1.** To make a solemn declaration; give testimony. **2.** To declare a charge; protest; bear witness; — with *against*. **3.** To serve as indication or evidence. — *v. t.* **1.** To bear witness to; affirm or declare solemnly. **2.** To declare or make known freely or publicly. **3.** To be an indication or evidence of; as, acts *testify* intent. — **tes'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **tes'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

tes'ti-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of TESTY. See -LY.

tes'ti-mo'ni-al (-mō'nĭ-ăl), *n.* **1.** A writing or certificate in favor of one's character, conduct, ability, etc., or of the value of a thing. **2.** A token of regard or admiration, of obligation for services rendered, or the like, presented to a person, or established in his memory. — *a.* Of, comprising, or pertaining to, a testimonial (in sense 2).

tes'ti-mo-nied (tĕs'tĭ-mō-nĭd), *a.* Attested; proved. *Obs.*

tes'ti-mo-ny (tĕs'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *testimonium*, fr. *testis* a witness.] **1.** A solemn declaration or affirmation made to establish or prove some fact. **2.** Affirmation; declaration. **3.** Open attestation; profession. **4.** Evidence or declaration of approval or disapproval. *Archaic.* **5.** *Jewish Antiq.* **a** The tables of the law. **b** Hence, the divine revelation in general; the Scriptures. — **Syn.** Proof, witness, confirmation.

tes'ti-ness (-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.

tes'tis (-tĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TES (-tēz). [L.] *Anat.* A testicle.

tes'ton (tĕs'tŏn; tĕs-tōōn'), *n.* Also **tes'ter**, etc. [F. *teston*, fr. OF. *teste* head.] Any of several coins with a head on the obverse; as: **a** A French silver coin of the 16th century, worth about ten cents. **b** A shilling of Henry VIII. of England, which became reduced to ninepence, then to sixpence (in Shakespeare's time). Hence, a sixpence.

test paper. Paper saturated with a reagent which changes color when acted upon by certain substances; thus, litmus paper is turned red by acids, and blue again by alkalies.

tes'tril (tĕs'trĭl), *n.* = TESTON. *Obs.*

test tube. *Chem.* A tube for simple tests, usually a plain tube of thin glass closed at one end.

tes-tu'di-nal (tĕs-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or resembling a tortoise or tortoise shell.

tes-tu'do (-dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DINES (-dĭ-nēz). [L.; fr. *testu* earthern vessel.] *Roman Antiq.* **a** Any of various kinds of sheds to protect soldiers engaged in siege operations, etc. **b** A cover which a body of troops in close formation formed by overlapping their shields above their heads.

tes'ty (tĕs'tĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tĭ-ĕr); -TI-EST. [ME. *testif.*] Fretful; petulant; easily irritated. — **Syn.** See IRASCIBLE.

te-tan'ic (tē-tăn'ĭk), *a.* *Med.* Of or pert. to, of the character of, or tending to produce, tetanus.

tet'a-nus (tĕt'ă-nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τέτανος*, fr. *τετανός* stretched.] *Med.* A painful and often fatal infectious disease marked by tonic spasms of the voluntary muscles. When confined to the lower jaw, usually the part first affected, it is popularly called *lockjaw*.

tetch'y, etc. Vars. of TECHY, etc.

‖ **tête'-à-tête'** (tāt'ä-tāt'; tĕ'tä-tāt'), *n.* [F., head to head.] **1.** Private conversation, or a familiar interview, between two persons. **2.** A short sofa or the like to seat two persons, esp. facing each other. — *a.* Being face to face with only two present; sometimes, confidential or familiar with only two persons concerned.

‖ **tête' à tête'.** Privately; familiarly; — said of two persons.

teth'er (tĕth'ĕr), *n.* [ME. *tedir.*] A rope, chain, or the like, by which an animal is fastened so that it can range only within certain limits. — *v. t.* To confine by a tether.

Te'thys (tē'thĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τηθύς*.] *Class. Myth.* A Titaness, daughter of Uranus, sister of Cronus (Saturn), and wife of Oceanus.

tet'rad (tĕt'răd), *n.* [L. *tetras*, *-adis*, Gr. *τετράς*, *-άδος*.] The number four; a collection of four.

tet'ra-gon (-rä-gŏn), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *τετράγωνον*; *τέτρα-* four + *γωνία* angle.] *Geom.* A (plane) figure having four angles; a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, etc. — **tet-rag'o-nal** (tĕt-răg'ō-năl), *a.*

tet'ra-he'dron (tĕt'rä-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -HEDRONS (-drŏnz), L. -HEDRA (-drä). [Gr. *τέτρα-* four + *ἕδρα* seat, base.] *Geom.* A polyhedron of four faces. — **tet'ra-he'dral** (tĕt'rä-hē'drăl), *a.*

Tetrahedron.

tet-ram'e-ter (tĕt-răm'ĕ-tĕr), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *τετράμετρον*; *τέτρα-* four + *μέτρον* measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of four measures. — *n.* A verse of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verse, of four dipodies, or eight feet; in other verse forms, one of four feet.

te'trarch (tē'trärk; tĕt'rärk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *τετράρχης*, *τέτραρχος*; *τέτρα-* four + *ἀρχός* ruler.] *Classical Antiq.* **a** A governor of the fourth part of a province, as in the Roman empire; also, a subordinate prince or petty king. **b** A subordinate commander in a Greek phalanx. — **te'trarch-ate** (-kāt), **tet'rarch-y** (tĕt'rär-kĭ), *n.*

tet'ra-stich (tĕt'rä-stĭk; tĕt-răs'tĭk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *τετράστιχον*; *τέτρα-* four + *στίχος* row, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem, of four verses or lines.

tet'ra-style (tĕt'rä-stīl), *a.* Having, or consisting of, four columns. — *n.* A tetrastyle building.

tet-rox'ide (tĕt-rŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** [Gr. *τέτρα-* four + *oxide*.] An oxide with 4 oxygen atoms in the molecule.

tet'ter (tĕt'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *teter*, *tetr.*] Any of various vesicular skin diseases, as ringworm, eczema, and herpes.

Teu'cer (tū'sĕr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τεῦκρος*.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The first king of Troy, whence the Trojans were called **Teu'cri** (-krī). **b** A son of Telamon, and stepbrother of Ajax. He was the best archer of the Greeks before Troy, and on his return became king of Cyprus and founded Salamis.

Teu'ton (tū'tŏn), *n.* [L. *Teutones*, *Teutoni*, a Germanic people.] **1.** One of an ancient German tribe, the **Teu'to-nes** (tū'tō-nēz). It is uncertain whether they were Teutonic or Celtic. **2.** A member of the Teutonic race; esp., a person of German, Scandinavian, or Dutch nationality.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Teutons; designating, or pert. to, the tall blond race characteristic of northern Europe, and including the Burgundians, Goths, Franks, Vandals, Lombards, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes, and Norwegians. **2.** Of or designating the family of Indo-European languages including the Scandinavian, Gothic, and the High and Low German tongues. — *n.* The Teutonic languages, collectively.

text (tĕkst), *n.* [F. *texte*, L. *textus* texture, structure, context, fr. *texere*, *textum*, to weave, compose.] **1.** A composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author. **2.** A passage of Scripture, esp. one chosen as the subject of a sermon, or in proof of a doctrine. **3.** Topic; theme. **4.** **a** The main body of matter on a printed or written page, as distinguished from notes, etc. **b** Letterpress, as distinguished from illustrations and margins. **5.** A style of large writing; also, any style of Old English or black-letter type.

text'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A volume on which a teacher lectures or comments; hence, a manual of instruction.

tex'tile (tĕks'tĭl), *a.* [L. *textilis*, fr. *texere* to weave.] **1.** Of or pert. to weaving. **2.** Woven or capable of being woven. — *n.* **1.** A woven fabric. **2.** A material for weaving.

tex'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, contained in, or based on, the text, as of the Scriptures; also, verbal or literal.

tex'ture (-tūr), *n.* [L. *textura*, fr. *texere*, *textum*, to weave.] **1.** A woven fabric. *Rare.* **2.** Characteristic disposition of interwoven threads, filaments, etc. **3.** Disposition of the smaller parts; minute structure, as of a mineral.

-th. Shortened form of -ETH; as in *doth*, *hath*.

tha'ler (tä'lĕr), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **ta'ler.** [G.] A German silver coin worth three marks (71.4 cents).

Tha-lī'a (thă-lī'ă), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θάλεια*, orig., blooming, luxuriant.] *Class. Myth.* **a** The Muse of comedy and bucolic poetry. **b** One of the Graces. **c** A certain Nereid.

thal'li-um (thăl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. *θαλλός* young shoot; — from the bright *green* line in its spectrum.] *Chem.* A rare metal of the aluminium group, resembling lead in physical properties. Symbol, *Tl*; at. wt., 204.0.

thal'loid (-oid), *a.* [*thallus* + *-oid.*] *Bot.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, a thallus.

thal'lo-phyte (thăl'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *θαλλός* young shoot + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* Any of a phylum of plants (*Thallophyta*) including the algæ, fungi, and lichens.

thal'lus (-ŭs), *n.*; L. *pl.* -LI (-ī). [fr. Gr. *θαλλός* young shoot or branch, frond.] *Bot.* The simple vegetative plant body characteristic of the algæ, fungi, and lichens, usually without differentiation into stems, leaves, or root.

Tham′muz. Var. of TAMMUZ.
than (thăn), *conj.* [AS. *þanne, þonne, þænne*, then (the older sense), than.] A particle indicating the second member of a comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs expressing comparison or diversity.
than′a-top′sis (thăn′*ȧ*-tŏp′sĭs), *n.* [*Thanatos* + Gr. ὄψις sight.] A view of death; a meditation on death.
Than′a-tos (thăn′*ȧ*-tŏs), *n.* [Gr. Θάνατος.] *Gr. Myth.* Death as a personification, brother of Hypnos (Sleep) and son of Nyx (Night), and a dweller in the lower world.
thane (thān), *n.* Also, *esp. Hist.*, **thegn** (thān). [*thane* is prop. a Scot. form fr. ME. *thein, þein*, AS. *þegen, þegn*, a thane, man, warrior, follower, servant.] **1.** *Early Eng. Hist.* Orig., a servant; attendant; hence, among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, one of a class of free attendants on a lord, answering to the knight and baron of later times. **2.** *Scot. Hist.* One holding land of the king; the chief of a clan, who became one of the king's barons.
thank (thăŋk), *n.* [AS. *þanc, þonc*, thanks, favor, thought.] **1.** Kindly or grateful thought; gratitude; also, grace; favor. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. in the *pl.* **2.** An expression of gratitude; — now only in *pl.* — *v. t.* To express gratitude to (one) for a favor or kindness.
thank′ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful. **2.** Expressive of thanks. — **Syn.** See GRATEFUL. — **thank′ful-ly**, *adv.* — **thank′ful-ness**, *n.*
thank′less, *a.* **1.** Not acknowledging favors; ungrateful. **2.** Not obtaining or deserving thanks; unacceptable or not appreciated. — **thank′less-ly**, *adv.* — **thank′less-ness**, *n.*
thanks′giv′ing (thăŋks′gĭv′ĭng; thăŋks′gĭv′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering thanks. **2.** A formula expressing gratitude, esp. for divine mercies. **3. a** A public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercies. **b** A day set apart for making this; specif. [*cap.*], Thanksgiving Day. *U. S.*
Thanks′giv′ing Day (thăŋks′gĭv′ĭng). In the U. S., a day (usually the last Thursday of November) set apart each year for thanksgiving and praise to God for his mercies.
thank′wor′thy (thăŋk′wûr′thĭ), *a.* Worthy of thanks.
thar′bor-ough. Obs. corrupt. of THIRDBOROUGH.
that (thăt), *pron. & a.* [AS. *þæt*, neuter nom. & acc. sing. of the article and pronoun, also used as a relative pronoun.] A pronominal word, in general referring to what has been mentioned or is otherwise assumed to be in mind. It is used: **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* THOSE): The person, thing, or idea mentioned, indicated, or understood from the situation or context. **2.** As an adjective (*pl.* THOSE), with the same demonstrative force as the pronoun. **3.** As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, either sing. or pl. Present usage generally favors *who* or *which* when the relative clause conveys a qualification or statement simply additional or parenthetic, and *that* when it is definitely restrictive. Thus, "the members, *who* were present," is distinguished from "the members *that* were present," the latter restricting the application to certain members present as opposed to others that were absent. — **Syn.** See WHO. — *conj. That* is used: **1.** To introduce a clause employed as object, subject, or predicate nominative of a verb, or to introduce a purpose, consequence, result, or effect, or a clause denoting time. **2.** In an elliptical sentence, to introduce a sentence or clause expressing a wish, cause of surprise, indignation, etc. **3.** To take the place of another conjunction, instead of repeating the latter before a clause with which it belongs. — *adv.* To such a degree; so. *Archaic or Colloq.*
thatch (thăch), *n.* [AS. *þæc* a roof.] **1.** A covering material, of straw, rushes, reeds, or leaves, for a roof, grain stack, etc.; also, a covering of such material. **2.** Any of various palms the leaves of which are used for thatching. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with thatch. — **thatch′er**, *n.*
thau′ma-tur′gy (thô′m*ȧ*-tûr′jĭ), *n.* [Gr. θαυματουργία; θαῦμα wonder + ἔργον work.] Wonder working; magic. — **thau′ma-tur′gic** (-tûr′jĭk), **-tur′gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a.*
thaw (thô), *v. i.* [AS. *þawian.*] **1.** To melt, dissolve, or become fluid or semifluid; also, to have its frozen liquid contents melted; as, the pipe *thawed.* **2.** To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; — used with *it*, referring to the weather. **3.** To be freed from coldness or reserve; grow gentle or genial. — *v. t.* To cause to thaw. — *n.* **1.** Act or process of thawing. **2.** A condition of the weather caused by a rise of the temperature above the freezing point. **3.** State of growing less cold or reserved.

the (thē, *when emphatic or alone;* thē *or* thĭ *unaccented before a vowel, as in "the egg;"* thẽ, *unaccented before a consonant, as in "the man"*), *definite article.* [AS. *þē*, later form for earlier nom. sing. masc. *sē.* See THAT, *pron.*] A demonstrative word used esp. before a noun to particularize its meaning. — *adv.* [AS. *þē, þȳ*, instrumental case of *sē.*] By that; by how much; by so much; on that account; — used before comparatives.
The-ag′e-nes and **Char′i-cle′ia** (*or* **Char′i-cle′a**) (thē-ăj′ē-nēz, kăr′ĭ-klē′y*ȧ*; -klē′*ȧ*). [Gr. Θεαγένης, and Χαρίκλεια.] A pair of lovers in a Greek romance. Theagenes, a Thessalian, and Charicleia, an Ethiopian princess, meet in the temple of Apollo at Delphos, and after wonderful adventures finally marry and rule Ethiopia.
the′ar-chy (thē′är-kĭ), *n.; pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). [Gr. θεός god + ἄρχειν to rule.] **1.** Government by God; divine rule. **2.** A theocracy. **3.** A body or system of divine rulers.
the′a-ter } **the′a-tre** } (thē′*ȧ*-tẽr), *n.* [F. *théâtre*, L. *theatrum*, Gr. θέατρον, fr. θεᾶσθαι to see.] **1.** A construction or edifice for dramatic performances or spectacles. **2.** A place suggestive of a theater (def. 1). **3.** A place where events, esp. of importance, are enacted. **4.** The drama.
the-at′ri-cal (thē-ăt′rĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **the-at′ric** (-rĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a theater or scenic or dramatic representations; also, histrionic; hence, artificial; affected. — **Syn.** See DRAMATIC. — **the-at′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*
the-at′ri-cals (-kălz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performance or performances, esp. when produced by amateurs.
The′ban (thē′băn), *a.* [L. *Thebanus.*] Of or pertaining to Thebes (esp. Thebes of Upper Egypt or Thebes of ancient Bœotia). — *n.* One of the people of Thebes.
the′ca (-k*ȧ*), *n.; L. pl.* THECÆ (-sē). [L., fr. Gr. θήκη a case to put anything in.] *Bot.* A sac, capsule, or spore case.
thee (thē), *pers. pron.* [AS. *þē*, acc. & dat. of *þū* thou.] The objective (dative or accusative) case of *thou.*
theft (thĕft), *n.* [fr. AS. *þéoft.*] **1.** Act of stealing; the felonious taking of personal property. **2.** Thing stolen. *R.*
thegn (thān), *n.* Var. of THANE.
the′ine (thē′ĭn; -ēn), *n.* Also **the′in** (-ĭn), **the-i′na** (thē-ī′n*ȧ*). *Chem.* Caffeine; — from its occurrence in tea.
their (thâr), *pron. & a.* [fr. Scand.] Of or belonging to them; — used as possessive case of *they*, or as a possessive adj.
theirs (thârz), *pron.* The form of the possessive *their* used absolutely, that is, without a following noun.
the′ism (thē′ĭz′m), *n.* [fr. Gr. θεός God.] Belief in a god or gods; esp.: **a** Monotheism. **b** Belief in the existence of one God, transcending, yet immanent in, the universe. — **the′ist**, *n.* — **the-is′tic** (thē-ĭs′tĭk), **-ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*
them (thĕm), *pers. pron.* [AS. *þǣm.*] The objective (dative or accusative) case of *they.*
the-mat′ic (thē-măt′ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a theme.
theme (thēm), *n.* [OF. *teme*, L. *thema*, Gr. θέμα, fr. τιθέναι to set, place.] **1.** A subject or topic of discourse. **2.** Discourse. *Obs.* **3.** A brief dissertation or essay; esp., a school composition. **4.** *Gram.* A noun or verb not modified by inflections; also, a stem. **5.** *Music.* A melodic subject.
The′mis (thē′mĭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θέμις, fr. θέμις law.] *Gr. Myth.* A form of the earth goddess viewed, in a moral aspect, as the law and harmony of physical phenomena. In myth, she is a Titaness, daughter of Uranus, a wife of Zeus. She is also mother of Prometheus.
them-selves′ (thĕm-sĕlvz′), *pron.* An emphasized form for *they, them;* — *pl.* of *himself, herself*, and *itself.*
then (thĕn), *adv.* [orig. same word as *than.*] **1.** At that time. **2.** Soon afterward, or immediately; next. **3.** At another time; later; again. — **by then. a** By that time. **b** By the time that. *Obs.* — *a.* Then being. — *conj.* In that case; therefore; for this reason. — **Syn.** See THEREFORE.
thence (thĕns), *adv.* [ME. *thenne, thanne*, and (with adverbials) *thennes, thannes*, AS. *þanon, þanan, þonan.*] **1.** From that place. **2.** From that time. **3.** For that reason; therefore. *Rare.* **4.** Elsewhere; absent.
thence′forth′ (thĕns′fōrth′; thĕns′fōrth; 57), *adv.* From that time forward.
thence′for′ward (thĕns′fôr′wẽrd), *adv.* Onward from that [place or, esp., time.
the-oc′ra-cy (thē-ŏk′r*ȧ*-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). [Gr. θεοκρατία; θεός God + κρατεῖν to rule.] **1.** Government of a state by immediate direction of God; hence, political rule by priests as representing God. **2.** A state so governed. — **the′o-crat′ic** (thē′ō-krăt′ĭk), **-crat′i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*
the-od′o-lite (thē-ŏd′ō-līt), *n.* *Surv.* A certain instrument for measuring horizontal, and usually vertical, angles.

the-og'o-ny (thē-ŏg'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *θεογονία*; *θεός* a god + *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] The generation or genealogy of the gods.

the'o-lo'gi-an (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A person well versed in theology, esp. Christian theology.

the'o-log'i-cal (-lŏj-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **the'o-log'ic** (-ĭk). **1.** Of or pert. to theology. **2.** Having reference to the revealed nature and will of God. — **the'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

the'o-logue (thē'ō-lŏg), *n.* Also **the'o-log.** **1.** A theologian. *Rare.* **2.** A student in a theological seminary. *Colloq.*

the-ol'o-gy (thē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [fr. L., fr. Gr. *θεολογία*, fr. *θεολόγος* theologian; *θεός* God + *λέγειν* to speak.] Science of God or of religion; science of the existence and character of God and of his laws; divinity.

the'o-mor'phic (thē'ō-mōr'fĭk), *a.* [Gr. *θεόμορφος*; *θεός* god + *μορφή* form.] Having the divine form or aspect.

the-or'bo (thē-ôr'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOS (-bōz). [fr. F., fr. It. *tiorba*.] *Music.* An obsolete instrument like a large lute, but having two necks.

the'o-rem (thē'ō-rĕm), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *θεώρημα* a sight, theory, theorem, *θεωρεῖν* to view.] **1.** That which is considered and established as a principle or law. **2.** *Math.* **a** A general statement capable of being proved. **b** In analysis, a rule or statement of relations as expressed in a formula or by symbols. — **the'o-re-mat'ic** (thē'ō-rē-măt'ĭk), *a.*

the'o-ret'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* Pert. to theory; depending on,
the'o-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk) } or confined to, theory or speculation; speculative; not practical. — **the'o-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

the'o-ric (thē'ō-rĭk), *n.* [fr. OF.] Speculation; theory. *Obs.*

the'o-rize (thē'ō-rīz), *v. i.*; -RIZED (-rīzd); -RIZ'ING (-rīz'-ĭng). To form a theory or theories; speculate. — **the'o-riz'er** (-rīz'ẽr), **the'o-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

the'o-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *θεωρία* a beholding, spectacle, speculation, *θεωρός* spectator, *θεᾶσθαι* to see.] **1.** Contemplation; speculation. **2.** The general or abstract principles of any body of facts; pure, as distinguished from applied, science or art. **3.** Apprehension or analysis of a given set of factors in their ideal relations to one another. **4.** A general principle offered to explain phenomena. **5.** *Math.* A body of theorems presenting a clear and systematic view of a subject.

Syn. In science, a HYPOTHESIS is a provisional conjecture as to causes or relations of phenomena; a THEORY is a verified hypothesis applicable to many related phenomena. In ordinary usage, *hypothesis* may denote any assumption without proof; *theory* is opposed to *practice*, sometimes to *fact*.

the-os'o-phism (thē-ŏs'ō-fĭz'm), *n.* Belief in theosophy.

the-os'o-phist (thē-ŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* An adherent of theosophy.

the-os'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [Gr. *θεοσοφία* knowledge of things divine, fr. *θεόσοφος* wise in the things of God; *θεός* God + *σοφός* wise.] **1.** Any system of philosophy or mysticism which proposes to attain intercourse with God and superior spirits by physical processes; also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary spiritual illumination. **2.** The doctrines and beliefs of a modern school or sect following, in the main, theories of Buddhism and Brahmanism, esp. in teaching a pantheistic evolution and the doctrine of metempsychosis. — **the'o-soph'ic** (thē'ō-sŏf'ĭk), **the'o-soph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ther'a-peu'tic (thĕr'ă-pū'tĭk) } *a.* [Gr. *θεραπευτικός*, fr.
ther'a-peu'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } *θεραπευτής* attendant, servant.] Pertaining to the healing art or to discovering and applying remedies for diseases; curative.

ther'a-peu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* (See -ICS.) The science of the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

ther'a-py (thĕr'ă-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *θεραπεία*.] Therapeutics.

there (thâr), *adv.* [AS. *þǣr*, also *þār*.] **1.** In or at that place. **2.** Into or to that place; thither. **3.** At that point, stage, etc. **4.** In that matter, relation, etc.; in that respect. — **Syn.** See THITHER. — *interj.* An exclamation.

there'a-bout' (thâr'ă-bout') } *adv.* **1.** Concerning or about
there'a-bouts' (-bouts') } that. *Now R.* **2.** Near that place. **3.** Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly.

there-aft'er (thâr-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* **1.** After that; afterward. **2.** According to that; accordingly. **3.** According. *Obs.*

there'a-mong' (thâr'ă-mŭng'), *adv.* Among them. *Rare.*

there-at' (thâr-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At that place; there. **2.** At that occurrence; on that account.

there-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By that; by that means. **2.** Connected with that. **3.** Thereabout; near by. **4.** By it; in possession of it. *Archaic.*

there-for' (thâr-fôr'), *adv.* For that or this; for it.

there'fore (thâr'fōr; thûr'-; 57), *adv. & conj.* **1.** = THEREFOR. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** For that or this reason; on that account; consequently.

Syn. THEREFORE, WHEREFORE, CONSEQUENTLY, ACCORDINGLY, SO, THEN agree in denoting sequence, usually causal; they differ in the closeness of connection or degree of formality implied. THEREFORE and WHEREFORE are the most formal, and are employed esp. in strict reasoning; CONSEQUENTLY denotes close causal or logical sequence; ACCORDINGLY is freer and less formal; SO and THEN are lighter, and do not necessarily imply a close inference.

there-from' (thâr-frŏm'), *adv.* From this or that.

there-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In or into that or this place, time, or thing. **2.** In that particular or respect.

there-in'to (-ĭn'tōō; -ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* Into that or this.

there-of' (-ŏv'; -ŏf'), *adv.* **1.** Of that, this, or it. **2.** From that or this cause or particular; therefrom.

there-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* On that or this.

there-out' (-out'), *adv.* Out of that or this; therefrom. *Archaic.*

there-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To that or this. **2.** Besides; moreover; also. *Now Rare.*

there'to-fore' (thâr'tōō-fōr'; 57), *adv.* Up to that time.

there-un'der (thâr-ŭn'dẽr), *adv.* Under that or this.

there'un-to' (thâr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Thereto.

there'up-on' (-ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* **1.** Thereon. **2.** Therefore. **3.** Immediately after that; at once; without delay.

there-with' (thâr-wĭth'; -wĭth'), *adv.* **1.** With that or this. **2.** At the same time; thereupon.

there'with-al' (thâr'wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* **1.** Over and above; besides. **2.** With that or this; therewith; at the same time.

ther'mal (thûr'măl), *a.* Also **ther'mic** (-mĭk). [L. *thermae* hot springs, Gr. *θέρμαι*, pl. of *θέρμη* heat, *θερμός* hot.] Of or pert. to heat; warm; hot.

ther'mo- (thûr'mō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *θέρμη*, *heat*, *θερμός*, *hot*, *warm*, as in *thermo*dynamics; specif., abbr. of *thermoelectric*, as in *thermo*battery, i. e., a thermopile.

ther'mo-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* (See -ICS.) Science of the mechanical action or relations of heat. — **ther'mo-dy-nam'ic** (-ĭk), **-nam'i-cal** (-năm'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

ther'mo-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Electricity produced by the direct action of heat. — **ther'mo-e-lec'tric** (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), **ther'mo-e-lec'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.*

ther'mo-graph (-grăf), *n.* A self-registering thermometer.

ther-mom'e-ter (thẽr-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-meter*.] Any device for measuring relative temperature, commonly by means of the expansion or contraction of mercury or alcohol as indicated by its rise and fall within a capillary tube. ☞ To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by ⅝; to reduce degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by ⅝ and add 32°.

ther'mo-met'ric (thûr'mō-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining
ther'mo-met'ri-cal (-mĕt'rĭ-kăl) } to a thermometer.

ther'mo-pile (thûr'mō-pīl), *n.* [*thermo-* + *pile* ⁴ heap.] *Physics.* An apparatus consisting of a number of thermoelectric couples (pairs of substances which give an electric current when acted upon by heat) combined so as to multiply the effect. In a very sensitive form it is used for measuring slight differences of temperature.

ther'mo-scope (-skōp), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-scope*.] *Physics.* An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without accurate measurement in degrees.

ther'mo-si'phon (-sī'fŏn), *n.* An arrangement of siphon tubes for assisting circulation caused in a liquid by differences of temperature.

ther'mo-stat (thûr'mō-stăt), *n.* [*thermo-* + Gr. *ἱστάναι* to stand.] An automatic device to regulate temperature.

Ther-si'tes (thẽr-sī'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θερσίτης*.] The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks before Troy. He reviled all, but esp. Achilles (who slew him) and Ulysses.

the-sau'rus (thē-sô'rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SAURI (-rī). [L. See TREASURE.] A treasury or storehouse; hence, a repository, esp. of words, as a dictionary.

these (thēz), *pron.* Plural of *this*.

The'seus (thē'sūs; -sē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Θησεύς*.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Ægeus, king of Athens. He rid Attica of Procrustes and other evildoers; slew the Minotaur, and carried off Minos's daughter Ariadne (see ARIADNE); conquered the Amazons, and married their queen, and after her death espoused Phædra. He was an Argonaut, and took part in the Calydonian hunt. See HIPPOLYTUS.

the'sis (thē'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* THESES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. *θέσις*, fr. *τιθέναι* to place, set.] **1.** A proposition; specif., a posi-

tion or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain by argument. **2**. An essay or dissertation, esp. by a candidate for a diploma or degree. **3**. **a** *Logic*. A postulate. **b** *Pros*. (1) The accented part of a foot; — opp. to *arsis*. Cf. ARSIS. (2) Popularly, but erroneously, the weak or unaccented part of a foot.

Thes′pi-an (thĕs′pĭ-ăn), *a*. Of or pert. to Thespis (6th century B. C.), reputed founder of Greek drama; hence, relating to the drama; dramatic. — *n*. An actor. *Jocose*.

Thes-sa′li-an (thĕ-sā′lĭ-ăn), *a*. Of or pert. to Thessaly in Greece. — *n*. A native or inhabitant of Thessaly; also, the dialect of Æolic Greek spoken there.

Thes′sa-lo′ni-an (thĕs′ȧ-lō′nĭ-ăn), *n*. **1**. A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica. **2**. *pl*. Either of two books of the New Testament, called **First** and **Second Thessalonians**.

The′tis (thē′tĭs), *n*. [L., fr. Gr. Θέτις.] *Gr. Myth*. A Nereid, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles.

the′ur-gy (thē′ûr-jĭ), *n*. [fr. L., fr. Gr. *θεουργία*, fr. *θεουργός* doing the works of God; *θεός* God + *ἔργον* work.] **1**. A divine work; a miracle; hence, magic. **2**. A kind of magical science or art developed in Alexandria, supposed to enable man to influence the gods. **3**. Magic which resorts to spirits and demons for knowledge or assistance. — **the-ur′gic** (thē-ûr′jĭk), **the-ur′gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a*.

thew (thū), *n*. [AS. *þeaw* manner.] A muscle; sinew; — usually in *pl*.; hence, *pl*., muscular power; strength; resolution.

they (thā), *pers. pron. pl.; poss.* THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm). [fr. Scand.] The plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*.

thick (thĭk), *a*. [AS. *þicce*.] **1**. Of relatively great depth or extension from one surface to its opposite; not thin or slender. **2**. Measuring in the third dimension (length and breadth being the other two), or from one surface to its opposite. **3**. Closely or compactly set; dense; hence, numerous; abundant. **4**. Having, or being of, relatively great density or consistency; inspissated; as, *thick* sirup. **5**. Not clear; turbid, muddy, or foggy. **6**. Dull; stupid; dense. **7**. Indistinct; inarticulate; muffled. **8**. Of sounds, dull; — contr. with *thin* or *clear*. **9**. Abundantly supplied; filled. **10**. Intimate; familiar. *Colloq*. — **Syn.** Close, solid; gross, coarse. — *n*. The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest. — *adv*. Thickly. — *v. t. & i*. To thicken. *Rare*.

thick′en (thĭk′'n), *v. t. & i*. To make or become thick.

thick′en-ing, *n*. **1**. Act of making or becoming thick. **2**. Something used to thicken (a liquid or the like). **3**. That which has thickened; a thickened part or place.

thick′et (thĭk′ĕt; 24), *n*. [AS. *þiccet*.] A dense growth of shrubbery; a thick grove or coppice.

thick′ly, *adv*., **thick′ness**, *n*. See -LY, -NESS.

thick′set′ (thĭck′sĕt′), *a*. **1**. Closely placed. **2**. Stout and short. **3**. Set or studded thickly. — *n*. **1**. A close or thick hedge. **2**. A dense growth of underwood.

thick′skin′ (-skĭn′), *n*. A thick-skinned person.

thick′-skinned′ (-skĭnd′), *a*. Having a thick skin; pachydermatous; hence, not sensitive; callous, as to criticism.

thief (thēf), *n*.; *pl*. THIEVES (thēvz). [AS. *þeof*.] **1**. One who steals, esp. stealthily; one who commits theft; formerly also, a robber. **2**. A villain; rascal. *Obs. or R.*

thieve (thēv), *v. t. & i.*; THIEVED (thēvd); THIEV′ING (thēv′ĭng). [AS. *þeofian*.] To steal; practice theft.

thiev′er-y (thēv′ẽr-ĭ), *n*. Act or practice of stealing; theft.

thiev′ish, *a*. **1**. Frequented by thieves. *Obs.* **2**. Given to stealing. **3**. Of, pert. to, or like, a thief; stealthy; sly. — **thiev′ish-ly**, *adv*. — **thiev′ish-ness**, *n*.

thig (thĭg), *v. t. & i. Scot*. To solicit gifts; beg. — **thig′ger**, *n*.

thigh (thī), *n*. [AS. *þeoh*.] The segment of the leg or hind limb, between knee and trunk.

thill (thĭl), *n*. [AS. *þille* a board, beam, thill.] Either of the two shafts between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle.

thim′ble (thĭm′b'l), *n*. [AS. *þymel*, fr. *þuma* a thumb.] **1**. A kind of cap, or sometimes a broad ring, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle. **2**. *Mech*. A more or less thimble-shaped appendage or fixture. **3**. *Naut*. A grooved ring of thin metal to fit within a ring of rope to protect it from chafing.

thim′ble-ber′ry (-bĕr′ĭ), *n*.; *pl*. -RIES (-ĭz). Any of several American raspberries having thimble-shaped fruit.

thim′ble-rig′ (-rĭg′), *n*. A gambler's sleight-of-hand game played with three small cups and a small ball or pea. — *v. t.*; -RIGGED′ (-rĭgd′); -RIG′GING. To swindle by thimblerig; hence, to cheat by any trick. — **thim′ble-rig′ger**, *n*.

thin (thĭn), *a*.; THIN′NER (-ẽr); -NEST. [AS. *þynne*.] **1**. Of relatively little depth; not thick. **2**. Of small diameter; slender; fine. **3**. Of little consistency, density, or thickness; rare; rarefied. **4**. Not close, crowded, or abundant; scanty. **5**. Transparent; flimsy; slight. **6**. Wanting substance, strength, or richness; as, *thin* wine. **7**. Wanting in body or volume; not full; high-pitched, or shrill, and feeble; as, a *thin* voice. **8**. Slim; slender; spare; lean.

Syn. THIN, LEAN, SPARE, LANK, GAUNT, HAGGARD (esp. of persons). THIN, the most general word, is opposed to *stout* or *fat*, and often suggests sickness or exhaustion; as, careworn and *thin*. LEAN, more often than *thin*, suggests a natural state; SPARE implies lack of superfluous flesh, and often suggests abstemiousness or sinewy strength; as, as *lean* as a greyhound; a *spare* form. That which is LANK is often long or slender, sometimes shrunken or flabby, as well as *thin*; as, *lank* with fasting. GAUNT often adds to *thin* the implication of being bony or angular; HAGGARD suggests a wild and hollow-eyed appearance, as of one worn or wasted by pain, anxiety, or fatigue. See SLENDER.

— *adv*. Thinly. — *v. t. & i.*; THINNED (thĭnd); THIN′NING. [AS. *þynnian*.] To make or become thin or thinner.

thine (thīn), *pron. & a*. [AS. *þin*.] Of or pertaining to thee. See THY. *Thine* occurs in early English as genitive of *thou*, but is now chiefly a possessive adj. pron. *Thine* is now superseded in ordinary discourse by *your*.

thing (thĭng), *n*. [AS. *þing* a thing, cause, assembly, judicial assembly.] **1**. Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; any separable or distinguishable object of thought. **2**. Specif.: **a** Any inanimate object or material. **b** An act or occurrence; event; deed. **c** A creature, as a person or animal, or an object, as a literary or musical composition. **d** Some existence or object of thought not known or specifically designated; a something. **e** *pl*. Personal belongings, property, etc.; furniture; baggage; esp., apparel. **f** *Law*. Whatever may be possessed or owned, or be the object of a right; — disting. from *person*. **3**. A particular; item; bit; whit.

think (thĭŋk), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* THOUGHT (thôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THINK′ING. [ME. *thinken*, fr. AS. *þync(e)an*.] To seem or appear; — chiefly impersonal with indirect object. *Now Obs. or R.*, except in *methinks*, *methought*.

think (thĭŋk), *v. i*. [ME. *thenken*, fr. AS. *þenc(e)an*.] To exercise the faculty of judgment, conception, or inference; as: **a** To bring anything before the mind as remembered or newly apprehended. **b** To reflect; ponder; meditate. **c** To purpose; intend. **d** To form or have an opinion or feeling. — **Syn.** Cogitate, contemplate, muse, imagine, suppose, believe. — *v. t*. **1**. To think of; conceive; imagine. **2**. To believe; consider; esteem. **3**. To affect (in a specified way) by thinking. — **think′er**, *n*. — **think′ing**, *a. & n*. — **think′ing-ly**, *adv*.

thin′ly, *adv*., **thin′ness**, *n*. See -LY, -NESS.

thin′-skinned′ (thĭn′skĭnd′), *a*. Having a thin skin; hence, sensitive.

third (thûrd), *a*. [AS. *þridda*, fr. *þrī*, *þreo*, three.] **1**. Next in order after the second. **2**. Constituting one of three equal parts into which a (whole) thing is divided. — *n*. **1**. Quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts. **2**. Sixtieth part of a second of time or arc. **3**. *Music*. **a** An interval of three diatonic degrees; a tone at this interval. **b** The combination of two tones a third apart. **4**. The third part of the personal estate of a deceased husband which under certain conditions goes absolutely to the widow; loosely, a widow's dower; — usually in *pl*. — **third′ly**, *adv*.

third′bor′ough (-bŭr′ō), *n*. *O. Eng. Law*. A constable or deputy constable.

thirl (thûrl), *n*. [see THRALL.] *Scots Law*. The restriction or obligation affecting tenants in thirlage.

thirl′age (thûr′lāj), *n*. *Scots Law*. A servitude or obligation requiring tenants to use a certain mill, forge, etc.

thirst (thûrst), *n*. [AS. *þurst*, *þyrst*.] **1**. A sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, with a craving for liquids, or the condition producing it. **2**. Eager desire after anything; a craving or longing. — *v. i*. To feel thirst.

thirst′y (thûrs′tĭ), *a*.; THIRST′I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1**. Feeling thirst. **2**. Deficient in moisture; dry. **3**. Producing thirst. *Rare*. — **thirst′i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv*. — **thirst′i-ness**, *n*.

thir′teen′ (thûr′tēn′; thûr′tēn′), *a*. [AS. *þreotēne*, *þreotȳne*.] Ten and three; — a cardinal numeral. — *n*. **1**. The number greater by three than ten; thirteen units or objects. **2**. A symbol for thirteen units, as 13 or xiii.

thir′teenth′ (thûr′tēnth′; thûr′tēnth′), *a*. **1**. Next in order after the twelfth. **2**. Constituting one of thirteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing is divided. — *n*. **1**. A thirteenth part. **2**. A thirteenth unit or object.

thir'ti-eth (thûr'tĭ-ĕth ; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the twenty-ninth. **2.** Constituting one of thirty equal parts into which a (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1.** A thirtieth part. **2.** A thirtieth unit or object.

thir'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. *prītig, prittig.*] Being three times ten; one more than twenty-nine; — a cardinal numeral. — *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sum of three tens; thirty units or objects. **2.** A symbol for thirty units, as 30 or XXX.

this (thĭs), *pron. & a.* ; *pl.* THESE (thēz). [AS. *pēs, þes,* masc., *þéos, þís,* fem., *þis,* neut.] A demonstrative word, referring particularly to what is present or near.

This'be (thĭz'bē), *n.* See PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

this'tle (thĭs''l), *n.* ; [AS. *þistel.*] Any of various prickly plants of the aster family. Also (with qualifying word), any of numerous other prickly plants. — **this'tly** (-lĭ), *a.*

thith'er(thĭth'ĕr),*adv.* [AS. *þider.*] **1.** To that place;—opp. to *hither.* **2.** To that point, end, or result.— *a.* Farther.

Syn. THITHER was formerly in common use with verbs of motion, THERE, with verbs of rest ; now *there* has displaced *thither*, exc. in poetical or elevated style.

thith'er-ward (-wērd), **thith'er-wards** (-wērdz), *adv.* Toward that place ; in that direction. [THOUGH.]

tho (thō), *conj.* An abbreviated or simplified form of

thole (thōl), *n.* [AS. *þol.*] A pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar.

thole, *v. t. & i.* ; THOLED (thōld) ; THOL'ING (thōl'ĭng). [AS. *þolian.*] *Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **1.** To bear; endure ; suffer ; feel. **2.** To allow ; permit ; tolerate.

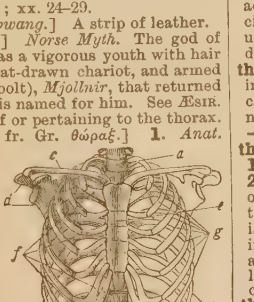
Thom'as (tŏm'ăs), *n.* In the New Testament, one of the Twelve Apostles. He doubted Christ's resurrection until he saw him. See *John* xi. 16 ; xx. 24–29.

thong (thŏng ; 62), *n.* [AS. *þwang.*] A strip of leather.

Thor (thôr), *n.* [Icel. *Þórr.*] *Norse Myth.* The god of thunder. He was described as a vigorous youth with hair and beard red, riding in a goat-drawn chariot, and armed with a hammer (the thunderbolt), *Mjollnir,* that returned after being cast. Thursday is named for him. See ÆSIR.

tho-rac'ic (thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thorax.

tho'rax (thō'răks), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *θώραξ.*] **1.** *Anat.* The part of the body of man or of any higher vertebrate between the neck and the abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, esophagus, etc. **2.** *Zoöl.* In insects, the middle of the three chief divisions of the body.



Skeleton of Thorax of Man. *a* First Dorsal Vertebra ; *b* Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra ; *c* Clavicle ; *d* Scapula ; *e* Sternum, or Breastbone ; *f* Costal Cartilages; *g* Sternal Ribs; *h i* False Ribs; *i* Floating Ribs.

tho'ri-a (-rĭ-ă), *n.* *Chem.* Thorium oxide, a white earthy substance used in gas mantles.

tho'ri-um (-ŭm), *n.* [fr. its occurence in *thorite,* a mineral named after *Thor.*] *Chem.* A comparatively rare metallic element. Symbol, *Th* ; at. wt., 232.4.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* [AS. *þorn.*] **1.** A sharp process or excrescence, as on a plant or an animal ; a spine ; specif., a short, sharped-pointed, and leafless branch, as of the hawthorn, honey locust, etc. **2.** That which pricks or annoys as a thorn ; a source of distress. **3.** Any thorn-bearing shrub or small tree. **4.** The Anglo-Saxon letter *þ,* capital form *Þ,* used for either of the sounds of *th,* as in *thin, then ;* — so called because it was the initial letter of *thorn,* a spine.

thorn apple. Any of a certain genus (*Datura*) of poisonous plants of the nightshade family ; esp., the Jimson weed.

thorn'y (thôr'nĭ), *a.* ; THORN'I-ER (-ĕr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Full of thorns; spiny. **2.** Full of trials, difficulties, etc. **3.** Like, or characteristic of, a thorn ; hence, vexatious ; harassing.

thor'ough (thŭr'ō), *prep.* [see THROUGH.] Through. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* — *adv.* **1.** Thoroughly. *Obs. or Colloq.* **2.** Through; throughout. *Obs.* — *a.* Passing through. *Obs. or R.*, exc. : Thoroughgoing ; fully executed ; complete.

thor'ough bass' (bās'). *Music.* **a** Representation of chords by figures under the bass ; sometimes, loosely, harmonic composition generally. **b** The system of figures so used.

thor'ough-brace', *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage and attached to, or serving as, a spring.

thor'ough-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Bred from the best blood through a long line ; pure-blooded ; — said of animals. **2.** Having the characteristics of such breeding. **3.** Thoroughgoing ; complete. — *n.* A thoroughbred animal, esp. a kind of horse, probably of Oriental ancestry, bred chiefly for racing (running).

thor'ough-fare' (thŭr'ō-fâr'), *n.* **1.** A place or way for passing or travel; a passage through ; a public road or street open at both ends. **2.** Passage ; transit. *Rare.*

thor'ough-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom ; thorough ; unqualified ; extreme.

thor'ough-ly, *adv.*, **thor'ough-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

thor'ough-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Thoroughly trained in all paces, as a horse ; hence, out-and-out ; thoroughgoing.

thor'ough-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Boneset.

thorp } (thôrp), *n.* [AS. *þorp.*] A group of houses in
thorpe } the country ; village ; hamlet ; — now chiefly in composition.

Thoth (from a Bronze in British Museum).

those (thōz), *pron.* [AS. *þās,* nom. and acc. pl. of *þēs* this.] Pl. of *that.* See THAT.

Thoth (thōth ; tōt), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θώθ, fr. Egypt. *Tehuti.*] *Egypt. Myth.* The scribe of the gods, measurer of time, inventor of numbers, and god of wisdom and magic. He was figured with the head of an ibis or dog.

thou (thou), *pron. ; sing. : nom.* THOU ; *poss.* THY (thī) or THINE (thīn) ; *obj.* THEE (thē) ; *pl. : nom.* YOU (yōō) ; *poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS' (yōōrz) ; *obj.* YOU. [AS. *þū, þu.*] The personal pronoun of the 2d person singular, in the nominative case; the subject pronoun denoting the person addressed. Formerly *thou* often had a special implication of familiarity; now it is used chiefly in solemn or poetical style or in dial. Eng. — *v. t.* To address as *thou.*

though (thō), *conj.* [ME. *thogh.*] **1.** Granting or supposing that; notwithstanding that; albeit. **2.** In case that ; if ; — usually with *as.* **3.** In spite of that; nevertheless ; notwithstanding ; yet. **Syn.** See ALTHOUGH. — *adv.* However ; for all that ; — a familiar use.

thought (thôt), *n.* [AS. *þōht, geþōht,* fr. *þencean* to think.] **1.** Act or state of thinking ; reflection ; cogitation. **2. a** Solicitude; concern. **b** Meditation. **3.** The function of conceiving, judging, and reasoning ; understanding ; intellect ; as, man is endowed with *thought.* **4.** That which is thought; an idea or concept; a judgment; often, an imagining, fancy, opinion, disposition, or intention. **5.** The mental as distinguished from the material ; consciousness. **6.** A little ; trifle. — **Syn.** Idea, conception, imagination, conceit, notion, consideration ; contemplation, deliberation.

thought, *pret. & p. p.* of THINK.

thought'ful (-fōōl), *a.* **1.** Full of thought ; contemplative. **2.** Characterized by, or concerned with, thought. **3.** Attentive; careful; heedful. **4.** Mindful of others; considerate; kind. — **thought'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

Syn. THOUGHTFUL (see also PENSIVE) implies, in general, regard for others' interests or welfare ; CONSIDERATE connotes esp. thought for others' feelings ; as, he was *thoughtful* of my needs ; to be *considerate* of one's feelings.

thought'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute of thought. **2.** Careless ; heedless. — **thought'less-ly,** *adv.* — **-less-ness,** *n.*

thou'sand (thou'zănd), *n.* [AS. *þūsend.*] **1.** The number of ten hundred. **2.** Indefinitely, a great number. **3.** A symbol for one thousand units ; as, 1,000, M, or ↀ. — *a.* Consisting of ten hundred ; indefinitely, great in number.

thou'sandth (-zăndth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after nine hundred and ninety-nine. **2.** Constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which a (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1.** A thousandth part. **2.** A thousandth unit or object.

thow'less (thou'lĕs), *a.* Spiritless ; listless. *Scot.*

Thra'cian (thrā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Thrace.

thrall (thrôl), *n.* [AS. *þræl,* fr. Scand.] **1.** A slave; bondman. *Hist. or Literary.* **2.** One in moral or mental bondage. **3.** Slavery ; bondage ; servitude. — **Syn.** See SERF. — *v. t.* To enslave. *Archaic.* — **thrall'dom, thral'dom** (-dŭm), *n.*

thrap'ple (thrăp''l). Var. of THROPPLE. *Scot. & Dial.*

thrash (thrăsh), **thresh** (thrĕsh), *v. t.* [AS. *þerscan.*] **1.** To beat; flog; drub. *Now Chiefly Colloq.* **2.** To beat out grain from, as wheat stalks; beat off, as kernels of grain. **3.** *Naut.* To sail (a ship) to windward in a lively sea. — *v. i.* **1.** To thresh grain or the like. **2.** To labor ; toil. *Now Rare.* **3.** To move violently; toss about. **4.** *Naut.* To sail to windward in a fresh breeze and lively sea.

☞ Both *thrash* and *thresh* are in use in all the meanings,

but *thresh* is now chiefly used of beating out grain, *thrash* in the other senses.

thrash'er, thresh'er, *n.* **1.** One that thrashes or threshes. **2.** Also **thrasher,** *or* **thresher, shark.** A large shark said to drive together or kill with its great tail the small fish on which it feeds.

Thrasher Shark.

3. Any of numerous long-tailed thrushlike birds.

thra-son'i-cal (thrȧ-sŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [fr. *Thraso*, a braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch."] Bragging; boastful.

thra'wart (thrä'wĕrt; thrô'ĕrt), *a.* Froward; perverse. *Archaic, Scot.* [perverse; contrary. *Scot.*

thrawn (thrôn), *a.* [dial. for *thrown.*] Twisted; crooked; perverse; contrary. *Scot.*

thread (thrĕd), *n.* [AS. *prǣd.*] **1.** A small twist of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out; a compound cord. **2.** A filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance; also, a fine line, as of gold or silver. **3.** *Mech.* The projecting helical rib of a screw. **4.** Something running through the entire course of a thing and serving to connect its parts, as a line of thought. **5.** Short for **thread of life,** the course of individual existence, esp. as fabled in ancient times to be spun and cut by the Fates. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass a thread through the eye of. **2.** To put on a thread; string, as beads. **3.** To pass through (a narrow or intricate way); also, to make (one's way), esp. carefully, through obstacles. **4.** *Mech.* To form a thread on or in. — **thread'er,** *n.*

thread'bare' (-bâr'), *a.* **1.** Worn to the thread; having the nap worn off. **2.** Worn out; trite; hackneyed. **3.** Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby.

thread'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any long, slender nematode; esp., the pinworm.

thread'y (-ĭ), *a.* Like a thread; as: stringy; fibrous; slender; filamentous; viscid; ropy; thin (of the voice).

threap, threep (thrēp), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *þréapian.*] To rebuke; scold; also, to quarrel; bicker. *Scot.*

threat (thrĕt), *n.* [AS. *þréat* crowd, oppression.] Menace; threatening; denunciation of impending evil. — *v. t.* To threaten. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

threat'en (thrĕt'n), *v. t.* [AS. *þréatian.*] **1.** To utter threats against; menace. **2.** To give signs of the approach of (evil); portend. **3.** To plan; purpose; — an incorrect usage. — *v. i.* **1.** To use threats. **2.** To have a threatening appearance. — **threat'en-er,** *n.* — **threat'en-ing-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. THREATEN (the Saxon word) is rather more direct in its meaning than MENACE (the Latin), which often suggests a threatening or hostile aspect.

three (thrē), *a.* [AS. *þrī, þrie,* masc., *þréo,* fem. and neut.] One more than two; — a cardinal numeral. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than two; three units or objects. **2.** A symbol for three units, as 3 or iii.

three'-deck'er (109), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks, as formerly a ship of the line. **2.** Any structure having three floors, stories, or tiers.

three'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Consisting of three; thrice repeated; triple. — *adv.* Thrice; triply.

three'pence (thrĭp'ĕns; thrĕp'-), *n.* The sum of three pence (about 6 cents U. S.); also, a silver coin of this value.

three'pen-ny (thrĭp'ĕn-ĭ; thrĕp'-), *a.* Costing or worth three pence; hence, worth but little; poor; mean.

three'-pile', *n.* Costly velvet, having a fine, thick pile. — **three'-piled'** (-pīld'), *a.* *Obs. or R.*

three'-ply', *a.* Consisting of three distinct parts, as of three webs interwoven.

three'score' (thrē'skōr'; 57), *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

thren'o-dy (thrĕn'ō-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Gr. *θρηνῳδία; θρῆνος* a dirge + *ᾠδή* a song.] A song of lamentation; a dirge or funeral song.

thresh (thrĕsh), *v. t. & i.* See THRASH. — **thresh'er,** *n.*

thresh'old (thrĕsh'ōld), *n.* [AS. *perscwald, perscold,* fr. *perscan* to thresh.] **1.** The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies under a door; sill of a door; hence, entrance. **2.** Place or point of entering or beginning; entrance; outset.

threw (thrōō), *pret.* of THROW.

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* [ME. *thries.*] **1.** Three times. **2.** In a threefold manner or degree; hence, repeatedly; fully.

thrid (thrĭd). Archaic or dial. Eng. var. of THREAD.

thrift (thrĭft), *n.* [fr. Scand.] **1.** A thriving condition; prosperity. *Obs.* **2.** Industry; labor. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Economical management; economy; frugality. **4.** Vigorous growth, as of a plant. **5.** Any of various tufted, scape-bearing plants having heads of pink or white flowers.

Thrift.

thrift'less, *a.* See -LESS. — **thrift'less-ly,** *adv.* — **thrift'less-ness,** *n.*

thrift'y (thrĭf'tĭ), *a.;* THRIFT'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -EST. **1.** Given to or evincing thrift; provident. **2.** Thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous. **3.** Well husbanded. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Growing vigorously; thriving. — **Syn.** Sparing, economical, saving. See FRUGAL. — **thrift'i-ly,** *adv.* — **thrift'i-ness,** *n.*

thrill (thrĭl), *v.t.* [ME. *thrillen* to pierce.] To affect emotionally as if by something that pierces; to penetrate and pervade with feeling. — *v. i.* **1.** To pierce, as an emotion or experience; penetrate. **2.** To feel a tingling or shivering sensation. **3.** To move or act tremulously; vibrate; tremble. — *n.* **1.** A sensation as of being thrilled; tremulous excitement. **2.** An abnormal tremor in the respiratory or circulatory systems.

thrill. Var. of TRILL, *n. & v.*

thrips (thrĭps), *n.* [L., a woodworm, Gr. *θρίψ.*] Any of numerous small insects most species of which feed on plant juices, as the onion and tobacco *thrips.*

thrive (thrīv), *v. i.; pret.* THROVE (thrōv) or THRIVED (thrīvd); *p. p.* THRIVED or THRIV'EN (thrĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRIV'ING (thrīv'ĭng). [fr. Scand.] **1.** To prosper by thrift. **2.** To be successful or flourishing. **3.** To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; flourish. — **thriv'er,** *n.*

throat (thrōt), *n.* [AS. *þrotu.*] **1.** The part of the neck in front of the vertebral column; passage through it. **2.** An entrance, passageway, constriction, or narrowed place.

throat'y (-ĭ), *a.* Guttural; — of sounds.

throb (thrŏb), *v. i.;* THROBBED (thrŏbd); THROB'BING. To pulsate; vibrate; palpitate.

Syn. THROB, BEAT, PALPITATE. BEAT applies esp. to the movement of the heart or pulse; it is often used in a fig. sense; to THROB is to beat or pulsate strongly or violently; to PALPITATE is to beat rapidly, often abnormally. — *n.* A beat, or pulsation, as of the heart and arteries.

throe (thrō), *n.* [AS. *þrawu, þréa,* threatening, oppression, suffering.] Extreme pain; anguish; agony; esp., a pang in childbirth. — **Syn.** See PANG. — *v. t. & i.;* THROED (thrōd); THROE'ING. To put in agony. *Rare.*

throne (thrōn), *n.* [F. *trône,* L. *thronus,* Gr. *θρόνος.*] **1.** A chair of state; esp., a royal seat on a dais with a canopy, as of a prince, bishop, etc. **2.** Sovereign (sometimes episcopal) power and dignity; also, the one invested therewith. **3.** *pl.* A high order of angels. — *v. t. & i.;* THRONED (thrōnd); THRON'ING. To enthrone; to sit on a throne.

throng (thrŏng; 62), *n.* [AS. *þrang, geþrang,* fr. *þringan* to crowd.] **1.** An assembled multitude of persons; a crowd. **2.** A great number; host. — **Syn.** See MULTITUDE. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To crowd together; fill; crowd.

throp'ple (thrŏp'l), *n.* Throat. *Chiefly Scot. or Dial.*

thros'tle (thrŏs'l), *n.* [AS. *þrostle.*] **1.** A thrush. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* **2.** A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc.

throt'tle (thrŏt'l), *n.* [dim. of *throat.*] **1.** The throat or windpipe. *Now Rare.* **2.** *Engin.* Short for THROTTLE VALVE. — *v. t.;* -TLED (-ld); -TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To compress the throat of; choke; strangle. **2.** To utter brokenly, as if half suffocated. *Rare.* **3.** *Engin.* To obstruct the flow of, as of steam to an engine. — *v. i.* **1.** To choke. **2.** To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

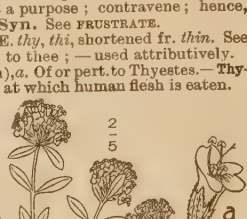
throttle valve. *Engin.* A valve for regulating supply, as of steam, gas, or air, to an engine.

through (thrōō), *prep.* [ME. *thurgh, þurh, þuruh, þoruh,* AS. *þurh.*] **1.** From end to end of, or from side to side of; into at one point and out of at the opposite, or at another, point. **2.** From the beginning to the end of; to the end or conclusion of; during. **3.** By way of. **4.** By means of; by the agency of. **5.** By reason of; in consequence of. **6.** Over the whole surface or extent of; throughout. **7.** Among or in the midst of; — denoting passage. — **Syn.** See BY. — *adv.* **1.** From one end or side to the other; throughout. **2.** From beginning to end. **3.** To the end; at an end; to the ultimate purpose. — *a.* **1.** Admitting free passage. **2.** Going or extending from one place to another without change or interruption.

through'fare' (thrōō'fâr'), *n.* A thoroughfare. *Obs.*
through'ly, *adv.* Thoroughly. *Obs. or Archaic.*
through-out' (thrōō-out'), *prep.* Quite through; also, in every part of. — *adv.* In every part; everywhere.
throve (thrōv), *pret.* of THRIVE.
throw (thrō), *v. t.; pret.* THREW (thrōō); *p. p.* THROWN (thrōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THROW'ING. [AS. *þrāwan* to twist, revolve.] **1.** To twist filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread. **2.** To fling, cast, or hurl; propel; impel; dash. **3.** To cause to fall; cast down. **4.** To divest one's self of; shed. **5.** To put on hastily; don. **6.** To bring forth; produce; bear. **7.** To cast, as dice; venture at dice.
Syn. THROW, CAST, FLING, HURL, TOSS. THROW is the general word; CAST (exc. in certain phrases; as, to *cast* a fly, to *cast* one's eye on something, to *cast* a shadow, etc.) is archaic or poetical; to FLING is to throw violently, or (sometimes) angrily or contemptuously; to HURL is to throw with impetuous force; to TOSS is to throw lightly or carelessly, often implying movement to and fro; as, he was *throwing* stones; he *flung* himself into a chair; *hurled* headlong; *toss* me the ball; *tossed* about on a choppy sea.
— *v. i.* To cast, hurl, or fling. — *n.* **1.** A throwing, hurling, or flinging; a cast. **2.** A cast of dice; hence, a venture; risk. **3.** Distance to which a missile is thrown. **4.** *Mech.* Stroke, or travel, of a crank, eccentric, etc.; also, length of stroke measured on a radius from the center of motion.
— **throw'er**, *n.*
throw'ster (thrō'stẽr), *n.* One who throws silk.
thrum (thrŭm), *n.* *Weaving.* **a** One of the ends of weavers' warp threads. **b** The fringelike row of such threads on the loom when the web has been cut free. **c** Any soft, short threads, tufts, or fringes. **2.** Any loose, coarse yarn waste; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** *pl.* Tufts, or short pieces, of rope yarn. — *v. t.;* THRUMMED (thrŭmd); THRUM'MING. To furnish with, or make of, thrums; tuft; fringe.
thrum, *v. i. & t.* To play (a stringed instrument or on or as on a stringed instrument) rudely, monotonously, or listlessly. — *n.* A monotonous sound, as of thrumming.
thrummed (thrŭmd), *a.* Thrummy. *Obs.*
thrum'my (-ĭ), *a.* Shaggy; as, a *thrummy* cap.
thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* **1.** An ulcerous affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., common in newly born children. **2.** A suppurative affection of the feet in certain animals.
thrush, *n.* [AS. *prysce.*] Any of many small or medium-sized passerine birds, typically plainly colored, but sometimes spotted below. Among them are some of the best songsters.

Wood Thrush.

thrust (thrŭst), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* THRUST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRUST'ING. [ME. *prusten, pristen, presten*, fr. Scand.] **1.** To push or drive with force; impel; shove. **2.** To stab; pierce. — **Syn.** See PUSH.
— *n.* **1.** A violent push or drive; a stab. **2.** Force or pressure of one thing against another, as of an arch against an abutment.
thud (thŭd), *n.* A dull heavy sound; a thump. — *v. i. & t.;* THUD'DED, THUD'DING. To move or strike with a thud.
thug (thŭg), *n.* [Hind. *thag* a deceiver, robber.] **1.** [Often *cap.*] A member of a former religious fraternity of robbers and assassins in northern India. **2.** A ruffian; assassin.
Thu'le (thū'lē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θουλη, Θύλη.] The northernmost part of the habitable world; — so called by the ancients. Norway, Iceland, or Mainland (the largest of the Shetland Islands) may have been meant.
thu'li-um (-lĭ-ŭm), *n.* [see THULE.] *Chem.* A rare metal resembling ytterbium. Symbol, *Tm*; at. wt., 168.5.
thumb (thŭm), *n.* [AS. *þūma.*] **1.** The first digit of the human hand, opposable to the other fingers; the pollex; the corresponding digit in animals. **2.** The part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb. — *v. t.* **1.** To handle awkwardly. **2.** To soil or wear with the thumb.
thumb'kin (thŭm'kĭn), *n.* = THUMBSCREW, *n.*, 2.
thumb'screw' (thŭm'skrōō'), *n.* **1.** A screw having the head flat-sided, milled, or the like, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger. **2.** An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw; thumbkin.
thumb'stall' (thŭm'stôl'), *n.* A covering for the thumb.
thump (thŭmp), *n.* A blow or knock, as with something blunt or heavy; heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a blow or fall. — *v. t. & i.* To strike with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull or heavy sound; pound; of the heart, to beat heavily. — **thump'er**, *n.*
thun'der (thŭn'dẽr), *n.* [ME. *punder, ponder, poner*, AS. *punor.*] **1.** The sound following a flash of lightning, due to the sudden expansion of the air in the path of the discharge. **2.** A discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt. *Obs. or R.* **3.** Any noise likened to thunder. **4.** A startling or impressive utterance of threat, denunciation, censure, etc.
— *v. i.* **1.** To produce thunder. **2.** To give forth a sound likened to thunder. **3.** To utter violent denunciation.
— *v. t.* To emit or utter with a noise of or as of thunder; utter vehemently, as censure.
thun'der-bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* **1.** A single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder. **2.** An imaginary mass formerly conceived of as the missile cast to earth in the lightning flash. **3.** Something suggestive of thunder in being sudden and awful, destructive, or startling, as vehement threatening or censure.
thun'der-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* A clap or crash of thunder.
thun'der-cloud' (-kloud'), *n.* A cloud charged with electricity and producing lightning and thunder.
thun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that thunders.
thun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Producing thunder; also, making a noise like thunder. — **thun'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*
thun'der-show'er, -storm', etc., *n.* A shower, storm, etc., accompanied with lightning and thunder.
thun'der-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A thunderbolt; esp., a stone popularly supposed to be a thunderbolt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
thun'der-strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.* (see STRIKE.) **1.** To strike by or as by lightning. *Rare.* **2.** To astonish, or strike dumb.
thun'der-stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke by or as by lightning, with the attendant thunder.
thu'ri-ble (thū'rĭ-b'l), *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, fr. *thus, thuris*, frankincense, fr. Gr. θύος sacrifice.] *Eccl.* A censer.
Thurs'day (thûrz'dā), *n.* [AS. *þūres dæg*, fr. Scand. name *Thor* + AS. *dæg* day.] The fifth day of the week.
thus (thŭs), *adv.* [AS. *pus.*] **1.** In this or that manner; on this wise. **2.** To this degree or extent; so far; so. **3.** Consequently; hence.
thwack (thwăk), *v. t. & n.* Whack; bang; thrash.
thwart (thwôrt), *a.* [ME. *pvert*, adv., Icel. *þvert*, neut. of *þverr* athwart.] **1.** Transverse; oblique. **2.** Perverse; stubborn. — *adv.* Athwart. — *n.* A rower's seat across a boat.
— *v. t.* **1.** To reach or pass through or across. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To oppose or baffle, as a purpose; contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat. — **Syn.** See FRUSTRATE.
thy (thī), *pron. & a.* [ME. *thy, thi*, shortened fr. *thin.* See THINE.] Of or belonging to thee; — used attributively.
Thy-es'te-an (thī-ĕs'tē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thyestes. — **Thyestean banquet**, a banquet at which human flesh is eaten.
Thy-es'tes (thī-ĕs'tēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Θυέστης.] See ATREUS.
thyme (tīm), *n.* [OF. *tym*, L. *thymum*, Gr. θύμον, θύμος.] Any of various plants of the mint family; esp., a pungent aromatic species, the garden thyme, used in seasoning, or a creeping species (wild thyme).


Wild Thyme.
a Flower.

thy'mus (thī'mŭs), *n., or, more commonly,* **thymus gland** *or* **body.** [Gr. θύμος.] *Anat.* A ductless gland of uncertain function, present, at least in the young, in most vertebrates. In lambs and calves it is one of the glands called *sweetbread.* In man it lies in the upper part of the thorax and lower part of the throat, and disappears or becomes rudimentary in the adult.
thy'roid (-roid), *a.* [Gr. θυρεοειδής shield-shaped.] Lit., shield-shaped; — used only in *Anat.* terms; as: **thyroid gland** *or* **body**, a large ductless gland below the pharynx.
thyr'sus (thûr'sŭs), *n.; pl.* -SI (-sī). [L., fr. Gr. θύρσος.] A staff entwined with ivy and surmounted by a pine cone or by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves with grapes or berries. It is an attribute of Bacchus, satyrs, etc. [*thee.*
thy-self' (thī-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *thou* or
ti'ar (tī'ẽr; tĭ-ăr'), *n.* Tiara. *Poet.*

ti-a'ra (tī-ā'rȧ; tē-ä'rȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *τιάρα, τιάρας.*] **1.** A form of headdress worn by the ancient Persians. **2.** The Pope's triple crown. **3.** A crown-like head ornament; a frontlet or coronet.

Tiara, 2.

Ti-bet'an (tĭ-bĕt'ăn; tĭb'ĕt-), *a.* Of or pert. to Tibet or the Tibetans. — *n.* **1.** A member of the native race of Tibet, which constitutes a distinct Mongolian type, modified in the west and south by intermixture with Indian peoples and in the east with Chinese. Practically all are believers in Lamaism. **2.** The language of the Tibetans.

tib'i-a (tĭb'ĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -IÆ (-ē). [L.] **1.** The inner of the two bones of the leg or hind limb between knee and ankle. **2.** Fourth joint of the leg of an insect. **3.** *Class. Antiq.* A kind of flute or flageolet. — **tib'i-al** (-ăl), *a.*

tic (tĭk), *n.* [F.] *Med.* A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face; twitching.

tic' dou'lou-reux' (tĭk' dōō'lōō-rōō'; *F.* dōō'lōō'rŭ'). [F.; *tic* a twitching + *douloureux* painful.] *Med.* Neuralgia in the face, sometimes associated with muscular spasms.

tick (tĭk), *n.* [abbr. fr. *ticket.*] Credit; trust; also, a credit account. *Collog. or Slang.*

tick, *n.* [fr. LL., fr. L. *theca* case, Gr. *θήκη.*] **1.** The case of a bed, mattress, etc., containing the filling. **2.** Ticking.

tick, *n.* **1.** Any of numerous arachnids which attach themselves to man and animals and suck their blood. **2.** Any of certain degraded parasitic dipterous insects.

tick, *v. i.* **1.** To make a small, repeated noise, esp. such as is caused by lightly tapping or striking, as a watch does. **2.** To strike or tap gently. *Obs. or R.* — *v. t.* To mark, note, or check, by a tick or ticks; score. — *n.* **1.** A light, esp. repeated, sound of or as of tapping or striking; as, the *tick* of a clock. **2.** Any small mark to direct attention to something, or to serve as a check.

tick'er, *n.* One that ticks; specif., a telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically prints off news on a "tape."

tick'et (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *étiquette;* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** A small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, serving as a notice, certificate, or token, esp. of a right, as of admission, of conveyance, of debt, etc. **2.** *Politics.* A list of candidates, esp. of one party only, to be voted for; ballot. *U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To distinguish by or as by a ticket. **2.** To furnish with a ticket. *U. S.* [bedticks are made.

tick'ing (tĭk'ĭng), *n.* A linen or cotton fabric of which

tick'le (tĭk''l), *v. t.*; TICK'LED (-'ld); TICK'LING (-lĭng). **1.** To touch lightly so as to produce a peculiar thrilling sensation, commonly causing laughter and a kind of spasm. **2.** To please; gratify; also, to amuse. — *v. i.* **1.** To feel or to excite a sense of being tickled. **2.** To be uneasy or impatient; itch. *Obs. or R.* — *n.* Act of tickling; a light touch on a sensitive part. — *a.* Unstable; insecure; ticklish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **tick'ler** (-lẽr), *n.*

tick'le-brain' (-brān'), *n.* A kind of strong liquor; also, *Rare,* one who uses, or deals in, this liquor. *Obs. Cant.*

tick'lish (-lĭsh), *a.* **1.** Sensitive to tickling. **2.** Insecure; unstable. **3.** Critical or dubious; nice. — **tick'lish-ly,** *adv.* — **tick'lish-ness,** *n.* [trefoil.

tick'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* [3d *tick* + *seed.*] 1. Coreopsis. **2.** Tick

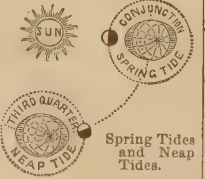
tick'tack' (tĭk'tăk'), *n.* **1.** A ticking or beating noise, as of a clock or watch or the heart; also, a device for making such a sound. **2.** A kind of backgammon.

tick trefoil. Any of certain fabaceous plants whose leaves and pods have hooked hairs by which they adhere to objects.

tid'al (tīd'ăl), *a.* Pert. to, caused by, or having, tides.

tid'bit' (tĭd'bĭt'), *n.* Variant of TITBIT.

tide (tīd), *n.* [AS. *tīd* time.] **1.** Time; season. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.,* exc. in names of ecclesiastical seasons or festivals. **2.** Fit or opportune time; opportunity. *Obs. or Archaic.* **3.** The alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean and bodies of water connected with the ocean, occurring twice in each lunar day (24 h. 51 m.). When the sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition the tide (*spring tide*) is unusually high; when the moon is at first or third quarter the tide (*neap tide*) is unusually low. **4.** A stream; current; flood. **5.** Tendency or direction of causes, influences, or events. — *v. t.;* TID'ED (tīd'ĕd; 24); TID'ING (tīd'ĭng). **1.** To cause to float with the tide. **2.** To carry or help along as by or with a tide; — now only in *to tide over.* — *v. i.* To befall. *Archaic.*



Spring Tides and Neap Tides.

tide'wait'er (tīd'wāt'ẽr), *n.* A customs officer who boards vessels and watches the landing of goods. *Hist. in U. S.*

tide'wa'ter (-wô'tẽr), *n.* Water affected by the tide; hence, broadly, the seaboard.

ti'di-ly (tī'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.,* **ti'di-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

ti'ding (tī'dĭng), *n.* A piece of news; a message; — now only in *pl.,* news; intelligence. — **Syn.** See NEWS.

ti'dy (tī'dĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -DI-EST. [fr. *tide* time, season.] **1.** Orderly; neat. **2.** Considerable in size, amount, etc. *Dial. & Collog.* — **Syn.** See NEAT. — *v. t. & i.*; -DIED (tī'dĭd); -DY-ING. To make tidy. — *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A partial covering, often of tatting or embroidered work, to protect the back of a chair, etc.

tie (tī), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* TIED (tīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TY'ING (tī'ĭng). [AS. *tīgan, tiegan,* fr. *téag, téah,* a rope.] **1.** To fasten by drawing through or around, and knotting, a band, cord, lace, or the like. **2.** To form a knot in; knot; fasten by or as by knotting. **3.** To form (a knot); interlace; knit. **4.** To unite or join firmly; connect. **5.** To hold or oblige; restrict. **6.** *Music.* To unite, as notes, by a tie. **7.** To make or have an equal score with, in a contest. — *v. i.* To make a tie. — *n.*; *pl.* TIES (tīz). **1.** A knot; a fastening. **2.** A knot of ribbon, hair, or the like, used as a fastening or ornament. **3.** Short for NECKTIE. **4.** A bond; an obligation, moral or legal. **5.** A beam, post, or rod to hold parts together. Cf. STRUT. **6.** *Music.* A curved line joining two notes of the same pitch, to denote a single tone of the time value of the two. **7.** An equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; equality in a contest. **8.** *pl.* Low shoes fastened with lacings. *Cant.*

tie'beam' (tī'bēm'), *n.*, *or* **tie beam.** A beam acting as a tie.

ti'er (tī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that ties. **2.** A child's apron.

tier (tēr), *n.* [OF. & F. *tire,* prop., a pull, fr. *tirer* to draw, pull.] A row or rank.

tierce (tẽrs), *n.* [F. *tiers* a third part, L. *tertius* the third.] **1.** A third. *Obs. or R.* **2.** A cask larger than a barrel and smaller than a hogshead; hence, a liquid measure, formerly legal at 42 wine gallons, or one third of a pipe. **3.** A set of three. **4.** A position in fencing.

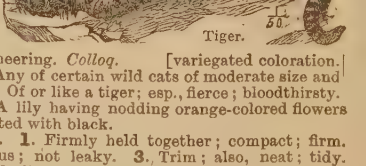
tiff (tĭf), *n.* A fit of anger or peevishness; petty quarrel. — *v. i.* To be in a tiff or pet.

tiff, *n.* [orig., a sniff, sniffing.] A small draft of liquor. — *v. t. & i.* To drink; quaff. *Both Obs. or Dial.*

tif'fa-ny (tĭf'ȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). A kind of very thin muslin gauze or, *Obs.,* silk gauze. [at midday. *India.*

tif'fin (-ĭn), *n.* [prop., *tiffing* a drinking.] Luncheon, esp.

ti'ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* [F. *tigre,* L. *tigris,* Gr. *τίγρις.*] **1.** A large Asiatic carnivore of the cat family, of a tawny color transversely striped with black. **2.** A groom in livery. **3.** An additional cheer or yell at the end of a round of cheering. *Colloq.* [variegated coloration.


Tiger.

tiger cat. Any of certain wild cats of moderate size and

ti'ger-ish, *a.* Of or like a tiger; esp., fierce; bloodthirsty.

tiger lily. A lily having nodding orange-colored flowers densely spotted with black.

tight (tīt), *a.* **1.** Firmly held together; compact; firm. **2.** Impervious; not leaky. **3.** Trim; also, neat; tidy. **4.** Handy; adroit; smart. *Rare or Scot. & Dial.* **5.** Fitting close, usually too close. **6.** Close; stingy. *Colloq.* **7.** Taut; tense. **8.** Scarce; dear; as, *tight* money; stringent; as, a *tight* money market. **9.** Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang.* **10.** Prepared; ready. *Obs. Scot.* — **tight'ly,** *adv.* — **tight'ness,** *n.*

tight, *adv.* Var. of TITE. [tighter.

tight'en (tīt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become tight or

tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Garments fitting close to the skin, usually for the lower part of the body and the legs, now worn esp. by chorus girls, acrobats, dancers, and gymnasts.

ti'gress (tī'grĕs), *n.* A female tiger.

ti'grish (tī'grĭsh), *a.* Tigerish.

tike (tīk), *n.* **1.** A dog; cur. **2.** A boor; country bumpkin. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial.* **3.** A mischievous, annoying child; — chiefly playful. *Colloq.*

til'bu-ry (tĭl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A kind of gig, or two-wheeled carriage, without top or cover.

til'de (tĭl'dē; *Sp.* tēl'dā), *n.* [Sp., fr. L. *titulus* a superscription, title, token, sign.] The diacritical mark used in cañon, año (Sp., year), são (Port., saint), etc.

tile (tīl), *n.* [AS. *tigle, tigele, tigule*, fr. L. *tegula*, fr. *tegere* to cover.] **1.** A plate, or thin piece, of baked clay, stone, etc., for roofing, floors, drains, etc., and often for ornamental work. Hence, also, a piece of metal similarly used for roofing. **2.** Tiles collectively; tiling. **3.** A stiff hat; esp., a silk hat. *Colloq.* — *v. t.;* TILED (tīld); TIL'ING (tīl'ĭng). **1.** To cover with or as with tiles. **2.** To protect (a Masonic lodge) from intrusion. **3.** To bind to secrecy.

til'er (tīl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Maker or layer of tiles. **2.** A tile kiln. **3.** Sometimes **tyler.** Doorkeeper in a Freemasons' lodge.

til'ing (tīl'ĭng), *n.* Tiles collectively.

till (tĭl), *n. Geol.* Unstratified glacial drift.

till, *n.* [prop., a drawer, fr. ME. *tillen* to draw.] A drawer, as a tray of a trunk or a money drawer in a shop.

till, *prep.* [AS. *til.*] To; unto; as far as; until; — now only as to time. — *conj.* To the time that or when; until.

till, *v. t.* [AS. *tilian, teolian*, to aim, strive for, till.] To plow and prepare for seed, and to sow, dress, raise crops from, etc.; cultivate. — *v. i.* To do tilling; cultivate soil.

till'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

till'age (-ăj), *n.* The operation or art of tilling land.

till'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who tills.

till'er, *n.* [AS. *telgor* a small branch.] A sprout; shoot; specif., a sucker. — *v. i. Agric.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk.

till'er, *n.* [fr. ME. *tillen, tullen*, to draw, pull.] A lever for turning a rudder.

til'ly-val'ly (tĭl'ĭ-văl'ĭ), *interj., adv., & a.* Also, **til'ly-fal'ly** (-făl'ĭ). Bosh! nonsense! *Obs.*

tilt (tĭlt), *n.* [ME. *telt*, var. of *teld*, AS. *teld, geteld*, tent.] A canopy; awning; esp., a tent. Specif., a cloth covering of a cart, boat, stall, etc. — *v. t.* To provide with a tilt.

tilt, *v. i.* [ME. *tilten, tulten*, to totter, fall.] **1.** To lean; fall partly over; tip. **2.** To ride or charge, and thrust with a lance; just; charge; fight; contend. **3.** To rush or burst, as into a place. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To slope; incline; tip. **2.** To point or thrust, as a lance. **3.** To tilt against in justing. *Obs.* **4.** To forge with a tilt hammer. — *n.* **1.** Slope. **2.** A thrust. *Rare.* **3.** A military exercise on horseback in which the combatants tilt at each other, or at a mark, with lances, spears, or the like. **4.** Any of various sports suggestive of tilting with lances. — **tilt'er,** *n.*

tilth (tĭlth), *n.* [AS. *tilð*, fr. *tilian* to till.] **1.** Tillage; cultivation. **2.** Land tilled.

tilt hammer. *Mach.* A hammer consisting of a head at one end of a heavy lever, lifted by power and let drop.

tilt'yard' (tĭlt'yärd'), *n.* A yard or place for tilting.

tim'ber (tĭm'bĕr), *n.* [AS. *timbor, timber*, wood, building.] **1. a** Wood suitable for use in building, carpentry, etc. **b** Lumber. *Eng.* **c** A dressed piece of wood, esp. one of comparatively large breadth and thickness. **2. a** *Shipbuilding.* A rib branching outward from the keel, usually composed of several pieces united. **b** Wooden part of an implement or weapon. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To furnish with timber.

tim'bered (-bĕrd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or made of, timber or timbers. **2.** Covered with growing timber; wooded.

tim'bre (tĭm'bĕr; *F.* tăN'br'), *n.* [F., a bell to be struck with a hammer, sound, tone, stamp, crest.] *Music.* The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments.

tim'brel (tĭm'brĕl), *n.* [dim. fr. OF. *timbre.*] *Music.* A small hand drum or tambourine. [the timbrel.]

tim'breled, tim'brelled (-brĕld), *a.* Sung to the sound of

time (tīm), *n.* [AS. *tīma.*] **1.** That in which events are distinguished with reference to before and after, beginning and end; the measurable aspect of duration. **2.** A particular point, period, or part of duration; a point or portion of duration. **3.** A period in history; age; era;—often in *pl.* **4.** Allotted, appointed, fixed, or customary period of time; specif.: **a** Duration of one's life. **b** The present life. **c** Period of gestation; also, hour of parturition. **d** Period of apprenticeship, etc., or a term of imprisonment. *Colloq. or Slang.* **5.** Available, sufficient, or proper time (in sense 2); as, *time* for reading; to ask for *time.* **6.** A definite or precise point or moment of time; also, a fixed or inevitable point of time, esp. that for departure or death. **7.** A portion of time considered as to the effect of what has taken place, or is taking place, during it, or to the state of affairs prevailing; — often in *pl.:* as, he has a hard *time; times* are dull. **8.** All of future time. *Obs. or R.* **9.** Reckoning, or way of reckoning, the lapse or progress of time; as, standard *time.* **10.** Recurrent occasion; repetition; — often in *pl.* **11.** *Pros.* A unit of duration as a basis for meter. **12.** *Music.* **a** The grouping of the successive rhythmic beats or pulses into equal measures; — called also *meter,* and *rhythm.* In **simple time,** the units are grouped by twos (**duple,** *or* **two-part, time,** the usual signatures being $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$) or threes (**triple,** *or* **three-part, time,** sigs. $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$). In compound duple (**quadruple,** *or* **four-part, time**) the usual signatures are $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$. In compound triple (**nonuple,** *or* **nine-part, time**) they are $\frac{9}{2}$, $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$. In **sextuple,** *or* **six-part, time,** groups of three units are compounded by twos (the usual signatures being $\frac{6}{2}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{12}{2}$, $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{12}{8}$) or groups of two units compounded by threes (the signature being that of the equivalent in triple time). **b** Duration of one or more notes or rests as to their metrical value. **c** The tempo, or speed at which a piece or passage moves. **d** The general movement of a piece or kind of music as to its metrical structure, rhythm, and tempo. — *v. t.;* TIMED (tīmd); TIM'ING (tīm'ĭng). **1.** To bring, begin, perform, or the like, at a particular season or time. **2.** To regulate as to time. **3.** To ascertain or record the time of. **4.** To measure, as in music or harmony. — *v. i.* To keep or beat time; move in time.

time'-hon'ored, *or* **-hon'oured,** *a.* Honored, or worthy of honor, because of age; as, a *time-honored* custom.

time'keep'er (tīm'kēp'ĕr), *n.* One that keeps, marks, measures, regulates, or determines, the time.

time'less, *a.* **1.** Unseasonable; premature. *Archaic.* **2.** Having no beginning or end; interminable. **3.** Of or relating to no particular time or date.

time'ly (tīm'lĭ), *a.;* -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. **1.** Seasonable; opportune. **2.** Early. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See OPPORTUNE. — *adv.* Early; soon; also, in good season or time; opportunely. — **time'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

time'piece' (tīm'pēs'), *n.* A device to measure, or show progress of, time; a chronometer.

time'pleas'er (-plēz'ĕr), *n.* A timeserver.

time'serv'er (-sûr'vĕr), *n.* One who practices timeserving.

time'serv'ing, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or with the humors of those in power; temporizing. — **time'serv'ing,** *n.*

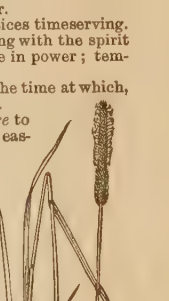
time'-ta'ble, *n.* A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, things are to take place.

tim'id (tĭm'ĭd), *a.* [L. *timidus*, fr. *timere* to fear.] Wanting courage to meet danger; easily frightened; timorous; shy. — **Syn.** Fearful, cowardly, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, shrinking, retiring. See AFRAID. — **tim'id-ly,** *adv.* — **tim'id-ness,** *n.* — **ti-mid'i-ty** (tĭ-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tim'or-ous (tĭm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [LL. *timorosus*, fr. L. *timor* fear.] **1.** Fearful of danger; timid. **2.** Indicating, or caused by, timidity. — **Syn.** See AFRAID. — **tim'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **tim'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

Tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thĭ), *n. Bib.* **a** A convert and colleague of St. Paul. **b** Either of the two Epistles to Timothy.

tim'o-thy, *n.* Also **timothy grass.** [after *Timothy* Hanson, who carried the seed from New England to Maryland about 1720.] A grass with long cylindrical spikes, grown for hay.


Timothy.

tin (tĭn), *n.* [AS. *tin.*] **1.** A soft, lustrous white, crystalline metal, malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated. Symbol, *Sn* (L. *stannum*); at. wt., 119.0. **2.** Tin plate. **3.** A box, can, pan, or other vessel of tin plate. — *v. t.;* TINNED (tĭnd); TIN'NING. **1.** To cover with tin or tin plate. **2.** To pack in tins; can. *Chiefly Brit.*

tin'a-mou (tĭn'ă-mōō), *n.* [F., fr. South Amer. Indian.]

Any of numerous, chiefly South American, birds resembling gallinaceous birds.

tin'cal (tĭŋ'käl ; -kôl), *n.* [fr. Malay.] Crude native borax.

tinct (tĭŋkt), *a.* [L. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere* to tinge.] Tinged. *Archaic.* — *n.* **1**. Color; tint. *Archaic.* **2**. Tincture; essence; *Alchemy*, elixir for changing metals into gold. *Obs.*

tinc'ture (tĭŋk'tūr), *n.* [L. *tinctura* a dyeing, fr. *tingere*. See TINGE.] **1**. Imbuing or impregnating color; tint. **2**. *Her.* Any metal, color, or fur used in armorial bearings. **3**. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent. **4**. *Pharm.* A solution of medicinal substance in alcohol, usually diluted. **5**. A slight quality added to anything; tinge; smack. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1**. To tinge. **2**. To imbue; impregnate.

tin'der (tĭn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *tynder*, *tyndre*.] Something very inflammable, esp. for kindling fire from a spark.

tine (tīn), *n.* [AS. *tind*.] A tooth or spike, as of a fork; prong.

tin'e-a (tĭn'ē-ȧ), *n.* [L., worm, moth.] *Med.* Any of various skin diseases; esp., ringworm.

tin foil. Tin in thin sheet form.

ting (tĭng), *n.* [imitative.] A sharp sound, as of a bell. — *v. t. & i.* To sound or ring sharply, as a bell.

tinge (tĭnj), *v. t.*; TINGED (tĭnjd); TINGE'ING or TING'ING (tĭn'jĭng). [L. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dye, stain, wet.] To imbue slightly with a color; tint; hence, to imbue or impregnate with something different or foreign. — **Syn.** Color, dye, stain. — *n.* Tincture; color; hue; shade; flavor; touch. — **Syn.** See COLOR.

tin'gle (tĭŋ'g'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). [freq. of *ting*.] To feel or cause a kind of thrilling, stinging, or prickling sensation, as from cold, a sharp slap, a shrill sound, etc. — *n.* A tingling sensation.

tink (tĭŋk), *v. i.* To make or emit a sharp clinking sound; tinkle. — *n.* A sharp clinking sound.

tink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. A mender of kettles, pans, etc., esp. an itinerant one. **2**. A person skilled in various kinds of small mechanical work. **3**. A botcher; bungler. **4**. Act of tinkering. — *v. t.* **1**. To mend, esp. metal wares. **2**. To mend unskillfully or temporarily. — *v. i.* **1**. To act as a tinker. **2**. To work at anything, esp. in the way of repairing, in a bungling, often meddlesome, manner.

tin'kle (tĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.*; -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). [freq. of *tink*.] To make or emit small, quick, sharp, metallic sounds; clink. — *v. t.* **1**. To cause to tinkle. **2**. To affect or effect by tinkling. — *n.* A tinkling sound.

tin'kler (-klẽr), *n.* A tinker, esp. a traveling one; hence, a vagabond, as a gypsy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

tin'man (tĭn'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A maker of, or worker in or on, tin plate; also, a dealer in tinware.

tin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* **1**. A worker in a tin mine. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2**. A tinman; tinsmith.

tin'ny (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or like, tin.

tin plate. Thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin.

tin'sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* [F. *étincelle* a spark, L. *scintilla*.] **1**. A shining metallic or metal-coated material used in thin sheets, strips, threads, etc., to produce a glittering appearance at small expense. **2**. Something shining and gaudy; hence, showy pretense. **3**. A dress material shot or covered with tinsel (sense 1); also, a gauzelike cloth interwoven with gold or silver. — *a.* Composed of or like tinsel; gaudy; specious. — *v. t.*; -SELED (-sĕld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING. To adorn with tinsel; make gaudy.

tin'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* A worker in tin or tin plate.

tint (tĭnt), *n.* [for older *tinct*, fr. L. *tinctus*, p. p. of *tingere* to dye.] A slight coloring; as: **a** Any pale tinge. **b** A light variety of a color; that is, one containing white; — contr. with *shade*. Loosely, hue; shade. **c** *Engraving.* A shaded effect. — **Syn.** See COLOR. — *v. t.* To give a tint to; tinge.

tin'tin-nab'u-la'tion (tĭn'tĭ-năb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [fr. L. *tintinnabulum* a little bell.] The ringing of bells.

tin'tin-nab'u-lous (-năb'ū-lŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or given to, the ringing of bells.

tin'type' (tĭn'tīp'), *n.* *Photog.* A ferrotype.

tin'ware' (tĭn'wâr'), *n.* Articles made of tin plate.

ti'ny (tī'nĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-nĭ-ẽr); -NI-EST. [fr. ME. *tine*.] Very small or diminutive; minute.

-tion (-shŭn). [L. *-tio*, *-tionis*.] A suffix denoting: *State; action; result of an act.* See -ATION.

tip (tĭp), *n.* **1**. The point, extremity, or top part, of something. **2**. An end piece or part, as a cap, nozzle, or ferrule. — *v. t.*; TIPPED (tĭpt) or, *Rare*, TIPT; TIP'PING. To form or place a tip upon; cover the tip, or end, of.

tip (tĭp), *v. t.* **1**. To strike lightly; tap. **2**. To make incline; slant; tilt; cant. **3**. To give a tip, or fee, to. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1**. To fall on, or incline to, one side; tilt. **2**. To give a tip, or fee. — *n.* **1**. A light touch or blow; tap. **2**. Secret information, esp. as to the chances of a future event, as a race. *Colloq.* **3**. A small gift or fee, esp. to a servant.

tip'pet (tĭp'ĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *tæppet*.] **1**. A long hanging part or adjunct of the dress, as on a sleeve, cape, or hood. **2**. A scarf, muffler, or scarflike garment, to cover the neck, or neck and shoulders. **3**. *Ch. of Eng.* A kind of black cape.

tip'ple (tĭp''l), *v. i.* To indulge in intoxicating drinks habitually and often, esp. too often, but in small quantities. — *v. t.* **1**. To drink, as liquor, frequently or by sips, esp. too often. **2**. To affect by tippling. — *n.* Liquor; drink. — **tip'pler** (-lẽr), *n.*

tip'staff' (-ståf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'; -stävz'), or -STAFFS (-ståfs). A metal-tipped staff; an officer who bears such a staff; constable.

tip'ster (tĭp'stẽr), *n.* One who gives or sells tips (sense 2), as for gambling on horse races. *Colloq.*

tip'sy (-sĭ), *a.*; -SI-ER (-sĭ-ẽr); -SI-EST. Rendered weak or foolish by liquor. — **Syn.** Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated, drunken. — **tip'si-ly**, *adv.* — **tip'si-ness**, *n.*

tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz'). The tip, or end, of a toe; also, the ends of the toes, collectively. — *a.* **1**. Being on tiptoe; exalted. **2**. Cautious; stealthy. — *adv.* Expectantly; eagerly. — *v. i.* To go on tiptoe.

tip'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* [*tip* end + *top*.] The very top; highest degree; the best. — (tĭp'tŏp'), *a.* Most excellent; first-rate. *Colloq.*

ti-rade' (tĭ-rād'; tī'rād), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tirata*, prop., a pulling.] A long-drawn speech or declamatory passage, esp. one that is intemperate and harshly censorious.

tire (tīr). Erron. for TIER, a child's apron.

tire, *n.* A discharge (of cannon). *Obs.*

tire (tīr), *n.* [for *attire*.] **1**. Attire; also, a headdress. *Archaic.* **2**. (Commonly spelt *tyre* in British usage.) A hoop or band forming the tread of a wheel of a vehicle. — *v. t.*; TIRED (tīrd); TIR'ING (tīr'ĭng). **1**. To attire. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2**. To furnish with a tire or tires.

tire, *v. t. & i.* [F. *tirer* to draw or pull.] *Obs.* **1**. To seize, pull, or tear. **2**. To be intent (upon); gloat (over).

tire, *v. i.* [AS. *teorian*.] To become weary. — *v. t.* To decrease or wear out the strength, patience, or interest of.

Syn. TIRE is the general and ordinary word; FATIGUE is stronger, and implies great lassitude or weariness; to EXHAUST is to fatigue utterly. To JADE is to wear out; it often implies dullness or satiety; FAG is more familiar.

tired (tīrd), *a.* Weary. — **tired'ly**, *adv.* — **tired'ness**, *n.*

tire'less (tīr'lĕs), *a.* Untiring. — **tire'less-ly**, *adv.*

Ti-re'si-as (tī-rē'shĭ-ăs; -sĭ-ăs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τειρεσίας.] *Gr. Myth.* A blind Theban soothsayer to whom Athena gave knowledge of future events and of birds' language.

tire'some (tīr'sŭm), *a.* Wearisome; tedious. — **Syn.** See IRKSOME. — **tire'some-ly**, *adv.* — **tire'some-ness**, *n.*

tire'-val'iant (tīr'văl'yănt), *n.* Some special kind of tire, or headdress. *Obs.*

tire'wom'an (tīr'wŏŏm'ăn), *n.* A lady's maid. *Archaic.*

tir'ing-room' (tīr'ĭng-), *n.* [for *attiring room*.] A dressing room, esp. one in a theater. *Archaic.*

tir'ing-house', *n.* A tiring-room in a theater. *Obs.*

tirl (tûrl), *v. i. & t.* **1**. To quiver; vibrate; veer; twirl. **2**. To rattle or clatter with or as with the loose metal ring on a **tirling pin**, or roughened metal bar, formerly used instead of a knocker; hence, to knock or tap repeatedly; patter. — *n.* A thrill; tap; rattle; twirl. *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tir'rit (tĭr'ĭt), *n.* Perh., terror. *Nonce Word, Shak.*

Ti-siph'o-ne (tĭ-sĭf'ō-nē), *n.* See ERINYS.

tis'sue (tĭsh'ū), *n.* [F. *tissu*, fr. *tissu*, p. p. of *tistre*, *tître*, to weave, L. *texere*.] **1**. A woven fabric. **2**. A fine transparent silk stuff; any light gauzy fabric. **3**. *Biol.* An aggregate of cells, with their intercellular substance, forming one of the structural materials of a plant or animal. **4**. Web; texture; a complicated or connected series. **5**. Tissue paper.

tis'sued (-ūd), *a.* Clothed in, or like, tissue.

tissue paper. A very thin gauzelike paper.

tit (tĭt), *n.* A titmouse; also, esp. with a qualifying term, any of various other small birds.

tit, *n.* [AS.] A teat; teatlike projection; nipple. *Chiefly* [*Dial.*

tit, *n.* *Obs.*, *Dial*, or *Slang*. **1**. A small or poor horse; jade. **2**. A very small person or thing; chit; bit. — **tit for tat** [prob. for *tip for tap*,] blow for blow; retaliation.

Ti'tan (tī'tăn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τιτάν.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the primeval deities, children of Uranus and Gæa, including Cronus, Atlas, Epimetheus, Prometheus, Oceanus, Tethys, etc. In their war with the Olympian gods, the Titan dynasty was overthrown. **2.** The sun personified; — from Helios, the sun god, being called *Titan* by Latin poets as the son of the Titan Hyperion. — **Ti'tan-ess**, *n. fem.*

Ti-ta'ni-a (tī-tā'nĭ-ă; -tă'nĭ-ă), *n. Medieval Myth.* The wife of Oberon, and queen of the fairies.

Ti-tan'ic (tī-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Titans; hence [often *l. c.*], enormous; superhuman.

ti-tan'ic, *a. Chem. & Min.* Of, pert. to, or containing, titanium, esp. in its higher valence.

ti-ta'ni-um (tī-tā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [see TITAN.] *Chem.* A metal found only in combined form, and isolated as a refractory iron-gray crystalline powder. Symbol, *Ti*; at. wt., 48.1.

ti'tan-ous (tī'tăn-ŭs), *a. Chem.* Designating compounds of titanium in its lower valence.

tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* [*tit* something small + *bit.*] A delicate or tender piece of anything eatable; choice morsel.

tite (tīt), *adv.* Also **tyt**, **tyte**, **tight**, etc. Quickly; soon. *Obs. or Dial.*, exc., *Colloq. U.S.*, in *to run, come*, etc.; as, *tite* (or, usually, *tight*) *as one can.* — **tite'ly**, *adv. Obs.*

tith'a-ble (tĭth'ă-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of tithes.

tithe (tīth), *n.* [AS. *téoða, téogeða*, tenth.] **1.** A tenth; small part. **2.** A tenth or small part of some specific thing paid as a voluntary contribution, a tax, etc. — **tithe pig**, a pig paid as a tithe, often the poorest in the litter. — *v. t.*; TITHED (tīthd); TITH'ING (tīth'ĭng). **1.** To pay tithes on; give a tithe of. **2.** To tax to the amount of a tenth.

tith'ing (tīth'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A levying or taking tithes; also, a tithe. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A small administrative division.

Ti-tho'nus (tĭ-thō'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τιθωνός.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laomedon, king of Troy, the favorite of Eos (Aurora), who prevailed on the gods to grant him immortality, but forgot to ask for him immortal youth. He grew old, and was finally changed by Eos into a grasshopper.

tit'il-late (tĭt'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *titillatus*, p. p. of *titillare.*] To tickle; hence, to excite pleasurably. — **tit'il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

tit'i-vate, tit'ti-vate (tĭt'ĭ-vāt), *v. t. & i.*; -VAT'ED (-vāt'ĕd); -VAT'ING. To dress or smarten up; spruce. — **tit'i-va'tion, tit'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n. Both Humorous.*

tit'lark' (-lärk'), *n.* [1st or 3d *tit* + *lark.*] A pipit.

ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *titulus* an inscription, label, title, sign, token.] **1.** Any inscription put over, upon, or under anything to distinguish or explain it. *Obs. or R.* **2.** The distinctive designation of a written or printed production, as a book, poem, chapter, legal document, statute, etc.; heading. **3.** A descriptive name; epithet. **4.** A personal appellation of dignity, distinction, or preëminence, as for rank or office. **5.** A claim or right. **6.** *Law.* **a** The union of all the elements which constitute ownership. **b** That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession. **c** The instrument which is evidence of a right. — **Syn.** See NAME. — *v.t.*; TI'TLED (tī't'ld); TI'TLING (-tlĭng). To call by a title; name; entitle.

ti'tled (tī't'ld), *a.* Having a title, esp. of nobility; noble.

ti'tle-page', *n.* Page of a book containing the title.

tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). [ME. *titemose, titmase; tit* small thing or a small bird + AS. *māse* a kind of small bird.] Any of numerous small oscine birds with, generally, gray, black, and white plumage.

Blue Titmouse. $\frac{1}{4}$

ti'trate (tī'trāt; tĭt'rāt), *v. t.*; -TRAT-ED (tī'trāt-ĕd; tĭt'rāt-); -TRAT-ING (tī'trāt-ĭng; tĭt'rāt-). [F. *titrer*, fr. *titre* standard, title.] *Chem.* To subject to titration.

ti-tra'tion (tī-trā'shŭn; tĭ-), *n. Chem.* A process of analysis by adding standard solutions to substances till a certain effect is observed.

tit'ter (tĭt'ĕr), *v. i.* To laugh with restraint, or without much noise, as in affectation or embarrassment; giggle; snicker. — *n.* A restrained laugh; giggle. — **tit'ter-er**, *n.*

tit'tle (tĭt'l), *n.* [L. *titulus* superscription, label, title.] **1.** A diacritical mark over a letter or word. Cf. TILDE. **2.** A particle; minute part; jot.

tit'tle-tat'tle, *n.* **1.** Idle, trifling talk; esp., gossip. **2.** One who tittle-tattles. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To talk idly; gossip.

tit'tup (tĭt'ŭp), *v. i.* To behave or move in a lively or restless manner; caper; prance; frisk. — *n.* Act of tittuping.

tit'tup-py (tĭt'ŭp-ĭ), *a.* Given to tittuping; lively; prancing; frisking.

tit'u-lar (tĭt'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *titulus* title.] **1.** Pertaining to or having a title; relating to, or arising from, a title; as, *titular* honor. **2.** Existing in title or name only; nominal. — *n.* A person holding a title of office, esp. without obligation to perform its duties. — **tit'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

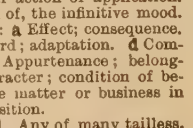
tit'u-la-ry (-lĕ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting in a title; titular. **2.** Pert. to a title. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A titular.

Ti'tus (tī'tŭs), *n.* The Epistle to Titus, in the New Testament.

tme'sis (t'mē'sĭs; mē'-), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. τμῆσις a cutting.] *Gram.* Separation of parts of a compound word by one or more words, as in *what place soever*, for *whatsoever place.*

to (tōō; *unemphatic*, tŏŏ), *prep.* [AS. *tō.*] Primarily *to* denotes the relation of approach and arrival, making its governed word denote the terminus. Hence: **1.** *To* indicates that toward which there is movement, tendency, or position, with or without arrival; — opposed to *from.* **2.** *To* indicates anything regarded as a terminal point or limit in reference to continuance, action, etc. **3.** *To* connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and intransitive or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action or application. **4.** *To* is used with, or as the sign of, the infinitive mood. **5.** Hence *to* may denote or imply: **a** Effect; consequence. **b** Opposition; antithesis. **c** Accord; adaptation. **d** Comparison. **e** Addition; union. **f** Appurtenance; belonging. **g** Accompaniment. **h** Character; condition of being. *Archaic.* — *adv.* **1.** To the matter or business in hand. **2.** To or at the normal position.

toad (tōd), *n.* [AS. *tādie, tādige.*] Any of many tailless, leaping amphibians generally terrestrial in habits. In the breeding season, they seek the water. They eat insects, worms, slugs, etc.



European Toad. $\frac{1}{2}$

toad'eat'er (-ēt'ĕr), *n.* A fawning obsequious parasite; toady. — **toad'eat'ing**, *n.*

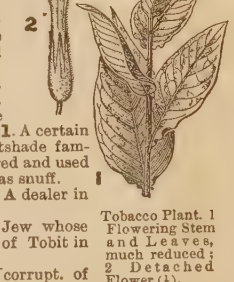
toad'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of certain marine fishes with a large thick head and a wide mouth. They are seldom eaten.

toad'flax' (-flăks'), *n.* A common European plant, widely naturalized as a weed in the United States; — often called *butter-and-eggs.* It has showy yellow-and-orange flowers.

toad'stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* Any of various fungi having an umbrella-shaped cap; a mushroom, esp. (popularly) a poisonous one; also, any of various other large fleshy fungi.

toad'y (tōd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TOADIES (-ĭz). A sycophant; toad-eater. — *v. t. & i.*; TOAD'IED (-ĭd); TOAD'Y-ING. To fawn (upon) with sycophancy. — **toad'y-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

toast (tōst), *v. t. & i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *torrere, tostum*, to parch, roast.] **1.** To dry and brown by the heat of a fire. **2.** To warm thoroughly. **3.** To drink to the health of or in honor of; drink toasts. — *n.* **1.** Sliced bread toasted. **2. a** One whose health is drunk, or anything in honor of which persons drink; a sentiment that is drunk to. **b** Act of proposing, or of drinking in honor of, a toast. — **toast'er**, *n.*



Tobacco Plant. 1 Flowering Stem and Leaves, much reduced; 2 Detached Flower ($\frac{1}{2}$).

toast'mas'ter (tōst'mās'-tĕr), *n.* At a banquet or the like, one who presides and announces the toasts.

to-bac'co (tŏ-băk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS (-ōz). [Sp. *tabaco*, fr. American Indian *tabaco* the tobacco pipe of the Caribs.] **1.** A certain American plant of the nightshade family. **2.** Its leaves as prepared and used for smoking or chewing, or as snuff.

to-bac'co-nist (-ō-nĭst), *n.* A dealer in tobacco.

To'bit (tō'bĭt), *n.* A pious Jew whose story is related in the Book of Tobit in the Apocrypha.

to-bog'gan (-bŏg'ăn), *n.* [corrupt. of Amer. Ind. *odabagan* a sled.] A kind of sled made of a thin board or boards curved up at one end. — *v. i.* To coast on a toboggan; slide as on a toboggan.

to′by (tō′bĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). A small jug, pitcher, or mug, generally used for ale, shaped somewhat like a stout man, with a cocked hat forming the brim.
toc′sin (tŏk′sĭn), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *tocar* to touch, strike + *senh* bell, fr. L. *signum* sign.] An alarm bell, or its ringing; any warning signal.
tod (tŏd), *n.* **1.** A bush; bushy clump. **2.** An old weight for wool, usually 28 pounds. **3.** A fox. — *v. i.* To weigh or produce a tod. *Obs.*
to-day′ (tōō-dā′), *adv.* [AS. *tō dæge.* See TO, *prep.*; DAY.] **1.** On this day. **2.** At the present time; nowadays. — *n.* The present day; also, the present time or age.
tod′dle (tŏd′'l), *v. i.;* -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To walk with short tottering steps, as a child. — **tod′dler** (-lẽr), *n.*
tod′dy (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). [fr. Hind. *tāṛī* juice of palmyra palm, toddy, fr. *tāṛ* palmyra palm, Skr. *tāla.*] **1.** The fresh or fermented sap of various East Indian palms. **2.** A mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.
to-do′ (tōō-dōō′), *n.* Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. *Colloq.*
to′dy (tō′dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (dĭz). Any of several tiny, insectivorous West Indian birds, or of certain other small bright-colored birds, esp. certain American flycatchers.
toe (tō), *n.* [ME. *too, toa,* AS. *tā, tāhe.*] **1.** A terminal member or digit of the foot. **2.** The fore part or end of the foot; — opposed to *heel.* **3.** Any of various things suggestive of a toe; as, the *toe* of a boot. — *v. t.;* TOED (tōd); TOE′ING. To touch, reach, or drive with the toes.
tof′fee, tof′fy (tŏf′ĭ), *n.* Taffy. *Chiefly Brit.*
to-fore′ (tōō-fōr′), **to-forn′** (-fôrn′), *prep. & adv.* [AS. *tōforan.*] Before. *Obs.*
tog (tŏg), *v. t. & i.;* TOGGED (tŏgd); TOG′GING (tŏg′ĭng). To put toggery or togs on; to dress; — usually with *out,* implying care or the like. *Slang.*
to′ga (tō′gȧ), *n.; pl.* E. -GAS (-gȧz), L. -GÆ (-jē). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The loose outer garment worn by citizens in public.
to′gaed (-gȧd), *a.* Clad in or as in a toga.
to′gat-ed (-gāt-ĕd), *a.* Togaed; hence, stately.
toge (tōg), *n.* A toga. — **tog′ed** (tōg′ĕd), *a. Both Obs. or R.*
to-geth′er (tōō-gĕth′ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *tōgædere, tōgædre, tōgadore; tō* to + *gador* together.] **1.** In company, conjunction, or concert. **2.** With each other; mutually. **3.** In or into union, junction, contact, or the like. **4.** In uninterrupted succession; consecutively.
tog′ger-y (tŏg′ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Clothes; dress. *Colloq.*
tog′gle (-'l), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A pin or bolt fixed transversely in an eye of a rope or chain to be secured to a loop, bight, or ring. **2.** *Mach.* A toggle joint, or a device having one.

Toggle-joint Brake. *a* Handwheel that turns Screw (*b, c*) for operating Brake Blocks, *d, d.*

toggle joint. *Mach.* A device consisting of two bars jointed together end to end but not in line, so that when a force is applied to the knee tending to straighten the arrangement, the bars will exert an endwise pressure.
togs (tŏgz), *n. pl.* Clothes; toggery. *Colloq. or Slang.*
toil (toil), *n.* [F. *toiles,* pl., toils, nets, *toile* cloth, L. *tela* woven stuff.] A net or snare to take prey.
toil, *v. t.* [ME. *toilen* to pull about, toil.] To accomplish by toil or great labor. — *v. i.* **1.** To exert strength with pain and fatigue; labor. **2.** To go or travel with toil. — *n.* **1.** Labor with pain and fatigue. **2.** A piece of toil; a labor. — **Syn.** Drudgery, exertion, task, travail. See WORK. — **toil′er,** *n.*
toi′let (toi′lĕt), *n.* Also **toi-lette′** (toi-lĕt′; *F.* twȧ′lĕt′). [F. *toilette,* dim. of *toile* cloth.] **1.** A service or set of articles used in making the toilet. *Obs.* **2.** A dressing table. **3.** Act or process of dressing, including bathing, dressing the hair, etc.; that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress.
toil′ful (toil′fŏŏl), *a.* Full of or involving toil; laborious; toilsome; as, *toilful* care. — **toil′ful-ly,** *adv.*
toil′some (toil′sŭm), *a.* Laborious; wearisome. — **toil′some-ly,** *adv.* — **toil′some-ness,** *n.*
To-kay′ (tō-kā′), *n.* [fr. *Tokay,* in Hungary.] **1.** A sweet, whitish or purplish grape. **2.** A sweet topaz-colored wine.
to′ken (tō′k'n), *n.* [AS. *tācen, tācn.*] **1.** Something given or shown as a symbol of authority, right, good faith, etc.; an evidence or witness. **2.** A signal or sign. *Archaic.* **3.** A memento; souvenir. **4.** A symbol; as, a white flag is a *token* of surrender. **5.** A distinguishing mark; trait. **6.** A piece of metal intended for currency and issued at a face value in excess of its real value; hence, any piece of currency, as a paper note, similarly issued or current. — **Syn.** See EMBLEM. — *v. t.* **1.** To betoken. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** To signify; designate. *Obs.*
to′kened (tō′k'nd), *a.* Marked or indicated by a token.
told (tōld), *pret. & p. p.* of TELL.
tole (tōl). Var. of TOLL, to entice.
To-le′do (tō-lē′dō), *n.* A sword or sword blade made at Toledo in Spain, noted for the fine temper of its swords.
tol′er-a-ble (tŏl′ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *tolerabilis.*] **1.** Endurable; supportable. **2.** Moderately good or agreeable; passable. **3.** In moderately good health; fairly well. *Colloq. or Dial.* — **tol′er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **tol′er-a-bly,** *adv.*
tol′er-ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being tolerant. **2.** Act of tolerating. **3.** Allowed amount of variation from the standard, as in coinage.
tol′er-ant (tŏl′ẽr-ănt), *a.* **1.** Inclined to tolerate; forbearing. **2.** Capable of enduring the action of a drug, shock, or the like, esp. without injury. — **tol′er-ant-ly,** *adv.*
tol′er-ate (-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [L. *toleratus,* p. p. of *tolerare* to bear, tolerate.] **1.** To bear; endure; specif., to endure or resist, esp. without injury, the action of, as a poison. **2.** To suffer to be, or to be done, without hindrance; allow; put up with. — **Syn.** See ALLOW.
tol′er-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of tolerating; esp. recognition of, or disposition to recognize, the right of private judgment, chiefly as to religious matters; tolerance.
toll (tōl), *v. t.* [ME. *tollen* to draw, entice.] **1.** To entice; invite; allure. *Obs., Archaic, or Dial.* **2.** To entice (game, esp. wild ducks) to approach by arousing curiosity, as by the antics of a trained dog. **3.** To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated. **4.** To strike (the hour); also, to ring a toll for. **5.** To call, summon, or notify, by tolling. — *v. i.* To sound, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as during funerals. — *n.* The sound of a tolling bell.
toll, *n.* [AS. *toll, tolne.*] **1.** A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, as of passing over a road or bridge. **2.** A compensation taken for services, as for conveyance or for grinding grain. — **Syn.** Custom, duty, impost. — *v. i.* To pay toll. *Rare.* — *v. t.* To collect or exact as toll.
toll′bar′, toll′gate′, toll′house′, *n.* A bar, gate, or house, where toll is taken.
toll′booth′ (-bōōth′; -bōōth′), *n.* A jail; a prison. *Scot.*
toll bridge. A bridge for passing over which toll is paid.
toll′er, *n.* One that tolls, as a bell.
toll′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A toll gatherer.
Tol′tec (tŏl′tĕk), *n.* One of a cultured people who preceded the Aztecs in central Mexico. — **Tol′tec-an** (-ăn), *a.*
to-lu′ (tō-lōō′), *n., or* **tolu balsam.** [fr. Santiago de *Tolú,* a seaport of Colombia.] A fragrant balsam got from a South American tree. It is a stomachic and expectorant.
tol′u-ene (tŏl′ū-ēn), *n.* [*tolu* + benz*ene.*] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon of the aromatic series, obtained as a light, mobile, colorless liquid by distilling tolu balsam, coal tar, etc. It is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs and various other compounds.
Tom (tŏm), *n.* **1.** Short for *Thomas;* — often used generically like *Jack;* as, *Tom* o' Bedlam; *Tom,* Dick, and Harry. **2.** [*l. c.*] The male of certain animals; — often used adjectively or in composition; as, *tom* turkey, etc.; specif., tomcat.
tom′a-hawk (tŏm′ȧ-hôk), *n.* [of Amer. Indian origin.] The light war ax used by the North American Indians. — *v. t.* To cut, strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.

Pipe Tomahawk, trade type.

to-ma′to (tō-mā′tō; -mä′tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [Sp. or Pg. *tomate,* fr. Mex. *tomatl.*] Any of various plants of the nightshade family or their pulpy edible fruit.
tomb (tōōm), *n.* [F. *tombe,* L. *tumba,* fr. Gr. τύμβος.] A grave, chamber, vault, or monument, for the body of a dead person. — *v. t.* To place in a tomb.
tom′boy′ (tŏm′boi′), *n.* [*Tom* (for *Thomas*) + *boy.*] **1.** A romping girl; hoyden. **2.** A strumpet. *Obs.*
tomb′stone′ (tōōm′stōn′), *n.* A gravestone.
tom′cat′ (tŏm′kăt′), *n.* [*tom* + *cat.*] A male cat.
tom′cod′ (-kŏd′), *n.* [*tom* + *cod.*] Any of several small fishes resembling the common codfish, except in size.
tome (tōm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tomus,* fr. Gr. τόμος a piece cut off, part of a book, volume.] A volume forming part of a larger work; also, any book; esp., a ponderous volume.
-tome (-tōm). [Gr. -τομος, fr. τέμνειν to cut.] Combining form denoting: *A part or section; a cutting instrument.*

to-men'tose (tō-mĕn'tōs; tō'mĕn-tōs'), *a.* [L. *tomentum* a stuffing of wool, hair, etc.] Covered with long matted hairs.

tom'fool' (tŏm'fōōl'), *n.* [*tom* + *fool.*] A great fool; a trifler. *Colloq.* — **tom'fool'er-y** (tŏm'fōōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*

Tom'my At'kins (tŏm'ĭ ăt'kĭnz). Any white regular soldier of the British army; the British soldier.

to-mor'row (tō-mŏr'ō), *adv.* [*to*, prep. + *morrow.*] On the morrow. — *n.* The day after the present.

tom'pi-on (tŏm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* Var. of TAMPION.

Tom Thumb. A legendary diminutive personage celebrated in English literature.

tom'tit' (tŏm'tĭt'; tŏm'tĭt'), *n.* [*tom* + *tit* the bird.] **1.** A titmouse. **2.** The wren. *Local Eng.*

tom'-tom' (tŏm'tŏm'), *n.* A kind of drum used in Oriental countries.

Tom-tom.

-tomy. [Gr. *-τομία*, fr. *τομή* a cutting, *τέμνειν* to cut.] Combining form used, chiefly in surgical terms, to signify *a cutting, a section;* as in cystot*omy.*

‖ **ton** (tŏn), *n.* [F.] Fashion; style; vogue.

ton (tŭn), *n.* [see TUN.] **1.** A large weight, usually divided into twenty hundredweight. Specif.: **a** The weight of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois, often called **long ton**; the common ton of Great Britain. **b** The weight of 2,000 pounds, often called **short ton.** It is the common ton of the United States, Canada, South Africa, etc. **c** A metric ton. **2.** *Naut.* **a** A unit of internal capacity for ships, 100 cubic feet (2.8307 cu. m.). **b** A unit of displacement of vessels, esp. war vessels, approximately equal to the volume of a long ton weight of sea water; 35 cubic feet. **c** A unit of volume for freight, approximately the volume of a ton of the particular commodity.

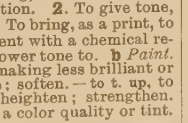
ton'al (tōn'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to tone or tonality.

to-nal'i-ty (tō-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tonal quality; as: **a** *Music.* The principle of key in music; general character in tone of a composition. **b** In the graphic arts, the arrangement or interrelation of the tones or tints of a picture.

to'-name' (tōō'nām'), *n.* [AS. *tōnama.* See TO, *prep.*; NAME.] A surname; also, a nickname. *Obs. or Scot.*

tone (tōn), *n.* [F. *ton*, L. *tonus* a sound, tone, fr. Gr. *τόνος* a stretching, straining, pitch, accent, meter.] **1.** Sound, or the character of a sound, or a sound considered as of a certain character. **2.** *Acoustics.* **a** A sound of such regularity of vibration as to impress the ear with its individual character, esp. as regards pitch, and to enter into harmonic relations; musical sound; — opp. to *noise.* A simple tone results from a simple vibration at a fixed rate. Most musical sounds consist of two or more simple tones, *partial tones*, of which the lowest, which determines the pitch, is called the *fundamental tone* or *fundamental*, and the others *overtones.* **b** The larger interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being a *semitone*; a whole step. **3.** Accent, or inflection or modulation of the voice. **4.** *Phon.* Voice; vocal sound. **5.** A kind of artificial strain or modulation of voice in speaking or reading. **6.** *Med.* Healthy state of a body or of an organ or part. **7.** Normal healthy intellectual or mental state. **8.** State of mind; temper; mood. **9.** Tenor; character; spirit. **10.** The general effect of light and shade, together with color in a painting; — commonly implying harmony. **11.** Color quality proper; — called also *hue.* Also, a gradation of color, either a hue, or a tint or shade. — *v. t.*; TONED (tōnd); TON'ING (tōn'ĭng). **1.** To utter with a tone, or affected strain or modulation. **2.** To give tone, or a particular tone, to. **3.** *Photog.* To bring, as a print, to a required color, usually by treatment with a chemical reagent. — **to tone down. a** To give a lower tone to. **b** *Paint.* To modify, as color or colors, by making less brilliant or more harmonious. **c** To moderate; soften. — **to t. up,** to give a higher tone to; intensify; heighten; strengthen. — *v. i.* **1.** To assume a tone, esp. a color quality or tint. **2.** To harmonize in color.

tongs (tŏngz; 62), *n. pl.* [AS. *tange.*] Any of numerous instruments, usually two-legged, for holding or gripping something; — called also *pair of tongs.*



Tongs. 1 Common Fire; 2 Horseshoer's; 3 Pipe.

tongue (tŭng), *n.* [AS. *tunge.*] **1.** An organ or process (often protrusile and freely movable) of the floor of the mouth, present in most vertebrates. **2. a** Power of speech. *Obs. or R.* **b** Utterance; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech or expression. **c** Manner or quality of utterance as to tone or sound or as to sense or intention. **d** A language; as, the English *tongue*; hence, *Archaic*, a people having a distinct language. **3.** A part suggestive of an animal's tongue; as: **a** The flap of leather under the lacing or buckles of a shoe. **b** A bell clapper. **c** The movable pin in a buckle, brooch, etc. **d** A reed in a musical instrument. **e** The pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals. **f** The rib on one edge of a board to fit into a groove. **g** The index of a balance or scale. **h** A point of land projecting into a body of water. **i** A jet of flame. — *v. t.*; TONGUED (tŭngd); TONGU'ING (tŭng'ĭng). **1.** To speak; utter. *Archaic.* **2.** To chide; scold. *Now Colloq.* **3.** *Music.* To modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute, etc. **4.** To join by means of a tongue and groove, as boards. — *v. i.* **1.** To talk; prate; — often with *it. Rare or Colloq.* **2.** *Music.* To tongue notes or tones. **3.** To project like a tongue of land. — **tongued** (tŭngd), *a.*

tongue'less, *a.* **1.** Having no tongue. **2.** Speechless; mute.

tongue'-tie', *n.* Impeded motion of the tongue due (esp.) to shortness of the connecting membrane beneath the tongue. — *v. t.* To deprive of speech or of distinct articulation. — **tongue'-tied'** (-tīd'), *a.*

ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1. a** Of or pert. to tones or sounds. **b** *Phon.* Of a speech sound, made with unobstructed voice, or vocal tone, as are the vowels and diphthongs. Cf. SUBTONIC. **2.** Pert. to or increasing tension; hence, increasing strength; as, *tonic* power. **3.** Marked by continuous muscular contraction; as, *tonic* convulsions. **4.** Increasing the strength or tone of the system; obviating the effects of debility. — *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A tonic element or letter. **2.** *Music.* Keynote. **3.** *Med.* A tonic medicine.

to-nic'i-ty (tō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Property of having tone; state of being tonic; tone. **2.** An invigorated condition; vigor.

tonic sol-fa. *Music.* A system of letter notation based on tonality, or key relationship, and replacing the usual staff symbols by letters and the syllables *do, re, mi*, etc.

to-night' (tōō-nīt'), *adv.* **1.** On this present night or the night following this present day. **2.** On the last night past. *Now Dial. Eng.* — *n.* The present or the coming night.

ton'ka bean (tŏn'ká). [translation of D. *tonquinboontjes*, lit., Tonkin berries.] The seed of a leguminous tree of Guiana. It is used in scenting snuff. Also, the tree.

ton'nage (tŭn'ăj), *n.* **1.** The weight of goods carried in a boat or a ship. **2.** *Naut.* Cubical content, burden, or capacity, in tons. **3.** A duty on vessels, based on tonnage, or a toll per ton on goods transported on canals. **4.** Amount of shipping of a nation, a port, etc., estimated in tons.

‖ **ton'neau'** (tŭ'nō'; tŭn-ō'), *n.*; *pl.* -NEAUX (*F.* tŭ'nō'; *E.* tŭn-ōz'). [F.] In an automobile, orig., a body with the entrance at the rear; now, a body with sides closing in the seat or seats and entered by a door, usually at the side.

ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* [L. *tonsillae*, pl.] *Anat.* One of a pair of more or less prominent masses of lymphoid tissue at the back of the mouth. — **ton'sil-lar, ton'sil-ar** (-sĭ-lẽr), *a.*

ton'sil-li'tis (tŏn'sĭl-lī'tĭs), *n.* [L. *tonsillae* tonsils + E. *-itis.*] *Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils or of a tonsil.

ton-so'ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* [L. *tonsorius*, fr. *tonsor* a shearer, barber.] Of or pertaining to a barber or his work; — generally affected or humorous.

ton'sure (tŏn'shūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tonsura* a shearing, *tondere, tonsum*, to shear.] Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown, of the head, as of a person entering the priesthood; also, state of being shorn; shaven crown of an ecclesiastic. — **ton'sured** (-shūrd), *a.*

ton'tine (tŏn'tēn; tŏn-tēn'), *n.* [F., fr. It., after its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian.] **1.** An annuity shared among a number, or a loan raised on life annuities, on such conditions that the shares of those first dying go to the last survivor or survivors. **2.** A tontine policy, risk, or the like.

too (tōō), *adv. & conj.* [same word as *to*, prep.] **1.** Over; more than enough; as, *too* long; *too* much; — used also as a mere intensive; as, I am only *too* glad. **2.** Likewise; also; in addition; — chiefly as conjunction. — **Syn.** See ALSO.

took (tŏŏk). Pret. of TAKE.

tool (tōōl), *n.* [AS. *tōl.*] **1.** An instrument of manual operation, as a hammer, saw, plane, file, etc., used to facilitate mechanical operations; an implement. **2.** *Mach.* The cutting or shaping part in a machine; also, a machine for shaping metal in any way. **3.** A person used as an instrument by another person; — **a** word of reproach. — **Syn.**

See IMPLEMENT.—*v. t.* To shape, form, or finish with a tool; esp., *Bookbinding*, to impress a design upon by stamping.

tool'ye, tool'yie (tōōl'yĭ). Vars. of TUILYIE, *n. & v.*

toom (tōōm ; *dial. also* tūm, tüm), *a.* [AS. *tōm.*] Empty. *Obs. or Scot.* — *v. t.* To empty ; pour. *Obs. or Scot.*

toot (tōōt), *v. i.* **1.** To blow a horn or the like, esp. in rapid blasts. **2.** To utter a similar sound. **3.** To give forth a toot or toots, as a horn. — *v. t.* To cause (a horn, whistle, etc.) to sound. — *n.* A sound made by tooting. — **toot'er**, *n.*

tooth (tōōth), *n. ; pl.* TEETH (tēth). [AS. *tōð.*] **1.** In most vertebrates, one of the hard bony appendages of the jaws. **2.** In invertebrates, any of various hard or sharp processes about the mouth or on a jaw-like part. **3.** Any projection suggestive of the tooth of an animal ; as, the *teeth* of a comb, rake, saw ; a cog, or *tooth*, on a wheel to transmit force and motion. **4.** A sharp, painful, or menacing part or attribute of an object; as, the *teeth* of a gale. **5.** Discriminating taste ; also, fondness or taste for a (certain) kind of food. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with teeth. **2.** To indent; make jagged.

Permanent Human Teeth of the Right Side.
a a Incisors ; *b* Canines or Eye Teeth ; *c c* Bicuspids or Premolars ; *d d d* Molars ; *e* Crown ; *f* Neck ; *g* Fang or Root.

tooth'ache' *or* **-ake'** (-āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth or in the teeth.

toothed (tōōtht), *a.* Provided with teeth; dentate.

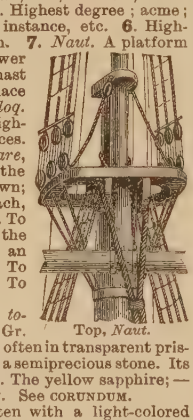
tooth'less (tōōth'lĕs), *a.* Having no teeth.

tooth'pick' (tōōth'pĭk'), *n.* An instrument to clear the teeth of substances lodged between them.—**tooth'pick'er**, *n. Obs.*

tooth'some (-sŭm), *a.* Pleasing to the taste ; palatable.

top (tŏp), *n.* [AS.] A child's toy having a tapering point on which it is made to spin.

top, *n.* [AS.] **1.** A crowning tuft, as of hair on the head. **2.** The crown ; head. **3.** Upper end, edge, or part ; summit ; cover, as of a carriage ; lid, as of a trunk. **4.** The part of anything regarded as highest, first, foremost, or the like ; as, the *top* of the street. **5.** Highest degree ; acme ; summit; *Rare*, the highest type, instance, etc. **6.** Highest rank ; most honorable position. **7.** *Naut.* A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, serving to spread the topmast rigging, and afford a standing place for men. **8.** *pl.* Top-boots. *Colloq.* — *a.* Of or pert. to the top ; highest ; chief ; foremost ; as, *top* prices. *Colloq.* — *v. t. ;* TOPPED (tŏpt) ; *Rare*, TOPT ; TOP'PING. **1.** To cover on the top; be at the top of; tip; cap: crown; — chiefly in *p. p.* **2.** To rise to, reach, or go over, the top of; surmount. **3.** To excel ; surpass. **4.** To remove the top of ; prune. **5.** To cover, as an animal in breeding. — *v. i.* **1.** To rise aloft; be eminent; tower. **2.** To excel ; surpass.


Top, *Naut.*

to'paz (tō'păz), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *topazos, topazion*, a kind of gem, Gr. τόπαζος, τοπάζιον.] **1.** A mineral, often in transparent prismatic crystals and then classed as a semiprecious stone. Its characteristic color is yellow. **2.** The yellow sapphire; — called specifically, *Oriental topaz*. See CORUNDUM.

top'-boot', *n.* A high boot, often with a light-colored leather band around the upper part. — **top'-boot'ed**, *a.*

top'coat' (tŏp'kōt'), *n.* An outer coat ; overcoat.

tope (tōp), *n.* [Hind. *tōp*, fr. Skr. *stūpa.*] A building, esp. a tower topped by a cupola, erected for a Buddhist shrine.

tope, *v. i. & t. ;* TOPED (tōpt) ; TOP'ING. [F. *toper* to cover a stake at dice, accept an offer, fr. Sp. *topar.*] To drink hard or often ; drink strong liquors to excess. *Colloq.*

top'er (tōp'ĕr), *n.* Drunkard ; sot.

top'ful', **top'full'** (tŏp'fōōl'), *a.* Brimful. *Now Dial.*

top'gal'lant (tŏp'găl'ănt; *naut.* tō-găl'ănt), *a. Naut.* a Situated next above the topmast ; designating, or pert. to, the spars next above the topmasts. See SAIL, *Illust.* b Raised above adjoining parts ; — applied to rail, bulwark, or deck. — *n.* A topgallant mast or sail.

toph (tŏf), *n.* [L. *tophus.*] Tufa.

top'-ham'per, *n.* Also **top hamper**. *Naut.* a The upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship. b Rigging, spars, etc., not needed for the time, and hence in the way.

top'-heav'y (tŏp'hĕv'ĭ), *a.* Having the top part too heavy for the lower part. — **top'-heav'i-ness** (-hĕv'ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

To'phet, To'pheth (tō'fĕt), *n.* [Heb. *tōpheth.*] A word of uncertain meaning and etymology, occurring in the Old Testament (cf. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 10). Some, as Milton, have taken it to mean the valley of Hinnom ; recent opinion holds it to have been a place, in the valley, where human sacrifices by fire, esp. of children to Moloch, were performed.

to'phus (tō'fŭs), *n. ; pl.* TOPHI (-fī). *Med.* A mineral concretion at a joint or other situation, chiefly in gouty persons.

top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *topica*, pl., title of a work of Aristotle, Gr. τοπικά, fr. τοπικός concerning τόποι, or commonplaces, τόπος place.] **1.** *Rhet. & Logic.* a One of the general forms of argument used in probable reasoning. b *pl.* A treatise on forms of argument ; as, the *Topics* of Aristotle. **2.** The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or composition; also, the general or main subject; a theme; subject. — *a.* = TOPICAL. *Rare.*

top'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a place ; limited ; local or designed for local application. **2.** Of or pert. to a topic or topics ; according to topics. — **top'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

top'knot' (tŏp'nŏt'), *n.* **1.** A crest, knot, or tuft of feathers, hair, or wool on the top or forward part of the head. **2.** Hair wound into a knot on top of the head, as by women.

top'mast (-măst), *n. Naut.* The second mast from the deck.

top'most (-mōst), *a.* Highest ; uppermost.

to-pog'ra-pher (tō-pŏg'rȧ-fĕr), *n.* One skilled in topography ; one who describes a particular place or tract.

to-pog'ra-phy (-fĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. τοπογραφία ; τόπος place + γράφειν to write.] **1.** Description, esp. exact and scientific description, of any place or region. **2.** *Geog.* Configuration of a surface. **3.** Topographic surveying. — **top'o-graph'ic** (tŏp'ō-grăf'ĭk), **top'o-graph'i-cal**, *a.*

top'per (tŏp'ĕr), *n.* One that tops.

top'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of one who tops ; removal of the top. **2.** That which forms the top. — *a.* **1.** Rising above ; overtopping. **2.** Assuming superiority ; proud; pretentious.

top'ple (tŏp'l), *v. i. ;* -PLED (-ld) ; -PLING (-lĭng). [fr. TOP summit.] **1.** To fall forward; tumble. **2.** To jut out or overhang, as if about to fall; beetle. — *v. t.* To overturn.

top'sail' (tŏp'sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast ; in a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, the sail above, sometimes on, the gaff.

top'sy-tur'vy (tŏp'sĭ-tûr'vĭ), *adv.* With the top or head downward; upside down; hence, in confusion or disordered. — *a.* Being upside down ; upset ; hence, confused; disordered. — *n.* A topsy-turvy condition.

toque (tōk), *n.* [F.] **1.** A former kind of round hat or cap. **2.** A woman's small round hat with no projecting brim.

to'quet' (tō'kā'), *n.* [F.] = TOQUE, 1.

torch (tôrch), *n.* [F. *torche* torch, rag, wisp, fr. L. *torqua, torques, torquis*, a twisted necklace or collar, wreath.] **1.** A stick of resinous wood, piece of tow soaked with tallow, etc., to be lighted, generally to carry in the hand ; a flambeau; the light given by a torch. **2.** A kind of lamp attached to a pole, to be carried, as in processions, etc.

torch'er, *n.* One that gives light, as with a torch. *Rare.*

torch'light' (tôrch'līt'), *n.* Light of a torch or of torches.

tore (tōr; 57), *pret. & dial. p. p.* of TEAR.

tor'ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *tormentum* an instrument of torture, torture, fr. *torquere* to twist.] **1.** A torturing device ; also, the infliction of torture, or the torture inflicted. **2.** That which gives pain, vexation, misery, or the like. **3.** Anguish ; torture ; distress.

tor-ment' (tôr-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To put to extreme pain or anguish; torture. **2.** To pain ; distress ; afflict. **3.** To put into great agitation. **4.** To tease ; harass. *Colloq.* — **tor-ment'er**, *n.* — **tor-men'tor** (tôr-mĕn'tĕr), *n.*

Syn. To TORMENT is to inflict extreme pain or suffering ; now, the verb (less often the noun) often implies little more than vexation or harassment ; TORTURE always implies the infliction of exquisite pain, bodily or mental. See HARASS.

torn (tôrn ; 57), *p. p.* of TEAR.

tor-na'do (tôr-nā'dō), *n. ; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *tronada* a thunderstorm, *tronar* to thunder, L. *tonare.*] **1.** A thunderstorm. *Rare.* **2.** [under influence of supposed derivation fr. L. *tornare* to turn.] *Meteor.* a A form of squall off the west coast of Africa. b A funnel-shaped cloud, like a

waterspout, sand column, or dust whirl, with very violent and destructive eddies and whirls of wind, progressing in a narrow path for many miles.

tor-pe'do (tôr-pē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [L., stiffness, numbness, torpedo (the fish), fr. *torpere* to be stiff.] **1.** An electric ray (fish). **2.** An engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up, as (1) a metal case containing explosives and anchored so that it will be exploded on contact by a vessel, or electrically by an operator, or (2) a dirigible, self-propelling, cigar-shaped, submarine vessel carrying an explosive charge. **3.** Any inclosed charge of an explosive; as: **a** *Mil.* A shell or cartridge, buried in earth, to be exploded when trodden on, or fired electrically. **b** *Railroading.* A kind of signal cartridge placed on a rail. **c** A kind of firework in the form of a small ball, or pellet, which explodes when thrown against a hard object. — *v. t.* To destroy by, or subject to the action of, a torpedo; attack with a torpedo or torpedoes.

torpedo boat. A vessel designed for discharging torpedoes; specifically, a small, very fast vessel having one or more torpedo tubes, and carrying only light guns.

tor'pid (tôr'pĭd), *a.* [L. *torpidus.*] **1.** In a state of torpor, as a hibernating animal; dormant; numb. **2.** Dull; stupid; sluggish; apathetic. — **Syn.** See INERT. — **tor-pid'i-ty** (tôr-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **tor'pid-ness**, *n.* — **tor'pid-ly**, *adv.*

tor'por (tôr'pẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *torpere* to be torpid.] **1.** Loss of motion or sensibility, or of power of motion, or of feeling; dormancy; numbness. **2.** Dullness; inactivity; apathy. — **Syn.** See LETHARGY.

tor'por-if'ic (-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [L. *torpor* torpor + *facere* to make.] Producing, or tending to produce, torpor.

torque (tôrk), *n.* [L. *torques* a twisted neck chain.] **1.** A collar or neck chain, usually twisted. **2.** *Mech.* That which produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion.

tor're-fy (tŏr'ē-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *torrere* to parch + E. *-fy.*] To subject to heat; roast; parch; scorch. — **tor're-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.*

tor'rent (-ĕnt), *n.* [L. *torrens, -entis*, fr. *torrens* burning, roaring, boiling.] **1.** A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like. **2.** A violent or rapid flow; strong current; flood. — *a.* Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.

tor-ren'tial (tŏ-rĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or of the nature of, a torrent; also, caused by, or resulting from, action of rapid streams. **2.** Suggestive of a torrent, as rapid impassioned speech; outpouring. — **tor-ren'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Tor'ri-cel'li-an (tŏr'ĭ-sĕl'ĭ-ăn; -chĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Torricelli, an Italian physicist who, in 1643, produced a vacuum (the **Torricellian vacuum**) by the fall of mercury in a glass tube (**Torricellian tube**) hermetically sealed at one end and having the other immersed in mercury.

tor'rid (tŏr'ĭd), *a.* [L. *torridus*, fr. *torrere* to parch, burn.] **1.** Parched; dried with, or exposed to, heat, esp. of the sun; arid and hot; as, the *torrid* zone (see ZONE). **2.** Burning; parching.

tor'sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *torquere.* See TORTURE.] **1.** A turning or twisting; state of being twisted; the twisting or wrenching of a body by a force tending to turn one part about a longitudinal axis while the other is held fast or turned oppositely. **2.** *Mechanics.* That force with which a twisted thread, wire, or rod, returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest. — **tor'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SOS (-sōz), It. -SI (-sē). [It. *torso.*] **1.** The trunk of a human body; hence, the trunk of a statue, esp. of one mutilated of head and limbs. **2.** Something incomplete or fragmentary.

tort (tôrt), *n.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *torquere.* See TORTURE.] *Law.* Any wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil action will lie. — **tor'tious** (tôr'shŭs), *a.*

tor'ti-col'lis (tôr'tĭ-kŏl'ĭs), *n.* [F. *torticolis*, fr. L. *torquere* to twist, and *collum* the neck.] *Med.* An affection causing twisting of the neck and an unnatural position of the head.

tor'tile (tôr'tĭl), *a.* [L. *tortilis.*] Twisted; coiled.

tor'toise (tôr'tŭs; -tĭs), *n.* [ME. *tortuce.*] A turtle; now, a land or fresh-water turtle, or sometimes a land turtle only.

tor'tu-os'i-ty (tôr'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being tortuous. **2.** A bend; twist; winding.

tor'tu-ous (tôr'tū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tortuosus*, fr. *tortus* a twisting, fr. *torquere* to twist.] **1.** Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding. **2.** Not straightforward; devious; sometimes, deceitful. — **tor'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tor'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

tor'ture (tôr'tūr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tortura*, fr. *torquere, tortum*, to twist, rack, torture.] **1.** Act or process of inflicting severe pain, esp. as a punishment, to extort confession, or in revenge. **2.** Extreme pain; anguish; agony; torment. — *v. t.*; -TURED (-tūrd); -TUR-ING (-tūr-ĭng). **1.** To put to torture; torment; to punish with torture, as on the rack. **2.** To wrest from the proper form or meaning; pervert; distort. — **Syn.** See TORMENT. — **tor'tur-er**, *n.*

to'rus (tō'rŭs; 57), *n.*; *L. pl.* TORI (-rī). [L., a swelling, bulge.] **1.** *Arch.* A large molding of convex profile, commonly the lowest molding in the base of a column or pilaster, next above the plinth. **2.** *Bot.* In a flower, the part of the axis bearing the floral leaves; the receptacle.

To'ry (tō'rĭ; 57), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** [*l. c.*] One of the brigands or outlaws in Ireland, professedly royalists, during the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. *Hist.* **2.** *Eng. Politics.* One who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown; a member of the party of conservatism, now called the *Conservative* party, as opposed to, formerly, the *Whig*, and now the *Liberal*, party. **3.** *Amer. Hist.* One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored submitting to Great Britain; an adherent of the crown. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Tories. — **To'ry-ism** (tō'rĭ-ĭz'm), *n.*

toss (tŏs; 62), *v. t.*; TOSSED (tŏst) or, *Obs. or Poetic*, TOST; TOSS'ING. **1.** To throw with the hand; esp., to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; pitch. **2.** To lift or throw up with a sudden, spirited, or violent motion; as, to *toss* the head. **3.** To heave up and down or to tumble about; as, waves *tossed* by the wind. **4.** To agitate; disturb; harass. — **Syn.** See THROW. — *v. i.* **1.** To toss something; fling; pitch; flip. **2.** To roll and tumble; fling one's self about. **3.** To be tossed, as a ship by the waves. **4.** To toss up; gamble by tossing a coin. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Act of tossing; a pitch; fling. **2.** Distance to which a thing is or may be tossed.

toss'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* Toper; drunkard.

tot (tŏt), *n.* Anything small; often, a little child.

tot, *v. t.*; TOT'TED; -TING. To make up the sum of; total; add; count; — often with *up. Colloq., Eng.*

to'tal (tō'tăl), *a.* [F., fr. LL., fr. L. *totus* all, whole.] **1.** Whole; undivided; entire. **2.** Complete; utter; absolute. — **Syn.** See WHOLE. — *n.* The whole; whole sum or amount. — **Syn.** See SUM. — *v. t.*; -TALED (-tăld) or -TALLED; -TAL-ING or -TAL-LING. To bring to a total; ascertain the sum or total of; add. — *v. i.* To be in its totality; amount to.

to-tal'i-ty (tō-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being total or a total. **2.** The whole sum; the entirety.

to'tal-ly, *adv.* of TOTAL. See -LY.

tote (tōt), *v. t.*; TOT'ED (tōt'ĕd; 24); TOT'ING (tōt'ĭng). To carry or bear on the person. — **tot'er** (tōt'ẽr), *n. Both Dial. or Cant, U. S.*

to'tem (tō'tĕm), *n.* [Ojibwa *ototeman* one's kinship.] A natural kind or class, esp. of animals, conceived as having an intimate relationship to a group of human beings, usually a clan; also, a symbol or representation of this. — **to-tem'ic** (tō-tĕm'ĭk), *a.*

to'tem-ism (tō'tĕm-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in totems and totemic relationships; esp., a system of distinguishing families, clans, etc., in a tribe by the totem.

toth'er (tŭth'ẽr), *a. & pron.* [From ME. *the tother* for *thet other, that other.*] That other. *Obs. or Dial.*

to'ti-pal'mate (tō'tĭ-păl'māt), *a.* [L. *totus* all, whole + E. *palmate.*] Having all four toes united by a web, as pelicans, cormorants, etc. — **to'ti-pal-ma'tion** (-păl-mā'shŭn), *n.*

Ariel Toucan.

tot'ter (tŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* [ME. *toteren.*] **1.** To walk with short, unsteady steps; stand unsteadily. **2.** To shake as if about to fall, as a building; waver. — **tot'ter-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

tou-can' (tōō-kăn'; tōō'-kăn), *n.* [F., fr. S. Amer. Indian *tucã.*] Any of many fruit-eating birds of tropical America, having a very large, but light and thin, beak, the beak and plumage of most species being brilliantly colored.

touch (tŭch), *v. t.* [F. *toucher*, OF. *touchier*, *tochier*.] **1.** To perceive by the sense of feeling. **2.** To come in contact with; hit or strike lightly against; esp., to extend the hand, or a cane, or other object, so as to reach or rest on; specif., to lay a hand upon for curing disease. **3.** To be in contact with; *Geom.*, to be tangent to. **4.** To bring into contact (with something); as, to *touch* the hand to the hat. **5.** To come to; reach; attain. **6.** To disturb with the hands; meddle with; also, to attack; hence, to harm or distress. **7.** To test or prove as with a touchstone; try. *Obs.* **8.** To allude to or speak of, esp. lightly or cursorily. **9.** To relate to; concern; affect. **10.** To delineate, as with the pencil; also, to touch up or improve. **11.** To strike, or play on, as a musical instrument. **12.** To perform, as a tune; play. *Rare.* **13.** To take, as food; partake of. **14.** To impress; have effect upon; hence, to modify or transform, as by a touch. **15.** To infect or affect slightly by or as by contact; as, fruit *touched* by frost; esp., to make partially insane;—usually in *p. p.* **16.** To move mentally or emotionally; as: **a** To melt; soften. **b** To irritate or sting, as with ridicule. **17.** To influence by impulse; impel forcibly. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* **1.** To be in contact. **2.** To lay hand or finger on a person to cure disease, esp. scrofula. **3.** To make an incidental stop at a point on shore, when on a voyage; — with *at*, rarely *on*. **4.** To treat anything in discourse, esp. slightly or casually; — esp. with *on* or *upon*. — *n.* **1.** Act or fact of touching; state of being touched; contact. **2.** Close relation, as of confidence or understanding; accord; harmony; as, to be in *touch* with the times. **3.** The sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin or mucous membrane is perceived. **4.** **a** Mental or moral appreciation. **b** Power of exciting emotion or the emotions. **5.** Impact, esp. of a small force; a light stroke or tap. **6.** Sensation conveyed through contact; feel. **7.** A stroke, esp. a light one, as with pen or brush; also, the effect so produced. **8.** That which resembles, or may be the result of, a light stroke; as: **a** A twinge; light attack. **b** A defect; blemish. **c** A slight manifestation; small quantity; dash. **9.** Feature; trait; quality. **10.** Distinctive manner, method, or skill; execution. **11.** *Music.* Characteristic mode of action of an instrument; also, manner of touching the keys of a piano or organ. **12.** A note or strain of music. **13.** A touchstone. **14.** Test by a touchstone; test; proof; tried quality. — **touch'a-ble** (tŭch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **touch'er** (tŭch'ẽr), *n.*

touch'down' (tŭch'doun'), *n.* *Football.* The act of touching the ball down behind the opponents' goal.

touch'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* In old-time cannons or firearms, the vent through which fire was communicated to the powder.

touch'i-ly, *adv.*, **touch'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; TOUCHY.

touch'ing (tŭch'ĭng), *p. a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic. — **Syn.** See AFFECTING. — *prep.* Concerning. — **touch'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **touch'ing-ness**, *n.*

touch'-me-not', *n.* **1.** The balsam; esp., the garden balsam. **2.** Squirting cucumber.

touch'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A black siliceous stone used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal. **2.** Any test or criterion by which to try a thing's qualities.

Touch'stone', *n.* A clever and facetious professional clown in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

touch'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; spunk; punk. **2.** Dried fungi used as tinder.

touch'y (-ĭ), *a.*; TOUCH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. [for *techy*, *tetchy*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible.—**Syn.** See IRASCIBLE.

tough (tŭf), *a.* [AS. *tōh*.] **1.** Flexible without brittleness; able to resist great strain. **2.** Able to endure strain or hardship; strong. **3.** Not easily separated, because of viscosity; sticky; tenacious. **4.** Stiff; inflexible; stubborn. **5.** Very hard to influence morally or intellectually; hence, *Colloq.*, vicious. **6.** Difficult to endure, overcome, or the like; hard. *Colloq.* — *n.* A vicious person; a rowdy. *Colloq.*, *U. S.* — **tough'ly**, *adv.* — **tough'ness**, *n.*

tough'en (tŭf''n), *v. i.* & *t.* To grow or make tough.

tou-pee' (to͞o-pā'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. OF. *top*, *toup*, tuft of hair.] **1.** A little tuft; a curl or lock of false hair. **2.** The top piece of a periwig; a small wig or a patch of false hair.

tour (to͝or), *n.* [F.] A going round; circuit; as: **a** A journey in a circuit, esp. a short one from place to place. **b** A prolonged journey, esp. if roundabout or comprehensive. — **Syn.** See JOURNEY. — *v. i.* To make a tour. — *v. t.* To make a tour of or through. — **tour'ist** (to͝or'ĭst), *n.*

tour'ma-line (to͝or'mȧ-lĭn), *n.* [F.] A mineral, commonly black (schorl), also blue, red, green, brown, and (rarely) colorless or white. When transparent it is used as a gem.

tour'na-ment (to͝or'nȧ-mĕnt; tûr'-), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *torneier*. See TOURNEY.] **1.** A contest or knightly sport (esp. of the 12th–14th centuries) in which mounted armored combatants, armed usually with blunted lances or swords, engaged to win a prize bestowed by the "queen of beauty," or lady of the tournament. **2.** The whole series of knightly sports, justs, and tilts occurring at a particular time and place. **3.** Now, a meeting for contests in athletic sports. **4.** Any trial of skill in which many contend in a series of contests. **5.** Encounter; battle; shock of battle. *Rare.*

tour'ney (to͝or'nĭ; tûr'nĭ), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *torneier*, *tornoier*, to tilt, tourney.] A tournament. — *v. i.* To perform in a tournament; tilt; just.

tour'ni-quet (to͝or'nĭ-kĕt), *n.* [F., fr. *tourner* to turn.] *Surg.* A device for arresting bleeding, orig. a bandage twisted tight as with a stick, now any of various instruments.

touse (touz; *Scot.* to͝oz, to͝os), *v. t.* [ME. *tusen*.] **1.** To tear; worry. *Obs.* **2.** To tousle. — **tous'er**, *n.* *All Obs. or Scot.*

tou'sle (tou'z'l), *v. t.* [freq. of *touse*.] **1.** To put into disorder; tumble; dishevel. *Colloq. or Dial.* **2.** To romp or grapple with. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tout (tout; to͝ot), *v. i.* [ME. *toten* to peep, look, AS. *tōtian* project.] **1.** To look narrowly; spy. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** *Horse Racing.* **a** To spy upon race horses at their trials, or to get by stealth or other improper means the secrets of the stable, for betting purposes. *Cant, Eng.* **b** To act as a tout; to give a tip on a race horse. *Cant, U. S.* **3.** To canvass for customers; solicit employment, patronage, or the like. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* *Horse Racing.* **a** To spy upon, as a racing stable or horse. *Cant, Eng.* **b** To give a tip on (a race horse) to a better in expectation of sharing in the winnings. *Cant, U. S.* — *n.* One who touts.

‖ **tout' en'sem'ble** (to͝o'-tän'sän'bl'). [F.] All together; hence, in art, etc., the general effect of a work as a whole.

touze (touz), **tou'zle** (tou'z'l). Vars. of TOUSE, TOUSLE.

tow (tō), *n.* [AS. *tow* (in comp.) a spinning, a weaving.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated by the hatchel or swingle.

tow, *v. t.* [AS. *togian* to pull, drag.] To draw or pull along after, esp. through the water by a rope. — *n.* **1.** A towing; state of being towed; — chiefly in *to take in tow*, to tow, and *to take a tow*, to avail one's self of towing. **2.** That which is towed, as a barge. — *n.* A towline.

tow'age (tō'ăj), *n.* Act of towing; price paid for towing.

to'ward (tō'ẽrd; tōrd; 57), **to'wards** (tō'ẽrdz; tōrdz), *prep.* [AS. *tōweard*, *tōweardes*. See TO; -WARD.] **1.** In the direction of; — referring to direction in space, the end or object of action, tendency, etc. **2.** Hence: Approaching to; close upon; as, *toward* four o'clock.

☞ *Toward* formerly was often divided, and had its object placed between its elements, as in *to usward*, etc.

to'ward (tō'ẽrd; tōrd; 57), *a.* [AS. *tōweard* impending, future.] **1.** Approaching; at hand; — now only in the sense of imminent in time and used predicatively or after the limited noun. **2.** Ready; apt; docile; tractable; compliant.

to'ward-ly, *a.* **1.** Advanced in development; forward. *R. or Dial.* **2.** Tractable; docile; kindly. — **to'ward-li-ness**, *n.*

to'ward-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

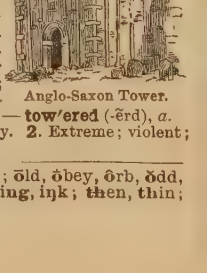
to'wards (tō'ẽrdz; tōrdz; 57), *prep.* = TOWARD. — *a.* Impending; toward (sense 1). *Obs.*

tow'boat' (tō'bōt'), *n.* A vessel for towing other vessels; tug.

tow'el (tou'ĕl), *n.* [F. *touaille*, LL. *toacula*.] A cloth for wiping, esp. one for drying anything wet.

tow'el-ing ⎫ *n.* Cloth for towels,
tow'el-ling ⎭ esp. in the piece.

tow'er (tou'ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *turris*.] **1.** A structure typically higher than its diameter, or relatively high by position, either isolated or appended to a larger structure. **2.** A citadel; fortress; defense. — *v. i.* To rise and overtop other objects; be lofty; soar. — **tow'ered** (-ẽrd), *a.*


Anglo-Saxon Tower.

tow'er-ing (-ẽr-ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Lofty. **2.** Extreme; violent; increasing in degree or intensity.

tow'er-y (tou'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Lofty; towering. **2.** Having a tower or towers. *Rare.*

tow'head' (tō'hĕd'), *n.* A person having soft whitish hair.

tow'hee (tou'hē; tō'hē), *n.* Also **towhee bunting.** Any of certain American birds of the sparrow family, as the chewink.

tow'line' (tō'līn'), *n.* A line used to tow vessels.

town (toun), *n.* [AS. *tūn* inclosure, fence, manor, village, town.] **1.** An inclosure, as around a dwelling; a farm or farmstead, or the yard or inclosure of a farm. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Any collection of houses and buildings constituting a distinct place with a name; esp.: **a** A large one having a regular market and not being a city or episcopal see. *Eng.* **b** One not incorporated as a city; loosely, any large closely populated place; — often, usually with *the*, contrasted with the country or with rural communities. **3.** Specif., *U. S.*: **a** In New England, a municipal corporation of a less complex character than a city. **b** In other States, a unit of rural administration more or less like the New England town. **4.** The body of inhabitants of a town; townspeople; more narrowly, the citizens or qualified voters of a town.

town clerk. An officer who keeps the records of a town.

town hall. A public hall or building belonging to a town, used for public offices, for meetings of the town council, etc.

town'house' (toun'hous'), *n.* A town hall.

towns'folk' (tounz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Townspeople.

town'ship (toun'shĭp), *n.* **1.** In England, an ancient unit of administration identical in area with the parish. **2.** In the United States, a primary unit of local government of varying character in different localities. **3.** In surveys of United States public lands, a division of territory six miles square. **4.** In Canada, one of the subdivisions of a county.

towns'man (tounz'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** An inhabitant of a town. **2.** One of the same town as another; fellow citizen. **3.** In New England, a selectman. [folk.

towns'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* The people of a town; townsfolk.

tow'path' (tō'pāth'), *n.* A path traveled by men or animals in towing boats; — called also *towing path.*

tow'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* A rope used in towing vessels.

tox-æ'mi-a, tox-e'mi-a (tŏk-sē'mĭ-ă), *n.* [Gr. *τοξικόν* poison + *αἷμα* blood.] *Med.* A form of blood poisoning.

tox'ic (tŏk'sĭk), *a.* [L. *toxicum* poison, orig., an arrow poison, Gr. *τοξικόν*, fr. *τόξον* bow, arrow.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, poison. — **tox-ic'i-ty** (tŏk-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tox'i-col'o-gy (tŏk'sĭ-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *τοξικόν* poison + *-logy.*] The science treating of poisons, their antidotes, etc. —**tox'i-co-log'i-cal** (-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **tox'i-col'o-gist**, *n.*

tox'in (tŏk'sĭn) } *n. Chem.* **a** Any of a class of toxic
tox'ine (-sĭn; -sēn) } substances formed as secretion products of vegetable and animal organisms. **b** (Preferably spelt *toxine.*) Any poisonous ptomaine.

toy (toi), *n.* [D. *tuig* tools, trash, spelt *twig* playthings, toys.] **1.** An ornament; gewgaw; trinket. *Rare.* **2.** Something designed or used for play or diversion; plaything. **3. a** Something diminutive like a plaything. **b** Something of little value or importance; a trifle. **4.** Pastime; play; dalliance; wantonness. *Obs.* **5.** A headdress that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To trifle; play; dally amorously. — **toy'er**, *n.*

trace (trās), *n.* [ME. *trays*, pl., OF. *traiz*, *trais*, pl. of *trait.* See TRAIT.] One of two straps, chains, etc., of a harness, attaching a horse to a vehicle or thing to be drawn; a tug.

trace, *v. t.*; TRACED (trāst); TRAC'ING (trās'ĭng). [OF. *tracier*, fr. L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1.** To draw; as: **a** To mark out; draw, as a map; delineate; sketch; design. **b** To form, as letters; write carefully. **c** To copy; imitate; esp., to copy, as a drawing, by marking lines on a transparent sheet superimposed. **2.** To make marks, letters, tracery, or the like, on. **3.** To follow; as: **a** To follow, as a track; also, to pursue the trail or course of; track. **b** To follow the course or position of, as by means of remains. **c** To follow in detail the development or progress of; make out. **4.** To traverse. — *v. i.* To go; follow a track, trail, etc. — *n.* **1.** A mark left by a thing passing; footprint; track; trail; remains; token; vestige. **2.** A very small amount; a barely discernible quantity, quality, or characteristic. — **trace'a-ble** (trās'ă-b'l), *a.* — **trac'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Syn. Mark, sign, hint, shade, thought. — TRACE, VESTIGE, frequently interchangeable, agree in the idea of a mark or sign, often of something no longer existing. But VESTIGE frequently suggests some slight remnant of the thing itself; TRACE, the more general word, denotes any faint indication; as, "of this ancient custom no *vestige* remained;" they left no *traces* of their journey behind them.

trac'er-y (trās'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** *Arch.* Ornamental work with ramified lines. **2.** A tracing of lines; a system of lines made by or as by tracing, esp. when interweaving or branching in ornamental or graceful figures.

A Simple Form of Plate Tracery.

tra'che-a (trā'kē-ă; trā-kē'ă), *n.; L. pl.* **-CHEÆ** (-ē). [L. *trachia*, Gr. *τραχεῖα*, fr. *τραχύς* rough.] *Anat.* In vertebrates, the main tube by which air passes to and from the lungs; windpipe. — **tra'che-al** (-ăl), *a.*

tra'che-ot'o-my (-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*trachea* + *-tomy.*] *Surg.* A cutting into the trachea.

tra'chyte (trā'kĭt; trăk'ĭt), *n.* [Gr. *τραχύς* rough, rugged.] A volcanic rock, usually light in color; — from the roughness of the fractured surface. — **tra-chyt'ic** (trā-kĭt'ĭk), *a.*

trac'ing (trās'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that traces. **2.** That which is traced, or marked out.

track (trăk), *n.* [OF. *trac* track of horses, trace of animals.] **1.** An impression left by the foot; a trace; vestige. **2.** A mark left by something that has passed. **3. a** A road; path; course. **b** A course laid out for racing, exercise, etc. **c** A metal way for wheeled vehicles; specif., one or more pairs of parallel lines of rails with the fastenings, ties, etc., for a railroad or railway. — *v. t.* **1.** To follow the tracks or traces of; trace; trail. **2.** To ascertain and follow up through vestiges, or remains; search out. **3.** To traverse. **4.** To make tracks upon. — **track'er**, *n.* — **track'less**, *a.*

track'age (-ăj), *n. Railroads.* **a** Lines of track, collectively. **b** A right to use the tracks of another road.

tract (trăkt), *n.* [abbr. fr. *tractate.*] A treatise or written discourse, generally short, esp. on practical religion.

tract, *n.* [L. *tractus* a drawing, track, tract of land, fr. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1.** Duration; lapse (of time); extent. **2.** An expanse; an area; a region, or stretch not definitely bounded. **3.** *Anat.* A system of parts or organs serving some special purpose; as, the digestive *tract.*

trac'ta-ble (trăk'tă-b'l), *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, fr. *tractare* to draw violently, handle.] Capable of being easily handled; as: **a** Readily wrought, as gold. **b** Capable of being easily led or managed; docile. — **trac'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **trac'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **trac'ta-bly**, *adv.*

Trac-ta'ri-an-ism (trăk-tā'rĭ-ăn-ĭz'm; 3), *n. Eccl. Hist.* A system of religious principles set forth in a series of pamphlets issued (1833–41) at Oxford and called "Tracts for the Times." Their publication was a part of a great reactionary movement emphasizing the doctrine that the Church of England is a part of the visible Holy Catholic Church and asserting the efficacy of the sacraments of the church.

trac'tate (trăk'tāt), *n.* [L. *tractatus.*] A treatise; tract.

trac'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [see TRACTION.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. — **trac-til'i-ty** (trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* [L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1.** Act of drawing; state of being drawn. **2.** Act of drawing a body along a surface. **3.** The adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves, as of a wheel on a rail, etc.

trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to draw; pulling; attracting.

trac'tor (-tŏr), *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing; specif., an automobile used esp. for drawing or hauling something, as a vehicle, plow, or the like.

trade (trād), *n.* **1. a** A footstep; track. *Obs.* **b** A course; way. *Obs.*, exc. in *trade wind.* **2.** Custom; habit. *Obs.* **3.** Affair; dealing. *Obs.* **4.** Any occupation or employment pursued as a calling; business. **5. a** The business which a person has learned, and which he engages in, for livelihood or profit; occupation; esp., mechanical employment. **b** Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter or sale; commerce; traffic. **6.** Those engaged in the same occupation or line of business; thus, booksellers and publishers are collectively designated as *the trade.* **7.** A bargain; a purchase and sale. **8.** *pl.* The trade winds.

Syn. TRADE, CRAFT, BUSINESS, PROFESSION. TRADE applies to any of the mechanical employments or handicrafts, except those connected with agriculture; CRAFT is often interchangeable with *trade*, but denotes esp. a trade requiring skilled workmanship; as, a carpenter, bricklayer, blacksmith (not farmer, gardener), by *trade*; he who aims to be a good weaver and a good tailor is likely to be but a poor workman at either *craft.* BUSINESS applies esp. to occupations of a mercantile or commercial nature; PROFESSION designates the more learned callings. See COMMERCE.

trade (trād), *v. i. & t.;* TRAD′ED (trād′ĕd; 24); TRAD′ING. **1**. To barter; buy and sell; traffic as a business. **2**. To participate in a sale or exchange. **3**. To have dealings; be concerned or associated; — commonly followed by *with*. — **Syn.** See SELL.

trade′fall′en (-fôl′′n), *a*. Out of trade. *Obs.*

trade′-mark′, *n*. A peculiar distinguishing mark, device, or symbol used by a manufacturer or merchant on his goods.

trade name. **1**. The name of an article among traders, etc. **2**. An arbitrary distinctive name given to an article in commerce. **3**. Business name of a concern or firm.

trad′er (trād′ẽr), *n*. **1**. One engaged in trade; a merchant. **2**. A vessel engaged in the coasting or foreign trade.

trades′man (trādz′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who trades; a shopkeeper. — **trades′peo′ple** (-pē′p’l), *n. pl.*

trade′-un′ion (trād′ūn′yŭn; trād′ūn′yŭn), *or* **trades′-un′ion** (trādz′-; trādz′-), *n.; pl.* TRADE-UNIONS OR TRADES-UNIONS. **1**. A voluntary association of working people organized to further or maintain their rights and interests. **2**. A voluntary combination for mutual aid of any persons engaged in trade, as of employers, or employers and workmen.

trade wind. A wind blowing continually in one course, or *trade*, toward the equator from an easterly direction.

trad′ing (trād′ĭng), *a*. **1**. Engaged in trade or commerce. **2**. Moving in a course or current. *Obs.* **3**. Venal; corrupt.

tra-di′tion (trȧ-dĭsh′ŭn), *n*. [L. *traditio*, fr. *tradere* to give up, transmit.] **1**. Delivery. *Rare.* **2**. Oral delivery or transmission of information, opinions, practices, customs, etc., esp. from ancestors to posterity, without written memorials; also, that which is so transmitted. **3**. *Theol.* **a** An unwritten code of law given by God to Moses on Sinai. **b** That body of doctrine and discipline, or any article thereof, supposed to have been put forth by Christ or his apostles, and not committed to writing.

tra-di′tion-al (-ăl), *a*. **1**. Of or pert. to tradition; consisting of, or derived from, tradition. **2**. Observant of tradition. *Obs. or R.* — **tra-di′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. TRADITIONAL, LEGENDARY. That is TRADITIONAL which has been handed down, esp. by word of mouth; that which is LEGENDARY is commonly unauthentic, and the word is often equivalent to "apocryphal," "fabulous;" as, *traditional* laws; a *legendary* story, hero.

tra-di′tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a*. Traditional.

tra-duce′ (trȧ-dūs′), *v. t.;* -DUCED′ (-dūst′); -DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). [L. *traducere*, *-ductum*, to lead across, exhibit as a spectacle, disgrace.] To expose wrongfully to contempt or shame; calumniate; vilify; defame. — **Syn.** To slander, disparage, decry. See ASPERSE. — **tra-duc′er** (-dūs′ẽr), *n.*

traf′fic (trăf′ĭk), *n*. [F. *trafic*.] **1**. Interchange of commodities by barter or by sale; commerce; trade. **2**. The business done on a railway, steamboat line, etc., as measured by the number of passengers or the amount of freight carried. Collectively, the subjects of transportation on a route, as persons or goods. **3**. A transaction; a piece of business. *Obs.* **4**. Dealings; intercourse; familiarity. *Chiefly Archaic or Scot.* — **Syn.** See COMMERCE. — *v. i.;* -FICKED (-ĭkt); -FICK-ING (-ĭ-kĭng). **1**. To buy or sell goods; barter; trade. **2**. To engage in any dealing; deal, often meanly or mercenarily; bargain. — **traf′fick-er**, *n.*

trag′a-canth (trăg′ȧ-kănth), *n*. [fr. L., fr. Gr. *τραγάκανθα*; *τράγος* a he-goat + *ἄκανθα* a thorn.] A kind of gum got from various Asiatic or European shrubs or trees.

tra-ge′di-an (trȧ-jē′dĭ-ăn), *n*. **1**. A writer of tragedy. **2**. An actor or player of tragedy.

‖ **tra′gé′dienne′** (trȧ′zhā′dyĕn′; *E*. trȧ-jē′dĭ-ĕn′, trȧ-jē′dĭ-ĕn′), *n*. [F.] An actress who plays tragedy.

trag′e-dy (trăj′ē-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. *τραγῳδία*.] **1**. A dramatic composition depicting a serious story, in which, typically, the leading character is, by some passion or limitation, brought to a catastrophe. **2**. Quality or character such as that of the events portrayed in tragedies; that quality of life or art which gives nobility or sublimity to catastrophe and excites in the beholder combined feelings of pity and awe. **3**. Any literary composition, as a novel or narrative poem, having a tragic theme. **4**. A fatal and mournful event; any tragic event.

trag′ic (trăj′ĭk) } *a*. **1**. Of or pert. to, or of the nature
trag′i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or character of, tragedy. **2**. Characterized by, or involving or expressing, death or calamity or the suffering implied in tragedy; terrible; calamitous. — **trag′i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **trag′i-cal-ness**, *n.*

trag′i-com′e-dy (-ĭ-kŏm′ē-dĭ), *n*. A drama or composition partaking of both tragedy and comedy and not having a fatal issue, as Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure." — **trag′i-com′ic** (trăj′ĭ-kŏm′ĭk), **trag′i-com′i-cal**, *a.*

tra′gus (trā′gŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -GI (-jī). [Gr. *τράγος* a part of the inner ear.] *Anat.* A part of the ear. See EAR, *Illust.*

trail (trāl), *v. t*. [OF. *traillier* to tow (a boat), also to trail a deer.] **1**. To draw or drag, as on the ground; esp., to drag loosely, as the train of a dress. **2**. To hunt by the track, or trail; track. — *v. i.* **1**. To hang down or to be drawn along, as the train of a dress. **2**. To form a trail or wake behind; follow after; follow on as in a trail or line. **3**. To grow to a considerable length, esp. when slender and creeping, as a plant. **4**. To follow a trail. **5**. To move along leisurely. — *n*. **1**. Something drawn or dragged behind; as: **a** The train of a dress. **b** *Mil.* Part of the stock of a gun carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered. See FIELDPIECE, *Illust.* **2**. **a** A track or scent left by man or beast. **b** A footpath or track worn through a wilderness; as, an Indian *trail*. — **trail′er** (trāl′ẽr), *n.*

train (trān), *v. t*. [fr. OF., fr. LL.] **1**. To trail; drag. **2**. To entice; allure. *Rare.* **3**. To form by instruction, practice, or guidance; as: **a** To bring up; educate; rear; — often with *up*. **b** To discipline; instruct; drill. **c** To tame and teach, as animals. **d** To prepare for a test or contest, as by dieting and practice. **e** *Hort.* To lead or direct the growth of; form to a desired shape by bending, pruning, etc. **4**. To aim or point at an object; bring to bear. — *v. i.* **1**. To drill or teach; impart proficiency by discipline. **2**. To prepare one's self for a particular performance, test, or contest, as by exercise, diet, etc.; drill, as in military exercises. — *n*. **1**. That which is drawn along in the rear of, or after, something; that which is in the rear; part of a gown which trails behind. **2**. A body of attendants; retinue; suite. **3**. A procession; a line or file. **4**. *Mil.* The vehicles, men, and animals accompanying an army to transport its supplies, etc. **5**. A succession of connected things; a series, as of wheels and pinions for transmitting motion. **6**. A connected line of cars, etc., on a railroad. **7**. Regular method; process; course; order. **8**. A line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge.

train′a-ble, *a*. See -ABLE.

train′band′ (trān′bănd′), *n*. [for *trained band*.] *Eng. Hist.* One of the companies of trained citizen soldiers supported in the counties and London from the 13th or 14th century.

train′er (-ẽr), *n*. One who trains; esp., one who trains men, horses, etc., for exercises requiring agility and strength.

train′ing, *n*. **1**. Act, action, or process denoted by the verb to *train*. **2**. State of being prepared by training. — **Syn.** Education, drill, practice, exercise. See EDUCATION.

train oil. [D. or LG. *traan* train oil, blubber + E. *oil*.] Oil from the whale or other marine animal.

trait (trāt; *Brit. commonly* trā), *n*. [F., fr. L. *tractus* a dragging, a stretch, extent, tract of land.] **1**. A stroke; a touch; — used fig. **2**. A distinguishing feature; peculiarity; characteristic. — **Syn.** See CHARACTERISTIC.

trai′tor (trā′tẽr), *n*. [fr. OF., fr. L. *traditor*, fr. *tradere*, *traditum*, to deliver, betray.] One who betrays a confidence or trust; esp., one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason. — *a*. Traitorous.

trai′tor-ly, *a*. Traitorous. *Obs.*

trai′tor-ous (-ŭs), *a*. **1**. Guilty or capable of treason; treacherous; faithless. **2**. Consisting in treason; of the nature of treason. — **Syn.** See DISLOYAL. — **trai′tor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **trai′tor-ous-ness**, *n.*

trai′tress (-trĕs), *n*. A female traitor.

tra-ject′ (trȧ-jĕkt′), *v. t*. [L. *trajectus*, p. p. of *trajicere*, *traicere*, to throw across.] To throw or cast through, over, or across. *Rare.* — **tra-jec′tion** (-jĕk′shŭn), *n.*

tra-jec′to-ry (-jĕk′tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The curve which a body, as a missile, comet, or planet, describes in moving through space under the influence of given forces.

tram (trăm), *n*. [E. dial. *tram* a coal wagon, shaft of a cart or carriage, beam, bar.] **1**. Any of various vehicles; as: **a** *Mining.* A boxlike wagon running on a tramway in a mine. **b** A passenger car of a street railway. *Eng.* **2**. Short for TRAMWAY, TRAMCAR, etc.

tram′car′ (trăm′kär′), *n*. A tram running on gauged rails, as on a street railway (*Brit.*), or in a mine.

tram′mel (-ĕl), *n*. [fr. F., fr. LL. *tremaculum* a fish net; L. *tres* three + *macula* mesh.] **1**. A kind of net to catch birds, fishes, etc. **2**. Something impeding activity, progress,

or freedom, as a net or shackle; restraint; check. **3.** An iron hook for hanging kettles, etc., over the fire. — *v. t.;* -MELED (-ĕld) or -MELLED; -MEL-ING or -MEL-LING. **1.** To entangle; involve; implicate. *Rare.* **2.** To confine; hamper; shackle. — **Syn.** See HAMPER. — **tram'mel-er, -mel-ler,** *n.*

tra-mon'tane (trə-mŏn'tān; trăm'ŏn-tān), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. It., fr. L. *transmontanus; trans* across + *mons, montis,* mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; coming from the other side of the mountains; hence, foreign; barbarous. — *n.* One living, or coming from, beyond the mountains; hence, a foreigner; stranger.

tramp (trămp), *v. t.* **1.** To tread on forcibly and repeatedly; trample. **2.** To travel or wander through on foot. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To walk, step, or tread, esp. heavily. **2.** To travel about on foot. — *n.* **1.** A foot journey or excursion. **2.** A foot traveler; often, a begging or thieving vagrant. **3.** The sound of the foot or feet striking the earth, as in walking. **4.** *Naut.* A vessel taking a cargo when and where it offers and to any port. — **tramp'er,** *n.*

tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v. t.;* -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING. [freq. of *tramp.*] To tread under foot; tread down. — *v. i.* To tread rapidly and forcibly; esp., to tread or stamp in or as in contempt; — often with *on* or *upon;* as, to *trample* on one's pride. — *n.* Act or sound of trampling. — **tram'pler,** *n.*

tram'road' (-rōd'), *n.* A road for trams or wagons, with tracks of smooth beams of wood (usually metal-faced), blocks of stone, or rails; a railway in a mine.

tram'way' (-wā'), *n.* A way for trams; as: **a** A tramroad. **b** A street railway. *Eng.*

trance (trăns), *n.* [F. *transe* fright, in OF. also, trance, swoon, fr. *transir* to chill, shiver, L. *transire* to pass over, pass away, cease.] **1. a** A lobby; hall. *Scot.* **b** A lane; alley; also, a courtyard; close. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body or to be rapt into visions; ecstasy; a state likened to this, due to surprise, shock, etc. **3.** *Med.* A prolonged profound or abnormal sleep. — *v. t.;* TRANCED (trănst); TRANC'ING trăn'sĭng). To entrance; enchant; hold spellbound.

tran'gram (trăn'grăm), *n.* Also **tran'kum** (-kŭm). Something intricate, as a puzzle; also, a gimcrack. *Obs. Cant.*

tran'quil (trăn'kwĭl), *a.* [L. *tranquillus.*] Quiet; calm; undisturbed. — **Syn.** See CALM.

tran'quil-ize } (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.;* -IZED(-ĭzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng).
tran'quil-lize } To render or become tranquil; make calm and peaceful. — **Syn.** Quiet, compose, still, soothe, appease; calm, pacify. — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **-iz'er,** *n.*

tran-quil'li-ty (trăn-kwĭl'ĭ-tĭ; trăŋ-), *n.* Quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; composure.

tran'quil-ly, *adv.,* **tran'quil-ness,** *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

trans- (trănz-; *before a vowel often* trănz-). [L. *trans* across, over.] A prefix used in general to signify *over, across, beyond, through;* — often opposed to *cis-.*

trans-act' (trănz-ăkt', trăn-zăkt'), *v. t.* [L. *transactus,* p. p. of *transigere* to drive through, accomplish.] To carry through; do; perform; manage. — *v. i.* To deal; negotiate.

trans-ac'tion (trănz-ăk'shŭn; trăn-zăk'-), *n.* **1.** The doing or performing of any affair; management. **2.** That which is done; affair. **3.** *pl.* Records, as of the proceedings of a society; proceedings. — **Syn.** Proceeding, action, process.

trans-al'pine (trănz-ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome; also, of or pertaining to the region or the people beyond the Alps; — opposed to *cisalpine.* — *n.* A native or inhabitant of a transalpine country.

trans'at-lan'tic (trănz'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* Lying or belonging beyond the Atlantic Ocean; crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

tran-scend' (trăn-sĕnd'), *v. t.* [L. *transcendere, -scensum; trans* + *scandere* to climb.] **1.** To rise above or beyond; overpass. **2.** To excel; exceed. — **Syn.** See EXCEED.

tran-scend'ence (-sĕn'dĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being
tran-scend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) } transcendent.

tran-scend'ent (-sĕn'dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Superior or supreme; surpassing. **2.** *Kantianism.* Transcending, or reaching beyond, human knowledge. — **tran-scend'ent-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. That is TRANSCENDENT which is of superlative quality; TRANSCENDENTAL, in ordinary language, applies esp. to opinions, theories, or sentiments which are so vague, fantastic, or extravagant as to pass ordinary comprehension.

tran'scen-den'tal (trăn'sĕn-dĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Transcendent. **2.** In the philosophy of Kant, of or pert. to that in human experience which can be determined a priori. **3.** Fancifully speculative; fantastic; extravagant. — **Syn.** See TRANSCENDENT. — **tran'scen-den'tal-ly,** *adv.*

tran'scen-den'tal-ism (trăn'sĕn-dĕn'tăl-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** In the philosophy of Kant, the going beyond human experience, and ascertaining a priori the fundamental principles of human knowledge. **2.** Any philosophy which asserts the domination of the intuitive or spiritual over the purely empirical, esp. that of Ralph Waldo Emerson and his followers; — so called because of a wrongly supposed relation to Kant's philosophy. — **tran'scen-den'tal-ist,** *n.*

tran-scribe' (trăn-skrīb'), *v. t.;* -SCRIBED' (-skrībd'); -SCRIB'ING (-skrīb'ĭng). [L. *transcribere, transcriptum; trans* + *scribere* to write.] **1.** To write a copy of; copy. **2.** *Music.* To make a transcription of. — **tran-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.*

tran'script (trăn'skrĭpt), *n.* [L. *transcriptum,* neut. p. p. of *transcribere.*] **1.** That which has been transcribed. **2.** A copy of any kind; imitation. — **Syn.** See DUPLICATE.

tran-scrip'tion (trăn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of transcribing. **2.** A copy; transcript. **3.** *Music.* An arrangement of a composition for an instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally written; adaptation.

tran'sept (trăn'sĕpt), *n.* [*trans-* + L. *septum, saeptum,* an inclosure.] *Arch.* The part of a cruciform church crossing at right angles to the greatest length, between the nave and the apse or choir.

trans-fer' (trăns-fûr'), *v. t.;* -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. [L. *transferre; trans* + *ferre* to bear.] **1.** To convey from one place or person to another; transport. **2.** To make over the possession or control of; make transfer of. **3.** To print or otherwise copy from one surface to another. — **Syn.** Sell, give, alienate. — **trans-fer'rer,** *n.*

trans'fer (trăns'fûr), *n.* **1.** Act of transferring; state of being transferred. **2.** That which is transferred.

trans-fer'a-ble (trăns-fûr'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being transferred. **2.** Negotiable. [made.]

trans'fer-ee' (trăns'fẽr-ē'), *n.* One to whom a transfer is

trans'fer-ence (trăns'fẽr-ĕns; trăns-fûr'ĕns), *n.* Act of transferring; conveyance; transfer.

trans-fer'or (trăns-fûr'ẽr), *n.* One who makes a transfer.

trans-fig'u-ra'tion (-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A change of form or appearance; esp. [*cap.*], the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus on the mount. **2.** [*cap.*] A feast (Aug. 6) commemorating this change.

trans-fig'ure (-fĭg'ûr), *v. t.;* -FIG'URED (-ûrd); -UR-ING (-ûr-ĭng). [fr. F., fr. L. *transfigurare.*] **1.** To change form or appearance; metamorphose; transform. **2.** To change to something exalted and glorious. — **Syn.** See TRANSFORM.

trans-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* [L. *transfixus,* p. p. of *transfigere* to transfix.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; impale.

trans-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* [L. *transformare.*] To change in form; metamorphose; specif.: **a** To change in outward shape or semblance. **b** To change into another substance; transmute. **c** To change in nature, disposition, heart, etc.; convert. **d** *Math.* To change the form of, as an algebraic expression, without altering the value. **e** *Elec.* To change (a current) in potential or in type. **f** To change (one form of energy) into another.

Syn. TRANSFORM, TRANSFIGURE, TRANSMUTE, METAMORPHOSE, CONVERT. TRANSFORM, the general word, implies a thorough or radical change, whether in appearance or nature; TRANSFIGURE, which is strongly influenced by Biblical usage, suggests an exaltation or glorification; as, Circe *transformed* some of the companions of Odysseus into beasts; Jesus was *transfigured* before them. TRANSMUTE implies a complete change of nature or substance, esp. from lower to higher; to CONVERT (often interchangeable with *transmute*) is esp. to turn from one state to another; as, to *transmute* lead into gold; to *convert* cider into vinegar. METAMORPHOSE suggests a transformation into something utterly different, often by (or as by) enchantment.

— *v. i.* To be or become transformed. — **-for-ma'tion,** *n.*

trans-form'er (-fôr'mẽr), *n.* One that transforms; as: *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming an electric current from a high to a low potential or vice versa, without changing the current energy; a converter.

trans-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.;* -FUSED' (-fūzd'); -FUS'ING (-fūz'-ĭng). [L. *transfusus,* p. p. of *transfundere; trans* across + *fundere* to pour.] **1.** To pour, as liquid, out of one vessel into another. **2.** To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one man or animal to those of another. **3.** To cause to be instilled or imbibed.

trans-fu'si-ble (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

trans-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or operation of transfusing. **2.** A gradual commingling.

trans-gress′ (trăns-grĕs′), *v. t.* **1.** To overpass (a limit or rule). **2.** To break or violate, as a law. — *v. i.* To offend against a law; sin. — **trans-gres′sor** (-grĕs′ẽr), *n.*

trans-gres′sion (-grĕsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *transgressio*, lit., a going across, fr. *transgredi*, *-gressus*, to step across, go over.] Act of transgressing; esp., violation of a law of rectitude; sin. — **Syn.** Fault, offense, crime, misdeed. — **trans-gres′sive** (-grĕs′ĭv), *a.* — **trans-gres′sive-ly**, *adv.*

tran-ship′, **tran-ship′ment**, etc. Vars. of TRANSSHIP, etc.

tran′sient (trăn′shĕnt), *a.* [L. *transiens*, p. pr. of *transire*, *-situm*, to go or pass over.] **1.** Transitive; passing over (to). **2.** Passing quickly across the line of vision; hence, ephemeral; fleeting; brief. **3.** Staying for a short time; not regular or permanent; as, *transient* boarders. *Colloq., U. S.*

Syn. TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, FUGITIVE, FLEETING, EPHEMERAL, EVANESCENT, MOMENTARY. *Transient* and *transitory* are often interchangeable; but TRANSIENT oftener emphasizes the fact, TRANSITORY, the (often inherent) quality, of brief duration; as, *transient* sorrows; this *transitory* life. FUGITIVE and FLEETING apply to that which passes swiftly, and is gone; that is EVANESCENT which quickly vanishes; as, forms are *fugitive;* some *fleeting* fancy; *evanescent* emotions. That is MOMENTARY which is but for a moment; that is EPHEMERAL which is short-lived.

— *n.* One that is transient; specif., *Colloq., U. S.*, a transient guest or boarder. — **tran′sient-ly**, *adv.* — **tran′sience** (-shĕns), **tran′sien-cy** (-shĕn-sĭ), **tran′sient-ness**, *n.*

trans′it (trăn′sĭt), *n.* [L. *transitus*, fr. *transire* to go across.] **1.** Passage through or over; transition. **2.** Act or process of causing to pass; conveyance. **3.** *Astron.* **a** Passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope. **b** Passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger one. **4.** *Surv.* A variety of theodolite; — called in full *transit theodolite.*

tran-si′tion (trăn-sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *transitio.*] Passage from one place, state, or act to another; change. — **tran-si′tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **tran-si′tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

tran′si-tive (trăn′sĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to make a transit, or passage. **2.** *Gram.* Passing over to an object; expressing an action as not limited to the agent or subject, but ending in a direct object. — **tran′si-tive-ly**, *adv.*

tran′si-to-ry (trăn′sĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Continuing only for a short time; fleeting; evanescent. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — **tran′si-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **tran′si-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

trans-late′ (trăns-lāt′), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *translatus*, used as p. p. of *transferre* to transfer.] **1.** To bear, remove, or change from one place, condition, etc., to another; transfer; specif.: **a** To transfer (a bishop) from one see to another. **b** To remove to heaven without a natural death. **2.** To transform. **3.** To render into another language; interpret into another medium. — **trans-lat′a-ble** (-lāt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **-la′tor** (-lā′tẽr), *n.*

trans-la′tion (-lā′shŭn), *n.* Act or result of translating. — **Syn.** See PARAPHRASE.

trans-lit′er-ate (-lĭt′ẽr-āt), *v. t.;* -AT′ED (-āt′ĕd); -AT′ING. [*trans-* + L. *lit(t)era* letter.] To express in the characters of another alphabet. — **trans-lit′er-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

trans-lu′cent (-lū′sĕnt), *a.* [L. *translucens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *translucere* to shine through.] Transmitting light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen; partially transparent. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **trans-lu′cence** (-sĕns), **-lu′cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **trans-lu′cent-ly**, *adv.*

trans′ma-rine′ (trăns′mȧ-rēn′), *a.* [L. *transmarinus; trans* beyond + *mare* sea.] Being, coming from, or passing beyond, the sea.

trans′mi-grate (trăns′mĭ-grāt), *v. i.* [L. *transmigrare*, *transmigratum.*] **1.** To migrate from one country or jurisdiction to another. **2.** To undergo transmigration. — **trans′mi-grant** (-grănt), *a. & n.* — **trans′mi-gra′tor** (-grā′tẽr), *n.* — **trans-mi′gra-to-ry** (trăns-mī′grȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

trans′mi-gra′tion (trăns′mĭ-grā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Migration from one country to another. **2.** Metempsychosis.

trans-mis′si-ble (trăns-mĭs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmitted. — **trans-mis′si-bil′i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

trans-mis′sion (-mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *transmissio.* See TRANSMIT.] Act of transmitting; state of being transmitted.

trans-mis′sive (-mĭs′ĭv), *a.* Capable of transmitting, or of being transmitted; also, transmitted; derived.

trans-mit′ (-mĭt′), *v. t.;* -MIT′TED; -TING. [L. *transmittere*, *-missum; trans* + *mittere* to send.] **1.** To cause to pass over or through; transfer; pass on. **2.** To suffer to pass through; conduct; as, glass *transmits* light. — **trans-mit′tal** (-ăl), **-mit′tance** (-ăns), *n.* — **trans-mit′ti-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.*

trans-mit′ter (trăns-mĭt′ẽr), *n.* One that transmits; specif., that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent. See TELEPHONE.

trans-mon′tane (-mŏn′tān), *a.* Lying beyond or crossing a mountain or mountains.

trans-mut′a-ble (-mūt′ȧ-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

trans-mute′ (-mūt′), *v. t.;* -MUT′ED (-mūt′ĕd); -MUT′ING. [L. *transmutare*, *-mutatum; trans-* + *mutare* to change.] To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; transform. — **Syn.** See TRANSFORM. — **trans′mu-ta′tion** (trăns′mū-tā′shŭn), *n.* — **trans-mut′er** (-mūt′ẽr), *n.*

tran′som (trăn′sŭm), *n.* **1.** A transverse beam or piece, as a horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, etc. **2.** A window above a door or another window, built on, and commonly hinged to, a transom. *Chiefly U. S.*

transom window. **1.** A window divided horizontally by a transom or transoms. **2.** = TRANSOM, *n.*, 2.

trans-par′en-cy (trăns-pâr′ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Also, *Rare*, **trans-par′ence** (-ĕns). **1.** Quality or state of being transparent. **2.** That which is transparent; esp., a picture or the like, as on glass, shown by light shining through it.

trans-par′ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. LL. *transparens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *transparere* to be transparent.] **1.** Transmitting light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; diaphanous; pellucid. **2.** Open in texture or mesh so as to admit the passage of light. **3.** Perspicuous; clear. **4.** Luminous; bright. *Obs. or Archaic.* — **trans-par′ent-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. TRANSPARENT, TRANSLUCENT, LUCENT, LUCID, PELLUCID, DIAPHANOUS, LIMPID, LUMINOUS, LUSTROUS. That is TRANSPARENT through which objects can be clearly discerned; that is TRANSLUCENT which admits the passage of light, but does not permit objects to be distinctly seen through it. LUCENT (chiefly poetical) is sometimes equivalent to *translucent*, sometimes to *luminous.* LUCID (chiefly poetical, except in its fig. use) is sometimes equivalent to *transparent*, sometimes to *bright, luminous.* PELLUCID and DIAPHANOUS belong to literary rather than to ordinary language; *pellucid* suggests crystal clearness, *diaphanous* sometimes implies delicacy as well as transparency. LIMPID suggests esp. soft clearness, as of pure water. That is LUMINOUS which is full of light, or which emits light; LUSTROUS implies sheen or refulgence. *Transparent, lucid, pellucid, limpid*, and *luminous* are also used fig., esp. of literary expression; as, the *transparent* clearness of his style; *lucid* arrangement; *pellucid* simplicity; a simple, *limpid* style; a *luminous* interpretation. See CLEAR.

tran-spic′u-ous (trăn-spĭk′ū-ŭs), *a.* [L. *transpicere* to see or look through.] Transparent. *Rare.*

trans-pierce′ (trăns-pērs′), *v. t.;* -PIERCED′ (-pērst′); -PIERC′ING (-pēr′sĭng). To pierce through; penetrate; transfix.

tran′spi-ra′tion (trăn′spĭ-rā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of transpiring, as in exhalation.

tran-spire′ (-spīr′), *v. i.;* -SPIRED′ (-spīrd′); -SPIR′ING (-spīr′ĭng). [F. *transpirer;* L. *trans* + *spirare* to breathe.] **1.** To pass through, or out of, a body, as gases or liquids through capillary tubes; specif., to pass off as vapor or insensible perspiration; exhale, as from the skin or leaves. **2.** To emerge from secrecy; become known; leak out.

☞ The use of *transpire* in the sense of *happen, occur*, should be avoided.

— *v. t.* To excrete, as vapor; exhale; perspire.

trans-plant′ (trăns-plănt′), *v. t.* [L. *transplantare; trans* over + *plantare* to plant.] To remove and plant, settle, or fix in another place. — **trans′plan-ta′tion** (trăns′plăn-tā′shŭn), *n.* — **trans-plant′er** (trăns-plăn′tẽr), *n.*

trans-port′ (trăns-pōrt′; 57), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *transportare; trans* across + *portare* to carry.] **1.** To carry from one place to another; transfer. **2.** Specifically: **a** To banish, as to a penal colony. **b** To convey from earth; kill. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To carry away or overcome with vehement emotion, as joy, anger, etc.; ravish. — **Syn.** See BANISH.

trans′port (trăns′pōrt; 57), *n.* **1.** Transportation; conveyance. **2.** A vessel used in transportation, esp. of soldiers. **3.** A convict transported, or sentenced to exile. **4.** Vehement emotion; rapture. — **Syn.** See ECSTASY.

trans′por-ta′tion (-pŏr-tā′shŭn), *n.* Act of transporting; state of being transported. — **Syn.** Removal; conveyance.

trans-port′er (trăns-pōr′tẽr; 57), *n.* One that transports.

trans-pos′al (-pōz′ăl), *n.* Transposition.

trans-pose′ (-pōz′), *v. t.;* -POSED′ (-pōzd′); -POS′ING (-pōz′ĭng). [fr. F., fr. *trans-* (L. *trans*) + *poser* to put.] **1.** To remove; transfer. *Obs.* **2.** To change the relative place or order of; exchange in position. **3.** To change the natural order of, as words. **4.** To transform. *R.* **5.** *Algebra.* To

bring, as a term of an equation, from one side to the other with changed sign. 6. *Music.* To change the key of.

trans/po-si'tion (trănz/pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *transponere, -positum*, to set over, remove. See TRANS-; POSITION.] Act of transposing; state of being transposed. — **trans/po-si'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

trans-shape' (trănz-shāp'), *v. t.* To transform. *Rare.*

trans-ship' (-shĭp'), *v. t.* Also **tran-ship'** (trăn-). To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another. — **trans-ship'ment** (-mĕnt), **tran-ship'ment** (trăn-), *n.*

tran/sub-stan'ti-ate (trăn/sŭb-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt/ĕd); -AT'ING. [LL. *transubstantiatus*, p. p. of *transubstantiare* to transubstantiate; L. *trans* + *substantia* substance.] **1.** To change into another substance; transform; transmute. **2.** *Theol.* To cause transubstantiation of.

tran/sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A transubstantiating, or state of being transubstantiated. **2.** *Theol.* The change, by and at the consecration of the elements in the Eucharist, of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, as held by the Roman Catholic Church, and distinguished from *consubstantiation.*

tran-sude' (-sūd'), *v. i.*; -SUD'ED (-sūd'ĕd); -SUD'ING. [*trans-* + L. *sudare* to sweat.] To pass, as perspirable matter does, through the pores or interstices of textures. — **tran/su-da'tion** (trăn/sŭ-dā'shŭn), *n.*

trans-ver'sal (trănz-vûr'săl), *a.* [see TRANSVERSE.] Running or lying across; transverse. — *n. Geom.* A line that traverses or intersects any system of lines.

trans-verse' (-vûrs'), *a.* [L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn across; *trans* across + *vertere* to turn.] Lying or being across; athwart. — **trans-verse'ly**, *adv.*

trans-verse' (trănz-vûrs'; trănz'vûrs), *n.* **1.** Anything transverse or athwart. **2.** *Geom.* The longer, or transverse, axis of an ellipse.

trap (trăp), *v. t.*; TRAPPED (trăpt), or, *Rare*, TRAPT; TRAP'PING. To dress with ornaments; adorn. — *n.* **1.** *pl.* Personal belongings; goods; luggage. *Colloq.* **2.** Any worthless or worn-out thing. *Colloq.*

trap, *n.* Also **trap rock.** [Sw. *trapp.*] Any of various dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rocks.

trap, *n.* [AS. *treppe.*] **1.** A device, as a pitfall, snare, or machine that shuts suddenly, as with a spring, for taking game, etc.; a gin. **2.** Stratagem; snare; a gin. **3.** A machine for throwing into the air balls, clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at. **4.** Any of various devices permitting one kind of thing to pass through while restraining another; as: A bend or partitioned chamber, as in a drain pipe, in which the liquid forms a seal to prevent the passage of sewer gas, etc. **5.** A wagon; specif., a light two-wheeled one-horse carriage. *Colloq.* **6.** A detective or policeman. *Slang, Eng.* — **Syn.** See SNARE. — *v. t.* **1.** To catch, or take, in a trap. **2.** To insnare; take by stratagem. **3.** To provide with a trap or traps; as, to *trap* a drain. — *v. i.* To set traps for game.

tra-pan' (trə-păn'), **tre-pan'** (trē-), *n.* [OF. *trapan* plank.] A snare; stratagem; also, a deceiver or trickster. *Obs. or Archaic.* — *v. t.* To snare; entrap. *Obs. or Archaic.*

trap'door' (trăp'dōr'; 57), *n.* A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor.

tra-peze' (trə-pēz'), *n.* [F. *trapèze.*] **1.** *Geom.* = TRAPEZIUM. **2.** *Gymnastic Apparatus.* A short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes, one at each end.

tra-pe'zi-um (-pē'zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ZIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -ZIA (-ä). [Gr. τραπέζιον a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, deriv. of τέτρα four + πέζα foot.] *Geom.* A plane figure formed by four straight lines of which no two are parallel.

Trapezium.

trap'e-zoid (trăp'ĕ-zoid), *n.* [Gr. τραπεζοειδής trapezoid-shaped; τράπεζα table + εἶδος shape, likeness.] *Geom.* A plane four-sided figure with two parallel sides. — **trap'e-zoid, trap'e-zoi'dal** (-zoi'dăl), *a.*

trap'per (trăp'ĕr), *n.* One who traps; esp., one who makes a business of trapping animals for their furs.

trap'pings (-ĭngz), *n. pl.* Ornamental housings for a horse; hence, ornaments; dress; superficial decorations.

trash (trăsh), *v. t.* To hold back by a trash or leash; hence, to retard, encumber, or restrain. — *n.* A collar, leash, or halter used to trash a dog; hence, any hindrance.

trash, *n.* **1.** That which is worthless; rubbish; refuse. **2.** Esp., cuttings, twigs, and leaves of trees, bruised sugar cane, corn husks, etc. **3.** A worthless or disreputable person; also, and now only, collectively, the class of such persons; rabble; riffraff. **4.** Money. *Obs.*

trash'y (trăsh'ĭ), *a.*; TRASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Like trash; containing much trash; waste; worthless; useless.

trau-mat'ic (trô-măt'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. τραυματικός, fr. τραῦμα, τραύματος, a wound.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to, or due to, a wound or injury; vulnerary.

trav'ail (trăv'āl), *v. i.* [OF. *travaillier, travaillier*, to labor, toil, be in labor, torment, fr. LL. *trepalium* an instrument of torture.] **1.** To toil. *Archaic.* **2.** To suffer the pangs of childbearing. — *n.* **1.** Labor; toil; severe exertion. *Now Rare.* **2.** Parturition. **3.** Agony; racking pain.

trav'el (trăv'ĕl), *v. i.*; -ELED (-ĕld) or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING. [same word as *travail.*] **1.** To pass; go; move. **2.** To pass to a distant place, or to many places; journey. **3.** To go on foot; walk. *Colloq. or Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To journey over or through; traverse. — *n.* **1.** Act of traveling; passage; movement. **2.** *Mach.* Motion, esp. reciprocating motion; also, length of stroke. **3.** A journey or journeying. **4.** Number or amount of persons, or of vehicles, trains, etc., passing or traveling; traffic.

trav'el-er, trav'el-ler (-ĕl-ĕr), *n.* One that travels.

trav'erse (-ĕrs), *a.* [OF. *travers*, L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across.] Lying across; transverse.—(trăv'ĕrs; trə-vûrs'), *adv.* Across; crosswise. — (trăv'ĕrs), *v. t.*; -ERSED (-ĕrst); -ERSING. **1.** To lay crosswise; cause to cross. **2.** To cross in opposition; thwart. **3.** To cross in traveling; as, to *traverse* the continent. **4.** To pass over and examine; survey carefully. **5.** *Chiefly Technical.* To move or turn laterally, as a cannon. **6.** *Law.* In pleading, to deny formally (an allegation of fact); impeach the validity of. — **to traverse a yard,** *Naut.*, to brace a yard fore and aft. — *v. i.* **1.** To move across or over; cross over; also, to cross to and fro; pace, step, or run back and forth. **2.** *Fencing.* To use the posture or motions of opposition. **3.** To move or turn laterally; swivel. — *n.* **1.** Something that traverses, or crosses. **2.** Something that crosses, thwarts, or obstructs. **3.** Act of traversing, or crossing; also, a passage across, or that which crosses; specif., *Fort.*, a parapet thrown up across an exposed passage, or open space of a work. — **trav'ers-a-ble,** *a.* — **trav'ers-er** (-ĕr-sĕr), *n.*

trav'er-tine (-ĕr-tĭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. L. lapis *Tiburinus*, fr. *Tibur* (now Tivoli) in Latium.] *Min.* A kind of soft rock consisting of a white deposit of calcium carbonate.

trav'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *a.* [F. *travesti*, p. p. of *travestir* to disguise, travesty, fr. It., fr. L. *trans* across + *vestire* to dress.] Disguised so as to be ridiculous; burlesque.—*n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A burlesque translation or imitation; also, any grotesque likeness. — **Syn.** See CARICATURE. — *v. t.*; -TIED (-tĭd); -TY-ING. To represent, translate, imitate, or portray, so as to make ridiculous; burlesque.

trawl (trôl), *v. i. & t.* To fish or catch with a trawl; also, to troll. — *n.* **1.** A long fishing line, anchored at the ends, having many short lines bearing hooks. **2.** A large bag net dragged at the bottom in sea fishing. — **trawl'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

tray (trā), *n.* [AS. *trig* or *treg.*] **1.** A shallow trough, bowl, or basket for domestic uses. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **2.** Any of various shallow receptacles; specif., a flat plate, as of tin, silver, or papier-mâché, with a low rim.

tray'-trip', *n.* [from TREY.] An old dicing game. *Obs.*

treach'er (trĕch'ĕr), *n.* [fr. OF.] A traitor. *Obs.*

treach'er-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Using or involving treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; traitorous. **2.** Deceiving; untrustworthy; as, the *treacherous* sands. — **Syn.** Faithless, perfidious, false, insidious, plotting. See DISLOYAL. — **treach'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **treach'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

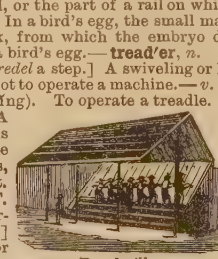
treach'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). [OF. *trecherie, tricherie*, deceit, fr. *tricher* to cheat, trick.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; perfidy; treason.

trea'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *theriaca* an antidote against venom, Gr. θηρίον wild beast.] **1.** *Old Med.* A remedy against poison. **2.** A sovereign remedy; a cure. *Obs.* **3.** Molasses, specif. that got in sugar refining.

tread (trĕd), *v. i.*; *pret.* TROD (trŏd); *p. p.* TROD'DEN (trŏd''n), TROD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREAD'ING. [AS. *tredan.*] **1.** To set the foot; step. **2.** To press or be set; — often with *on* or *upon.* **3.** To walk; go on foot. — *v. t.* **1.** To step or walk on. **2.** To beat or press with the feet. **3.** To execute by dancing, walking, or the like; as, to *tread* a measure. **4.** To trample; subdue. **5.** To copulate with;

— said of male birds. — *n.* **1.** A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; footstep. **2.** Manner of stepping; gait. **3.** A place made by, or part provided for, treading or standing upon; specif.: **a** The upper horizontal part of a step. **b** (1) The part of a wheel that bears on the road or rail. (2) A wheel track in a road, or the part of a rail on which the car wheels bear. **4.** **a** In a bird's egg, the small mass of protoplasm, on the yolk, from which the embryo develops. **b** The chalaza of a bird's egg. — **tread'er**, *n.*

trea'dle (trĕd′l), *n.* [AS. *tredel* a step.] A swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to operate a machine. — *v. i.*; -DLED (-′ld); -DLING (trĕd′lĭng). To operate a treadle.



Treadmill.

tread'mill′ (trĕd′mĭl′), *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps on a wide wheel or by horses, dogs, etc., treading an endless belt.

trea'son (trē′z'n), *n.* [OF. *traison*, L. *traditio* a delivering up. See TRADITION.] **1.** Betrayal of any trust or confidence; treachery; perfidy. **2.** The offense of attempting by overt act to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or (in monarchies) to kill or personally injure the sovereign or his family.

trea'son-a-ble (-ā-b′l), *a.* Of or pertaining to or involving treason. — **Syn.** Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious. — **trea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **trea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

trea'son-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Treasonable. *Rare.*

treas'ure (trĕzh′ŭr), *n.* [F. *trésor*, L. *thesaurus*. See THESAURUS.] **1.** Money, jewels, or the like, hoarded up; riches; esp., a store of money in reserve. **2.** Value; worth. *Obs.* **3.** A store; hoard. **4.** A thing of great worth. **5.** A storehouse; treasury. *Obs.* — *v. t.*; -URED (-ŭrd); -URING (-ŭr-ĭng). To lay up; hoard; hence, to cherish.

treas'ur-er (-ŭr-ĕr), *n.* One in charge of a treasure or treasury; specif., an officer who receives the public money and disburses it on orders of the proper authority; also, one who has charge of collected private funds.

treas'ure-trove′ (-trōv′), *n.* [*treasure* + OF. *trové*, p. p. of *trover* to find.] *Law.* Money, bullion, or the like, found hidden, the owner of which is not known.

treas'ur-y (trĕzh′ŭr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** A place in which stores of wealth are deposited; esp., a place where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed; hence, place of deposit and disbursement of any funds. **2.** That department of a government which has charge of the finances. **3.** A thesaurus. **4.** A treasure. *Obs.*

treat (trēt), *v. t.* [OF. *traitier*, fr. L. *tractare* to draw violently, handle, manage, treat, fr. *trahere* to draw.] **1.** To deal with or handle. **2.** To subject to some action, as of a chemical reagent, or to some process, with a special end in view; manipulate. **3.** To care for medicinally or surgically. **4.** To pay the expenses of as a compliment or expression of regard, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To handle a subject, or topic; speak; discourse. **2.** To negotiate. **3.** To pay a person's expenses as a compliment or as an expression of regard, etc. — *n.* **1.** Entertainment given by one who treats. **2.** That which affords gratification. — **treat'er**, *n.*

trea'tise (trē′tĭs), *n.* [fr. AF., fr. OF., fr. L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] **1.** Discourse; tale; talk. *Obs.* **2.** A written composition on a particular subject. A *treatise* ordinarily implies more form and method than an *essay*.

treat'ment (trēt′mĕnt), *n.* Act or manner of treating; management; handling.

trea'ty (trē′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *tractatus* a handling, treatment.] **1.** Act of treating or handling, esp. for the adjustment of differences; negotiation. *Obs. or R.* **2.** An agreement made by negotiation; specif., an agreement, league, or contract between two or more states or sovereigns. **3.** A proposal; entreaty. *Obs.*

tre'ble (trĕb′l), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *triplus* threefold.] **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** *Music.* **a** Acute; sharp. **b** Performing, or pert. to, the highest part. — *n.* *Music.* **a** The highest of the four voice parts or the music for it; soprano. **b** A singer or instrument rendering this. — *v. t. & i.*; TRE'BLED (-′ld); TRE'BLING (trĕb′lĭng). To increase threefold. — **tre'bly** (trĕb′lĭ), *adv.*

tree (trē), *n.* [AS. *tréo*, *tréow*, tree, wood.] **1.** A woody perennial plant having a single main stem (trunk), commonly exceeding 10 feet in height. **2.** A cross; gibbet; gallows; esp., the cross on which Christ was crucified. *Obs. or R.* **3.** A piece of timber, or something commonly made of timber; — chiefly in composition. Hence, short for BOOT-TREE, SADDLETREE, etc. **4.** Something suggesting a tree with stem and branches; as, a family *tree*. — *v. t.*; TREED (trēd); TREE'ING. **1.** To drive to or up a tree. **2.** To place upon, or fit with, a boot-tree. [trunk or caudex.]

tree fern. Any fern of arborescent habit, having a woody

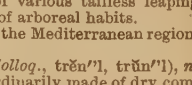
tree frog *or* **tree toad.** Any of various tailless leaping froglike or toadlike amphibians of arboreal habits.

tree heath. A shrubby heath of the Mediterranean region.

tree'less, *a.* See -LESS.

tree'nail′, **tre'nail**′ (trē′nāl′; *Colloq.*, trĕn′′l, trŭn′′l), *n.* [*tree* + *nail*.] A wooden pin, ordinarily made of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened.

tre'foil (trē′foil), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *trifolium*. See TRI-; FOIL leaf.] **1.** The clover; hence, any of various other trifoliate fabaceous herbs. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation of three divisions, or foils.



Trefoils, 2.

trel'lage (trĕl′ĭj), *n.* [F., fr. *treille* vine arbor, L. *trichila* an arbor.] An espalier; trellis. *Obs. or R.*

trek (trĕk), *v. i.*; TREKKED (trĕkt); TREK'KING. [D. *trekken*.] **1.** To draw a load, as do oxen. *South Africa.* **2.** To travel, esp. by ox wagon and to a new home; migrate. — *n.* Act of trekking. *Both Chiefly South Africa.*

trel'lis (trĕl′ĭs), *n.* [F. *treillis* trellis, sackcloth, fr. L. *trilix* triple-twilled.] A structure or frame of latticework, as for screens or for plants; also, a latticework bower, summerhouse, or the like. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a trellis. **2.** To cross or interlace as in a trellis; interweave.

trel'lis-work′, *n.* Latticework.

trem'a-tode (trĕm′ā-tōd; trē′mā-), *n.* [Gr. τρηματώδης having holes, τρῆμα hole + εἶδος form.] *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Trematoda*) of parasitic worms including the flukes.

trem'ble (trĕm′b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *tremulus* trembling.] **1.** To be agitated with quick, short, vibratory motions; shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, emotion, etc.; shiver; quiver; quake. **2.** To quaver or shake, as sound; be tremulous. — *n.* An involuntary shaking or quivering. — **trem'bler** (-blĕr), *n.*

tre-men'dous (trē-mĕn′dŭs), *a.* [L. *tremendus* that is to be trembled at, fearful.] **1.** Fitted to excite trembling fear or terror; dreadful. **2.** Arousing wonderment or awe; astonishing; marvelously great; — intensive or hyperbolical. — **Syn.** See MONSTROUS. — **tre-men'dous-ly**, *adv.*

trem'o-lo (trĕm′ō-lō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* Rapid fluttering reiteration of a tone or chord without apparent breaks.

tre'mor (trē′mŏr; trĕm′ŏr), *n.* [L., fr. *tremere* to tremble.] A trembling; a shivering; a quivering or vibratory motion.

trem'u-lous (trĕm′ū-lŭs), *a.* [L. *tremulus*.] **1.** Trembling; shivering; quivering. **2.** Affected with fear or timidity. — **trem'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **trem'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

tre'nail′. Var. of TREENAIL.

trench (trĕnch), *v. t.* [OF. *trenchier* to cut.] **1.** To cut or cut up; also, to carve. *Obs.* **2.** To cut furrows or ditches in. **3.** *Mil.* To intrench. — *v. i.* **1.** *Mil.* To intrench. **2.** To encroach. — **Syn.** See TRESPASS. — *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch. — **trench'er**, *n.*

trench'ant (trĕn′chănt), *a.* **1.** Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp. **2.** Keen; biting; severe. — **Syn.** See SHARP. — **trench'an-cy** (-chăn-sĭ), *n.*

trench'er (-chĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. OF. *trenchier* to cut.] **1.** A wooden plate or platter on which to carve or serve food. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** Food; hence, the pleasures of the table.

trench'er-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A feeder; a great eater. **2.** A table companion.

trend (trĕnd), *v. i.* [ME. *trenden* to roll or turn about, AS. *trendan*.] To have or take a particular direction; run; tend. — *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency.

‖ **trente' et qua'rante'** (träNt′-tā kȧ′räNt′). [F., lit., thirty and forty.] A gambling game of cards in which bets are made on one of two colors, red and black.

tre-pan' (trē-păn′), *n.* [F. *trépan*, LL. *trepanum*, fr. Gr. τρύπανον a borer, trepan.] **1.** *Surg.* A crown saw or cylindrical saw for perforating the skull. See TREPHINE. **2.** A heavy tool used in boring shafts. — *v. t.*; -PANNED' (-păndʹ); -PAN'NING. To perforate (the skull) with a trepan.

tre-pan'. Var. of TRAPAN.

tre-pang' (-păngʹ), *n.* [Malay *trīpang*.] Any of several large holothurians used by the Chinese in soup.

tre-phine' (trē-fīn'; -fēn'), *n.* [alteration of *trepan.*] *Surg.* An improved kind of trepan. — *v. t.;* -PHINED' (-fīnd'; -fēnd'); -PHIN'ING. To operate upon with a trephine.

trep'i-da'tion (trĕp'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *trepidatio*, fr. *trepidare* to hurry with alarm, tremble, *trepidus* agitated, alarmed.] **1.** A vibration; trembling, esp. when involuntary. **2.** Trembling agitation; perturbation; fright.

tres'pass (trĕs'pȧs), *v. i.* [OF. *trespasser* to go across or over, transgress, die, fr. *tres* (L. *trans* across) + *passer* to pass.] **1.** *Law.* To commit a trespass. **2.** To intrude; encroach. **3.** To injure or annoy another; transgress voluntarily any divine law or any duty; offend; sin.

Syn. TRESPASS, ENCROACH, TRENCH, INFRINGE, INVADE. TRESPASS implies unwarranted or offensive intrusion. To ENCROACH is to make gradual or stealthy inroads; to TRENCH (less commonly INTRENCH) is to trespass as if by cutting into another's territory; INFRINGE suggests more strongly a breach or violation of rights; INVADE implies a hostile infringement; as, to *encroach* upon another's privileges; to *trench* upon the prerogatives of the House; to *infringe* a rule of etiquette; to *invade* a city's peace.

— *n.* **1.** Any offense done to another. **2.** Any voluntary transgression of the moral law or of duty; sin. **3.** *Law.* An unlawful act committed with force and violence (however slight) on the person, property, or relative rights of another; also, the action for injuries done by such an act. — **Syn.** Breach, infringement. — **tres'pass-er**, *n.*

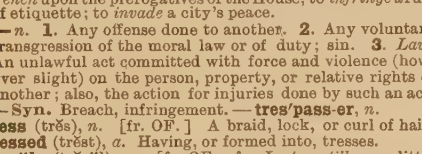
tress (trĕs), *n.* [fr. OF.] A braid, lock, or curl of hair.

tressed (trĕst), *a.* Having, or formed into, tresses.

tres'tle (trĕs''l), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *transtillum* a little crossbeam.] **1.** A kind of stool or horse, usually a horizontal piece with three or four braced legs. **2.** A braced frame forming the whole support for a table top, etc. **3.** *Engin.* A braced framework of timbers, piles, or steelwork, for carrying a road, etc., over a depression.

tres'tle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* *Naut.* A strong bar, usually one of two, on the masthead, to support the crosstrees and the frame of the top. [tles supporting a viaduct, pier, etc.

tres'tle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The system of connected tres-



Trestlework Viaduct or Bridge.

tret (trĕt), *n.* [F. *traite* a drawing, tax on wares in transit, fr. OF. *traire* to draw, L. *trahere.*] *Commerce.* An allowance to purchasers for waste or refuse, after tare is deducted.

trews (trōōz), *n. pl.* Trousers, esp. those worn by Highlanders; hence, *Obs.*, Highlander. *Scot.*

trey (trā), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *tria*, neut. pl. of *tres* three.] Three, at cards, dice, or dominoes; a card, die, or domino of three spots, or pips.

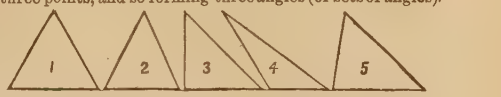
tri- (trī-). Prefix from Gr. τρι- or L. *tri-*, meaning *three, thrice, threefold;* as in *tri*color, *tri*dentate.

tri'ad (trī'ăd), *n.* [L. *trias, -adis*, Gr. τριάς, -άδος, fr. τρεῖς, τρία, three.] A union or group of three, esp. of three closely related persons or things; *Music*, a chord of three tones, esp. of a given tone with the third and fifth above.

tri'al (trī'ăl), *n.* [fr. TRY.] **1.** Act of trying or testing; test; proof. **2.** State of being tried, or tested; esp., probation by exposure to suffering that tests strength, patience, faith, etc. **3.** That which tries or afflicts; a misfortune or affliction. **4.** *Law.* The formal judicial examination of the matter in issue in a cause to determine the issue.

Syn. Ordeal. — EXPERIMENT, TRIAL, TEST. An EXPERIMENT has for its object esp. the discovery of something, or verification or illustration of what is already ascertained; it does not necessarily imply that anything is at stake. TRIAL and TEST suggest more definitely that something is being put to the proof; *trial* is the wider term; a *test* is a decisive trial or criterion; as, to make *trial* of a gun; to *test* the strength of a bridge.

tri'an'gle (trī'ăng'g'l), *n.* [L. *triangulum*, fr. *triangulus* triangular; *tri-* (see TRI-) + *angulus* angle.] **1.** *Geom.* A figure (formerly the area, now commonly the three bounding lines) formed by three lines intersecting by twos in three points, and so forming three angles (or sets of angles).



Triangles. 1 Equilateral; 2 Isosceles; 3 Right-angled; 4 Obtuse-angled; 5 Scalene. 1, 2, and 5 are also Acute-angled.

2. *Music.* An instrument of percussion, usually made of a rod of steel bent to form a triangle, open at one angle.

tri-an'gu-lar (trī-ăn'gū-lär), *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or consisting of, a triangle. **2.** Of, relating to, or comprising, three parts, elements, or the like.

tri-an'gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. **1.** To divide into triangles; to survey by triangulation. **2.** To make triangular, or three-cornered.

tri-an'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Surv.* The series of triangles into which any portion of the earth's surface is divided in a trigonometrical survey; also, the operation of determining these triangles.

tri'a-tom'ic (trī'ȧ-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* *Chem.* **a** Consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule. **b** Trivalent. **c** Having three replaceable atoms or groups.

tribe (trīb), *n.* [L. *tribus* one of the three, later more, divisions of the Roman people, a tribe.] **1.** A social group comprising a series of families, clans, or generations, descended from the same ancestor, together with slaves, dependents, adopted strangers, etc. **2.** A division, class, or distinct portion; an aggregate of individuals having some common characteristic. — **trib'al** (trīb'ăl), *a.*

tri'brach (trī'brăk), *n.* [L. *tribrachys*, Gr. τρίβραχυς of three short syllables; τρι- (see TRI-) + βραχύς short.] *Gr. & L. Pros.* A foot of three short syllables.

trib'u-la'tion (trĭb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *tribulatio*, fr. *tribulare* to press, afflict, fr. *tribulum* a threshing sledge.] **1.** A state of distress or affliction. **2.** A source of distress or affliction; a trouble; trial. — **Syn.** See SORROW.

tri-bu'nal (trī-bū'năl), *n.* [L. *tribunal*, fr. *tribunus* tribune (the magistrate).] **1.** The seat of a judge. **2.** A court of justice. **3.** (*Sp. pron.* trē'bōō-näl'.) [Sp.] In Philippine villages, a kind of town hall or municipal building.

trib'une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* [F.] A raised platform, seat, or stand; a dais from which an assembly is addressed.

trib'une, *n.* [L. *tribunus*, prop., the chief of a tribe, fr. *tribus* tribe.] *Roman Hist.* Any of various magistrates, esp. of certain ones (tribunes of the people) whose specific function was to protect the plebeian citizen from the arbitrary action of patrician magistrates. — **trib'une-ship**, *n.*

trib'u-ta-ry (trĭb'ū-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Paying tribute to another; hence, subject; subordinate. **2.** Paid or owed as tribute; of or pert. to tribute. **3.** Yielding or carrying supplies, accretion, etc.; contributory; auxiliary; of streams, affluent. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A ruler or state that pays tribute to a conqueror. **2.** A stream flowing into a larger stream or into a lake. — **trib'u-ta-rĭ-ly**, *adv.*

trib'ute (-ūt), *n.* [L. *tributum*, fr. *tribuere, tributum*, to bestow, pay, allot.] **1.** A stated payment from one ruler or state to another, as an acknowledgment of submission, for peace and protection, or by virtue of a treaty; also, the tax levied for, or obligation to make, such payment. **2.** A personal contribution or tax; impost; duty; rental. **3.** A personal contribution of any kind, as of praise, service, etc.

trice (trīs), *v. t.;* TRICED (trīst); TRIC'ING (trīs'ĭng). To haul up or in and secure with a small rope. *Chiefly Naut.* — *n.* [prob., orig., a pull, a single pull.] A very short time; instant; moment; — now only in *in a trice.*

tri-cen'ni-al (trī-sĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *tricennium* thirty years.] Of or pert. to 30 years; occurring once every 30 years.

tri'ceps (trī'sĕps), *n.* [L. *triceps* three-headed.] The 3-headed extensor muscle at the back of the upper arm.

tri-chi'na (trĭ-kī'nȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [Gr. τρίχινος hairy, of hair, θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] A small slender nematode worm which, in the larval state, is parasitic in the voluntary muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals.

trich'i-no'sis (trĭk'ĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* *Med.* The disease caused by trichinæ in the intestinal tract and the muscles.

trich'i-nous (trĭk'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to trichinæ or trichinosis; affected with or containing trichinæ.

tri-chot'o-my (trī-kŏt'ō-mĭ), *n.* [Gr. τρίχα threefold, in three parts + *-tomy.*] Division into three parts.

trick (trĭk), *n.* **1.** An artifice; crafty or deceitful contrivance or procedure. **2.** **a** A dexterous or ingenious feat or procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse; also, a knack; dexterity. **b** An illusion or deception, likened to that of sleight of hand. **3.** A mischievous or roguish, or sometimes a mean, act; prank. **4.** A peculiarity or mannerism. **5.** A toy; trifle; knickknack. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.* **6.** *Card Playing.* The cards played in one round, collectively. —**Syn.** Stratagem, wile, ruse, subterfuge, finesse, sleight; fraud, cheat, juggle, imposition. See ARTIFICE. — *v. t.* **1.** To deceive by cunning or artifice; impose on; cheat. **2.** To dress; adorn, esp. fancifully. [tricking; artifice; fraud.]

trick'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act or practice of

trick'i-ly (trĭk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **trick'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

trick'ing, *n.* Dress; ornament.

trick'ish, *a.* Given to, or characterized by, tricks or trickery; knavish. — **trick'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **trick'ish-ness**, *n.*

trick'le (trĭk'l), *v. i.*; -LED (-ld); -LING (-lĭng). To flow in a small gentle stream; run in drops; also, to drip, as a spout. —*n.* Act or state of trickling; also, that which trickles.

trick'ster (-stẽr), *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; cheat.

trick'sy (-sĭ), *a.* **1.** Trickish; crafty; deceptive. *Rare.* **2.** Prankish; playful. **3.** Neat; trim; dainty. *Obs. or R.*

trick'track' (-trăk'), *n.* [fr. F.] A kind of backgammon.

trick'y (trĭk'ĭ), *a.*; TRICK'I-ER (-I-ẽr); -I-EST. Given to tricks; trickish; shifty; deceptive.

tri'col'or, tri'col'our (trī'kŭl'ẽr), *n.* [F. *tricolore*, adj.] The French national banner, blue, white, and red.

tri'cot (trē'kō), *n.* [F., fr. *tricoter* to knit.] **1.** A fabric of woolen, silk, or cotton knitted, or woven like knitting. **2.** A soft, ribbed dress material.

tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [L. *tricuspis, -idis*; *tri-* three + *cuspis* a point.] Having three cusps, or points; as, the **tricuspid valve**, which prevents reflux of blood from the right ventricle to the right auricle.

tri'cy-cle (trī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [*tri-* + *-cycle*, as in *bicycle.*] A light three-wheeled vehicle to be propelled by treadles or hand levers; also, a three-wheeled motor cycle.

tri'dent (-dĕnt), *n.* [L. *tridens, -entis*; *tri-* three + *dens* tooth.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A three-pronged spear, the attribute of Poseidon, or Neptune. **2.** A three-pronged fish spear.

tri-den'tate (-dĕn'tāt) } *a.* Having three teeth or points.
tri-den'tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd) }

tried (trīd), *pret. & p. p.* of TRY. Hence: *a.* Proved; tested; faithful; trustworthy.

tri-en'ni-al (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *triennium* the space of three years; *tri-* three + *annus* year.] **1.** Continuing three years. **2.** Occurring or appearing once in every three years. — *n.* **1.** Something that takes place or appears once in three years, or that lasts three years. **2.** The third anniversary of any event. — **tri-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

tri'er (trī'ẽr), *n.* One that tries.

tri'fid (trī'fĭd), *a.* [L. *trifidus*; *tri-* three + root of *findere* to split.] Three-cleft; divided part way to the base into three lobes with narrow sinuses.

tri'fle (-f'l), *n.* [fr. OF. *trufle, trufe*, mockery, raillery, trickery.] **1.** A thing of little value or importance; a paltry affair, object, etc. **2.** A dish of sponge cake soaked in wine or liqueur, with macaroons, fruit jams, and whipped cream. **3.** A variety of pewter. — **a trifle**, a little; slightly. — *v. i.*; -FLED (-f'ld); -FLING (-flĭng). **1.** To act or talk jestingly, or with levity. **2.** To amuse one's self lightly; toy.

Syn. TRIFLE, DALLY, DAWDLE, POTTER. To TRIFLE (the general word) is to act without seriousness or in a frivolous fashion, or to toy with something; to DALLY is to play or coquet with something, or to linger as if in uncertainty; as, to *trifle* agreeably, to *trifle* with a serious subject; to *dally* with temptation, to *dally* in leave-taking. To DAWDLE is to linger idly or lazily; to POTTER is to busy one's self in an aimless or ineffectual fashion.

— *v. t.* **1.** To make, or to treat as, trivial. *Rare.* **2.** To spend or waste in trifling or on trifles. — **tri'fler** (-flẽr), *n.*

tri'fling (-flĭng), *a.* **1.** Shallow; frivolous. **2.** Trivial. —**Syn.** See PETTY. — **tri'fling-ly**, *adv.*

tri-fo'li-ate (trī-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* [*tri-* + *foliate.*] *Bot.* **a** Three-leaved. **b** Trifoliolate.

tri-fo'li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having three leaflets.

tri'form (trī'fôrm) } *a.* [L. *triformis.*] Having a triple
tri'formed (-fôrmd) } form or character.

tri-fo'ri-um (trī-fō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ă). [LL., fr. L. *tri-* + *foris* a door.] *Arch.* The gallery forming an upper story to the aisle of a church; — so called as often having three openings to each bay.

trig (trĭg), *a.* [fr. Scand.] **1.** Sound; in good condition. *Chiefly Dial.* **2.** Trim; neat; spruce; smart.

trig, *v. t.* To stop, as a wheel, by placing something beneath; scotch; skid. *Now Chiefly Dial.* — *n.* A block or the like to prevent motion; a scotch; skid. *Now Chiefly Dial.*

trig'ger (trĭg'ẽr), *n.* [for older *tricker*, fr. D. *trekker*, fr. *trekken* to draw.] A piece, as a lever, connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; specif., *Firearms*, the part of a lock moved by the finger to release the cock.

tri'glyph (trī'glĭf), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *τρίγλυφος*; *τρι-* three + *γλύφειν* to carve.] *Arch.* In the Doric frieze, a rectangular tablet having two vertical channels (*glyphs*) cut in its face and a half channel at each edge. See METOPE.

tri'gon (trī'gŏn), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *τρίγωνον*, fr. *τρίγωνος* three-cornered; *τρι-* three + *γωνία* a corner.] **1.** A triangle. **2.** *Astrol.* **a** A division consisting of three signs. **b** = TRINE, *n.*, 1. — **trig'o-nal** (trĭg'ō-năl), *a.*

trig'o-nom'e-try (trĭg'ō-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). [Gr. *τρίγωνον* + *-metry.*] Mathematics treating of the relations between sides and angles of triangles, and of those between certain functions of an arc, or angle, measured by the ratios of pairs of sides of a right-angled triangle. — **-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

tri'graph (trī'grăf), *n.* [*tri-* + *-graph.*] A combination of three letters representing a single sound, as *-eau* in beau; less properly, a triphthong.

tri-he'dron (trī-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŭnz), L. -DRA (-dră). [*tri-* + Gr. *ἕδρα* base.] *Geom.* A figure formed by three planes meeting in a point. — **tri-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*

tri'ju-gate (trī'jōō-gāt; trī-jōō'gāt; 86), *a.* Also **tri'ju-gous** (-gŭs). [L. *trijugus* threefold; *tri-* three + *jugum* a yoke.] *Bot.* Having three pairs of leaflets.

tri-lat'er-al (trī-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [L. *trilaterus.* See TRI-; LATERAL.] *Geom.* Having three sides. — **tri-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

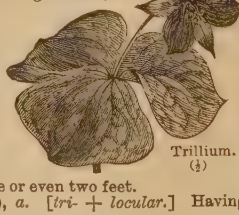
tri-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of three letters. — *n.* A triliteral word. — **tri-lit'er-al-ism**, *n.*

trill (trĭl), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *trillen* to roll, turn round.] **1.** To roll; also, to quiver. *Obs.* **2.** To trickle.

trill, *v. t.* To impart the quality of a trill to; utter as or with a trill. — *v. i.* To utter trills or a trill; play or sing with tremulous vibrations; quaver. — *n.* **1.** A consonantal sound made with a rapid succession of partial or entire intermissions, by vibrating some part of the oral organs; as, the *r* is a *trill* in many languages. **2.** Action of the organs in producing such sounds. **3.** *Music.* = SHAKE, *n.*, 2. **4.** A sound likened to a musical trill; warble.

tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. *tri-*, in imitation of *million.*] The number denoted by a unit with 12 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 18 zeros (in English notation). — **tril'lion**, *a.* — **tril'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n. & a.*

tril'li-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. *tri-*; — because all species have leaves in sets of three.] Any of various plants (genus *Trillium*) having short rootstocks and an erect stem bearing a whorl, or verticil, of three leaves and a large solitary flower.


Trillium. (½)

tri-lo'bate (trī-lō'bāt; trĭ'lō-), *a.* [*tri-* + *lobate.*] Having three lobes.

tri'lo-bite (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* Any of numerous extinct marine arthropods, having the segments of the body divided into three lobes. Most trilobites were an inch or two long, some one or even two feet.

tri-loc'u-lar (trī-lŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [*tri-* + *locular.*] Having three cells or cavities.

tril'o-gy (trĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [Gr. *τριλογία*; *τρι-* three + *λόγος* speech, discourse.] A series of three dramas or, by extension, three literary or musical compositions, each essentially complete in itself, but all so interrelated as to form one historical, poetical, or other theme.

trim (trĭm), *v. t.*; TRIMMED (trĭmd); TRIM'MING. [AS. *trymian, trymman*, to make strong, set in order, array.] **1.** To make neat or trim; dispose; adjust. **2.** To make trim, neat, ready, or right by cutting, clipping, or the like; hence, to cut, clip, or lop. **3.** To equip; furnish; dress. *Archaic.* **4.** To decorate; adorn; embellish. **5.** *Naut.* **a** To adjust, as a boat, by arranging the ballast, cargo, or persons, so that she shall sit well on the water, sail well, etc. **b** To arrange for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails. **6.** *Colloq.* **a** To rebuke;

reprove. **b** To chastise; beat. **c** To defeat. — *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to assume, or, of a person, to cause a vessel to assume, a certain position, or *trim*, in the water. **2.** To balance; specif., to maintain a middle position between parties or the like so as to appear to favor each or to be neutral. — *n.* **1.** Order; condition; disposition; adjustment. **2.** *Naut.* **a** State of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., in reference to her readiness and fitness for sailing. **b** Position of a vessel in the water, esp. in reference to the horizontal plane. **3.** Condition as to equipment, furnishings, dress, etc., esp. suitable condition; hence, dress; gear. **4.** Character; nature; sort. *Obs. or R.* **5.** *Arch.* The lighter woodwork in the interior of a building, esp. that around openings.—*a.;* TRIM'MER (-ẽr); TRIM'MEST. **1.** Excellent; fine; gay. *Obs.* **2.** Fitly adjusted or prepared; ready for service or use. *Rare or Archaic.* **3.** Neat and compact or well ordered. — **Syn.** See NEAT. — *adv.* Trimly. — **trim'ly**, *adv.* — **trim'mer** (trĭm'ẽr), *n.* — **trim'ness**, *n.*

trim'e-ter (trĭm'ẽ-tẽr), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *τρίμετρος*; *τρι-* three + *μέτρον* measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of three measures. — *n.* A verse or period consisting of three measures. — **tri-met'ric** (trī-mĕt'rĭk), **tri-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

trim'ming (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who trims. **2.** That which serves to trim, ornament, etc.; *Colloq.* accessories, as of a dish. **3.** *pl.* Parts or pieces removed by trimming.

tri'nal (trī'năl), *a.* Threefold.

trin'dle (trĭn'd'l; *dial. also* trĕn''l), *n.* *Dial.* A circular object; a trundle; specif.: **a** A wheel, esp. of a wheelbarrow. **b** A kind of large wooden tub. — *v. i.* To roll or bowl along.

trine (trīn), *a.* [L. *trinus* triple, *trini* three each, *tres, tria*, three.] **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** *Astrol.* Being in trine. — *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* The (favorable) aspect of planets 120 degrees apart; trigon. **2.** A triad; trinity. *Rare.*

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [Also *l. c.*] Of or pert. to the Trinity, or the doctrine of the Trinity. — *n.* A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity. — **Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.*

trin'i-ty (trĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *trinitas*, fr. *trini* three each.] **1.** [*cap.*] *Theol.* The union of three persons (the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) in one Godhead. **2.** A triad. **3.** Any symbol of the Trinity in art. **Trinity Sunday.** The Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed as a feast in honor of the Holy Trinity.

trin'ket (trĭn'kĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *trenquet* a sort of knife.] **1.** A knife. *Obs.* **2.** A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like. **3.** A thing of little value; trifle; toy.

tri-no'mi-al (trī-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* [*tri-* + *-nomial*, as in *binomial*.] *Math.* An expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (—) or both.

tri'o (trē'ō; trī'ō), *n.; pl.* TRIOS (-ōz). [It., fr. L. *tres, tria*, three.] **1.** Three collectively; a set of three. **2.** *Music.* A composition for three solo parts or three instruments.

trī'o-let (trī'ō-lĕt), *n.* [F.] A stanza of eight lines with one rime in lines 2, 6, and 8, and another in the other lines, with certain repetitions of the first and second lines.

trip (trĭp), *v. i.;* TRIPPED (trĭpt), or, *Rare*, TRIPT; TRIP'PING. **1.** To move with light, quick steps; skip. **2.** To make a journey. *Rare or Archaic.* **3.** To make a false step; catch the foot; stumble. **4.** To offend against morality, propriety, accuracy, or the like; slip; err.— *v. t.* **1.** To perform lightly or nimbly, as a dance. **2.** To cause to stumble, take a false step, or lose the footing, as by suddenly checking the motion of a foot. **3.** To cause to fail; obstruct; halt. **4.** To detect in a misstep, error, or the like. **5.** *Naut.* **a** To raise (an anchor) from the bottom, so that it hangs free. **b** To pull (a yard) into a perpendicular position for lowering it. **c** To hoist (a topmast) preparatory to sending it down. **6.** *Mach.* To release, let fall, or set free, as a weight or compressed spring, as by removing a catch or detent. — *n.* **1.** A quick, light step; a light or lively movement of the feet. **2.** A journey; an excursion or jaunt. **3.** A false step or misstep; stumble; an error; mistake. **4.** A stroke or catch by which one, esp. a wrestler, causes his antagonist to lose footing. **5.** *Mach.* Act of tripping; also, a pawl or other device for tripping a catch or detent. — **Syn.** See JOURNEY.

tri'part'ed (trī'pär'tĕd; 24), *a.* Divided into three parts.

tri-par'tite (trī-pär'tīt; trī'pär'tīt-), *a.* [L. *tripartitus.*] **1.** Triparted. **2.** Having three corresponding parts or copies. **3.** Made between three parties, as a treaty. — **-ly**, *adv.*

tri'par-ti'tion (trī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn; trĭp'ăr-), *n.* A division by threes, or into three parts; also, the taking of a third part.

tripe (trīp), *n.* [F.] A part of the stomach of a ruminant, esp. of the ox kind, used as food.

tri'pe-dal (trī'pĕ-dăl; trĭp'ĕ-dăl), *a.* [L. *tripedalis; tri-* three + *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.

tri-pet'al-ous (trī-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having three petals.

trip hammer. *Mach.* A massive tilt hammer raised by cams, used esp. for shingling iron.

Trip Hammer. *a* Lever, or Helve, pivoted at *b*; *c* Hammer Head; *d* Anvil; *f* Shaft carrying Collar *e* with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer when not in use.

triph'thong (trĭf'thŏng), *n.* [*tri-* + *-phthong*, as in *diphthong.*] A combination of three distinct vowel sounds uttered with one effort of articulation or breath impulse, as *-oya-* in *loyal*, combining the sounds ô, ĭ, ă; improperly, a trigraph; as, *eye, -eau* in *beau.* — **triph-thon'gal** (trĭf-thŏn'găl), *a.*

tri-pin'nate (trī-pĭn'āt), *a.* *Bot.* Thrice pinnate; bipinnate with each division pinnate.

tri'pin-nat'i-fid (trī'pĭ-năt'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* *Bot.* Thrice pinnately cleft; bipinnatifid with the segments again pinnatifid.

tri'ple (trĭp''l), *a.* [L. *triplus; tri-* three + *-plus*, as in *duplus* double.] **1.** Consisting of three, usually united; threefold. **2.** Three times repeated; treble. **3.** One of three; third. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.;* -PLED (-'ld); -PLING (-lĭng). To make or increase threefold; treble.

trip'let (-lĕt), *n.* [fr. TRIPLE.] **1.** Three of a kind or three united. **2.** *Poetry.* Three verses riming together. **3.** *Music.* Three notes sung or played in the time of two or four. **4.** One of three children or offspring born at one birth.

tri'plex (trī'plĕks; trĭp'lĕks), *a.* [L.] Having three parts; triple. — *n.* *Music.* Triple time or measure.

trip'li-cate (trĭp'lĭ-kăt), *a.* [L. *triplicatus*, p. p. of *triplicare* to triple, *triplex* threefold.] Threefold; triple; made in three identical copies or the like.—*n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.—(-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. To triple. — **trip'li-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

tri-plic'i-ty (trī-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being triple.

tri'pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* [L. *tripus, -odis*, Gr. *τρίπους*; *τρι-* + *πούς, ποδός*, foot.] **1.** A utensil or vessel on three feet or legs. **2.** A form of three-legged stand, as for a camera.

trip'o-li (trĭp'ō-lĭ), *n.* [fr. *Tripoli*, Africa.] A siliceous deposit occurring in friable masses (**tripoli stone**) or earthy form (**tripoli powder**) and used as an abrasive, absorbent, etc.

tri'pos (trī'pŏs), *n.* [Gr. *τρίπους.* See TRIPOD.] **1.** A tripod. *Obs.* **2.** *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* Any of various honor examinations, orig. that for honors in mathematical science.

trip'per (trĭp'ẽr), *n.* One that trips.

trip'ping (-ĭng), *p. a.* Nimble; stepping agilely.—*n.* **1.** Act of one that trips. **2.** A light dance. — **trip'ping-ly**, *adv.*

Trip-tol'e-mus, Trip-tol'e-mos (trĭp-tŏl'ẽ-mŭs, -mŏs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τριπτόλεμος.*] *Gr. Relig.* An ancient Attic hero reputed to have given grain and its culture to man.

tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* [L. *triremis; tri-* three + *remus* oar.] *Class. Antiq.* A galley having three banks of oars.

tri-sect' (trī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* [*tri-* + L. *sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut.] To cut or divide into three parts, esp., *Geom.*, three equal parts. — **tri-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.*

trist'ful (trĭst'fo͝ol), *a.* Sad; melancholy. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.*

Tris'tram (trĭs'trăm), *n.* Also **Tris'tam** (-tăm), **Tris'tan** (-tăn), **Tris'trem** (-trĕm). [fr. AF. & OF., fr. OW., fr. a Pictish name *Drostan.*] The hero of a medieval romance. He was sent to Ireland by King Mark of Cornwall, his uncle, to fetch the king's bride, **Isolde the beautiful**, and on the return voyage he and Isolde partook of a potion which rendered them permanently in love. Tristram was stabbed by King Mark, who surprised him with Isolde. In another version Tristram fled to Brittany, where he married **Isolde of the white hand.** Being wounded, he sent for Isolde the beautiful to come and cure him. The messenger is to hoist a white sail if Isolde returns with him. He does so; but Tristram's wife tells him the sail is black, and at this he dies.

tri-sul'phide (trī-sŭl'fĭd; -fīd), *n.* *Chem.* A sulphide containing three atoms of sulphur.

tri-syl'la-ble (trĭ-sĭl'ă-b'l; trī-), *n.* A word of three syllables.—**tris'yl-lab'ic** (trĭs'ĭl-lăb'ĭk), **-lab'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

trite (trīt), *a.* [L. *tritus*, p. p. of *terere* to rub, wear out.] Worn or hackneyed; stale; commonplace; as, a *trite* remark. — **trite'ly**, *adv.* — **trite'ness**, *n.*

Syn. Threadbare, stereotyped, vapid.—TRITE, HACKNEYED, BANAL. TRITE implies esp. lack of novelty or interest; that is HACKNEYED which is worn out, as it were, by constant use; BANAL suggests the vapid or commonplace; as, *trite* remarks; a *hackneyed* idea.

Tri'ton (trī'tŏn), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τρίτων*.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A sea demigod, the son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, with the lower part of his body fish-like. His special attribute is a conch-shell trumpet, which he blows to raise or calm the waves. Later mythology imagined a multiplicity of Tritons, attendants on the sea gods. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of various gastropods (genus *Triton*) having a stout spiral shell, often handsomely colored.

Triton.

trit'u-rate (trĭt'ū-rāt), *v. t.;* -RAT'ED; -RAT'ING. [L. *trituratus*, p. p. of *triturare* to thresh (grain), fr. *terere, tritum*, to rub.] **1.** To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash. **2.** To pulverize; comminute thoroughly. — *n.* A triturated substance. — **trit'u-ra-ble** (-rə-b'l), *a.* — **trit'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

tri'umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* [L. *triumphus.*] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* An imposing ceremonial in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory over a foreign enemy. **2.** Any triumphal procession or stately, esp. public, show or pageant. *Obs.* **3.** Joy or exultation for success. **4.** Victory; conquest. **5.** A trump card. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See VICTORY. — *v. i.* **1.** To receive the honor of a triumph; hence, to celebrate victory or success; exult. **2.** To obtain victory; prevail. — *v. t.* To conquer; also, to exult over. — **tri-um'phal** (trī-ŭm'făl), *a.* — **tri'umph-er** (trī'ŭm-fēr), *n.*

tri-um'phant (trī-ŭm'fănt), *a.* **1.** Triumphing; triumphal. *Obs.* **2.** Rejoicing for or celebrating victory; exultant. **3.** Victorious. **4.** Magnificent. *Obs.* — **tri-um'phant-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **tri-um'vir** (trī-ŭm'vẽr), *n.; pl.* L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī), E. -VIRS (-vẽrz). [L., fr. *trium virorum* of three men.] *Roman Antiq.* One of three men united in public office or authority. — **tri-um'vi-ral** (-vĭ-răl), *a.*

tri-um'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* **1.** Office or term of a triumvir. **2.** Government, or term of government, by three in coalition. **3.** A coalition of three in office or authority. **4.** A group or association of three.

tri-um'vi-ry (trī-ŭm'vĭ-rĭ), *n.* A triumvirate. *Obs.*

tri'une (trī'ūn), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *unus* one.] Being three in one; — used of unity of the Trinity in the Godhead. — **tri-u'ni-ty** (trī-ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*

tri'va'lent (trī'vā'lĕnt; trĭv'ă-lĕnt), *a.* [*tri-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr. See VALENCE.] *Chem.* Having a valence of three. — **tri'va'lence** (-lĕns), **tri'va'len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*

triv'et (trĭv'ĕt; 24), *n.* [AS. *trefet*, fr. L. *tripes, -pedis*, three-footed.] A three-legged stand or support; tripod.

triv'i-al (trĭv'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *trivialis*, prop., that belongs to the crossroads; hence, common, fr. *trivium* a place where three roads meet, a crossroad.] **1.** Ordinary; commonplace; trite. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** Trifling; petty; paltry. — **Syn.** See PETTY. — **triv'i-al-ly**, *adv.* — **triv'i-al-ness**, *n.*

triv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being trivial. **2.** That which is trivial; a trifle.

tri'week'ly (trī'wēk'lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing every three weeks or three times a week. — *adv.* Thrice a week.

-trix (-trĭks). [L. *-trix.*] A suffix of feminine agent nouns, corresponding to masculines in *-tor*; as in *executrix*.

tro'car (trō'kär), *n.* Also **tro'char.** [F. *trocart* (or *trois-quarts*, i. e., three quarters); *trois* three (L. *tres*) + *carre* the side of a sword blade — from its triangular point.] *Surg.* A stylet to explore tissues or insert drainage tubes.

tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ĭk), *a.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *τροχαϊκός*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a trochee or trochees. — *n.* A trochaic measure or verse.

tro-chan'ter (trō-kăn'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *τροχαντήρ*, fr. *τρέχειν* to run.] **1.** *Anat.* In many vertebrates, a rough prominence at the upper part of the femur. **2.** *Zoöl.* The second segment, counting from the base, of the leg of an insect.

tro'che (-kē), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός* anything round, a wheel, prop., a runner.] A medicinal tablet or lozenge.

tro'chee (-kē), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *τροχαῖος* (sc. *πούς*), fr. *τροχαίος* running, *τρέχειν* to run.] *Pros.* A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

troch'le-a (trŏk'lē-ȧ), *n.* [L., a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, Gr. *τροχιλία*.] *Anat.* A structure likened to a pulley, as that part of the surface of the humerus which articulates with the ulna. — **troch'le-ar** (-ăr), *a.*

tro'choid (trō'koid), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός* wheel + *-oid*.] *Geom.* A roulette. — *a.* *Anat.* That may be rotated on an axis.

trod (trŏd), **trod'den** (trŏd'n). See TREAD.

trode (trōd). Archaic pret. of TREAD.

trog'lo-dyte (trŏg'lō-dīt), *n.* [L. *troglodytae*, pl., fr. Gr. *τρωγλοδύτης* one who creeps into holes.] **1.** *Ethnol.* A cave dweller. **2.** An anthropoid ape, as the chimpanzee.

tro'gon (trō'gŏn), *n.* [fr. Gr. *τρώγων*, p. pr. of *τρώγειν* to gnaw.] Any of numerous tropical nonpasserine birds noted for their brilliant plumage.

trogs, troggs (trŏgz), *n. pl.* Troth. *Scot.*

Tro'i-lus (trō'ĭ-lŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Τρωίλος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Priam, killed by Achilles. See CRESSIDA.

Tro'jan (trō'jăn), *a.* [L. *Trojanus*, fr. *Troja, Troia*, Troy, fr. *Tros*, Gr. *Τρώς, Τρωός*, Tros, founder of Troy.] Of or pert. to ancient Troy or its inhabitants. — **Trojan War**, in Greek legend, the ten years' war waged by the Greeks under Agamemnon against the Trojans, to avenge Helen's abduction. See PARIS, HECTOR, etc. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Troy.

troke (trōk), *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* = 2d TRUCK. *Scot.*

troll (trōl), *n.* [Icel. *troll.*] *Teut. Folklore.* A supernatural being, conceived sometimes as a dwarf, sometimes as a giant, fabled to inhabit caves, hills, etc.

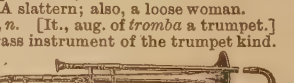
troll, *v. t.* [ME. *trollen* to roll, wander.] **1.** To move circularly; roll; turn; wag. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To circulate, as a vessel in drinking. **3.** **a** To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch. **b** To sing loudly or freely. **c** To sing of. **4.** To troll for or in (see def. 3 of *v. i.*); hence, to allure; entice. — *v. i.* **1.** To roll; turn; wag. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To take part in trolling a song. **3.** To fish, esp. by drawing the hook along or through the water. — *n.* **1.** Act of moving round; routine. **2.** A song sung in parts successively; round. — **troll'er**, *n.*

trol'ley, trol'ly (trŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS, -LIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Local, Eng.* Any of various vehicles; as: **a** A kind of small cart. **b** A kind of railroad dump car. **c** A low two-wheeled truck. **2.** A wheeled carriage or truck running on an overhead rail or track and supporting a suspended load. **3.** *Elec. Railroads.* **a** The grooved wheel, at the end of a pole, pressed upwards in rolling contact with the overhead wire to take off the current; hence, any device for taking off current in electric traction. **b** An electric car; a trolley car. *U. S. & Canada.*

troll'mad'am, troll'my-dames', *n.* Obs. for TROU MADAME.

trol'lop (trŏl'ŭp), *n.* A slattern; also, a loose woman.

trom'bone (trŏm'bōn'), *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba* a trumpet.] *Music.* A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind. The middle part, bent double, telescopes into the outer parts so as to vary the vibrating length.



Trombone.

troop (trōōp), *n.* [F. *troupe.*] **1.** A collection of people or formerly, also, of things; a company; number. **2.** Soldiers collectively; an armed force; — generally in *pl.* **3.** *Mil.* A division of a cavalry squadron commanded by a captain and corresponding to the *company* in infantry. — **Syn.** See COMPANY. — *v. i.* **1.** To move or gather in crowds or troops. **2.** To march on. **3.** To associate. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To unite with, or form into, a troop or troops.

troop'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A cavalryman or his horse. **2.** A troopship.

troop'ship' (trōōp'shĭp'), *n.* A military transport.

trope (trōp), *n.* [L. *tropus*, Gr. *τρόπος*, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] *Rhetoric.* The use of an expression in a figurative sense; also, the word or expression so used; figure of speech.

-trope. [Gr. *τροπή* a turning or *τρόπος* turn, *τρέπειν* to turn.] Combining form signifying *turner, one that turns.*

tro'phied (trō'fĭd), *a.* Adorned with trophies.

tro'phy (trō'fĭ), *n.; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). [F. *trophée*, L. *tro-p(h)aeum*, Gr. *τρόπαιον* a monument of the enemy's defeat, deriv. of *τρέπειν* to turn.] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A memorial of a victory raised on a battle field or, in case of a naval victory, on the nearest land, or sometimes in a chief city. **2.** The remains of such a memorial; esp., *Arch.*, an ornament representing a group of weapons. **3.** Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, etc. **4.** Something regarded as evidence of conquest or the like. **5.** A memorial; memento.

-trophy. [Gr. *-τροφία*, fr. *τρέφειν* to nourish.] A combining form signifying *nutrition, nourishment, nurture.*

trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *n.* [fr. L., fr. Gr. *τροπικός* of the solstice, *τροπικός* (sc. *κύκλος*) the tropic or solstice, fr. *τρέπειν* to turn.] **1.** *Astron.* Either of the two small circles of

the celestial sphere, one on each side of, and parallel to, the equator, at a distance of 23½°, reached by the sun at its greatest declination north and south. The northern circle is called the tropic of Cancer, and the southern the tropic of Capricorn. 2. a Either of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics. **b** *pl.* The region between or near these parallels, marked by its torrid climate, luxuriant vegetation, etc. — *a.* Tropical.

trop'i-cal (trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the tropics. **2.** [L. *tropicus*, Gr. τροπικός, orig., of turning. See TROPE.] Rhetorically changed from its exact original sense; figurative; metaphorical. — **trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tro-poph'i-lous (trō-pŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. τροπή turn, change + *-philous.*] *Bot.* Thriving under alternating periods of dryness and moisture or of heat and cold, as vegetation.

trop'o-phyte (trŏp'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. τροπή turn, change + *-phyte.*] *Bot.* A tropophilous plant, as a deciduous tree of temperate regions. — **trop'o-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

-tropous. Combining form denoting *turning.* See TROPIC.

trot (trŏt), *v. i. & t.*; TROT'TED; -TING. [OF. *troter.*] **1.** To ride, drive, or move, at a trot. **2.** To run; jog; hurry. — *n.* **1.** A gait of the horse and other quadrupeds in which the legs move in pairs, diagonally but not quite simultaneously. **2.** A jogging pace; *Colloq.*, brisk movement. **3.** A toddler; child; tot. *Rare.* **4.** An old woman; — in contempt. *Archaic or Dial.* [ders when riding. *Scot.*

trot'co'zy (trŏt'kō'zĭ), *n.* A covering for head and shoul-

troth (trŏth; trōth; 62), *n.* [variant of *truth.*] **1.** Faith; fidelity. **2.** Truth; verity. **3.** Betrothal. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To pledge; betroth. [*Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

troth'plight', *v. t.* To betroth. — *n.* Betrothal. *Both*

trot'ter (trŏt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that trots, esp. a race horse. **2.** The foot of an animal, esp. when used for food.

‖ **trot'toir'** (trŏt'wär'), *n.* [F.] A footpath; sidewalk.

trou'ba-dour (trōō'bȧ-dōōr), *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *trobador*, fr. *trobar* to find, compose (poetry).] One of a class of lyric, usually romantic or amatory, poets who flourished from the 11th century to the end of the 13th, chiefly in Provence, the south of France, and the north of Italy.

trou'ble (trŭb'l), *v. t.*; -BLED (-ld); -BLING (-lĭng). [fr. F., fr. OF. deriv. of L. *turba* disorder, crowd.] **1.** To disturb; agitate. **2.** To worry; perplex; inconvenience.—**Syn.** Afflict, distress, grieve, harass, annoy, tease, vex, molest. — *v. i.* To take trouble or pains. — *n.* **1.** State of being troubled; uneasiness; annoyance; also, an instance of distress or the like. **2.** That which causes disturbance, annoyance, etc. **3.** Exertion; labor; pains. **4.** A condition of ill health or physical distress. — **Syn.** Affliction, calamity, misfortune, adversity, embarrassment, anxiety, sorrow, misery. See EFFORT. — **trou'bler** (trŭb'lĕr), *n.*

trou'ble-some (-l-sŭm), *a.* **1.** Giving trouble; disturbing; vexatious; wearisome. **2.** Characterized by disturbance; turbulent. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Harassing, annoying, irksome, afflictive, burdensome, tiresome, wearisome. — **trou'ble-some-ly**, *adv.* — **trou'ble-some-ness**, *n.*

trou'blous (trŭb'lŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of trouble; troubled. **2.** Causing trouble; turbulent. **3.** Restless. *Archaic.*

trough (trŏf; 62), *n.* [AS. *trog, troh.*] **1.** Any of various receptacles; esp., a long shallow vessel, as for water or fodder. **2.** Any long channel or depression, as between waves.

trou' ma'dame' (trōō' mȧ'dȧm'). [F.] A form of bagatelle.

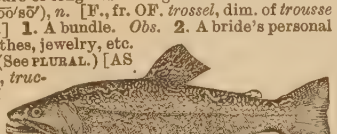
trounce (trouns), *v. t.*; TROUNCED (trounst); TROUNC'ING (troun'sĭng). To punish or beat severely; whip; flog.

troupe (trōōp), *n.* [F.] A company or troop, esp. of actors.

trou'sers (trou'zĕrz), *n. pl.*; *sing.*, *Rare*, TROUSER. [OF. *trousses* breeches for pages, fr. *trousse*, *trosse*, bundle, truss.] An outer garment of men or boys, extending from the waist to the ankle, and covering each leg separately. Orig., they were of the nature of long hose or tight drawers.

trous'seau' (trōō'sō'), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *trossel*, dim. of *trousse* a bundle, truss.] **1.** A bundle. *Obs.* **2.** A bride's personal outfit, as of clothes, jewelry, etc.

trout (trout), *n.* (See PLURAL.) [AS. *truht*, L. *tructa*, *tructus.*] **1.** Any of certain handsome game fishes of the salmon family, having finely flavored flesh. **2.** Any of various troutlike fishes.



Brook Trout. ⅛

trou'vère' (trōō'vâr') } *n.* [fr. F. & OF., fr. OF. *trouver*
trou'veur' (trōō'vûr') } to find, compose (poetry).] One of a school of poets who flourished in northern France from the 11th to the 14th century. Their works are typically epic poems on early French history, real or legendary.

tro'ver (trō'vĕr), *n.* [OF. *trover* to find; inf. as n.] *Law.* Orig., a form of an action of trespass against one who found goods and refused to give them up; hence, any action to recover the value of goods wrongfully converted.

trow (trō), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *trūwian* or *tréowan* to trust, believe.] **1.** To believe. *Obs.* **2.** To think or suppose. *Archaic.*

trow'el (trou'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. dim. of L. *trua* ladle.] Any of various hand implements for spreading, shaping, and smoothing loose or plastic material, as mortar; also, an implement for taking up and setting out small plants, etc.

troy (troi), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the system of weights (troy weights) for gold, silver, etc.; — from Troyes in France. In this system:

1 pound (*lb.*) = 12 ounces (0.82286 lb. av. or 373.2419 g.)
1 ounce (*oz.*) = 20 penny weights (1.09714 oz. av. or 31.1035 g.)
1 penny weight (*dwt.*) = 24 grains (0.87771 dr. av. or 1.5552 g.)

The troy pound contains 5,760 grains. The troy ounce is also the basis of apothecaries' weight. — *n.* Troy weight.

Tro'yan (trō'yăn). Obs. var. of TROJAN.

tru'an-cy (trōō'ȧn-sĭ), *n.* Act or habit of playing truant; state of being truant.

tru'ant (-ănt), *n.* [OF., a vagrant, beggar; of Celtic origin.] One who stays away from business or duty, esp. from school without leave. — *a.* **1.** Wandering from business or duty; idle and shirking duty. **2.** Like, or characteristic of, a truant. — *v. i.* To play truant.

truce (trōōs), *n.* [ME. *trewes*, pl. of *trewe* a truce, AS. *tréow.* See TRUE.] **1.** *Mil.* A suspension of arms by agreement; armistice. **2.** Respite; brief quiet.

truck (trŭk), *n.* **1.** A small wheel; specif., a small strong wheel for a gun carriage. **2.** Any of numerous wheeled vehicles for transporting heavy articles. **3.** A swiveling frame with one or more pairs of wheels, with springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive, of a car, etc. **4.** A small wheel-like disk; specif., a small wooden cap at the summit of a flagstaff or a masthead, usually having holes in it for reeving flag or signal halyards. — *v. t.* To transport on a truck or trucks.

truck, *v. t. & i.* [F. *troquer.*] To exchange; barter; traffic. — *n.* **1.** Barter. **2.** Intercourse; dealing. *Colloq. & Dial.* **3.** Small commodities; esp., *U. S.*, vegetables raised for the market. **4.** Payment of wages in goods instead of cash. **5.** Small articles of little value; hence, rubbish. *Colloq.* — **truck'er**, *n.*

truck'age (trŭk'ăj), *n.* Money paid for the conveyance of goods on a truck; freight; also, conveyance by trucks.

truck'age, *n.* Exchange; barter; truck.

truck'le (trŭk''l), *n.* *Obs. or Dial.* **1.** A small wheel. **2.** A truckle-bed. — *v. i.*; -LED (-ld); -LING (-lĭng). [In allusion to the fact that the pupil's *truckle-bed* was rolled under the master's bed.] To yield obsequiously to another; show servility. — *v. t.* To roll or move on truckles; trundle. — **truck'ler** (-lĕr), *n.* — **truck'ling**, *p. a.*

truck'le-bed', *n.* [fr. *truckle*, n. or v.t.] A trundle-bed.

truck'man (trŭk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who does business by barter. [goods on a truck.

truck'man, *n.* One who drives a truck, or who conveys

truc'u-lent (trŭk'ū-lĕnt; trōō'kū-), *a.* [L. *truculentus*, fr. *trux*, *trucis.*] **1.** Fierce; savage; ferocious; barbarous. **2.** Ruthless; destructive. — **Syn.** See FEROCIOUS. — **truc'u-lence** (-lĕns), **-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **truc'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

trudge (trŭj), *v. i.*; TRUDGED (trŭjd); TRUDG'ING (trŭj'ĭng). To walk, esp. toilsomely or wearily.

true (trōō), *a.*; TRU'ER (trōō'ĕr); TRU'EST. [AS. *tréowe* faithful, *tréow* fidelity, faith, troth.] **1.** Faithful to friends, promises, allegiance, etc.; loyal. **2.** Honest; just; upright. *Archaic.* **3.** Actual; genuine. **4.** Conformable to fact; correct. **5.** Truthful. **6.** Conformable to a standard, rule, or pattern; exact; accurate; correct. **7.** Legitimate; rightful. **8.** To be relied on; certain. — **Syn.** See REAL. — *adv.* In accordance with truth; in a true manner; truly. — *n.* State of being true or acurate; — used in *in true, out of true*, etc. — *v. t.*; TRUED (trōōd); TRU'ING or TRUE'ING. To make true; bring to its correct condition as to form, place, angle, etc.

true blue. **1.** Orig., some especially fast blue dye or color, prob. that of the thread made at Coventry, England, and

called *Coventry blue*. **2.** The blue color adopted by the Covenanters, or Scotch Presbyterians; hence, Presbyterianism; also, thoroughgoing or uncompromising orthodoxy, loyalty, or fidelity. — **true'-blue'** (109), *a.*

true'love' (trōō'lŭv'), *n.* One truly beloved or loving.

true'love', *or* true'-lov'er's, knot. A complicated knot not readily untying, emblem of mutual love.

true'ness, *n.* Quality of being true.

true'pen'ny (-pĕn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PENNIES. An honest fellow.

truf'fle (trŭf'l; trōōf'l), *n.* [OF.] Any of various edible subterranean fungi, esteemed as a delicacy.

tru'ism (trōō'ĭz'm), *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth. — **Syn.** See COMMONPLACE.

trull (trŭl), *n.* A trollop; strumpet. [reality; in truth.

tru'ly (trōō'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a true manner. **2.** In fact; in

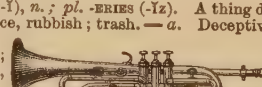
trump (trŭmp), *n.* [F. *trompe.*] A kind of wind instrument of music; a trumpet, or trumpet sound. *Poetic or Archaic.*

trump, *n.* [corruption of *triumph*, F. *triomphe* a triumph, a game of cards, a trump.] **1.** *Card Playing.* One of a suit any card of which takes any card of the other suits; the suit itself. **2.** A good fellow (man or woman). *Slang.* — *v. i.* To play a trump card when one of another suit has been led. — *v. t.* To take or play upon by trumping.

trump, *v. t.* [F. *tromper* to deceive, OF. *soi tromper de* to mock.] To impose unfairly. *Rare.* — **to trump up,** to devise; concoct with unfairness.

trump'er-y (trŭm'pĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A thing deceptively showy; hence, rubbish; trash. — *a.* Deceptively showy; worthless.

trump'et (trŭm'pĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe* trumpet.] **1.** *Music.* A wind instrument consisting of a long metallic tube, commonly once or twice curved, ending in a bell. **2.** A trumpeter. *Archaic.* **3.** A sound as of a trumpet; esp., an elephant's cry. **4.** A trumpet-shaped instrument for directing or intensifying sounds. — *v. t.* To publish by or as by sound of trumpet; noise abroad; proclaim. — *v. i.* To sound with a tone like a trumpet; utter a trumpetlike cry, as elephants.



Modern Trumpet, with Pistons.

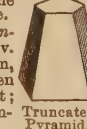
trumpet creeper. An American climbing plant having pinnate leaves and large red trumpet-shaped flowers; — called also *trumpet flower* and *t. vine.*

trump'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who trumpets. **2.** **a** Any of several large South American birds, often domesticated to protect poultry. **b** A North American wild swan noted for its sonorous voice. **c** One of a breed of domestic pigeons.

Trumpeter, 2 a.

trun'cate (trŭn'kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING. [L. *truncatus*, p. p. of *truncare* to cut off, mutilate.] To cut off; lop. — *a. Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** Having the end square or even. **b** *Zoöl.* Lacking the apex, as certain spiral shells.

trun'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd), *a.* Cut off or cut short; lopped off, truncate. — **trun-ca'tion** (trŭn-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **truncated cone** *or* **pyramid,** *Geom.*, the part left of a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane.



Truncated Pyramid.

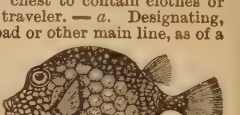
trun'cheon (trŭn'shŭn; -chŭn), *n.* [ME. *tronchoun* broken spear shaft, OF. *tronchon*, deriv. fr. L. *truncus* trunk.] **1.** A trunk or stem, esp. one with branches lopped off to hasten growth. *Obs.* **2.** A short staff; spear shaft; club. *Archaic.* **3.** A baton, or staff of command. — *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon.

trun'dle (-d'l), *n.* [AS. *trendel* a circle, ring, disk.] **1.** A round or circular object, as a small wheel. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.* **2.** A kind of low-wheeled cart or truck. **3.** A trundle-bed. **4.** *Mach.* A lantern pinion, or any of its bars. — *v. t. & i.*; -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dl'ĭng). **1.** To roll on little wheels. **2.** To revolve.

trun'dle-bed', *n.* A low bed, usually on trundles, that can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.

trun'dle-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A curly or curled-up tail; also, a dog with such a tail.

trunk (trŭnk), *n.* [F. *tronc*, L. *truncus*, fr. *truncus* mutilated.] **1.** The main stem, or body, of a tree. **2.** The body of an animal or a man, apart from head and limbs. **3.** The main body of anything. **4.** *Arch.* The shaft of a column or pilaster. *Obs.* **5.** *Zoöl.* An insect's thorax. **6.** [for *trump*, fr. F. *trompe* proboscis, trumpet.] A proboscis, esp. of an elephant. **7.** *pl.* Trunk hose; also, tight fitting short breeches. **8.** A long, large box, pipe, etc., serving as a conduit. **9.** A box or chest to contain clothes or other goods, as those of a traveler. — *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a main railroad or other main line, as of a telegraph system.



Trunkfish.

trunk'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (See PLURAL.) Any of several fishes, of warm seas, having an angular body encased in bony plates, leaving only the jaws, fins, and tail movable.

trunk hose. Full breeches reaching just below the thighs, or to the knees, worn chiefly in the 16th and 17th centuries.

trunk sleeve. A sleeve having a part, usually the upper part, wide and full. *Obs.*

trun'nel (trŭn'l). Corrupt. of TREENAIL.

trun'nion (trŭn'yŭn), *n.* [F. *trongon* a core, stalk.] Either of two opposite projecting pivots, journals, or gudgeons, to support a cannon, a large crucible, etc.

truss (trŭs), *v. t.* [F. *trousser.*] **1.** To pack into a bundle; bundle. **2.** To bind, tie, or fasten; as: **a** To fasten or tighten the clothing of; to tighten and fasten, as laces, strings, etc. **b** To fasten by or as by a skewer, as a fowl's wings; skewer. **3.** To support by a truss; strengthen or stiffen, as a girder, by a brace or braces. **4.** To hang; — usually with *up.* *Slang.* — *n.* **1.** A bundle; pack; package. **2.** A measured quantity of hay or straw. **3.** *Surg.* A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, etc. **4.** *Arch. & Engin.* An assemblage of members, as beams, bars, rods, etc., forming a rigid framework. **5.** *Naut.* An iron band around a lower mast.

trust (trŭst), *n.* **1.** Assured reliance on another's integrity, veracity, justice, etc.; confidence; faith. **2.** Assured anticipation; hope. **3.** Person or thing on which confidence is reposed. **4.** Trustworthiness. *Obs.* **5.** Custody; care; charge. **6.** Credit given; esp., reliance on another's intention and ability to pay in the future for property delivered. **7.** Responsible charge or office. **8.** That which is committed or intrusted to one, as a duty, task, or office. **9.** An equitable right or interest in property distinct from the legal ownership thereof; a property interest held for another's benefit. **10.** A business organization or combination consisting of a number of firms or corporations operating, and often united, under an agreement creating a trust, esp. one formed mainly to regulate the supply and price of commodities, etc.; often, opprobriously, a combination formed to control or monopolize an industry or business by doing acts in restraint of trade.

Syn. TRUST is an absolute and assured resting on that which is its object, and is often more instinctive than CONFIDENCE, which is apt to suggest somewhat definite grounds of assurance. RELIANCE is commonly more objective, and suggests the act or state as well as the feeling. ASSURANCE adds to *trust* the element of certitude.

— *v. t.* **1.** To place confidence in; rely on. **2.** To give credence to; believe. **3.** To hope or expect confidently. **4.** To invest with a trust; intrust. **5.** To commit, or consign, as to one's care; confer as a trust. **6.** To venture confidently; risk. **7.** To give credit to; sell to in confidence of future payment. — *v. i.* **1.** To have trust; confide; rely. **2.** To be confident; hope. — *a.* Held in trust. — **trust'er,** *n.*

trus-tee' (trŭs-tē'), *n.* A person holding property in trust.

trus-tee'ship (-shĭp), *n.* See -SHIP.

trust'ful (trŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of trust; confiding. — **trust'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **trust'ful-ness,** *n.*

trust'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Worthy of trust. — **Syn.** See RELIABLE. — **trust'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.*

trust'y (trŭs'tĭ), *a.*; TRUST'I-ER (-tĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Justly deserving confidence; trustworthy; reliable. **2.** Involving trust. — **trust'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **trust'i-ness,** *n.*

truth (trōōth), *n.*; *pl.* TRUTHS (trōōthz; trōōths). [AS. *tréowð.*] Quality or state of being true; hence: **1.** Fidelity; constancy. **2.** Sincerity; genuineness; veracity. **3.** Conformity to fact or reality. **4.** Conformity to rule;

exactness. **5.** That which is true; as: **a** Real state of things; fact; reality. **b** A true statement; established principle, fixed law, etc. **6.** Righteousness; true religion.

Syn. TRUTH is, in general, conformity to fact or reality; VERACITY is (esp. habitual) observance of the truth; as, to speak the *truth*; a man of *veracity*. VERITY is the quality of being, often assuredly, true or real. VERISIMILITUDE is resemblance to truth or reality; as, the *verisimilitude* of Shakespeare's characters.

truth'ful (trōōth'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of, or habitually speaking, truth; veracious.—**truth'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**truth'ful-ness**, *n.*

try (trī), *v. t.*; TRIED (trīd); TRY'ING. [F. *trier* to cull, pick out.] **1.** To purify or refine, as metals; to melt out, as oil, lard, etc.; render. **2.** To test, prove, or make trial of. **3.** To settle; determine, as by an appeal to arms; as, to *try* conclusions. **4.** *Law.* To examine or investigate judicially; conduct the trial of. **5. a** To use experimentally. **b** To experiment or practice on. **c** To subject to trials; afflict. **6.** To gain knowledge of by experience. **7.** To essay; attempt. **8.** To strain; as, the glare *tries* one's eyes. —*v. i.* **1.** To endeavor. **2.** To prove something by experiment; make trial. —*n.*; *-pl.* TRIES (trīz). Act of trying; attempt; experiment; trial; test.

Syn. TRY is the general and familiar word; ATTEMPT is more formal, and commonly implies a degree of effort; ESSAY is somewhat bookish, and emphasizes the idea of experiment or tentative action; ENDEAVOR heightens the implication of striving or exertion, sometimes suggesting high or aspiring effort.

try'ing, *a.* Adapted to try; severe; afflictive.

try'sail' (trī'sāl'; *naut.*, trī's'l), *n.* *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail, bent to a gaff, hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast close abaft a lower mast.

try'-square', *n.* An instrument for laying off right angles and testing work for squareness.

tryst (trīst; trīst), *n.* [OF. *triste, tristre*, a place for watching or waiting (in hunting), an ambush.] **1.** An appointment to meet; a meeting; also, an appointed place of meeting. **2.** A market or fair. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* —*v. t.* To agree to meet at a certain time or place. *Chiefly Scot.*

tryst'ing, *n.* An appointment; tryst.

tsar (tsär), **tsar'e-vitch, tsa-ri'na,** etc. See CZAR, etc.

tset'se (tsĕt'sē), *n.* [Cape D.] A fly of central and southern Africa which by its bite conveys a protozoan parasite that causes a disease of cattle, etc.

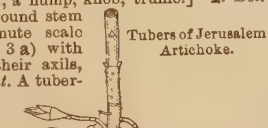
Tsetse. ×1½.

tub (tŭb), *n.* **1.** An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a kind of short cask, half barrel, or firkin. **2.** Amount which a tub holds or will hold. **3.** A vessel to contain water for bathing or tubbing; also, act or process of tubbing. *Colloq.* **4.** A sweating in a tub. *Obs.* —*v. t.*; TUBBED (tŭbd); TUB'BING. **1.** To plant or set in a tub. **2.** To wash or bathe in a tub.

tu'ba (tū'bə), *n.* [L., trumpet.] *Music.* **a** An ancient trumpet. **b** A large deep-toned form of saxhorn.

tube (tūb), *n.* [L. *tubus.*] **1.** A hollow cylinder, as for conveying liquids or gases; pipe. **2.** Specif., something with a tube or tubelike part as its chief feature, as a telescope. **3.** A tunnel for an underground railway; *Colloq.*, the railway itself. *Chiefly Eng.* —*v. t.*; TUBED (tūbd); TUB'ING (tūb'ĭng). To furnish with, or inclose in, a tube.

tu'ber (tū'bĕr), *n.* [L., a hump, knob, truffle.] **1.** *Bot.* A short fleshy underground stem or shoot bearing minute scalelike leaves (see 2d SCALE, 3 **a**) with buds, or "eyes," in their axils, as the potato. **2.** *Anat.* A tuberosity, tubercle, or protuberance.


Tubers of Jerusalem Artichoke.

tu'ber-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber.*] **1.** A small knoblike prominence or excrescence, esp. on an animal or plant. **2.** *Med.* A small rounded morbid growth; esp., the specific lesion of tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-lar (tū-bûr'kū-lər), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a tubercle or tubercles; having tubercles; *Med.*, characterized by tubercles; affected with tuberculosis; tuberculous.

tu-ber'cu-lat'ed (tū-bûr'kū-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Having, or characterized by, a tubercle or tubercles.—**-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

tu-ber'cu-lin (-lĭn), *n.* Also **-line** (-lĭn; -lēn). A sterile liquid containing the growth products of the tuberculosis bacillus. It is used in testing cattle for tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* [see TUBERCLE.] *Med.* An infectious disease due to a bacillus and characterized by the production of tubercles; specif., this disease when seated in the lungs; pulmonary phthisis; consumption.

tu-ber'cu-lous (tū-bûr'kū-lŭs), *a.* Tubercular; hence, *Med.*, affected with, or of the nature of, tuberculosis.

tu'ber-ose (tū'bĕr-ōs), *a.* Tuberous.

tube'rose' (tūb'rōz'; tū'bĕr-ōs'), *n.* [see TUBEROUS.] A bulbous plant of the amaryllis family, commonly cultivated for its spike of fragrant, white, lilylike flowers.

tu'ber-os'i-ty (tū'bĕr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being tuberous. **2.** An obtuse prominence.

tu'ber-ous (tū'bĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *tuberosus.* See TUBER.] **1.** Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences. **2.** *Bot.* Consisting of, bearing, or like, a tuber or tubers.

tub'ing (tūb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making tubes. **2.** A series of tubes; tubes collectively; a length or piece of a tube; material for tubes; as, leather *tubing.*

tu'bu-lar (tū'bū-lər), *a.* [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* tube.] **1.** Having the form of a tube, or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; also, containing, or provided with, tubes. **2.** Of, pert. to, or sounding as if produced through, tubes.

tu'bu-late (-lāt), **tu'bu-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Provided with a tube. **2.** Having the form of a tube.

tu'bule (tū'būl), *n.* [F. *tubule*, or L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* tube, pipe.] A small pipe or fistular body; a little tube.

tuck (tŭk), *v. t.* [LG. *tukken* to pull up, tuck up.] **1.** To draw, turn, or gather up; make snug or close by or as by folding or gathering. **2.** To put or press into or as into a snug, close place. **3.** To cover closely or neatly, as with bedclothes. **4.** To make a tuck or tucks in. —*n.* **1.** A sewed fold made, as in a garment, for either decoration or shortening. **2.** *Shipbuilding.* The part of a vessel where the ends of the lower planks meet under the stern.

tuck (tŭk; to͝ok), *n.* **1.** A blow; stroke. **2.** Beat of a drum. *Obs. or Scot.* **3.** A flourish; fanfare. *Scot.*

tuck (tŭk), *n.* [F. *estoc*, fr. It. *stocco.*] A rapier. *Obs. or Hist.*

Tuck (tŭk), **Friar.** A fat and jovial friar, a constant associate of Robin Hood, to whom he acted as father confessor.

tuck'er (tŭk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that tucks; esp., an instrument for making tucks. **2.** A strip, as of linen or lace, folded across the breast, or attached to the gown at the neck.

tuck'er, *v. t.* To tire; weary;—usually with *out. Colloq., U. S.*

tuck'et (tŭk'ĕt), *n.* [It. *toccata* a prelude, fr. *toccare* to touch.] A trumpet flourish or fanfare. *Obs.*

Tu'dor (tū'dŏr), *a.* Of or pert. to a royal family of England descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine, widow of Henry V. Reigning members (1485–1603): Henry VII., VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth.

Tues'day (tūz'dā), *n.* [AS. *Tiwes dæg* the day of *Tiw* the god of war.] The third day of the week, following Monday.

tu'fa (to͞o'fä), *n.* [It. *tufo* soft, sandy stone, L. *tofus, tophus.*] **1.** A porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams; —usually in the phrase *calcareous tufa.* **2.** A rock composed of the finer kinds of volcanic detritus.

tu-fa'ceous (to͞o-fā'shŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, tufa.

tuff (tŭf), *n.* [F. *tuf.*] = TUFA, 2.

tuft (tŭft), *n.* [F. *touffe.*] **1.** A small cluster of elongated flexible parts or outgrowths, as hairs, arising close together. **2.** More broadly, a cluster; clump. —*v. t.* **1.** To separate into tufts. **2.** To provide with a tuft or tufts.

tuft'hunt'er (tŭft'hŭn'tĕr), *n.* A hanger-on of noblemen or persons of quality, esp. in English universities; loosely, any toady or sycophant.—**tuft'hunt'ing,** *n.*

tuft'y (tŭf'tĭ), *a.* Abounding with, or growing in, tufts.

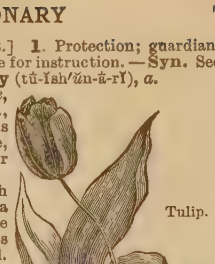
tug (tŭg), *v. t. & i.*; TUGGED (tŭgd); TUG'GING (tŭg'ĭng). **1.** To pull or draw with great effort. **2.** To labor; strive. —*n.* **1.** A laborious pulling or straining; hence, a supreme effort. **2.** *Naut.* A small, powerful steam vessel used for towing. **3.** A trace of a harness; a rope, chain, etc., used in pulling something along.—**tug'ger** (-ĕr), *n.* **tug of war. a** A sport in which several men pull on a rope against an equal number. **b** Hence, any violent contest.

tuille (twēl), *n.* In plate armor, one of two hinged plates before the thigh. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

tuil'yie, tuil'zie (to͞ol'yĭ), *n. & v.* Quarrel; struggle. *Scot.*

tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [L. *tuitio* protection, fr. *tueri*, p. p.

tuitus, to see, watch, protect.] **1.** Protection; guardianship. *Obs.* **2.** Instruction; fee for instruction. — **Syn.** See INSTRUCTION. — **tu-i'tion-a-ry** (tū-ĭsh'ŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.*


Tulip.

tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* [F. *tulipe*, fr. Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend*, lit., a turban.] Any of various liliaceous plants, having a large, showy flower; also, a flower or bulb of the plant.

tulip tree. **1.** A tall North American tree, of the magnolia family, having large, tuliplike red and yellow flowers. Its timber is called whitewood. **2.** Any of various other trees with tulip-shaped flowers.

tulle (tōōl; *F.* tül), *n.* [F.; — fr. town *Tulle*, in France.] A thin, fine silk netlike fabric used for veils, dresses, etc.

tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v. i.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). [freq. of ME. *tumben* to dance, jump, AS. *tumbian* to somersault, dance violently.] **1.** To roll over, or to and fro; roll or toss about. **2.** To fall suddenly and violently. **3.** To move, go, come, pass, etc., in a hasty, disorderly manner. **4.** To perform acrobatic feats, such as somersaults, springs, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To turn over; turn or throw about. **2.** To disturb; rumple; disorder. **3.** To precipitate; throw down or roll over. — *n.* Act of tumbling.

Tumblebug.

tum'ble-bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* Also, **tum'ble-dung'** (-d ŭ n g'). Any of various scarabæoid beetles which form masses of dung and bury them in the ground, depositing their eggs on them.

tum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tumbles; esp., an acrobat. **2.** Any of various receptacles in which objects are tumbled, as for polishing, etc. **3.** A movable obstruction in a lock, which must be adjusted to a particular position, as by a key, before the bolt can be thrown. **4.** *Firearms.* In a gunlock, a piece on which the mainspring acts. **5.** One of a breed of dogs formerly used in hunting. **6.** A drinking glass without a foot or stem, originally made with a pointed or convex base, on which it would not stand. **7.** A kind of cart; tumbrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tum'ble-weed' (-b'l-wēd'), *n.* In the western United States, any plant which breaks away from its roots in the fall, and is driven about by the wind.

tum'brel (-brĕl) } *n.* [OF. *tomberel* tip cart.] **1.** A farm-
tum'bril (-brĭl) } er's dump cart or wagon; also, such a cart used in the French Revolution to convey the condemned to the place of execution. **2.** A wheeled cucking stool. **3.** *Mil.* A kind of two-wheeled cart. *Archaic.*

tu'me-fac'tion (tū'mĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of tumefying; state of being tumefied. **2.** A tumor; swelling.

tu'me-fy (tū'mĕ-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *tuméfier*, fr. L. *tumere* to swell + *-ficare* to make.] To swell.

tu'mid (tū'mĭd), *a.* [L. *tumidus*, fr. *tumere* to swell.] **1.** Swollen, enlarged, or distended. **2.** Protuberant. **3.** Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; inflated; bombastic. — **Syn.** See TURGID. — **tu'mid-ly**, *adv.* — **tu-mid'i-ty** (tū-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **tu'mid-ness**, *n.*

tu'mor, *or* **tu'mour** (tū'mẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *tumere* to swell.] **1.** An abnormal mass of tissue, not inflammatory, arising from cells of preëxistent tissue and possessing no physiologic function. **2.** A swelling or protuberance of any kind. **3.** Swelling words or expressions; bombast. *Rare.*

tump (tŭmp; tōōmp), *n.* A hillock; heap; clump. *Dial.*

tu'mu-lar (tū'mū-lẽr), *a.* [L. *tumulus* a mound.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

tu'mult (-mŭlt), *n.* [L. *tumultus*.] **1.** Agitation of a multitude, usually with uproar and confusion of voices. **2.** Violent agitation, with confusion of sounds; turbulence. **3.** Irregular or confused motion; high excitement. — **Syn.** Ferment, disturbance, disorder, noise, hubbub, riot.

tu-mul'tu-a-ry (tū-mŭl'tū-ā-rĭ), *a.* Attended or characterized by, or producing, tumult; tumultuous.

tu-mul'tu-ous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of, characterized by, or conducted with, tumult; turbulent. **2.** Agitated with conflicting passions; disturbed. — **Syn.** Disorderly, noisy, boisterous, riotous. — **tu-mul'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **tu-mul'tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

tu'mu-lus (tū'mū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). [L., a mound.] An artificial hillock or mound, as over a grave, esp. over a grave of ancient times; barrow.

tun (tŭn), *n.* [AS. *tunne* a tun, tub, a large vessel.] **1.** A large cask. **2.** Hence, the capacity of a tun as a varying liquid measure (formerly legal at 252 wine gallons). — *v. t.*; TUNNED (tŭnd); TUN'NING. To put into a tun or tuns.

tu'na (tōō'nä), *n.* The tunny; esp., the great tunny.

tun'a-ble (tūn'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tuned; hence, harmonious; tuneful.

tun'-dish (tŭn'dĭsh'), *n.* A funnel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tun'dra (tōōn'drä), *n.* [*Russ.*] One of the level or undulating treeless plains of Arctic regions.

tune (tūn), *n.* [OF. *ton*. See TONE.] **1.** A sound; note; tone. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Music.* **a** A rhythmical, melodious, symmetrical series of tones; melody; air. **b** State or capacity of giving tones of proper pitch; just intonation. **3.** Order; harmony; concord; fit temper; right mood. — *v. t.*; TUNED (tūnd); TUN'ING (tūn'ĭng). **1.** To adjust (a voice or instrument) to a given musical pitch or temperament. **2.** To give tone to; attune. **3.** To utter musically. **4.** To put into a proper state. — *v. i.* To sound in harmony.

tune'a-ble (tūn'ā-b'l). Var. of TUNABLE.

tune'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical. — **tune'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **tune'ful-ness**, *n.*

tune'less, *a.* **1.** Without tune; inharmonious. **2.** Not employed in making music.

tun'er (tūn'ẽr), *n.* One that tunes.

tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* [Sw., fr. *tung* heavy + *sten* stone.] *Chem.* A rare element of the chromium group, isolated as a hard, brittle, white, or gray metal; — called also *wolfram*. Symbol, *W* or *Tu*; at. wt., 184.0.

tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* [L. *tunica*.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A form of undergarment worn by both sexes, girdled at the waist. **2.** Any similar garment worn by ancient or Oriental peoples; also, any of various loose-fitting garments. **3.** **a** *Eccl.* = TUNICLE, 2. **b** *Bot.* A natural integument. **c** *Zoöl. & Anat.* A mantle; tunica.

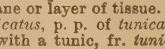
tu'ni-ca (tū'nĭ-kä), *n.* [NL. See TUNIC.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* An enveloping or covering membrane or layer of tissue.

tu'ni-cate (tū'nĭ-kāt) } *a.* [L. *tunicatus*, p. p. of *tunicare*
tu'ni-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd) } to clothe with a tunic, fr. *tunica* a tunic.] Having, or covered with, a tunic.

tu'ni-cate (-kāt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Tunicata*) of marine animals comprising a great variety of forms and considered as degenerate descendants of the ancestors which produced the vertebrates.

tu'ni-cle (-k'l), *n.* [L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica* a tunic.] **1.** A slight natural covering; integument. **2.** *Eccl.* A short close-fitting vestment.

tun'ing (tūn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TUNE. — **tuning fork**, *Music*, a steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone. It is useful for tuning instruments, etc.


Tuning Fork.

tun'nage (tŭn'ăj). Var. of TONNAGE.

tun'nel (tŭn'ĕl), *n.* [F. *tonnelle* a semicircular vault, tunnel net, arbor, dim. of *tonne* tun.] **1.** A smoke flue. **2.** = FUNNEL, *n.*, 1. *Rare.* **3.** A subterranean passageway, esp. one horizontal and open at both ends, as for a railroad, canal, drain, etc. — *v. t.*; -NELED (-ĕld); or -NELLED; or -NEL-ING; NEL-LING. **1.** To form into or like a tunnel. **2.** To make an opening, or a passageway, through or under. — *v. i.* To make a tunnel. — **tun'nel-er**, **tun'nel-ler**, *n.*

tun'ny (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). [F. *thon*, fr. L. *thunnus*, Gr. *θύννος*.] Any of several oceanic fishes of the mackerel family. The great tunny sometimes weighs over 1000 pounds.

tup (tŭp), *v. t.*; TUPPED (tŭpt); TUP'PING. To cover; — said of a ram. — *n.* A ram (male of the sheep).

tu'pe-lo (tū'pĕ-lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). A North American tree having red acid berries and hard cross-grained wood.

Tu'pi (tōō'pē), *n.* An Indian of a tribe that gave its name to a South American linguistic stock (the **Tupian stock**). Also, the language of the Tupis, the basis of the Indian trade language of the Amazon.

tuque (tūk), *n.* [Canadian F. See TOQUE.] A kind of warm cap for winter wear, formed from a knit bag with closed tapered ends, by pushing one end up in the other.

Tu-ra'ni-an (tū-rā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [from *Tur*, in Persian leg-

end, one of the three brothers from whom sprang the races of mankind.] Of, pert. to, or designating, the languages now commonly called the *Ural-Altaic languages;* also, of, pertaining to, or designating, the people who speak them. —*n. Ethnol.* **a** A member of any of the peoples of Ural-Altaic stock; vaguely, a member of any division of a supposed nomadic people who preceded the Aryans in Europe and Asia. *Obsoles.* **b** A member of any tribe or nationality of Turkic or Tataric stock. *Rare.*

tur'ban (tûr'băn), *n.* [F., fr. Turk. *tulbend, dulbend*, Per. *dulband.*] **1.** A headdress, worn by men in the Levant and by most male Mohammedans, consisting of a cap, with a sash, scarf, or shawl wound about it. **2.** A headdress likened to this. **3.** A kind of woman's or child's hat with no brim or with the brim turned up close to the crown. — **tur'baned** (-bănd), *a.*

One form of Turban, 1.

tur'bid (-bĭd), *a.* [L. *turbidus*, fr. *turbare* to disturb.] **1.** Having the lees or sediment disturbed; roiled; loosely, muddy; not clear. **2.** Disturbed; confused; disordered. — **tur-bid'i-ty** (tûr-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **tur'bid-ness**, *n.* — **-bid-ly**, *adv.*

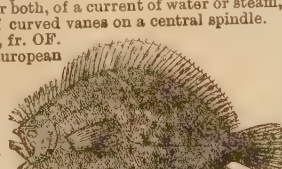
Syn. Anything is TURBID when its clearness is disturbed, esp. by the stirring up of sediment; that is MUDDY which is turbid with mud; in fig. use, *muddy* is the stronger.

tur'bi-nal (tûr'bĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *turbo, turben, -inis*, top, whirl.] *Anat. & Zoöl.* Rolled in a spiral; scroll-like; turbinate. —*n.* A turbinal bone or cartilage.

tur'bi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [L. *turbinatus.*] Also **tur'bi-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd). **1.** Whirling like a top. **2.** *Bot.* Shaped like a top. **3.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Turbinal. **4.** *Zoöl.* Spiral with whorls decreasing rapidly from base to apex; —said of certain shells.

tur'bine (-bĭn; -bīn), *n.* [L., *turbo, -inis*, that which spins or whirls round, whirl.] A rotary motor actuated by the reaction, the impulse, or both, of a current of water or steam, usually on a series of curved vanes on a central spindle.

tur'bot (-bŏt), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *torbout.*] A large European flounder esteemed as a food fish.



Turbot. 1/8

tur'bu-lence (tûr'bû-lĕns), *n.* Also **tur'bu-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ). Quality or state of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumult; disorder. — **Syn.** Agitation, commotion, tumultuousness, insubordination, rioting.

tur'bu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, fr. *turba* disorder, tumult.] **1.** Violently agitated; tumultuous. **2.** Disposed to disorder; restless. **3.** Producing commotion; disturbing. — **Syn.** Disturbed, tumultuous, riotous, seditious, insubordinate, unquiet. — **tur'bu-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Tur'co-man (tûr'kō-măn), *n.* Var. of TURKOMAN.

tu-reen' (tŭ-rēn'), *n.* [F. *terrine*, L. *terra* earth.] A large, deep vessel to hold soup, etc., at the table.

turf (tûrf), *n.*; *pl.* TURFS (tûrfs), *Obs. or R.* TURVES (tûrvz). [AS.] **1.** The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to form a kind of mat; sward; sod; also, a detached piece of this; a sod. **2.** Peat, esp. when prepared for fuel. — **the turf**, the race course; horse racing. —*v. t.* To cover with turf, or sod. — **turf'y**, *a.* — **turf'i-ness** (tûr'fĭ-nĕs), *n.*

turf'man (-măn), *n.* A votary of the turf, or horse racing.

tur'gent (tûr'jĕnt), *a.* [L. *turgens, -entis*, p. pr. of *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Becoming tumid; swelling. **2.** Inflated; bombastic. *Obs. or R.*

tur-ges'cent (tŭr-jĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *turgescens, -entis*, p. pr., becoming turgid.] Becoming turgid or inflated; swelling. — **tur-ges'cence** (-ĕns), **tur-ges'cen-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

tur'gid (tûr'jĭd), *a.* [L. *turgidus*, fr. *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Distended abnormally by some internal agent; swollen; bloated; tumid. **2.** Swelling in style or language; bombastic; pompous. — **tur-gid'i-ty** (tŭr-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **tur'gid-ness** (tûr'jĭd-nĕs), *n.* — **tur'gid-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. TURGID, TUMID, BOMBASTIC, GRANDIOSE, GRANDILOQUENT, MAGNILOQUENT. TURGID and TUMID imply inflation of style; BOMBASTIC is stronger, and suggests extravagance or rant; as, Coleridge is often *turgid* in style; a *bombastic* eloquence, demagogue, orator. GRANDIOSE implies pompousness of speech; GRANDILOQUENT and MAGNILOQUENT suggest an affectedly large and lofty utterance; as, Marlowe is noted for being *grandiose;* a *grandiloquent* manner of talking; a *magniloquent* account of one's exploits.

tur'gor (tûr'gŏr), *n.* [L., a swelling, fr. *turgere* to swell.] **1.** Turgescence. **2.** *Plant Physiol.* A state of normal tension or rigidity in living plant cells, caused by pressure of the water contents against the elastic cell membranes.

Turk (tûrk), *n.* [F. *turc*, fr. Per. *Turk.*] **1.** A member of any of various Turki peoples of Asia and Europe, esp. of the dominant race in Turkey. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Turkey. **3.** A Mohammedan, esp. one living in Turkey.

tur'key (tûr'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). [formerly believed to have come from *Turkey.*] Either of two species of large American birds of the pheasant family. One is of wide range in North America, and is domesticated in most parts of the world.

Turkey Cock.

turkey buzzard. An American vulture common in South and Central America and in the southern United States.

Turkey Buzzard. 1/15

Tur'ki (tōōr'kē), *a.* [Turk. *turkî*, fr. Tatar *Turk*, name of the race.] Designating, or pertaining to, the groups of Turkic languages or the peoples speaking them.

Turk'ic (tûr'kĭk), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages or the peoples speaking them. **2.** Loosely, Turkish.

tur'kis (tûr'kĭs), *n.* Turquoise. *Obs. or R.*

Turk'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks. —*n.* The language spoken by Turks.

Tur'ko-man (tûr'kō-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz). A member of any of a group of tribes of East Turki stock dwelling between the Caspian and Aral seas and the Amu River.

tur'ly-god' (tûr'lĭ-gŏd'), *n.* A discharged inmate of Bedlam who had been licensed to beg; a Bedlam beggar. *Obs.*

tur'ma-line (tûr'mȧ-lĭn). Var. of TOURMALINE.

tur'mer-ic (tûr'mĕr-ĭk), *n.* **1.** An East Indian plant of the ginger family; also, its aromatic rootstock, used as a condiment, yellow dye, and medicine. **2.** Any of several other plants yielding colored juices.

tur'moil (tûr'moil), *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; loosely, worrying confusion or disturbance; turbulence.

turn (tûrn), *v. t.* [AS. *turnian* combined with OF. *torner, tourner;* both fr. LL. *tornare*, fr. L. *tornare* to turn in a lathe.] **1.** To cause to revolve about or as about a center; rotate. Specif.: **a** To revolve mentally; ponder. **b** To perform or execute by revolving. **2.** To form in a lathe; to shape (anything) by applying a cutting tool to it while revolving; hence, to fashion; adapt. **3.** To cause to change position, as if by revolving; reverse in position. **4.** To cause to have another course, direction, tendency, or inclination; deflect; hence, to direct. Specif.: **a** To transfer. **b** To devote; apply. **c** To bend up, down, over, or the like. **5.** To change the form, quality, aspect, or effect, of; convert; transform. Specif.: **a** To ferment; curdle, etc. **b** To translate; construe. **6.** To distress; esp., to sicken; nauseate. **7.** To derange; unsettle. **8.** To cause to be in a stated condition. **9.** To make a turn about or around (something). —*v. i.* **1.** To move about or as about (something); revolve; rotate; whirl; wheel. **2.** To hinge; about an axis; revolve; rotate; whirl; wheel. **2.** To hinge; depend. **3.** To take a different direction or tendency; be deflected. Specif.: **a** To change one's course of action, policy, etc.; esp., to change from favor or submission to opposition or rebellion. **b** To incline in the other direction; —of scales. **c** To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb; —of the tide. **4.** To be changed or trans-

formed; become transmuted; also, to become by a change or changes; grow. Specif.: **a** To become acid, rancid, or putrid; sour. **b** Of the head or brain, to become giddy or dizzy. **c** To be nauseated; — of the stomach. **5.** To result; terminate; issue. —*n.* **1.** Act of turning; revolution; rotation. **2.** Change of direction or tendency, or the point at which such change occurs; also, a winding; bend. **3.** Specif., a marked change in condition, as of a disease; *Colloq.*, a nervous start or shock. **4.** A short walk, ride, or drive, esp. over a certain course and back. **5.** An incidental or opportune deed, good or bad; as, to do one a good or ill *turn*. **6.** Alternate time, occasion, or opportunity; as, it is his *turn*. **7.** A special occasion or exigency; as, mere money will not serve his *turn*. **8.** Special ability or aptitude; bent; as, a *turn* for mechanics. **9** Special form or style; cast; shape; fashion; as, an evil *turn* of countenance. **10.** A short theatrical act or piece. **11.** A twist or coil, as of a rope about a post. **12.** *Music.* An embellishment or grace (marked thus, ∾), commonly consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones.

Syn. Turn, twist, cast are all more or less familiar or colloq. Turn (with *to* or, more commonly, *for*) suggests bent, tendency, or inclination; it may also denote characteristic form of expression; twist is colloq. for *bias;* cast is more general, and suggests stamp, mold, style, or the like; it is often equivalent to *tinge, shade, dash;* as, to have a *turn* for economy; to have a Whiggish *twist;* a *cast* of habit; a religious *cast.*

turn'buck'le (tûrn'bŭk'l), *n.* A loop or sleeve with a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other, or a right-and-left screw link, to tighten a rod, stay, etc.

One form of Turnbuckle.

turn'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* A deserter; renegade; apostate.

turn'down' (-doun'), *a.* Capable of being turned down; specif., made to wear with the upper part turned down.

turn'er (tûr'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One that turns. **2.** One who forms articles with a lathe.

turn'er (tûr'nẽr; *G.* tōōr'nẽr), *n.* [G.] A gymnast; specifically, a member of a Turnverein.

turn'er-y (tûr'nẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -eries (-ĭz). **1.** Art or process of fashioning solid bodies with a lathe. **2.** Ornamentation or, collectively, things or forms made in the lathe.

turn'ing (tûr'nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or course of one that turns. **2.** Place of a turn; angle; corner. **3.** Turnery (sense 1).

tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* The thick edible root of either of two brassicaceous plants; also, either of these plants.

turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.; pl.* -keys (-kēz). **1.** One in charge of the keys of a prison; warder. **2.** *Dentistry.* An obsolete instrument for extracting teeth by turning.

turn'out' (-out'), *n.* **1.** A coming forth. **2.** A labor strike or striker. *Colloq., Chiefly Eng.* **3.** A gathering of persons for a special purpose. *Colloq.* **4.** An equipage. *Colloq.* **5.** *Railroads.* A siding. **6.** Net yield; output.

turn'o'ver (-ō'vẽr), *n.* **1.** Act or result of turning over; upset. **2.** A semicircular pie or tart having one half of a circular crust turned over the other. —*a.* Admitting of being turned over; made with a part turned over.

turn'pike' (-pīk'), *n.* [*turn* + *pike* point, or *pike* a weapon.] **1.** A turnstile. *Hist.* **2.** A tollgate; also, turnpike road.

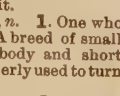
turnpike road. A road that has or formerly had turnpikes, or tollgates, established by law.

turn'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A turntable.

turn'sole' (-sōl'), *n.* [fr. F., fr. It., fr. *tornare* to turn + *sole* sun, L. *sōl.*] **1.** Any of several plants the flowers or stems of which are supposed to follow the movement of the sun, as the heliotrope or the sunflower. **2.** A European plant the juice of which is turned blue by ammonia; also, a purple dye got from it.

turn'spit' (-spĭt'), *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit. **2.** A breed of small dogs with long body and short crooked legs, formerly used to turn a spit.

turn'stile' (-stīl'), *n.* **1.** Orig., a post with four arms pivoted on the top, set in a passageway so that a person may pass only by turning the arms, but not cattle, horses, etc. **2.** A similar device, as at a doorway, to register the number of persons passing through.



Turnstile, 1.

turn'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A migratory shore bird, ploverlike in form and habits, but allied also to the sandpipers.

turn'ta'ble (tûrn'tā'b'l), *n.* A revolvable platform, as for turning a locomotive.

‖ **Turn'ver-ein'** (tōōrn'fĕr-īn'), *n.* [G.; *turnen* to exercise + *verein* a union.] An association of gymnasts and athletes.

tur'pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L., fr. Gr. τερέβινθος the turpentine tree.] **1.** **a** A semifluid or fluid oleoresin, the exudation of the terebinth tree; — called specif. *Chian turpentine.* **b** An oleoresin derived from any of various coniferous trees. **2.** Popularly, oil of turpentine.

Tur'pin, Archbishop (-pĭn). A paladin of the Charlemagne romances, who died with Roland at Roncesvalles.

tur'pi-tude (-pĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *turpitudo*, fr. *turpis* foul, base.] Inherent baseness; shameful wickedness; depravity.

tur-quoise' } (tûr-koiz'; tûr'kwoiz), *n.* [F. *turquoise;* prop.
tur-quois' } fem. of OF. *turcois* Turkish; — because first brought from *Turkey.*] *Min.* A blue, bluish green, or greenish gray hydrous phosphate of aluminium, containing a little copper. When bright blue it is valued as a gem.

tur'ret (tŭr'ĕt; 24), *n.* [fr. OF. dim. of *tour* a tower, L. *turris.*] **1.** *Arch.* A little tower, often a merely ornamental structure at an angle of a building. **2.** *Mil. Antiq.* A movable tall building, usually moved on wheels and carrying soldiers and necessaries for breaching or scaling a wall, etc. **3.** *Nav. & Mil.* A towerlike structure, heavily armored and usually revolving, within which heavy guns are mounted.

Turret ("Tourelle de Marat") of Marat's house in Paris.

tur'ret-ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or shaped like, a turret or turrets. **2.** Having whorls which form a high, conical spiral; — of certain shells.

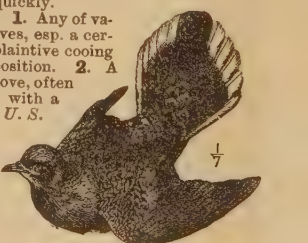
tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* [AS., fr. L. *turtur.*] **1.** A turtledove. **2.** [prob. same word, and used (prob. by sailors) for Sp. *tortuga* turtle, or Pg. *tartaruga.*] Any of a group of reptiles having the trunk inclosed in a shell of bony plates, usually covered externally with horny shields; a tortoise. *Turtle* was orig. applied to the sea turtles; *tortoise* is chiefly used of land turtles.

Spotted Turtle.

tur'tle-back' (-bāk'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A convex deck at the bow or stern, rarely extending from bow to stern, so made to shed the seas quickly.

tur'tle-dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* **1.** Any of various Old World wild doves, esp. a certain one noted for its plaintive cooing and affectionate disposition. **2.** A North American wild dove, often called *mourning dove,* with a plaintive song. *Local, U. S.*

Tus'can (tŭs'kăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Tuscany in Italy. **2.** *Arch.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a certain one of the five classical orders. See order, *n.*, 5 **b.** —*n.* A native or inhabitant of Tuscany; also, the standard dialect of Italian.



European Turtledove.

Tus'ca-ro'ra (tŭs'kă-rō'rä), *n.* One of a tribe of Indians formerly living in northeastern North Carolina.

tush (tŭsh), *n.* [AS. *tusc.*] A tusk; specif., a horse's canine.

tush, *interj.* An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or in contempt; as, *tush, tush!* do not speak of it.

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* [AS. *tux,* var. of *tusc.*] **1.** In the elephant, walrus, wild boar, etc., a projecting and greatly enlarged tooth serving to dig up food, as a weapon, etc. **2.** Any long, protruding tooth. —*v. t.* To dig up or gore with the tusk.

tus'sle (tŭs'l), *v. i.; -sled* (-'ld); -sling. To scuffle, as in sport; wrestle. —*n.* A struggle; scuffle.

tus'sock (tŭs'ŭk), *n.* A tuft, as of grass, twigs, hair, etc.; esp., a dense tuft or bunch of grass or sedge.

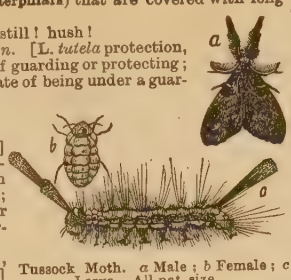
tussock moth. Any of numerous dull-colored moths hav-

ing larvæ (**tussock caterpillars**) that are covered with long tufts of hair.

tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still! hush!

tu'te-lage (tū'tē-lâj), *n.* [L. *tutela* protection, *tutus* safe.] **1.** Act of guarding or protecting; guardianship. **2.** State of being under a guardian or tutor.

tu'te-lar (tū'tē-lär) }
tu'te-la-ry (-lâ-rĭ) }
a. [L. *tutelaris.*] **1.** Having the guardianship of a person or a thing; guardian; protecting. **2.** Of or pertaining to a guardian.



Tussock Moth. *a* Male; *b* Female; *c* Larva. All nat. size.

tu'tor (tū'tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *tueri* to defend.] **1.** A guardian. *Archaic.* **2.** *Roman & Civil Law.* One in charge of the person and estate of a pupil, or child under the age of puberty. **3.** One in charge of the instruction of another; as: **a** A private teacher. **b** In American universities, etc., a teacher ranking below a professor. — *v. t.* **1.** To have the tutelage of. **2.** To teach; instruct. **3.** To treat sternly, as a tutor might. — *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of a tutor. **2.** To be tutored, or instructed, esp. privately. *Collog., U. S.* — **tu'tor-age** (-ĕj), *n.* — **tu-to'rĭ-al** (tū-tō'rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.*

tut'ti-frut'ti (tōōt'tē-frōōt'tē), *n.* [It., lit., all fruits.] A confection consisting of different kinds of preserved fruits. — *a.* Flavored with, or containing, various fruits.

tu-whit' (tōō-hwĭt') } *n. & interj.* Words imitating notes
tu-whoo' (tōō-hwōō') } of the owl. — *v. i.* To utter the cry *tu-whit* or *tu-whoo.*

twad'dle (twŏd''l), *v. i. & t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To talk idly or nonsensically; prate; gabble. — *n.* Silly talk; claptrap; also, a twaddler. — **twad'dler** (twŏd'lẽr), *n.*

twain (twān), *a. & n.* [AS. *twēgen*, masc.] Two. *Now Chiefly Poetic.*

twang (twăng), *v. i. & t.* To sound, or to utter or express, with a twang. — *n.* **1.** A harsh, quick, ringing sound, as of a plucked bowstring. **2.** A sharp vibrant nasal tone. **3.** A sound suggestive of either of the above.

tweak (twēk), *v. t.* [orig. same word as *twitch.*] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or twist; jerk; twitch.

tweed (twēd), *n.* A soft fabric for men's wear, esp. of [wool.]

twee'dle (twē'd'l). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of TWIDDLE.

tweeze } (twēz), *n.* [for *twees, etwees*, pl. of *etwee*, fr. F. *étui*
tweese } a case, sheath, box, OF. *estui.*] **1.** A surgeon's case of instruments. **2.** *pl.* Tweezers.

tweez'ers (twēz'ẽrz), *n. pl.* [see TWEEZE.] **1.** A small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting something. **2.** A tweeze, or surgeon's instrument case.

twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eleventh. **2.** Constituting one of twelve equal parts of a (whole) thing. — *n.* **1.** A twelfth part. **2.** A twelfth unit or object.

Twelfth'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany; — called also **Twelfth'-day'**. The evening of this day is called **Twelfth'-night'**.

twelve (twĕlv), *a.* [AS. *twelf.*] One more than eleven; — a cardinal number. — *n.* **1.** The number next after eleven; sum of ten and two; twelve units or objects; a dozen. **2.** A symbol for twelve units, as 12 or xii.

twelve'mo (-mō), *a. & n.* = DUODECIMO.

twelve'month' (-mŭnth'), *n.* A year.

twen'ti-eth (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth; 24), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the nineteenth. **2.** Constituting one of twenty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A twentieth part. **2.** A twentieth unit or object.

twen'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [AS. *twēntig, twentig.*] **1.** Twice ten; — a cardinal number. **2.** An indefinite number more or less than twenty. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The number next after nineteen; twenty units or objects; a score. **2.** A symbol for twenty units, as 20 or xx.

twice (twīs), *adv.* [ME. *twies, twie*, AS. *twigea, twiga, twiwa.*] **1.** Two times; once and again. **2.** Doubly; in twofold quantity or degree.

twid'dle (twĭd''l), *v. t.*; -DLED (-'ld); -DLING (-lĭng). To touch lightly, or play with; twirl, as one's thumbs. — *v. i.* **1.** To play or trifle; to be busied with trifles. **2.** To tremble. — *n.* A slight twirl with or as with the fingers.

twi'-fal'low (twī'făl'ō), *v. t.* [see TWICE; FALLOW.] To till for the second time. *Obs.* — **twi'fal'low**, *n. Obs.*

twig (twĭg), *v. t.*; TWIGGED (twĭgd); TWIG'GING (twĭg'ĭng). [Gael. *tuig*, or Ir. *tuigim* I understand.] *Slang.* **1.** To understand. **2.** To observe slyly; also, to perceive; discover.

twig, *n.* [AS. *twig.*] A small shoot or branch.

twig'gen (twĭg'ĕn), *a. Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **1.** Made of twigs. **2.** Covered with, or incased in, twigs or osier.

twi'light' (twī'līt'), *n.* [ME., fr. AS. *twi-* two, double + *lēoht* light; hence, doubtful or half light.] **1.** The light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun. **2.** Hence, a faint light; a dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is viewed. — *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the twilight. **2.** Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure.

twill (twĭl), *v. t.* To weave, as cloth, so as to produce a twill. — *n.* **1.** An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs in textile fabrics. **2.** A fabric woven with a twill.

twilled (twĭld), *a.* A word in Shakespeare's "Tempest," IV. i. 64, meaning, perhaps, covered with reeds or sedges; reedy; sedgy; or, perhaps, having ridges; ridgy.

twin (twĭn), *a.* [AS *getwinne* two and two, pl., twins.] **1.** Made up of two distinct, nearly related, and equal members; double; twofold; specif., consisting of, or being, twins, or a pair. **2.** Standing in the relation of, or being, a twin. — *n.* **1.** One of two persons or things closely related by ties of birth, resemblance, etc.; esp., one of two produced at a birth. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GEMINI, 1. — *v. i.*; TWINNED (twĭnd); TWIN'NING. **1.** To bring forth twins. **2.** To be mated or coupled; be born at the same birth. — *v. t.* To couple.

twine (twīn), *n.* [AS. *twīn*, properly, a twisted or double thread.] **1.** Strong thread of strands twisted together. **2.** Act of twining, or winding, round. **3.** A twist, as formed by winding. *Rare.* **4.** An entwining or interlacing; snarl; tangle. — *v. t.*; TWINED (twīnd); TWIN'ING (twīn'ĭng). **1.** To twist together; to form by twisting; loosely, to weave. **2.** To wind, wreathe, or coil. **3.** To wind about; embrace; entwine. **4.** To interweave. *Obs. or R.* — *v. i.* **1.** To intertwine; twist. **2.** To wind; bend; coil.

twinge (twĭnj), *v. t.*; TWINGED (twĭnjd); TWING'ING (twĭn'jĭng). [AS. *twengan* to pinch, squeeze.] **1.** To pull with a twitch; tweak. *Rare.* **2.** To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; torment with pinching or sharp pains. — *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain. — *n.* **1.** A pinch; tweak. *Rare.* **2.** A sudden sharp pain. — **Syn.** See PANG.

twink (twĭŋk), *n. & v.* Wink; twinkle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

twin'kle (twĭn'k'l), *v. i.*; -KLED (-k'ld); -KLING (-klĭng). [AS. *twinclian.*] **1.** To wink or blink rapidly; — said of eyes or eyelids. **2.** To shine with an intermittent light; sparkle; scintillate. **3.** To appear rapidly at intervals; as, feet *twinkling* in a dance. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to twinkle; blink; wink. **2.** To flash out intermittently, as light. **3.** To influence by twinkling. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** A closing or opening, or a quick motion, of the eye; a wink or sparkle of the eye. **2.** A brief flash or gleam. **3.** The time of a wink; a twinkling.

twin'kling (twĭŋ'klĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that twinkles; twinkle. **2.** Scintillation. **3.** Time of a wink; moment.

twirl (twûrl), *v. t. & i.* To whirl round.

Syn. To TWIRL is to turn lightly and rapidly, esp. with the fingers; WHIRL implies greater velocity or energy; as, to *twirl* an umbrella; to *whirl* a sword about the head. — *n.* **1.** A twirling. **2.** A twist; coil; convolution.

twist (twĭst), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *twisten* to twist, AS. *twist* (in comp.) a rope, as made of two (twisted) strands.] **1.** To unite by winding one thread or the like round another. **2.** To wreathe; twine; wind. **3.** To wrench; turn; contort; writhe; wring; pervert. — *n.* **1.** Thing formed by twisting or winding together parts, as a kind of sewing silk or of cotton yarn. **2.** Act or state of being twisted; a bending; manner of twisting; convolution; flexure; contortion; wrenching. — **Syn.** See TURN. — **twist'er** (twĭs'tẽr), *n.*

twit (twĭt), *v. t.*; TWIT'TED; -TING. [AS. *ætwītan.*] To reproach or upbraid, esp. by reminding of a fault, defect, misfortune, etc.; taunt.

twitch (twĭch), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *twiccian.*] To pull or move jerkily or spasmodically; snatch; pluck; pick. — *n.* **1.** Act of twitching; a short, sudden, quick pull. **2.** A short spasmodic contraction of the fibers or muscles.

twit'ter (twĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who twits.

twit'ter, *v. i.* [imitative.] **1.** To make a succession of

small, tremulous, intermitted noises. **2.** To titter; giggle. **3.** To have a slight trembling of the nerves; be agitated. — *v. t.* To utter with a twitter. — *n.* Act, sound, or sensation of twittering. [*Dial. Eng.*

'twixt (twĭkst). For BETWIXT. *Poet., Colloq., or Scot. &*

two (tōō), *a.* [ME. *two, twa*, prop. fem. & neut., *twei, twein, tweien*, prop. masc. (whence E. *twain*), AS. *twā*, fem. & neut., *twēgen*, masc., *tū*, neut.] One and one; twice one; — a cardinal number. — *n.; pl.* TWOS (tōōz). **1.** The number next greater than one; two units or objects. **2.** A symbol for two units, as 2 or ii. — **in two,** asunder; into two parts.

two'–edged' (-ĕjd'; -ĕj'ĕd), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as, a *two-edged* sword. [degree; doubly.

two'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Double; duplicate. — *adv.* In a double

two'–hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having two hands. **2.** Used with two hands. **3.** Ambidextrous.

two'pence (tŭp'ĕns; tōō pĕns *only when two words*), *n.* The sum of two pence; also, a small silver coin of this value.

two'pen-ny (tŭp'ĕn-ĭ; *cf.* TWOPENCE), *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, cheap; mean.

two'–ply' (tōō'plī'), *a.* **1.** Consisting of two thicknesses. **2.** Woven double by incorporating two sets of warp thread and two of weft. **3.** Of two strands.

two'–step', *n.* A kind of round dance in march or polka time; also, a piece of music for this dance. *U. S.*

Tyb'alt (tĭb'ălt), *n.* A fiery nephew to Lady Capulet in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." He kills Mercutio and is slain by Romeo in a duel.

Ty'burn (tī'bûrn), *n.* A former small tributary of the Thames in London; a former place of public execution on it.

Ty'che (tī'kē), *n.* [Gr. Τύχη.] *Gr. Myth.* Goddess of fortune. Each city, esp. in later times, had its own Tyche.

ty-coon' (tī-kōōn'), *n.* [Jap. *taikun*, fr. Chin. *ta* great + *chün* sovereign.] A title of the shogun. See SHOGUN.

Ty'deus (tī'dūs; tĭd'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τυδεύς.] *Gr. Myth.* See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Ty-di'des (tĭ-dī'dēz), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Τυδείδης.] Son of Tydeus; — a patronymic of Diomed.

ty'ing (tī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIE.

tyke (tīk), **tyl'er.** Vars. of TIKE, *n.*, TILER, *n.*, 2.

tym'pan (tĭm'păn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tympanum* kettledrum, door panel.] **1.** *Arch.* A tympanum. **2.** *Printing Presses.* A sheet of paper, cloth, or the like, placed between the impression surface and the paper to be printed.

tym-pan'ic (tĭm-păn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Like a tympanum, or drum. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum or eardrum.

tym'pa-num (tĭm'pă-nŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -NUMS (-nŭmz), L. -NA (-nă). [L., a kettledrum, a wheel in machines, the triangular area in a pediment, Gr. τύμπανον.] **1.** *Anat.* **a** The eardrum, or middle ear. **b** The tympanic membrane. **2.** *Arch.* **a** The recessed face of a pediment, usually triangular. **b** The space between an arch and a lintel (as of a door) or subordinate arch spanning an opening below. **3.** *Elec.* The diaphragm of the ordinary telephone.

type (tīp), *n.* [F., fr. L. *typus* figure, image, Gr. τύπος mark of a blow, impression, model.] **1.** The mark or impression of something; stamp; sign; emblem. **2.** A figure or representation of something to come; a token; sign; symbol. **3.** That which serves or may serve as an example, pattern, or model for or of others; that which has or exemplifies qualities or characteristics common to a number of individuals; a model; standard. — **Syn.** See EMBLEM. **4.** *Print.* **a** A rectangular block, usually of metal, having its face so shaped as to produce, by printing, a letter, figure, etc. **b** Such blocks, or the letters or characters impressed, collectively. The type provided for composition of an ordinary book consists of roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, accents, etc., in all more than 200 characters. Besides the ordinary roman and *italic*, some of the more important varieties are:

Old English. Black Letter. Boldface.
Gothic. Antique. Clarendon.
Caslon Old Style. French Elzevir.
Typewriter. *Script.*
Ionic. German Text.

The following table shows all the sizes of type common in book work; the column of black squares shows the sizes of the corresponding em quad, and the numbers refer to the nearest equivalent in the point system.

Common Name	Specimen	Em quad Point
Brilliant	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	3
Diamond	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	4½
Pearl	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	5
Agate	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx	5½
Nonpareil	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx	6
Minion	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv	7
Brevier	abcdefghijklmnopqrstu	8
Bourgeois	abcdefghijklmnopqrs	9
Long Primer	abcdefghijklmnopqr	10
Small Pica	abcdefghijklmnop	11
Pica	abcdefghijklmn	12
English	abcdefghijklm	14
Columbian	abcdefghijk	16
Great Primer	abcdefghij	18

☞ A 4-point type (**Gem**) and a 6½-point (**Emerald**) are sizes rarely used.

type (tīp), *v. t.;* TYPED (tīpt); TYP'ING (tīp'ĭng). **1.** To produce a copy of; represent; typify. **2.** To typewrite. *Colloq.*

-type (-tīp). A combining form signifying *impressed form, stamp, print, type, typical form, representative.*

type'set'ter (tīp'sĕt'ĕr), *n.* One that sets type; a compositor; a machine for setting type. — **type'set'ting,** *n.*

type'write' (tīp'rīt'), *v. t. & i.* To write with a typewriter.

type'writ'er (-rīt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Any of various instruments or machines for writing in characters similar to those produced by printers' types. **2.** One who operates a typewriter. — **type'writ'ing** (-rīt'ĭng), *n.*

Ty-pho'eus (tī-fō'ŭs), *n.* [Gr. Τυφωεύς.] *Class. Myth.* A hundred-headed monster with fearful eyes and voices. He was conquered by Zeus with a thunderbolt and buried in Tartarus under Mt. Etna. Later, he is identified with Typhon.

ty'phoid (tī'foid), *a.* [*typhus* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Of, pert. to, or like, typhus. — **n.** Typhoid fever. — **typhoid fever,** an infectious febrile, often fatal, disease due to a bacillus introduced with food or drink, and marked by intestinal catarrh and ulceration.

Ty'phon (tī'fŏn), *n.* [Gr. Τυφῶν.] *Class. Myth.* A monster, the son of Typhoeus and the father of Cerberus, the chimæra, the Sphinx, and other monsters.

ty-phoon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* [fr. Pg., fr. Ar.] A violent whirlwind.

ty'phus (tī'fŭs), *n.* [Gr. τῦφος smoke, cloud, stupor arising from fever.] *Med.* A contagious fever marked by great prostration and cerebral disorder, and eruption of red spots on the body. — **ty'phous** (-fŭs), *a.*

typ'i-cal (tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a type; emblematic. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** Exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group. **b** Conforming to a type. — **Syn.** See REGULAR. — **typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **typ'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

typ'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [*type* + *-fy.*] **1.** To represent by an image, model, or resemblance; prefigure. **2.** To embody the essential or salient characteristics of.

typ'ist (tīp'ĭst), *n.* One who operates a typewriter. *Cant.*

ty-pog'ra-pher (tī-pŏg'rā-fĕr; tĭ-), *n.* A printer; one who designs or arranges printing.

ty-pog'ra-phy (tī-pŏg'rā-fĭ; tĭ-), *n.* [Gr. τύπος type, model + *-graphy.*] Art of printing with type; use of type to produce impressions on paper, vellum, etc. — **ty'po-graph'ic** (tī'pō-grăf'ĭk; tĭp'ō-), **ty'po-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **ty'po-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Tyr, Tyrr (tĕr), *n.* [Icel. *Týr.*] *Teut. Myth.* A sky and war god of the Teutons. *Tuesday* is named for him. See ÆSIR.

ty-ran'ni-cal (tī-răn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Also **ty-ran'nic** (tī-răn'ĭk). [L. *tyrannicus*, fr. Gr. τυραννικός.] Of or pertaining to a tyrant; unjustly severe; despotic; arbitrary. — **Syn.** See DESPOTIC. — **ty-ran'ni-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ty-ran'ni-cide (tī-răn'ĭ-sid), *n.* [L. *tyrannicidium* (sense

1), *tyrannicida* (sense 2); *tyrannus* tyrant + *caedere* to kill.] **1.** Act of killing a tyrant. **2.** One who kills a tyrant.

tyr'an-nize (tĭr'ă-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ/ING (-nīz'-ĭng). To act the tyrant; rule unjustly or oppressively. — *v. t.* To treat tyrannically; oppress.

tyr'an-nous (tĭr'ă-nŭs), *a.* Tyrannical; despotic. — **Syn.** See DESPOTIC. — **tyr'an-nous-ly**, *adv.*

tyr'an-ny (tĭr'ă-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [fr. OF. See TYRANT.] **1.** The government, authority, office, or tenure of a tyrant, or absolute ruler. **2.** Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel or needlessly rigorous government; despotism. **3.** A tyrannical act. **4.** Severity; rigor.

ty'rant (tī'rănt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *tyrannus*, Gr. *τύραννος*.] **1.** An absolute ruler; a sovereign unrestrained by law or constitution; a usurper of sovereignty. **2.** Specif., a monarch, or other ruler or master, who exercises absolute power oppressively or brutally; a cruel master; oppressor. — *a.* Tyrannical. *Obs.*

tyre. Var. of 3d TIRE (sense 2). *Chiefly Eng.*

Tyr'i-an (tĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* [L. *Tyrius*, fr. *Tyrus* Tyre, Gr. *Τύρος*.] **1.** Of or pert. to Tyre or its people. **2.** Being of the color called Tyrian purple. — **Tyrian purple** *or* **dye**, a celebrated purple dye used by the Greeks and Romans, prepared from certain mollusks. — *n.* A native of Tyre.

ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). [L. *tiro* a recruit, a beginner.] A beginner in learning; novice. — **Syn.** See NOVICE.

Tyr'o-lese' (tĭr'ō-lēz'; -lēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Tirol or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Tirol.

tzar (tsär), **tza-ri'na** (tsä-rē'nä), etc. See CZAR, etc.

tze'tze (tsē'tsē). Var. of TSETSE.

U

U (ū); *pl.* **U's** or **Us** (ūz). The twenty-first letter and fifth vowel of the English alphabet.

u-biq'ui-tous (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* [see UBIQUITY.] Existing everywhere at the same time; omnipresent. — **Syn.** See OMNIPRESENT. — **u-biq'ui-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

u-biq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.* [L. *ubique* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where.] Omnipresence. — **u-biq'ui-ta-ry** (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.*

U'-boat', *n.* [**U** (with a distinguishing number added) is prob. an abbr. for G. *unterseeboot*, lit., under-sea-boat (i. e., submarine).] A German or Austrian submarine.

ud'der (ŭd'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *ūder.*] A pendent mammary gland having teats, as in cows.

u-dom'e-ter (ū-dŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [L. *udus* wet, moist + E. *-meter.*] A rain gauge.

ugh (ōō; ŭ; ŭĸ), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust, horror, or recoil; —usually accompanied by a shudder.

ug'li-ness (ŭg'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being ugly.

ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ĕr); -LI-EST. [ME. *ugly, ug-like*, fr. Scand.] **1.** Offensive æsthetically or morally; hideous; repulsive. **2.** Ill-natured; quarrelsome; also, unpleasant; disagreeable. *Colloq.*

uh'lan (ōō'lăn; ōō-län'), *n.* Also, **u'lan**. [G., fr. Pol., fr. Turk. *oghlān* a youth.] **1.** One of a certain kind of Tatar militia. **2.** One of a kind of lancers of Tartaric origin, esp. in Prussian armies. [lander. *So. Africa.*

‖**uit'land'er** (oit'lănd'ĕr; ût'-), *n.* [D.] A foreigner; outu-**kase'** (ū-kās'), *n.* [F., fr. Russ. *ukaz*, lit., a command.] **1.** In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law. **2.** Hence, any official decree.

ul'cer (ŭl'sĕr), *n.* [F. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, gen. *ulceris.*] A superficial sore discharging pus.

ul'cer-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *ulceratus*, p. p. of *ulcerare* to make sore, *ulcus* ulcer.] To make, be, or become, ulcerous.—**ul'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ul'cer-ous (ŭl'sĕr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having the nature or character of an ulcer. **2.** Ulcerated. — **ul'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

ul'lage (ŭl'ĕj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. *ouillier* to fill (a wine cask), to fill up to the bunghole, lit., eye, deriv. fr. L. *ad* to + *oculus* eye.] Amount a vessel of liquor lacks of being full.

ul'na (ŭl'nä), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L., elbow.] *Anat.* The inner of the two bones of the forearm or the like part of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes. — **ul'nar** (-när), *a.*

ul'ster (ŭl'stĕr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat, worn by both sexes, originally made of frieze from Ulster, Ireland.

ul-te'ri-or (ŭl-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* [L., comp. of *ultra, ultro*, beyond.] **1.** Situated beyond, or on the farther side; thither. **2.** Further; more remote; beyond what is manifest. — **ul-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

ul'ti-ma (ŭl'tĭ-mä), *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus* last.] *Gram. & Pros.* The last syllable of a word.

ul'ti-mate (-māt), *a.* [LL. *ultimatus* last, fr. L. *ultimare* to terminate, *ultimus* farthest, last.] **1.** Farthest; most remote; extreme. **2.** Last in progression or sequence; final. **3.** Incapable of further analysis; elemental. — **Syn.** See LAST. — **ul'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **ul'ti-mate-ness**, *n.*

ul'ti-ma'tum (-mā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tä). A final proposition, concession, or condition.

‖ **ul'ti-mo** (ŭl'tĭ-mō), *adv.* [L. *ultimo* (*mense*).] In the month preceding the present; — abbrev. *ult.*

ul'tra (-trä), *a.* [L., adv. & prep., beyond.] Going beyond others or due limit; extreme. — *n.* An extremist; radical.

ul'tra-. A prefix signifying *beyond, on the other side, excessively, exceedingly, extraordinarily, abnormally*, or the like.

ul'tra-ist (ŭl'trä-ĭst), *n.* An extremist. — **-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

ul'tra-ma-rine' (-mä-rēn'), *a.* Beyond the sea. — *n.* [because the lapis lazuli was orig. brought from beyond (L. *ultra*) the sea, from Asia.] **1.** A costly pure blue pigment prepared by powdering lapis lazuli; also, a similar artificial pigment. **2.** Any of several artificial pigments; as, green *ultramarine*, purple *ultramarine*.

ul'tra-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [LL. *ultramontanus.*] **1.** Beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps. **2.** Of, pert. to, or supporting, ultramontanism. — *n.* **1.** A dweller beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps. **2.** Specif., one who lives south of the Alps; a supporter (orig. one of the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church) of papal supremacy, rather than national churches. — **ul'tra-mon'ta-nism** (-tă-nĭz'm), *n.*

ul'tra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being beyond the world or the limits of the solar system.

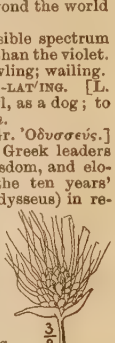
ul'tra-vi'o-let (-vī'ō-lĕt), *a.* Outside the visible spectrum at its violet end; — of rays more refrangible than the violet.

u'lu-lant (ŭl'ū-lănt), *a.* [L. *ululans.*] Howling; wailing.

u'lu-late (ŭl'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *ululatus*, p. p. of *ululare* to howl.] To howl, as a dog; to hoot, as an owl. —**ul'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

U-lys'ses (ū-lĭs'ēz), *n.* [L., better *Ulixes*, Gr. *'Οδυσσεύς*.] *Class. Myth.* A king of Ithaca, one of the Greek leaders in the Trojan War, famed for his craft, wisdom, and eloquence. Homer's "Odyssey" describes the ten years' wanderings and adventures of Ulysses (Odysseus) in returning to Ithaca. See CALYPSO, CIRCE, PENELOPE, POLYPHEMUS, TELEMACHUS.

um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* [L. *umbella* a little shadow, umbrella, dim. of *umbra* shade.] *Bot.* A racemose inflorescence in which the axis is contracted so that the pedicels appear to spring from the same point, and form a flat or rounded flower cluster. —



Umbel.

um'bel-lar (-ẽr), *a.* — **um'bel-lat**ᵉ (-ăt), *a.*

um'bel-lif'er-ous (ŭm'bĕ-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [*umbel* + *-ferous.*] *Bot.* Producing umbels.

um'ber (ŭm'bĕr), *n.* An African wading bird allied to the storks and herons.

um'ber, *n.* [F. *ombre, terre d'ombre*, It. *terra d' ombra*, prob. orig., earth from *Umbria.*] A brown earth valued as a pigment. Its color is due to oxides of manganese and of iron. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, umber; dark brown; dusky. — *v. t.* To color with umber; darken.

um-bil'i-cal (ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an umbilicus. **umbilical cord**, the cord or stalk arising from the navel and connecting the fetus of a mammal with the placenta.

um'bi-li'cus (ŭm'bĭ-lī'kŭs; *popularly* ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kŭs), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The scar on the abdomen where the umbilical cord was attached; navel. **2.** *Bot.* The hilum.

umble pie. See HUMBLE PIE.

um'bles (ŭm'b'lz), *n.* [see NUMBLES.] Numbles. *Obs.*

um'bo (ŭm'bō), *n.*; *L. pl.* UMBONES (ŭm-bō'nēz). [L.] **1.** Boss of a shield. **2.** An elevation suggestive of this.

um'bra (ŭm'brä), *n.*; *pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [L., a shadow.] **1.** A shade; shadow; *Optics*, a complete shadow; — disting. from *penumbra.* **2.** *Astron.* **a** The conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side away from the sun, within which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk. **b** The central dark portion, or nucleus, of a sun spot.

um'brage (ŭm'brĕj), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *umbraticus* of shade, *umbra* a shade.] **1.** Shade; obscurity; hence, that which affords a shade, as foliage. *Archaic or Poetic.* **2.** The feeling of being overshadowed; hence, suspicion of injury or wrong; offense; resentment. — **Syn.** See PIQUE.

um-bra'geous (ŭm-brā'jŭs), *a.* **1.** Forming or affording a shade, or being shaded; shady. **2.** Feeling or taking umbrage.—**um-bra'geous-ly**, *adv.*—**um-bra'geous-ness**, *n.*

um-brel'la (-brĕl'*a*), *n.* [It. *ombrella*, fr. *ombra* a shade, L. *umbra.*] A shade, screen, or guard carried in the hand as a shelter from rain, sun, etc.

um-brel'la tree'. Any of various trees suggestive of an umbrella, as an American magnolia having large leaves clustered at the ends of the branches.

Um'bri-an (ŭm'brĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

um'laut (o͝om'lout), *n.* [G., fr. *um* about + *laut* sound.] **1.** *Philol.* The change, as esp. in the Teutonic languages, of a root vowel sound by the influence of a vowel, as *u* or, esp., *i*, in a following syllable, the modifying vowel being now usually lost or altered; vowel mutation. **2.** The two dots used in German to indicate a vowel affected by umlaut.

um'pir-age (ŭm'pīr-ĕj; -pĭ-rĕj), *n.* **1.** Office, power, right, or authority of an umpire. **2.** Act of umpiring; arbitrament.

um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* [OF. *nomper*, *nonper*, uneven (i. e., third) person; *non* not + *per* even, equal, peer.] A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question is referred; esp., one chosen to rule on the plays of a game. — **Syn.** Judge, arbitrator, arbiter, referee. — *v. t. & i.*; -PIRED (-pird); -PIR-ING (-pīr-Ing). To decide as umpire; arbitrate.

un-. [AS. *un-*, *on-*.] A prefix used: **1.** To denote the idea of *undoing*, *reversal*, *contrariety*, *privation*, etc. It is added:

a To verbs to form verbs, with the sense of *to reverse*, *undo*, or *do the contrary of* (the action of the simple verb).

Examples: *un*buckle, *un*button, etc., *to undo* the buckling, etc., of; *undo*, *to do the contrary* or *reverse of*, etc.

b To nouns to form verbs, with the sense of *to deprive of*, *take from*, *free from*, *divest of* (the thing, or the character, rank, or status of the thing referred to by the noun); *to expel from* (that which the noun denotes).

Examples: *un*frock, *to deprive* or *divest of*, the (priestly) frock, to *dis*frock; *un*load, *un*cover, etc., *to free from* a load, cover, etc.

2. To denote *completely* in intensives, when prefixed to words already expressing negation, privation, or the like.

Example: *un*loose, to loose *completely*.

un-. [AS. *un-*.] A prefix signifying *not*, *in-*, *non-*.

☞ *Un-* may be attached to almost any adjective or adverb, and (though less freely) to nouns, from which it is desired to form a corresponding negative (see the *Note* under NON-). The number of such compounds of self-evident meaning is practically unlimited, and only those most important, or involving some difficulty, are here defined.

un-a'ble (ŭn-ā'b'l), *a.* Not able; incapable; also, *Rare or Poetic*, impotent; helpless. — **Syn.** See INCAPABLE.

un'ac-com'mo-dat'ed (ŭn'ă-kŏm'ō-dāt'ĕd), *a.* Not accommodated; also, *Rare*, not having accommodations.

un'ac-count'a-ble (ŭn'ă-koun'tă-b'l), *a.* Not accountable; esp., inexplicable; strange; mysterious.

un'ac-cus'tomed (-kŭs'tŭmd), *a.* **1.** Not used; not habituated; unfamiliar; — with *to*. **2.** Not usual; uncommon.

un'ad-vised' (ŭn'ăd-vīzd'), *a.* Not advised; esp., indiscreet or rash; inconsiderate. — **un'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un'ad-vis'ed-ness**, *n.*

un'af-fect'ed (ŭn'ă-fĕk'tĕd), *a.* Not affected; esp., simple; natural; sincere. — **-fect'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **-ed-ness**, *n.*

un'al-loyed' (ŭn'ă-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; unmixed; pure.

un'a-neled' (ŭn'ă-nĕld'), *a.* Not aneled; not having received extreme unction. *Archaic.*

u-nan'i-mous (ū-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [L. *unanimus*, *unanimis*; *unus* one + *animus* mind.] **1.** Being of one mind; agreeing; consentient. **2.** Formed with or indicating the agreement and consent of all. — **u-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **u-nan'i-mous-ness**, **u'na-nim'i-ty** (ū'nă-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

un-apt' (ŭn-ăpt'), *a.* Inapt; not accustomed and not likely; not disposed. — **un-apt'ly**, *adv.* — **un-apt'ness**, *n.*

un-ar'gued (ŭn-är'gūd), *a.* **1.** Not argued, or debated. **2.** Not argued against; undisputed.

un-arm' (ŭn-ärm'), *v. t.* To deprive of weapons; disarm.

un-armed' (-ärmd'), *a.* Not armed.

un'as-sum'ing (-ă-sūm'Ing), *a.* Not assuming; modest.

un'at-taint'ed, *a.* Not attainted; hence, impartial.

un'aus-pi'cious (ŭn'ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Inauspicious.

un'a-void'a-ble (ŭn'ă-void'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not avoidable; inevitable. **2.** Not voidable.

un'a-wares' (-wârz') } *adv.* Without design or prepara-
un'a-ware' (-wâr') } tion; unexpectedly.

un-backed' (ŭn-băkt'), *a.* **1.** Never mounted by a rider; unbroken. **2.** Unaided.

un-bal'anced (-băl'ănst), *a.* **1.** Not balanced. **2.** Out of equilibrium; hence, disordered or deranged, as the mind.

un-band'ed, *a.* [1st *un-* + *band* + *-ed.*] Unfastened. *Obs.*

un-bar' (-bär'), *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from; unbolt; open. — **un-bar'**, *v. i.*

un-barbed' (ŭn-bärbd'), *a.* **1.** Unshorn; not shorn. *Obs.* **2.** Not having a barb or barbs.

un-bat'ed (ŭn-bāt'ĕd; 24), *a.* Not bated, or lessened; also, not blunted, as a sword without a button.

un-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bear* to support.] To remove or loose the check rein of (a horse).

un'be-com'ing (ŭn'bĕ-kŭm'Ing), *a.* Not becoming; unfit; indecorous; improper. — **Syn.** See IMPROPER. — **un'be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un'be-com'ing-ness**, *n.*

un'be-known' (ŭn'bĕ-nōn'), *a.*, **un'be-knownst'** (-nōnst'), *a. & adv.* Unknown. *Dial.*

un'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* **1.** The withholding of belief; incredulity; skepticism. **2.** Disbelief, esp. of divine revelation. **Syn.** UNBELIEF, DISBELIEF, INCREDULITY. UNBELIEF may suggest a mere withholding of belief; DISBELIEF implies a positive rejection of what is stated or asserted. In Biblical usage, however, *unbelief* has the stronger sense of disbelief in divine revelation. INCREDULITY implies indisposition to believe, or (often) a skeptical frame of mind.

un'be-liev'er (-lēv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who does not believe; doubter; skeptic. **2.** A disbeliever; esp., an infidel. — **Syn.** See INFIDEL. — **un'be-liev'ing**, *a.*

un-bend' (ŭn-bĕnd'), *v. t.*; **-BENT'** (-bĕnt'); **-BEND'ING.** **1.** To free from flexure; make, or allow to become, straight; loosen. **2.** To remit from a strain; relax. **3.** *Naut.* **a** To unfasten, as sails, from the spars or stays. **b** To cast loose or untie, as a rope. — *v. i.* **1.** To cease to be bent. **2.** To relax in severity, stiffness, etc.; become affable.

un-bend'ing, *a.* Not bending; unyielding; specif., inflexible; resolute.— **un-bend'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **un-bend'ing-ness**, *n.*

un-bi'ased, un-bi'assed (-bī'ăst), *a.* Free from bias; esp., unprejudiced; impartial. — **Syn.** See FAIR.

un-bid' (ŭn-bĭd') } *a.* **1.** Not bidden; not commanded.
un-bid'den (-'n) } **2.** Uninvited.

un-bind' (-bind'), *v. t.* [AS. *unbindan.* See 1st UN-; BIND.] To remove a band from; untie; unfasten; loose.

un-bit'ted, *a.* Not bitted, or bridled; uncontrolled.

un-blenched' (-blĕncht'), *a.* Not disconcerted; undaunted.

un-bless' (-blĕs'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bless.*] To deprive of happiness. *Obs.*

un-blessed' } (-blĕst'), *a.* Not blest; excluded from bene-
un-blest' } diction; hence, accursed; wretched.

un-bod'ied (-bŏd'Ĭd), *a.* Having no body; as: **a** Incorporeal. **b** Disembodied.

un-bolt' (-bōlt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bolt.*] To withdraw a bolt from; unfasten; unbar; open. — **un-bolt'ed**, *a.*

un-bolt'ed, *a.* Not bolted, or sifted; hence, *Obs. or R.*, unrefined; coarse; gross.

un-bon'net-ed (-bŏn'ĕt-ĕd), *a.* Having no bonnet (or cap, etc.) on; bareheaded. In Shakespeare's "Othello," I. ii. 23, it would in this sense mean *with courtesy and humility*. But it is sometimes explained as *without the bonnet* (the badge of aristocratic rank at Venice).

un-born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Not born; still to appear; future.

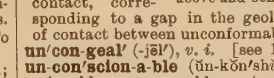
un-bos'om (-bo͝oz'ŭm), *v. t. & i.* To disclose, as secrets; confess; — often used reflexively. [strained.

un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bound or limit; hence, unre-

See 2d UN-
† See 1st UN-

un'a-bashed'
un'a-bridged'
un'ac-cent'ed
un'ac-cept'a-ble
un'ac-com'mo-dat'ing
un'ac-com'plished
un'ac-com'pa-nied
un'ac-quaint'ed
un'a-dorned'
un'a-dul'ter-at'ed
un'ad-ult'ed
un-al'ter-a-ble
un-al'tered
un'am-big'u-ous
un-a'mi-a-ble
un-an'a-lyz'a-ble
un-an'swer-a-ble
un'ap-peas'a-ble
un'ap-proach'a-ble
un'ap-proached'
un'ap-proved'
un-asked'
un'as-sail'a-ble
un'at-tached'
un'at-tain'a-ble
un'at-tempt'ed
un'at-tend'ed
un'au-then'tic
un'au-then'ti-cat'ed
un-au'thor-ized
un'a-vail'a-ble
un'a-venged'
un-baked'
un-bal'ance †
un'bap-tized'
un-bear'a-ble
un-beat'en
un'be-liev'a-ble
un-bend'ed
un'be-night'ed
un'be-nign'
un'be-sought'
un-bleached'
un-blem'ished
un-bliss'ful
un-blood'y
un-blush'ing
un-book'ish
un-bot'tomed
un-bought'
un-bound'

un-bowed' (ŭn-boud'), *a.* Not bent or arched; not bowed down; hence, unsubdued.
un-brace' (-brās'), *v. t.* [see 1st UN-.] To free from tension; relax; loose; as, to *unbrace* a drum, the nerves.
un-braid' (-brād'), *v. t.* To separate the strands of; undo, as a braid; unravel.
un-breathed' (-brēthd'), *a.* **1.** Not breathed. **2.** Not exercised; unpracticed. [breeches. *Rare.*
un-breeched' (-brēcht'), *a.* Not breeched; not wearing
un-bri'dle (-bri'd'l), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *bridle.*] To free or loose from the bridle; to set loose. [unrestrained.
un-bri'dled (-d'ld), *a.* Not confined by the bridle; hence,
un-broke' (-brōk'), *a.* Not broken. *Archaic.*
un-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* Also **un-bur'then** (-th'n). To relieve from a burden; also, to throw off, as a burden.
un-called'-for', *a.* Not called for or needed; gratuitous; wanton. — **Syn.** See GRATUITOUS.
un-can'ny (-kăn'ĭ), *a.* Not canny; hence: unearthly; mysterious; eerie; weird. — **Syn.** See WEIRD. — **un-can'ni-ly** (-l-ĭ), *adv.* — **-ni-ness**, *n. All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
un-ca'pa-ble (-kā'pă-b'l), *a.* Incapable.
un-cape' (-kāp'), *v. t. & i.* To remove the cape (i. e., "hood") from, as in hawking; — in this sense *cape* is an obs. word meaning "hood." Other senses have been conjectured for Shakespeare's use in "Merry Wives" (III.iii.176).
un-case' (-kās'), *v. i.* To remove the case; undress. *Rare.*
un-cer'tain (-sûr'tĭn), *a.* Not certain; as: **1.** Not having certain knowledge; not assured. **2.** Not known; indefinite; problematical. **3.** Not sure; fallible; insecure. **4.** Irresolute; untrustworthy; unsteady; variable. — **Syn.** See PRECARIOUS. — **un-cer'tain-ly**, *adv.* — **un-cer'tain-ness**, *n.*
un-cer'tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being uncertain; something uncertain. [ery; let loose.
un-chain' (-chān'), *v. t.* To free from chains or (fig.) slav-
un-chanc'y (-chăn'sĭ), *a.* [*un-* not + Scot. *chancy* fortunate, safe.] *Chiefly Scot.* **1.** Unseasonable; inconvenient. **2.** Unlucky. **3.** Unsafe to meddle with; dangerous.
un-charge' (ŭn-chārj'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *charge.*] **1.** To unload. **2.** To free from accusation, or charge; acquit.
un-char'i-ta-ble (-chăr'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not charitable; harsh; censorious. — **-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-ta-bly**, *adv.*
un-chaste' (-chāst'), *a.* Not chaste; as: **a** Not continent; lewd. **b** Not chaste in style or taste.
un-chris'tian (-krĭs'chăn), *a.* Not Christian; as: **a** Heathen; pagan. **b** Not like, or becoming to, a Christian. **c** Not according with Christian civilization; barbarous.
un-church' (-chûrch'), *v. t.* **1.** To expel from a church; excommunicate. **2.** To deprive of the character, privileges, and authority of a church.
un'ci-al (ŭn'shĭ-ăl; -shăl), *a.* [*L. uncialis* amounting to an *uncia* one twelfth. See OUNCE, the weight.] Pert. to or designating a kind of letters used in ancient manuscripts. — *n.* An uncial letter, writing, etc.



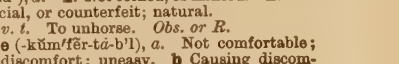
Uncial Letters from a Latin Bible.

un'ci-nate (ŭn'sĭ-nāt), *a.* [L. *uncinatus*, fr. *uncinus* a hook, *uncus* a hook.] Hooked; bent at the tip like a hook.

Uncinate Prickles.

un-cir'cum-cised (ŭn-sûr'kŭm-sīzd), *n.* Not circumcised; hence, not of the Israelites.
un-cir'cum-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Absence or want of circumcision. **2.** *Bib.* People not circumcised; the Gentiles.
un-civ'il (-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* Not civil; as: **a** Not civilized; savage; barbarous. **b** Not courteous; rude. — **un-civ'il-ly**, *adv.*
un-civ'i-lized (-sĭv'ĭ-lizd), *a.* **1.** Not civilized; savage; barbarous. **2.** Not civil; coarse. *Obs. or R.* [CLOTHE.
un-clad' (-klăd'), *a.* **1.** See UN-, not. **2.** *pret. & p. p.* of UN-
un-clasp' (-klăsp'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *clasp.*] To loose the clasp of; to open, as something fastened with a clasp.

un'cle (ŭŋ'k'l), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *avunculus* a maternal uncle, dim. of *avus* grandfather.] **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also, one's aunt's husband. **2.** Familiarly, an old man. **3.** A pawnbroker. *Slang.*
un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'), *a.* **1.** Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy. **2.** Ceremonially or morally impure. — **un-clean'ness**, *n.*
un-clean'ly (-klĕn'lĭ), *a.* Not cleanly; filthy; also, unchaste. — **un-clean'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*
un-close' (-klōz'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To open. **2.** To disclose.
un-coined' (-koind'), *a.* **1.** Not coined, or minted. **2.** Not fabricated, artificial, or counterfeit; natural.
un-colt' (-kōlt'), *v. t.* To unhorse. *Obs. or R.*
un-com'fort-a-ble (-kŭm'fĕr-tă-b'l), *a.* Not comfortable; as: **a** Feeling discomfort; uneasy. **b** Causing discomfort; unpleasant.
un-com'mon (-kŏm'ŭn), *a.* Not common; unusual; rare; hence, remarkable; strange. — **Syn.** Scarce, infrequent.
un-com'pro-mis'ing (ŭn-kŏm'prŏ-mīz'ĭng), *a.* Not making, or admitting of, compromise; unyielding; inflexible. — **un-com'pro-mis'ing-ly**, *adv.*
un'con-cern' (ŭn'kŏn-sûrn'), *n.* Want of concern; freedom from solicitude; indifference. — **Syn.** See INDIFFERENCE.
un'con-cerned' (-sûrnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not solicitous; indifferent. — **un'con-cern'ed-ly** (-sûr'nĕd-lĭ), *adv.*
un'con-di'tion-al (-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Not conditional, limited, or conditioned; absolute. — **un'con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
un'con-form' (-fôrm'), *a.* Unlike. *Obs.*
un'con-form'a-ble, *a. Geol.* Exhibiting unconformity.
un'con-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Want of conformity; incongruity; inconsistency. **2.** *Geol.* **a** Want of continuity between strata in contact, corresponding to a gap in the geological record. **b** Surface of contact between unconformable strata.



Unconformity. *ef ab* Horizontal Strata resting upon the Inclined Strata beneath; *cd* are also unconformable to these Strata, both above and beneath.

un'con-geal' (-jēl'), *v. i.* [see 1st UN-.] To thaw; melt.
un-con'scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not conscionable; unreasonable; extravagant. **2.** Not guided or controlled by conscience. — **un-con'scion-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-con'scious (ŭn-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not conscious; in a state unaccompanied by conscious experience. Also, with *of*, not realizing or appreciating; not aware. **2.** Not known or apprehended by consciousness, esp. by self-consciousness. **3.** Not possessed of mind or consciousness. — **un-con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **un-con'scious-ness**, *n.*
un-con'stant (-stănt), *a.* Inconstant.
un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (-stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution. — **-tu'tion-al'i-ty**, *n.*
un-count'ed, *a.* Not counted; also, innumerable.
un-cou'ple (ŭn-kŭp'l), *v. t.* To loose, as dogs, from their couples, or leashes; also, to disconnect (something coupled).
un-cour'te-ous (-kûr'tē-ŭs; -kōrt'yŭs), *a.* Discourteous.
un-couth' (-kōōth'), *a.* [AS. *uncūð* unknown, strange.] **1.** Unfamiliar or strange; uncommon; rare; wonderful; exquisite; foreign; hence, mysterious; uncanny. *Obs.* **2.** Awkwardly strange; awkward; boorish. — **Syn.** See AWKWARD. — **un-couth'ly**, *adv.* — **un-couth'ness**, *n.*
un-cov'er (-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *cover.*] **1.** To take the cover from. **2.** To divest of the hat or cap; bare the head of. **3.** To show openly; disclose; reveal. — *v. i.* To remove a cover or covering; as: **1.** To take off the hat or cap in respect. **2.** To remove the covers from dishes, etc.
un'cre-ate' (ŭn'krē-āt'), *v. t.* To annihilate.
unc'tion (ŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *unctio*, fr. *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint.] **1.** Act of anointing, esp. medicinally, or as a symbol of consecration. **2.** Thing used for anointing; unguent; hence, anything soothing or lenitive. **3.** That quality in language, address, etc., which expresses or excites sober and fervent emotion; esp., religious fervor and tenderness; sometimes, emotional gush; unctuousness.

See 2d UN-
† See 1st UN-
un-braced'
un-brand'ed
un-break'a-ble
un-bro'ken
un-bruised'
un-buck'le †
un-bur'y †
un-busi'ness-like
un-but'ton †
un-can'cel(l)ed
un-cas'trat-ed
un-caught'
un-ceas'ing
un-cer'e-mo'ni-ous
un-change'a-ble
un-changed'
un-chang'ing
un-char'y
un-checked'
un-clothe' †
un-clothed'
un-cloud'ed
un'co-erced'
un-coil' †
un'col-lect'ed
un-col'o(u)red
un'com-bined'
un-come'ly
un-com'fort-ed
un'com-pan'ion-a-ble
un'com-plain'ing
un'com-plet'ed [ry
un-com'pli-men'ta-
un'com-pound'ed
un'con-cert'ed
un'con-cert'ed-ly
un'con-di'tioned
un'con-firmed'
un'con-form'a-ble
un'con-gen'ial
un'con-nect'ed
un-con'quer-a-ble
un-con'quered
un'con-sid'ered
un'con-strained'
un'con-tra-dict'ed
un'con-trol'la-ble
un'con-trolled'
un con-ven'tion-al
un'con-vert'ed
un-cork' †
un'cor-rect'ed
un-cov'e-nant'ed
un-cowl' †
un'cre-at'ed
un-crown' †
un-crys'tal-liz'a-ble

unc'tu-ous (ŭŋk'tū-ŭs), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *unctus* ointment.] **1.** Of the nature or quality of an unguent or ointment; oily; greasy. **2.** Having a smooth, greasy feel, as a mineral. **3.** Bland; suave; also, fervid; esp., insincerely suave or gushing. — **Syn.** See SUAVE. — **unc'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **unc'tu-ous-ness, unc'tu-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

un-curl' (ŭn-kûrl'), *v. t. & i.* To straighten out, as anything curled.

un-daunt'ed (ŭn-dän'tĕd ; -dôn'-), *a.* Not daunted; fearless; intrepid. — **un-daunt'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **-daunt'ed-ness**, *n.*

un-daz'zle (-dăz'l), *v. i.* To recover from a daze. *Rare.*

un-dec'a-gon (-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* [L. *undecim* eleven + Gr. *γωνία* an angle.] *Geom.* A figure having eleven angles and eleven sides.

un'de-ceive' (ŭn'dē-sēv'), *v. t.* To free from deception, fraud, fallacy, or mistake.

un-deed'ed (ŭn-dēd'ĕd), *a.* Not famed for great deeds. *Obs.*

un'de-ni'a-ble (ŭn'dē-nī'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Incapable of denial; palpably true; indisputable. **2.** Unquestionably excellent. *Colloq.* — **un'de-ni'a-bly**, *adv.*

un'der (ŭn'dĕr), *prep.* [AS. *under*, prep. & adv.] **1.** Below or beneath, with the idea of being covered; at a point or position lower (esp. vertically lower) than; — opposed to *over*. **2.** Denoting various analogous relations; as: **a** Weighed on; oppressed or controlled by. **b** Beneath, as sustaining, receiving, or undergoing something, as treatment, authorization, influence, etc. **c** Inferior or subordinate to, or exceeded by, in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, age, etc.; falling short of; hence, at, with, or for, less than; as, to sell a horse *under* 60 dollars. **d** Beneath, with reference to category, division, class, etc. **e** Beneath, with reference to cover, pretext, guise, etc. — **Syn.** See BELOW. — *adv.* In a lower position, or in a subordinate condition. — *a.* Lower in position, intensity, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate; — esp. in comp. See UNDER-.

un'der- (ŭn'dĕr- ; 109). A prefix or combining form, chiefly denoting: **1.** *Under* (in space, rank, degree, etc.); *below; underneath.*

Examples: *under*clothes, clothes *under* others; *under*ground, *under* the surface of the ground; *under*sheriff, a subordinate sheriff, etc. [*across below.*]

2. *Under so as to pass from side to side, edge to edge*, etc.;

Example: *under*pass, to pass across below.

3. In adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, *insufficiently, too little, below the normal;* in nouns, *insufficient, too small.*

Examples: *under*fed, fed *insufficiently; under*state, to state *insufficiently; under*dose, *too small* a dose, etc.

un'der-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t. Obs.* **1.** To support; endure. **2.** To line; guard; face.

un'der-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid less than; offer to contract, sell, or do, for a less price than.

un'der-bred' (ŭn'dĕr-brĕd' ; 109), *a.* **1.** Not of pure breed. **2.** Not of, or marked by, good breeding; ill-bred.

un'der-brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* Shrubs, bushes, small trees, etc., growing beneath large trees in a wood or forest; brush.

un'der-clothes' (-klōthz'; *colloq.* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Also, **un'der-cloth'ing** (-klōth'ĭng). Clothes worn under others, esp. next the skin.

un'der-crest' (-krĕst'), *v. t.* To support or bear as a crest. *Obs.*

un'der-cur'rent (-kŭr'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** A current below the upper currents or surface of water, air, etc. **2.** A tendency of feeling, opinion, etc., more or less hidden, and often contrary to that publicly shown.

un'der-do' (-dōō'), *v. t. & i.* To do less thoroughly than one can, or less than is requisite; specif., to cook insufficiently, as meat. — **un'der-done'** (ŭn'dĕr-dŭn' ; ŭn'dĕr-dŭn'), *a.*

un'der-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *adv.* Under the feet; underneath.

un'der-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t.*, **un'der-fringe'** (-frĭnj'), *n.*, **un'der-gar'ment** (ŭn'dĕr-gär'mĕnt), *n.* See UNDER-, 1.

un'der-gird' (-gûrd'), *v. t.* To gird below or beneath.

un'der-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* (see GO for prin. parts). **1.** *Obs.* **a** To be the bearer of; partake of. **b** To undertake; engage in. **c** To be subject to; underlie. **2.** To be subjected to; bear up against; endure; suffer; sustain. — *v. i.* To endure. *Rare.*

un'der-grad'u-ate (-grăd'ū-āt), *n.* A member of a university or of a college who has not taken his first degree; a student in any school who has not completed his course.

un'der-ground' (ŭn'dĕr-ground'), *n.* Place or space beneath the surface of the ground. — *a.* **1.** Being below the surface of the ground; subterranean. **2.** Secret. *Colloq.* — *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

un'der-growth' (ŭn'dĕr-grōth'), *n.* That which grows under trees; underbrush.

un'der-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* **1.** Secret; sly; clandestine; hence, mean; unfair; fraudulent. **2.** *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* Done, as pitching, with the hand lower than the shoulder, or, as bowling, with the whole movement of the arm approximately in a vertical plane below the shoulder. — **Syn.** See SECRET. — *adv.* In an underhand manner; secretly; slyly; hence, by fraud; unfairly.

un'der-hand'ed (109), *a.* Underhand; clandestine. — **un'der-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un'der-hand'ed-ness**, *n.*

un'der-hung', *a.* Projecting beyond the upper jaw; — of the lower jaw. Also, having the lower jaw projecting.

un'der-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* **1.** To lay beneath; put under. **2.** To raise or support by something laid under.

un'der-lay', *n. Print.* A thickness of paper or the like placed under type, etc., to bring it to the right height for printing.

un'der-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.* **1.** To let below the real value. **2.** To sublet.

un'der-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.* **1.** To lie or be situated under. **2.** To be at the basis of; form the foundation of; support. **3.** To be subject or amenable to. *Obs. or R.*

un'der-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* To mark with a line below, as words in a manuscript; underscore.

un'der-ling (ŭn'dĕr-lĭng), *n.* An inferior person; a subordinate; a mean, sorry fellow.

un'der-ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *a.* Lying under; fundamental.

un'der-mine' (-mīn'), *v. t.* **1.** To excavate beneath; form a mine under; sap. **2.** To subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly; ruin underhandedly. — **un'der-min'er** (-mīn'ĕr), *n.*

un'der-most (ŭn'dĕr-mōst), *a.* Lowest, as in place, rank, etc.

un'der-neath' (-nēth' ; -nēth'), *adv. & prep.* [see UNDER ; BENEATH.] Beneath; below; under.

un'der-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* To pay inadequately.

un'der-pin' (-pĭn'), *v. t.* ; -PINNED' (-pĭnd'); -PIN'NING. **1.** To lay stones, masonry, etc., under for a support, as of a building to be erected. **2.** To support by a foundation; hence, fig., to prop; support.

un'der-pin'ning (ŭn'dĕr-pĭn'ĭng), *n. Arch.* That by which a building is underpinned; specif., material and construction introduced for support beneath a wall already constructed.

un'der-plot' (ŭn'dĕr-plŏt'), *n.* **1.** A series of events in a play, collateral with, but subservient to, the main story. **2.** A clandestine scheme; a trick.

un'der-prop' (-prŏp'), *v. t.* To prop up from below; underpin; fig., to uphold; support.

un'der-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.* See UNDER-, 1.

un'der-score' (-skōr' ; 57), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; underline. — *n.* An underscored line.

un'der-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.* See UNDER-, 1.

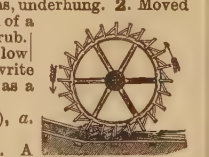
un'der-shap'en (ŭn'dĕr-shāp'n ; 109), *a.* Under the usual shape or size; dwarfish. *Rare.* [der another shirt.]

un'der-shirt' (-shûrt'), *n.* A shirt worn next the skin, un-

un'der-shot' (ŭn'dĕr-shŏt'), *a.* **1.** Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones when the mouth is closed, as a bulldog; also, of persons, underhung. **2.** Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water wheel. [shrub.]

un'der-shrub' (-shrŭb'), *n.* A low

un'der-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or any legal instrument.



Undershot Water Wheel.

un'der-sized' (ŭn'dĕr-sīzd' ; 109), *a.* See UNDER-, 3.

un'der-skink'er (-skĭŋk'ĕr), *n.* A subordinate tapster. *Obs.*

un'der-skirt' (-skûrt'), *n.* A petticoat; the skirt worn under a dress or outside skirt.

un'der-sky' (-skī'), *n.* The lower region of the sky. *Rare.*

un'der-soil' (-soil'), *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

un'der-song' (-sŏng' ; 62), *n.* **1.** Burden of a song; accompanying strain. **2.** Underlying meaning; undertone.

un'der-stand' (-stănd'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -STOOD' (-sto͝od'), and *Archaic* -STAND'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -STAND'ING. [AS. *understandan*, lit., to stand under.] **1.** To apprehend the meaning of; comprehend. **2.** To be apprised of; learn; hear. **3.** To suppose to mean; interpret; explain. **4.** To

See 2d UN-
un-cul'ti-vat'ed
un-curbed'
un-cur'rent
un-cut'
un-dat'ed
un'de-cid'ed
un-decked'
un'de-clin'a-ble
un'de-filed'
un'de-fined'
un'de-liv'er-a-ble
un'de-mon'stra-tive
un'de-nom'i-na'tion-al
un'de-pend'a-ble
un'de-posed'
un'de-pre'ci-at'ed

imply tacitly; take for granted; assume. **5.** To stand under; support. *Jocose & Rare.* — *v. i.* **1.** To have the use of the intellectual faculties. **2.** To be informed.

un'der-stand'ing, *p. a.* Knowing; intelligent. — *n.* **1.** Act of one who understands a thing; knowledge; discernment; comprehension; interpretation or explanation. **2.** Agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differences; thing mutually agreed upon. **3.** Power to understand; the intelligence; the rational powers collectively. — **Syn.** Sense, intelligence. See REASON. — **un'der-stand'ing-ly,** *adv.*

un'der-state' (-stāt'), *v. t. & i.* To state or represent less strongly, or as less, than the truth warrants.

un'der-stood' (-stōōd'), *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.

un'der-strap'per (ŭn'dĕr-străp'ĕr), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

un'der-stud'y (-stŭd'ĭ), *v. t. & i. Theater.* To study another actor's part, in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — *n.* One prepared to act another's part.

un'der-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.* (See TAKE for prin. parts.) **1.** To take upon one's self; engage in; enter upon; set about; attempt. **2.** To enter into stipulations to perform or to execute; covenant; contract. **3.** To guarantee; promise. **4.** To engage with, as in a duel or combat. *Obs.* **5.** To take or have the charge of. *Obs.* **6.** To assume, as a character. *Obs.* — *v. i.* **1.** To assume any business, duty, or province. *Now Rare.* **2.** To promise; guarantee.

un'der-tak'er (-tāk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who undertakes something. **2.** A contractor. *Now Rare.* **3.** (*pron.* ŭn'dĕr-tāk'ĕr; ŭn'dĕr-tāk'ĕr) One who prepares the dead for burial and takes charge of funerals.

un'der-tak'ing (-tāk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business; specif., the business of an undertaker (in sense 3). **2.** Thing undertaken; enterprise. **3.** A promise; guarantee.

un'der-ten'ant (ŭn'dĕr-tĕn'ănt), *n.* Tenant of a tenant.

un'der-tone' (-tōn'), *n.* **1.** A low or subdued tone or utterance. **2.** A subdued color.

un'der-took' (-tŏōk'), *pret.* of UNDERTAKE.

un'der-tow' (-tō'), *n.* The current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach.

un'der-val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value below the real worth; esteem lightly. — **un'der-val'u-a'tion** (-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.*

un'der-vest' (ŭn'dĕr-vĕst'), *n.* An undershirt.

un'der-waist' (-wāst'), *n.* See UNDER-, 1.

un'der-wa'ter, *a.* That is below the surface of the water.

un'der-wear' (ŭn'dĕr-wâr'), *n.* Underclothes.

un'der-went' (-wĕnt'), *pret.* of UNDERGO.

un'der-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Undergrowth; underbrush.

un'der-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* (See WORK for prin. parts.) **1.** To injure clandestinely; undermine. *Obs. or R.* **2. a** To expend too little work upon. **b** To exact too little work from. **3.** To do like work at a less price than. — *v. i.* **1.** To work or operate secretly or clandestinely. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To do less work than is proper.

un'der-work' (ŭn'dĕr-wûrk'), *n.* Inferior or subordinate work; petty business.

un'der-world' (-wûrld'), *n.* **1.** The earth. **2.** The place of departed souls; Hades. **3.** The side of the globe opposite to one, or the regions below one's horizon. **4.** The lower, debased, or criminal portion of humanity.

un'der-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.* (See WRITE for prin. parts.) **1.** To write under something else; subscribe. **2.** To write one's name under, or set one's name to (a policy of insurance), and thereby become answerable for a designated loss or damage; hence, to insure on life or property; also, to assume (a certain sum or risk) by way of insurance. **3.** To agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed price (bonds or shares to be issued). — *v. i.* To do the business of an underwriter.

un'der-writ'er (ŭn'dĕr-rīt'ĕr), *n.* One who underwrites a policy of insurance, a loan, etc.

un'der-wrought' (-rôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERWORK.

un'de-sign'ing (ŭn'dĕ-zīn'ĭng), *a.* Having no artful, ulterior, or fraudulent purpose; sincere; simple.

un-did' (-dĭd'), *pret.* of UNDO.

un-dine' (ŭn-dēn'; ŭn'dēn), *n.* [G. *undine*, or F. *ondine*, fr. L. *unda* wave, water.] One of a class of fabled female water spirits who might become endowed with human souls by intermarrying with mortals.

un-do' (ŭn-dōō'), *v. t.* (See DO for prin. parts.) **1.** To reverse, as something done; annul; bring to naught. **2.** To unfasten; loose; untie; hence, to unravel; solve. **3.** To bring to ruin, disaster, or destruction; ruin, as in property, morals, hopes, etc. **4.** To baffle. *Obs.* — **un-do'er,** *n.*

un-do'ing (-dōō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Reversal of what is done. **2.** Ruin.

un-done' (-dŭn'), *p. p.* of UNDO.

un-done', *a.* [*un-* not + *done.*] Not performed; neglected.

un-doubt'ed (-dout'ĕd), *a.* Not doubted, or called in question; indubitable. — **un-doubt'ed-ly,** *adv.*

un-dress' (-drĕs'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To divest of clothes; strip. **2.** To divest of ornaments or formal garments; disrobe. **3.** To take the dressing or covering from, as a wound.

un'dress' (ŭn'drĕs'; ŭn-drĕs'), *n.* **1.** A loose, informal dress. **2.** Ordinary dress, as distinguished from *full dress.*

un-due' (ŭn-dū'; ŭn'dū), *a.* **1.** Not due; not yet owing. **2.** Not right; not lawful or legal. **3.** Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive; inordinate.

un'du-lant (ŭn'dū-lănt), *a.* Undulating.

un'du-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *undulatus* wavy, a dim. fr. *unda* wave.] To move backward and forward, or up and down, in undulations or waves. — **Syn.** See FLUCTUATE.

un'du-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of undulating. **2.** A wavy appearance or outline; waviness. **3.** *Physics.* Vibration or wave motion. — **un'du-la-to-ry** (ŭn'dū-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

un-du'ly (ŭn-dū'lĭ), *adv.* of UNDUE. See -LY.

un-dy'ing (ŭn-dī'ĭng), *a.* Not dying; unending.

un-earth' (-ûrth'), *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; exhume; hence, bring to light; disclose.

un-earth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; hence, weird; appalling; terrific. — **un-earth'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-eas'y (-ēz'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Difficult. *Rare.* **2.** Restless; disturbed by pain, anxiety, etc. **3.** Not easy in manner; constrained; awkward. **4.** Occasioning want of ease; disagreeable. — **un-eas'i-ly** (-ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **un-eas'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-e'qual (ŭn-ē'kwăl), *a.* **1.** Not equal; not of the same size, quantity, strength, talents, age, station, etc. **2.** Ill balanced or ill matched; uneven; hence, *Rare,* not equitable; partial; unfair. **3.** Not uniform; irregular; uneven. **4.** Not adequate or sufficient; — with *to.* — **-qual-ly,** *adv.*

un-e'qualed (-kwăld), *a.* Not equaled; unmatched; **un-e'qualled** paralleled; unrivaled; surpassing.

un'e-quiv'o-cal (ŭn'ĕ-kwĭv'ō-kăl), *a.* Not equivocal; clear; sincere; plain; as, *unequivocal* evidence, words, looks.

un-err'ing (ŭn-ûr'ĭng; -ĕr'ĭng), *a.* Committing no mistake; certain; sure; unfailing. [ter from. *Rare.*

un-es'sence, *v. t.* [1st *un-.*] To take the essential character from.

un'es-sen'tial (ŭn'ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* Not essential; unimportant; also, *Rare,* void of essence, or real being.

un-e'ven (ŭn-ē'v'n), *a.* **1.** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough. **2.** Not equal; not of equal length. **3.** Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd. — **un-e'ven-ly,** *adv.* — **un-e'ven-ness,** *n.*

un'ex-am'pled (ŭn'ĕg-zăm'p'ld; -zăm'p'ld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparalleled.

un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; beyond reproach. — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **un'ex-cep'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

un'ex-pect'ed (-ĕks-pĕk'tĕd), *a.* Not expected; sudden. — **un'ex-pect'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **un'ex-pect'ed-ness,** *n.*

un'ex-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* **1.** Inexpressive. **2.** Inexpressible; ineffable. *Obs.* — **un'ex-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.*

un-fail'ing (ŭn-fāl'ĭng), *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; inexhaustible; certain; sure. — **un-fail'ing-ly,** *adv.*

un-fair' (-fâr'), *a.* Not fair; disingenuous; dishonest; unjust; inequitable. — **un-fair'ly,** *adv.* — **un-fair'ness,** *n.*

un-faith' (ŭn-fāth'), *n.* Absence or want of faith.

un-faith'ful (ŭn-fāth'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not faithful; not observant of promises, duty, etc.; not performing a function

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See 2d UN-
† See 1st UN-
un'de-served'
un'de-serv'er, *Obs.* †
un'de-sir'a-ble
un'de-ter'mined
un'de-vel'oped
un-de'vi-at'ing
un'di-gest'ed
un-dig'ni-fied
un'di-lut'ed
un-dimmed'
un'dis-cern'ing
un'dis-cov'ered
un'dis-guised'
un'dis-mayed'
un'dis-posed'
un'dis-put'ed
un'dis-solved'
un'dis-tin'guish-a-ble
un'dis-tin'guished
un'dis-turbed'
un'di-vid'ed
un'di-vulged'
un-doubt'ing
un-drape' †
un-dreamed'
un-dreamt'
un-dressed'
un-du'ti-ful
un-dyed'
un-earned'
un-eat'en
un-ed'u-cat'ed
un'em-bar'rassed
un'em-ployed'
un'en-cum'bered
un-end'ing
un'en-dur'a-ble
un'en-joy'a-ble
un-en'ter-pris'ing
un-en'vi-a-ble
un-en'vied
un'e-quipped'
un'e-vent'ful
un'ex-celled'
un'ex-cep'tion-al
un-ex'e-cut'ed
un'ex-haust'ed
un'ex-pert'
un'ex-plored'
un'ex-pressed'
un-fad'ed, -ing

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or duty. **2.** Not possessing faith; infidel. *Rare.* **3.** Inaccurate; untrustworthy. — **un-faith'ful-ness,** *n.*

un-fash'ioned (ŭn-făsh'ŭnd), *a.* **1.** Not fashioned. **2.** Not fashionable. *Obs.*

un-fas'ten (-făs'n), *v. t. & i.* To loose.

un-fa'thered (-fā'thẽrd), *a.* **1.** Fatherless; hence, born contrary to nature. **2.** Having no acknowledged father; hence, illegitimate; spurious.

un-fa'vor-a-ble, un-fa'vour-a-ble (-fā'vẽr-*ă*-b'l), *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; adverse.

un-feel'ing (-fēl'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Destitute of feeling; insensible; insensate. **2.** Cruel; hard-hearted. — **un-feel'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-feel'ing-ness,** *n.*

un-feigned' (-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; sincere; genuine.

un-fel'lowed (-fĕl'ōd), *a.* [see UN- not; FELLOW, *v.*] Being without a fellow; unmatched; not mated.

un-fin'ished (-fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* Not finished; incomplete.

un-fit' (-fĭt'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *fit.*] To disable; incapacitate; disqualify.

un-fit', *a.* [*un-* not + *fit.*] Not fit; unsuitable. — **un-fit'ly,** *adv.* — **un-fit'ness,** *n.*

un-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* To loosen; detach.

un-fledged' (-flĕjd'), *a.* Not fledged; not feathered; hence, not fully developed; immature.

un-fold' (-fōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To open the folds of; expand. **2.** To lay open to view or contemplation; display; disclose; reveal. — *v. i.* To open; become disclosed or developed.

un-fold', *v. t.* [1st *un-.*] To release from a fold, or pen.

un-fool' (-fōōl'), *v. t.* To restore from being a fool. *Obs.*

un-foot'ed, *a.* Untrodden. *Obs.* [amorphous.

un-formed' (-fôrmd'), *a.* Not formed; hence, shapeless;

un-for'tu-nate (-fôr'tŭ-nāt), *a.* Not fortunate; unsuccessful; attended with misfortune. — *n.* An unfortunate person. — **un-for'tu-nate-ly,** *adv.*

un-found'ed (-foun'dĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Not founded or established. **2.** Having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle.

un'fre-quent'ed (ŭn'frē-kwĕn'tĕd), *a.* Rarely visited; seldom or never resorted to by human beings. [friended.

un-friend'ed (ŭn-frĕn'dĕd; 24), *a.* Without friends; not be-

un-friend'ly (-frĕnd'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Hostile. **2.** Not favorable. — **un-friend'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **un-friend'ly,** *adv.*

un-frock' (-frŏk'), *v. t.* To deprive of a frock; hence, to deprive of priestly character or privilege. See 1st UN-, 1 **b.**

un-fumed' (-fūmd'), *a.* Not exposed to fumes; not fumigated; also, not distilled. [unfold.

un-furl' (-fûrl'), *v. t. & i.* To loose from a furled state;

un-gain'ly (-gān'lĭ), *a.* [ME. *ungeinliche,* adv., fr. *ungein* inconvenient; *un-* not + *gein, gain,* good, quick.] Clumsy; uncouth. — **Syn.** See AWKWARD. — *adv.* In an ungainly manner. — **un-gain'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-gen'er-ous (-jĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Not generous; illiberal; exacting; mean. — **un-gen'er-ous-ly,** *adv.* [*Obs. or R.*

un-gen'i-tured (-ĭ-tūrd), *a.* Without genitals; impotent.

un-gird' (-gûrd'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *gird.*] To loose the girdle or band of; unbind.

un-god'ly (-gŏd'lĭ), *a.* Not godly; disobedient to God; wicked; sinful. — **un-god'li-ness,** *n.*

un-got' (ŭn-gŏt') } *a.* **1.** Not gotten; not acquired.
un-got'ten (-'n) } **2.** Not begotten.

un-gov'ern-a-ble (-gŭv'ẽr-nă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; unbridled.

un-gra'cious (-grā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Not gracious; uncivil; rude. **2.** Graceless; wicked. *Obs.* **3.** Offensive; unpleasing.

un-grate'ful (-grāt'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not grateful; not thankful for favors. **2.** Unpleasing; disagreeable. — **un-grate'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **un-grate'ful-ness,** *n.*

un'gual (ŭn'gwăl), *a.* [L. *unguis* a nail, claw, hoof.] Pertaining to, resembling, or bearing, a nail, claw, or hoof.

un'guent (-gwĕnt), *n.* [L. *unguentum,* fr. *unguere* to anoint.] Lubricant or salve for sores, burns, etc.; ointment.

un-guic'u-late (ŭn-gwĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *unguiculus* finger nail.] Furnished with nails, claws, or hooks. — *n.* A mammal having claws or nails, as disting. from hoofed animals (ungulates) and cetaceans. — **un-guic'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.*

un'guis (ŭn'gwĭs), *n.; L. pl.* UNGUES (-gwēz). [L., nail, claw, or hoof.] **1.** A nail, claw, or hoof, or something likened to one of these, as, *Bot.,* a clawlike base of a petal.

un'gu-la (-gū-lă), *n.; L. pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). [L., claw, hoof, fr. *unguis* nail, claw, hoof.] **1.** A hoof; also, a claw or nail. **2.** A part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid conceived as formed by the revolution of a figure, cut off by a plane oblique to the base. **3.** Unguis of a flower.

un'gu-late (ŭn'gū-lāt), *n.* [L. *ungula* hoof.] *Zoöl.* Any of a group (*Ungulata*) consisting of the hoofed mammals. They are mostly large or rather large, and nearly all exclusively herbivorous. — *a.* **1.** Hooflike. *Rare.* **2.** Hoofed; of or pertaining to the ungulates.

un-hair' (ŭn-hâr'), *v. t.* To deprive (hides, etc.) of hair, as by scraping with a blunt two-handled knife.

un-hal'low (-hăl'ō), *v. t.* To profane; desecrate.

un-hal'lowed (-ōd), *a.* Not consecrated; profane; unholy.

un-hand' (-hănd'), *v. t.* To loose from the hand; let go.

un-hand'y (-hăn'dĭ), *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

un-hap'py (-hăp'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Not happy or fortunate; unlucky. **2.** Sad; sorrowful. **3.** Marked by infelicity; calamitous; inappropriate. **4.** Mischievous; waggish. *Obs.* — **un-hap'pi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-hap'pi-ness,** *n.*

un-har'bored, -har'boured (-här'bẽrd), *a.* **1.** Having no harbor. **2.** Affording no harbor. *Obs.*

un-heard' (-hûrd'), *a.* **1.** Not heard; not heeded. **2.** Not known to fame. *Rare.*

un-heed'y, *a.* Heedless. — **un-heed'i-ly,** *adv. Both Obs.*

un-hinge' (-hĭnj'), *v. t.* **1.** To take from the hinges. **2.** To displace. **3.** To render unstable; unsettle.

un-hoard' (-hōrd'; 57), *v. t.* To pilfer.

un-ho'ly (-hō'lĭ), *a.* Not holy; unhallowed; hence, profane; wicked; impious. — **-ho'li-ly,** *adv.* — **-ho'li-ness,** *n.*

un-hood' (-hŏŏd'), *v. t.* To remove a hood or disguise from.

un-horse' (-hôrs'), *v. t.* To throw from a horse; also, to take a horse or horses from. [as in *unicellular.*

u'ni- (ū'nĭ-). [L. *unus* one.] A prefix signifying *one, once;*

u'ni-cam'er-al (-kăm'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [*uni-* + LL. *camera* chamber.] Having, or consisting of, a single chamber; — of a legislative assembly.

Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

u'ni-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lẽr), *a. Biol.* Having, or consisting of, a single cell. — **unicellular animal,** a protozoan.

u'ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *unicornis,* lit., one-horned; *unus* one + *cornu* horn.] **1.** A fabulous animal with one horn. **2.** In the Authorized Version (as in Deut. XXXIII. 17), a two-horned animal called *rĕ'ĕm* in Hebrew, and *wild ox* in Rev. Ver.

u'ni-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of unifying; state of being unified.

u'ni-flo'rous (-flō'rŭs; 57), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *flos, floris,* flower.] Bearing one flower only.

u'ni-fo'li-ate (-fō'lĭ-āt), *a.* Having only one leaf.

u'ni-fo'li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* Compound with but a single leaflet, as the leaf of the barberry.

u'ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *uniformis; unus* one + *forma* form.] **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; homogeneous. **2.** Of the same form with others; consonant. — **Syn.** See EQUABLE. — *n.* A dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service, order, etc. — *v. t.* To clothe with a uniform. — **u'ni-form'ly,** *adv.*

Unifoliolate Leaf of Orange.

u'ni-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being uniform.

u'ni-fy (ū'nĭ-fī), *v. t.;* **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING.** [F. *unifier.*] To cause to be one or uniform; make into a unit; unite.

See 2d UN-
† See 1st UN-
un-fal'ter-ing
un'fa-mil'iar
un-fash'ion-a-ble
un-fath'om-a-ble
un-fath'omed
un-fed'
un-felt'
un-fenced'
un'fer-ment'ed
un-fet'ter †
un-fil'ial
un-filled'
un-flag'ging
un-fla'vo(u)red
un-flesh'ly
un-flinch'ing
un'for-bid', -bid'den
un-forced'
un'fore-known'
un'fore-seen'
un-for'feit-ed
un'for-giv'ing
un'for-got'ten
un-for'ti-fied
un-framed'
un-fruit'ful
un'ful-filled'
un-fur'nished
un-galled'
un-gar'tered
un-gath'ered
un-gen'tle
un-gen'tle-man-ly
un-glad'dened
un-glazed'
un-gored'
un-gov'erned
un-grace'ful
un-grad'ed
un'gram-mat'i-cal
un-guard'ed
un-guid'ed
un-hack'neyed
un-ham'pered
un-han'dled
un-hand'some
un-hanged'
un-har'dened
un-har'ness
un-hatched'
un-health'ful
un-health'y
un-heed'ful
un-hes'i-tat'ing
un-hitch' †
un-hon'o(u)red
un-hook'
un-hoop' †
un-housed'
un-hurt'
un-hurt'ful
un-hy'gi-en'ic
un'i-den'ti-fied
un-id'i-om-at'ic

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u'ni-lat'er-al (ū'nĭ-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* One-sided.

un'im-peach'a-ble(ŭn'ĭm-pēch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not impeachable; not to be called in question; irreproachable; blameless.

un'im-proved' (-proōvd'), *a.* **1.** Not improved. **2.** Untested; unproved. *Obs.* [animated or enlivened.]

un'in-formed' (-ĭn-fôrmd'), *a.* Not informed; specif., not

un'ion (ūn'yŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *unio* oneness, union, fr. *unus* one.] **1.** Act of uniting two or more things into one; state of being so united; junction; combination. **2.** That which is united, or made one; something formed by combination or coalition; a confederation; consolidated body; league; as, the **Union**, the United States of America. **3.** Specif.: **a** = TRADE-UNION, 1. **b** A device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign. **4.** A large, fine pearl. *Obs.* **5.** Any of various devices for connecting parts, as of a machine, of a pipe, etc.

Pipe Union, partly cut away to show construction.

Syn. UNION suggests either the bringing together of two or more things, or the resulting state; UNITY denotes state of being one, or property of oneness; it may be predicated either of what is simple, or of intimate union in a complex whole; as, a *union* of interests resulting in *unity* of aim.

un'ion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Principle of union, or sentiment of attachment to a union.

un'ion-ist, *n.* One who advocates or promotes union.

union jack. *Nav.* A jack consisting of the union of the national ensign. See JACK, *n.*, 8.

u'ni-ped (ū'nĭ-pĕd), *a.* [*uni-* + *-ped.*] Having but one foot.

u'ni-po'lar (ū'nĭ-pō'lẽr), *a.* Having but one pole.

u-nique' (ū-nēk'), *a.* [F. *unique*, L. *unicus*, fr. *unus* one.] Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence; sole. — **u-nique'ly**, *adv.* — **u-nique'ness**, *n.*

u'ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn; -zŭn), *n.* [LL. *unisonus* having the same sound; L. *unus* one + *sonus* sound.] **1.** Harmony; agreement; concord; union. **2.** *Music.* **a** Identity in pitch. **b** State of sounding at the same pitch.

u-nis'o-nant (ū-nĭs'ō-nănt), *a.* Being in unison; sounded alike in pitch. — **u-nis'o-nance** (-năns), *n.*

u-nis'o-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Unisonant; also, sounding alone.

u'nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* [abbr. fr. *unity.*] **1.** A single thing or person, or a group taken as an individual member of a number of groups. **2.** **a** *Arith.* The least whole number; one. **b** *Math.* A single thing, as a magnitude or number, regarded as an undivided whole. **c** A determinate amount or quantity taken as a standard of measurement.

U'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* [Also *l. c.*] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing God to exist only in one person; also, one of a denomination of Christians so believing. — *a.* **1.** [*l. c.*] Unitary. **2.** Of or pert. to Unitarians or their doctrines. — **U'ni-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

u'ni-ta-ry (ū'nĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a unit or units; relating to, or characterized by, unity. **2.** Of the nature of a unit; not divided.

u-nite' (ū-nīt'), *v. t.*; -NIT'ED (-nīt'ĕd); -NIT'ING. [L. *unitus*, p. p. of *unire* to unite, fr. *unus* one.] **1.** To put together so as to make one; combine; connect; cause to adhere. **2.** To join by a legal or moral bond, as families by intermarriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions, interest, etc. — **Syn.** Combine, consolidate, amalgamate. See JOIN. — *v. i.* **1.** To become one; combine; coalesce; grow together. **2.** To join in an act; act in concert.

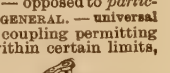
u-nit'ed (ū-nīt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Combined; joined; made one. **2.** In agreement; harmonious. — **United Brethren.** See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2. — **u-nit'ed-ly**, *adv.*

u'ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *unité*, L. *unitas*, fr. *unus* one.] **1.** State of being one; oneness. **2.** Concord; harmony; agreement. **3.** *Math.* Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation. **4.** A totality of related parts; a complex or systematic whole. **5.** Identity. **6.** In literary and art criticism, a combination or ordering of parts such as to constitute a whole, or promote an undivided total effect; also, conformity to the principle requiring this, or the singleness of effect, or the symmetry and consistency of style and character, secured by it. — **Syn.** See UNION.

u'ni-va'lent (ū'nĭ-vā'lĕnt; ŭ-nĭv'ȧ-lĕnt), *a.* [*uni-* + L. *valens, -entis*, p. pr.] *Chem.* Having a valence of one. — **u'ni-va'lence** (-lĕns), *n.*

u'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv), *n.* [*uni-* + *valve.*] *Zoöl.* A mollusk shell of one piece; also, any mollusk with such a shell; specifically, any gastropod. — **u'ni-valve, u'ni-valved'** (-vălvd'), **u'ni-val'vu-lar** (-văl'vŭ-lẽr), *a.*

u'ni-ver'sal (-vûr'săl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the universe; unlimited; general; all-reaching. **2.** Constituting, or considered as, a whole; total; entire. **3.** *Logic.* Forming the whole of a genus; affirmed or denied of the whole of a class; as, a *universal* proposition; — opposed to *particular.* — **Syn.** All, whole, total. See GENERAL. — **universal coupling, u. joint,** *Mach.*, any joint or coupling permitting swiveling or turning at any angle within certain limits, as in the ball-and-socket joint. — *n.* *Logic.* **a** A universal proposition. **b** Any of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements,—namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident. **c** A general concept, or that corresponding to it in reality.



Universal Joint.

U'ni-ver'sal-ism (ū'nĭ-vûr'săl-ĭz'm), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrine or belief that all men will eventually be saved, or restored to holiness and happiness.

U'ni-ver'sal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in Universalism; specif., one of a denomination of Christians holding this doctrine as their distinctive article of belief.

u'ni-ver-sal'i-ty (-vẽr-săl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being universal.

u'ni-ver'sal-ly, *adv.* of UNIVERSAL. See -LY.

u'ni-verse (ū'nĭ-vûrs), *n.* [L. *universum*, fr. *universus* universal; *unus* one + *vertere, versum*, to turn; — that is, turned, or combined, into one.] All created things as constituting one system; the world; creation.

u'ni-ver'si-ty (-vûr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). An institution organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and empowered to confer degrees in special departments, as theology, law, medicine, and the arts.

un-just' (ŭn-jŭst'), *a.* **1.** Contrary to justice; wrongful. **2.** Dishonest. *Obs.* — **un-just'ly**, *adv.* — **un-just'ness**, *n.*

un-kempt' (-kĕmpt'), *a.* [*un-* not + *kempt*, p. p. of *kemb*, Scot. or dial. var. of COMB.] Not combed; disheveled; hence, rough. — **un-kempt'ness**, *n.*

un-ken'nel (-kĕn'ĕl), *v. t.* **1.** To drive or take from a kennel. **2.** To discover; disclose.

un-kind' (-kind'), *a.* Wanting in kindness, sympathy, etc.; cruel; harsh. — **un-kind'ly**, *adv.* — **un-kind'ness**, *n.*

un-knit' (-nĭt'), *v. t.* To undo or unravel.

un-lace' (-lās'), *v. t.* **1.** To loose by undoing a lacing. **2.** To undress; hence, *Obs.*, to expose to disgrace.

un-law' (-lô'), *v. t.* **1.** *Obs. or Hist.* **a** To outlaw. **b** To deprive of the character of a law. **2.** *Scots Law.* To fine.

un-law'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not lawful; contrary to law. **2.** Illegitimate. — **un-law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

un-learn' (-lûrn'), *v. t.* To forget (what has been learned); also, to learn the contrary of.

un-learn'ed (-lûr'nĕd), *a.* **1.** Not learned; untaught; illiterate. **2.** (*pron.* -lûrnd') Not gained by study; not known. **3.** Not exhibiting learning.

un-less' (-lĕs'), *conj.* [formerly, *onles, onlesse, onlesse that*, that is, in less, in a less case than. See ON; LESS.] **1.** If not; supposing that not; if it be not; were it not that. **2.** Except; — by omission of a verb. *Archaic.*

un-let'tered (ŭn-lĕt'ẽrd), *a.* Not lettered; also, illiterate. — **Syn.** See IGNORANT.

un-light'some (-lit'sŭm), *a.* Wanting light; gloomy. *Obs.*

un-like' (-līk'), *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse.

un-like'ly, *a.* **1.** Not likely; improbable. **2.** Not having prospect of success; likely to fail; unpromising. **3.** Unattractive; disagreeable. *Obs. or Dial.* [from (a gun).]

un-lim'ber (-lĭm'bẽr), *v. t. & i.* To detach the limber

See 2d UN-
† See 1st UN-

un'im-ag'i-na-ble
un'im-ag'i-na-tive
un'im-mor'tal
un'im-paired'
un'im-pas'sioned
un'im-plored'
un'im-por'tant
un'im-press'i-ble
un'in-cor'po-rat'ed
un'in-cum'bered
un-in'dexed
un'in-hab'it-a-ble
un'in-hab'it-ed
un'in-I'ti-at'ed
un'in'jured
un'in-struct'ed
un'in-struc'tive
un'in-tel'li-gent
un'in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty
un'in-tel'li-gi-ble
un'in-tel'li-gi-bly
un'in-ten'tion-al
un'in-ten'tion-al-ly
un-in'ter-est-ing
un-in'ter-mit'ted
un-in'ter-rupt'ed
un-in'ter-rupt'ed-ly
un'in-vit'ed
un'in-vit'ing
un-jus'ti-fi'a-ble
un-kept'
un-kind'li-ness
un-knight'ly
un-know'a-ble
un-know'ing
un-known'
un-lade' †
un-laid'
un-laun'dered
un-leav'ened
un-les'soned
un'li-bid'i-nous
un-li'censed
un-lik(e)'a-ble
un-like'ness

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un-lim'it-ed (ŭn-lĭm'ĭ-tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not limited; unrestricted. **2.** Undefined; indefinite. [fasten.

un-link' (-lĭngk'), *v. t.* To undo, as links; uncoil; un-

un-load' (-lōd'), *v. t.* **1.** To take the load or cargo from. **2.** To relieve from anything onerous. **3.** To remove or discharge, as a load.

un-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. t.* **1.** To unfasten, as what is locked. **2.** To open; undo; hence, to disclose.

un-looked' (ŭn-lōōkt'), *a.* Not observed or foreseen; unexpected; — generally with *for*, and when used attributively written **un-looked'-for'**. [loosen.

un-loose' (-lōōs'), *v. t. & i.*, **un-loos'en** (-lōōs''n), *v. t.* To

un-love'ly (-lŭv'lĭ), *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; disagreeable; unpleasant.

un-luck'y (-lŭk'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Not lucky; unfortunate; ill-fated. **2.** Bringing bad luck; ill-omened; inauspicious. — **un-luck'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-luck'i-ness**, *n.*

un-make' (-māk'), *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities of; deprive of being; uncreate.

un-man' (-măn'), *v. t.* **1.** To emasculate. *Rare.* **2.** To deprive of manly courage; dishearten; make womanish. **3.** To deprive of men. [childish, cowardly, etc.

un-man'ly (ŭn-măn'lĭ), *a.* Not manly; hence, womanish,

un-manned' (-măn'), *a. Falconry.* Not tamed. *Obs.*

un-man'ner-ly (-măn'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Not mannerly; rude. — *adv.* Uncivilly. — **un-man'ner-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-mask' (-måsk'), *v. t.* To strip of a mask or disguise; expose. — *v. i.* To put off a mask.

un-mean'ing (-mēn'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Having no meaning or signification. **2.** Not indicating intelligence or sense; senseless; expressionless.

un-meet' (-mēt'), *a.* [AS. *unmǽte* immoderate. See MEET, *a.*] **1.** Unmeasured; immense. *Obs.* **2.** Not meet or fit; unbecoming; unsuitable; — usually with *for*.

un-mer'ci-ful (-mûr'sĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* Not merciful; cruel. — **un-mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

un-mer'it-a-ble (-mĕr'ĭt-*ā*-b'l), *a.* Not meritorious. *Obs.*

un-mew' (-mū'), *v. t.* To free from confinement; release.

un/mis-tak'a-ble (ŭn/mĭs-tāk'*ā*-b'l), *a.* Not mistakable; clear; plain; obvious; evident. — **un/mis-tak'a-bly**, *adv.*

un-moor' (ŭn-mo͝or'), *v. t. & i. Naut.* To loose (a vessel) from a mooring or moorings or from anchorage.

un-mor'al (-mŏr'ăl), *a.* Having no moral perception, quality, or relation; not involving morality; — disting. from *moral* and *immoral*. — **un/mo-ral'i-ty**, *n.*

un-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-răl), *a.* Not natural; specifically: **a** Contrary to the order of nature. **b** Without natural traits or instincts. — **Syn.** See FACTITIOUS. — **un-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **un-nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.*

un-nec'es-sa-ry (-nĕs'ĕ-sā-rĭ), *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless. — **un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

un-nerve' (-nûrv'), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, etc.

Syn. To UNNERVE is to deprive of strength or fortitude, esp. as by calamity or shock; ENERVATE implies relaxation of (esp. moral) fiber by luxury, indolence, effeminacy, etc.

un-num'bered (-nŭm'bẽrd), *a.* Not numbered; innumerable. [organic structure.

un-or'gan-ized (-ôr'găn-īzd), *a.* Not organized; without

un/o-rig'i-nal (ŭn'ŏ-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Not original. **2.** Having no origin. *Rare.*

un-pack' (ŭn-păk'), *v. t.* To separate and remove, as things packed; open and remove the contents of.

un-par'al-leled (-păr'ă-lĕld), *a.* Having no parallel, or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

un-par'lia-men'ta-ry (-pär'lĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* Contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies.

un-pathed' (ŭn-pā*th*ĕd'), *a.* Not having a path. *Rare.*

un-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* [1st *un-* + *pay* to render.] To make not paid; undo. *Obs.* [fasten; open.

un-peg' (-pĕg'), *v. t.* To remove a peg or pegs from; un-

un-peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *v. t.* To depopulate.

un-pin' (-pĭn'), *v. t.* To remove the pin or pins from; unfasten. [eyelet holes. *Obs. or R.*

un-pinked' (-pĭngkt'), *a.* Not pinked; not pierced with

un-pit'ied (-pĭt'ĭd), *a.* **1.** Not pitied. **2.** Merciless. *Obs.*

un-pleas'ant (-plĕz'ănt), *a.* Not pleasant; offensive. — **un-pleas'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **un-pleas'ant-ness**, *n.*

un-pleas'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A state of disagreement; a falling out.

un-pol'i-cied (-pŏl'ĭ-sĭd), *a.* **1.** Not having a civil polity. **2.** Impolitic; imprudent. *Obs.*

un-prec'e-dent-ed (-prĕs'ĕ-dĕn-tĕd), *a.* Having no precedent; novel; new. — **un-prec'e-dent-ed-ly**, *adv.*

un-prej'u-diced (-prĕj'o͞o-dĭst; 86), *a.* Not prejudiced; as: **a** Impartial. **b** Unimpaired, as a right.

un/pre-med'i-tat'ed (ŭn/prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *a.* Not premeditated. — **Syn.** See EXTEMPORE. — **-med'i-tat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

un/pre-vent'ed (ŭn/prē-vĕn'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not prevented or hindered. **2.** Not preceded by anything. *Obs.*

un-prin'ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn'sĭ-p'ld), *a.* Being without a principle or principles, esp. right moral principles.

un-priz'a-ble (-prīz'*ā*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not prized; without value. *Obs.* **2.** Invaluable. *Obs.*

un/pro-vide' (ŭn/prō-vīd'), *v. t.* To deprive of necessary provision; unfurnish. *Rare.* [faculties. *Obs.*

un-qual'i-fied (ŭn-kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Deprived of the usual

un-ques'tion-a-ble (-kwĕs'chŭn-*ā*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not questionable. **2.** Averse to questions or conversation. *Rare.* — **un-ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* [turbing.

un-qui'et (-kwī'ĕt), *a.* Not quiet; disturbed; also, dis-

un-rav'el (-răv'l), *v. t.*; -RAV'ELED or -RAV'ELLED (-'ld); -RAV'EL-ING or -RAV'EL-LING. **1.** To disentangle; disengage or separate the threads of. **2.** To clear from complication; unfold; solve. — *v. i.* To become unraveled.

un-read'y (ŭn-rĕd'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Clumsy. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Not ready or prepared; not prompt; slow. **3.** Undressed. *Obs.* **4.** Lacking rede, or counsel; — sometimes so explained as the epithet of Ethelred II. (*The Unready*) of England. — **un-read'i-ly** (ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-read'i-ness**, *n.*

un-re'al (ŭn-rē'ăl), *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; fanciful; ideal; visionary. — **un/re-al'i-ty** (ŭn/rē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

un-rea'son-a-ble (ŭn-rē'z'n-*ā*-b'l), *a.* Not reasonable; as: **a** Irrational. **b** Immoderate. — **Syn.** See IRRATIONAL. — **un-rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-rea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

un/re-gen'er-ate (ŭn/rē-jĕn'ẽr-āt) } *a.* Not regenerated;
un/re-gen'er-at'ed (-āt'ĕd) } not renewed in heart; being at enmity with God. — **un/re-gen'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*

un/re-mit'ting (-mĭt'ĭng), *a.* Not remitting; incessant; persevering. — **un/re-mit'ting-ly**, *adv.*

un/re-serve' (ŭn/rē-zûrv'), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; communicativeness.

un/re-served' (-zûrvd'), *a.* Not reserved; as: **a** Unrestricted. **b** Frank; open. — **un/re-serv'ed-ly** (-zûr/vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **un/re-serv'ed-ness**, *n.* [disquietude.

un-rest' (ŭn-rĕst'), *n.* Want of rest or repose; uneasiness;

un-rev'er-ent (-rĕv'ẽr-ĕnt), *a.* Irreverent. *Rare.*

un-rid'dle (-rĭd'l), *v. t.* To read the riddle of; solve.

un-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* **1.** Not righteous; wicked; sinful. **2.** Unjust. — **un-right'eous-ly**, *adv.* — **-eous-ness**, *n.*

un-ripe' (-rīp'), *a.* **1.** Not ripe. **2.** Premature. *Obs. or R.*

un-ri'valed, un-ri'valled (-rī'văld), *a.* Having no rival; without a competitor; peerless.

See 2d UN-
† See 1st UN-

un-loved'
un-mal'le-a-ble
un-man'age-a-ble
un-mar'ried
un-mas'tered
un-matched'
un-meas'ur-a-ble
un-meas'ured
un-med'i-tat'ed
un/me-lo'di-ous
un/me-lo'di-ous-ness
un-mer'it-ed
un/me-thod'i-cal
un-min'gled
un-mit'i-gat'ed
un-mixed'
un/mo-lest'ed †
un-mor'tise
un-mount'ed
un-moved'
un-mu'si-cal
un-muz'zle †
un-nam'a-ble
un-neigh'bo(u)r-ly
un-no'ticed
un/ob-jec'tion-a-ble
un/o-blig'ing
un/ob-scured'
un/ob-served'
un/ob-struct'ed
un/ob-tru'sive
un-oc'cu-pied
un/of-fi'cial
un-o'pened
un/op-posed'
un-or'tho-dox
un-owned'
un-paid'
un-pal'at-a-ble
un-par'don-a-ble
un-paved'
un-peo'pled
un/per-ceived'
un/per-turbed'
un-picked'
un-placed'
un-plagued'
un-plant'ed
un-pleas'ing
un-plowed'
un/po-et'ic
un-pol'ished
un/pol-lut'ed
un-pop'u-lar
un-prac'ticed
un-pruned'
un-pub'lished
un-qual'i-fied
un-quenched'
un-ques'tioned
un-ques'tion-ing
un-ra'zored
un-read' (-rĕd')
un-rea'soned
un/re-buk(e)'a-ble
un-reck'on-a-ble
un/re-claimed'
un/re-cog'nized
un/re-cord'ed
un/re-fined'
un/re-formed'
un/re-freshed'
un/re-gard'ed
un/reg'is-tered
un/re-lat'ed
un/re-lent'ing
un/re-li'a-ble
un/re-lieved'
un/re-mov'a-ble
un/re-mu'ner-a-tive
un/re-pent'ant
un/re-quit'ed
un/re-sist'ed
un/res'pit-ed
un/re-strained'
un/re-strain'ed-ly
un/re-strict'ed
un/re-vealed'
un/re-venged'
un/re-ward'ed
un-rhymed'
un-rimed'
un-rip'ened

un-roll' (ŭn-rōl'), *v. t.* **1.** To open (what is rolled), as cloth. **2.** To display; reveal. **3.** To remove from a roll or register, as a name. *Rare.* — *v. i.* To become unrolled.

un-root' (-rōōt'), *v. t.* To uproot; eradicate.

un-rough' (-rŭf'), *a.* Not rough; specif., not bearded. *Obs.*

un-ruf'fled (-rŭf'ld), *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil.

un-rul'y (-rōō'lĭ), *a.* Not submissive to rule or restraint; turbulent; refractory. — **un-rul'i-ness**, *n.* [unhorse.

un-sad'dle (-săd'l), *v. t.* **1.** To strip of a saddle. **2.** To

un-sa'vor-y, un-sa'vour-y (-sā'vẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Foolish. *Obs.* **2.** Not savory; insipid; tasteless. **3.** Unpleasant to taste or smell; fig., morally offensive.

un-say' (-sā'), *v. t.* To recant, recall, or retract.

un-screw' (-skrōō'), *v. t.* To loose from screws; also, to loosen or withdraw (anything, as a screw) by turning it.

un-scru'pu-lous (-skrōō'pŭ-lŭs), *a.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled. — **un-scru'pu-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **-lous-ness**, *n.*

un-seal' (-sēl'), *v. t.* **1.** To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed. **2.** To disclose. *Obs.*

un-seam' (-sēm'), *v. t.* To open the seam or seams of; rip.

un-search'a-ble, *a.* Not searchable; inscrutable.

un-sea'son-a-ble (-sē'z'n-ă-b'l), *a.* Not seasonable; untimely. — **un-sea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-son-a-bly**, *adv.*

un-seat' (-sēt'), *v. t.* To displace from one's seat; specif., to deprive of the right to sit in a legislative or like body.

un-seem'ly (-sēm'lĭ), *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. — *adv.* In an unseemly manner. — **Syn.** See IMPROPER. — **un-seem'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-seen' (-sēn'), *a.* Not seen or discovered; specif., invisible.

un-sem'i-nared (-sĕm'ĭ-nărd), *a.* Deprived of seminal energy. *Obs.* [tled state; unfix; disorder.

un-set'tle (-sĕt'l), *v. t. & i.* To move or loosen from a set-

un-sex' (-sĕks'), *v. t.* To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming one's sex; — esp. of a woman.

un-shack'le (-shăk'l), *v. t.* To free from shackles.

un-shape' (-shāp'), *v. t.* To deprive of shape, or of proper shape; disorder; derange. *R.* [scabbard, as a sword.

un-sheathe' (-shēth'), *v. t.* To take from the sheath, or

un-ship' (-shĭp'), *v. t.* **1.** To take out of a ship or vessel. **2.** *Naut.* To remove or detach, as an oar, tiller, etc., from its proper place.

un-shout', *v. t.* To recall (a shout). *Obs.*

un-shrubbed' (-shrŭbd'), *a.* Being without shrubs. *Rare.*

un-sift'ed (-sĭf'tĕd), *a.* Not sifted; not critically examined; hence, untried.

un-sist'ing (-zĭs'tĭng), *a.* Prob., unresisting. *Nonce Word.*

un-skill'ful (-skĭl'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not skillful; awkward. **2.** Not discerning; injudicious. *Archaic.* — **un-skill'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-skill'ful-ness**, *n.* Also **un-skil'ful**, etc.

un-so'cia-ble (-sō'shă-b'l), *a.* Not sociable; not inclined to society or conversation. — **un-so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **un-so'cia-ble-ness**, *n.* — **un-so'cia-bly**, *adv.*

un-sol'der (-sŏd'ẽr), *v. t.* To separate or disunite (what has been soldered); hence, to divide; sunder.

un'so-phis'ti-cat'ed (ŭn'sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Not sophisticated. — **Syn.** See SIMPLE. — **un'so'phis'ti-cat'ed-ness**, *n.*

un-sort'ed (-sôr'tĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Not sorted. **2.** Ill-chosen. *Obs. or R.* [**ness**, *n.*

un-sound' (-sound'), *a.* Not sound; infirm. — **un-sound'-**

un-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t.* To unsay.

un-speak'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Not speakable; inexpressible; unutterable; specif., unspeakably bad. — **un-speak'a-bly**, *adv.* [sphere.

un-sphere' (-sfēr'), *v. t.* To remove, as a planet, from its

un-spot'ted (ŭn-spŏt'ĕd; 24), *a.* Not spotted; free from spot or stain, esp. moral stain; immaculate.

un-sta'ble (ŭn-stā'b'l), *a.* Not stable; unsteady.

un-state' (ŭn-stāt'), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of state or dignity. **2.** To deprive of statehood. *Rare.*

un-stop' (-stŏp'), *v. t.* **1.** To take the stopple or stopper from. **2.** To free from any obstruction; open.

un-string' (-strĭng'), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string. **2.** To loosen the string or strings of. **3.** To relax the tension of; loosen.

un-strung' (-strŭng'), *p. a.* **1.** Deprived of a string or strings; also, having the string or strings loosened. **2.** Relaxed; weakened; as, *unstrung* nerves.

un'sub-stan'tial (ŭn'sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* Wanting matter or substance; visionary; flimsy. — **un'sub-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.*

un'sus-pect' (-sŭs-pĕkt'), *a.* Unsuspected. *Obs.*

un-swear' (-swâr'), *v. t. & i.* To recant; abjure.

un-tan'gle (-tăŋ'g'l), *v. t.* To disentangle; resolve.

un-teach' (-tēch'), *v. t.* To cause to disbelieve something taught; teach the contrary of.

un-tent'ed (-tĕn'tĕd), *a.* Not tented. See 1st TENT, *v. t.*

un-think'ing (-thĭŋk'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Thoughtless; inconsiderate. **2.** Not indicating thought. — **un-think'ing-ly**, *adv.*

un-thread' (-thrĕd'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw, or take out, a thread from. **2.** To remove or loose the ligaments of. *Rare.* **3.** To find one's way through.

un-thrift' (-thrĭft'), *a.* Not thrifty; lavish; extravagant. *Obs.*

un-ti'dy (-tī'dĭ), *a.* **1.** Untimely. **2.** Careless; slovenly.

un-tie' (-tī'), *v. t.* **1.** To loosen, as something interlaced or knotted. **2.** To free from restraint. **3.** To resolve; unfold; clear. — *v. i.* To become untied.

un-til' (-tĭl'), *prep.* [ME., fr. *un-* (as in *unto*) + *til* till.] To; up to; till; — in reference to time. — *conj.* As far as; to the place or degree that; esp., to the time that; till.

un-time'ly (-tīm'lĭ), *a.* Not timely; premature; inopportune. — *adv.* Out of the natural, usual, or proper time; inopportunely; prematurely.

un-time'ous (-ŭs), **un-tim'ous**, *a.* Untimely. *Obs. or Scot.*

un-ti'tled (-tī't'ld), *a.* Not titled; as: **a** Having no title, of dignity or distinction. **b** Having no title, or right.

un'to (ŭn'to͞o), *prep.* [ME., fr. *un-* (in *unto*, *until*) unto, as far as + *to* to.] **1.** To. *Now Archaic or Formal.* **2.** Until; — sometimes as a conjunction. *Obs.* [counted; hence, vast.

un-told' (ŭn-tōld'), *a.* **1.** Not told; not revealed. **2.** Not

un-to'ward (ŭn-tō'ẽrd; -tôrd'), *a.* [*un-* not + *toward*.] **1.** Froward; perverse. **2.** Awkward; ungraceful. **3.** Inconvenient; vexatious; unlucky; unfortunate. — **un-to'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **un-to'ward-ness**, *n.*

un-tread' (-trĕd'), *v. t.* To tread back; retrace.

un-treas'ure (-trĕzh'ŭr; 87), *v. t.* To rob or deprive. *Rare.*

un-tried' (-trīd'), *a.* Not tried; not tested, experienced, etc.

un-true' (-trōō'), *a.* Not true; as: **a** False; contrary to fact. **b** Not accordant with a standard. **c** Not faithful; disloyal.

un-truss' (-trŭs'), *v. t.* To loose from or as from a truss; untie; unfasten; undress; rarely, to unload.

un-truth' (-trōōth'), *n.* **1.** Quality of being untrue; want of veracity; also, treachery; disloyalty. **2.** That which is untrue; a falsehood; also, disloyal act. — **Syn.** See FALSITY.

un-truth'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Not truthful; unveracious. — **un-truth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-truth'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-tu'tored (-tū'tẽrd), *a.* Not tutored; specif., not educated in schools or by an instructor. — **Syn.** See IGNORANT.

un-used' (-ūzd'), *a.* **1.** Not used. **2.** Unaccustomed. **3.** Not usual; unwonted. *Rare.*

See 2d UN-
† See 1st UN-

un'ro-man'tic
un-ruled'
un-safe'
un-said'
un-sal'a-ble
un-salt'ed
un-sanc'ti-fied
un-sanc'tioned
un-san'i-ta-ry
un-sat'is-fac'to-ry
un-sat'is-fied
un-sat'u-rat'ed
un-scaled'
un-scarred'
un-scathed'
un-scent'ed
un-schooled'
un-sci'en-tif'ic
un-scorched'
un-scoured'
un-scrip'tur-al
un-sea'soned
un-sea'wor'thy
un-sec'ond-ed
un'sec-ta'ri-an
un-see'ing
un-seem'ly
un-seg'ment-ed
un-sel'fish
un-ser'vice-a-ble
un-set'tled
un-shaked', *Obs.*
un-shak'en
un-shav'en
un-shed'
un-shel'tered
un-shorn'
un-shrink'ing
un-shun'na-ble
un-sight'ly
un-sized'
un-skilled'
un-slaked'
un-smirched'
un-soiled'
un-sol'dier-ly
un'so-lic'it-ed
un-sought'
un-sound'ed
un-sown'
un-spar'ing
un-spec'i-fied
un-spoiled'
un-spo'ken
un-sports'man-like
un-sta'ble-ness
un-stained'
un-states'man-like
un-stead'fast
un-stead'i-ly
un-stead'i-ness
un-stead'y
un-stint'ed
un-strained'
un-strat'i-fied
un-stressed'
un-stud'ied
un-stuffed'
un'sub-dued'
un'sub-stan'ti-at'ed
un'suc-cess'ful
un-suit'a-bil'i-ty
un-suit'a-ble
un-suit'a-bly
un-suit'ed
un-sul'lied
un-sung'
un-sure'
un'sus-pect'ed
un'sus-pect'ing
un'sus-pi'cious
un-sweet'
un-swerv'ing
un'sym-met'ri-cal
un-sym'pa-thet'ic
un-sys'tem-at'ic
un-taint'ed
un-tak'en
un-tam'a-ble
un-tamed'
un-tanned'
un-tar'nished
un-taught'
un-taxed'
un-tech'ni-cal
un-ten'a-ble
un-ten'ant-ed
un-tend'ed
un-ter'ri-fied
un-test'ed
un-thanked'
un-thank'ful
un-think'a-ble
un-thought'
un-thrift'y
un-ti'di-ly
un-ti'di-ness
un-tied'
un-tilled'
un-tir'ing
un-touched'
un-tract'a-ble
un-trained'
un-tram'mel(l)ed
un'trans-lat'ed
un-trav'el(l)ed
un-trimmed'
un-trod', -trod'den
un-trou'bled
un-trust'wor'thy
un-tun'a-ble
un-tune' †
un-twine' †
un-twist' †

un-u'su-al (ŭn-ū'zhū̆-ăl), *a.* Not usual; unaccustomed; uncommon. — **un-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.*
un-ut'ter-a-ble (-ŭt'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unspeakable. — **un-ut'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-val'ued (-văl'ūd), *a.* **1.** Not valued; not prized; disregarded. **2.** Invaluable. *Obs.*
un-var'nished (-vär'nĭsht), *a.* Not varnished; hence, not embellished; as, the *unvarnished* truth.
un-veil' (-vāl'), *v. t.* To remove a veil from; disclose; reveal. — *v. i.* To remove a veil; reveal one's self.
un-war'rant-a-ble (-wŏr'ăn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible. — **un-war'rant-a-bly**, *adv.*
un-wa'ry (ŭn-wā'rĭ; 3), *a.* Not wary; unguarded; careless. — **un-wa'ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **un-wa'ri-ness**, *n.*
un-wash'en (ŭn-wŏsh''n), *a.* Not washed. *Archaic.*
un-wea'ried (-wē'rĭd), *a.* Not wearied; indefatigable.
un-weave' (-wēv'), *v. t.* To unfold; ravel.
un-well' (-wĕl'), *a.* Not well; indisposed; ailing.
un-wield'y (-wēl'dĭ), *a.* Not easily wielded; unmanageable from bulk or weight. — **un-wield'i-ness** (-dĭ-nĕs), *n.*
un-will'ing (-wĭl'ĭng), *a.* Not willing; loath; also, *Rare*, involuntary. — **un-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **un-will'ing-ness**, *n.*
un-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.*; -WOUND' (-wound'); -WIND'ING. To wind off; loose or separate, as what is wound; *Rare*, to disentangle. — *v. i.* To be, or admit of being, unwound.
un-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* Not wise; injudicious; foolish. — **un-wise'ly**, *adv.*
un-wish' (-wĭsh'), *v. t.* To wish not to be; destroy by wishing. *Obs.*
un-wit'ting (-wĭt'ĭng), *a.* Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant. — **un-wit'ting-ly**, *adv.*
un-wont'ed (-wŭn'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused. **2.** Uncommon; unusual; rare. — **un-wont'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **un-wont'ed-ness**, *n.*
un-wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Not worthy; as: **a** Wanting merit, value, etc. **b** Not deserving. **c** Not fit; unbecoming; — usually with *of*. — **un-wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-thi-ness**, *n.*
un-wrin'kle (-rĭŋ'k'l), *v. t.* To smooth from wrinkles.
un-writ'ten (-rĭt''n), *a.* **1.** Not written; oral; traditional. **2.** Containing no writing; blank.
un-yoke' (-yōk'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To loose or free, or become free, from or as from a yoke. **2.** To part; disjoin.
up (ŭp), *adv.* [AS. *up, upp, ūp.*] **1.** In or toward a higher position; above; aloft; — opp. to *down.* **2.** At, toward, or to, any point thought of as higher. **3.** Specif.: **a** Into being or action; as, to set *up* vibrations. **b** Into prominence or consideration; in view. **4.** Not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like; — usually with *to* or *with*; as, to live *up* to engagements. **5.** In the position of being prepared, informed, or competent; as, to be *up* in algebra. **6.** To or in a state of completion; wholly; quite; as, to burn *up*; sum *up.* **7.** Aside; by; as, to lay *up* riches. — *prep.* **1.** To a higher place on or along; toward, near, or at, the top of. **2.** From the coast toward the interior of, as of a country; from the mouth toward the source of, as of a stream. — *a.* Upward. — *n.* State of being up or above; prosperity or the like. *Colloq. & R.*, exc. in *ups and downs.*
u'pas (ū'pȧs), *n.* [Malay *pūhn-ūpas; pūhn* tree + *ūpas* poison.] Either of two Javanese trees yielding a poisonous juice, used as arrow poison; also, the juice.
up-bear' (ŭp-bâr'), *v. t.* To bear up. — **up-bear'er**, *n.*
up-braid' (-brād'), *v. t.* [ME. *upbreiden*; AS. *upp, ūp,* up + *bregdan* to draw, twist, weave.] **1.** To reproach with something wrong or disgraceful. **2.** To be, or to act as, a reproach to. **3.** To chide. — **Syn.** Blame, censure, condemn. See REPROVE. — *v. i.* To utter upbraidings.
up'cast' (ŭp'kȧst'), *a.* Cast up; directed upward. — *n.* A casting upward; state of being cast up; anything cast up.
up-climb' (ŭp-klīm'), *v. t. & i.* To climb up.
up-curl' (-kûrl'), *v. t.* To curl thoroughly.
up-drag' (-drăg'), *v. t.*, **up-draw'** (-drô'), *v. t.* To drag up.
up-fill' (-fĭl'), *v. t.* To fill completely. *Obs.*
up'growth' (ŭp'grōth'), *n.* Process of growing up; progress; development; also, that which grows up.
up-heav'al (ŭp-hēv'ăl), *n.* An upheaving; state of being upheaved; esp., an elevation of part of the earth's crust.
up-heave' (-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath: raise. — *v. i.* To rise.
up-held' (-hĕld'), *pret. & p. p.* of UPHOLD.
up-hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Upwards on or as on a hillside.
up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'), *a.* Ascending; hence, laborious; difficult.
up-hoard' (ŭp-hōrd'; 57), *v. t.* To hoard up. *Obs.*
up-hold' (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold up; raise. **2.** To keep erect; support; maintain. **3.** To aid by approval or encouragement; back. — **up-hold'er** (-hōl'dẽr), *n.*
up-hol'ster (-hōl'stẽr), *v. t.* [see UPHOLSTERER.] To furnish (rooms, furniture, etc.) with hangings, coverings, etc.
up-hol'ster-er (ŭp-hōl'stẽr-ẽr), *n.* [fr. *upholster, upholdster*, for older *upholder*, in ME., tradesman.] One who provides upholstery; one who upholsters.
up-hol'ster-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -STERIES (-ĭz). Furniture or interior fittings, as hangings, cushions, curtains, coverings, etc.; also, art or business of an upholsterer.
up-jet' (-jĕt'), *v. t.* To jet or spurt up.
up'keep' (ŭp'kēp'), *n.* Act of keeping up, or maintaining; maintenance; also, state of being kept up; repair.
up'land (-lănd), *n.* High land; ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers, near the sea, or between hills. — *a.* Of or pertaining to uplands; being on upland.
up-lift' (ŭp-lĭft'), *v. t.* (See LIFT for prin. parts.) To lift or raise aloft; raise; elevate.
up'lift' (ŭp'lĭft'), *n.* An elevation; esp., *Geol.*, upheaval.
up'most (-mōst), *a.* Uppermost.
up-on' (ŭ-pŏn'), *prep.* On; — in any of its senses. See ON. — **Syn.** See ABOVE. — *adv.* On; hereupon; thereon. *Obs.*
up'per (ŭp'ẽr), *a.*; *comp.* of UP. Higher; superior. — **the upper hand**, the advantage. — *n.* Vamp of a shoe.
up'per-most (-mōst), *a.* Highest in place, rank, power.
up'pish (ŭp'ĭsh), *a.* Proud; assuming. *Colloq.* — **up'pish-ly**, *adv.* — **up'pish-ness**, *n.*
up-raise' (ŭp-rāz'), *v. t.* To raise up.
up-rear' (-rēr'), *v. t.* To rear up.
up'right' (ŭp'rīt'), *a.* **1.** Erect in position; vertical, or nearly so; pointing upward. **2.** Morally erect; having rectitude; honest; just. — *adv.* Vertically. — *n.* Something standing upright, as a timber. — **up'right'ly**, *adv.*
up-right'eous-ly (-rī'chŭs-lĭ), *adv.* Uprightly. *Obs.*
up'right'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being upright.
up-rise' (ŭp-rīz'), *v. i.* **1.** To rise, as from sleep; get up. **2.** To swell up. **3.** To be upright in direction. **4.** To ascend.
up'rise' (ŭp'rīz'; ŭp-rīz'), *n.* Act or process of rising.
up-ris'ing (ŭp-rīz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of rising; also, a steep place; ascent. **2.** An insurrection; revolt.
up'roar' (ŭp'rōr'), *n.* [D. *oproer; op* up + *roeren* to stir.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; clamor. — (ŭp-rōr'), *v. t. & i.* To throw into or make uproar. *Obs. or R.*
up-roar'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*
up-root' (-rōōt'), *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; eradicate.
up-rouse' (-rouz'), *v. t.* To rouse thoroughly.
up'see (ŭp'sē). Also **up'sees** (-sēz). [D. *op zijn*, lit., in its, as *op zijn Friesch* in good Frisian manner.] In the manner of; — chiefly in phrases implying deep drinking.
up-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* UP-SET' or -SET'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SET'TING. **1.** To overturn; overthrow; overset. **2.** To discompose; disconcert. *Colloq.* **3. a** To thicken and shorten, as a redhot piece of iron, by hammering on the end; swage. **b** To shorten (a tire) in the process of resetting. — **Syn.** See OVERTURN. — *v. i.* To become upset.
up'set' (ŭp'sĕt'), *a.* Set up; fixed; determined; — used in the phrase **upset price**, i.e., the price fixed as the minimum.
up'set', *n.* Act of upsetting; state of being upset.
up'shoot' (-shōōt'), *n.* That which shoots up.
up'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* [*up* + *shot*, equiv. to *scot* share, reckoning.] Final issue; conclusion; the sum and substance.
up'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The upper side or part. — **upside down** [a corruption of ME. *up so down*, lit., up as down], with the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; topsy-turvy.
up-spring' (ŭp-sprĭng'), *v. i.* To spring up.
up'spring' (ŭp'sprĭng'), *n.* Upstart. *Obs.*
up-stairs' (ŭp-stârz'), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story.
up'stairs' (ŭp'stârz'), *a.* Being above stairs; pert. to an upper story. — *n.* The part above the ground story.
up-stare' (ŭp-stâr'), *v. i.* **1.** To stare upward. **2.** To rise upward; hence, to be uplifted or erect.
up-start' (ŭp-stärt'), *v. i.* To start up.
up'start' (ŭp'stärt'), *n.* One who has risen suddenly, esp. when presuming on his success; a parvenu. — *a.* Suddenly raised to prominence; characteristic of a parvenu.
up-swarm' (ŭp-swôrm'), *v. i. & t.* To rise, or cause to rise, in a swarm or swarms. *Rare.*

See 2d UN-
† See 1st UN-

un-ut'tered	un-vexed'	un-war'like	un-watched'	un-wea'ry-ing	un-wrap' †
	un-vis'it-ed	un-war'rant-ed	un-wa'ver-ing	un-weed'ed	un-yield'ing
	un-vit'ri-fied	un-washed'	un-weaned'	un-whole'some	un-yoke' †

up-swell' (ŭp-swĕl'), *v. i.* To swell up.

up'take' (ŭp'tāk'), *n.* **1.** Act of taking up; a lifting. **2.** Understanding; apprehension. *Scot.*

up-turn' (ŭp-tûrn'), *v. t. & i.* To turn up; throw up.

up'ward (ŭp'wĕrd), *adv.* Also **up'wards** (-wĕrdz). **1.** In a direction from lower to higher. **2.** Toward the source or origin. **3.** In the upper parts; above. **4.** Toward a higher, or greater, age, degree, rank, etc. **5.** Indefinitely more; above; over. — **upward,** *or* **upwards, of,** more than; above. — *a.* Directed upward. — *n.* Upper part. *Obs.*

U'ral-Al-ta'ic (ū'răl-ăl-tā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Urals and the Altai. **2.** Designating, or pert. to, a great linguistic family, or the peoples whose mother tongues it includes. These peoples vary from the pure Mongolian type of eastern Siberia to the Caucasian Finn and Magyar.

U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Οὐρανία*, i. e., the Heavenly, *οὐράνιος* heavenly, *οὐρανός* heaven.] *Gr. Myth.* **a** The Muse of astronomy. **b** An epithet of Aphrodite.

u-ra'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* [fr. *Uranus* the planet.] *Chem.* A hard, nickel-white metal of the chromium group. Symbol, *U* or *Ur*; at. wt., 238.5. It is radioactive. See RADIUM.

u'ra-nog'ra-phy (ū'rȧ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρανογραφία*; *οὐρανός* heaven + *γράφειν* to write.] A description or chart of the heavens and the heavenly bodies.

u'ra-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρανός* heaven + *-logy.*] The study of the heavens; uranography.

U'ra-nus (ū'rȧ-nŭs), *n.* [L. *Uranus*, Gr. *Οὐρανός* Uranus, *οὐρανός* heaven, sky. Cf. URANIUM.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The personification of Heaven, son or husband of Gæa (Earth) and father of the Titans, Cyclops, Furies, etc. He hated his offspring and confined them in Tartarus, but, at Gæa's instigation, his son Cronus attacked him and dethroned him. **2.** *Astron.* One of the planets, the most remote known except Neptune. It is nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, and about 32,000 miles in diameter.

ur'ban (ûr'bȧn), *a.* [L. *urbanus* belonging to the city or town, refined, polished, fr. *urbs, urbis*, a city.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a city or town. **2.** = URBANE, 2. *Obs.*

ur-bane' (ûr-bān'), *a.* **1.** = URBAN, 1. **2.** Courteous; polite; suave. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — **ur-bane'ly,** *adv.*

ur-ban'i-ty (-băn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being urbane; politeness. — **Syn.** Suavity, affability, courtesy.

ur'ce-o-late (ûr'sĕ-ō-lāt), *a.* [fr. L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus* a pitcher.] Urn-shaped.

ur'chin (ûr'chĭn), *n.* [fr. OF., deriv. of L. *ericius*, fr. *er* hedgehog.] **1.** A hedgehog. **2.** A sea urchin. **3.** A mischievous elf. **4.** A pert or roguish child, now usually a boy. — *a.* Elfish; mischief-making. *Rare.*

u're-a (ū'rē-ȧ), *n.* [see URINE.] *Physiol. Chem.* A very soluble, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, the chief solid constituent of the urine of man and other mammals.

u-re'ter (ū-rē'tĕr), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρητήρ.*] *Anat.* The duct that carries the urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca.

u-re'thra (-thrȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *οὐρήθρα.*] The canal that in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder.

urge (ûrj), *v. t.*; URGED (ûrjd); URG'ING (ûr'jĭng). [L. *urgere.*] **1.** To force onward; press; push; drive. **2.** To press the mind or will of; ply with motives, arguments, or importunity. **3.** To present in an earnest or pressing manner; press upon attention. **4.** To provoke; exasperate. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* **5.** To ply hard; treat forcibly. — **Syn.** Animate, incite, impel, instigate, stimulate. — *v. i.* **1.** To press on. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To declare, advance, or press earnestly a statement, argument, charge, or the like.

ur'gent (ûr'jĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *urgens*, p. pr.] Urging; pressing; calling for immediate attention. — **ur'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* — **ur'gent-ly,** *adv.*

U-rī'ah (ū-rī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Uriyāh.*] In the Bible, a Hittite captain in the army of Israel, who, at David's orders, was so exposed in battle as to be killed, in order to enable David to take Uriah's wife, Bath-sheba.

u'ric (ū'rĭk), *a.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine.] Of or pert. to urine; obtained from urine. — **uric acid,** *Chem.*, a white, odorless, nearly insoluble dibasic acid, present in urine.

U'ri-el (ū'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *Uriēl.*] In Oriental angelology, one of the archangels. Milton makes him "regent of the sun," and "the sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heaven."

U'rim (ū'rĭm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *ūrīm.*] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament (as *Ex.* xxviii. 30) as being mediums for the revelation of God's will or as being placed in the breastplate by the high priest on certain occasions.

u'ri-nal (ū'rĭ-nȧl), *n.* A vessel for urine; place for urinating.

u'ri-na-ry (ū'rĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to urine or the organs for excreting and removing it. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. A urinal.

u'ri-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. To discharge urine; make water. — **u'ri-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

u'rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *urina.*] In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion.

urn (ûrn), *n.* [L. *urna.*] **1.** A vessel of various forms, usually a vase with a foot or pedestal. **2.** Burial place; grave.

u'ro-pod (ū'rō-pŏd), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρά* tail + *-pod.*] *Zoöl.* Any of the abdominal appendages, esp. a posterior one, of a crustacean or other arthropod.

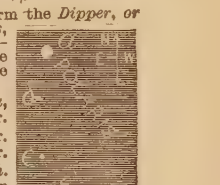
Ur'sa (ûr'sȧ), *n.* [L. *ursa* a she-bear, also, a constellation, fem. of *ursus* a bear.] *Astron.* Ursa Major or Ursa Minor (see below). — **Ursa Major** [L.], the Great Bear, the most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It contains the stars which form the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain*, including the *Pointers*, which point toward the North Star. — **U. Minor** [L.], the Little Bear (or Little Dipper), the constellation including the north pole and North Star, or polestar.

The Dipper in Ursa Major. *α, β* The Pointers.

ur'si-form (-sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ursus, ursa*, bear + E. *-form.*] Of the shape of a bear.

ur'sine (ûr'sīn; -sĭn), *a.* [L. *ursinus*, fr. *ursus* a bear.] Of, pert. to, or like, a bear.

Ur'su-line (-sŭ-lĭn; -līn), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of women, the patron saint of which is St. Ursula. Their work is chiefly educational. — **Ur'su-line,** *a.*



Ursa Minor.

u'rus (ū'rŭs), *n.* [L.] A long-horned wild ox of Europe, in Julius Cæsar's time.

us (ŭs), *pron.* [AS. *ūs.*] Objective (accusative or dative) case of *we.*

us'a-ble (ūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be used. — **us'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

us'age (ūz'ĕj; ūs'ĕj), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *usaticum.* See USE, *n.*] **1.** Act or mode of using; treatment. **2.** Long-continued practice; customary procedure or action; method. **3.** Customary use or employment, as of a word in a particular sense. — **Syn.** Custom, use. See HABIT.

us'ance (ūz'ăns), *n.* [F.] **1.** Use; usage. *Obs.* **2.** Interest; usury. *Obs.* **3.** *Com.* Time allowed by custom or law (exclusive of grace) for payment of a bill of exchange.

use (ūz), *v. t.*; USED (ūzd); US'ING (ūz'ĭng). [OF. *user*, LL. *usare*, fr. L. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] **1.** To make use of; avail one's self of; employ. **2.** To practice, esp. customarily; as, to *use* diligence. **3.** To behave toward; treat. **4.** To accustom; habituate; inure; — chiefly in p. p. **Syn.** USE, EMPLOY are often interchangeable. USE is commonly more direct than EMPLOY, which often means to make a particular use of. As used of persons, *use* sometimes (*employ* seldom) connotes undue passivity, as of a tool. — *v. i.* To be wont or accustomed; — now obsolete or archaic in the present tense.

use (ūs), *n.* [F. *us* use, usage, L. *usus*, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] **1.** Act of employing anything; state of being employed; application; employment. **2.** *Law.* That enjoyment of property which consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice. (This sense is not to be confused with sense 8, below.) **3.** Occasion or need to employ; — often with *for.* **4.** Suitability for employment; utility; advantage. **5.** Continued practice; usage; custom; habit. **6.** Common occurrence; ordinary experience. *Rare.* **7.** Interest; usury. *Obs. or Dial.* **8.** *Law.* Behalf; advantage; benefit; profit; specif., the benefit or profit of lands and tenements to the legal title to which is in another than the one entitled to the use (in sense 2); a trust of real estate. **Syn.** USE (see also HABIT) is very general in sense, and occurs chiefly in familiar phrases; as, to be of *use*; there 's no *use* in that. USEFULNESS is employed chiefly of things in the concrete; UTILITY is more general and abstract.

use'ful (ūs'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of use; serviceable; having utility; advantageous. — **use'ful-ly,** *adv.*

use'ful-ness (ūs'fo͝ol-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being useful; utility. — **Syn.** Value, profit. See USE.

use'less (ūs'lĕs), *a.* Having, or being of, no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; ineffectual. — **use'less-ly**, *adv.* — **use'less-ness**, *n.*

Syn. USELESS is the general word; that is FRUITLESS which is barren of result; that is BOOTLESS which is of no avail; INEFFECTUAL often implies futility or insufficiency; as, *useless* rubbish; *fruitless* labor; *bootless* prayers; *ineffectual* struggles.

us'er (ūz'ẽr), *n.* One that uses. [sense 2.]

us'er, *n.* [OF. *user*, lit., to use, inf. as n.] *Law.* Use (in)

ush'er (ŭsh'ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *ostium* door.] **1.** A person in charge of a door of entrance; hence, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. Also, one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc. **2.** An under teacher or an assistant in a school. *Brit.* — *v. t.* To introduce or escort.

us'que-baugh (ŭs'kwē-bä; -bô), *n.* [Ir. or Gael. *uisge beatha*, lit., water of life.] Whisky, as made in Ireland or Scotland.

u'su-al (ū'zhŭ-ăl), *a.* [L. *usualis*, fr. *usus* use.] Such as is in common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; ordinary, common. — **u'su-al-ly**, *adv.* — **u'su-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Accustomed, wonted, regular. — USUAL, CUSTOMARY, HABITUAL. USUAL applies to whatever happens in the ordinary course of events; that is CUSTOMARY which is according to the usual practices, conventions, usages, etc., whether of an individual or (esp.) of a community; HABITUAL implies settled practice or regularity of repetition, esp. of a person or individual; as, the *usual* height of the tide; a *customary* greeting; *habitual* diffidence.

u'su-fruct (ū'zŭ-frŭkt), *n.* [L. *ususfructus, usus et fructus; usus* use + *fructus* fruit.] *Law.* Right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.

u'su-rer (ū'zhŭ-rẽr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. LL. See USURY.] **1.** One who lends money, esp. at interest. *Obs.* **2.** One who lends money at a usurious rate of interest. [practicing, usury.]

u-su'ri-ous (ū-zū'rĭ-ŭs; ū-zhōō'-), *a.* Taking, involving, or

u-surp' (ū-zûrp'), *v. t.* [L. *usurpare, -patum*, to make use of, get, usurp, *usus* use.] To seize and keep by force or without right; — used only of office, place, powers, rights, etc. — *v. i.* To be, or act as, a usurper; encroach. — **u'sur-pa'tion** (ū'zŭr-pā'shŭn), *n.* — **u-surp'er** (ū-zûr'pẽr), *n.*

Syn. TO ARROGATE is to assume unduly or with presumption; USURP implies forcible seizure, as of power, rights, etc., without right; as, an underling *arrogating* to himself the importance of his superiors; to *usurp* a throne.

u'su-ry (ū'zhū-rĭ), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *usura*, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] **1.** A premium for a loan of money or goods; interest. *Archaic.* **2.** An exorbitant rate or amount of interest; specif., *Law*, interest in excess of a legal rate. **3.** The taking, or practice of taking, usury.

ut (ŭt; in *solmization*, o͝ot), *n.* First note in Guido's musical scale, now usually superseded by *do*. See SOLMIZATION.

u'tas (ū'tăs), *n.* [fr. OF. pl., deriv. fr. L. *octava*, fem. of *octavus*. See OCTAVE, *n.*] **1.** *Eccl.* The octave of a feast. **2.** A festive occasion; festivity; an octave. *Obs.*

Ute (ūt; ū'tē), *n.* An Indian of an important Shoshonean tribe formerly ranging through Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and adjacent regions.

u-ten'sil (ū-tĕn'sĭl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *utensile*, fr. *utensilis* that may be used, fit for use, fr. *uti*, p. p. *usus*, to use.] An instrument or vessel, esp. one used in a kitchen or dairy. — **Syn.** See IMPLEMENT.

u'ter-ine (ū'tẽr-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [L. *uterinus* born of the same mother, *uterus* womb.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the uterus. **2.** Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

u'ter-us (ū'tẽr-ŭs), *n.; L. pl.* UTERI (-ī). [L.] *Anat.* In female mammals, an organ for containing, and usually for nourishing, the young before birth; the womb.

U'ther (ū'thẽr), *n.* See IGRAINE.

u-til'i-ta'ri-an (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or consisting in, utility; aiming at utility as distinguished from beauty, ornament, etc. **2.** Of, pert. to, or supporting, utilitarianism. — *n.* A believer in utilitarianism.

u-til'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), *n. Ethics.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions, and that virtue is founded in utility.

u-til'i-ty (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* useful.] **1.** Quality or state of being useful. **2.** *Econ.* Power to satisfy human wants. **3.** Happiness; the greatest good or happiness of the greatest number, — the foundation of utilitarianism. **4.** A useful thing. — **Syn.** Usefulness, advantageousness, benefit, profit, avail. See USE.

u'ti-lize (ū'tĭ-līz), *v. t.;* -LIZED (-līzd); -LIZING (-līz'ĭng). To make useful; make use of. — **u'ti-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn; -lī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

u'tis (ū'tĭs). Obs. var. of UTAS.

ut'most (ŭt'mōst), *a.* [AS. *ūtmest, ūtemest*, a superlative fr. *ūt, ūte*, out.] **1.** Situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; extreme; last. **2.** Of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, or the like; greatest. — *n.* The most possible; farthest limit.

U-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *οὐ* not + *τόπος* a place.] **1.** An imaginary island represented, in Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" (1515–16), as enjoying approximate perfection in politics, laws, etc. **2.** [*l. c.*] A place or state of ideal perfection; an impracticable scheme of social regeneration.

U-to'pi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Utopia; hence [often *l. c.*], involving imaginary perfections; chimerical. — **Syn.** See VISIONARY. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Utopia. **2.** [*l. c.*] A visionary; idealist. — **u-to'pi-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

u'tri-cle (ū'trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *utriculus* a little womb, a calycle, dim. of *uter, utris*, a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide.] **1.** A little sac or vesicle. **2.** *Bot.* A small, one-celled, usually indehiscent, one-seeded or few-seeded fruit with thin, membranous pericarp.

ut'ter (ŭt'ẽr), *a.* [AS. *ūttra.*] **1.** Outer. *Obs.* **2.** Complete; total; entire; absolute. **3.** Absolute; final.

ut'ter, *v. t.* [ME. *outren.*] **1.** To put forth or out; emit. *Now Rare.* **2.** **a** To dispose of in trade; sell. *Obs. or R.* **b** Specif., to put in circulation, as money or currency; put upon the public, as counterfeit notes or coins. **3.** To give expression to; disclose; publish; speak; pronounce. — **Syn.** Deliver, discharge; issue. — **ut'ter-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.*

ut'ter-ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of uttering; esp., vocal expression. **2.** That which is uttered, or spoken or published.

ut'ter-ance, *n.* [F. *outrance*, fr. L. *ultra* beyond.] The last extremity; esp., the point of death. *Obs.*

ut'ter-er, *n.* One who utters.

ut'ter-ly, *adv.* In an utter manner; fully; totally.

ut'ter-most (-mōst), *a. & n.* Utmost.

u've-a (ū'vē-ȧ), *n.* [L. *uva* grape.] *Anat.* The posterior pigmented layer of the iris; also, the iris and ciliary body together with the choroid coat. — **u've-al** (-ăl), *a.*

u'vu-la (ū'vŭ-lȧ), *n.* [dim. of L. *uva* a grape, the uvula.] *Anat.* The pendent fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate. — **u'vu-lar** (-lẽr), *a.*

ux-o'ri-ous (ŭk-sō'rĭ-ŭs; ŭg-zō'-; 57), *a.* [L. *uxorius*, fr. *uxor* a wife.] Excessively or dotingly fond of, or submissive to, a wife. — **ux-o'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ux-o'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Uz-zi'el (ŭ-zĭ'ĕl; ŭz'Ĭ-ĕl), *n.* [Heb. *'Uzzīēl* my strength is God.] An angel, in Milton's "Paradise Lost," next in power to Gabriel.

V

V (vē); *pl.* **v's** *or* **vs** (vēz). The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet.

va'can-cy (vā'kăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being vacant; emptiness; vacuity; also, idleness; listlessness. **2.** Vacant thing; as: **a** Empty space; vacuum. **b** An open or unoccupied space; chasm; gap. **c** An idle interval; vacation. *Rare.* **d** An unoccupied office or position.

va'cant (-kănt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vacans, -antis*, p. pr. of *vacare* to be empty.] **1.** Without contents; empty. **2.** Free from business or care; unemployed; unoccupied; free. **3.** Not occupied by an incumbent, possessor, or officer. **4.** Empty of thought or reflection; inane; vacuous. — **Syn.** Void, devoid, disengaged, idle. See EMPTY. — **va'cant-ly**, *adv.*

va'cate (vā'kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT-ED (-kāt-ĕd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ĭng). [L. *vacare, vacatum*, to be empty.] **1.** To make vacant; leave empty. **2.** To annul; make void. — *v. i.* To vacate anything; *Colloq.*, to leave.

va-ca'tion (vā-kā'shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vacatio* freedom from

a duty, etc.] **1.** Act of vacating. **2.** Intermission of employment, procedure, etc.; period of leisure or rest; holiday.

vac'ci-nate (văk'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ĕd); -NAT'ING. To inoculate with a vaccine, as that of cowpox, in order to prevent or mitigate an attack of smallpox. — **vac'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **vac'ci-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.*

vac'cine (văk'sĭn; -sēn), *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, fr. *vacca* a cow.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or derived from, cows; as, *vaccine* virus. **2.** Of or pert. to vaccinia or vaccination. — *n.* **1.** The virus of vaccinia, or cowpox, used in vaccination. **2.** Any substance for preventive inoculation.

vac-cin'i-a (văk-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* Cowpox.

vac'il-late (văs'ĭl-lāt), *v. i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *vacillare*, *-latum*.] **1.** To move one way and the other, as in reeling; stagger. **2.** To fluctuate in mind; waver. — **Syn.** See FLUCTUATE. — **vac'il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **vac'il-lat'ing** (-lāt'ĭng), **vac'il-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

vac'u-a (văk'ū-ȧ), *n.* Lat. pl. of VACUUM.

va-cu'i-ty (vȧ-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vacuitas*.] **1.** Emptiness. *Rare.* **2.** Void; vacuum. **3.** Lack of intelligence, intelligent expression, etc. **4.** Idleness. *Archaic.*

vac'u-ole (văk'ū-ōl), *n.* [L. *vacuus* empty.] *Biol.* **a** A small cavity in tissues, containing air or fluid. **b** A cavity or vesicle in cell protoplasm, containing a watery fluid.

vac'u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vacuus*.] Empty; void; vacant; idle; inane. — **Syn.** Unoccupied, unfilled, blank.

vac'u-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UUMS (-ŭmz), L. -UA (-ȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *vacuus* empty.] A space entirely devoid of matter; hence, a space artificially exhausted to a high degree.

vacuum gauge *or* **gage.** A gauge for measuring absolute pressure in a partial vacuum, as of an engine condenser.

vacuum pump. A pump in which, by forming a partial vacuum, water is forced through a pipe.

vacuum tube. *Elec.* A sealed tube containing highly rarefied air or other gas, for exhibition or examination of the electric discharge between metallic electrodes.

‖ **va'de me'cum** (vā'dē mē'kŭm). [L., go with me.] A thing carried as a constant companion; manual; handbook.

vag'a-bond (văg'ȧ-bŏnd), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari* to stroll about.] **1.** Moving about without settled habitation; wandering; sometimes, strolling and worthless or vicious; as, the *vagabond* classes. **2.** Floating or borne about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. **3.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a vagabond; vagrant; as, a *vagabond* life. — *n.* One who wanders about with no fixed dwelling; esp., one idle and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant; tramp; *Colloq.*, a worthless person; rascal. — **vag'a-bond'age** (-bŏn'dăj), *n.*

Vaginate Culm of Grass.

va-ga'ry (vȧ-gā'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *vagari* to stroll.] **1.** A strolling. *Obs.* **2.** A wandering of the thoughts; wild or fanciful freak; whim. — **Syn.** See CAPRICE.

va-gi'na (vȧ-jī'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧz). [L. *vagina* sheath.] **1.** *Anat.* A sheath or sheathlike part. Specif., in female mammals, a canal leading from the uterus to the orifice of the genital canal, or to the cloaca. **2.** *Bot.* The expanded or sheathing part of some leaf bases. — **vag'i-nal** (văj'ĭ-năl; vȧ-jī'-), *a.* — **vag'i-nate** (văj'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [a vagrant; vagabondage.

va'gran-cy (vā'grăn-sĭ), *n.* State or fast of being

va'grant (-grănt), *a.* **1.** Moving about without certain object; wandering without settled habitation. **2.** Of, pert. to or characteristic of, a vagrant; vagabond; erratic. — *n.* One who roams about; an idle wanderer; esp., one having no settled habitation; vagabond. — **va'grant-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

va'grom (-grŭm), *a.* Corrupt. of VAGRANT. *Humorous.*

vague (vāg), *a.*; VA'GUER (vā'gẽr); VA'GUEST (-gĕst). [F. *vague*, or L. *vagus*.] **1.** Not clearly defined, grasped, expressed, etc.; indefinite; not clear. **2.** Unauthenticated; uncertain. **3.** Not thinking, seeing, perceiving, etc., clearly, as, *vague* minds. — **Syn.** Ill-defined, ambiguous, hazy, shadowy, loose. See DARK. — **vague'ly**, *adv.* — **vague'ness**, *n.*

vail (vāl), *n.* & *v.* Archaic var. of VEIL.

vail (vāl), *v. t.* [fr. F. *avaler* to descend, to let down.] **1.** To let fall; allow or cause to sink. *Archaic.* **2.** To lower, or take off, in token of inferiority, reverence, etc.; doff. *Archaic.*

vail, *n.* [for *avail*, n.] Money given to servants by visitors; gratuity; — usually in the *pl.* *Rare.* — *v. i.* To avail; profit; benefit. *Archaic or Poetic.*

vain (vān), *a.* [F., fr. L. *vanus*.] **1.** Without real substance, value, or importance; empty; idle; worthless. **2.** Without force or efficacy; ineffectual; futile. **3.** Trifling; foolish. **4.** Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; conceited; self-complacent. **5.** Showy; ostentatious. — **in vain,** *or, Obs.*, **for vain,** to no purpose; without success. **Syn.** Empty, worthless, fruitless, idle, unimportant. — VAIN, FUTILE, NUGATORY. That which is VAIN is fruitless, or without avail; FUTILE implies utter ineffectiveness; that which is NUGATORY is trifling or insignificant, or (often) inoperative; as, *vain* longings; *futile* vigilance, resistance; *nugatory* promises.

vain'glo'ri-ous (vān'glō'rĭ-ŭs; 57), *a.* Feeling or indicating vainglory; elated by vanity; boastful. — **vain'glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vain'glo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

vain'glo'ry (-rĭ), *n.* Excessive vanity over one's own performances, attainments, etc.; undue elation over anything pertaining to one's self; also, vain show.

vair (vâr), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *vair*, a., L. *varius* various, variegated.] The skin of a species of squirrel, much used in the 14th century as fur for costly dresses.

val'ance (văl'ăns), *n.* [prob. fr. *Valence*, in France.] **1.** A silk or silk-and-wool damask used for upholstering. **2.** A curtain or curtains for a bed, window, etc.; esp., drapery around a bedstead, from the bed to the floor. — *v. t.*; -ANCED (-ănst); -ANC-ING. To furnish with a valance; drape.

vale (vāl), *n.* [F. *val*, L. *vallis*.] A valley. *Chiefly Poetic.* — **Syn.** Dingle, dell, dale, glen.

val'e-dic'tion (văl'ĕ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *valedicere*, *valedictum*, to say farewell.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

val'e-dic-to'ri-an (-dĭk-tō'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who makes a valedictory address; esp., in American colleges, etc., the student (usually first in scholarship) of the graduating class who pronounces the valedictory oration at commencement.

val'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tŭ-rĭ), *a.* Bidding farewell; suitable or designed for an occasion of leave-taking. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A valedictory oration or address, esp. of a valedictorian, as in a college.

va'lence (vā'lĕns), *n.* [L. *valens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *valere* to be strong.] *Chem.* The degree of combining power of an element (or radical) as shown by the number of atomic weights of hydrogen, chlorine, sodium, or the like, with which the atomic weight of the element (or the partial molecular weight of the radical) will combine, or for which it can be substituted, or with which it can be compared.

va'len-cy (vā'lĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). *Chem.* Valence.

val'en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn), *n.* [fr. L. *Valentinus* proper name, deriv. of *valere* to be strong.] A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day; also, a sentimental or, by extension, a comic or burlesque missive sent on St. Valentine's Day.

va-le'ri-an (vȧ-lē'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [LL. *valeriana*.] Any of a large genus of perennial herbs, the dried rootstalk and roots of one species of which constitute a drug used as a mild tonic and stimulant; also, the drug.

val'et (văl'ĕt; văl'ā), *n.* [F., fr. OF. *vallet*, *varlet*. See VARLET.] A manservant; a valet de chambre.

‖ **va'let' de cham'bre** (vȧ'lā' dē shän'br'). [F.] A body servant, or personal attendant.

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (văl'ĕ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *a.* Of infirm health; sickly; weakly. — *n.* A person of a weak or sickly constitution; one seeking to recover health. — **val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

val'e-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [L. *valetudinarius*, fr. *valetudo* health, ill health, *valere* to be strong or well.] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. — *n.* A valetudinarian. — **val'e-tu'di-na-ri-ness** (-rĭ-nĕs), *n.*

Val-hal'la (văl-hăl'ȧ), *n.* [Icel. *valhöll*, lit., hall of the slain.] *Norse Myth.* The hall of Odin, into which he receives the souls of heroes slain in battle. From its 540 gates each morning the warriors go to fight, and at night they return to feast with the gods, Valkyries being their servitors. See ASGARD.

val'iant (văl'yănt), *a.* [fr. F., fr. p. pr. of OF. & F. *valoir* to be worth, L. *valere* to be strong.] **1.** Intrepid; courageous; brave. **2.** Performed with valor or bravery; heroic. — **val'iant-ly**, *adv.* — **val'iant-ness**, *n.*

val'id (văl'ĭd), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *validus* strong, *valere* to be strong.] **1.** Strong; efficient. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Founded on truth or fact; capable of being justified or supported; not defective; sound. **3.** *Law.* Having legal force or authority. — **Syn.** Efficacious, just, good, weighty, sufficient, sound.

val'i-date (văl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.*; -DAT'ED (-dāt'ĕd); -DAT'ING. To

render valid ; give legal force to ; confirm. — **val′i-da′tion** (văl′ĭ-dā′shŭn), *n.*

va-lid′i-ty (vȧ-lĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being valid. **2.** Value. *Obs.*

val′id-ly, *adv.*, **val′id-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

va-lise′ (vȧ-lēs′), *n.* [F., fr. It.] Traveling bag; hand bag.

Val-kyr′ie (văl-kĭr′ĭ ; -kī′rĭ), *n.* [Icel. *valkyrja; valr* the slain + *kjōsa* to choose.] *Norse Myth.* One of the maidens of Odin, awful and beautiful, who hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain, and conduct the worthy to Valhalla. Cf. BRYNHILD. — **Val-kyr′i-an** (văl-kĭr′ĭ-ăn), *a.*

val-la′tion (vă-lā′shŭn), *n.* [L. *vallatio*, deriv. of *vallum* rampart.] A rampart or intrenchment; also, act or art of laying out or erecting ramparts.

val′ley (văl′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *vallis, valles.*] **1.** An elongate depression, usually with an outlet, between bluffs, or between hills or mountains. **2.** *Arch.* A hollow at the junction of two slopes of a roof.

val′or, val′our (văl′ẽr), *n.* [OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *valere* to be strong.] **1.** Value. *Obs.* **2.** Strength of mind which enables one to encounter danger firmly; personal bravery; courage. **3.** A man of valor. *Rare.* — **Syn.** Heroism, gallantry, intrepidity. See COURAGE. — **val′or-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* — **val′or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **val′or-ous-ness**, *n.*

val′or-i-za′tion (văl′ẽr-ĭ-zā′shŭn; -ī-zā′shŭn), *n.* [Pg. *valorizacão.*] Act or process of attempting to give an arbitrary market value or price to a commodity by governmental interference, as by maintaining a purchasing fund, making loans to producers to enable them to hold their products, etc. ; — used chiefly of such action by Brazil.

val′u-a-ble (-ū-ȧ-b′l), *a.* **1.** Susceptible of estimation as to value; appraisable. **2.** Of financial value, esp. in a considerable degree; commanding or worth a good price. **3.** Of considerable worth in any respect; estimable; precious.

Syn. That is VALUABLE which has either permanent worth or useful qualities; PRECIOUS implies high value, whether intrinsic or due to association.

— *n.* A possession or thing of value, esp. a small thing, as a jewel; — used mostly in *pl.*

val′u-a′tion (-ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of valuing; estimation; appraisement. **2.** Value set on a thing; estimated value.

val′u-a′tor (văl′ū-ā′tẽr), *n.* An appraiser.

val′ue (văl′ū), *n.* [OF., fr. *valoir*, p. p. *valu*, to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, be worth.] **1.** The property or aggregate properties of a thing which render it useful or desirable, or the degree of such property or sum of properties; worth; excellence. **2.** *Economics.* **a** Efficiency in exchange; purchasing power; market value. **b** Proper, or legitimate, price, as distinct from an unfair one. **c** The comparative estimate that an individual places on any of his possessions independently of any intent to sell. **3.** Precise signification; import; as, the *value* of a word. **4.** Esteem; regard; also, estimated worth; valuation. *Obs. or R.* **5.** *Music.* Relative length, or duration, answering to *quantity* in prosody. **6.** A valuable consideration; as, *value* received. — **Syn.** See PRICE. — *v. t.;* -UED (-ūd); -U-ING (-ū-ĭng). **1.** To estimate the value of; rate at a certain price or value; appraise; *Rarely*, to rate; estimate. **2.** To regard highly; esteem; prize. — **Syn.** See ESTIMATE. — **val′u-er**, *n.*

val′ued (-ūd), *a.* Highly regarded; esteemed; prized.

valv′ate (văl′vāt), *a.* [L. *valvatus* having folding doors.] **1.** Resembling, or serving as, a valve; opening by a valve or valves; valvular. **2.** *Bot.* Meeting at the edges without overlapping; — said of sepals or petals in æstivation, and of leaves in vernation.

valve (vălv), *n.* [L. *valva* leaf, fold, or valve, of a door.] **1.** A door; esp., one of a pair of folding doors, or a leaf of such a door. **2.** *Mech.* Any device for regulating, or determining the direction of, flow of a liquid, gas, etc., by a movable part which opens or closes a passage; also, the movable part. **3.** *Anat.* A structure which temporarily closes a passage or orifice or permits flow in one direction only. **4.** *Bot.* **a** One of the segments or pieces into which a dehiscing capsule or legume separates. **b** The lidlike portion of certain anthers, as of the barberry. **5.** *Zoöl.* One of the distinct pieces, usually movably articulated, of which the shell of lamellibranch mollusks, barnacles, etc., consists.

val′vu-lar (văl′vū-lȧr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a valve or valves, specif., *Med.*, of or pert. to the valves of the heart. **2.** Containing, or opening by, valves; serving as a valve.

va-mose′ (vȧ-mōs′; vä′mōs), **-moose′** (vȧ-mōōs′), *v. i. & t.* [Sp. *vamos* let us go.] To leave quickly; decamp. *Amer. Slang.*

vamp (vămp), *n.* [fr. F. *avantpied* the forefoot, vamp; *avant* fore + *pied* foot.] **1.** The part of a shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam; an upper. **2.** Any piece added to an old thing to make it look new. — *v. t.* To provide with a new vamp; hence, to piece with a new part; patch; — often with *up.* — **vamp′er**, *n.*

vam′pire (văm′pīr), *n.* [F., fr. Slavic.] **1.** A bloodsucking ghost; a soul or reanimated body of a dead person superstitiously believed to suck the blood of persons asleep at night. **2.** One who preys on others; extortioner; bloodsucker. **3.** Also **vampire bat.** Any of certain bats popularly (in most cases incorrectly) supposed to suck blood; esp.: **a** The **great,** or **false, vampire,** a large South and Central American bat. **b** Any of those, the **true vampires,** which actually suck the blood of animals, including men. **c** Incorrectly, any of various Old World fruit bats. — **vam-pir′ic** (văm-pĭr′ĭk), *a.*

vam′pir-ism (văm′pīr-ĭz′m ; -pĭ-rĭz′m), *n.* **1.** Belief in vampires (the ghosts). **2.** Actions or practice of a vampire.

van (văn), *n.* [abbr. fr. *vanguard.*] The front of an army, fleet, or advancing body of individuals; hence, the front or those at the front of any movement.

van, *n.* [F., fr. L. *vannus* a van, or fan.] **1.** A fan or other winnowing device. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** A wing. *Archaic.*

van, *n.* [abbr. fr. *caravan.*] **1.** A light wagon for transportation of goods. *Eng.* **2.** A large covered wagon, esp. one for moving furniture, etc., or for conveying wild beasts, etc., for exhibition. **3.** A railway car for baggage. *Eng.*

va-na′di-um (vȧ-nā′dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. Icel. *Vanadīs*, a surname of Freya.] *Chem.* A rare element of the nitrogen-phosphorus group, reduced as a grayish white metallic powder. Symbol, *V* (or rarely *Vd*); at. wt., 51.0.

Va′na-heim′ (vä′nä-hām′), *n.* [Icel. *Vanaheimar.*] *Norse Myth.* The home of the Vanir.

Van′dal (văn′dăl), *n.* [L. *Vandalus, Vandalius;* of Teutonic origin.] **1.** One of a Germanic people anciently dwelling south of the Baltic between the Vistula and the Oder. In the 4th and 5th centuries they overran Gaul, Spain, and North Africa, and in 455 sacked Rome. **2.** [Often *l. c.*] One who willfully destroys or mars a work of art or literature or anything beautiful. — **Van′dal, Van-dal′ic** (văn-dăl′ĭk), *a.* — **Van′dal-ism** (văn′dăl-ĭz′m), *n.*

Van-dyke′ (văn-dīk′), *a.* Of or pert. to the style of Van Dyck, or Vandyke, the painter. Hence, alluding to Van Dyck's pictures: — **Vandyke beard,** a trim, pointed beard. — **V. collar** *or* **cape,** a broad collar or cape of fine linen and lace with a deep, pointed or scalloped edge. — *n.* **1.** A Vandyke beard or collar, etc.

vane (vān), *n.* [ME. dial. form of *fane* weathercock, banner, AS. *fana* banner, flag.] **1.** A flag. *Obs.* **2.** A contrivance attached to an elevated object so as to be moved by the wind, and show its direction; weathercock. **3.** Anything flat attached to an axis to be moved by the wind; as, the *vane* of a windmill; hence, a similar fixture moved in or by water, air, etc.; as, the *vane* of a propeller, etc. **4.** The web, or flat expanded part, of a feather.

van′guard′ (văn′gärd′), *n.* [F. *avant-garde; avant* before, fore + *garde* guard.] *Mil.* The troops who march in front of an army; van; specif., the more advanced part of an advance guard.

va-nil′la (vȧ-nĭl′ȧ), *n.* [fr. Sp. dim. of *vaina* sheath, pod, L. *vagina.*] **1.** *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Vanilla*) of tropical American climbing orchidaceous plants. **2.** The long podlike capsules of any of various species, from which is prepared an extract used in flavoring, perfumery, etc.

Vanilla, Flowering Branch and Pods.

Va′nir (vä′nẽr; *class. Icel.* wä′-), *n. pl.* [Icel., pl. of *Vanr.*] *Norse Myth.* Three deities, Njorth, Frey, and Freya, who forced the Æsir to allow them to share their sacrifices. They were wealthy gods of trade and commerce, and came from the south. See ÆSIR.

van′ish (văn′ĭsh), *v. i.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *vanus* empty, vain.] **1.** To become invisible; disappear; fade away. **2.** To be annihilated or lost; pass away. — *n.* *Phon.* The brief terminal part of a vowel, usually differing in quality from the main part; as, *a* as in *ale* usually ends with a vanish of *i* as in *ill*, etc. — **van′ish-er**, *n.*

van′i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [fr. F., fr. L. *vanitas*,

fr. *vanus* empty, vain.] **1.** Quality or state of being vain, or empty; want of substance to satisfy desire; emptiness; falsity. **2.** An empty pride in one's personal appearance, attainments, etc., esp. with excessive desire for notice or approval; vainglory; conceit; also, sometimes, ostentation. **3.** That which is vain or unsubstantial; empty pleasure; idle show; anything regarded as trifling or frivolous. — **Syn.** Egotism, self-sufficiency. See PRIDE.

Vanity Fair. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a fair held continuously in the town of Vanity. "It beareth the name of Vanity Fair because the town where 't is kept is lighter than vanity [*Ps.* lxii. 9], and . . . all that is there sold, or that cometh thither, is vanity." Hence, the world as a place of vanity and foolish ostentation; the world of fashion.

van'quish (văn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *vincere.*] **1.** To conquer or subdue in battle; hence, to overpower; prostrate; as, love *vanquished* pride. **2.** To defeat in any contest; get the better of; hence, refute; confute. — **Syn.** See CONQUER. — **van'quish-a-ble,** *a.* — **van'quish-er,** *n.*

van'tage (vän'tĭj), *n.* [for *advantage.*] Superior situation or opportunity; advantage; vantage ground; also, *Obs.*, opportunity. — **of,** *or* **to the, vantage, to boot.** *Obs.*

vantage ground. Superiority of state or place; place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

vap'id (văp'ĭd), *a.* [L. *vapidus.*] Having lost its life and spirit; flat; dull; spiritless. — **Syn.** See INSIPID. — **va-pid'i-ty** (*vă*-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **vap'id-ly,** *adv.* — **vap'id-ness,** *n.*

va'por, va'pour (vā'pẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *vapor.*] **1.** Any visible diffused substance floating in the air and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, etc. **2.** *Physics.* Any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form; a gasified liquid or solid. **3.** Something unsubstantial or transitory; unreal fancy; vain imagination. **4.** *pl.* Hypochondria, or melancholy; the blues. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* **1.** To pass off in vapor; be exhaled; evaporate. **2.** To emit vapor or fumes. **3.** To talk idly; brag. — *v. t. Archaic.* **1.** To send (off, out, forth, etc.) in or as in vapor. **2.** To affect with vapors, or blues. — **va'por-er, va'pour-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

va'por-ish, va'pour-ish (vā'pẽr-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous. **2.** Affected by the vapors, or blues; given to fits of depression or hysteria. — **-ish-ness,** *n.*

va'por-ize (vā'pẽr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To convert or change into vapor, as by heat. — **va'por-iz'a-ble** (-īz'*ă*-b'l), *a.* — **va'por-i-za'tion** (vā'pẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; văp'ẽr-ĭ-; -ĭ-zā'-), *n.* — **va'por-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

va'por-ous (vā'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having the form or nature of vapor. **2.** Full of vapors, or exhalations. **3.** Producing vapors; windy; flatulent. **4.** Unreal; unsubstantial; vain. — **va'por-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **va'por-ous-ness,** *n.*

va'por-y, va'pour-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Full of, or of the nature of, a vapor or vapors; vaporous. **2.** Hypochondriacal; peevish.

‖ **va-que'ro** (vă-kā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz; *Sp.* -rōs). [Sp., cowherd, fr. *vaca* a cow, L. *vacca.*] A herdsman; cowboy. *Spanish America & Southwestern U. S.*

var (vär'ĭ). Dial. Eng. var. of VERY.

va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-*ă*-b'l; 3), *a.* **1.** Having the capacity or characteristic of varying or changing; changeable; as, the *variable* zone (see ZONE). **2.** Liable to vary; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant. — *n.* **1.** That which is variable. **2.** *Math.* **a** A quantity that may increase or decrease continuously or discontinuously; a symbol that admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression. **b** A symbol standing for any one of a class of things. **3.** *Naut.* A shifting wind, or one that varies in force; *pl.*, places where variable winds may be expected. — **va'ri-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **va'ri-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **va'ri-a-bly,** *adv.*

va'ri-ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of varying; state of being variant; variation. **2.** Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; dispute.

va'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* [L. *varians,* p. pr. of *variare* to change.] **1.** Varying in form, character, or the like, from something of the same general kind; different; diverse. **2.** Variable; changeable. *Archaic.* — *n.* Something that differs in form from another thing, though essentially the same.

va'ri-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *variatus,* p. p. of *variare.*] To alter; vary; diversify.

va'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of varying; a partial change; modification; mutation; deviation. **2.** Extent to which a thing varies; amount or rate of change. **3.** *Gram.* Inflection. **4.** *Music.* Repetition of a theme or melody with embellishments or modifications, as in time, tune, harmony, or key. **5.** *Astron.* A change in the mean motion, mean orbit, etc., of a heavenly body. — **Syn.** Change, vicissitude, variety, diversity, deviation. — **va'ri-a'tion-al,** *a.*

var'i-cel'la (văr'ĭ-sĕl'*ă*), *n. Med.* Chicken pox.

va'ri-col'ored, va'ri-col'oured (vā'rĭ-kŭl'ẽrd; 3), *a.* Having various colors.

var'i-cose (văr'ĭ-kōs), *a.* [L. *varicosus,* fr. *varix* a dilated vein.] Irregularly swollen. — **var'i-cos'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

va'ried (vā'rĭd; 3), *p. a.* **1.** Changed; altered. **2.** Various; diverse. **3.** Variegated.

va'ri-e-gate (vā'rĭ-ĕ-gāt; 3), *v. t.*; -GAT'ED (-gāt'ĕd); -GAT'ING. [L. *variegatus,* p. p. of *variegare* to variegate.] To diversify in external appearance, esp. with different colors; dapple; streak. — **va'ri-e-gat'ed** (-gāt'ĕd), *p. a.*

va'ri-e-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of variegating; state of being variegated; diversity of colors or tints.

va'ri-er (vā'rĭ-ẽr; 3), *n.* One that varies.

va-ri'e-tal (*vă*-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterizing, a variety; constituting a variety.

va-ri'e-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being various or varied; diversity. **2.** That which is various; as: **a** A collection of different things; varied assortment. **b** Something differing from others of the same general kind; sort. **c** *Biol.* A group of animals or plants related by descent, and distinguished from similar groups only by characters too inconstant or too slight to constitute it a species; often, any group of lower rank than a species. **Syn.** VARIETY suggests the diversified character of the elements involved, rather than their essential difference; DIVERSITY implies more marked difference or even divergence; as, a *variety* of dialects exhibiting but little *diversity.*

va'ri-form (vā'rĭ-fôrm; 3), *a.* [L. *varius* various + E. *-form.*] Having various forms.

va-ri'o-la (*vă*-rī'ō-lă), *n.* [LL., fr. L. *varius* various.] *Med.* The smallpox. — **va-ri'o-lar** (-lär), *a.*

va'ri-o-loid (vā'rĭ-ō-loid; văr'ĭ-; 3), *a.* [*variola* + *-oid.*] *Med.* Resembling smallpox; pertaining to varioloid. — *n. Med.* A modified mild form of smallpox, or variola, sometimes occurring in persons who have been vaccinated.

va-ri'o-lous (*vă*-rī'ō-lŭs), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to smallpox, or variola; having pits like those caused by smallpox.

va'ri-o'rum (vā'rĭ-ō'rŭm; 3, 57), *a.* [short for L. *cum notis variorum* with notes of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons; — said of a publication.

va'ri-ous (vā'rĭ-ŭs; 3), *a.* [L. *varius.*] **1.** Different; diverse; several; manifold. **2.** Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable. **3.** Having varied characteristics; many-sided; also, variegated; diversified. — **Syn.** See DIFFERENT. — **va'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **va'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

var'let (vär'lĕt), *n.* [OF., servant, young man, young noble, a dim. fr. source of *vassal.*] **1.** A knight's page; attendant. *Obs.* **2.** A low fellow; scoundrel; knave. *Archaic.*

var'let-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Rabble; crowd; mob. *Rare.*

var'nish (-nĭsh), *v. t.* [OF. *vernir,* fr. the n., OF. *verniz, vernis.*] **1.** To lay varnish on; cover with varnish. **2.** To cover or conceal with something that gives a fair appearance; gloss over. — *n.* **1.** A viscid liquid (usually a solution of resinous matter in an oil or a volatile liquid) which, when spread on a surface, becomes a hard lustrous coating. **2.** That which resembles varnish by its gloss. **3.** Outside show; gloss. — **var'nish-er,** *n.*

va'ry (vā'rĭ; 3), *v. t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. [F. *varier,* L. *variare,* fr. *varius* various.] **1.** To alter in form, appearance, substance, position, etc.; modify. **2.** To make different, or change from one another. **3.** To diversify. **4.** *Music.* To embellish with variations. — *v. i.* **1.** To alter or be altered; be modified. **2.** To differ; be different, unlike, or diverse. **3.** To deviate; depart; swerve; — followed by *from.* **4.** To alter or change in succession; alternate. — *n.* Change. *Obs.*

vas'cu-lar (văs'kŭ-lär), *a.* [L. *vasculum* a small vessel, dim. of *vas* vessel.] *Biol.* **a** Of or pert. to a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of a fluid, as (in animals) blood or lymph, or (in plants) the sap; designating, or pert. to, the system of vessels having this function. **b** Supplied with or containing vessels or ducts, esp. blood vessels. — **vascular tissue,** *Bot.*, tissue composed of vessels or ducts. — **vas'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

vase (vās; vāz; *or, esp. Brit.*, väz), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vas* or *vasum.*] A vessel, usually rounded and of greater depth than width, commonly decorative though adapted for various domestic or, anciently, religious purposes.

vas′e-line (văs′ē-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* [said by the manufacturer to be derived from G. *wasser* water + Gr. *ἔλαιον* olive oil.] A translucent, semisolid petroleum product, used in ointments, as a lubricant, etc.

Vash′ti (văsh′tī), *n.* In the Biblical story of Esther, the wife of Ahasuerus.

vas′o-mo′tor (văs′ō-mō′tẽr), *a.* [*vaso-* + L. *motor* that which moves.] *Physiol. & Anat.* Designating those nerves which serve to contract or relax the muscle fibers in the walls of the blood vessels.

vas′sal (văs′ăl), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *vassallus*, fr. LL. *vassus.*] **1.** *Early Law.* One who has placed himself under the protection of another as lord and has vowed homage and fealty; later, a feudal tenant; feudatory. **2.** A subject; dependent; servant; sometimes, a bondman; slave. — *a.* Like a vassal; servile; subservient.

vas′sal-age (-āj), *n.* **1.** State or relation of a vassal; services due from a vassal. **2.** A territory held in vassalage.

vast (våst), *a.* [L. *vastus* waste, immense.] **1.** Waste; desert; lonely. *Obs.* **2.** Of great extent; immense. **3.** Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount. **4.** Very great in degree, intensity, range, etc. — **Syn.** Huge, mighty. See ENORMOUS. — *n.* A waste; boundless compass or space; immensity. — **vast′ly**, *adv.* — **vast′ness**, *n.*

vas-tid′i-ty (văs-tĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Vastness; immensity. *Obs.*

vast′y (vås′tĭ), *a.* Vast; immense. *Archaic.*

vat (văt), *n.* [dial. for *fat*, ME. *fat*, AS. *fæt.*] A large vessel, cistern, or tub, esp. for liquors in an immature state, preparations for dyeing or tanning, etc.

Vat′i-can (văt′ĭ-kăn), *n.* **1.** The Pope's palace, an assemblage of buildings at Rome, beside the Church of St. Peter, including museums, art galleries, library, the Sistine Chapel, etc. **2.** The papal authority or government.

vat′i-cide (-sīd), *n.* [L. *vates* a prophet + E. *-cide.*] The murder, or the murderer, of a prophet.

va-tic′i-nate (vȧ-tĭs′ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.*; -NAT′ED (-nāt′ĕd); -NAT′ING. [L. *vaticinatus*, p. p. of *vaticinari* to prophesy, *vates* a prophet.] To prophesy; foretell. — **va-tic′i-na′tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* — **va-tic′i-na′tor** (-nā′tẽr), *n.*

vaude′ville (vōd′vĭl; *F.* vōd′vēl′), *n.* [F., fr. *Vau-de-Vire*, lit., valley of Vire (a village in Normandy), where such songs were composed.] **1.** A kind of lively song, often embodying a satire; a topical song. *Rare in English.* **2.** A theatrical piece, usually comic, the dialogue or pantomime of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs, with dancing, etc. *Now Rare.* **3.** Loosely, entertainment consisting of successive separate performances of songs, dances, acrobatic feats, dramatic sketches, etc.

Vaults, 1. 1 Barrel; 2 Cylindrical Intersecting, or Cross.

vault (vôlt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *volta*, fr. L. *volvere, volutum*, to roll, turn about.] **1.** An arched structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling or roof, but sometimes carrying a separate roof, a floor, staircase, or the like. **2.** A room or space covered by a vault (def. 1), esp. when underground, as a part of a cellar devoted to a special purpose, as the storage of wine or valuables; also, a room, commonly built of steel, for the safekeeping of valuables. **3.** The canopy of heaven; sky. — *v. t.* To form or cover with a vault; make like a vault; arch.

vault, *n.* [F. *volte*, prop., a turn, It. *volta* turn, arch. See 1st VAULT.] A leap or bound; esp.: **a** The leap of a horse; a curvet. **b** A leap over or upon something made by aid of the hands or of a pole. — *v. i.* **1.** To leap; bound; spring. **2.** To execute a vault (in sense **a** or **b**). — *v. t.* To leap over, esp. by aid of the hands or a pole.

vault′age (vôl′tāj), *n.* Vaulted work; a vaulted place. *Obs.*

vault′ed, *a.* **1.** Built as a vault; arched; covered with a vault. **2.** Having a vault or vaults.

vault′er, *n.* One who vaults.

vault′y, *a.* Arched; concave. *Obs.*

vaunt (vänt; vônt), *v. i.* [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *vanus* vain.] To talk vaingloriously; brag. — **Syn.** See BOAST. — *v. t.* To boast of; put forward boastfully. — *n.* A vainglorious display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation; boast; brag. — **vaunt′er**, *n.* — **vaunt′ing-ly**, *adv.*

vaunt′-cou-rier′ (vänt′kōō-rēr′), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier.*] One sent in advance; precursor. *Obs.*

va′ward′ (vā′wôrd′), *n.* Obs. var. of VANGUARD.

veal (vēl), *n.* [OF. *veel*, L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus* a calf.] **1.** A calf. *Obs. or Dial.* **2.** The flesh of a calf used for food.

Ve′da (vā′dȧ; vē′dȧ), *n.* [Skr. *vēda*, prop., knowledge.] The most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, comprising more than 100 books; also, one of these books, or one of the four collections or classes of them. — **Ve′dic** (-dĭk), *a.*

ve-dette′ (vē-dĕt′), *n.* [F., fr. It. *vedetta.*] *Mil.* A mounted sentinel stationed in advance of the pickets.

veer (vēr), *v. i. & t.* [F. *virer*, LL. *virare.*] To change direction; turn; shift.

veer′y (vēr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VEERIES (-ĭz). A thrush of the eastern United States.

veg′e-ta-ble (vĕj′ē-tȧ-b′l), *a.* [F. *végétable* growing, formerly also, a vegetable, fr. L. *vegetabilis* enlivening.] Of or pertaining to plants; having the nature of, or produced by, plants; consisting of plants. — *n.* A plant; in common usage, a plant cultivated for food; also, the edible part or parts of such plants, as prepared for market or table. — **vegetable ivory.** See IVORY NUT.

veg′e-tal (-tăl), *a.* [F. *végétal.*] Pertaining to vegetables, or the vegetable kingdom; vegetable.

veg′e-ta′ri-an (-tā′rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* One who holds that plants afford the only proper food for man. — *a.* Of or pert. to the belief or practice of vegetarians; also, consisting wholly of vegetables. — **veg′e-ta′ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

veg′e-tate (vĕj′ē-tāt), *v. i.*; -TAT′ED (-tāt′ĕd); -TAT′ING. [L. *vegetatus*, p. p. of *vegetare* to enliven.] **1.** To grow after the fashion of plants. **2.** To lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind; do little but eat and grow. **3.** *Med.* To grow exuberantly.

veg′e-ta′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of vegetating. **2.** The sum of vegetable life; plants in general. **3.** *Med.* An exuberant morbid outgrowth.

veg′e-ta-tive (vĕj′ē-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or capable of, vegetation; that vegetates. **2.** Having the power to produce growth in plants. — **veg′e-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **veg′e-ta-tive-ness**, *n.*

ve′he-mence (vē′hē-mĕns; vē′ē-), *n.* Quality or state of being vehement.

ve′he-men-cy (-mĕn-sĭ), *n.* Vehemence. *Rare.*

ve′he-ment (-mĕnt), *a.* [L. *vehemens, -entis.*] **1.** Acting with great force; furious; violent; impetuous. **2.** Very ardent, eager, or urgent; passionate. — **Syn.** See IMPETUOUS. — **ve′he-ment-ly**, *adv.*

ve′hi-cle (vē′hĭ-k'l *or, esp. Brit.,* vē′ĭ-), *n.* [L. *vehiculum*, fr. *vehere* to carry.] **1.** That in or on which a thing is carried; esp., a carriage traveling on wheels or runners. **2.** Thing used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; as: **a** *Pharm.* A substance in which medicine is taken, as a sirup. **b** *Paint.* Liquid medium, as oil, in which a pigment is applied. — **ve-hic′u-lar** (vē-hĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.*

veil (vāl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *vela*, pl. of *velum* sail, veil.] **1.** A fabric hung up, or spread out, to hide an object; curtain; esp., a piece of stuff, usually diaphanous, worn to hide or protect the face. **2.** A cover; disguise; mask; pretense. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw a veil over; cover with a veil. **2.** To cover; hide; cloak; mask. — **veiled** (vāld), *a.*

veil′ing, *n.* A veil; thin covering; gauzy material, as for veils.

vein (vān), *n.* [F. *veine*, L. *vena.*] **1.** *Anat.* One of the system of tubular vessels which carry the blood to the heart. **2.** *Bot.* One of the vascular bundles forming the framework of a leaf; — called also *nerve.* **3.** *Zoöl.* One of the ribs, nervures, or nerves of an insect's wing. **4.** *Geol. & Mining.* **a** A crack in rock filled by mineral matter deposited from solution by underground water. **b** A comparatively narrow sheet of igneous rock injected into a crevice in rock. **c** A lode. **d** A bed. **5.** A fissure or cavity. **6.** A streak or wave appearing in wood, marble, etc.; variegation. **7.** Anything distinctive considered as running through something else; a strain; a particular disposition or turn of mind, or a peculiarity of speech or conduct expressive of it; as, a satirical *vein.* — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins; fill or cover with veins. — **veined** (vānd), *a.*

Syn. Strain, touch, tinge, shade, smack, tang. — VEIN, STREAK, SPICE, DASH. VEIN and (*Colloq.*) STREAK denote a particular strain, turn, or cast (esp.) of mind or disposition; SPICE and DASH suggest a slight admixture or infusion, esp. such as gives zest, relish, or pungency; as, a *vein* of humor; a stubborn *streak;* a *spice* of fun; a *dash* of genius.

vein′let, *n.* A small vein.

vein′y (vān′ĭ), *a.* Full of veins; veined, as marble.

ve′lar (vē′lȧr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a velum, esp. that of the palate (the soft palate). **2.** *Phon.* Guttural; back.

veldt (fĕlt; vĕlt), *n.* Prop., **veld.** [D. *veld.*] In South Africa, a tract not forested or one thinly forested; grass country.

vel'li-cate (vĕl'ĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.*; -CATED (-kāt'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *vellicatus*, p. p. of *vellicare* to twitch, *vellere* to pluck.] To twitch.—**vel'li-ca'tion**(-kā'shŭn), *n.*—**vel'li-ca-tive**, *a.*

vel'lum (vĕl'ŭm), *n.* [OF. *veelin*, orig. an adj., fr. OF. *veel* calf. See VEAL.] A fine parchment, usually of calfskin, made clear and white, for writing on, binding books, etc.; hence, a vellum manuscript. Loosely, a kind of paper or cotton cloth in imitation of vellum parchment.

Old form of Two-wheeled Velocipede.

ve-loc'i-pede (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd), *n.* [L. *velox*, *-ocis*, swift + *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Any of various relatively light vehicles propelled by the rider or riders; esp., an early form of bicycle or tricycle.

ve-loc'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *velocitas*, fr. *velox*, *-ocis*, swift, quick.] Quickness of motion; rate of motion; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity; — chiefly of inanimate things.

Syn. VELOCITY (in its popular sense) is used chiefly of the movement of inanimate objects, or of voluntary movements regarded merely as motion; CELERITY applies to such movements or (esp.) actions of living beings as suggest promptitude or dispatch; as, the *velocity* of a bullet; to eat, dress, travel, with uncommon *celerity*.

ve-lours' (vē-lōōr'), *n.* [F. See VELURE.] Any of various textile fabrics having a pile like that of velvet.

ve'lum (vē'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* VELA (-lă). [L., an awning, a veil.] *Anat.* A membrane or membranous partition likened to a veil or curtain; specif., the soft palate.

vel'ure (vĕl'ūr), *n.* [F. *velours*, OF. *velous*, fr. L. *villosus* hairy.] Velvet or some fabric resembling it, esp. one of linen, silk, or jute used as drapery.

vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt; 24), *n.* [ME. *velouette*, *veluet*, *velvet*, n. & a., dim. of OF. *velu*, n. & a., fr. L. *villus* shaggy hair.] **1.** A silk fabric having a short thick pile of erect threads. **2.** The soft skin on a deer's antlers during their rapid growth. — *a.* Like, or suggestive of, velvet; velvety. — **velvet guard**, velvet trimming, or one wearing it. *Obs.*

vel'vet-een' (vĕl'vĕ-tēn'), *n.* [See VELVET.] **1.** A kind of cloth, usually of twilled cotton, sometimes ribbed, imitating velvet. **2.** A velvety fabric of mixed silk and cotton.

vel'vet-y (-vĕ-tĭ), *a.* Velvetlike; soft and smooth.

‖ **ve'na** (vē'nă), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). [L.] *Anat.* A vein. — **v. ca'va** (kā'vă), *pl.* VENÆ CAVÆ (-vē) [L. *cava* hollow], *Anat.*, one of the large veins which, in air-breathing vertebrates, carry the blood to the right auricle of the heart.

ve'nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *venalis*, fr. *venus*, *-num*, sale.] **1.** That may be bought or got for money or other valuable consideration; purchasable; as, *venal* services; — used esp. when a sale is immoral or degrading. **2.** Originating in, or marked by, venality. — **Syn.** See MERCENARY. — **ve'nal-ly**, *adv.*

ve-nal'i-ty (vē-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being venal; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for reward.

ve-nat'ic (-năt'ĭk), **ve-nat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *venaticus*, fr. *venatus* hunting.] Of or pert. to, or used in, hunting; fond of, or living by, hunting. — **ve-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ve-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* a vein.] The arrangement or system of veins; veins collectively.

vend (vĕnd), *v. t. & i.* [F. *vendre*, L. *vendere*, fr. *venum dare*; *venus*, *venum*, sale + *dare* to give.] To make an object of trade, esp. by hawking or peddling; to sell; as, to *vend* fruit. — **Syn.** See SELL.

vend-ee' (vĕn-dē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is vended, or sold; — correlative of *vendor*, and chiefly in legal usage.

vend'er (vĕn'dĕr), *n.* One that vends; seller; vendor.

ven-det'ta (vĕn-dĕt'ă), *n.* [It.] A feud for blood revenge; blood feud. The vendetta was once common, and still survives in Corsica, parts of Kentucky, and elsewhere.

vend'i-ble (vĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vended; salable. — *n.* A vendible article; — usually in *pl.* — **vend'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **vend'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vend'i-bly**, *adv.*

Syn. VENDIBLE is the general term; MARKETABLE often applies to that which is proper or fit for market under the laws or customs of a given place.

ven-di'tion(vĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of vending, or selling; sale.

vend'or (vĕn'dôr; *in contrast with vendee often* vĕn-dôr'), *n.* A vender; seller; — correlative of *vendee*, and chiefly legal.

ven-due' (vĕn-dū'), *n.* [OF., fr. F. *vendre*, p. p. *vendu*, to sell.] A public sale by auction.

ve-neer' (vē-nēr'), *v. t.* [fr. G., fr. F. *fournir* to furnish.] To overlay or plate with a thin layer of a finer or more valuable kind, esp. wood, for outer finish or decoration; hence, to coat or face so as to give a superior surface. Also fig. — *n.* **1.** The thin leaf or layer used in veneering. **2.** Superficial or meretricious show; gloss.

ve-neer'ing, *n.* Thin material used as a veneer.

ven'er-a-ble (vĕn'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [L. *venerabilis*.] **1.** Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration; — generally implying advanced age. **2.** Rendered sacred by religious, historic, or other associations. **3.** Claiming veneration or respect through age. — **Syn.** See OLD. — **ven'er-a-bil'i-ty**, **ven'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ven'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

ven'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; -ATED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *veneratus*, p. p. of *venerari* to venerate.] To have veneration for; reverence; revere; adore. — **ven'er-a'tor** (vĕn'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.*

ven'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of venerating; state of being venerated; respect mingled with awe. **2.** Act of expressing reverent feeling; worship. — **Syn.** See REVERENCE.

ve-ne're-al (vē-nē'rē-ăl), *a.* [L. *venereus*, fr. *Venus*, *Veneris*, Venus, goddess of love.] **1.** Of or pert. to venery, or sexual love or intercourse. **2.** *Med.* **a** Of diseases, arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person. **b** Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases.

ven'er-y (vĕn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. [L. *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love.] Sexual gratification or intercourse; coition.

ven'er-y, *n.* [F. *vénerie*, fr. OF. *vener* to hunt, L. *venari*.] Art, act, or practice of hunting; the sports of the chase.

ve'ne-sec'tion (vē'nē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vena* vein + *sectio* a cutting.] *Med.* Phlebotomy.

Ve-ne'tian (vē-nē'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Venice in Italy. — **Venetian**, *or* v., **blind**, a form of blind having slats that may be opened or closed, esp. such a blind consisting of horizontal slats held together by cords so that they may be raised up compactly. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Venice.

ven'ew, **ven'ey**. Obs. vars. of VENUE, 1 & 2.

venge (vĕnj), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *vengier*.] To avenge; revenge.

venge'ance (vĕn'jăns), *n.* [F., fr. *venger* to avenge, L. *vindicare* to claim, defend, avenge.] **1.** Punishment in return for an injury or offense; retribution; also, passionate or unrestrained revenge. **2.** Harm; mischief. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See REQUITAL. — **with a vengeance.** **a** With great violence, force, etc. **b** Extremely. **c** In great or excessive amount.

venge'ful(vĕnj'fo͝ol), *a.* Revengeful. — **venge'ful-ly**, *adv.*

ve'ni-al (vē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *venialis*, fr. *venia* forgiveness, favor.] **1.** Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable, esp. as not involving serious wrong. **2.** Allowed; unobjectionable. *Obs.* — **ve'ni-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **ve'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* — **ve'ni-al-ness**, *n.*

ve-ni're fa'ci-as (vē-nī'rē fā'shĭ-ăs), *or* **ve-ni're**, *n.* [L., cause to come.] *Law.* A judicial writ or precept used in summoning persons to serve as jurors.

ven'i-son (vĕn'ĭ-z'n *or*, *esp. Brit.*, vĕn'ĭz'n), *n.* [OF. *veneison*, L. *venatio* hunting, game, fr. *venari*, p. p. *venatus*, to hunt.] **1.** The flesh of any edible beast of the chase or of a game bird. *Obs.* **2.** The flesh of an animal of the deer kind.

ven'om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *venenum* poison.] **1.** Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison in general. *Archaic.* **2.** The poisonous matter which certain animals, as serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete and communicate by biting or stinging. **3.** That which poisons, embitters, or blights; spite; malice; malignity. — **Syn.** Virus, bane. — *v. t.* To infect with venom; envenom; poison. *Rare.*

ven'om-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Full of venom; poisonous; also, virulent; baneful. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having a gland or glands for secretion of venom; able to inflict a poisoned bite, sting, or wound. **3.** Mischievous; malignant; spiteful. — **Syn.** See POISONOUS. — **ven'om-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-om-ous-ness**, *n.*

ve'nous (vē'nŭs), *a.* [L. *venosus*, fr. *vena* vein.] **1.** Of or pert. to a vein or veins. **2.** Designating blood, as that in the veins, which has passed through the capillaries, given up oxygen, and become charged with carbon dioxide; — opp. to *arterial*. In the higher animals it is dark red.

vent (vĕnt), *n.* [F. *fente* a slit, cleft, fissure, fr. *fendre* to split, L. *findere*.] **1.** A small aperture; a hole or opening for passage or escape, as of a fluid. **2.** **a** (1) The anus. *Obs.*, *exc. in Zoöl.* (2) The opening of the cloaca or of the intestine on the surface of the body, esp. in the lower vertebrates. **b** *Ordnance.* The opening at the breech of a gun through which fire is communicated to the powder. **3.** Outlet, as from confinement or privacy; passage; escape; hence, utterance, expression, or publication; as, to give *vent* to one's wrath. — *v. t.* **1.** To let out at a vent, or small aperture; give outlet to. **2.** To utter; report; publish. **3.** To furnish with a vent; make a vent in. **4.** To relieve by giving vent; as, to *vent* one's self in grief.

vent′age (vĕn′tāj), *n.* A small hole, as a finger hole of a flute; a vent.

ven′tail (vĕn′tāl), *n.* [fr. OF. See VENTILATE.] The movable front of a helmet, to admit air.

ven′ti-late (-tĭ-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT′ED (-lāt′ĕd); -LAT′ING. [L. *ventilatus*, p. p. of *ventilare* to fan, winnow, *ventus* wind.] **1**. To winnow; fan. *Rare.* **2**. To cause fresh air to circulate through (a room, mine, etc.) so as to replace foul air simultaneously removed. **3**. To give vent to; utter; make public; expose to scrutiny and discussion. **4**. To provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc. — **ven′ti-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.* — **ven′ti-la′tor** (vĕn′tĭ-lā′tẽr), *n.*

ven′tral (-trăl), *a.* [L. *ventralis*, fr. *venter* belly.] **1**. Of or pert. to the belly; abdominal; hence, *Zoöl. & Anat.*, designating, pert. to, or situated on or toward, that surface of the body which in man is anterior, but in most other animals is the lower surface;— opp. to *dorsal.* **2**. *Bot.* **a** Pert. to or designating that surface of a carpel, petal, etc., which faces toward the center of a flower. **b** Pert. to the lower side or surface of certain organs, as most foliage leaves, etc.; — opp. to *dorsal.* — **ven′tral-ly**, *adv.*

ven′tri-cle (-trĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *ventriculus* stomach, ventricle, dim. of *venter* belly.] **1**. *Anat.* A cavity of an organ; esp.: **a** The or a chamber of the heart which receives blood from an auricle, and delivers it to the arteries. **b** In the brain, one of the communicating cavities continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord. **2**. The womb. *Obs. or R.*

ven-tric′u-lar (vĕn-trĭk′ū-lȧr), *a.* **1**. Pertaining to a ventricle. **2**. Bellied; bulging out.

ven′tri-lo′qui-al (vĕn′trĭ-lō′kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or using, ventriloquism.

ven-tril′o-quism (vĕn-trĭl′ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* [fr. L. *ventriloquus* a ventriloquist; *venter* belly + *loqui*, p. p. *locutus*, to speak.] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a way that the voice appears to come from a source other than the speaker's vocal organs. — **ven-tril′o-quist** (-kwĭst), *n.*

ven-tril′o-quize (-kwīz), *v. i.;* -QUIZED (-kwīzd); -QUIZ′ING (-kwīz′ĭng). To practice ventriloquism.

ven-tril′o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* Ventriloquism.

ven′ture (vĕn′tụ̄r), *n.* [for ME. *aventure.* See ADVENTURE.] **1**. An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard; risk; business speculation. **2**. A chance occurrence; hap; contingency; luck. *Now Rare.* **3**. The thing put to hazard; stake; risk; esp., something sent to sea in trade. — **at a venture** (orig. *at aventure*), at hazard; at random. — *v. t.;* -TURED (-tụ̄rd); -TUR-ING (-tụ̄r-ĭng). **1**. To expose to hazard; risk. **2**. To undertake the risk of; brave; dare, as a voyage. **3**. To put or send on a venture or chance, as a business speculation. **4**. To confide in; rely on; trust. *Rare.* **5**. To advance or put forward, or to expose to criticism or refutation, as an opinion or statement. — *v. i.* **1**. To hazard one's self; dare. **2**. To make a venture; run a risk. — **ven′tur-er** (-tụ̄r-ẽr), *n.*

ven′ture-some (-tụ̄r-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to venture; venturous; daring. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **ven′ture-some-ly**, *adv.* — **ven′ture-some-ness**, *n.*

ven′tur-ous (-tụ̄r-ŭs), *a.* Daring; bold; venturesome. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **ven′tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

ven′ue (vĕn′ū), *n.* [F. *venue* arrival, fr. *venir* to come, L. *venire.*] **1**. A coming; arrival. *Obs.* **2**. *Obs.* **a** A thrust, hit, or lunge, as in fencing. **b** An encounter, bout, or match. **3**. *Law.* The place or county in which the alleged events from which an action arises took place; also, the place from which the jury is taken, and where the trial is held.

Ve′nus (vē′nŭs), *n.* [L. *Venus, -eris.*] **1**. *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of bloom and beauty, protectress of gardens, who became identified with the Greek Aphrodite. **2**. *Astron.* A planet moving in an orbit between that of Mercury and that of the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles. As morning star, it was called *Lucifer* by the ancients; as evening star, *Hesperus.*

Ve′nus-berg (vē′nŭs-bûrg; *G.* vā′nōōs-bĕrk). [G., Mountain of Venus.] The Hörselberg, a mountain between Eisenach and Gotha, in Germany, in a cave of which, according to medieval legend, Venus held her court, enticing persons into it, and by music, revelry, and sensuous pleasures keeping them from ever returning. The name was also given to various other mountains. See TANNHÄUSER.

Ve′nus's–fly′trap′, *n.* A curious herb found wild only on the coast of the Carolinas. It has a rosette of basal leaves, the apexes of which are modified into insect traps, the two halves of which close like a book.

ve-ra′cious (vē-rā′shŭs), *a.* [L. *verax, -acis*, fr. *verus* true.] **1**. Observant of truth; truthful. **2**. Characterized by truth; true. — **ve-ra′cious-ly**, *adv.*

ve-rac′i-ty (vē-răs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1**. Quality or state of being veracious or true; as: **a** Truthfulness. **b** Power of conveying truth; correctness; as, *veracity* of vision. **c** Conformity with truth; as, the *veracity* of a judgment. **2**. That which is true; a truth; the truth. — **Syn.** See TRUTH.

ve-ran′da, ve-ran′dah (-răn′dȧ), *n.* *Arch.* An open gallery or portico, usually roofed, attached to the exterior of a building; — in the United States often called a *piazza.*

verb (vûrb), *n.* [F. *verbe*, L. *verbum.*] **1**. A word. *Obs.* **2**. *Gram.* A word which affirms or predicates something; the part of speech expressing action or mode of being.

ver′bal (vûr′băl), *a.* **1**. Of or pert. to words; consisting in, or having to do with, words only; esp., dealing with words rather than with the ideas to be conveyed. **2**. Expressed in words, whether spoken or written, but commonly in spoken words; hence, by confusion, spoken; oral; not written; as, a *verbal* contract. **3**. Word for word; literal; as, a *verbal* translation. **4**. *Gram.* Of or pert. to a verb; as, a *verbal* group; derived directly from a verb; like a verb in sense and constructions; as, a *verbal* noun; used in forming verbs; as, a *verbal* prefix. — **Syn.** See ORAL. — **verbal noun**, *Gram.*, a noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem; specif., such a noun partaking of the sense and constructions of a verb, as the *infinitive, gerund*, and *supine.* In English the term is applied esp. to the nouns in *-ing*, meaning in general the act or process of doing something, with related concrete senses, as that of agent or product. See INFINITIVE. — *n.* *Gram.* A verbal noun; loosely, a participle. — **ver′bal-ly**, *adv.*

ver′bal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1**. Verbal expression, as an empty form of words. **2**. Wordiness.

ver′bal-ist, *n.* A literal adherent to, or minute critic of, [words.]

ver-ba′tim (vẽr-bā′tĭm), *adv.* [LL., fr. L. *verbum* word.] Word for word; in the same words; verbally.

ver-be′na (-bē′nȧ), *a.* [L. See VERVAIN.] A garden plant (genus *Verbena*) of numerous varieties, with large, often fragrant flowers of various colors.

ver′bi-age (vûr′bĭ-āj), *n.* [F. *verbiage.* See VERB.] The use of many words with little sense; verbosity; wordiness. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

ver-bose′ (vẽr-bōs′), *a.* [L. *verbosus.*] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than necessary; prolix; wordy. — **ver-bose′ly**, *adv.* — **ver-bose′ness**, *n.*

ver-bos′i-ty (-bŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being verbose; wordiness. — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

ver′dan-cy (vûr′dăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being verdant.

ver′dant (-dănt), *a.* **1**. Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh. **2**. Unripe in knowledge or judgment; unsophisticated; raw; green. *Colloq.*—**ver′dant-ly**, *adv*

verd′ an-tique′ (vûrd′ ăn-tēk′). [F. *vert antique* a kind of marble; *verd, vert*, green + *antique* ancient.] **1**. A green mottled or veined serpentine marble, or calcareous serpentine, much used for indoor decoration, esp. by the ancient Romans. **2**. Porphyry showing crystals of feldspar in a dark green ground mass; — called *Oriental verd antique.*

ver′dict (vûr′dĭkt), *n.* [OF. *veirdit* a true saying; *veir, voir*, true (L. *verus*) + *dit* a saying, L. *dictum* thing said.] **1**. *Law.* The finding or decision of a jury on the matter submitted in trial. **2**. Decision; judgment.

ver′di-gris (-dĭ-grēs), *n.* [OF. *vert de Grice, vert de Grece*, lit., green of Greece.] **1**. A green or greenish blue poisonous pigment and drug, formed by action of acetic acid on copper. **2**. A carbonate of copper formed as a green or bluish rust on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces. *Colloq.*

ver′di-ter (-tẽr), *n.* [F. *vert-de-terre*, lit., green of earth.] Either of two carbonates of copper used as pigments, prepared from azurite (*blue verditer*) or malachite (*green verditer*), or artificially; bice.

ver′dure (-dụ̄r), *n.* [F., fr. L. *viridis* green.] Greenness; esp., greenness and freshness of vegetation; also, such vegetation itself; a green growth. — **ver′dure-less**, *a.*

ver′dur-ous (-dụ̄r-ŭs), *a.* Clothed with verdure; verdant.

‖ **Ver-ein′** (fẽr-īn′), *n.* [G.] A union or society; — used in names of German organizations; as, Turn*verein.*

verge (vûrj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *virga.*] **1**. A rod or staff carried as an emblem of authority or as a symbol of office. **2**. The stick or wand with which persons were formerly admitted tenants, they holding it and swearing fealty. *Eng.* **3**. A border, limit, or boundary; edge, margin, or brink. **4**. A circumference; inclosing or encircling thing, as a ring.

5. The edge of the tiling projecting over a gable. — **Syn.** See BORDER. — *v. i.;* VERGED (vûrjd); VERG'ING (vûr'jĭng). **1.** To be on the verge, or border. **2.** To tend; incline.

ver'ger (vûr'jẽr), *n.* One who carries a verge, or emblem of office. Specif.: **a** An attendant on a bishop, a dean, etc. *Eng.* **b** An official who takes care of a church building.

Ver-gil'i-an (vẽr-jĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Also **Vir-gil'i-an.** Of or pertaining to Vergil; esp., resembling the style of Vergil.

ve-rid'i-cal (vẽ-rĭd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [L. *veridicus; verus* true + *dicere* to say, tell.] Truth-telling; truthful; veracious.

ver'i-fi'a-ble (vẽr'ĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being verified.

ver'i-fy (-fi), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. LL., fr. L. *verus* true + *-ficare* to make.] **1.** To prove to be true; confirm. **1.** To confirm the truth of. **2.** To authenticate. **3.** To maintain; affirm. *Obs.* — **ver'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

ver'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* [fr. VERY.] **1.** In very truth; in fact; certainly. **2.** Truly; really.

ver'i-sim'i-lar (-sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *verisimilis, veri similis; verus* true, gen. *veri* + *similis* like.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. — **ver'i-sim'i-lar-ly,** *adv.*

ver'i-si-mil'i-tude (-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo.*] Quality or state of being verisimilar. — **Syn.** See TRUTH.

ver'i-ta-ble (vẽr'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [F. *véritable.*] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; true; genuine.—**ver'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

ver'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [F. *vérité,* L. *veritas,* fr. *verus* true.] **1.** Quality or state of being true, or real; truth; reality. **2.** That which is true; a truth. **3.** Faithfulness; honesty. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See TRUTH.

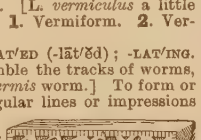
ver'juice' (vûr'jōōs'; 86), *n.* [F. *verjus,* OF. *vert jus,* lit., green juice, juice of green fruits; *vert* green + *jus* juice.] **1.** The sour juice of crab apples, of unripe grapes, apples, etc., or an acid liquor made from it. **2.** Tartness; sourness.

ver'meil (-mĭl), *n.* [F., vermilion, fr. LL., fr. L. *vermiculus* a little worm.] **1.** Vermilion or its bright red color. *Now Poetic.* **2.** Gilded silver, bronze, or copper.

ver'mi-cel'li (-mẽ-sĕl'ĭ; -chĕl'ĭ), *n.* [It., pl. of *vermicello,* dim. of *verme* a worm, L. *vermis.*] See MACARONI.

ver-mic'u-lar (vẽr-mĭk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *vermiculus* a little worm, dim. of *vermis* a worm.] **1.** Vermiform. **2.** Vermiculate, or vermiculated.

ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *vermiculatus* inlaid to resemble the tracks of worms, deriv. of *vermiculus,* dim. of *vermis* worm.] To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or impressions resembling tracks of worms.


Vermiculated Work.

ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Worm-like in shape; covered with elevations or markings suggestive of worms or worm tracks.

ver-mic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of moving like a worm; a writhing; specif., peristalsis. **2.** A narrow and wavy or tortuous marking, or system of such markings; vermicular ornamentation. **3.** Act or art of vermiculating.

ver'mi-form (vûr'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vermis* a worm + E. *-form.*] Resembling a worm. — **vermiform appendix,** *Anat.,* a narrow, blindly ending tube usually about three or four inches long and of the diameter of a goose quill, which extends from the cæcum (of which it represents an atrophied terminal part), in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen. It has no useful function. Cf. APPENDICITIS.

ver'mi-fuge (-fūj), *n.* [L. *vermis* worm + *fugare* to drive.] *Med.* A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

ver-mil'ion (vẽr-mĭl'yŭn), *n.* [F. *vermillon.* See VERMEIL.] **1.** The cochineal insect; also, the dye from it. *Obs.* **2.** A bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide. **3.** A red color like the pigment; a lively and brilliant red.

ver'min (vûr'mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.;* chiefly in *pl.* [F. *vermine,* fr. L. *vermis* worm.] **1.** Any noxious or disgusting animal. *Obs.* **2.** Such an animal, or esp. such animals collectively, when of small size, of common occurrence, and difficult to control. Flies, lice, bedbugs, fleas, etc., rats, mice, weasels, etc., and sometimes such birds as hawks and owls, are classed as *vermin.* **3.** A noxious human being, or such persons collectively. *Contemptuous.*

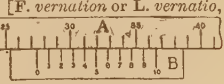
ver'min-ous (vûr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting of vermin; of the nature of vermin. **2.** Tending to breed vermin; infested by vermin. **3.** Caused by vermin.

ver'muth, ver'mouth (vûr'mōōth), *n.* [F. *vermout.*] A liqueur flavored with wormwood and other substances.

ver-nac'u-lar (vẽr-năk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [L. *vernāculus* born in one's house, native, fr. *verna* a slave born in his master's house.] **1.** Belonging to the country of one's birth; native; indigenous; — now almost solely of language; of or pert. to one's native speech. **2.** Characteristic of a locality. — *n.* One's mother tongue; often, the common mode of expression in a locality, or, by extension, in a trade, etc.

ver'nal (vûr'năl), *a.* [L. *vernalis,* fr. *vernus* vernal, *ver* spring.] **1.** Of or pert. to the spring; appearing or occurring in the spring; as, the *vernal* equinox. **2.** Belonging to youth, the spring of life. — **ver'nal-ly,** *adv.*

ver-na'tion (vẽr-nā'shŭn), *n.* [F. *vernation* or L. *vernatio,* the sloughing of the skin of snakes.] *Bot.* The disposition of foliage leaves within the bud. Cf. ÆSTIVATION.



Vernier. *A* Regular Scale; *B* Vernier

ver'ni-er (vûr'nĭ-ẽr), *n.* Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4. [after Pierre *Vernier* (1580–1637), who invented it.] A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument to indicate parts of divisions.

ver'sal (vûr'săl), *a.* Universal. *Obs.*

ver'sa-tile (vûr'să-tĭl; -tīl), *a.* [L. *versatilis,* fr. *versare* to turn around.] **1.** Capable of being turned round. *Rare.* **2. a** *Bot.* Attached at or near the middle so as to swing freely; as, a *versatile* anther. **b** *Zoöl.* (1) Capable of turning forward or backward; reversible; as, a *versatile* toe of a bird. (2) Capable of moving laterally and up and down, as antennæ. **3.** Fickle; variable; inconstant. *Rare.* **4.** Turning with ease from one thing to another; many-sided; as, *versatile* genius. — **ver'sa-tile-ly,** *adv.* — **ver'sa-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **ver'sa-tile-ness,** *n.*

Versatile Anthers of Passion Flower.

verse (vûrs), *n.* [AS. *fers,* combined with F. *vers;* both fr. L. *versus* a furrow, a row, a line in writing, and, in poetry, a verse.] **1.** *Pros.* **a** A line consisting of a certain number and disposition of metrical feet (see FOOT, *n.,* 6). **b** Metrical arrangement and language; versification; poetry. **c** A piece of poetry. **2.** A short division of any composition; as: **a** A stanza; stave. See *Syn.,* below. **b** *Bib.* One of the short divisions of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments. **c** *Music.* A portion of an anthem or service to be performed by a single voice to each part.

Syn. A VERSE is properly a single metrical line; a STANZA is a combination or arrangement of verses. The use of *verse* for *stanza* is contrary to the best usage.

— *v. t.* To tell in verse, or poetry. *Obs.*

versed (vûrst), *a.* Acquainted or familiar from experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced.

ver'si-cle (vûr'sĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *versiculus.*] A little verse; specif., *Liturgies,* a short verse or sentence said or sung by the priest or minister, and followed by a response from the people; — indicated by the sign ℣.

ver'si-col'or, ver'si-col'our (-kŭl'ẽr), *a.* [L. *versicolor; versare* to change + *color* color.] **1.** Having various colors; party-colored. **2.** Changeable in color; iridescent.

ver'si-fy (-fi), *v. i.;* -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. [F. *versifier,* L. *versificare; versus* a verse + *-ficare* to make.] To make verses. — *v. t.* **1.** To turn into verse; render into metrical form. **2.** To relate, describe, or compose in verse. — **ver'si-fi'er** (-fi'ẽr), *n.* [versifying.

ver'si-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or art of

ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vertere, versum,* to turn, change, translate.] **1.** A change, conversion, or turning *Obs. or R.* **2.** A translation; esp., a translation or rendering of the Bible or a part of it. **3.** An account from a particular point of view, esp. as contrasted with another account. — **Syn.** See PARAPHRASE. — **ver'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

verst (vûrst), *n.* [Russ. *versta.*] A Russian measure of length, equal to 0.6629 miles, or 1.067 kilometers.

ver'sus (vûr'sŭs), *prep.* [L., toward, turned in the direction of, *vertere, versum,* to turn.] Against; — used chiefly in legal or in sporting language. Abbr., *v.* or *vs.*

vert (vûrt), *n.* [F., green, fr. L. *viridis.*] **1.** *Eng. Forest Law.* **a** Everything that bears a green leaf within the forest, esp. great and thick coverts. **b** The right of cutting growing wood in a forest. **2.** *Her.* The color green.

ver'te-bra (vûr'tẽ-brȧ), *n.; L. pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). [L. *vertebra,* fr. *vertere* to turn, change.] One of the segments composing the spinal column. — **ver'te-bral** (-brăl), *a.*

ver'te-brate (vûr'tẽ-brāt), *a.* [L. *vertebratus.*] Having a

backbone, or spinal column. —*n.* One of a division of animals (*Vertebrata*) containing all those with a backbone, or segmented spinal column, together with a few related forms in which the backbone is represented by a notochord.

ver'te-brat'ed (vûr'tē-brāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Vertebrate. **2.** Composed of or having vertebræ or similar segments.

ver'tex (-tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TEXES (-tĕk-sĕz; 24), L. -TICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. *vertex, -icis*, whirl, celestial pole, top, *vertere* to turn.] Principal or highest point; top; summit; apex.

ver'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the vertex; situated at the vertex; directly overhead, or in the zenith. **2.** Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. —*n.* A vertical line, plane, or circle.—**ver'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**ver'ti-cal-ness, ver'ti-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Syn. VERTICAL, PERPENDICULAR, PLUMB. *Vertical* and *perpendicular* designate that which is at right angles to the plane of the horizon or to a given line or surface. A VERTICAL line, in reference to the earth, is one on which, if produced, the zenith lies; a PERPENDICULAR line, one which, if produced, passes through the center of the earth; *vertical* often suggests direction upward, and is the more abstract term; *perpendicular* often suggests direction downward; but the words are somewhat freely interchangeable. PLUMB is more familiar or colloquial and denotes accordance with the direction of a plumb line.

ver'ti-cil (vûr'tĭ-sĭl), *n.* [L. *verticillus*, fr. *vertex* whirl.] A circle of leaves, hairs, etc., at a point on an axis; whorl.

ver-tic'il-late (vĕr-tĭs'ĭ-lāt), *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Disposed in verticils; arranged in a transverse whorl or whorls, like the spokes of a wheel. —**ver-tic'il-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* —**ver-tic'il-late-ly**, *adv.* —**ver-tic'il-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

ver-tig'i-nous (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo* a whirling around, giddiness.] **1.** Turning round; rotary; revolving. **2.** Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. **3.** Causing, or tending to cause, dizziness. —**ver-tig'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* —**ver-tig'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

ver'ti-go (vûr'tĭ-gō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GOES (-gōz), L. -TIGINES (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nēz). [L., fr. *vertere* to turn.] *Med.* Dizziness, or swimming of the head; giddiness.

Ver-tum'nus (vĕr-tŭm'nŭs), *n.* [L., fr. *vertere* to turn.] *Roman. Relig.* A god of change, variously interpreted as god of the changing season, of developing vegetation, of trade, as the god capable of self-transformation, etc.

ver'vain (vûr'vān), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *verbena*, pl. *verbenae* sacred boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a class of plants.] Any verbena, esp. any species with small spicate flowers.

verve (vûrv), *n.* [F.] Vivacity of imagination; spirit.

ver'y (vĕr'ĭ), *a.*; VER'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr), *Rare*; -I-EST. [OF. *verai* true.] **1.** True. *Obs.* **2.** Truthful; veracious. *Obs.* **3.** Actual; veritable; real. *Archaic.* **4.** Absolute; utter. **5.** Peculiar; especial. **6.** Identical; same. **7.** Used intensively in a sense corresponding to *even, even the.* —*adv.* In a high degree; exceedingly; extremely; as, a *very* cold day. *Very* qualifies adjectives, participles used adjectively, and adverbs, but not verbs directly or past participles used predicatively, although such locutions as "I am *very* pleased" are common, and are supported by some authority.

ve-si'ca (vē-sī'kà), *n.*; *pl.* -CÆ (-sē). [L.] A bladder; esp., the urinary bladder. —**ves'i-cal** (vĕs'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [tory.

ves'i-cant (vĕs'ĭ-kănt), *a.* & *n.* [L. *vesica* blister.] Vesica-

ves'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kā'tĕd); -CAT'ING. *Med.* To raise blisters on; blister. —**ves'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ves'i-ca-to-ry (vĕs'ĭ-kà-tō-rĭ), *a.* *Med.* Tending, or having power, to raise a blister. —*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A blistering application or plaster.

ves'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* [L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica* a bladder, blister.] A small bladderlike vessel; cyst; blister; bleb.

ve-sic'u-lar (vē-sĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or having the form or structure of, a vesicle. **2.** Containing, composed of, or characterized by, vesicles; vesiculate.

ve-sic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Containing, or covered with, vesicles. **2.** Having the form of a vesicle; vesicular.

ves'per (vĕs'pẽr), *n.* [L.] **1.** The evening. *Poetic.* **2.** [*cap.*] The evening star; Hesper; Venus as evening star. **3.** A vesper prayer, hymn, or service; a vesper bell. —*a.* Of or pert. to the evening or the service of vespers.

ves'pers (-pẽrz), *n. pl.* *Eccl.* **a** *R. C. & East. Churches.* The next to the last of the seven hours (canonical hours) appointed for devotions; the office or service for this time, formerly said or sung at 6 P. M. **b** The evening prayer, or evensong, of the churches of the Anglican Communion; —sometimes so called. **c** In some other churches, a service, largely musical, on Sunday afternoon.

ves'per-tine (vĕs'pẽr-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [L. *vespertinus.*] **1.** Of or pert. to the evening. **2.** *Bot.* Blossoming in the evening. **3.** *Zoöl.* Active or flying in early evening; crepuscular.

ves'sel (vĕs'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *vascellum*, dim. of *vasculum*, dim. of *vas* a vessel.] **1.** A hollow or concave utensil for holding anything; a hollow receptacle, as a barrel, bottle, kettle, cup, bowl, etc. **2.** Any structure, esp. a hollow one, made to float on the water for navigation; a craft for navigation of the water; specif., one larger than a common rowboat. **3.** *Anat.* A tube or canal in which a fluid is contained and circulated, as an artery, vein, etc.

vest (vĕst), *n.* [L. *vestis* a garment, vesture.] **1.** An outer garment; vestment; dress; robe. *Archaic.* **2.** Any outer covering; array; garb. **3.** A garment for men, varying in style at different times; as: **a** A garment likened to a long cassock, of the time of Charles II. **b** A waistcoat, or sleeveless body garment worn under the coat. *Colloq.* **4.** A body garment or part of a garment for women; **a** A kind of jacket. **b** A facing to the front of a bodice or coat, resembling the front of a man's waistcoat. **5.** A knitted or woven undershirt, esp. one for women. —*v. t.* **1.** To clothe with or as with a vestment or garment; dress; hence, to surround; encompass closely. **2.** To clothe (with authority, power, or the like); invest; endow; —followed by *with*. **3.** To trust or commit to another; —often with *in*. —*v. i.* To become vested; be fixed; take effect or pass, as a title, so that there is a fixed right of present or future enjoyment; —often with *in*.

Ves'ta (vĕs'tà), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Roman Relig.* The goddess of the hearth and its fire. Her temple symbolized the hearth of the city, and contained no image of the goddess, but a fire rekindled on the Roman New Year (March 1) by friction of wood and in charge of the vestal virgins. See HESTIA. **2.** [*l. c.*] A short match with a shank of thin wax taper; later, a kind of short wooden match.

ves'tal (-tăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to Vesta. **2.** Pert. to or befitting a vestal. —*n.* **1.** *Roman Relig.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning on her altar. **2.** A virgin; a woman pure and chaste; also, a nun.

vest'ed (vĕs'tĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Clothed; robed, esp. in a ceremonial costume. **2.** *Law.* That has become a consummated right.

ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* [L. *vestibulum.*] **1.** A passage, hall, or chamber between the outer door and the interior of a building; a porch, or entrance into a house. **2.** Specif., an inclosed entrance to a passenger car. **3.** *Anat.* Any of various cavities or fossæ, esp. one serving as or resembling an entrance to some other cavity or space, as the central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear. —**ves-tib'u-lar** (vĕs-tĭb'ū-lẽr), *a.* —**ves'ti-buled** (vĕs'tĭ-būld), *a.*

ves'tige (-tĭj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vestigium* footprint, sign.] **1.** A track or footstep. *Rare.* **2.** A trace or visible sign left by something lost, perished, or no longer present; remains. —**Syn.** See TRACE. —**ves-tig'i-al** (vĕs-tĭj'ĭ-ăl), *a.*

vest'ing (vĕs'tĭng), *n.* Cloth for vests, or waistcoats.

vest'ment (vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire* to clothe, *vestis* garment.] **1.** A covering; garment; esp., a garment or robe of ceremony or office. **2.** *Eccl.* Any garment worn besides the ordinary dress by the clergy or their assistants, choristers, etc., in divine service.

ves'try (vĕs'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** A wardrobe. *Obs. or R.* **2.** *Eccl.* **a** In liturgical churches, the sacristy. **b** In churches not liturgical, a room within, or a building attached to, a church building and used as a chapel, Sunday-school room, etc. **3.** In the Church of England and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of persons who administer the temporal affairs of a parish; also, in England, a parish meeting or a meeting of a vestry.

ves'try-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a vestry.

ves'ture (vĕs'tūr), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *vestitura*, fr. L. *vestire* to clothe, dress.] **1.** That with which one is clothed; a robe; apparel; vestment. **2.** A covering; an envelope.

vetch (vĕch), *n.* [fr. OF. *veche*, fr. L. *vicia.*] Any of various leguminous plants, some valuable for fodder.

vet'er-an (vĕt'ẽr-ăn), *a.* [L. *veteranus*, fr. *vetus, veteris*, old.] **1.** Grown old in experience; long practiced, esp. in military life. **2.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a veteran. —*n.* One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war; one who has seen specific service.

vet'er-i-na'ri-an (-ĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* One skilled in or treating diseases and injuries of domestic animals.

vet'er-i-na-ry (vĕt'ĕr-ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* [L. *veterinarius* of or pert. to beasts of burden and draft.] Of or pert. to the art of healing or treating the injuries and diseases of domestic animals. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A veterinarian.

ve'to (vē'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). [L. *veto* I forbid.] **1.** An authoritative prohibition; interdiction. **2.** A right or power of one department of a government to prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attempted by another department, esp. of the chief executive to prevent legislative enactment. **3.** The exercise of such authority; act of vetoing; also, *Chiefly U. S.*, a document or message communicating the reasons of the executive for not officially approving a proposed law. — *v. t.;* -TOED (-tōd); -TO-ING. To prohibit; negative; esp., to exercise the right of veto. — **ve'to-er,** *n.*

vex (vĕks), *v. t.* [L. *vexare, -atum*, to vex, orig., to shake.] **1.** To disquiet; disturb. **2.** To agitate; discuss; dispute; moot; — chiefly in *vexed question, point*, etc. **3.** To annoy or anger, as by petty provocations; irritate; plague; also, to harass; afflict. — **Syn.** See HARASS.

vex-a'tion (vĕk-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A vexing; state of being vexed; trouble; harassment; irritation. **2.** A cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction.

Syn. VEXATION implies displeasure and irritation; CHAGRIN connotes acute annoyance, with a sense of dissatisfaction or disappointment; MORTIFICATION often adds to *chagrin* the implication of humiliation; as, *vexation* of spirit, *vexation* due to being crossed; *chagrin* at the failure of his schemes; the *mortification* of public humiliation.

vex-a'tious (-shŭs), *a.* **1.** Causing vexation. **2.** Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; disturbed. — **vex-a'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **vex-a'tious-ness,** *n.*

vext. = VEXED. *Rare or Poetic.* [way of.

vi'a (vī'ȧ), *prep.* [L. *viā*, ablative of *via* way.] By the

‖ **vi'a,** *n.; pl.* VIÆ (-ē). [L.] A way.

vi'a-ble (vī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. *vie* life, L. *vita.*] Capable of living; born alive and with such form and development of organs as to be normally capable of living; — said of a newborn infant. — **vi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

vi'a-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* [L. *via* way + *-duci*, as in *aqueduct.*] A bridge, esp. one on narrow masonry arches, having high supporting piers, for carrying a road over a valley, road, etc. Also, esp. U. S., a steel structure of short spans carried on high steel towers.

Viaduct of Masonry.

vi'al (vī'ăl), *n.* [ME. *viole*, for *fiole*, F. *fiole.* See PHIAL.] A small bottle; a phial. — *v. t.;* -ALED (-ăld) or -ALLED; -AL-ING OR -AL-LING. To put into a vial or vials.

vi'and (vī'ănd), *n.* [F. *viande* meat, food.] An article of food; — chiefly in *pl.*, provisions; food; fare.

vi-at'ic (vī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *viaticus*, fr. *via* a way.] Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling.

vi-at'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* [L., fr. *viaticus*, a.] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* An allowance, orig. of transportation and supplies, later of money for traveling expenses, made to those sent on duty into the provinces. **2.** *Eccl.* The Communion, or Eucharist, when given to persons supposedly dying.

vi'brant (vī'brănt), *a.* Vibrating; thrilling; esp., sounding as a result of vibrating; hence, resonant; resounding.

vi'brate (-brāt), *v. t.;* -BRAT-ED (-brāt-ĕd); -BRAT-ING (-brāt-ĭng). [L. *vibratus*, p. p. of *vibrare* to shake, vibrate.] **1.** To swing; brandish. *Obs. or R.* **2.** To mark or measure by oscillation. **3.** To set in vibration. — *v. i.* **1.** To move to and fro, as a pendulum; swing; oscillate. **2.** To be in a state of vibration. **3. a** To thrill; throb. **b** To waver; fluctuate. **4.** To produce an oscillating or quivering effect of sound. — **Syn.** See FLUCTUATE.

vi'bra-tile (vī'brȧ-tĭl), *a.* Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion; vibratory. — **vi'bra-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

vi-bra'tion (vī-brā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vibrating; state of vibrating; oscillation. — **vi-bra'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **vi'bra-tor** (vī'brā-tĕr), *n.* — **vi'bra-to-ry** (vī'brȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.*

vi-bur'num (vī-bûr'nŭm), *n.* [L., a certain tree.] *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Viburnum*) of shrubs or trees, of the honeysuckle family, having white or rarely pink cymose flowers.

vic'ar (vĭk'ĕr), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L. *vicarius.* See VICARIOUS.] **1.** A substitute in office; deputy. *Rare*, exc.: *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastic representing the Pope or an ordinary bishop; — with a qualifying word, as in *vicar-general.* **2.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The priest of a parish the tithes of which are owned by a layman; an incumbent of a parish not a rector. **3.** *Prot. Epis. Ch.* **a** A clergyman who is the head of a chapel, which is his sole or chief charge. **b** A bishop's deputy in charge of a church or mission.

vic'ar-age (vĭk'ĕr-ăj), *n.* The benefice, residence, or office or function, of a vicar. *Chiefly Brit.*

vi-ca'ri-al (vī-kā'rĭ-ăl; 3), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, being, or acting as, a vicar. **2.** Vicarious; delegated.

vi-ca'ri-ate (-āt), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a vicar.

vi-ca'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vicarius*, fr. *vicis* change, place of one person as assumed by another.] **1.** Of or pert. to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; delegated. **2.** Acting for another. **3.** Performed or suffered in place of another; substituted. — **vi-ca'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **vi-ca'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

vic'ar-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

vice (vīs), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitium.*] **1.** A moral fault or failing; esp., immoral conduct or habit, as in the indulgence of degrading appetites. **2.** State of being given up to evil conduct or habits; depravity. **3.** Error; fault; also, blemish; imperfection; defect. — **Syn.** Sin, iniquity.

vice, *n.* **1.** A vise. **2.** A grip; grasp. *Obs.* — *v. t.;* VICED (vīst); VIC'ING (vīs'ĭng). To grip with or as with a vice. *R.*

vi'ce (vī'sē), *prep.* [fr. L. *vice*, abl. of *vicis* change, turn.] In the place of; in the stead of.

vice (vīs), *a.* [see VICE, *prep.*] Denoting a person who in certain cases may assume the office of a superior whose title is the same as that qualified by *vice*, or the office of such a person; also, denoting one delegated to act as a deputy, or the office of such a one; as, *vice* president; *vice* presidency, etc. — **vice admiral.** See NAVY. — **v. admiralty,** the office of a vice admiral.

vice-ge'rent (vīs-jē'rĕnt), *a.* [*vice*, a. + *gerent* a manager, fr. L. *gerere* to bear.] Having delegated power; acting in the place of another. — *n.* An officer deputed to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; vicar. — **vice-ge'ral** (-răl), *a.* — **vice-ge'ren-cy** (-rĕn-sĭ), *n.* [alty.

vice're'gal (-rē'găl), *a.* Of or pert. to a viceroy or viceroy-

vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* [F. *vice-roi; vice-* + *roi* king, L. *rex.*] A governor who rules as representative of a king or sovereign. — **vice'roy'al-ty** (-roi'ăl-tĭ), *n.* — **vice'roy-ship,** *n.*

vic'i-nage (vĭs'ĭ-năj), *n.* [fr. F., fr. *voisin* neighboring, a neighbor, L. *vicinus.*] Neighborhood; vicinity.

vic'i-nal (-năl), *a.* [L. *vicinalis.*] Neighboring. *Rare.*

vi-cin'i-ty (vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). [L. *vicinitas*, fr. *vicinus* neighboring, near, *vicus* row of houses, village.] **1.** Nearness; proximity. **2.** A region about, near, or adjacent; neighborhood. — **Syn.** See NEIGHBORHOOD.

vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [OF., fr. L. *vitiosus*, fr. *vitium* vice.] **1.** Addicted to vice, or immorality; depraved; wicked. **2.** Characterized by vice, or defect; faulty. **3.** Impure; foul; noxious. **4.** Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks. — **vi'cious-ly,** *adv.* — **vi'cious-ness,** *n.*

vi-cis'si-tude (vĭ-sĭs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* [L. *vicissitudo.*] **1.** Regular succession; alternation; interchange. *Obsoles.* **2.** Irregular change; revolution; mutation.

vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* [L. *victima.*] **1.** A living being sacrificed in a religious rite. **2.** One injured, destroyed, or sacrificed, in the pursuit of an object, at the hands of another, from disease, accident, etc. **3.** A dupe; gull. *Colloq.*

vic'tim-ize (-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ĭng). To make a victim of; dupe; cheat. — **vic'tim-iz'er** (-īz'ĕr), *n.*

vic'tor (-tĕr), *n.* [L., fr. *vincere, victum*, to vanquish.] **1.** Winner; conqueror. **2.** A destroyer. *Rare.* — *a.* Victorious.

Syn. A VICTOR is a winner in a test of skill or strength; a CONQUEROR has subjugated whatever has opposed him; as, the *victor* in a contest; the *conqueror* of a people.

vic-to'ri-a (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧ; 57), *n.* [L., prop., victory.] **1.** *Bot.* A water lily (genus *Victoria*), native of Guiana and Brazil, with leaves often over 6 feet in diameter, and with rose-white flowers 12–18 inches across; — called also **vic-to'ri-a re'gi-a** (rē'jĭ-ȧ). **2.** A kind of low, four-wheeled pleasure carriage with a calash top.

Victoria.

Vic-to'ri-an (-ăn; 57), *a.* Of or pert. to the reign (1837–1901) of Queen Victoria of England; as, the *Victorian* period. — *n.* A person, esp. an author, of the Victorian period.

vic-to'ri-ous (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having gained victory; conquering. **2.** Of, pert. to, or symbolic of, victory. — **vic-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vic-to'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

vic'to-ry (vĭk'tŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *victoria.*] The overcoming of an enemy or antagonist; conquest; triumph; — opp. of *defeat.*

Syn. VICTORY implies defeat of opponents; CONQUEST, their subjugation; TRIUMPH denotes a brilliant or overwhelming victory or success; as, a great *victory*; the *conquest* of Peru; Cæsar's *triumph* over his enemies.

vict'ual (vĭt'l), *n.* [OF. *vitaille*, fr. L. *victualia*, neut. pl. of *victualis* belonging to living or nourishment.] Food; specif. (chiefly in *pl.*), food for human beings, esp. when prepared for eating; viands. *Now Chiefly Colloq. or Dial.* — **Syn.** See FOOD. — *v. t.*; -UALED (-'ld) or -UAL-LED; -UALING or -UAL-LING (vĭt'l-lĭng; vĭt'lĭng). To provide or store with food. — *v. i.* To eat; feed. *Rare.*

vict'ual-er, vict'ual-ler (vĭt'l-ẽr; vĭt'lẽr), *n.* **1.** One who furnishes victuals or provisions; specif., one who keeps a house of entertainment; innkeeper. **2.** A provision ship.

vi-cu'ña (vĭ-kōōn'yä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A wild ruminant of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia, allied to the llama and alpaca. **2.** For **vicuña cloth**, a soft fabric of vicuña wool, or an imitation of it.

Vicuña. 3/0

‖ **vi'de** (vī'dē), *imperative sing.* of L. *videre*, to see; — used to direct attention; as: **vi'de su'pra**, see above.

‖ **vi-de-li-ce-et** (vĭ-dĕl'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L., contr. fr. *videre licet*, lit., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely; — often abbr. to *viz.*

vi-dette' (vĭ-dĕt'), *n.* *Mil.* = VEDETTE.

vie (vī), *v. i.*; VIED (vīd); VY'ING (vī'ĭng). [ME. *vien*, shortened fr. *envien*, OF. *envier* to invite, challenge, L. *invitare* to invite.] To strive for superiority; contend. — **Syn.** See EMULATE. — *v. t.* **1.** To wager. *Obs.* **2.** To do or produce in emulation or competition; bandy. *Obs. or R.*

view (vū), *n.* [OF. *veüe*, fr. *veoir* to see, p. p. *veü*, L. *videre* to see.] **1.** Act of seeing; sight; look; survey. **2.** Mental survey; intellectual perception or examination. **3.** Power of seeing, physically or mentally; range of sight or vision. **4.** That which is seen; scene; prospect. **5.** A picture of a scene; sketch. **6.** Mode of looking at anything; conception; opinion; judgment. **7.** That which is kept in sight as an object. **8.** Appearance; show; aspect. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To see; behold; esp., to look at or consider attentively; inspect; explore. — **view'er**, *n.*

view'less, *a.* Invisible; unseen. — **view'less-ly**, *adv.*

vi-ges'i-mal (vī-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [L. *vigesimus* twentieth, *viginti* twenty.] Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts; proceeding by twenties.

vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *vigilia*, fr. *vigil* awake, watchful.] **1.** A keeping awake; state of being awake when sleep is customary or needed; wakefulness. **2.** A watching; watch. **3.** Devotional watching; in *pl.*, evening or nocturnal devotions. **4.** *Eccl.* **a** Orig., the devotional watch kept on the night before a feast. **b** Later, the eve of a feast; esp., an eve which is a fast. **c** A religious service on the eve of a feast.

vig'i-lance (-ĭ-lăns), *n.* **1.** Wakefulness; sleeplessness. **2.** Quality or state of being vigilant; watchfulness; caution.

vig'i-lant (-lănt), *a.* [L. *vigilans, -antis*, p. pr. of *vigilare* to watch, *vigil* awake.] Alertly watchful; circumspect; alert; wary. — **vig'i-lant-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Wakeful, attentive, observant. — VIGILANT, WATCHFUL, ALERT. WATCHFUL is the general word; VIGILANT implies keen, often wary, watchfulness; ALERT implies wide-awake and active watchfulness or attention.

vig'i-lan'te (vĭj'ĭ-lăn'tē), *n.* [Sp., prop., vigilant.] A member of a voluntary committee organized to suppress crime by summary action, when the ordinary processes of law are considered inadequate. *U. S.*

vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vigne* a vine.] **1.** Orig., a running ornament of vine leaves, tendrils, etc. **2.** **a** A relatively small decorative design or illustration put on or just before the title-page, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc., of a manuscript or book. **b** Any picture, as an engraving, etc., which shades off gradually. — *v. t.*; -GNET'TED (-yĕt'ĕd); -GNET'TING (-yĕt'ĭng). To finish as a vignette; make a vignette of. — **vi-gnet'ter** (-yĕt'ẽr), *n.*

vig'or, vig'our (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* [L., fr. *vigere* to be lively or strong.] Active strength or force, as of body or mind; effective energy or power; strength. — **Syn.** See POWER.

vig'or-ous (vĭg'ŏr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having vigor; strong; lusty; robust. **2.** Exhibiting strength, bodily or mental; powerful; energetic. — **vig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vig'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Potent, forcible, effective, efficacious; zealous, vehement. — VIGOROUS, ENERGETIC, STRENUOUS. VIGOROUS implies fullness of active strength or force; ENERGETIC connotes less reserve force than *vigorous*, and often suggests a bustling activity; STRENUOUS implies zealous, often urgent and pushing, activity.

vi'king (vī'kĭng; vē'-), *n.* [fr. Scand.] One of the pirate Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8th–10th centuries; — often confounded with *sea king.*

vile (vīl), *a.*; VIL'ER (vīl'ẽr); VIL'EST. [F. *vil*, fr. L. *vilis.*] **1.** Of small account; low; mean; base. **2.** Morally base; impure; wicked; evil. **3.** Unclean; repulsive. — **Syn.** See BASE. — *adv.* Vilely. *Obs.* — **vile'ly**, *adv.* — **vile'ness**, *n.*

vil'i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [L. *vilis* vile + E. *-fy.*] **1.** To make vile; debase. *Rare.* **2.** To degrade by report; defame; traduce. — **vil'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **vil'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

Syn. Calumniate, upbraid, asperse. — VILIFY, REVILE. To VILIFY is to defame or traduce, to REVILE, to reproach or abuse, with opprobrious or scurrilous language. See ASPERSE.

vil'i-pend (-pĕnd), *v. t.* [L. *vilipendere; vilis* vile + *pendere* to weigh, value.] To depreciate; slight; despise.

vill (vĭl), *n.* [OF. *ville, vile.* See VILLA.] A village. *Hist.*

vil'la (vĭl'ä), *n.* [L. *villa*, LL. also, village, dim. of L. *vicus* a village.] Orig., a country property; hence, a somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence.

vil'lage (-ăj), *n.* [F., fr. L. *villaticus* of a country house or villa. See VILLA.] Any small aggregation of houses in the country, in general less than a town or city and greater than a hamlet.

vil'lag-er (-ă-jẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

vil'lage-ry (vĭl'ăj-rĭ), *n.* Villages. *Obs.*

vil'lain (-ĭn), *n.* In sense 1 now usually **vil'lein.** [F. *vilain*, LL. *villanus*, fr. *villa.*] **1.** One of a class of feudal serfs. **2.** A baseborn or clownish person; boor. *Obs. or R.* **3.** One capable or guilty of great crimes; scoundrel; knave; — often used playfully.

vil'lain-ous (-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Befitting a villain; evil. **2.** Mean; wretched; vile. — **vil'lain-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vil'lain-ous-ness**, *n.*

vil'lain-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAINIES (-Iz). **1.** Serfdom. *Obs.* **2.** Quality or state of being villainous, or evil; depravity. **3.** A villainous act; crime. [villainy. *Obs.*

vil'lan-age (-ăn-ăj), *n.* **1.** Var. of VILLENAGE. **2.** Infamy;

vil'lan-ous (-ŭs), **vil'lan-ous-ly**, etc. Vars. of VILLAINOUS, etc.

vil-lat'ic (vĭ-lăt'ĭk), *a.* [L. *villaticus* of a country house. See VILLAGE.] Of or pert. to a farm or a village; rural.

vil'lein (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* A villain (in sense 1).

vil'lein-age (-ăj), *n.* = VILLENAGE.

vil'len-age (-ĕn-ăj), *n.* *Feudal Law.* Status of a villein; tenure on the terms by which a villein held of his lord.

vil'lous (-ŭs), *a.* [L. *villosus.*] **1.** Covered with fine hairs; woolly; downy; specif., *Bot.*, pubescent with soft and not matted hairs. **2.** *Anat.* Furnished or clothed with villi.

vil'lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* VILLI (-ī). [L., shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] **1.** *Anat.* One of the minute fingerlike processes of the mucous membrane of the small intestine that serve in absorbing nutriment. **2.** *pl. Bot.* Fine straight hairs on plants, like the pile of velvet.

vim (vĭm), *n.* [L., accusative of *vis* strength.] Energetic or active power; force; energy; spirit; vigor. *Colloq.*

vim'i-nal (vĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [L. *viminalis* pert. to osiers, fr. *vimen* twig, osier.] Of or pert. to or producing twigs.

vi-min'e-ous (vĭ-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vimineus*, fr. *vimen* pliant twig.] **1.** Of or pert. to twigs; woven of pliant twigs. **2.** *Bot.* Of or producing long, slender twigs or shoots.

vi-na'ceous (vī-nā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vinaceus.* See VINE.] **1.** Pert. to or like wine or grapes. **2.** Wine-colored.

vin'ai-grette' (vĭn'ă-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vinaigre* vinegar.] **1.** *Cookery.* A sauce of vinegar, oil, etc., used esp. on cold meats. **2.** A small box, as of silver or gold, with inner perforated cover, for aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, etc.

vin'ci-ble (vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vincibilis*, fr. *vincere* to conquer.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable. — **vin'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **vin'ci-ble-ness**, *n.*

vin'cu-lum (vĭŋ'kŭ-lŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -LA (-lȧ). [L., fr. *vincire, vinctum*, to bind.] **1.** A bond of union; tie. **2.** *Math.* A horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, equiv. to parentheses or brackets about them, as $a - b - c = a - (b - c)$.

vin'di-cate (vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.;* -CAT'ED (-kā't'ĕd); -CAT'ING. [L. *vindicatus*, p. p. of *vindicare* to lay claim to, defend, avenge.] **1.** To claim. *Rare.* **2.** To defend; maintain. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To support or maintain as true or correct against denial, censure, or objections; sustain; justify. **4.** To avenge; punish. *Obs.* — **vin'di-ca-ble** (-kȧ-b'l), *a.* **Syn.** To JUSTIFY is, esp., to maintain the right, justice, or propriety of something, and may suggest an attitude of defense or apology; VINDICATE commonly carries more definitely the implication of successful defense, as against some charge, denial, or censure; as, to *justify* one's ignorance; to *vindicate* one's actions. See ASSERT.

vin'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vindicating; state of being vindicated; defense; justification. [tory.

vin-dic'a-tive (vĭn-dĭk'ȧ-tĭv + vĭn'dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Vindica-

vin'di-ca'tor (vĭn'dĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that vindicates.

vin'di-ca-to-ry (vĭn'dĭ-kȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Tending or serving to vindicate; justificatory; vindicative.

vin-dic'tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* [for *vindicative*, confused with L. *vindicta* revenge.] Disposed to revenge; retaliatory. — **vin-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **vin-dic'tive-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** VINDICTIVE, REVENGEFUL are often interchangeable; but REVENGEFUL is commonly the stronger term.

vine (vīn), *n.* [F. *vigne*, L. *vinea*, fr. *vinum* wine, grapes.] **1.** A grapevine. **2.** Any climbing, trailing, or creeping plant the stem of which requires support. Also, the stem.

vine'dress'er (-drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who prunes and cares for grapevines.

vin'e-gar (vĭn'ĕ-gẽr), *n.* [F. *vinaigre; vin* wine (L. *vinum*) + *aigre* sour (L. *acer*).] A sour liquid, used as a condiment or as a preservative, got by fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids, as wine, cider, or beer. — **vin'e-gar-y**, *a.*

vinegar eel. A minute nematode worm often found in great numbers in vinegar, sour paste, etc.

vin'er-y (vĭn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A grapery.

vine'yard (vĭn'yȧrd), *n.* [AS. *wingeard;* influenced by E. *vine*, F. *vigne*.] Lit., an inclosure or yard for grapevines; commonly, a plantation of grapevines.

‖ vin' or dī'naire' (vȧ̃N'-nôr'dē'nār'). [F., lit., common wine.] A cheap claret, used as a table wine.

vi'nous (vī'nŭs), *a.* [L. *vinosus*.] Of, pert. to, or like, wine.

vin'tage (vĭn'tāj), *n.* [OF. *vendenge*, fr. L. *vindemia; vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off.] **1.** Act or time of gathering grapes, or making wine. **2.** A season's produce of the vine, in grapes or, now usually, in wine.

vin'tag-er (-tā-jẽr), *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

vint'ner (vĭnt'nẽr), *n.* [fr. OF.] A wine seller or wine merchant, esp. at wholesale.

vin'y (vīn'ĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, vines; producing, or abounding in, vines.

vi'ol (vī'ŏl), *n.* [F. *viole.*] *Music.* Any of a class of medieval stringed instruments from which the violin was developed. The viols were made in four sizes, and the modern bass viol is a modified form of the largest viol.

vi-o'la (vē-ō'lȧ; vī-; *It.* vē-ō'lä), *n.* [It.] An instrument of the violin class, intermediate in size and compass between the violin and violoncello, tuned lower than the violin.

Vi'o-la (vī'ō-lȧ; vē-ō'lȧ; vī-ō'-), *n.* [L. *viola* a violet.] In Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," a lady who disguises herself as a page, and enters the service of Orsino, Duke of Illyria, whose love she wins. [violated.

vi'o-la-ble (vī'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *violabilis.*] That may be

vi'o-la'ceous (-lā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *violaceus*, fr. *viola* a violet.] **1.** Of the color of violets; bluish purple. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the violet family.

vi'o-late (vī'ō-lāt), *v. t.;* -LAT'ED (-lā't'ĕd); -LAT'ING. [L. *violatus*, p. p. of *violare* to violate, fr. *vis* strength, force.] **1.** To treat roughly or harshly; abuse. **2.** To profane; desecrate. **3.** To infringe on; disturb; also, to disregard, as a promise. **4.** To ravish; outrage. — **Syn.** Injure, disturb, interrupt, infringe, transgress; deflower, debauch, dishonor. — **vi'o-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **vi'o-la'tor**, *n.*

vi'o-la-tive (vī'ō-lā-tĭv), *a.* Violating; tending to violate.

vi'o-lence (vī'ō-lĕns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *violentia.*] **1.** Strength or energy actively displayed or exerted; force; impetuosity; vehemence. **2.** Profanation; outrage; assault. **3.** Ravishment; rape. — **Syn.** Fierceness, eagerness; violation, infraction, transgression, oppression. See FORCE.

vi'o-lent (vī'ō-lĕnt), *a.* [F., fr. L. *violentus*, fr. *vis* strength, force.] **1.** Moving, acting, or characterized, by physical force, esp. by extreme and sudden or by improper force; furious; vehement. **2.** Marked by, or due to, strong mental excitement; vehement; passionate. **3.** Produced or effected by force; as, a *violent* death. **4.** Great; extreme; as, *violent* pain, etc. — **Syn.** Fierce, outrageous, boisterous, turbulent, impetuous, severe. — **vi'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

vi'o-let (-lĕt), *n.* [OF. *violete*, dim. of *viole* a violet, L. *viola.*] **1.** Any of a large genus (*Viola*) of low herbs or rarely undershrubs. The solitary axillary flowers are purple, yellow, or white, often (as in the pansy) variegated with some other color. **2.** The color of the common violet; bluish purple. — *a.* Of the color violet; bluish purple.

vi'o-lin' (vī'ō-lĭn'), *n.* [It. *violino*, dim. of *viola.*] **1.** *Music.* The modern treble instrument developed from the viol; also, any of the instruments of this class, which includes the viola and violoncello; — called also colloquially *fiddle.* **2.** A violin player; as, the first *violin.* — **vi'o-lin'ist** (-lĭn'ĭst), *n.*

Violin (Stradivarius). 1 Scroll; 2 Peg Box; 3, 3 Pegs; 4 Nut; 5 Finger board; 6 Neck Plate; 8, 8 Sound Holes; 9 Bridge; 10 Tailpiece; 11 Button.

vi'ol-ist (vī'ŭl-ĭst), *n.* A viol player.

vi'o-lon-cel'list (vē'ō-lŏn-chĕl'ĭst; vī'ō-lŏn-sĕl'-), *n.* A player on the violoncello; — often shortened to *cellist*, *'cellist.*

vi'o-lon-cel'lo (-chĕl'ō; -sĕl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOS (-ōz). [It., dim. of *violone* bass viol.] *Music.* A bass violin with four strings tuned an octave below the modern viola; — commonly shortened to *cello* or *'cello.*

vi'per (vī'pẽr), *n.* [L. *vipera.*] **1.** Any of certain Old World venomous snakes; an adder; esp., a species becoming about two feet long, and varying in color from red, brown, or gray, with dark markings, to black. Its bite is severe, but rarely fatal to man. **2.** A malignant person. — **vi'per-ine** (vī'pẽr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* — **vi'per-ish**, *a.* — **vi'per-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

vi-ra'go (vĭ-rā'gō; vī-), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz). [L. *virago, -ginis*, fr. *vir* a man.] **1.** A woman with masculine qualities of body and mind. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** A turbulent woman; termagant; vixen.

vir'e-lay (vĭr'ĕ-lā), *or* **‖ vi're-lai'** (vēr'-lĕ'), *n.* [OF. & F. *virelai.*] A poem in either of two old French verse forms.

vir'e-o (vĭr'ē-ō), *n.; pl.* -OS (-ōz). [L., a species of bird.] Any of certain small insectivorous American song birds, chiefly olivaceous or grayish in color.

vi-res'cent (vī-rĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *virescens*, p. pr. of *virescere* to grow green.] Beginning to be green; greenish.

vir'gin (vûr'jĭn), *n.* [L. *virgo, -ginis.*] **1.** A woman (or, *At chaic*, a male) who has had no sexual intercourse; a maid. **2.** [*cap.*] The Virgin Mary. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = VIRGO. — *a.* **1.** Being a virgin; chaste; modest. **2.** Pure; undefiled. **3.** Undisturbed; fresh; new. — **vir'gin-al** (-jĭ-năl), *a.*

vir'gin-al, *n.* [prob. from being used by young girls, or *virgins.*] *Music.* A small rectangular spinet, without legs. It was popular in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also in *pl.*, and sometimes called a *pair of virginals.* — *v. i.* To tap with the fingers, as if on a virginal. *Obs.*

Vir-gin'i-a (vẽr-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1.** In Roman legend, a maiden whose father, Lucius Virginius, slew her rather than have her fall a prey to the lust of the decemvir Appius Claudius. **2.** One of the United States. Hence: Virginia creeper, a North American climbing plant having bluish black berries; — called also *woodbine* and *American ivy. U. S.*

Virginia reel. A kind of country-dance or contre-dance. *U. S.*

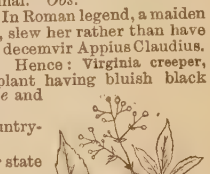
vir-gin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being virgin; maidenhood.

Vir-gin'i-us (-ŭs), *n.* See VIRGINIA.

virgin knot. Virginity; — alluding to the Greek and Roman virgin's girdle, unloosed at marriage. *Obs.*

Virgin Mary. The mother of Jesus.

vir'gin's-bow'er (vûr'jĭnz-bou'ẽr), *n.* Any climbing clematis with small flowers in ample panicles.


Virginia Creeper. (½)

Vir′go (vûr′gō), *n.* [L., lit., a virgin.] *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation due south of the handle of the Dipper. **b** The sixth sign of the zodiac.
vir′i-des′cent (vĭr′ĭ-dĕs′ĕnt), *a.* [L. *viridescens*, p. pr. of *viridescere* to grow green.] Turning green; slightly green; greenish. — **vir′i-des′cence** (-ĕns), *n.*
vi-rid′i-ty (vĭ-rĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *viriditas*, fr. *viridis* green.] Greenness; verdure; the color of grass; freshness.
vir′ile (vĭr′ĭl; vī′rĭl), *a.* [L. *virilis*, fr. *vir* man.] **1.** Having the nature or qualities of a man; characteristic of developed manhood; — opp. to *womanly*, *feminine*, and *puerile.* **2.** Masterful; forceful. — **Syn.** See MALE.
vi-ril′i-ty (vĭ-rĭl′ĭ-tĭ; vī-), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being virile; manliness. **2.** Manly vigor; power; force.
vir-tu′ (vĭr-to͞o′; vûr′to͞o), *n.* [It. *virtù* virtue, excellence, L. *virtus*. See VIRTUE.] **1.** Character of being rare, curious, or beautiful; artistic quality; — chiefly in *article*, or *piece, of virtu.* Also, objects of art collectively. **2.** A love of, or a taste for, curios or objects of art.
vir′tu-al (vûr′tū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a real force or virtue; potential; energizing. **2.** Being in essence or effect, but not in fact. — **vir′tu-al-ly**, *adv.* — **-al′i-ty**, *n.*
vir′tue (vûr′tū), *n.* [F. *vertu*, L. *virtus* strength, courage, virtue, fr. *vir* a man.] **1.** Manly strength or courage; valor. *Obs.* **2.** Active quality or power; strength; potency; efficacy. **3.** Excellence; merit; worth. **4.** Moral practice or action; moral excellence; rectitude; morality. Also, a particular moral excellence; as, temperance is a *virtue.* **5.** Chastity; purity. — **Syn.** See GOODNESS.
vir′tu-os′i-ty (-tū-ŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being a virtuoso; the skill of a virtuoso.
vir′tu-o′so (vĭr′to͞o-ō′sō; vûr′-), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SOS (-sōz), It. -SI (-sē). [It.] **1.** One devoted to virtu; one skilled in, or having a taste for, the fine arts, antiquities, curios, etc.; collector of curios or objects of art. **2.** One who excels in technic, esp. in the performing of music, as on the violin.
vir′tu-ous (vûr′tū-ŭs), *a.* Having or exhibiting virtue. — **vir′tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vir′tu-ous-ness**, *n.*
vir′u-lence (vĭr′o͝o-lĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of being vir-
vir′u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } ulent; malignancy.
vir′u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [L. *virulentus*, fr. *virus* poison.] **1.** Venomous; noxious; deadly. **2.** Bitter in enmity; malignant. — **Syn.** See POISONOUS. — **vir′u-lent-ly**, *adv.*
vi′rus (vī′rŭs), *n.* [L., a slimy or poisonous liquid, poison, stench.] **1.** *Med.* The poison or contagion of an infectious disease; also, vaccine virus. **2. a** Anything that poisons the mind or the soul. **b** Malignity; malice; virulence. *Rare.*
‖ **vis** (vĭs), *n.*; *pl.* VIRES (vī′rēz). [L.] Force.
vis′age (vĭz′āj), *n.* [F., fr. *vis* face, L. *visus* a seeing, a look, fr. *videre, visum*, to see.] Face, countenance, or look of a person or animal; — chiefly of the human face; hence, aspect. — **Syn.** See FACE. — **vis′aged** (-âjd), *a.*
vis′ard (vĭz′ärd). Var. of VIZARD.
‖ **vis′-à-vis′** (vē′zȧ-vē′), *adv.* & *a.* [F., opposite, face to face.] Face to face; opposite. — *n.* **1.** One face to face with another, esp. in dancing. **2.** A kind of **S**-shaped couch or double chair in which persons may sit face to face.
Vi-sa′yan (vē-sä′yăn), *n.* A member of the most numerous native race of the Philippines; also, their language.
vis′cer-a (vĭs′ẽr-ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* (rarely used) VISCUS (-kŭs). [L.] The internal organs, esp. of the cavities of the body, as the heart, liver, intestines, etc. — **vis′cer-al** (-ăl), *a.*
vis′cid (vĭs′ĭd), *a.* [L. *viscidus*, fr. *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime.] Sticking or adhering and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; viscous. — **vis-cid′i-ty** (vĭ-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
vis-cos′i-ty (vĭs-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being viscous. **2.** *Physics.* **a** Resistance offered by a fluid to the relative motion of its particles. **b** Capability of a solid to yield continually under stress.
vis′count′ (vī′kount′), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL. *vicecomes.* See VICE, *a.*, COUNT, the nobleman.] **1.** *Eng. Hist.* An officer who formerly acted in place of the count, or earl; erron., the king's sheriff. **2.** A nobleman next below an earl or count and next above a baron. — **vis′count′ess** (vī′koun′tĕs), *n. fem.* — **vis′-count′ship**, *n.*
vis′count′y (vī′koun′tĭ), **vis′count′cy** (-kount′sĭ) *n.* Rank or office of a viscount.
vis′cous (vĭs′kŭs), *a.* [L. *viscosus.* See VISCID.] **1.** Adhesive or sticky; viscid; glutinous. **2.** *Physics.* Possessing, or characterized by, viscosity.
vise, vice (vīs), *n.* [OF. *vis, viz*, fr. L. *vitis* a vine.] **1.** A screw. *Obs.* **2.** Any of various devices having two jaws closed by a screw, lever, cam, etc., to hold work. — *v. t.*; VISED or VICED (vīst); VIS′ING or VIC′ING (vīs′ĭng). To hold, force, or squeeze with or as with a vise. *Rare.*

Bench Vise.

‖ **vi-sé′** (vē-zā′), *n.* [F., p. p. of *viser* to visé, L. *videre, visum*, to see.] **1.** An indorsement on a passport denoting that the bearer may proceed. **2.** A signature of formal approval by a superior on a document. — *v. t.* To examine and indorse for approval, as a passport.
Vish′nu (vĭsh′no͞o), *n.* [Skr. *Vishṇu*, fr. *vish* to pervade.] *Hindu Myth.* The second god of the Hindu trinity, called the preserver. He has many avatars.

Vishnu.

vis′i-ble (vĭz′ĭ-b'l), *a.* [F., fr. L. *visibilis*, fr. *videre, visum*, to see.] Capable of being seen; perceptible; apparent. — **vis′i-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), **vis′i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vis′i-bly**, *adv.*
Vis′i-goth (-gŏth), *n.* [L. *Visegothae*, pl. Cf. WEST; GOTH.] One of the West Goths. See GOTH, 1. — **Vis′i-goth′ic** (-gŏth′ĭk), *a.*
vi′sion (vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *visio*, fr. *videre, visum*, to see.] **1.** The sense by which light and color are apprehended. **2.** Act of seeing external objects; perception. **3.** Act or power of perceiving mental images, as those of the imagination. **4.** Thing seen; object of sight. **5.** Esp., that which is seen otherwise than by ordinary sight; apparition. — **Syn.** See DREAM. — *v. t.* To see in or as in a vision.
vi′sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a vision or visions; characterized by, or favorable for, visions. **2.** Disposed to see visions; dreamy; imaginative; impractical. **3.** Like a vision; fanciful; impracticable; chimerical.

Syn. Fantastic, unreal, unfounded, vain, wild, deceitful, delusive; ideal, romantic. — VISIONARY, CHIMERICAL, UTOPIAN, QUIXOTIC. That is VISIONARY which is merely fanciful, or which can never be realized in fact; CHIMERICAL, which is wildly or fantastically visionary or unreal; as, a *visionary* project; "the *chimerical* system of Plato's commonwealth." That is UTOPIAN which is visionary or chimerical in its assumption of an ideal perfection; QUIXOTIC implies extravagantly chivalrous devotion to visionary ideals; as, a mere *utopian* pleasure; *quixotic* enthusiasm.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who sees visions, or phantoms. **2.** One who tends to rely on visions, or impractical ideas, projects, etc.; an impractical person.
vis′it (vĭz′ĭt), *v. t.* [fr. F., fr. L. *visitare*, fr. *visere* to go to see, visit, *videre, visum*, to see.] **1.** To go or come to see; make a visit to. **2.** To come to or upon with a special purpose, as to reward, comfort, trouble, afflict, punish, etc. — *v. i.* To make a visit; be a guest. — *n.* **1.** Act of visiting; a short stay of business, friendship, ceremony, etc., usually longer than a *call*, sometimes involving brief residence. **2.** Act of going to view, inspect, or attend; visitation.

Syn. VISIT is the general word; VISITATION denotes the act of visiting, or a formal or official visit, and often suggests a special, esp. afflictive, dispensation; in the latter sense it frequently has a humorous connotation. "Whether a *visit* shall seem like a *visitation* depends a good deal on the visitor."

vis′it-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Subject to or allowing visitation or inspection. **2.** Socially acceptable.
vis′it-ant (-ĭ-tănt), *n.* One who visits; a guest; visitor. — **Syn.** See VISITOR. — *a.* Visiting.
vis′it-a′tion (-tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of visiting; state of being visited; a visit. **2.** Object of a visit. *Rare.* **3.** Special dispensation of divine favor and goodness, or, usually, of divine wrath; judgment; any unusual event likened to such a dispensation. **4.** [*cap.*] *Eccl.* A festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth, mother of John the Baptist, celebrated on the 2d of July. — **Syn.** See VISIT.
vis′it-a-to′ri-al (-ĭt-ȧ-tō′rĭ-ăl; 57), *a.* Also **vis′i-to′ri-al** (-ĭ-tō′rĭ-ăl). Of or pertaining to visitation, or a judicial visitor or superintendent.
vis′it-er (vĭz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who visits; a visitor.
vis′i-tor (vĭz′ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who makes a visit; visiter.

Syn. VISITOR is the general word; a VISITANT is esp. one who, or that which, visits one as if from without one's own sphere; as, to entertain *visitors*; an angelic *visitant.* GUEST emphasizes the idea of hospitable entertainment.

vis′or, viz′or (vĭz′ẽr; vī′zẽr), *n.* [F. *visière*, fr. OF. *vis*

face.] **1.** A mask; disguise. *Archaic.* **2.** The front piece of a helmet, esp. an upper piece, arranged so as to lift or open. **3.** The projecting fore piece of a cap. — *v. t.* To cover with a visor; mask.

vis'ta (vĭs'tȧ), *n.* [It., sight, view, fr. *vedere*, p. p. *visto*, to see, fr. L. *videre, visum*, to see.] **1.** A view, or prospect, commonly through or along an avenue, as between rows of trees; also, the trees or other objects forming the avenue. **2.** A mental view, or prospect.

vis'u-al (vĭzh'ū-ăl), *a.* [L. *visus* a seeing, sight.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or used in, sight. **2.** That can be seen; visible. — **vis'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

vis'u-al-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ĭng). To make visual, or visible; esp., to form a mental image or picture of. — **vis'u-al-i-za'tion** (-Ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

vi'tal (vī'tăl), *a.* [L. *vitalis*, fr. *vita* life.] **1.** Of or relating to life. **2.** Contributing or essential to life; being the seat of life. **3.** Containing life; living. **4.** Fundamental; essential. — **vi'tal-ly**, *adv.*

vi-tal'i-ty (vī-tăl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being vital; as: **a** Vital force or animation. **b** Power of enduring.

vi'tal-ize (vī'tăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ĭng). To endow with life, or vitality. — **vi'tal-i-za'tion** (-Ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **vi'tal-iz'er** (vī'tăl-īz'ẽr), *n.*

vi'tals (-tălz), *n. pl.* **1.** Organs most necessary for life; esp., the heart, lungs, and brain. **2.** Parts essential to the life, health, or soundness of anything. [ematograph.

vi'ta-scope (vī'tȧ-skōp), *n.* [L. *vita* life + *-scope.*] A cin-

vi'ti-ate (vĭsh'Ĭ-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *vitiatus*, p. p. of *vitiare* to vitiate, *vitium* fault, vice.] **1.** To make vicious or faulty; contaminate; spoil; corrupt. **2.** To render ineffective; invalidate. — **vi'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **vi'ti-a'tor** (vĭsh'Ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* [CORRUPT.

vi'ti-at'ed, *p. a.* Contaminated; invalidated. — **Syn.** See

vit'i-cul'ture (vĭt'Ĭ-kŭl'tūr), *n.* [L. *vitis* vine + E. *culture.*] The cultivation of the vine; grape growing. — **vit'i-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tūr-ăl), *a.* — **vit'i-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

vit're-ous (vĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* [L. *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum* glass.] **1.** Glassy. **2.** Of, pert. to, or derived from, glass. — **vitreous humor** *or* **humour**, the transparent jelly filling the body of the eyeball. See EYE. — **vit're-ous-ness**, *n.*

vi-tres'cent (vĭ-trĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass + *-escent*, as in *putrescent.*] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass. — **vi-tres'cence** (ĕns), *n.*

vit'ric (vĭt'rĭk), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] Of the nature and quality of glass; glasslike; — disting. from *ceramic.*

vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (-rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Also **vit'ri-fac'tion** (-rĭ-făk'shŭn). Act, art, or process of vitrifying; state of being vitrified.

vit'ri-form (vĭt'rĭ-fôrm), *a.* [L. *vitrum* glass + E. *-form.*] Having the form or appearance of glass; glasslike.

vit'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [F. *vitrifier*; L. *vitrum* glass + *-ficare* to make.] To convert into, or cause to resemble, glass or a glassy substance by heat and fusion.—*v. i.* To become glass. — **vit'ri-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.*

vit'ri-ol (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl), *n.* [F., fr. L. *vitreolus* of glass, dim. of *vitreus* vitreous.] *Chem.* **a** A sulphate of any of various metals, as copper (**blue vitriol**), iron (**green vitriol**), zinc (**white vitriol**), etc.; — from the glassy appearance of many of these salts. **b** Oil of vitriol.

vit'ri-ol'ic (-ŏl'Ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to vitriol; derived from or resembling vitriol; hence, caustic; biting.

vit'ri-ol-ize (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl-īz), *v. t.* To convert into a vitriol.

vit'u-line (vĭt'ū-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [L. *vitulinus*, fr. *vitulus* a calf.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a calf or veal.

vi-tu'per-ate (vī-tū'pẽr-āt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING. [L. *vituperatus*, p. p. of *vituperare.*] To abuse in words; berate.

vi-tu'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vituperating; wordy abuse; railing. — **Syn.** See ABUSE.

vi-tu'per-a-tive (-tū'pẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Uttering censure; abusive; railing. — **vi-tu'per-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

‖ **vi'va** (vē'vä), *interj.* [It.] Lit., (long) live! — an exclamation of well wishing, etc. — *n.* The word *viva* so used.

vi-va'cious (vĭ-vā'shŭs; vī-), *a.* [L. *vivax, -acis*, fr. *vivere* to live.] **1.** Tenacious of life; long-lived. *Archaic.* **2.** Lively in temper or conduct; sprightly.—**Syn.** Active, animated, sportive, gay, merry, jocund, light-hearted. See LIVELY. — **vi-va'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vi-va'cious-ness**, *n.*

vi-vac'i-ty (-văs'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being vivacious; animation; sprightliness; liveliness.

vi'van'dière' (vē'väN'dyâr'), *n.* [F., fr. LL. *vivanda, vivenda*, provisions.] Formerly, in Continental armies, esp. those of France, a woman accompanying troops to sell provisions and liquor to the soldiers.

vi-va'ri-um (vī-vā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). [L., fr. *vivarius* belonging to living creatures, fr. *vivus* alive.] A place arranged for keeping animals, esp. one for terrestrial animals, as disting. from an *aquarium.*

‖ **vi'va vo'ce** (vī'vȧ vō'sē). [L.] By word of mouth; orally.

vi'vers (vē'vẽrz), *n. pl.* [F. *vivres*, pl. of *vivre*, orig., to live.] Victuals; food. *Scot.*

vives (vīvz), *n.* [OF. *vives*, fr. Ar. *al-dhība.*] Inflammatory swelling of the glands near the lower edge of the lower jawbone of the horse.

Viv'i-an (vĭv'Ĭ-ăn), **-i-en** (-ĕn), *n.* [fr. OF.] In Arthurian legend, Merlin's mistress; — also called *Lady of the Lake.*

viv'id (-Ĭd), *a.* [L. *vividus*, fr. *vivere* to live.] **1.** Having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness; animated; spirited; fresh; lively; esp., of colors, brilliant; intense. **2.** Producing, or tending to produce, distinct and lifelike mental images. **3.** Lively; active; — said esp. of a mental faculty; as, a *vivid* imagination. — **Syn.** Clear, strong, striking. See GRAPHIC. — **viv'id-ly**, *adv.* — **viv'id-ness**, *n.*

viv'i-fy (vĭv'Ĭ-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. [fr. F., fr. L. *vivificare.* See VIVID; -FY.] To endue with life; quicken. — **viv'i-fi-ca'tion** (-Ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **viv'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

vi-vip'a-rous (vī-vĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* [L. *viviparus*; *vivus* alive + *parere* to bear.] Producing living young (instead of eggs); — opp. to *oviparous.* — **vi-vip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **viv'i-par'i-ty** (vĭv'Ĭ-păr'Ĭ-tĭ), **vi-vip'a-rous-ness**, *n.*

viv'i-sect' (vĭv'Ĭ-sĕkt'; vĭv'Ĭ-sĕkt), *v. t. & i.* To perform vivisection on; dissect alive.

viv'i-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vivus* alive + E. *section.*] The dissection of, or operation on, a living animal for investigation. — **viv'i-sec'tion-ist**, **viv'i-sec'tor**, *n.*

vix'en (vĭk's'n), *n.* [dial. form *fixen*, fr. AS. *fyxen*, fem. of *fox.*] **1.** A she-fox. **2.** A shrewish, ill-tempered person; — now used only of a woman. — **vix'en-ish**, **vix'en-ly**, *a.*

viz. *Abbr.* Videlicet (L., namely, to wit).

vi'za-ment (vĭ'zȧ-mĕnt). Obs. corrupt. of ADVISEMENT.

viz'ard (vĭz'ărd), *n.* [see VISOR.] Mask; visor. *Archaic.*

viz'ard-ed, *a.* Wearing a vizard; masked.

vi-zier' (vĭ-zēr'; vĭz'yĕr), *n.* Also **vi-zir'** (vĭ-zēr'). [Turk. *vezīr*, or Ar. *wezīr, wazīr*, prop., a bearer of burdens, porter.] A high executive officer of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the Turkish empire; a minister or councilor of state.

vo'ca-ble (vō'kȧ-b'l; vŏk'ȧ-), *n.* [L. *vocabulum* a name, fr. *vocare* to call.] A word; term; name; a word as composed of certain sounds or letters, irrespective of meaning.

vo-cab'u-la-ry (vō-kăb'ū-lȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [LL. *vocabularium, vocabularius.* See VOCABLE.] **1.** A list or collection of words, usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary or lexicon. **2.** Stock of words used in a language, or by a class, individual, etc.

vo'cal (vō'kăl), *a.* [L. *vocalis*, fr. *vox, vocis*, voice.] **1.** Of or pert. to the voice or speech; having voice; full of voice or voices. **2.** Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral. **3.** *Phon.* **a** Consisting of, or characterized by, voice; sonant; intonated. **b** Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a vowel. — **vocal cords**, *Anat.*, either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane which project into the cavity of the larynx. The upper pair (**superior**, or **false, vocal cords**) are thick and are not directly concerned in the production of voice. The passage of the breath between the edges of the lower pair (**inferior**, or **true, vocal cords**), when drawn tense and approximated together, produces the voice. — *n. Phon.* A vocal sound; as: **a** An element of speech consisting of pure vocal tone; a vowel or diphthong; tonic. **b** A liquid, or vowel-like, consonant, as *l* or *r.*

vo-cal'ic (vō-kăl'Ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a vowel sound or sounds.

vo'cal-ist (vō'kăl-Ĭst), *n.* A singer, or vocal musician.

vo-cal'i-ty (vō-kăl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vocal.

vo'cal-ize (vō'kăl-īz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'Ĭng). **1.** To form into voice; make vocal, or sonant. **2.** To change into, or use as, a vowel; as, to *vocalize* w. — *v. i.* To utter vocal sounds, as in singing. — **vo'cal-i-za'tion** (vō'kăl-Ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

vo'cal-ly, *adv.* of VOCAL. See -LY.

vo-ca'tion (vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *vocatio* a bidding, a calling, invitation, fr. *vocare* to call.] **1.** A calling; summons; call. **2.** Regular or appropriate employment; calling; occupation; profession. — **vo-ca'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

Syn. VOCATION denotes one's regular calling or profession;

an AVOCATION is something, esp. a minor occupation, which calls one away from one's ordinary pursuits; the use of *avocation* in the sense of *vocation* is contrary to good usage; as, the law was his *vocation*, poetry an *avocation*. A HOBBY is a favorite avocation; the word often connotes a mildly indulgent attitude toward what is regarded as extreme; as, his *hobby* is amateur photography. See OCCUPATION.

voc'a-tive (vŏk'ă-tĭv), *a.* [L. *vocativus*, fr. *vocare* to call.] Of or pert. to, or used in, calling; specif., *Gram.*, designating, or pert. to, the case denoting that which is addressed. — *n. Gram.* The vocative case, a word in it, or the relation denoted by it, as L. *Domine* (O Lord) fr. DOMINUS.

vo-cif'er-ant (vō-sĭf'ẽr-ănt), *a.* Vociferating; clamorous.

vo-cif'er-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.*; -AT'ED (-āt/ĕd); -AT'ING [L. *vociferatus*, p. p. of *vociferari*, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, voice.] To cry out loudly; bawl; clamor. — **vo-cif'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

vo-cif'er-ous (vō-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; bawling; brawling; turbulent. — **vo-cif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-cif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

Syn. VOCIFEROUS implies loud outcry; CLAMOROUS suggests urgent or persistent vociferousness; OBSTREPEROUS usually implies also turbulence or unruliness; BLATANT, offensive loudness or clamorousness; as, a *vociferous* peddler; a *clamorous* parrot; *obstreperous* merriment; a *blatant* haranguer.

vod'ka (vŏd'kă), *n.* [Russ., lit., little water.] A Russian distilled alcoholic liquor, commonly one made from rye.

vogue (vōg), *n.* [F. *vogue* a rowing, vogue, fashion, It. *voga*, fr. *vogare* to row, sail.] **1.** The way or fashion of people at any period; style; mode. **2.** Popular repute or acceptation for a time. — **Syn.** See FASHION.

voice (vois), *n.* [OF. *vois*, *voiz*, L. *vox*, *vocis*.] **1.** Sound uttered by the mouth of living beings, esp. that uttered by human beings in speech or song. Specif., *Phon.*, vocal sound of the kind or quality heard in vowels and in such consonants as *b*, *v*, *d*, etc.; tone; —disting. from mere *breath* (as in *f*, *sh*, etc.) and from *whisper*. **2.** Faculty or power of utterance; speech. **3.** Any sound regarded as, or likened to, vocal utterance. **4.** Anything likened to human speech. **5.** Expressed wish, choice, or opinion; also, the right to express a wish, choice, or opinion; suffrage; vote. **6.** Rumor; also, fame; reputation. *Obs.* **7.** A speaker. *Rare.* **8.** *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb, or a particular system of verbal inflections, to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses; also, the relation so indicated. — *v. t.*; VOICED (voist); VOIC'ING (vois'ĭng). **1.** To give voice or expression to; utter; also, to announce; divulge; rumor. **2.** *Phon.* To utter with voice. See VOICE, *n.*, 1.

voiced (voist), *a.* **1.** **a** Furnished with a voice; as, sweet-*voiced*. **b** Expressed by the voice. **2.** *Phon.* Uttered with voice; sonant; vocal; — said esp. of certain consonants, as *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, etc., contrasted with the voiceless *p*, *t*, *k*, etc.

voice'ful (vois'fo͝ol), *a.* Having a voice or vocal quality; having a loud voice or many voices; vocal; sounding.

voice'less, *a.* **1.** Having no voice, utterance, or vote; mute. **2.** *Phon.* Not sounded with voice; surd. Cf. VOICED, *a.*, 2.

void (void), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *vocare*, old form of *vacare* to be empty.] **1.** Empty; vacant. **2.** Having no incumbent, holder, or the like; unoccupied; —of offices, etc. **3.** Destitute; wanting; —usually with *of*. **4.** Not producing effect; useless. **5.** *Law.* **a** Properly, of no legal force or effect (and hence incapable of ratification); null. **b** Improperly, voidable. — **Syn.** See DEVOID. — *n.* That which is void; a vacuum. — *v. t.* **1.** To make or leave void, or empty; clear; also, to vacate; leave. **2.** To throw or send out; evacuate; discharge. **3.** To render void; annul; nullify.

void'a-ble (void'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being voided. A *voidable* contract is valid unless it is avoided, or annulled.

void'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of voiding, or of emptying, ejecting, etc. **2.** Vacancy, as of a benefice.

void'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that voids, vacates, or annuls.

vol'a-ble (vŏl'ă-b'l), *a.* Nimble-witted; — a nonce word.

vo'lant (vō'lănt), *a.* [L. *volans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *volare* to fly.] **1.** Flying. **2.** Nimble; light and quick.

Vo'la-pük' (-lă-pük'), *n.* Lit., world's speech; a language, intended to be universal, invented by Johann Schleyer, of Konstanz, Baden, about 1879. — **Vo'la-pük'ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

vol'a-tile (vŏl'ă-tĭl), *a.* [fr. F., fr. L. *volatilis*, fr. *volare* to fly.] **1.** Volant. *Obs.* **2.** Readily vaporizable. **3.** Light-hearted; airy; lively; also, changeable; fickle. — **tile-ness**, *n.*

vol'a-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being volatile. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

vol'a-til-ize (vŏl'ă-tĭl-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To render or become volatile; exhale or evaporate. — **vol'a-til-i-za'tion** (vŏl'ă-tĭl-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

vol-can'ic (vŏl-kăn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a volcano. **2.** Produced, influenced, or changed, by a volcano or volcanic agencies.

vol-ca'no (vŏl-kā'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOES or -NOS (-nōz). [It., fr. L. *Vulcanus* Vulcan.] A vent in the earth's crust from which hot rock, steam, etc., issue; also, a hill or mountain composed wholly or in part of the ejected material.

vole (vōl), *n.* Any of numerous mouselike or ratlike rodents, of which the smaller kinds are called also *meadow mice* and *field mice*. [a deal; fig., whole range; gamut.

vole, *n.* [F.] *Card Playing.* A winning of all the tricks in

vo-li'tion (vō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volo* I will, *velle* to will.] **1.** Act of willing or choosing; exercise of the will. **2.** Termination of an act of willing or choosing; a state of decision or choice. **3.** Power of willing or determining; will. — **Syn.** Choice, preference, determination. See WILL. — **vo-li'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **vo-li'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

vol'ley (vŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). [F. *volée* flight, volley, *voler* to fly, L. *volare*.] **1.** A flight of missiles; simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles. **2.** A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a *volley* of oaths. — *v. t. & i.* To discharge, or be discharged, in or as in a volley.

vol'plane' (vŏl'plān'), *n.* [F.] A glide to earth in a flying machine with the power shut off. — **vol'plane'**, *v. i.*

Vol'sci (vŏl'sī), *n. pl.* An ancient people of Latium, in Italy. — **Vol'scian** (-shăn), *a. & n.*

volt (vōlt), *n.* [F. *volte*, fr. It. *volta* a turn.] **1.** *Manège.* A tread or gait in which a horse going sideways turns round a center; a circle traced by a horse so turning. **2.** *Fencing.* A leaping movement to avoid a thrust.

volt, *n.* [after Alessandro *Volta*, Italian electrician.] *Elec.* The unit of electromotive force; that electromotive force which if steadily applied to a conductor having a resistance of one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere.

volt'age (vōl'tăj), *n.* *Elec.* Electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts.

vol-ta'ic (vŏl-tā'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or discovered by, Alessandro Volta, who first devised apparatus for chemically developing electric currents. **2.** Of or pert. to voltaism; galvanic. — **voltaic arc.** = ARC, *n.*, 4. — **v. battery.** = BATTERY, 6 **a**. — **v. cell.** = CELL, 3. — **v. pile.** See 2d PILE, 3 **a**.

vol'ta-ism (vŏl'tă-ĭz'm), *n.* Voltaic, or current, electricity; also, the branch of electrical science dealing with this.

Vol'ta's pile (vŏl'tăz). = 2d PILE, 3 **a**.

volt'me'ter (vōlt'mē'tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* Any instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit.

vol'u-ble (vŏl'ŭ-b'l), *a.* [L. *volubilis*, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, turn round.] **1.** Easily rolling or turning; apt to roll; rotating. **2.** Characterized by ease and smoothness of utterance; glib; — formerly without derogatory suggestion. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **vol'u-bil'i-ty** (vŏl'ŭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **vol'u-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vol'u-bly**, *adv.*

vol'ume (vŏl'ŭm), *n.* [F., fr. L. *volumen* a book, volume, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] **1.** A roll; scroll. *Obs.* **2.** Any collection of printed sheets bound together; a book; tome; esp., a part of an extended work bound in one cover. **3.** Something suggestive of a roll, or scroll; convolution; coil. *Rare.* **4.** Space occupied, as measured by cubic units, i. e., cubic inches, feet, etc.; compass; loosely, a mass; bulk. **5.** *Music.* Fullness or quantity of tone. — **Syn.** See BULK.

vol'u-met'ric (vŏl'ŭ-mĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to measurement of volume.
vol'u-met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) }

vo-lu'mi-nous (vō-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [L. *voluminosus* full of folds.] Of or pertaining to volume or volumes; as: **a** Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions. **b** Of great volume, or bulk; large; swelling. **c** Consisting of many volumes, or books. **d** Having written much, or produced many volumes; copious; as, a *voluminous* writer. — **vo-lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-lu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

Vö'lund (vū'lo͝ond), *n.* [Icel. *Völundr*.] *Norse Myth.* An elf king who is a wonderful smith in medieval legends.

vol'un-ta-ry (vŏl'ŭn-tă-rĭ), *a.* [L. *voluntarius*, fr. *voluntas* will, choice.] **1.** Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice. **2.** Unconstrained; spontaneous; free. **3.** Done by design or intention; intentional. **4.** Of or pert. to the will; subject to, or regulated by, the will. **5.** Able to will; free; as, man is a *voluntary* agent. — **vol'un-ta-ri-ly** (-tă-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **vol'un-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

Syn. VOLUNTARY emphasizes the idea of freedom from

constraint, and is often opposed to *accidental;* INTENTIONAL heightens the implication of design; that is DELIBERATE which is done advisedly or deliberately. See SPONTANEOUS.

— *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A voluntary action or piece of work. **2.** *Music.* A piece, esp. an organ prelude, played, often extemporarily, according to the musician's fancy; an organ solo played before, during, or after, divine service.

vol'un-ta-ry-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* System of supporting or doing anything by voluntary action. — **vol'un-ta-ry-ist**, *n.*

vol'un-teer' (-tēr'), *n.* [F. *volontaire*, orig. a., L. *voluntarius*. See VOLUNTARY, *a.*] **1.** One who voluntarily enters into, or offers himself for, a service. **2.** *Mil.* One who enters into service voluntarily; — opp. to *conscript.* — *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting of, a volunteer or volunteers; voluntary. — *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily. — *v. i.* To enter into, or offer one's self for, any service voluntarily.

vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp'tŭ-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [L. *voluptuarius*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one addicted to luxury and the gratification of sensual appetites; sensualist. — *a.* Voluptuous; luxurious. *Rare.*

vo-lup'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *voluptuosus*, fr. *voluptas* pleasure.] **1.** Full of pleasure, esp. to the senses; ministering or pert. to sensuous or sensual gratification; luxurious; sensuous. **2.** Given to, or spent in, enjoyment of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratification. — **Syn.** See SENSUOUS. — **vo-lup'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-tu-ous-ness**, *n.*

vo-lute' (-lūt'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *voluta*, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] **1.** *Arch.* A spiral scroll-shaped ornament, esp. that forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital. See CAPITAL, *Illust.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A turn, or whorl, of a spiral shell.

vom'it (vŏm'ĭt), *n.* [L. *vomitus*, fr. *vomere*, *vomitum*, to vomit.] **1.** That which is vomited. **2.** That which excites vomiting; emetic. — *v. i.* **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; spew. **2.** To be ejected or emitted; come forth violently. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw up; eject from the stomach through the mouth; spew. **2.** To eject violently from any hollow place; belch forth.

vom'i-to (vŏm'ĭ-tō; *Sp.* vō'mē-tō), *n.* [Sp. *vómito.*] *Med.* The yellow fever in its worst form.

vom'i-to-ry (vŏm'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Emetic. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** An emetic. **2.** *Roman Arch.* A principal entrance of a theater or amphitheater.

voo'doo (vōō'dōō; vōō-dōō'), *n.* **1.** = VOODOOISM. **2.** One who practices voodooism; negro sorcerer. — *a.* Of or pert. to voodooism or a voodoo. — *v. t.* To effect or affect by voodoo sorcery; bewitch.

voo'doo-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A degraded form of superstition and sorcery among negroes, in Haiti and to some extent in the United States, regarded as a relic of African barbarism.

vo-ra'cious (vō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [L. *vorax*, *-acis*, fr. *vorare* to devour.] Greedy in eating; ravenous; rapacious. — **Syn.** See GREEDY. — **vo-ra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-ra'cious-ness**, *n.*

vo-rac'i-ty (-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being voracious.

-vorous. [L. *-vorus*, fr. *vorare* to devour.] A combining form signifying *eating*, *feeding*, or *consuming*.

vor'tex (vôr'tĕks), *n.; pl.* E. -TEXES (-tĕk-sĕz; 24), L. VORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). [L. *vortex*, var. of *vertex*, *-icis*, fr. *vortere*, *vertere*, to turn.] A mass of fluid, esp. of a liquid, having a circular motion tending to form a cavity or vacuum in the center, and to draw toward this the bodies subject to its action; whirlpool; eddy. — **vor'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

vor-tig'i-nous (vôr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Moving rapidly round a center; vortical. *Rare.*

vo'ta-ress (vō'tȧ-rĕs), *n.* A woman votary.

vo'ta-rist (-rĭst), *n.* A votary.

vo'ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [fr. L. *votum* a vow.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; devoted; promised. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One devoted or consecrated by a vow or promise; esp., one devoted or addicted to a particular service, worship, etc.

vote (vōt), *n.* [L. *votum* a vow, wish, will.] **1.** Ardent wish; vow; prayer. *Obs.* **2.** A wish, choice, or judgment, of a person or a body of persons, formally expressed, as by a ballot or viva voce; a suffrage; also, the right to such expression of wish, etc. **3.** That by means of which a vote (sense 2) is expressed, as the voice, a ballot, etc. **4.** Expression of the judgment or will of a majority by means of votes (sense 3). **5.** Votes collectively; as, the Prohibition *vote.* — *v. i.;* VOT'ED (vōt'ĕd; 24); VOT'ING. To express or signify the wish, choice, or will, either viva voce or by ballot, etc., as a means of deciding on any proposition; cast or give a vote. — *v. t.* **1.** To enact, grant, determine, effect, etc., by formal vote. **2.** To declare by general opinion or common consent, as if by a vote. *Colloq.*

vot'er (vōt'ẽr), *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to vote, or give his suffrage; an elector; suffragist.

vo'tive (vō'tĭv), *a.* [L. *votivus*, fr. *votum* a vow.] Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow; consecrated by a vow; devoted. — **vo'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **vo'tive-ness**, *n.*

vo'tress (vō'trĕs), *n.* A votaress. *Obs.*

vouch (vouch), *v. t.* [OF. *vochier* to call, L. *vocare* to call.] **1.** To call, esp. as a witness. *Archaic.* **2.** To warrant; answer for; attest; avouch. **3.** To support; confirm. *Rare.*

Syn. VOUCH, ATTEST, are often used with little distinction. But ordinarily to VOUCH (often *for*) is esp. to guarantee or stand surety for; to ATTEST is to affirm or certify to.

— *v. i.* **1.** To bear witness; attest. **2.** To make assertion; affirm. — *n.* Warrant; attestation. *Archaic.*

vouch'er, *n.* **1.** One who vouches, or attests, anything, or who acts as a surety. **2.** A book, paper, or the like, which serves to vouch the truth of something; specif., any receipt or the like showing payment; as, paid checks are *vouchers.*

vouch-safe' (vouch-sāf'), *v. t.;* -SAFED' (-sāft'); -SAF'ING. [*vouch* + *safe*, that is, vouch for as safe.] **1.** To guarantee as safe; guarantee. *Obs.* **2.** To condescend to grant; concede; bestow. **3.** To accept in condescension. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To condescend; deign. — **Syn.** See CONDESCEND.

vous'soir' (vōō'swär'), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* Any of the wedge-shaped pieces of an arch or vault. See ARCH, *Illust.*

vow (vou), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *votum.*] **1.** A solemn promise, esp. one made to God or a deity; an act by which one binds one's self or one's possessions to some act, service, or condition. **2.** A promise of fidelity or constancy; a pledge of love or affection. **3.** An asseveration. *Obs.* — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bind one's self by a vow; promise solemnly; devote. **2.** To asseverate; swear. — **vow'er**, *n.*

vow'el (vou'ĕl), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. L. *vocalis*, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, voice, sound.] *Phon.* A voiced, or sometimes a whispered, sound without the audible friction or stoppage characteristic of a consonant; — disting. from a *consonant.* Also, a letter or character representing such a sound. In English, the written vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

‖ **vox** (vŏks), *n.; pl.* VOCES (vō'sēz). [L.] Voice. — **vox' hu-ma'na** (hū-mā'nȧ) [L., human voice], *Music*, an organ reed stop to give a sound imitating the human voice.

voy'age (voi'ăj), *n.* [fr. OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *viaticum* traveling money, *via* way.] **1.** A passage or journey by water or (formerly) land, esp. to a distant place. **2.** Course; way; expedition; enterprise. *Obs.* — *v. i.;* -AGED (-ăjd); -AG-ING (-ă-jĭng). To take, make, or traverse by, a voyage; travel. — **voy'ag-er** (-ă-jẽr), *n.*

‖ **voy'a-geur'** (vwȧ'yȧ'zhûr'), *n.; pl.* -GEURS (*F.* -zhûr'). [F.] A traveler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur companies to transport goods and men to and from the remote stations; any boatman and trapper of those regions.

‖ **vral'sem'blance'** (vrĕ'sän'bläns'), *n.* [F.] Verisimilitude.

Vul'can (vŭl'kăn), *n.* [L. *Vulcanus*, *Volcanus.*] *Rom. Relig.* The god of fire, esp. in its fearful aspects. Later he was identified with the Greek *Hephæstus*, and was hence represented as consort of Venus and god of metal working.

Vul-ca'ni-an (vŭl-kā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or made by, Vulcan; pert. to works in iron, etc. **2.** [*l. c.*] Volcanic.

vul'can-ite (vŭl'kăn-īt), *n.* Hard rubber produced by vulcanizing with much sulphur.

vul'can-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* Process of imparting to caoutchouc, gutta-percha, etc., greater elasticity, durability, or hardness by heating with sulphur, sulphides, or oxides, or by soaking in a solution of sulphur chloride.

vul'can-ize (vŭl'kăn-īz), *v. t.;* -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ĭng). To subject to vulcanization. — **vul'can-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.*

vul'gar (-gȧr), *a.* [L. *vulgaris*, fr. *vulgus* the common people.] **1.** Of or pert. to the common people; common; ordinary; public; hence, vernacular. **2.** Of or pert. to the common people as disting. from the cultivated; plebeian. **3.** Lacking refinement; boorish; also, offensive to good taste; low; coarse. — **Syn.** See COMMON. — *n.* **1.** One of the common people. *Obs.* **2.** The vernacular language. *Archaic.*

vul-ga'ri-an (vŭl-gā'rĭ-ăn; 3), *n.* A vulgar or unrefined person; esp., a rich or pretentious person of vulgar standards.

vul'gar-ism (vŭl'gȧr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity. **2.** A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial, esp. in unrefined or low, speech.

Syn. A VULGARISM is a phrase or expression in common,

but not in good, use; the word does not necessarily connote coarseness; VULGARITY denotes coarseness or lack of refinement in manners or speech; as, the use of "aggravating" for "provoking" is a *vulgarism*; the use of coarse language is a *vulgarity*.

vul·gar'i·ty (vŭl·găr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life; commonness. **2.** Grossness or clownishness; coarseness; also, an instance of this. — **Syn.** See VULGARISM.

vul'gar-ize (vŭl'gȧr-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'-ĭng). To make vulgar. — **vul'gar-i-za'tion**, *n.*

vul'gar-ly, *adv.*, **vul'gar-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

Vul'gate (-gāt), *n.* [LL. *vulgata editio*, fr. L. *vulgatus* usual, common.] A Latin version of the Scriptures made by Jerome at the close of the 4th century;—so called from its common use in the Latin Church. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vulgate.

vul'ner-a-ble (vŭl'nĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis* wounding, injurious, fr. *vulnus* a wound.] **1.** Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds. **2.** Liable to injury; assailable; as, a *vulnerable* reputation. — **vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **vul'ner-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

vul'ner-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Used for, or useful in, healing wounds; as, *vulnerary* plants. — *n.* A vulnerary remedy.

vul'pine (-pīn; -pĭn), *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes* a fox.] Of or pert. to or like a fox; cunning; crafty.

vul'ture (-tūr), *n.* [fr. OF., L. *vulturius*, fr. *vultur*.] Any of certain large birds allied to hawks, eagles, and falcons, but having weaker claws, and the head usually naked. They subsist chiefly on carrion. — **vul'tur-ine** (-tūr-īn; -ĭn), *a.*

vy'ing (vī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VIE.

W

W (dŭb'l-ū); *pl.* w's or ws (-ūz). The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet.

wab'ble (wŏb''l), *v. i.*; -BLED; -BLING (-lĭng). To move unsteadily from one side to the other; hence, to vacillate; waver. — *n.* A rocking or oscillating motion, as of a wheel not hung true; a wavering, vacillating, etc. — **wab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.* — **wab'bly** (-lĭ), *a.*

wack'e (wăk'ē), *n.* [G.] *Geol.* Rock similar to sandstone in texture, but derived from disintegrated rocks.

wad (wŏd), *n.* **1.** A little mass or bundle, as of hay or tow. **2.** A soft plug to retain a charge of powder, keep powder and shot close, or avoid windage, in a muzzle-loading cannon or gun or in a shot cartridge. **3.** A soft mass, esp. of loose fibrous substance, to stop an aperture, pad a garment, etc. — *v. t.*; WAD'DED (wŏd'ĕd; 24); WAD'DING. **1.** To form into a wad or wadding. **2.** To insert a wad into; hold in by a wad; also, to stuff or line with a soft substance, as cotton; pad.

wad'ding (wŏd'ĭng), *n.* Wads collectively, or material for making wads or for use in the process of wadding.

wad'dle (-'l), *v. i.*; -DLED (-l'd); -DLING (-lĭng). [freq. of *wade*.] To walk with short steps, swaying from side to side, like a duck; move along in a clumsy and tottering way; toddle. — *n.* Act of waddling. — **wad'dler** (-lẽr), *n.*

wad'dy (wŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). An aboriginal war club. *Australia.*

wade (wād), *v. i.*; WAD'ED (wād'ĕd; 24); WAD'ING. [AS. *wadan* go, proceed, wade.] **1.** To pass; penetrate. *Obs.* **2.** To move by stepping in or through a medium, as water or mud, that offers more resistance than air. **3.** To proceed slowly among things that hinder or embarrass; as, to *wade* through a dull book. — *v. t.* To pass or cross by wading. — *n.* Act of wading. *Colloq.* — **wad'er** (wād'ẽr), *n.*

wa'di, wa'dy (wä'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). [Ar. *wādī*.] In the Levant, a valley; ravine through which a stream flows; bed of a watercourse dry except in the rainy season.

wad'set' (wŏd'sĕt'), *n. & v. t.* [Scot. *wad* a pledge.] Mortgage; pledge. — **wad'set'ter** (-ẽr), *n.* *Both Scots Law.*

wae (wā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOE.

wa'fer (wā'fẽr), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** *Cookery.* A thin cake or biscuit. **2.** *Eccl.* A thin cake or piece of bread, commonly unleavened, used in the Eucharist, as in the Roman Catholic Church. **3.** An adhesive disk of dried paste, gelatin, or the like, and coloring matter, or of paper coated with an adhesive on one side, used as a seal. — *v. t.* To seal, close, or fasten with a wafer.

waff (wȧf), *n.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A waft. **b** A glimpse.

waf'fle (wŏf''l), *n.* [D. *wafel*.] A crisped indented batter cake cooked in a **waffle iron**, a utensil with two hinged iron parts shutting on each other.

waft (wȧft), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move or go by or as by the impulse of waves, as of water or air. **2.** To beckon. *Obs.* **3.** To turn; direct; as, to *waft* the eyes. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To be moved, or to pass, on or as on a buoyant medium; float. — *n.* **1.** Act of wafting. **2.** A floating; waving; a wave or current, as of wind; puff; gust.

waft'age (wȧft'ăj), *n.* Act of wafting; state of being wafted; conveyance on or through a buoyant medium.

waf'ture (wȧf'tūr), *n.* Act of wafting or waving; a waft.

wag (wăg), *v. t.*; WAGGED (wăgd); WAG'GING (wăg'ĭng). To sway or swing shortly, esp. from side to side, with jerky or quick turns. To *wag* the head, finger, etc., is often expressive of buffoonery or derision. — *v. i.* **1.** To move one way and the other; be shaken to and fro. **2.** To act or move. *Obs. or Colloq.* **3.** To go; pack off. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Act of wagging; a shake. *Colloq.* **2.** One full of sport and humor; a wit; joker. **3.** A fellow. *Derogatory or Playful.*

wage (wāj), *v. t.*; WAGED (wājd); WAG'ING (wāj'ĭng). [OF. *wagier*, var. of *gagier* to pledge, promise.] **1.** To pledge; gage; also, to stake; bet. *Archaic or Hist.* **2.** To expose one's self to, as a risk; incur; hazard. *Obs.* **3.** To engage in, as a contest, as if by previous gage, or pledge; carry on, as a war. — *v. i.* To carry on war; contend. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** A gage; pledge. *Obs. or Hist.* **2.** That which is pledged or paid for services; hire; pay; — chiefly in *pl.* ☞ The plural form *wages* was formerly often, and is still sometimes, construed as a singular.

waged (wājd), *a.* Receiving wages; hired.

wa'ger (wā'jẽr), *n.* [OF. *wageüre*. See WAGE, *v. t.*] **1.** A gage, or pledge. *Obs.* **2.** That which is risked on an uncertain event; a stake; bet. **3.** Act of wagering, or betting; a bet. **4.** Act of gaging, or giving a pledge; as, *wager* of battle; *wager* of law. *Obs. or Hist.* — *v. t. & i.* To stake; bet. — **wa'ger-er**, *n.*

wa'ges (wā'jĕz; 24), *pl.* of WAGE, *n.* (See WAGE, *n.*, *Note.*) Specif.: Pay given for labor, usually manual or mechanical, at short stated intervals, as disting. from a salary or fee.

Syn. WAGES, HIRE, SALARY, PAY, EMOLUMENT. WAGES and HIRE (the latter somewhat archaic in this sense) denote the price paid for labor, esp. by the day or week. SALARY denotes a fixed compensation, commonly paid at longer intervals than *wages*, for services requiring training or ability. PAY, often general in its sense, may be equivalent esp. to *wages* (as in *pay* day, *pay* roll, etc.). EMOLUMENT applies to whatever profits arise from office or employment; as, the *emoluments* of a profession.

wag'ger-y (wăg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). The manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment; pleasantry.

wag'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* **1.** Like, or characteristic of, a wag, frolicsome. **2.** Done or made in sport; sportive; humorous. — **wag'gish-ly**, *adv.* — **wag'gish-ness**, *n.*

wag'gle (wăg''l), *v. i. & t.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [freq. of *wag*.] To reel, sway, or move, from side to side; wag. — *n.* A waggling or wagging. [*British.*]

wag'gon, wag'gon-er, etc. Vars. of WAGON, etc. *Chiefly British.*

wag'on (wăg'ŭn), *n.* [D. *wagen*.] **1.** A kind of four-wheeled vehicle, esp. one used for freight or merchandise. **2.** A four-wheeled vehicle for transporting goods on a railway. *Brit.* **3.** A chariot. *Obs.*

wag'on-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who conducts or drives a wagon, esp. as a business. **2.** A charioteer. *Obs.* **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** Auriga. **b** Charles's Wain.

wag'on-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* A kind of wagon with two facing side seats.

Wagonette.

wag'tail' (wăg'tāl'), *n.* **1.** Any of many birds allied to the pipits. They have a long tail which they habitually jerk up and down. **2.** In contempt, a person. *Obs.*

wa-hoo' (wä-hōō'; wä'hōō), *n.* Any of various American trees or shrubs; as: **a** A certain shrub with purple

capsules which in dehiscing expose the scarlet arils of the seeds. **b** Either of two varieties of elm. **c** The basswood.

waif (wāf), *n.* [OF., var. of *guaif*, *gaif*, adj., lost, not claimed, *chose gaive* a waif.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* Stolen goods thrown away by a thief in his flight. **2.** Something found, or without an owner. **3.** A wanderer; castaway; a stray person or beast, as a homeless child or a lost sheep.

wail (wāl), *v. t. & i.* To lament; bewail; mourn. — *n.* Loud lamentation; mournful sound. — **wail'er** (wāl'ẽr), *n.*

wain (wān), *n.* [AS. *wægn.*] Wagon; cart. *Archaic or Dial.*

wain'scot (-skŏt; -skŏt), *n.* [D. *wagen-schot* oaken board.] **1.** In British usage, a fine grade of oak imported for woodwork. **2.** A wooden lining of an interior wall, usually paneled. — *v. t.*; -SCOT-ED or -SCOT-TED; -SCOT-ING or -SCOT-TING. To line with or as with boards or paneled work.

wain'scot-ing, wain'scot-ting, *n.* The material used to wainscot a house, etc., or the wainscot as a whole.

waist (wāst), *n.* [ME. *wast*, orig., growth.] **1.** The small part of the body between the thorax and hips. **2.** A garment, or that part of a garment, which covers the body from the shoulders to and including the waist. **3.** A part corresponding to, or suggestive of, the human waist; esp., the middle or central part. **4.** *Naut.* That part of a vessel's deck between the quarter-deck and forecastle; the middle part of the ship. **5.** A girdle or belt for the waist. *Obs.*

waist'band' (wāst'bănd'; -bănd), *n.* The band, as of breeches, skirts, etc., which encompasses the waist.

waist'cloth' (-klŏth'; 62), *n.* A cloth worn about the waist; esp., such a garment worn about the hips and passing between the thighs.

waist'coat (wās't'kōt; *colloq.* wĕs'kŭt; wās'-), *n.* **1.** A man's garment of ornamental character, formerly worn under the doublet. **2.** A sleeveless garment for men, worn under the coat, and covering the waist; a vest.

wait (wāt), *v. i.* [OF. *waitier*, var. of *guaitier*, *gaitier*, to watch, attend; of Teutonic origin.] **1.** To be in expectation; — usually with *for*, equiv. to *expect* or *look forward to*. **2.** To stay in expectation; remain stationary or inactive, as till the arrival of some person or event; stay. **3.** To be ready to serve or to execute orders; act as attendant or servant, esp. at table; serve. — *v. t.* **1.** To stay for; await. **2.** To attend on; escort. *Obs.* **3.** To attend as a consequence; follow upon. *Obs.* **4.** To defer; postpone, — said of a meal; as, to *wait* dinner. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A watchman. *Obs.* **2.** In England: One of a band of musical watchmen or musicians, esp. in the 17th century; a musician who sings or plays at night or in the early morning, esp. at Christmas time. **3.** Ambush; trap; snare. *Obs.*, exc. in *to lie in wait*. **4.** Act of waiting; delay; halt; also, interval of waiting. — **in waiting,** in attendance. *Eng.*

wait'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A watcher. *Obs.*, *exc. in comp.* **2.** One who waits: **a** One who waits for or awaits something. **b** An attendant; servant in attendance, esp. at table. **3.** A tray on which something is carried, as dishes, etc.; salver.

wait'ress (wāt'rĕs), *n.* A female attendant at table.

waive (wāv), *v. t.*; WAIVED (wāvd); WAIV'ING. [AF. *weyver.*] **1.** To remove; reject; desert. *Obs.* **2.** To give up claim to; abandon; forgo. — **Syn.** See RELINQUISH.

waiv'er (wāv'ẽr), *n.* [AF. *weyver*, inf. as n.] *Law.* Act of waiving or relinquishing something, as a right.

wake (wāk), *n.* Track left by a vessel in the water; the track or course of anything that has passed.

wake, *v. i.*; WAKED (wākt) or WOKE (wōk); WAK'ING (wāk'ĭng). [AS. *wacan* to wake, be born.] **1.** To be awake; not to sleep; specif., to keep watch or vigil; hold a wake. **2.** To sit up late for festivities or revel. *Obs.* **3.** To be roused from sleep; awake; — often with *up*. **4.** To be excited or roused up; awake. **5.** To become alive again; undergo resurrection. — *v. t.* **1.** To rouse from sleep; awake. **2.** To put in motion or action; arouse; excite. **3.** To bring to life again; revive. **4.** To watch with at night, as a dead body; hold a wake over. — *n.* **1.** Act of waking or being awaked; also, state of being awake. *Obs. or Poetic.* **2.** State of forbearing sleep, esp. for solemn or festive purposes; a vigil. **3.** *Ch. of Eng.* An annual parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church. **4.** The sitting up with a dead body, often attended with a degree of festivity, chiefly among the Irish.

wake'ful (wāk'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; vigilant. **2.** That wakes; awakening. *Now Rare.* — **wake'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **-ful-ness,** *n.*

wak'en (-'n), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wæcnan.*] To wake. — **wak'er** (wāk'ẽr), *n.* One who wakes.

wake'-rob'in, *n.* **1.** Any of various arums; esp., in England, the cuckoopint. **2.** In America, any of various trilliums; also, the jack-in-the-pulpit.

wale (wāl), *n.* A choosing; also, the choicest. — *v. t.* To choose; hence, to woo. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wale, *n.* [AS. *walu* a mark of blows.] **1.** A streak made on the skin by a rod or whip. **2.** A ridge on the surface, as of cloth; hence, texture. **3.** *pl. Shipbuilding.* Certain strakes of the outside planking of a vessel. — *v. t.*; WALED (wāld); WAL'ING. To mark, protect, or fasten, with wales.

Wal'er (wāl'ẽr), *n.* [from *Wales*, i. e., New South Wales.] A horse, esp. for cavalry, imported from New South Wales; also, any Australian horse. *Colloq.*

walk (wôk), *v. i.* [AS. *wealcan* to turn, revolve.] **1.** To be in motion; go; wag. *Obs.* **2.** To roam. *Obs.*, exc.: To go restlessly about, as a somnambulist or a specter. **3.** To move along on foot; go by steps or at a moderate pace; of bipeds, to go without running, or lifting one foot entirely before the other touches the ground; of quadrupeds, to go with a gait in which at least two feet are always on the ground. **4.** To behave; conduct one's self. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass through, over, or upon; traverse. **2.** To cause to walk. **3.** To take for, or guide in, a walk. — *n.* **1.** Act or manner of walking; gait. **2.** Conduct; behavior; manner of living. **3.** Habitual or proper place or sphere of action; province. **4.** Place where one walks, or for walking; hence, *Obs.*, *pl.*, park; pleasure grounds. **5.** Pasture land; range; as, a sheep *walk*. — **walk'er** (wôk'ẽr), *n.*

walk'out' (wôk'out'), *n.* A labor strike. *Colloq., U. S.*

walk'-o'ver, *n.* In racing, the going over a course by a horse which is the only starter; hence, *Colloq.*, a one-sided contest; an easy victory.

wall (wôl), *n.* [AS. *weall*, fr. L. *vallum* a palisaded wall.] **1.** A work or structure, as of stone or brick, for security or inclosure, as the side of a building, a solid stone fence, etc. **2.** A defense; rampart; *pl.*, fortifications. **3.** Inside surface of a room, cavity, or vessel, as of a boiler. — *v. t.* To inclose, fill, or defend, with or as with a wall.

wal'la-by (wŏl'ă-bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). [fr. native name.] Any of various small or medium-sized kangaroos.

Wal-la'chi-an (wŏ-lā'kĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

wall creeper. A small Old World bird inhabiting cliffs and, in migration, frequenting walls about towns.

Wall Creeper.

wal'let (wŏl'ĕt; 24), *n.* **1.** A bag or sack for carrying about the person; knapsack; pack. **2.** Anything hanging loose like a bag. *Obs.* **3.** A pocketbook, esp. one of some size.

wall'-eye', *n.* **1.** An eye, as of a horse, with whitish iris. **2.** Any of various fishes with prominent eyes.

wall'-eyed', *a.* **1.** Having a wall-eye or wall-eyes. **2** Glaring-eyed; fierce-eyed.

wall'flow'er (wôl'flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A perennial plant, of the cabbage family, with yellow or orange flowers. In Europe it is common on old walls. **2.** A person who remains by the wall as a spectator, at a dance. *Colloq.*

Wal-loon' (wŏ-lo͞on'), *n.* One of a people, primarily Celtic or Alpine, inhabiting southern Belgium; also, their language, Belgian French. — **Wal-loon',** *a.*

wal'lop (wŏl'ŭp), *v. t.* To flog; thrash. — *n.* A blow. *Both Scot., Dial. Eng., & Colloq. U. S.*

wal'lop, *v. i.* [fr. OF. var. of *galoper*. See GALLOP.] *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To move quickly; gallop. **2.** To flounder.

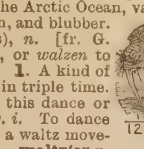
wal'low (-ō), *v. i.* [AS. *wealwian.*] To roll one's self about, as in mire; welter; flounder. — *n.* **1.** Act of wallowing. **2.** A place to which an animal comes to wallow.

wall paper. Paper for walls of rooms; paper hangings.

Wall Street. A street toward the southern end of New York City (Manhattan borough); — so called from the wall along it when the city belonged to the Dutch. It is the chief financial center of the United States.

wal'nut (wôl'nŭt), *n.* [AS. *wealhhnutu* a Celtic or foreign nut, walnut; *wealh* foreign, n., a Welshman, Celt + *hnutu* a nut.] **1.** The nut of any of a genus of well-known trees of the north temperate zone; also, the tree or its timber. **2.** The shagbark hickory or its nut. *Local, U. S.*

wal'rus (wôl'rŭs ; wŏl'-), *n.* [D. *walrus.*] A large marine mammal of the Arctic Ocean, valuable for its tusks, skin, and blubber.



Walrus.

waltz (wôlts), *n.* [fr. G. *walzer* waltz, or *walzen* to roll, dance.] **1.** A kind of round dance in triple time. **2.** Music for this dance or its time. — *v. i.* To dance a waltz or in a waltz movement or step. — **waltz'er**, *n.*

wam'pum (wŏm'pŭm ; wôm'-), *n.* [Algonquian *wampompeag ; wamp* (fr. *wab* white) + *ompe* a string (of shell beads) + *ak* or *ag*, a sign for the plural number.] Beads of shell used by the North American Indians as money, ceremonial pledges, or ornaments; — called also *seawan* (a term applied by the Indians to unstrung beads).

wan (wŏn), *a.* [AS., dark, lurid, livid.] **1.** Dark ; gloomy; dusky. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** Pale ; pallid. — **Syn.** See PALE. — *n.* Quality of being wan ; wanness. — *v. i. & t.* ; WANNED (wŏnd) ; WAN'NING. To become or make wan.

wand (wŏnd), *n.* **1.** A twig ; small branch. *Obs.* **2.** A small stick ; switch; rod. Specifically : **a** A staff of authority ; verge. **b** A rod used by conjurers, diviners, etc.

wan'der (wŏn'dĕr), *v. i.* [AS. *wandrian.*] **1.** To ramble about without any definite course ; stroll ; rove ; roam. **2.** To go away ; stray off ; deviate, as a writer from his subject. **3.** To be delirious ; rave ; as, the mind *wanders.*

Syn. To WANDER is to roam or ramble, esp. without definite course ; STRAY suggests more positively deviation from a fixed course, or unsettled or vagrant wandering ; as, to *wander* through the woods ; to *stray* from the road.

— *v. t.* To wander over or through. — *n.* Act of wandering ; ramble ; stroll. — **wan'der-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

wan'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WANDER. — **W. Jew.** In a widespread medieval legend, a Jew whom Christ, on his way to the crucifixion, condemned to wander undying on earth until Christ's second coming.

Wanderoo, 2, Male.

‖ **Wan'der-lust'** (vän'dĕr-lōōst'), *n.* [G.] Passion for wandering or travel.

wan'der-oo' (wŏn'dĕr-ōō'), *n.* [fr. Singhalese.] **1.** Any of several Asiatic long-tailed monkeys. **2.** Erron., a certain species of macaque.

wane (wān), *v. i.* ; WANED (wānd) ; WAN'ING (wān'ĭng). [AS. *wanian, wonian*, fr. *wan, won*, deficient, wanting.] **1.** To be diminished ; decrease ; — contrasted with *wax*, esp. of the moon. **2.** To decline ; fail ; sink. — *n.* **1.** Decrease ; decline ; failure ; diminution. **2.** The apparent decrease of the illuminated part of the moon from full to new.

wan'ion (wŏn'yŭn), *n.* A plague ; a vengeance; — vaguely imprecatory in *with a wanion. Obs.*

wan'ly, *adv.*, **wan'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS ; WAN, *a.*

want (wŏnt ; wŏnt), *n.* [orig. an adj., fr. Scand.] **1.** State or fact of being without anything ; lack ; dearth. **2.** Specif., absence or lack of necessaries ; destitution ; poverty ; as, to be in *want.* **3.** Thing needed or desired ; a necessity. — **Syn.** See LACK, POVERTY. — *v. t.* **1.** To be without; lack ; as, to *want* knowledge. **2.** To need ; require ; as, in winter we *want* a fire. **3.** To feel need of ; desire ; crave. — **Syn.** See DESIRE. — *v. i.* **1.** To be absent, deficient, or lacking ; fail ; — often impersonal with *of* ; as, it *wants* ten minutes of four. **2.** To be destitute or needy ; lack.

wa'n't (wŏnt ; wŏnt). Illit. for *was not.*

want'ing, *a.* Absent ; lacking ; missing.

wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *a.* [fr. ME., fr. *wan-* wanting + *towen* educated, AS. *togen*, lit., drawn.] **1.** Not disciplined; unrestrained; hence, loose; free; wild ; playful. **2.** Loose morally ; dissolute ; lewd. **3.** Reckless ; malicious ; as, *wanton* mischief. — **Syn.** See GRATUITOUS. — *n.* **1.** A person not restrained by discipline ; frolicsome trifler. **2.** A lewd person. — *v. i.* **1.** To ramble or frolic without restraint ; revel. **2.** To play the wanton. — *v. t.* To waste wantonly. — **wan'ton-ly**, *adv.* — **wan'ton-ness**, *n.*

want'wit', *n.* One wanting wit ; fool. *Obs.*

wap'in-schaw (wăp'ĭn-shô), *n.* Also **wap'in-schaw'ing.** [See WEAPON; SHOW.] An exhibition of arms, according to rank, formerly made at certain seasons. *Scot.*

wap'i-ti (wŏp'ĭ-tĭ ; wăp'-), *n.* [fr. American Indian.] The American elk, allied to the European red deer, but larger.

Wapiti, Male.

war (wôr), *n.* [AS. *werre*, fr. OF. var. of *guerre*, of Teut. orig.] **1.** State or fact of using violence against another ; a contest by force between states. **2.** State of opposition or contest; hostility; strife; contention. **3.** Profession of arms ; art of war; as, a man of *war.* — *v. i.* ; WARRED (wôrd) ; WAR'RING. **1.** To make or wage war. **2.** To contend ; strive violently ; fight.

war'ble (wôr'b'l), *v. t. & i.* ; -BLED (-b'ld) ; -BLING (-blĭng). [OF. *werbler* to sing, play on a musical instrument.] **1.** To sing or utter in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner; trill ; carol. **2.** To sound in a tremulous, quavering, or softly melodious manner ; quaver. — *n.* Act of warbling.

war'ble, *n.* **1.** A hard tumor on a horse's back, caused by the saddle. **2.** A tumor caused by the maggot of the warble fly ; also, the maggot.

warble fly. Any of several dipterous flies the larvæ of which live under the skin on the backs of cattle and horses.

Warblers, 3. *A* Hooded Warbler. *C* Cape May Warbler. Both Male.

war'bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** One that warbles ; singer ; songster. **2.** Any of numerous small Old World singing birds. **3.** Any of a large family of American insectivorous singing birds, mostly very small and bright-colored.

war cry. A cry used by a body of fighters in war.

ward (wôrd), *v. t.* [AS. *weardian.*] **1.** To keep in safety ; guard ; protect ; as, to *ward* one from peril. **2.** To place or keep under care or watch, as in prison. **3.** To fend off ; repel ; — often with *off.*

ward, *n.* [AS. *weard*, masc.] A warder ; guard. *Obs. or R.*

ward, *n.* [AS. *weard*, fem.] **1.** Act of guarding ; watch; guard ; protection ; guardianship. **2.** A body of guards, as soldiers ; garrison ; the watch. *Obs.* **3.** Defense ; protection. **4.** A defensive position, motion, or station. **5.** Confinement under guard ; also, place of such confinement ; jail ; prison. **6.** A person under guard or protection ; specif., a person under the protection of a court by reason of some incapacity. **7.** A division ; specif. : **a** A district of a town or city, as for election purposes. **b** A division of a hospital. **8.** [fr. OF. *warde.*] A projecting ridge in a lock casing or keyhole ; also, a corresponding notch in a key.

-ward (-wĕrd), **-wards** (-wĕrdz). [AS. *-weard, -weardes* ; the *s* in *-wards* was orig. a genitive ending.] Suffixes denoting *course* or *direction to* ; *motion* or *tendency toward.*

☞ Some writers have tried to make distinctions of usage between *forward*, *backward*, *downward*, etc., and the corresponding forms in *-wards* ; but the choice between them is in general influenced simply by euphony, sometimes, perhaps, by the fact that *-wards* is adverbial only.

war dance. A dance among savages preliminary to war.

ward'en (wôr'd'n), *n.* A variety of winter pear.

ward'en, *n.* [OF. *wardein.*] **1.** A keeper ; guardian ; watchman ; guard. **2.** Specif. : **a** A chief keeper, as of a prison. **b** *Eccl.* A churchwarden. **c** The head of a college, guild, or conventual church. *Eng.* **d** In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough. — **ward'en-ship**, *n.*

ward'en-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a warden.

ward'er (wôr'dĕr), *n.* One who wards, or keeps ; keeper.

ward'er, *n.* A truncheon or staff formerly carried by a king or a commander in chief.

ward'robe' (wôrd'rōb'), *n.* [OF. *warderobe*. See WARD, *v. t.*; ROBE.] **1.** Orig., an apartment where clothes were kept, and, sometimes, made; now, a portable closet for clothes. **2.** Wearing apparel; (one's) clothes or clothing.

ward'room' (-rōōm'), *n. Naut.* In a war vessel, the living quarters of the commissioned officers above the rank of ensign, excluding the captain, who has quarters to himself.

ward'ship (-shĭp), *n.* **1.** Office of a ward or keeper; guardianship. **2.** State of being under a guardian; pupilage.

ware (wâr), *a.* [AS. *wær*. In sense 1, prob. for *aware*.] **1.** Aware; conscious. **2.** Wary; cautious; discreet.—*v. t.* [AS. *warian*.] To take heed of or to; beware of; —now only *Dial.* or used in the imperative; as, *ware* the dog.

ware, *n.* [AS. *waru*.] Articles of merchandise; goods; commodities; —now usually in *pl.*, exc. in composition.

ware'house' (wâr'hous'), *n.* A storehouse for wares. —(-houz'), *v. t.* To deposit or secure in a warehouse, esp. in a government or a bonded warehouse. — **ware'house'man** (-hous'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn).

war'fare' (wôr'fâr'), *n.* [*war* + ME. *fare* journey, course, AS. *faru*.] Military operations between enemies; war.

war horse. A horse used in war; esp., a powerful horse for military service; a charger. [See -LY, -NESS; WARY.]

wa'ri-ly (wā'rĭ-lĭ; wâr'ĭ-; 3), *adv.*, **wa'ri-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

war'i-son (wär'ĭ-s'n), *n.* [OF., safety, cure.] *Obs.* **1.** Safety; cure; requital. **2.** A note of assault. *Pseudo-archaic.*

war'like' (wôr'lĭk'), *a.* **1.** Fit or disposed for, or fond of, war; bellicose. **2.** Of or relating to war; military; martial; soldierly. **3.** Presaging or threatening war; belligerent; hostile. — **Syn.** See MARTIAL.

war'lock (-lŏk), *n.* [AS. *wærloga* a breaker of his word; *wær* covenant, troth + *loga* a liar (in comp.).] A witch or wizard; also, a magic spell; incantation.

warm (wôrm), *a.* [AS. *wearm*.] **1.** Having heat, or a sensation of heat, esp. in a moderate degree; not cold. **2.** Sending out or imparting warmth; also, serving to make or keep one warm. **3.** Subject to little or no cold weather. **4.** Heated or apt to grow heated with passion; as: **a** Passionate; also, lively; sprightly. **b** Zealous; ardent; fervent. **c** Excited or excitable. **d** Arduous; strenuous; also, exciting. **5.** Producing a sense of warmth; — of the colors red, orange, and yellow. **6.** Newly made; fresh; — of a scent or trail. — **Syn.** Glowing, enthusiastic, cordial. —*v. t. & i.* **1.** To render or become warm. **2.** To make or become ardent, animated, or interested; — often with *up*.

warm'-blood'ed, *a.* **1.** Having warm blood; specif., designating animals having a relatively high and constant temperature. **2.** Fervent in temper or spirit.

warm'ly, *adv.* of WARM. See -LY.

warmth (wôrmth), *n.* Quality or state of being warm. — **Syn.** Zeal, ardor, fervor, fervency, heat, glow, earnestness, cordiality, animation, excitement, vehemence.

warn (wôrn), *v. t.* [AS. *warnian* to take heed, warn.] **1.** To put on guard; give notice to (of approaching danger); caution. **2.** To notify in advance; inform; hence, to notify or summon by authority; bid. **3.** To admonish; advise; as, to *warn* a boy to obey. — **warn'er,** *n.*

Syn. WARN is the stronger and more general term, and often implies admonitory notification; TO CAUTION is esp. to put one on one's guard or to suggest precautions; as, to *warn* of impending danger; to *caution* against carelessness.

warn'ing, *n.* **1.** Previous notice; esp., caution, as against danger; admonition. **2.** That which warns, or serves to give notice or admonition. **3.** A calling; summons.

warp (wôrp), *v. t. & i.* [ME. *warpen*, fr. Scand.] **1.** To turn or twist out of shape; specif., *Aëronautics*, to twist the end surfaces of (an aërocurve in an aëroplane) in order to restore or maintain stability. **2.** To swerve. **3.** To move (a vessel, etc.) by hauling on a line, or warp, attached to another object. **4.** To fly with a bending or waving motion.

warp, *n.* [AS. *wearp* warp in weaving.] **1.** *Weaving.* The threads lengthwise in the loom, crossed by the woof. **2.** A rope used in warping a vessel. **3.** State of being warped or twisted, as of a board.

war'rant (wŏr'ănt), *n.* [OF. *warant* warrant, protector.] **1.** That which vouches for anything; guaranty; security; voucher. **2.** Authorization; sanction; justification; right; as, he had no *warrant* for his act. **3.** A document giving authority, as to make an arrest. Specif.: **a** A writing authorizing a person to pay or deliver something. **b** A form of warehouse receipt. **c** *Mil. & Nav.* An official certificate of appointment issued to an officer below a commissioned officer. — *v. t.* **1.** To make secure; authorize or empower so as to secure the person authorized from damage by his action. **2.** To declare with no fear of being contradicted or belied; as, I *warrant* it will be so. **3.** To give a warrant or warranty to; secure by a warranty; hence, to guarantee to (a purchaser or other grantee) the title to, or quality or quantity of, the thing sold or granted; assure (a thing sold or granted) to a grantee. **4.** To support by authority; justify; sanction. — **Syn.** See JUSTIFY. — **war'rant-er** (wŏr'ăn-tẽr), **war'ran-tor'** (wŏr'ăn-tôr'), *n.*

war'rant-a-ble (-ăn-tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being warranted; justifiable. — **war'rant-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **-a-bly,** *adv.*

warrant officer. A noncommissioned army or navy officer.

war'ran-ty (-ăn-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** *Law.* An engagement that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is declared or promised to be. **2.** Justificatory mandate or precept; authority; justification. **3.** Security; warrant; guaranty.

war'ren (wŏr'ĕn), *n.* [fr. OF.] **1.** *Eng. Law.* A place privileged for keeping certain animals, as hares, partridges, etc., or the privilege itself. **2.** A piece of ground for the breeding of rabbits, etc.; a place abounding in rabbits. **3.** A place in a river for keeping fish.

war'rior (wŏr'yẽr; -ĭ-ẽr; wŏr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [fr. OF., deriv. fr. *werre, guerre*, war.] A man engaged or experienced in war or in military life; soldier.

wart (wôrt), *n.* [AS. *wearte*.] **1.** A small, usually hard, tumor on the skin. **2.** A hard protuberance on plants.

wart hog. An African wild hog having two pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face.

Wart Hog.

wart'y (wôr'tĭ), *a.* **1.** Having warts; covered with warts. **2.** Like a wart.

wa'ry (wā'rĭ; wâr'ĭ), *a.* -RI-ER (wā'rĭ-ẽr; wâr'ĭ-); -RI-EST. [fr. ME. *war*, AS. *wær*.] **1.** Cautious of danger; carefully guarding against deception; circumspect. **2.** Characterized by caution; guarded; chary. — **Syn.** See CAREFUL.

was (wŏz). [AS. *wæs*.] A verb form supplying the first and third persons singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense. See BE.

wash (wŏsh), *v. t.*; WASHED (wŏsht) or WASHT; WASH'ING. [AS. *wascan, wæscan*.] **1.** To cleanse by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing in water. **2.** To cover with water; wet; hence, to flow against or over; lave. **3.** To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion. **4.** To remove by the action of water. **5.** To cover with a thin or watery coat of color; tint lightly and thinly. **6.** To overlay with a thin coat or deposit of metal. **7.** To pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid to purify it. —*v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of ablution. **2.** To clean anything by washing it. **3.** To move with a lapping or swashing sound, as waves. **4.** To bear, as some fabrics, without injury the operation of being washed. **5.** To be eroded by the action of water, as a beach, etc. — *n.* **1.** Act of washing; ablution. **2.** A collection of articles being or to be washed; a washing. **3.** The flow, dash, rush, breaking, or sound of a body of water, as a wave. **4.** A piece of ground washed by a sea or river; also, a bog; marsh; fen. **5.** Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, as débris on a shore. **6.** Waste liquid, refuse food, etc., from a kitchen. **7.** That with which anything is washed, as a liquid cosmetic, dentifrice, or the like, a thin coat of water color, etc. — *a.* Capable of being washed without injury. *Colloq.* — **wash'a-ble** (-ä-b'l), *a.*

wash'board' (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** A ribbed board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them. **2.** = BASEBOARD.

wash'er (wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that washes. **2.** A ring or a perforated plate used to distribute pressure (as of the head of a screw), to prevent motion or play, etc. **3.** A machine or apparatus for washing, as clothes.

wash'er-wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; 24). A woman who works at washing clothes.

wash'out' (wŏsh'out'), *n.* The washing out or away of earth, etc., as in a roadbed by a freshet; also, a place washed out.

wash'y (wŏsh'ĭ), *a.*; WASH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Watery;

damp; soft. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Lacking substance, strength, or the like; thin; diluted; as, *washy* tea.

wasp (wŏsp), *n.* [AS. *wæps, wæfs.*] Any of numerous hymenopterous insects generally with slender body, and (in workers and females) a more or less formidable sting.

wasp'ish, *a.* Resembling a wasp; as: **a** Having a slender waist, like a wasp; of the waist, slender. **b** Quick to resent a trifling affront; snappish; irascible. — **Syn.** Irritable, choleric, testy. — **wasp'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **wasp'ish-ness**, *n.*

was'sail (wŏs'ĭl; -āl; wăs'-), *n.* [fr. ME., fr. AS. *wes* be thou + a Scand. word meaning "well."] **1.** An ancient expression of good wishes at a festivity, esp. when drinking a health. **2.** A drinking bout; carouse. **3.** The liquor used for a wassail; esp., a beverage of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, roasted apples, etc., formerly much used in England at festivals. — *v. i.* To hold a wassail; carouse. — *v. t.* To drink to the health or success of. — **was'sail-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

wast (wŏst). A verb form supplying the second person singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, imperfect tense; — now used only in elevated style. Cf. WAS.

waste (wāst), *a.* [OF. *wast*, var. of *guast, gast*, fr. L. *vastus* empty, immense.] **1.** Desolate; desert; hence, bare; empty; also, dreary; dismal; cheerless. **2.** Lying unused; unproductive; worthless; refuse; as, *waste* land, paper. **3.** Wasteful; lavish. *Obs.* — *v. t.*; WAST'ED (wās'tĕd; 24); WAST'ING. [fr. OF., deriv. fr. L. *vastare* to lay waste, fr. *vastus*.] **1.** To lay waste; devastate; bring to ruin. **2.** To wear away; impair or diminish gradually; use up; consume. **3.** To spend unnecessarily or carelessly; squander. — *v. i.* To lose bulk, substance, strength, value, etc., gradually. — *n.* **1.** That which is waste, or desolate; devastated or uncultivated region; desert; wilderness. **2.** A wasting; state of being wasted; thing wasted. **3.** That which has no original value or no value for the ordinary or main purpose of manufacture; superfluous or rejected matter; refuse. — **Syn.** Prodigality, dissipation, devastation.

waste'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Occasioning or involving waste; destructive; ruinous. **2.** Expending what is valuable needlessly or uselessly; lavish; prodigal. — **Syn.** Profuse, extravagant. — **waste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **waste'ful-ness**, *n.*

wast'er (wās'tẽr), *n.* One that wastes.

watch (wŏch), *v. i.* [AS. *wæccan, wacian.*] **1.** To be awake; wake; keep vigil. **2.** To be attentive or vigilant; be on the lookout. **3.** To be expectant; wait. — *v. t.* **1.** To tend; guard; have in keeping. **2.** To give heed to; observe; keep in view. — *n.* **1.** Watching; wakefulness. **2.** A keeping awake to guard, protect, attend, etc.; vigil; formerly, esp., a watching or guarding by night. **3.** Vigilant attention; vigilance. **4.** One who watches, or those who watch; a watchman, or a body of watchmen; sentry; guard. **5.** The place where a guard is posted. **6.** The time during which a guard does duty. **7.** *Naut.* **a** An allotted time, usually four hours, for duty or being on deck ready for duty. **b** That part, usually one half, of the officers and crew who attend to the working of a vessel during the same watch. **8.** Something which marks the progress of time; as: **a** A candle marked out into sections. *Obs.* **b** A timepiece; specif.: (1) A clock. *Obs.* (2) A small timepiece, or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket. [case of a watch.

watch'case' (wŏch'kās'), *n.* **1.** A sentry box. *Obs.* **2.** The

watch'dog' (wŏch'dŏg'; 62), *n.* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property.

watch'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who watches.

watch'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Wakeful; causing wakefulness; spent in watching. *Obs.* **2.** Full of vigilance; attentive; cautious. — **Syn.** Observant, circumspect, heedful. See VIGILANT. — **watch'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **watch'ful-ness**, *n.*

watch'mak'er, *n.* A maker and repairer of watches.

watch'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One set to watch; a guard; sentinel; specif., one who guards a building.

watch'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* **1.** A secret word used as a countersign; password. **2.** A sentiment or motto as embodying a principle or guide to action, esp. one used as a rallying cry.

wa'ter (wŏ'tẽr), *n.* [AS. *wæter.*] **1.** A fluid compound consisting of hydrogen (11.186 per cent by weight) and oxygen (88.814 per cent). It is slightly blue in color. **2.** A form, variety, or aspect of the fluid; as: **a** Rain. **b** A mineral water. **c** A wave; flood; — usually in the *pl.* **3.** A body of water, as a lake, river, sea, or stream. **4.** Any organic liquid secretion, effusion, humor, or the like, suggestive of water. **5.** The limpidity and luster of a precious stone. **6.** A kind of wavy lustrous pattern, as of silk, metal, etc. **7.** An addition to the securities issued by a stock company not representing a corresponding increase in assets. — **water of crystallization**, *Chem.*, water which is regarded as present (chemically combined) in many crystallized substances, and which is expelled from them by heat, usually with loss by the substance of its crystalline properties. — *v. t.* **1.** To moisten, sprinkle, or soak with or as with water; irrigate. **2.** To cause or allow to drink. **3.** To diversify with wavelike lines, as silk. **4.** To add water to; dilute; weaken. — *v. i.* **1.** To shed, secrete, or fill with, water or liquid matter; as, his eyes *water*. **2.** To get, or take in, water; drink water.

wa'ter-clos'et, *n.* A closet or room with a hopper flushed with water, for defecation; also, the hopper.

water color *or* **colour**. *Painting.* **a** A pigment ground with water and some binding material, and applied with water as a vehicle. **b** A picture or design in water colors.

wa'ter-course' (wŏ'tẽr-kōrs'; 57), *n.* A stream of water or a channel or canal for water.

water cress, *or* **wa'ter-cress'**, *n.* A perennial cress, used for salad, growing usually in clear running water.

water dog. **1.** A dog accustomed to the water, or trained to retrieve waterfowl. **2.** A sailor; an old salt. *Jocose.*

wa'ter-er (wŏ'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* One that waters.

wa'ter-fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A fall, or perpendicular or very steep descent, of the water of a stream; cascade; cataract.

wa'ter-fowl' (-fou̇l'), *n.* Any bird that frequents rivers, lakes, etc., or the sea; esp., a swimming bird; collectively, swimming, esp. game, birds.

water gap. A mountain gap through which a stream runs.

water gas. A gas made by forcing steam over incandescent carbon, giving a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. It is much more poisonous than coal gas.

water glass. **1.** A clepsydra. **2.** A water gauge, as for a steam boiler. **3.** A substance consisting of silicates of sodium or potassium, or of both, found in commerce as a glassy mass, a powder, or a viscous solution in water.

water hen. See GALLINULE.

water ice. **1.** = ICE, *n.*, 2. **2.** Massive ice formed by direct freezing of water, not by compacting of snow.

wa'ter-i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS; WATERY.

watering place. **1.** A place where water may be obtained. **2.** A place where there are medicinal springs, or a resort for bathing, boating, etc.

watering pot. A vessel, esp. a can with a spout having a perforated nozzle, to sprinkle water on plants, clothes, etc.

wa'ter-ish, *a.* Watery.

water level. The surface level of still water.

water lily. Any of numerous aquatic plants many of which bear showy fragrant flowers; also, the flower itself.

Water Lily. (½)

wa'ter-logged' (-lŏgd'), *a.* Filled or saturated with water, so as to be heavy, unmanageable, or loglike.

Wa'ter-loo' (wŏ'tẽr-lo͞o'), *n.* [alluding to Napoleon's defeat at *Waterloo.*] A decisive or disastrous defeat or reverse.

wa'ter-man (wŏ'tẽr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man who manages or rows a boat; specif., a ferryman. **2.** An attendant on cab stands, etc., who waters the horses. *Eng.*

wa'ter-mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark indicating the height to which water has risen. **2.** A marking produced in paper by pressure of a projecting design on the roll, in the mold, etc. — *v. t.* To mark (paper) with a watermark; to impress (a given design) as a watermark.

wa'ter-mel'on (-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* The large ellipsoidal or roundish fruit of a certain vine of the cucumber family; also, the plant or vine.

water pepper. Any of several acrid weeds of wet places; [smartweed.

water power. The power of water used to drive machinery, etc.; also, a fall of water which may be so used.

wa'ter-proof' (wŏ'tẽr-pro͞of'), *a.* Impervious to water. — *n.* Something waterproof, as a cloak made of waterproof cloth. — *v. t.* To make waterproof.

wa'ter-rug' (-rŭg'), *n.* A kind of dog. *Obs.*

wa'ter-shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* *Physical Geog.* **a** A dividing ridge between two drainage areas. **b** The region or area drained by a river or lake; drainage area.

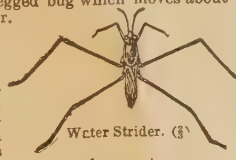
wa'ter-side' (-sīd'), *n.* The land bordering a body of water.

wa'ter-soak', *v. t.* To fill the interstices of with water.

wa'ter-spout' (wŏ'tẽr-spout'), *n.* **1.** A pipe, duct, or ori-

fice from which water is spouted. **2.** A slender funnel-shaped or tubular cloud extending from an ordinary cumulus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by whirling winds from the surface of an ocean or lake.

water strider. A long-legged bug which moves about on the surface of fresh water.


Water Strider. (⅔)

wa'ter-tight', *a.* So tight as to be waterproof.

water tower. **1.** A tower or standpipe serving as a reservoir. **2.** A portable fire-extinguishing apparatus having a pipe which can be raised to various heights, and supplied with water under great pressure.

wa'ter-way' (wô'tĕr-wā'), *n.* A way or channel for water; also, a navigable body of water.

water wheel. A wheel rotated by direct action of water.

wa'ter-works' (wô'tĕr-wûrks'), *n. pl.* A hydraulic apparatus or system by which water is supplied.

wa'ter-worn' (-wôrn'; 57), *a.* Worn, smoothed, or polished by the action of water.

wa'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with, water. **2.** Containing or discharging water; wet; hence, tearful. **3.** Resembling or suggesting water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; weak; vapid; pale. **4.** Soft; soggy; flabby.

watt (wŏt), *n.* [after James *Watt*, Scottish inventor.] *Physics.* A unit of power or activity equal to work done at the rate of one joule a second or to the rate of work represented by a current of one ampere under a pressure of one volt; a volt ampere.

wat'tle (wŏt'l), *n.* [AS. *watel*, *watul*, *watol*.] **1.** A twig or flexible rod; withe; wand; also, a framework or hurdle of such rods. **2.** *pl.* Rods laid on a roof to support the thatch. **3.** **a** A naked, fleshy process hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. **b** A barbel of a fish. **4.** In Australia, any acacia tree; — so called from the wattles, or hurdles, made from it by the settlers. — *v. t.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). **1.** To bind, fence, etc., with wattles; hurdle. **2.** To twist or interweave one with another, as twigs. **3.** To form by interweaving or platting twigs.

Wattle, ¼. Reduced.

wat'tled (-'ld), *a.* Furnished with wattles.

watt'me'ter (wŏt'mē'tĕr), *n.* [*watt* + *-meter.*] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring electric power in watts.

waul (wôl). Var. of WAWL, wail.

wave (wāv), *v. i.* [AS. *wafian.*] **1.** To play loosely; move like a wave; undulate; flutter. **2.** To be moved to and fro as a signal; signal in this way. **3.** To be sinuous like a wave. — *v. t.* **1.** To move one way and the other; swing; brandish; as, to *wave* a sword. **2.** To give an undulating form or surface to. **3.** To waft. *Obs.* **4.** To signal by a waving motion, as of the hand; beckon. — *n.* **1.** A ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea; an undulation. **2.** *Physics.* A vibrational disturbance propagated through a body or elastic medium, as in transmission of sound, light, etc. **3.** Water; a body of water. *Poetic.* **4.** A curved swell or ridge, or one of a series of such, in a surface; an undulating line; an undulation. **5.** A waving or undulating motion; a signal made by waving.

Syn. WAVE is the general word; a BILLOW (often elevated or poetical for *wave*) is esp. a great surge or swell; a BREAKER is a heavy wave which breaks into foam, esp. against rocks or over reefs or shoals.

wave'let, *n.* A little wave; ripple.

wa'ver (wā'vĕr), *v. i.* [ME. *waveren.* See WAVE, *v. i.*] **1.** To play or move to and fro; wave; hence, to totter; reel; flicker. **2.** To be unsettled in opinion; vacillate. — **Syn.** See FLUCTUATE. — *n.* A wavering. — **wa'ver-er,** *n.*

wav'er (wāv'ĕr), *n.* One that waves.

wav'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being wavy.

wav'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Rising or swelling in waves; abounding in waves. **2.** Moving to and fro with an undulating motion.

wawl (wôl), *n.* & *v. i.* Wail; howl. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

wax (wăks), *v. i.*; WAXED (wăkst), *Obs. or Poetic p. p.* WAX'EN (wăk's'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAX'ING. [AS. *weaxan.*] **1.** To increase in size; grow; — opp. to *wane.* **2.** To pass from one state to another; grow; as, to *wax* strong.

wax, *n.* [AS. *weax.*] **1.** A secretion of bees used by them to construct the honeycomb; beeswax. It is used in candles, in modeling, in ointments, etc. **2.** Any of various substances resembling beeswax; as: **a** Earwax. **b** A pliable composition for uniting surfaces; as, sealing *wax.* **c** A resinous composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. — *v. t.* To treat with wax; as, to *wax* a floor. — **waxed end,** a thread rubbed with shoemaker's wax, and usually pointed with a bristle, used in sewing leather.

wax'bill' (wăks'bĭl'), *n.* Any of numerous Old World birds, of the weaver-bird family, having white, pink, or reddish bills of a waxy appearance.

wax'en (wăk's'n), *a.* **1.** Made of, or covered with, wax. **2.** Resembling wax; waxy; hence, soft; yielding.

wax'i-ness (-sĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS; WAXY.

wax myrtle. An evergreen shrub or tree bearing small berries (bayberries) coated with a white wax used for candles.

wax'wing' (-wĭng'), *n.* Any of several nonpasserine birds with showy crest and velvety plumage.

Bohemian Waxwing. (⅓)

wax'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work in wax; esp., a figure or figures wholly or partly of wax, in imitation of living beings. **2.** *pl.* An exhibition of such figures.

wax'y (wăk's'ĭ), *a.*; WAX'I-ER (-sĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. **1.** Resembling wax; viscid; adhesive; soft; hence, pliable; impressible **2.** Made of, or abounding in, wax.

way (wā), *n.* [AS. *weg.*] **1.** Direction of motion, progress, facing, etc.; route. **2.** That along which one passes to reach some place; a road, street, track, or path. **3.** Distance; as, a long *way.* **4.** A moving; passage; journey. **5.** Manner; method; style. **6.** Means of attaining anything; device; plan. **7.** An aspect or feature; respect; — with *in;* as, a plan good in every *way.* **8.** Regular course; habitual method of life or action. **9.** Resolved mode of action or conduct; as, to have one's *way.* **10.** Advance; progress. **11.** *Naut.* Progress; headway. **12.** *pl. Shipbuilding.* The inclined structure upon which a vessel is built.

Syn. WAY, ROAD, HIGHWAY, STREET, AVENUE. WAY denotes any line or route for passage; a ROAD is a way, esp. for horses or vehicles, between one place and another; a HIGHWAY is a main, often much traveled, road; a STREET, orig. a paved way, is a thoroughfare in a city, town, or village; an AVENUE is a broad street, often planted with trees; the word suggests a certain degree of stateliness, but is often loosely applied. See MANNER, METHOD.

way'bill' (wā'bĭl'), *n.* A document describing, and giving shipping directions for, goods transported by a railroad.

way'far'er (-fâr'ĕr), *n.* A traveler, esp. on foot.

way'far'ing, *p. a.* Traveling, esp. on foot.

Way'land (wā'lănd), *n.* A supernatural and invisible smith of English legend, identical with the Norse Völund.

way'lay' (wā'lā'; wā'lā'), *v. t.*; -LAID' (-lād'; -lād'); -LAY'ING. [*way* + *lay.*] To lie in wait for in the way, esp. with a view of seizing, robbing, or killing. — **way'lay'er,** *n.*

-ways (-wāz). A suffix formed from *way* by adding adverbial *-s* (see -WARDS), often interchangeable with *-wise.*

way'side' (wā'sīd'), *n.* The side, edge, or border of the way.

way station. An intermediate station between principal stations on a line of travel, esp. on a railroad. *U. S.*

way train. A train which stops at the intermediate, or way, stations; for passengers, an accommodation train.

way'ward (wā'wĕrd), *a.* [ME. *weiward*, for *aweiward*, i. e., turned away.] **1.** Taking one's own way; disobedient; froward. **2.** Fluctuating; irregular; unsteady. — **way'ward-ly,** *adv.* — **way'ward-ness,** *n.*

Syn. Capricious, unruly, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn, refractory, intractable. — WAYWARD, WILLFUL, PERVERSE, FROWARD, HEADSTRONG. One is WAYWARD who takes one's own (often capricious) way; WILLFUL sometimes suggests stubborn self-will; as, a *wayward* mood; outbreaks of *willful* recklessness. One is PERVERSE who is willfully cross-grained or wrong-headed; FROWARD belongs to Biblical or

literary use; as, *perverse* obstinacy; "A *froward* man soweth strife." HEADSTRONG implies violent self-will or a refractory disposition; as, *headstrong* passions.

way'worn′ (wā′wôrn′; 57), *a.* Wearied by traveling.

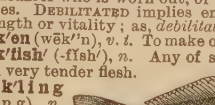
we (wē), *pron.; pl.* of I; *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *obj.* US (ŭs). See I. [AS. *wē.*] The personal pronoun of the 1st person pl., nominative case. *We* is used in place of the singular *I* by kings and other sovereigns, and often editorially or by writers as being less personal or egotistical.

weak (wēk), *a.* **1.** Lacking physical strength. Specif.: **a** Deficient in strength of body. **b** Not able to sustain a great stress. **c** Easily impressed, molded, or the like; pliable; soft. **d** Easily subdued or overcome; as, a *weak* fortress. **e** Lacking force of utterance or sound; not sonorous; feeble. **f** Not containing the usual or a large amount of a given ingredient; as, a *weak* solution, decoction, mixture, etc. **g** Lacking in power properly to perform a function; as, *weak* eyes. **2.** Not possessing mental, logical, intellectual, moral, or political strength, vigor, etc.; feeble; simple; foolish; deficient; ineffective. **3.** *Gram.* Pert. to or designating a verb or its conjugation which forms the preterit and past participle by adding to the present tense the suffix *-ed, -d*, or the variant *-t*; as in *abash, abashed; abate, abated; deny, denied; feel, felt.* **4.** *Phon.* **a** Light; not strong; as, *weak* stress. **b** Of sounds or syllables, unstressed; as, *a* in *so'ta* is *weak.* **5.** *Pros.* Designating a verse ending in which the accent falls on a word naturally unstressed.

Syn. WEAK, FEEBLE, DECREPIT, INFIRM, DEBILITATED. *Weak* and *feeble* are often used with little distinction. But FEEBLE often implies great weakness, as of age or infirmity, and is more apt than WEAK to connote pity or contempt; as, a *weak* intellect, will; *weak* in spirit; a *feeble* effort, baby. One is INFIRM who is frail or feeble from age; one is DECREPIT who is worn out, or broken down, with infirmities. DEBILITATED implies enfeeblement, or impaired strength or vitality; as, *debilitated* by excesses.

weak'en (wēk′n), *v. t.* To make or become weak or weaker.

weak'fish' (-fĭsh′), *n.* Any of several marine food fishes with very tender flesh.


Common Weakfish. (⅛)

weak'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A weak creature.

weak'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* of WEAK.

weak'ly, *a.*; -LI-ER (-lĭ-ẽr); -LI-EST. Not strong; weak.

weak'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being weak; feebleness. **2.** That which is a mark of lack of strength; a fault; defect. — **Syn.** Debility, languor, imbecility, infirmness, infirmity, decrepitude, frailty, faintness.

weal (wēl), *n.* [AS. *wela, weola, wel* well.] **1.** Wealth. *Obs.* **2.** A sound, healthy, or prosperous state; well-being; prosperity. *Archaic or Rhet.* **3.** The state; commonweal. *Obs.*

weald (wēld), *n.* [ME. *wæld,* fr. AS. *weald.* See WOLD.] A wold; an open country.

wealth (wĕlth), *n.* [ME. *welthe,* fr. *wele.* See WEAL.] **1.** Weal; welfare. *Obs.* **2.** Large possessions; affluence. — **Syn.** Riches, opulence, abundance.

wealth'y (wĕl′thĭ), *a.*; WEALTH'I-ER (-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Having wealth; opulent; rich. **2.** Marked by abundance; rich; ample. — **Syn.** See RICH. — **wealth'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

wean (wēn), *v. t.* [AS. *wenian.*] **1.** To accustom (a child or young animal) to feed otherwise than by nursing. **2.** To alienate the affections of, as from some object of desire.

wean'ling (-lĭng), *n.* [*wean* + 1st *-ling.*] A child or animal newly weaned. — *a.* Recently weaned.

weap'on (wĕp′ŭn), *n.* [AS. *wǣpen.*] **1.** An instrument of combat; something to fight with, as a gun, sword, shield, etc. **2.** Any means by which one contends against another; as, argument was his only *weapon.*

wear (wâr), *v. t.; pret.* WORE (wōr; 57); *p. p.* WORN (wōrn; 57); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAR'ING. [AS. *werian* to carry, wear.] **1.** To carry or bear upon the person for use, decoration, etc., as a garment, a weapon, jewelry, etc. **2.** To bear; carry; show; as, she *wears* a smile on her face. **3.** To use up by wearing (in sense 1); hence, to consume, waste, or exhaust gradually. **4.** To cause or make by friction or wasting; as to *wear* a channel. **5.** To bring or lead gradually, as by continued or repeated action, practice, experience, contact, etc. **6.** *Naut.* To cause to go about, as a vessel, so that the vessel's bow is turned away from the wind, and the stern is presented to the wind in turning from one tack to the other. — *v. i.* **1.** To be commonly worn or used; be fashionable. *Obs.* **2.** To become adapted or suited as clothes do to the wearer. **3.** To endure or suffer use; last under use; as, the coat *wears* well. **4.** To be wasted, consumed, or diminished by use; — often with *out, off, on,* etc. **5.** *Naut.* To go about by turning the head away from the wind; — said of a vessel. — *n.* **1.** A wearing, or state of being worn; use; consumption in wearing. **2.** That which is worn; the fashion. **3.** Result of wearing or use. — **wear and tear,** loss or injury caused by, or in the course of, use.

wear'a-ble (wâr′ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn. — *n.* A garment; — usually in *pl.*

wear'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wears something. **2.** That which wears or impairs, as by use or friction. [-NESS.

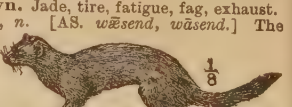
wea'ri-ly (wē′rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **wea'ri-ness** (-nĕs), *n.* See -LY,

wea'ri-some (-sŭm), *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious. — **Syn.** Fatiguing, annoying, vexatious. See IRKSOME. — **wea'ri-some-ly,** *adv.* — **wea'ri-some-ness,** *n.*

wea'ry (-rĭ), *a.*; -RI-ER (-rĭ-ẽr); -RI-EST. [AS. *wērig.*] **1.** Having the strength much impaired by toil, suffering, etc.; fatigued; tired. **2.** Having one's patience, tolerance, or liking, exhausted; — esp. with *of*; as, *weary* of reading. **3.** Expressing, or characteristic of, weariness; as, *weary* tears. **4.** Wearisome. — *v. i. & t.*; -RIED (-rĭd); -RY-ING. To become or make weary. — **Syn.** Jade, tire, fatigue, fag, exhaust.

wea'sand (wē′zănd), *n.* [AS. *wǣsend, wāsend.*] The windpipe.

wea'sel (-z'l), *n.* [AS. *wesle.*] Any of certain small carnivorous mammals allied to minks and polecats. They kill great numbers of mice, rats, and other vermin, and many birds.


Weasel in Summer Pelage.

weath'er (wĕth′ẽr), *n.* [AS. *weder.*] **1.** State of the atmosphere as to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, etc. **2.** Foul weather; storm; tempest. — *v. t.* **1.** To expose to the air; season, dry, injure, or alter in any way by exposure to air. **2.** *Naut.* **a** To pass to the windward of. **b** To make headway against or come safely through (a storm). **3.** To sustain without disaster. — *v. i.* To undergo, endure, or alter under atmospheric influences. — *a. Naut.* Windward; — opposed to *lee.* — **weather gauge** *or* **gage.** **a** *Naut.* The position of a ship to the windward of another, giving an advantage in maneuvering. **b** A position of advantage or superiority. [weather.

weath'er-beat'en, *a.* Beaten, worn, or toughened, by the

weath'er-board′ (-bōrd′; 57), *n. Arch.* A board adapted to form lapped joints with boards above and below so as to shed water; a clapboard. — *v. t.* To nail boards on so as to lap one over another, to shed rain, etc. [weather.

weath'er-bound′, *a.* Kept in port or at anchor by bad

Weather Bureau. A bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture which collects reports of weather conditions as a basis for predictions and statistical records.

weath'er-cock′ (wĕth′ẽr-kŏk′), *n.* **1.** A vane, originally often in the figure of a cock, turning with the wind, and showing its direction. **2.** A fickle person.

weath'er-fend′ (-fĕnd′), *v. t.* To shelter. *Rare.*

weath'er-glass′ (-glȧs′), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, as a barometer.

weath'er-wise′ (-wīz′), *a.* Skillful in forecasting changes of weather.

weath'er-worn′ (-wōrn′; 57), *a.* Worn by the action of the weather.

weave (wēv), *v. t.; pret.* WOVE (wōv); *p. p.* WO'VEN (wō′v'n), WOVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAV'ING. The *pret. & p. p.* WEAVED (wēvd) is rare. [AS. *wefan.*] **1.** To unite, as threads, so as to form a texture; entwine or interlace into a fabric; as, to *weave* wool. **2.** To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads. — *v. i.* **1.** To make cloth, etc., by interlacing yarns, threads, etc. **2.** To become interwoven. — *n.* A particular method or pattern of weaving.

weav'er (wēv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who weaves, or whose occupation is weaving. **2.** A weaver bird, any of many Asiatic or African birds that construct elaborate nests of interlaced grass, twigs, etc.

Weaver Bird, and Nests.

web (wĕb), *n.* [AS. *webb.*] **1.** That which is woven, esp. in a loom; a textile fabric, esp. a whole piece of cloth. **2.** Any of various pieces of material, as of paper, more or less suggestive of a web of cloth. **3.** *Mach. & Engin.* A plate or thin portion, often between stiffening ribs or flanges. **4.** A thin metal sheet, plate, or strip, as the blade of a sword (*Obs.*), a saw, etc. **5.** A cobweb or similar texture spun by a spider or insect. **6.** A complicated fabrication; an involved scheme. **7.** A membrane uniting the toes of many water birds and amphibians. **8.** The series of barbs on each side of the shaft of a feather. **9.** See PIN AND WEB. — *v. t.;* WEBBED (wĕbd); WEB'BING. To unite or surround with a web; envelop; entangle. — **webbed** (wĕbd), *a.*

web'bing (wĕb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The membrane forming a web, as of a bird's foot. **2.** A stout close-woven tape.

web'foot' (wĕb'fo͝ot'), *n.; pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). **1.** A foot having the toes joined by a web. **2.** Any web-footed animal.

web'-foot'ed, *a.* Having feet provided with a web.

web'worm' (wĕb'wûrm'), *n.* Any of various caterpillars which are more or less gregarious and spin large webs.

wed (wĕd), *v. t.; pret.* WED'DED; *p. p.* WED'DED OR WED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WED'DING. [AS. *weddian* to covenant, promise to wed, marry, fr. *wedd* pledge.] **1.** To marry; espouse. **2.** To join in marriage; give in wedlock. **3.** To unite as if by the bond of marriage; attach firmly or indissolubly. — *v. i.* To contract matrimony; marry.

wed'ding (-ĭng), *n.* [AS. *weddung.*] Nuptial ceremony; a marriage; nuptials. — **Syn.** See MARRIAGE.

wedge (wĕj), *n.* [ME. *wegge,* AS. *wecg.*] **1.** A piece, as of wood or metal, tapering to a thin edge, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., in raising heavy bodies, etc. **2.** Anything in the form of a wedge; as, a *wedge* of cheese. — *v. t.;* WEDGED (wĕjd); WEDG'ING (wĕj'ĭng). **1.** To cleave or separate with or as with a wedge; rive. **2.** To force or drive as a wedge is driven; crowd. **3.** To fasten with a wedge. — *v. i.* To push or be forced as a wedge is; — with *in* or *into.*

wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* [AS. *wedlāc* a pledge, betrothal; *wedd* a pledge + *lāc* a gift.] The ceremony or the state of marriage; matrimony. — **Syn.** See MARRIAGE.

Wednes'day (wĕnz'dā), *n.* [AS. *Wōdnes dæg,* i. e., Woden's day.] The fourth day of the week.

wee (wē), *a.* [ME. *we* a bit.] Very small; little.

weed (wēd), *n.* [AS. *wēde, wēd.*] **1.** A garment; — now chiefly in *pl.* and used esp. of a widow's mourning garments. **2.** A mourning band of crape worn on a man's hat. *Colloq.*

weed, *n.* [AS. *wēod.*] **1.** Wild growth, as rank grass, undergrowth, etc. *Archaic.* **2.** Any plant growing in cultivated ground to the injury of the desired vegetation, or to the disfigurement of the place; an unsightly, useless, or injurious plant. **3.** *Colloq.* **a** Tobacco. **b** A cigar. — *v. t.* **1.** To free from noxious plants; clear of weeds. **2.** To free from something hurtful or offensive. **3.** To remove as being a weed; take away as harmful or superfluous.

weed'y (wēd'ĭ), *a.;* WEED'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, weeds. **2.** Abounding with weeds. **3.** Like a weed; scraggy; ill-shaped; ungainly.

week (wēk), *n.* [AS. *weocu, wicu, wucu.*] A period of seven days, usually reckoned as beginning with Sunday.

week day. Any day of the week except Sunday.

week'-end', *n.* The end of the week; specif., the period from Saturday noon (or Friday night) to Monday.

week'ly (wēk'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a week or week days. **2.** Coming, happening, or done, once a week. — *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A publication issued weekly.

week'ly, *adv.* Once a week; by seven-day periods.

ween (wēn), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wēnan,* fr. *wēn* hope, expectation, opinion.] To suppose; believe; imagine. *Archaic.*

weep (wēp), *v. i.;* WEPT (wĕpt); WEEP'ING. [AS. *wēpan.*] **1.** Formerly, to express sorrow by outcry; lament; now, to show grief or other passion by shedding tears; cry. **2.** To drop water or the like; as, *weeping* skies. — *v. t.* **1.** To weep for; lament; bewail. **2.** To shed, or pour forth, as tears. [fessional mourner.

weep'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who weeps; a pro-

weep'ing, *p. a.* **1.** That weeps; crying. **2.** Having drooping branches; — of trees; as, a *weeping* willow.

Weevil. × 7

wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* [AS. *wifel, wibil.*] Any of numerous beetles the larvæ of which eat out the interior of nuts, fruit, grain, etc.

weft (wĕft), *n.* [AS. *weft, wefta,* fr. *wefan* to weave.] **1.** In weaving, the threads that cross the warp; woof. **2.** A web; a thing woven. [*under weigh.*

weigh (wā), *n.* *Naut.* A corruption of WAY, used only in

weigh, *v. t.* [AS. *wegan* to bear, move, weigh.] **1.** To raise; lift. *Obs. or R.,* exc. in *to weigh anchor.* **2.** To ascertain the weight of. **3.** To ponder; balance. **4.** To regard; esteem. *Archaic.* **5.** To burden; depress. *Rare,* exc. with *down.* — *v. i.* **1.** To weigh anchor. **2.** To be heavy; have a certain weight. **3.** To be considered important. **4.** To bear heavily. **5.** To judge; estimate; consider. — **weigh'er** (wā'ẽr), *n.*

weight (wāt), *n.* [AS. *wiht, gewiht.*] **1.** Quality of being heavy; that property by which bodies tend toward the center of the earth. **2.** Quantity of heaviness; as, a *weight* of 500 pounds. **3.** Pressure; burden; load; as, a *weight* of grief. **4.** Importance; consequence; influence. **5.** A mode of estimating weight or mass; as, apothecaries' *weight.* **6.** A ponderous mass; something heavy; as, a clock *weight.* **7.** A definite mass of metal or the like used in weighing. **8.** A unit of weight or mass; as, a table of *weights.* — **Syn.** Ponderousness, gravity, heaviness; power, moment. — *v. t.* To put a weight or weights upon; make heavy.

weight'y (wāt'ĭ), *a.;* WEIGHT'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Having much weight; heavy; ponderous; burdensome. **2.** Important; momentous; serious; influential. — **Syn.** Ponderous, onerous; forcible, impressive, cogent. See HEAVY. — **weight'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **weight'i-ness,** *n.*

weir (wẽr), *n.* [AS. *wer.*] **1.** A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, forming a pond for fish, etc. **2.** A fence set in a stream, channel, etc., for taking fish. **3.** A long notch, as in the top of a vertical plank, for measuring the quantity of flowing water.

weird (wẽrd), *n.* [AS. *wyrd* fate, fortune, *weorðan* to be, become.] **1.** Fate; destiny; lot; fortune. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Obs. or Scot.* **a** Fate personified. **b** *pl.* The Fates, or Norns. **3.** *Obs. or Scot.* **a** Prophecy; prediction. **b** Spell; charm. **c** Soothsayer. **d** Fateful tale.

weird, *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or dealing with, fate or the Fates. **2.** Of or pert. to witchcraft; unearthly; uncanny. — Weird Sisters. **a** The Fates. *Scot.* **b** Three witches in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." Cf. NORN. — **weird'ness,** *n.*

Syn. WEIRD is used of that which is strange, wild, or unearthly; EERIE suggests esp. an undefined dread, uneasiness, or "creepiness;" that is UNCANNY which is vaguely or unpleasantly mysterious.

we'ka (wā'kä; wē'kä), *n.* [Maori.] *Zoöl.* Any of several New Zealand rails incapable of flight.

Welch (wĕlch), *a. & n.* Obs. var. of WELSH.

wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *a.* [AS. *wilcuma* a welcome guest.] **1.** Received gladly into one's presence or companionship; as, a *welcome* visitor. **2.** Giving pleasure; grateful; as, *welcome* news. **3.** Free or willingly permitted, as to do, have, or enjoy anything; as, you are *welcome* to the book. — *n.* Cordial greeting to, or reception of, a guest or newcomer. — *v. t.;* -COMED (-kŭmd); -COM-ING (-kŭm-ĭng). To greet (a visitor or the like) with cordiality or courtesy; make welcome. — **wel'com-er** (-kŭm-ẽr), *n.*

weld (wĕld), *n.* Also **woald, wold.** An herb, of the mignonette family, yielding a yellow dye; also, the dye.

weld, *v. t.* **1.** To press or beat, as the ends of two iron bars, into intimate and permanent union, usually while softened by heat. **2.** To unite closely or intimately; join closely. — *v. i.* To be, or be capable of being, welded. — *n.* State of being welded; also, a welded joint.

wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* [*well* + *fare* to go.] State of faring, or doing, well; condition of health, happiness, etc.

wel'kin (-kĭn), *n.* [AS. *wolcen,* pl. *wolcnu,* a cloud, or *wolcne* a cloud.] The vault of heaven; the sky. *Archaic.* ☞ Used adjectively by Shakespeare, in the phrase "Your *welkin* eye," with a meaning now uncertain.

we'll (wēl). Short for *we will* or *we shall.*

well (wĕl), *n.* [AS. *wella.*] **1.** A spring; fountain. **2.** A pit or hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water. **3.** A shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, gas, etc. **4.** A source of supply; fountain; wellspring. **5.** Any of various hollowed vessels; as, an inkwell. **6.** A space so inclosed or shaped as to suggest a well for water. — *v. i. & t.* To issue or pour forth from or as from a well; flow; spring.

well, *adv.; compar.* BET'TER (bĕt'ẽr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). [AS. *wel.*] **1.** In such manner as is desirable or pleasing; satisfactorily; favorably; fortunately. **2.** In a good or proper manner; rightly; worthily. **3.** To a proper or

suitable degree ; abundantly ; adequately ; properly ; considerably. **4.** To the full degree or extent ; fully ; quite ; as, *well* out of sight.

well (wĕl), *a.* **1.** Good or desirable ; fortunate ; satisfactory ; suitable; proper; — now only predicative ; as, it is *well* for him. **2.** Being in health ; sound. **3.** Being in satisfactory condition or circumstances.

well'-a-day' (wĕl'ə-dā'), *interj.* A corruption of WELLAWAY.

well'a-way' (-wə'), *interj.* [ME. *weilawey ; wei* woe ! + *la* lo ! (AS. *lā*) + *wei* wo ! See WOE.] An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret ; alas !

well'-be'ing, *n.* State of being well ; welfare. [family.

well'-born' (109), *a.* Born of a good (formerly, of a noble)

well'-bred' (109), *a.* **1.** Having good breeding ; refined in manners ; cultivated. **2.** Of good breed, as an animal.

well'-fa'vored, *or* **-fa'voured** (109), *a.* Handsome.

well'-found' (109), *a.* **1.** Found well or good ; tried and approved ; also, commendable. *Obs.* **2.** Well or thoroughly found, or provided ; as, a *well-found* ship.

well'head' (wĕl'hĕd'), *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

well'-lik'ing, *a.* In good condition or of a good appearance ; good-looking ; clever. *Obs.*

well'-nigh', *adv.* Almost ; nearly.

well'-spo'ken (109), *a.* **1.** Speaking well, gracefully, or kindly. **2.** Spoken with propriety.

well'spring' (wĕl'sprĭng'), *n.* A fountainhead ; a spring. *Obs.*, exc., fig., in sense of : A source of continual supply.

well'-to-do' (-tōō-dōō'), *a.* Prosperous.

Wels'bach burn'er (wĕlz'băk ; -bäk). [after Auer von *Welsbach*, the inventor.] A burner in which the combustion of a mixture of air and gas or vapor heats to incandescence a mantle composed of thoria and ceria.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* [AS. *wælisc*, *welisc*, fr. *wealh* a stranger, foreigner, Welshman.] Of or pert. to Wales or its inhabitants. — **Welsh rabbit**, a dish made of melted cheese, often mixed with ale or beer, poured over toasted bread or crackers. — *n.* **1.** The language of Wales or of the Welsh. **2.** (as a *pl.*) The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

Welsh'man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native of Wales.

welt (wĕlt), *n.* **1.** A border or edge fastened, as by sewing, on something to protect, strengthen, or ornament it. **2.** A narrow strip of leather between the upper and sole of a shoe. **3.** A ridge raised on the flesh or skin by a blow ; also, a blow such as raises a ridge. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a welt. **2.** To strike, esp. so as to raise a welt. *Colloq.*

wel'ter (wĕl'tĕr), *v. i.* [ME. *weltren*, freq. of ME. *welten* to overturn, AS. *wieltan* to roll.] **1.** To tumble about or wallow, as a hog in mire; fig., to wallow in sin or defilement. **2.** To rise and fall tumultuously; to roll, toss, or tumble, as waves.—*n.* Act or motion of weltering; confusion; turmoil.

wen (wĕn), *n.* [AS. *wenn.*] *Med.* An indolent, encysted tumor of the skin, esp. of the scalp.

wench (wĕnch), *n.* [ME. *wenche*, for *wenchel* child, AS. *wencel.*] **1.** A girl ; maiden ; damsel. *Archaic.* **2.** A maidservant. **3.** A lewd woman ; strumpet. — *v. i.* To consort with wenches (esp. sense 3). — **wench'er**, *n.*

wend (wĕnd), *v. i. ;* WEND'ED ; WEND'ING. [AS. *wendan* to turn, go.] To betake one's self or direct one's course ; travel. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *v. t.* To direct ; proceed on ; — used esp. in, *to wend one's way.*

Wend, *n.* One of a Slavic people of eastern Germany. — **Wend'ish** (wĕn'dĭsh), *a.*

went (wĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of WEND. *Obs.*, exc. as preterit [of *go*. See GO.

wen'tle-trap' (wĕn't'l-trăp'), *n.* [D. *wenteltrap* a winding staircase.] Any of numerous handsome spiral sea shells.

wept (wĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of WEEP.

were (wûr; *also, esp. British*, wâr). [AS. *wǣre* (thou) wast, *wǣron* (we, you, they) were, *wǣre* imp. subj.] A verb form supplying the preterit indicative plural, and preterit subjunctive singular and plural, of *be*. See BE.

were'wolf' (wēr'wo͝olf' ; wĕr'-), *n. ; pl.* -WOLVES (-wo͝olvz'). [AS. *werewulf*, for *werwulf ; were*, *wer*, man + *wulf* a wolf.] *Folklore.* A person transformed into a wolf or a person capable of assuming a wolf's form.

wer'gild' (wûr'gĭld' ; wĕr'-), **were'gild'** (wēr'gĭld' ; wĕr'-), *n.* [AS. *wergild ; wer* a man, wergild + *gild*, *gield*, payment of money.] *Law.* Among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic races, the value set on a man's life, to be paid in composition to avoid retaliation by his kindred.

wert (wûrt). A verb form supplying 2d person sing., pret. subjunctive, of *be*. *Obs.*, exc. in solemn or poetic style.

Wes'ley-an (wĕs'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Wesley family or a member of it ; specif., of or pert. to John Wesley (1703-91), founder of Methodism. — **Wes'ley-an-ism**, *n.*

west (wĕst), *n.* [AS. *west*, adv.] **1.** The direction of sunset; accurately, the point where the center of the sun is seen to set at the equinox ; the direction to the left hand of one facing north. **2.** A quarter, region, or country lying to the west ; specif. [*cap.*] : **a** The Western Hemisphere, or the New World so called, it having been discovered by sailing westward from Europe ; the Occident. **b** *U. S. Hist. & Geog.* Formerly, that part of the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains ; now, commonly, the whole region west of the Mississippi River, esp. that north of Arkansas, New Mexico, etc. ; — usually with *the*. — *a.* Lying or proceeding toward or at the west ; also, coming from the west, as a wind. — *adv.* To or toward the west ; westward.

west'er-ly (wĕs'tĕr-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the west ; of winds, blowing from the west.

west'ern (-tĕrn), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the west : west ; westerly. **2.** [*cap.*] Of, or characteristic of, the West ; Occidental. — **Western Church**, the church of the countries once comprised in the Western Roman Empire; — distinguished from the Eastern, or Greek, Church.

west'ern-er (wĕs'tĕr-nĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west, esp. [*cap.*] of the West in the United States.

West India, West Indian. Of or pert. to the West Indies.

West Indian. A native of, or a dweller in, the West Indies.

west'ward (wĕst'wĕrd), *a.* Lying or facing toward the west. — *adv.* Toward the west. — **west'ward-ly**, *adv.* Also **west'wards** (-wĕrdz).

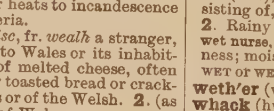
wet (wĕt), *a. ;* WET'TER (-ĕr) ; WET'TEST. [AS. *wǣt.*] **1.** Consisting of, or covered or soaked with, water or other liquid. **2.** Rainy ; as, a *wet* season. — **Syn.** Humid, damp, moist. — **wet nurse**, a nurse who suckles a child.—*n.* **1.** Water or wetness; moisture. **2.** Rainy or drizzly weather ; rain. — *v. t. ;* WET OR WET'TED ; WET'TING. To make wet. — **wet'ness**, *n.*

weth'er (wĕth'ĕr), *n.* [AS. *weðer.*] A castrated ram.

whack (hwăk), *v. t. & i.* To strike with a whack. *Colloq.* — *n.* A smart or resounding blow. *Colloq.*

whale (hwāl), *v. t.* To thrash ; drub. *Colloq.*

whale, *n.* [AS. *hwæl.*] *Zoöl.* Any of numerous cetaceans, esp. those of large size, in distinction from porpoises and dolphins. Whales are true air-breathing, warm-blooded, viviparous mammals and suckle their young. — *v. i. ;* WHALED (hwāld) ; WHAL'ING (hwāl'ĭng). To engage in whale fishing.



Right Whale.

whale'back' (hwāl'băk'), *n.* A freight steamer having a very convex upper deck, used esp. on the Great Lakes.

whale'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A long narrow boat, sharp and raking at both ends, originally used by whalers.

whale'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* A horny substance from the upper jaw of baleen whales, used in stays, fans, whips, etc.

whal'er (hwāl'ĕr), *n.* A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery.

whang (hwăng), *v. t.* To beat. — *n.* A blow. *Both Colloq.*

whap (hwŏp), **whap'per.** Vars. of WHOP, WHOPPER.

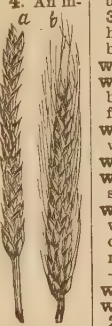
wharf (hwôrf), *n. ; pl.* WHARVES (hwôrvz), *Chiefly U. S. ;* WHARFS (hwôrfs), *Chiefly Brit.* [AS. *hwerf*, *hwearf*, a bank, shore.] **1.** A structure built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, etc., so that vessels may lie close alongside to load and unload ; a pier. **2.** River bank ; shore. *Obs.*

wharf'age (hwôr'fāj), *n.* **1.** Fee or duty paid for use of a wharf. **2.** Wharves collectively; wharf-accommodations.

wharf'in-ger (-fĭn-jĕr), *n.* [for *wharfager.*] An owner or keeper of a wharf.

what (hwŏt), *pron. & a.* [AS. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwā* who.] A pronominal word used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural. It is : **1.** An interrogative, referring to the nature or identity of an object or matter in question, and used only adjectively of persons ; as, *what* is this ? *what* child is lost ? *What* is used substantively of a person where the reference is esp. to his character, occupation, or position rather than to his identity ; as, he may be a doctor, but I am not sure *what* he is. **2.** An exclamatory word ; as, *what !* Are you going ? ; *what* a man ! ; *what* happy boys ! **3.** A compound relative, equivalent to *which* with an antecedent demonstrative ; as (used sub-

stantively), you may have *what* is left; (used adjectively) see *what* horse he has. *But what* has the force of *who*, or *that*, . . . *not;* as, "He never had any money *but what* he absolutely needed," i. e., that he did not need. **4.** An indefinite relative: Whatever; whatsoever; what thing soever; as, *what* happened then, I do not know. **5.** An indefinite pronoun; — now only in such phrases as *I tell you what*, where *what* anticipates the following statement, being elliptical for *what I think, what it is, how it is*, etc. — *adv.* **1.** Why? *Obs.* **2.** How? in what respect? as, *what* does it benefit him? Formerly also exclamatory or intensive. **3.** In part; somewhat; — followed by a preposition, esp. by *with*. — *conj.* **1.** As much as; so far as. **2.** That; — in *but what*, but that; that . . . not.



Wheat. *a* Bald (or Beardless) Wheat; *b* Bearded Wheat.

what-ev'er (hwŏt-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* All that; no matter what; — an indefinite relative used both substantively and adjectively.

what'not' (hwŏt'nŏt'), *n.* A piece of furniture having shelves, as for bric-a-brac.

what'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron. & a.* A more formal or intensive form of *whatever*.

wheal (hwēl), *n.* **1.** A pustule; whelk. **2.** *Med.* A flat burning or itching eminence on the skin.

wheal, *n.* The mark made by a stroke; wale.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* [AS. *hwǣte.*] A well-known cereal grain, next to rice the most used of any grain; also, the grass which yields it.

wheat'ear' (-ēr'), *n.* A small bird of northern Europe, Asia, and America, allied to the stonechat.

Wheatear.

wheat'en (-'n), *a.* Of or pert. to wheat.

whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v. t.;* -DLED (-d'ld); -DLING (-dlĭng). **1.** To entice by soft words; cajole; coax. **2.** To get by flattery or coaxing. — *v. i.* To flatter; coax; cajole.

wheel (hwēl), *n.* [AS. *hwēol.*] **1.** A disk, or a circular frame or body, capable of turning on a central axis. **2.** Something suggestive of a wheel; as: **a** *Naut.* A circular frame, with handles, for controlling the rudder. **b** A firework which revolves while burning. **c** An obsolete instrument of torture. **3.** The wheel of personified Fortune, symbolizing the rapid alternations of human fate. **4.** A turn; revolution; rotation. **5.** *pl.* Machinery which propels or operates anything; moving power or elements. **6.** Refrain. *Obs.* — *v. t.* **1.** To convey or move on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle. **2.** To turn; revolve. **3.** To make or perform in a circle. — *v. i.* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis or about a center; revolve. **2.** To roll forward. — **wheeled** (hwēld), *a.*

wheel'bar'row (hwēl'băr'ō), *n.* A small vehicle with handles and (usually) one wheel, for conveying small loads.

wheel'er (hwēl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who wheels. **2.** That which has wheels, as a vehicle; — in comp. **3.** A wheel horse.

wheel horse. A horse, or one of the horses, nearest to the wheels; hence, one who does especially steady and effective work in any labor or enterprise.

wheel'house' (hwēl'hous'), *n.* *Naut.* A small house on deck, containing the steering wheel.

wheel'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying anything, or of traveling, on wheels or in a wheeled vehicle. **2.** Condition of a road, or roads, which admits of passing on wheels.

wheel'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A cycler; cyclist.

wheel'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A man who makes or repairs wheels and wheeled vehicles.

Whee'son (hwē'sŭn). Obs. var. of WHITSUN.

wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.;* WHEEZED (hwēzd); WHEEZ'ING (hwēz'-ĭng). [AS. *hwēsan.*] To breathe hard and with an audible piping or whistling. — *n.* A piping or whistling sound caused by difficult respiration. [Wheezing.]

wheez'y (hwēz'ĭ), *a.;* WHEEZ'I-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); WHEEZ'I-EST. [(hwēlkt), *a.*]

whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* [AS. *weoloc.*] Any of numerous large marine gastropods.

whelk, *n.* [AS. *hwylca.*] A papule; pustule. — **whelked**

whelm (hwĕlm), *v. t.* [ME. *hwelmen* to turn over.] To cover with or as with water; engulf. — *v. i.* To pass or descend so as to engulf, overwhelm, or crush, something.

whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* [AS. *hwelp.*] **1.** The young of a dog or of certain beasts of prey; puppy; cub. **2.** A youth; child; "cub." *Contemptuous.* **3.** Any person regarded as contemptible. — *v. i. & t.* To bring forth (young); — said of the female of the dog and of some beasts of prey.

when (hwĕn), *adv.* [AS. *hwænne.*] **1.** At what time; — used interrogatively. **2.** At, during, or after the time that. **3.** At which time; the time at which; as, I know *when* he will come. **4.** While; whereas; although; — as an adverbial conj. **5.** Which time; then; — elliptically as a noun.

when'as' (hwĕn'ăz'), *conj.* When; whereas; while. *Archaic.*

whence (hwĕns), *adv.* [ME. *whennes, whens* (with adverbial *s*); AS. *hwanan, hwanon.*] From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, premise, or the like.

whence'so-ev'er (hwĕns'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

when-ev'er (hwĕn-ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* At whatever time.

when'so-ev'er (hwĕn'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* At what time soever; whenever.

where (hwâr), *adv.* [AS. *hwær.*] **1.** At or in what or which place; in what or which situation, position, or circumstances. **2.** To what or which place; to what goal, result, or issue; whither. **3.** From what place or source. — **Syn.** See WHITHER. — *conj.* Whereas. — *n.* Place. *Obs.*

where'a-bout' (hwâr'ă-bout') } *adv.* **1.** About where;
where'a-bouts' (-ă-bouts') } near what or which place. **2.** Concerning which or about which.

where'a-bouts', *n. sing.* Also **where'a-bout'.** The place where a person or thing is.

where-as' (hwâr-ăz'), *conj.* **1.** Considering that; it being the case that; since; — implying recognition of facts. **2.** When in fact; while on the contrary; the case being that; — implying opposition to something that precedes.

where-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At which; upon which; whereupon. **2.** At what; — used interrogatively.

where-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By which. **2.** By what; how; — used interrogatively.

where'fore (hwâr'fōr; 57), *adv. & conj.* **1.** For which reason; so. **2.** For what reason; why. — **Syn.** See THEREFORE. — *n.* The reason; cause. *Colloq.*

where-in' (hwâr-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In which; in which place, thing, time, respect, or the like; — used relatively. **2.** In what; — used interrogatively.

where'in-to' (hwâr'ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** Into which; — used relatively. **2.** Into what; — used interrogatively.

where-of' (hwâr-ŏv'; -ŏf'), *adv.* **1.** Of which; of whom; — used relatively. **2.** Of what; — used interrogatively.

where-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* **1.** On which; — used relatively. **2.** On what; formerly, on whom; — used interrogatively.

where'so-ev'er (hwâr'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* In, to, or, formerly, from, whatsoever place; wherever. [*or Dial.*]

where'som-ev'er (-sŭm-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* Wheresoever. *Obs.*

where-through' (hwâr-thrōō'), *adv.* Through, by, or, rarely, by means of, which.

where-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To which; — used relatively. **2.** To what; to what place, purpose; — interrogatively.

where'un-til', *adv.* Whereto. *Obs. or Dial.* [*Archaic.*]

where'un-to' (hwâr'ŭn-tōō'; hwâr-ŭn'tōō). *adv.* Whereto.

where'up-on' (hwâr'ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* **1.** Upon which; in consequence of, or after, which; whereon; — used relatively. **2.** Whereon; — used interrogatively.

wher-ev'er (hwâr-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* At, to, in, or, with *from*, from, whatever place; wheresoever.

where-with' (hwâr-wĭth'; -wĭth') } *adv.* **1.** With which;
where'with-al' (hwâr'wĭth-ôl') } — used relatively. **2.** With what; — used interrogatively.

where'with-al', *n.* Also, less commonly, **wherewith.** That with which anything can be purchased or done.

wher'ry (hwĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). *Naut.* Any of various light boats; as: **a** A long light rowboat. **b** A large light barge, lighter, or fishing boat. *Eng.*

whet (hwĕt), *v. t.;* WHET'TED; WHET'TING. [AS. *hwettan.*] **1.** To sharpen by rubbing. **2.** To make sharp, keen, or eager; excite; stimulate. — *n.* **1.** Act of whetting. **2.** That which whets, or sharpens.

weth'er (hwĕth'ĕr), *pron. & a.* [AS. *hwæðer.*] Which (of two); which one (of two); — used interrogatively and relatively. *Archaic.* — *conj.* A particle used to indicate a following alternative. Its correlative, indicating a second or contrasting alternative, is *or* or *or whether*.

whet'stone' (hwĕt'stōn'), *n.* A stone for whetting edge tools. [ishment, scorn, etc.]

whew (hwū; hū), *n. & interj.* A sound expressing aston-

whey (hwā), *n.* [AS. *hwæg.*] Watery part of milk, separated from the curd, as in cheese making. — **whey'ey** (-ĭ), *a.*

which (hwĭch), *pron. & a.* [AS. *hwilc.*] An indeclinable pronominal word, used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural, and for either persons or things. It is: **1.** An interrogative, used both in direct and indirect questions, to ask for or concerning one or more of a number; as, *which* man is it? *which* is the best of these plans? Formerly also: What sort of? **2.** A simple relative, introducing an added qualification or statement, sometimes a restriction. See THAT, *pron. & a.*, 3. It is used: **a** For *who* or *whom*, of persons. *Archaic.* **b** Of animals, things, or ideas, its antecedent being sometimes a phrase or clause. **c** Formerly, sometimes, in *the which*, and, by way of definiteness or emphasis, in *which that, the which that, which as;* as, "That worthy name by the *which* ye are called." **3.** A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for *any one which, whichever, that which, those which, the . . . which*, etc.; as, take *which* you will. — **Syn.** See WHO.

which-ev'er (hwĭch-ĕv'ĕr) } *pron. & a.* Whether one or
which'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr) } another; whether one or the other; as, *whichever* you do, it will be right.

whid'ah bird, whid'ah finch (hwĭd'ä). [alteration of *widow bird.*] Any of various African weaver birds having drooping tail feathers which are often a foot in length.

whiff (hwĭf), *n.* [ME. *weffe* vapor, whiff.] **1.** A quick puff or slight gust of air, esp. one conveying some odor. **2.** A sudden expulsion of tobacco smoke or the like from the mouth. **3.** An inhalation of tobacco smoke or the like. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To expel or puff out in a whiff or whiffs. **2.** To convey by or as by a whiff; puff or blow away.

whif'fle (hwĭf'l), *v. i.;* -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-lĭng). [freq. of *whiff* to puff.] **1.** To blow unsteadily or in gusts; — of the wind. **2.** To vacillate. — **whif'fler** (-lẽr), *n.*

whif'fler (-lẽr), *n.* A soldier or officer equipped with a **whiffle** (i. e., a battleax or long sword), esp. one who instructed recruits and kept order on a march; hence, one clearing the way for a procession. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whif'fle-tree' (-'l-trē'), *n.* [*whiffle* + *tree.*] A whippletree.

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Politics.* One of a political party of liberal tendencies which grew up in the 17th century, and later became the Liberal party. **2.** *Amer. Hist.* **a** A supporter of the American Revolution. **b** One of a political party formed about 1834 in opposition to the Democrats. It elected William Henry Harrison, 1840, and Zachary Taylor, 1848, to the presidency. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, Whigs. — **Whig'ger-y**, *n.* — **Whig'gish**, *a.*

while (hwīl), *n.* [AS. *hwīl.*] **1.** A space of time, esp. one short and marked by some action or event; a time. **2.** Time used in doing something; labor; pains; — only in *worth*, or *worth one's, while.* — *conj.* **1.** During the time that; as long as; whilst. **2.** At the same time that; — often used like *although.* **3.** Until. *Obs. or Dial.* — *prep.* Until. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.* — *v. t.;* WHILED (hwīld); WHIL'ING (hwīl'ĭng). To cause to pass (away), esp. agreeably.

Syn. WHILE, BEGUILE (with reference to passing of time). To WHILE (usually *away*) is to cause to pass (esp.) pleasantly; BEGUILE commonly suggests relief from tedium or irksomeness; as, to *while* away an hour in fishing; to *beguile* the tedium of waiting with a light novel.

whiles (hwīlz), *adv.* [*while* + *-s*, as in *-wards.*] **1.** Meanwhile; meantime. *Rare.* **2.** Sometimes; at times. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *conj.* While. *Archaic or Dial.*

whil'ly (hwĭl'ĭ; hwŭl'ĭ), *v. t.* To cajole; gull. *Scot.*

whil'ly-wha (-whô), *v. t. & i.* To wheedle; flatter. — *n. & a.* Cajoling; also, a deceitful flatterer. *All Scot.*

whi'lom (hwī'lŭm), *adv.* [AS. *hwīlum*, prop., at times.] Formerly; once; of old; erewhile; at times. *Archaic.* — *a.* Former; sometime; quondam.

whilst (hwīlst), *adv. & conj.* While; — now chiefly British.

whim (hwĭm), *n.* A sudden turn or start of the mind; a capricious notion; a humor; fancy. — **Syn.** See CAPRICE.

whim'brel (hwĭm'brĕl), *n.* A European curlew.

whim'per (hwĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* To cry with a whining, broken sound. — *n.* A low, whining, broken cry. — **whim'per-er**, *n.*

whim'sey, whim'sy (hwĭm'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz); -SIES (-zĭz). A whim; freak; caprice.

whim'si-cal (-zĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Full of whims; freakish. **2.** Odd; queer; fantastic. — **whim'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **whim'si-cal-ness, whim'si-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

whin (hwĭn), *n.* [ME. *whyn(ne).*] Gorse; furze.

whin'chat' (hwĭn'chăt'), *n.* [because it frequents *whins.*] A small, sweet-singing, brown-and-buff bird of Europe.

whine (hwīn), *v. i.;* WHINED (hwīnd); WHIN'ING (hwīn'ĭng). [AS. *hwīnan* to make a whistling, whizzing sound.] To utter a low plaintive nasal or prolonged sound, esp. in distress or (esp. weak or mean) complaint; also, to complain or beg meanly. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a whine. — *n.* Act or sound of whining. — **whin'er**, *n.*

whin'ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *v. i.;* -NIED (-ĭd); -NY-ING (-ĭ-ĭng). [imitative.] To utter a neigh; neigh. — *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). The ordinary cry or call of a horse; a neigh.

whin'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Basaltic rock; also, any of various other dark resistant rocks. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

whip (hwĭp), *v. t.;* WHIPPED (hwĭpt) or WHIPT; WHIP'PING. [ME. *whippen* to overlay, as a cord, with other cords.] **1.** To move, take, snatch, or the like, suddenly and forcibly; — usually with *into, out, up, off*, etc. **2.** To strike with something slender and lithe; lash; beat, as in order to punish or urge or drive (as a top). **3.** To beat, as eggs, into a froth. **4.** To conquer; defeat. *Colloq.* **5.** To overlay, or wind, with cord, rope. **6.** To wind, wreathe, or bind, about something. **7.** To gather (a fabric) by overcasting loosely and drawing up the thread. — *v. i.* **1.** To move nimbly; start, turn, go, pass, etc., quickly, or suddenly; whisk. **2.** Specif., to thrash about like the lash of a whip. — *n.* **1.** A rush; start. *Obs. or Scot.* **2.** An instrument consisting usually of a lash attached to a handle, used in whipping. **3.** One who handles a whip, as a coachman. **4.** *Brit. Politics.* A person, as a member of Parliament, appointed to enforce party discipline. **5.** A whipping motion; a thrashing about. **6.** A purchase consisting of one block and small rope. — **whip'per** (hwĭp'ẽr), *n.*

whip'per-in', *n.; pl.* WHIPPERS-IN (hwĭp'ẽrz-ĭn'). **1.** A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering. **2.** A parliamentary whip. See WHIP, *n.*, 4. *Eng.*

whip'per-snap'per (-snăp'ẽr), *n.* A diminutive, insignificant or presumptuous person. *Colloq.*

whip'ping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WHIP. Hence, *n.* Material used to whip, or bind. — **whipping cheer**, flogging. *Obs.* — **w. post**, a post to which offenders are tied to be whipped.

whip'ple-tree' (-'l-trē'), *n.* The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces, or tugs, of a harness are fastened.

whip'poor-will' (-pōōr-wĭl'), *n.* [fr. its call.] A nocturnal bird of the eastern United States and Canada.

Whippoorwill.

whip'saw' (-sô'), *n.* A kind of narrow ripsaw, with hook teeth.

whip'ster (-stẽr), *n.* [*whip* + *-ster.*] A whippersnapper. *Obs. or R.*

whip'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* A whip handle.

whipt (hwĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of WHIP. Whipped.

whir (hwûr), *v. i.;* WHIRRED (hwûrd); WHIR'RING. To move, fly, revolve, or the like, quickly with a whir; whiz. — *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound due to rapid motion.

whirl (hwûrl), *v. t.* **1.** To turn round, rotate, or revolve, rapidly. **2.** To remove or carry quickly, or, *Obs.*, to hurl, with or as with a revolving motion. — **Syn.** See TWIRL. — *v. i.* **1.** To revolve or rotate rapidly. **2.** To move, go, pass, etc., hastily or swiftly. — *n.* **1.** Rapid rotation or revolution. **2.** Anything that whirls. — **whirl'er**, *n.*

whirl'i-gig' (hwûr'lĭ-gĭg'), *n.* **1.** A child's toy having a whirling motion. **2.** Something having a whirling motion; also, a whirling motion. **3.** A merry-go-round.

whirl'pool' (hwûrl'pōōl'), *n.* A vortex of water; water moving in a circle so as to produce a central depression or cavity, into which floating objects may be drawn.

whirl'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* A violent windstorm of limited extent, as the tornado, having an inward spiral motion with a central upward current, and usually a rapid progressive motion; a vortex of air. [or dial. for WHIST.]

whisht (hwĭsht; *Scot. also* hwŭsht), *interj. & a.* Ir., Scot.,

whisk (hwĭsk), *n.* **1.** Act of whisking; a sudden puff or whiff. **2.** A small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, hair, etc., esp. such a bunch for brushing; hence, a small brush or broom. — *v. t.* **1.** To sweep or brush with a light rapid motion. **2.** To move, pass, carry, etc., with a quick sweeping motion. — *v. i.* To move nimbly and quickly.

whisk'er (hwĭs'kẽr), *n.* **1.** One that whisks or is used in whisking, as a small brush. **2.** [Chiefly in *pl.*] **a** Mustache. *Obs.* **b** The beard on the sides of the face, on the chin, or on both. **3.** A hair of the beard. **4.** A long hair or bristle near the mouth of a cat, rat, etc. — **whisk'ered** (-kẽrd), *a.*

whis'ky } (hwĭs'kĭ), *n.; pl.* WHISKIES, WHISKEYS. [Ir. or
whis'key } Gael. *uisge* water, in *uisgebeatha* whisky, prop., water of life.] A distilled alcoholic liquor made from grain or from potatoes.

whis'per (-pẽr), *v. i.* [AS. *hwisprian.*] **1.** To speak softly, or under the breath. **2.** To make a low sibilant sound, as of a whisper. — *v. t.* **1.** To say under the breath; mention privately. **2.** To speak to in a whisper, as in privacy. — *n.* **1.** A low soft sibilant utterance; utterance by breath sound without tone; speech without voice. **2.** A communicating, or thing communicated, by or as by whispering; a secret or private utterance, suggestion, etc. **3.** A low rustling sound as of a whisper. — **whis'per-er**, *n.*

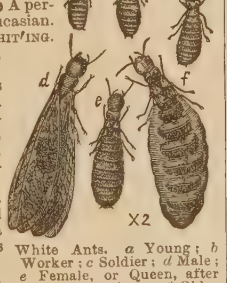
whist (hwĭst), *interj.* Be silent! be still! hush! — *a.* Silent; mute; quiet. — *n.* A well-known card game.

whis'tle (hwĭs'l), *v. i.*; WHIS'TLED (-'ld); WHIS'TLING. [AS. *hwistlian* to hiss.] **1.** To make a kind of shrill musical sound by forcing the breath through the teeth or contracted lips. **2.** To make a sound like a whistle, as birds. **3.** To move, pass, go, or the like, with, or to make, a shrill sound. — *v. t.* **1.** To form, utter, or modulate by whistling. **2.** To send, signal, or call by or as by a whistle. — *n.* **1.** A sound made by or as by whistling. **2.** An instrument in which air, steam, etc., forced into a cavity, or against a thin edge, produces a (usually) shrill sound. — **whis'tler** (-lẽr), *n.*

Steam Whistle.

whit (hwĭt), *n.* [for *wit*, ME. *wight*, *wiht*, AS. *wiht* creature, thing.] The smallest part or particle; a bit; jot; iota.

white (hwīt), *a.*; WHIT'ER (hwīt'ẽr); WHIT'EST. [AS. *hwīt.*] **1.** Of the color of pure snow or sunlight; — opp. to *black* or *dark*. **2.** Light or relatively light in color; as: **a** Having a light-colored skin; of the Caucasian race. **b** Very blond or fair. *Chiefly Poetic.* **c** *Silverware.* Not burnished. **d** Wanting in color; ashen; pale; wan. **e** Gray, silvery, or hoary, as the hair. **3.** Spotless; unblemished; innocent; pure. **4.** Clothed or habited in white; as, the *White* friars. **5.** Fortunate; happy; favorable; auspicious. — *n.* **1.** The color of pure snow or of pure sunlight; whiteness; — opp. to *black*. **2.** Something white or nearly so; as: **a** A white pigment. **b** Egg albumen. **c** The white part of the ball of the eye. **d** The central (formerly white) part of the butt in archery; bull's eye. **e** A person with a white skin; a Caucasian. — *v. t.*; WHIT'ED (hwīt'ĕd); WHIT'ING. **1.** To whiten; whitewash; bleach. **2.** To gloss over.



White Ants. *a* Young; *b* Worker; *c* Soldier; *d* Male; *e* Female, or Queen, after losing her wings; *f* Older Queen with Eggs.

white ant. Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied social insects; a termite. Each colony consists of distinct castes, as workers, soldiers, kings, queens, etc. They are destructive to buildings, books, etc.

white'bait' (hwīt'bāt'), *n.* The young of any of several species of herrings, esteemed a delicacy; also, any of various other small fishes.

white'cap' (hwīt'kăp'), *n.* **1.** A wave crest breaking into foam. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of a self-appointed vigilance committee using lynch-law methods. Some early ones wore white hoods or masks. *U. S.*

white feather. A mark of cowardice, a white feather in a cock's tail being taken to show that he is not full-blooded.

white'fish' (hwīt'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of several fresh-water fishes, of the salmon family, valued as food. **2.** Locally, any of various other fishes. **3.** The beluga.

white flag. A flag of truce.

white lead (lĕd). **1.** A heavy white substance consisting of lead carbonate, chiefly used as a pigment; ceruse. **2.** Native lead carbonate.

white leather. Leather prepared with alum and salt; [tawed leather.]

white lie. A lie not intended to deceive or considered to be harmless or inconsequential. [cowardly.]

white'-liv'ered, *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; hence,

white'ly, *a.* Whitish. — *adv.* Pallidly. *Both Obs. or Scot.*

white matter. *Anat.* Nearly white tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which consists only of nerve fibers.

whit'en (hwīt''n), *v. i. & t.* To become or make white.
Syn. To WHITEN is to make white, esp. (though not necessarily) by adding something; to BLANCH is to whiten esp. from within, as by removal of color; to BLEACH is to whiten esp. by exposure or by chemical processes; as, to *whiten* walls with lime; cheeks *blanched* with fear; to *bleach* linen.

white'ness (hwīt'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being white; white color. **2.** Paleness. **3.** Purity; cleanness.

white'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* **1.** A tinsmith. **2.** A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work.

white squall. *Naut.* A sudden gust of wind, or furious blow, which comes up without being marked in its approach otherwise than by whitecaps; — said by naval officers to be probably a popular myth.

white'ster (hwīt'stẽr), *n.* One who whitens; a bleacher. *Obs.*

white'throat' (hwīt'thrōt'), *n.* Any of several Old World warblers, white below and grayish brown above.

white'wash' (-wŏsh'), *n.* Any wash or liquid composition for whitening something; as: **a** A wash for making the skin fair. *Obs. or R.* **b** A composition, as of lime and water or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening walls, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To whiten with whitewash. **2.** To gloze over in order to conceal faults. — **white'wash'er**, *n.*

white'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of numerous trees having white or light-colored wood; also, the wood itself.

whith'er (hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* [AS. *hwider.*] **1.** To what place; — used interrogatively. **2.** To what or which place; — used relatively. **3.** To what point, degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereto; — used in a sense not physical. — **no whither**, to no place, nowhere. *Archaic.*
Syn. WHITHER was formerly in common use with verbs of motion, WHERE, with verbs of rest; but now *where* has displaced *whither*, except in poetical or elevated style.

whith'er-so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* To whatever place.

whit'ing (hwīt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Any of various marine food fishes. **2.** Levigated chalk (calcium carbonate) used as a pigment, as an ingredient in putty, for cleaning silver, etc.

whiting time. Bleaching time. *Obs.*

whit'ish (hwīt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat white. — **-ish-ness**, *n.*

whit'leath'er (hwĭt'lĕth'ẽr), *n.* = WHITE LEATHER.

whit'low (hwĭt'lō), *n.* [for earlier *whickflaw*, for *quickflaw*, i. e., a flaw or sore at the quick.] An inflammation (usually suppurative) of a finger or toe; felon.

whit'ster (-stẽr). Obs. var. of WHITESTER.

Whit'sun (hwĭt'sŭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Whitsuntide.

Whit'sun-day (hwĭt's'n-dā; hwĭt'sŭn'dā), or **Whit'-Sun'-day.** Erroneously, **Whitsun Day.** [AS. *hwīta sunnandæg*, lit., white Sunday.] The 7th Sunday, and 50th day, after Easter, observed as a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost; Pentecost.

Whit'sun-tide' (hwĭt's'n-tīd'), *n.* Also **Whitsun Tide.** The week beginning with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days (called Whitsunday, Whit-Monday, and Whit-Tuesday).

whit'tle (hwĭt''l), *n.* [ME. *thwitel*, fr. AS. *þwītan* to cut.] A knife; esp., a large sheath, or clasp, knife. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial.* — *v. t. & i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). To pare or cut with or as with a knife.

whiz, whizz (hwĭz), *v. i.*; WHIZZED (hwĭzd); WHIZ'ZING. [imitative.] To hum, whir, or hiss like a speeding arrow, ball, etc.; fly or move swiftly with a whiz. — *v. t.* To cause to whiz; esp., to rotate very rapidly. — *n.* A humming, buzzing, or whirring sound.

who (hōō), *pron.; possess.* WHOSE (hōōz); *object.* WHOM (hōōm). [ME. *who*, *wha*, AS. *hwā*, interrogative pron.] A substantive pronoun, either singular or plural. It is used: **1.** As an interrogative: What or which person or persons? **2.** As a simple relative; — properly used of persons (corresponding to *which* as applied to things). *Whose* and *whom* were formerly common with neuter antecedents; *who* and *whom* are still used of animals, and inanimate objects in personification; *whose* is sometimes used of anything to avoid an awkward construction with *of which*. **3.** As a compound or indefinite relative, with its antecedent implied: Whoever; the person or persons that. Formerly, also, one who; one that; as in the now archaic phrase, *as who should say.*
Syn. WHO, WHICH, THAT (as relative pronouns). WHO refers to persons (less commonly to animals); WHICH, to animals or inanimate objects; THAT may be used of either persons, animals, or things. If a relative clause simply conveys an additional idea, *who* or *which* (preceded by a comma) is usually employed; if the relative clause is explanatory or restrictive, either *who*, *which*, or *that*, without

a preceding comma, is used; as, this gentleman, *who* (not *that*) was here yesterday, desires to see you; the gentleman *who* (or *that*) was here yesterday desires to see you; knock at the first door, *which* you will find open; knock at the first door *that* (or *which*) you find open. In the restrictive use some writers prefer *that*, esp. instead of *which*.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* Stop! stand! hold!

who-ev'er (hōō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whatever person; whosoever.

whole (hōl), *a.* [AS. *hāl* well, sound.] **1.** Possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness; well; sound; hence, healed. **2.** Not broken; unimpaired, integral. **3.** Containing the total amount, number, etc.; complete; entire.

Syn. WHOLE, TOTAL, ENTIRE, COMPLETE, PERFECT, INTACT. WHOLE and TOTAL (except in the sense of "absolute, unqualified;" as, a *total* eclipse, *total* blindness) refer to an object as made up of parts, *whole* implying that none is lacking, *total*, that all are present and taken together as an aggregate; as, a *whole* week; the *total* amount. ENTIRE and COMPLETE do not necessarily imply parts. *Entire* (or in a few phrases, *whole*) describes an object as continuous or unbroken; *complete* refers to it as without deficiency or as having attained the limit of its development; as, an *entire* day, an *entire* specimen; *complete* combustion, a *complete* revolution of the sun. PERFECT lays greater stress than *complete* on the possession of consummate excellence or on freedom from blemish or defect; that is INTACT which is left entire or unimpaired; as, a *perfect* circle, crystal, illustration; the figure of Bacchus *intact*. The same object may be, according to the point of view, at once *whole*, *complete*, and *entire*; as, a *whole* bridge may be shipped in parts, but it is not *entire* till the parts are put together, nor *complete* so long as anything remains to be done.

whole note, *Music*, a semibreve. — **w. number**, *Math.*, an integer. — *n.* **1.** The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality. **2.** A regular combination of parts; a system. — **Syn.** See SUM. — **whole'ness**, *n.*

whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity; — disting. from *retail*. — **by wholesale**, in the mass; hence, without distinction or discrimination. — *a.* **1.** Pert. to, or engaged in, trade by the piece or large quantity; selling to retailers or jobbers rather than consumers. **2.** Extensive and indiscriminate.

whole'some (-sŭm), *a.* [*whole* + *-some.*] **1.** Sound; healthy. *Obs. or R.* **2.** Salubrious. **3.** Characteristic of bodily health. **4.** Promoting, or characteristic of, health of mind, morals, character, etc.; sound. **5.** Profitable; advantageous. *Obs. or R. or Slang.* — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **whole'some-ly**, *adv.* — **whole'some-ness**, *n.*

whol'ly (hōl'lĭ; hōl'ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely. **2.** Exclusively; fully.

whom (hōōm), *pron.* [AS. dative *hwām*, *hwǣm.*] Objective (dative or accusative) of *who*.

whom'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Objective of *whosoever*.

whoo'bub (hōō'bŭb). Obs. var. of HUBBUB.

whoop (hōōp), *v. i.* [OF. & F. *houper*, fr. *houp*, interj.] **1.** To utter a whoop, or loud cry, as of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; shout; halloo; hoot. **2.** To make a whoop (in sense 3, below). — *v. t.* To call, drive, insult, etc., with whoops. — *n.* **1.** A shout or cry, as of war, pursuit, enthusiasm, etc. **2.** A hoot, or cry, as of an owl or crane. **3.** The characteristic sonorous inspiration which follows a paroxysm of coughing in whooping cough. — **whooping cough**, an infectious disease, usually of children, characterized by a violent, convulsive cough and a whoop.

whop (hwŏp), **whap** (hwŏp), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To thump; whack. **2.** To plump or (*Chiefly U. S.*) turn suddenly and heavily; flop. — *n.* **1.** Stroke; blow; knock. **2.** Bump; fall. **3.** Noise of a blow. *All Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

whop'per, whap'per (hwŏp'ĕr), *n.* Something uncommonly large or fine of its kind; esp., a bold lie. *Colloq.*

whore (hōr), *n.* [AS. *hōre.*] A harlot. — *v. i.*; WHORED (hōrd); WHOR'ING. To have unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. for hire; practice lewdness. — *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse; debauch. — **whor'ish** (hōr'ĭsh; 57), *a.*

☞ *Whore* and its derivatives are not now in decent use.

whore'dom (hōr'dŭm; 57), *n.* **1.** The practice of unlawful sexual intercourse. **2.** *Bib.* Idolatry.

whore'mas'ter (-mās'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A man who practices lewdness; lecher. **2.** One who keeps or procures whores.

whore'mon'ger (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A whoremaster; lecher.

whore'son (-sŭn), *n.* A bastard; *Colloq.*, a low, scurvy fellow. *Archaic.*

whorl (hwûrl; hwôrl), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A circle of foliar organs, flowers, or inflorescences about an axis; a verticil. See VERTICIL, 1. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the volutions, or turns, of a univalve shell. — **whorled** (hwûrld; hwôrld), *a.*

whort (hwûrt), **whor'tle** (hwûr't'l), *n.* Whortleberry.

whor'tle-ber'ry (hwûr't'l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). [earlier *hurtleberry.*] **1.** A European species of blueberry; also, its glaucous blackish berry. **2.** The huckleberry.

whose (hōōz), *pron.* [ME. *whos*, *whas*, AS. *hwæs*, gen. of *hwā*. See WHO.] The possessive of *who*, originally also of *what*, and sometimes of *which*. See under WHO, 2.

whose'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Possessive of *whosoever*.

who'so (hōō'sō), *pron.* Whoever.

who'so-ev'er (hōō'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whoever.

why (hwī), *adv.* [AS. *hwī*, *hwȳ*, instrumental case of *hwā*, *hwæt*. See WHO.] **1.** For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account; wherefore; — used interrogatively and as a compound relative. **2.** For which; on account of which; — used relatively. — *n.* That which constitutes a reason or cause.

whyd'ah (hwĭd'ä). Var. of WHIDAH.

wick (wĭk), *n.* [AS. *wecca*, *wice.*] A loose bundle, braid, cord, tape, or tube of fibers, which by capillary attraction draws up a steady supply of the oil in lamps, the melted tallow or wax in candles, etc., to be burned.

wick'ed (wĭk'ĕd; 24), *a.* **1.** Evil in principle or practice; addicted to vice or sin; iniquitous; of or pert. to evil persons. **2.** Very harmful; pernicious or dangerous. **3.** Disposed to mischief; also, roguish. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Sinful, criminal, unjust, unrighteous, unholy, irreligious, ungodly, profane; atrocious, nefarious, heinous, flagrant, flagitious. See BAD. — **wick'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **wick'ed-ness**, *n.*

wick'er (-ĕr), *n.* [ME. *wiker*, *wikir*, osier.] **1.** A small pliant twig or osier; rod for plaiting basketwork; withe. **2.** Wickerwork; also, a piece of wickerwork. — *a.* Made of, or covered with, plaited twigs or osiers, or wickerwork.

wick'er-work' (-ĕr-wûrk'), *n.* A texture of osiers, etc.

wick'et (wĭk'ĕt; 24), *n.* [OF. *wiket*, var. of *guichet.*] **1.** A small gate or door, esp. in a larger gate or door. **2.** A small gate for emptying a canal lock, or for regulating flow, as in a mill race. **3.** *Cricket.* **a** Either of the two framework at which the ball is pitched. **b** A part of an inning between the dismissals of any two consecutive batsmen.

wick'ing (wĭk'ĭng), *n.* Material for wicks.

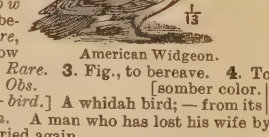
wide (wīd), *a.*; WID'ER (wīd'ĕr); WID'EST. [AS. *wīd.*] **1.** Of a specified measure in a direction at right angles to that of length. **2.** Having considerable extent between the sides; spacious across; broad. **3.** Having great horizontal extent; spacious; vast; extensive. **4.** Expanded or distended. **5.** Roomy; spacious; ample. **6.** Of large scope; comprehensive. **7.** Far from a point aimed at; hence, remote from a specified object. — **Syn.** See BROAD. — *adv.* **1.** To a great distance or extent; far; widely. **2.** So as to form a large opening. **3.** So as to be or go far from an object or purpose; aside; astray. — *n.* That which is wide; space; width. *Rare.* — **wide'ly**, *adv.* — **wide'ness**, *n.*

wide'-a-wake' (109), *a.* Fully awake; keen; alert. — *n.* A low-crowned soft felt hat.

wid'en (wīd''n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become wide or wider; extend in breadth; expand.

widg'eon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* Any of several fresh-water ducks.

wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* [AS. *widuwe.*] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not married again. — *a.* Widowed. *Now Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To bereave of a husband. *Rare, exc. in p. p.* **2.** To endow with a widow's right. *Rare.* **3.** Fig., to bereave. **4.** To become the widow of. *Obs.*



American Widgeon. 1/13

widow bird. [*widow* + *bird.*] A whidah bird; — from its somber color.

wid'ow-er (wĭd'ō-ĕr), *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.

wid'ow-hood (-hōōd), *n.* **1.** State of being a widow or, *Rare*, a widower; time during which a woman is a widow. **2.** Estate or property right of a widow. *Obs.*

width (wĭdth), *n.* Extent sidewise; breadth; wideness.

wield (wēld), *v. t.* [AS. *wieldan*, fr. *wealdan.*] **1.** To direct by influence or authority; manage; control; sway. **2.** To use with full command or power; employ. — **wield'er**, *n.*

wife (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* WIVES (wīvz). [ME. *wif* wife, woman, AS. *wīf.*] **1.** A woman. *Now Rare or Dial.*, exc. in comp. **2.** A woman united to a man in lawful wedlock; spouse; — correlative of *husband*. — **wife'hood** (-hōōd), *n.*

wife'ly, *a.* Befitting, like, or pertaining to, a wife.

wig (wĭg), *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.

wig'an (wĭg'ăn), *n.* [fr. *Wigan*, Lancashire, Eng.] A canvaslike cotton fabric, used to stiffen parts of garments.

wigged (wĭgd), *a.* Wearing a wig.

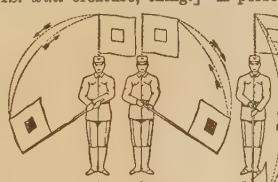
wig'gle (wĭg''l), *v. i. & t.*; -GLED (-'ld); -GLING (-lĭng). [ME. *wigelen* to totter, reel.] To move to and fro with a quick jerky motion; wag; wriggle. *Dial. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.*

wig'gler (-lẽr), *n.* The larva or pupa of the mosquito.

wight (wīt), *n.* [AS. *wiht* creature, thing.] A person; creature; being;—now chiefly jocose.

wight, *a.* Brave; valiant; also, strong; powerful. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wig'wag' (wĭg'-wăg'), *v. t. & i.*; -WAGGED' (-wăgd'); -WAG'GING (-wăg'-ĭng). [see WAG, *v. t.*] **1.** To move to and fro; wag. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* To signal by means of a flag, or portable light, waved according to a code.—*n. Mil. & Nav.* Act or art of wigwagging; also, a message wigwagged; —chiefly attributive.



1, 2, 3 First, Second, and Third Motions in Wigwagging.

wig'wam (wĭg'wŏm; -wŏm), *n.* [Algonquian *wigwam* dwelling, fr. *wigw* he dwells.] The hut of the Indians about the Great Lakes and eastward, formed of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides. See TEPEE, *Illust.*

wik'i-up' (wĭk'ĭ-ŭp), *n.* [of North Amer. Indian origin.] The hut of nomadic Indian tribes of the arid western and southwestern United States.

wild (wīld), *a.* [AS. *wilde.*] **1.** Living in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated. **2.** Growing without the care of man; not cultivated. **3.** Not inhabited or cultivated. **4.** Savage; uncivilized; not cultured; rude. **5.** Impatient of, or not subjected to, restraint or regulation; as: **a** Turbulent; stormy; ungoverned. **b** Boisterous; gay. **c** Fantastic; visionary; crazy. **6.** Indicating strong emotion, excitement, exaltation, or the like. **7.** Eager, as with desire or anticipation; keen. *Colloq.* **8.** Erratic; wide of the mark. —*n.* **A** wilderness; waste. —*adv.* Wildly.

wild boar, a wild Old World hog from which most domestic swine have been derived. — **w. cat. a** A European native cat, similar in color to the domestic cat, but larger, stronger, and having a shorter, blunter tail. **b** Any of the small or medium-sized cats not domesticated, as a lynx.—**wild-goose chase**, a pursuit after something unattainable. — **wild hunt**, in European folklore, a nocturnal rushing of a rout of spectral hunters through the wilderness or across the sky. — **w. mare.** *Obs.* **a** A nightmare. **b** A seesaw.

wild'cat' (wīld'kăt'), *n.* See WILD CAT. —*a.* **1.** Not sound or safe; unreliable. **2.** *Railroads.* Of trains, locomotives, etc., running without control or contrary to orders.

wilde'beest' (wĭld'bēst'; *Du.* vĭl'dĕ-bāst'), *n.* [D. *wild* wild + *beeste* beast.] A gnu.

wil'der (wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* To bewilder. *Chiefly Poetic.*

wil'der-ness (wĭl'dẽr-nĕs), *n.* [ME. *wildernesse, wilderne.*] **1.** A tract or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings; a wild; waste. **2.** Wildness. *Obs.* **3.** A confusing multitude or mass. —**Syn.** See DESERT.

wild'fire' (wīld'fīr'), *n.* **1.** An inflammable composition hard to quench when kindled; Greek fire. **2. a** Erysipelas. *Obs.* **b** An inflammatory skin disease of sheep.

wild'ing (wīl'dĭng), *n. Bot.* **a** An uncultivated plant or its fruit. **b** An escape. —*a.* Not tame; wild. *Poetic.*

wild'ly, *adv.*, **wild'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

wild'wood (wīld'wo͝od), *n.* A wild or unfrequented wood.

wile (wīl), *n.* [AS. *wīl.*] A trick or stratagem; a sly artifice; specif., a beguiling trick. —**Syn.** See ARTIFICE. — *v. t.*; WILED (wīld); WIL'ING (wīl'ĭng). **1.** To lure; entice; beguile; allure. **2.** [perh. for *while.*] To while; — often with *away*.—**wil'i-ly** (wīl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*—**wil'i-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

wil'ful, wil'ful-ly, wil'ful-ness. Vars. of WILLFUL, etc.

will (wĭl), *n.* [AS. *willa.*] **1.** Wish or desire; as: **a** Inclination; pleasure. **b** Appetite or passion. **c** Purpose; determination; choice; intention. **2.** What is wished by another; esp., choice or determination of one in authority; discretionary pleasure. Hence, a request, command, or decree. **3.** Power coupled with desire or intention; as: **a** Arbitrary disposal. **b** Self-control. **4.** Act or experience of willing; specif.: **a** Settlement of mental uncertainty or indecision; **a** volition (in sense 2). **b** The total conscious process involved in effecting a decision. **5.** Power of choosing; also, power of choosing and of acting accordingly; sometimes, a disposition to act according to certain principles or ideals. **6.** *Law.* The legal declaration of a person's mind as to the disposition of his property after his death; the written instrument embodying this declaration.

Syn. WILL, VOLITION are sometimes interchangeable. But WILL ordinarily denotes the power or faculty of willing or choosing, VOLITION, the exercise of that power, or the act.

with a will, with willingness and zeal; heartily.

—*v. t.*; WILLED (wĭld); WILL'ING. Indic. present I *will*, thou *willest*, he *wills* or *willeth*: we, ye, they, *will*. **1.** To desire. *Archaic.* **2.** To command; order. *Obs.* **3.** To determine by an act of choice; ordain; decree. **4.** To influence by one's will, as through hypnotism. **5.** To give, dispose of, or direct, by will or testament; bequeath. —*v. i.* To exercise volition; choose; decide; decree.

will, *v. t. & auxiliary*; *pres. & sing.* 1st & 3d pers. WILL, 2d. pers. WILT, *pl.* WILL; *pret.* WOULD; *p. p.* WOULD. Infinitive and imperative lacking. [AS. *willan*, pres. ind., 1st pers. *wille*, 2d pers. *wilt*, 3d pers. *will(i)e*, pret. *wolde.*] **1.** As *v. t.*: Wish; desire; — now chiefly in the form *would* (which see). **2.** As *auxiliary*, followed by the infinitive without *to* (see also WOULD): **a** Am (is, are, etc.) willing or desirous to, or, emphatically, determined to. Hence, simply, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See SHALL, 2. **b** Am (is, are, etc.) accustomed to.

Syn. WILL, SHALL are often confused. In the first person, SHALL alone denotes simple futurity; WILL implies willingness, consent, promise, or determination. In the second and third persons, WILL alone (except in questions in the second person, where *shall* is the proper auxiliary) denotes simple futurity, and SHALL implies command, threat, promise, or determination. But in subordinate clauses *shall* is the proper auxiliary for simple futurity in all three persons. See MAY, OUGHT.

—*v. i.* To be willing; wish; desire.

☞ This word has been confused with *will*, v. i., to choose, which, unlike this, is entirely of the weak conjugation.

will I (ye, he), nill I, (ye, he) [see NILL, *v. t.*], whether I (you, he) will it or not; hence, without choice; compulsorily; — sometimes corrupted into *willy-nilly.*

willed (wĭld), *a.* Having a will; — chiefly in composition.

wil'let (wĭl'ĕt), *n.* A large North American shore bird.

will'ful (wĭl'fo͝ol), *a.* [*will* + *full.*] **1.** Willing. *Obs.* **2.** Self-determined; voluntary. **3.** Governed by will without yielding to reason; obstinate; perverse. — **Syn.** See WAYWARD. — **will'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**will'ful-ness**, *n.* Also **wil'ful**, etc.

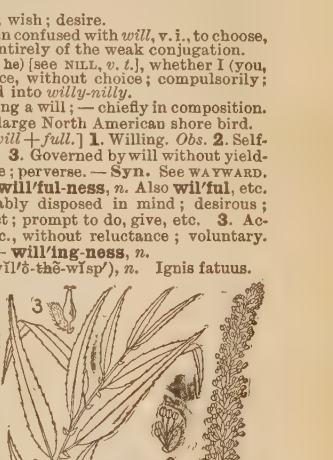
will'ing, *a.* **1.** Favorably disposed in mind; desirous; ready. **2.** Ready to act; prompt to do, give, etc. **3.** Accepted, done, given, etc., without reluctance; voluntary. — **will'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **will'ing-ness**, *n.*

will'-o'-the-wisp' (wĭl'ō-thē-wĭsp'), *n.* Ignis fatuus.

wil'low (wĭl'ō), *n.* [ME. *wilowe, wilwe*, AS. *welig.*] Any of various trees or shrubs (genus *Salix*) having pliable shoots; also, the wood of any of these.

wil'low, *n.* A machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleansed. — *v. t.* To treat, as cotton, with a willow.

wil'low-herb', *n., or* **willow herb.** A perennial herb with willow-like leaves and showy rose-purple flowers.



Willow. 1 Leaves and Fruiting Ament (⅔); 2 Staminate, and 3 Pistillate, Flower (½); 4 Staminate Ament.

wil'low-y (wĭl'ō-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Abounding with willows. **2.** Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; graceful.

will'-wor'ship, *n.* Worship merely in accordance with individual predilections and not divinely imposed.

will'yard (wĭl'yärd; wŭl'-), *a. Scot.* **a** Wild; willful. **b** Bewildered; also, shy. [2d WILL.]

wil'ly-nil'ly (wĭl'ĭ-nĭl'ĭ). See *will I, nill I*, etc., under WILT (wĭlt), *v. i.* [a modification of obs. *welk* to fade.] **1.** To lose freshness and become flaccid; droop. **2.** To grow weak or faint; languish; flag; hence, *Colloq.*, to lose courage, spirit, etc. — *v. t.* To cause to droop or languish.

wilt, 2*d pers. sing.* of WILL.

wil'y (wī'l'ĭ), *a.*; WIL'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); WIL'I-EST. **Full of wiles**, tricks, or stratagems; crafty; subtle. — **Syn.** See CUNNING.

wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* Any of various boring instruments. — *v. t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-blĭng). To bore.

wim'ple (-p'l), *n.* [AS. *wimpel.*] **1.** A covering of silk, linen, etc., for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, now worn only by nuns. **2.** *Scot.* **a** A fold; plait. **b** A winding turn; curve. — *v. t.*; -PLED (-p'ld); -PLING (-plĭng). **1.** To clothe with a wimple. **2.** To hoodwink. *Obs. or R.* **3.** To plait, or fold; to cause to ripple or undulate. — *v. i.* To lie in folds; also, ripple.

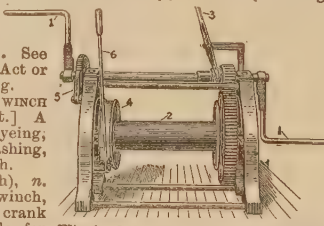
Wimple.

win (wĭn), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* WON (wŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIN'NING. [AS. *winnan* to strive, labor, endure.] **1.** To gain the victory; prevail. **2.** To succeed by effort in reaching a specified place or state; get; as, to *win* across, away, back, out, through, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To get by labor; gain; obtain. secure. **2.** Specif.: **a** To gain in competition or contest; also, to come off victor in. **b** To earn. **3.** To achieve by effort; as, to *win* one's way. **4.** To come to by effort; reach; also, *Obs.*, to conduct; bring. **5. a** To persuade; allure. **b** To gain the favor of. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN.

wince (wĭns), *v. i.*; WINCED (wĭnst); WINC'ING (wĭn'sĭng). To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; flinch. — **Syn.** See SHRINK. — *n.* Act or fact of wincing.

wince, *n.* [see WINCH an instrument.] A reel used in dyeing, steeping, or washing, cloth; a winch.

winch (wĭnch), *n.* [AS. *wince* winch, reel.] **1.** A crank with a handle for giving motion to a machine, grindstone, etc. **2.** Any of various devices to turn or strain something forcibly, as a form of windlass, a wince, etc.



Winch, 2. 1, 1 Cranks; 2 Winding Drum; 3 Lever for disengaging Pinion; 4 Band Brake operated by Lever 6; 5 Pawl to prevent unwinding.

wind (wĭnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* WOUND (wound), rarely WIND'ED (win'dĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIND'ING (wĭn'dĭng). [AS. *windan.*] **1.** To turn completely or repeatedly, esp. about something fixed; twist; twine; coil. **2.** To infold; entwine. **3.** To turn the course or direction of; control; govern. **4.** To effect by turning; as, the stream *winds* its way. **5.** To introduce sinuously or stealthily. **6.** To hoist or haul by a rope, etc., pulled by a machine, as coal from a pit. — *v. i.* **1.** To move in a sinuous course; also, to double on one's course. **2.** To make one's way by sinuous, stealthy, or indirect methods. **3.** To coil; twine. **4.** To warp, as a board. — *n.* A winding; turn; bend.

wind (wĭnd; *also, poet., rhetorical, or archaic*, wīnd), *n.* [AS. *wind.*] **1.** The horizontal natural movement of air. **2.** Air artificially put in motion. **3.** Air impregnated with a scent, as of game; hence, scent; — used in phrases. **4.** Power of respiration; breath. **5.** Mere breath or talk; idle words. **6.** Musical wind instruments, collectively. **7.** Gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence. **Syn.** WIND, AIR, BREEZE, GUST, FLAW, BLAST. WIND is the general word for air naturally in motion. A BREEZE is a relatively light, but fresh, wind; AIR (chiefly poetical) denotes a gently stirring breeze. GUST, BLAST, and FLAW denote a sudden and violent rush of wind, usually brief. — *v. t.* **1.** To expose to the wind; winnow. **2.** To perceive or follow by the scent; scent. **3.** To render scant of breath by exertion. *Dial. or Collog.* **4.** To rest, as a horse, in order to allow the breath to be recovered.

wind (wind; wĭnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* WOUND (wound), rarely WIND'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIND'ING. [fr. WIND moving air, but confused in sense and in conjugation with *wind* to turn.] **1.** To blow; sound, as a horn, by blowing. **2.** To signal or direct by blowing a horn. *Rare.*

wind'age (wĭn'dăj), *n.* **1.** *Ordnance.* **a** Space between the projectile of a smoothbore gun and the surface of the bore. **b** In a muzzle-loading rifled cannon, the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the projectile cylinder. **2.** The disturbance of the air caused by a passing projectile. **3.** *Gun.* Influence of the wind in deflecting a projectile; also, amount of such deflection. **4.** *Naut.* The surface exposed by a vessel to the wind.

wind'break', *n.* A shelter from the wind, as a clump of trees.

wind'-bro'ken, *a.* Affected with heaves; — of a horse.

wind'er (wīn'dẽr), *n.* One that winds, twists, or turns.

wind'fall' (wĭnd'fôl'), *n.* **1.** Something blown down by the wind, as fruit. **2.** An unexpected legacy or other gain.

wind'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* The anemone.

wind'gall' (-gôl'), *n. Veter.* In horses, a soft tumor or synovial swelling on the fetlock joint.

wind'hov'er (-hŭv'ẽr), *n.* [from its habit of hovering over one spot.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*

wind'i-ness (wĭn'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being windy.

wind'ing (wīn'dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of 1st WIND. Hence, *n.* **1.** A turn; bend; curve; meander. **2.** The material wound about anything, or a single round of it. — **winding sheet**, a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped. — **wind'ing-ly**, *adv.*

wind instrument (wĭnd). *Music.* An instrument sounded by wind, esp. by the breath.

wind'lass (wĭnd'lăs), *n.* [ME. *windas.*] Any of various machines for hoisting or hauling, as by turning a crank so as to wind up a rope attached to the weight.

Modern Windmill. *a a* Sails; *b* Vane to bring Windmill into the wind.

wind'lass, *n.* A roundabout course; artifice. *Obs.*

win'dle-stra'e (wĭn'd'l-strā'; wĭn''l-), *or* **-straw'** (-strô'), *n.* [fr. AS., fr. *windel* basket + *stréaw* straw.] A grass or grass stalk for making ropes or plaiting; hence, a trifling person or object. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wind'mill' (wĭnd'mĭl'), *n.* A mill operated by the wind.

win'dow (wĭn'dō), *n.* [ME. *windowe, windoge*, fr. Scand.] **1.** An opening in the wall of a building to admit light and air. **2.** *Arch.* The shutter, casement, sash, or other framework, which closes a window opening. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a window or windows; — usually in *p. p.* and in composition; as, a many-*windowed* house. **2.** To place at or in a window. *Rare.*

window seat. A seat built in the recess of a window.

wind'pipe' (wĭnd'pīp'), *n.* The passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs; the trachea.

win'dring (wĭn'drĭng), *a.* A word in Shakespeare's "Tempest;" perhaps a mistake for *winding* or *wandering.*

wind'row' (wĭnd'rō'; wĭn'rō'), *n.* [*wind* + *row.*] **1.** A row of hay raked up to dry before being heaped into cocks; also, any similar row for drying, as of sheaves of grain. **2.** A wind-swept line or row, as of dry leaves or dust.

wind'-up' (wīnd'ŭp'), *n.* Act of winding up, or closing; a concluding act or part; the end.

wind'ward (wĭnd'wẽrd), *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows; — opposed to *leeward.* — *a.* On the side toward the windward. — *adv.* Toward the wind.

wind'y (wĭn'dĭ), *a.*; WIND'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Consisting of wind; accompanied or characterized by wind; swept by wind; tempestuous. **2.** Windward. **3.** Flatulent. **4.** Airy; empty. **5.** Bombastic; boastful. *Colloq.*

wine (wīn), *n.* [AS. *wīn*, fr. L. *vinum.*] **1.** Fermented juice of grapes. **2.** The fermented juice, or, loosely, the unfermented juice, of any fruit or plant, used as a beverage. **3.** Intoxication. **4.** A social gathering where wine is served. *Colloq. or Cant, chiefly Eng.* — *v. t. & i.*; WINED (wīnd); WIN'ING (wīn'ĭng). To supply or treat with wine, or to drink wine.

wine'bib'ber (wīn'bĭb'ẽr), *n.* One who drinks wine to excess.

wine'fat' (wīn'făt'), *n.* A wine press (in sense 1).

wine gallon. See GALLON, 1.

wine'glass' (-glăs'), *n.* A small glass for wine.

wine press. **1.** A vat in which the juice from grapes is trodden out, as in ancient Palestine. **2.** A machine for expressing the juice from grapes for wine.

win'er-y (wīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A wine-making establishment.

wine skin. A large bag made of almost the entire skin of an animal, used esp. in the Orient for holding wine.

wing (wĭng), *n.* [ME. *winge, wenge.*] **1.** An organ of

aërial flight; one of the appendages by means of which various animals fly. **2.** Passage by flying; flight. **3.** Something suggestive of a wing, as in shape or position, as the foliaceous expansion of a samara, a part of a building projecting from, and subordinate to, the main part, the right or left division of an army, etc. **4.** *Aëronautics.* In a flying machine, any part used primarily to give a supporting surface for the machine in flight; esp., either of a pair of aëroplanes of a flying machine. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with wings; hence, to enable to fly or move swiftly. **2.** To transport by flight. **3.** To effect or achieve by wings, as flight. **4.** To fly through. **5.** To wound in the wing; also, *Colloq.*, to wound. — *v. i.* To go with or as with wings; fly.

winged (wĭngd; *also, esp. rhetorical or poet.*, wĭng'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with wings. **2.** Abounding with wings. *Rare.* **3.** Transported by wings; hence, swift.

wing'less, *a.* Without, or with very rudimentary, wings.

wink (wĭnk), *v. i.*; WINKED (wĭnkt) or, *Rare*, WINKT; WINK'ING. [AS. *wincian.*] **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; blink. **2.** To avoid seeing or noting, as if by shutting the eyes; connive; — usually with *at.* **3.** To give a hint or sign by a wink. **4.** To flicker; twinkle.

Syn. Lit., to WINK is to close and open the eyelids rapidly; to BLINK is to wink with half-shut eyes, as if dazzled, or weak-eyed, or scarcely awake. Fig., *wink* implies connivance or conveyance of a hint; *blink*, evasion or shirking.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause (the eyes) to wink. **2.** To effect by winking; as, to *wink* back one's tears. — *n.* **1.** Act of winking, esp. with one eye; hence, a hint thus given. **2.** Time required for a single wink; instant; twinkling. **3.** A sleep; nap. *Colloq.* **4.** A sparkle; gleam; twinkle.

wink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that winks; hence: **a** A horse's blinder. **b** An eyelash. *Colloq. or Dial.*

win'kle (wĭŋ'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wincle* (in comp.).] Any of various marine spiral gastropods; esp., the periwinkle.

win'ner (wĭn'ẽr), *n.* One that wins.

win'ning (wĭn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that wins. **2.** That which one wins; — often in *pl.* — *a.* That wins; hence, attractive; charming.

win'now (wĭn'ō), *v. t.* [AS. *windwian.*] **1.** To drive off the chaff from by wind; fan. **2.** To separate or sift, as good from bad, etc.; analyze and assort. **3.** To disperse or scatter by wind. **4.** To beat with or as with wings; make (one's way) by flying. — *v. i.* To separate chaff from grain by fanning. — **win'now-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

win'some (-sŭm), *a.* [AS. *wynsum*, fr. *wynn* joy.] **1.** Causing joy or pleasure; winning. **2.** Cheerful; merry; gay; light-hearted. — **win'some-ly,** *adv.* — **win'some-ness,** *n.*

win'ter (-tẽr), *n.* [AS.] **1.** The season of the year in which the noonday sun shines most obliquely; the coldest season of the year; hence, cold weather. North of the equator, winter popularly includes December, January, and February. **2.** A period suggestive of winter. — *v. i.* To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter.

win'ter-green' (-grēn'), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, any of various plants having basal persistent leaves and white, pink, or purple flowers. **2.** In the United States, an evergreen herb of the heath family, bearing red berries called *checkerberries.* The leaves yield oil of wintergreen.

win'ter-kill' (-kĭl'), *v. t.* To kill by winter exposure. *U. S.*

win'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Wintry.

win'try (wĭn'trĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to winter; cold; stormy.

win'y (wīn'ĭ), *a.* Having the qualities of wine; vinous.

wipe (wīp), *v. t.*; WIPED (wīpt); WIP'ING (wīp'ĭng). [AS. *wīpian.*] **1.** To rub lightly, or with something soft, for cleaning. **2.** To draw, pass, or the like, for or as for rubbing or cleaning; as, to *wipe* the hand across the forehead. **3.** To rub off; obliterate; — usually with *away, off*, or *out.* — *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing, esp. to clean. **2.** *Dial., Slang, or Cant.* **a** A blow; swipe. **b** A gibe; jeer. **c** A handkerchief.

wip'er (wīp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wipes. **2.** *Mach.* A projecting part, as on a rotating piece, acting on another piece, esp. for raising a part that falls by its own weight.

wire (wīr), *n.* [AS. *wīr.*] **1.** A thread or very slender rod of metal, usually round. **2.** A telegraph wire or cable; *Colloq.*, the telegraph system or a telegram. **3.** [Chiefly in *pl.*] A system of wires for operating puppets; *Colloq.*, the hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization; as, to pull the *wires* for office. — *v. t. & i.*; WIRED (wīrd); WIR'ING (wīr'ĭng). **1.** To provide with wire, or to use wire on, esp. for binding or fastening. **2.** To telegraph. *Colloq.* **3.** To snare by a wire or wires. — **wir'er,** *n.*

wire'draw' (wīr'drô'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw (metal) into wire. **2.** To draw or stretch forcibly; wrest; distort; also, to draw or spin out to great length or excessive refinement.

wire'less (wīr'lĕs), *a.* Having no wire or wires; specif., *Elec.*, designating, or pert. to, a method of telegraphy, telephony, etc., in which the messages are transmitted through space by electric waves without connecting wires.

wire'pull'ing (-po͝ol'ĭng), *n.* Act of pulling wires; esp., *Colloq.*, the influencing, or the use of means to influence, secretly the acts of a person or organization, esp. in politics. — **wire'pull'er** (-ẽr), *n. Colloq.*

wire'worm' (wīr'wûrm'), *n.* **1.** A larva of any of various beetles; — from its hard skin. **2.** A millepede.

wir'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Made of, or like, wire. **2.** Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy. — **wir'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

wis (wĭs), *v. t.* [due to mistaking ME. *iwis* certain, AS. *gewiss*, for *I wis*, in which *wis* was taken to be part of *wit* to know.] To think; suppose; — chiefly in *I wis. Archaic.*

wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* [AS. *wīsdōm.* See WISE, *a.*; -DOM.] **1.** Quality of being wise; knowledge, with capacity to use it; perception of the best ends and best means; sagacity. **2.** Erudition; learning. **3.** A title of honor or respect. *Obs.* **4.** A wise saying or act. *Rare.* — **Syn.** See KNOWLEDGE.

— **Wisdom of Solomon,** an essay on Wisdom as the divine agent in creating and governing the world. It is included in the Old Testament by the Roman Catholic Church.

wisdom tooth. The back tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man; — familiarly so called because appearing from the 17th to the 21st year or later.

wise (wīz), *a.*; WIS'ER (wīz'ẽr); WIS'EST. [AS. *wīs.*] **1.** Discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; choosing the best ends and best means; discreet; sagacious. **2.** Dictated or guided by wisdom; as, a *wise* saying or plan. **3.** Shrewd; wary; subtle. *Obs. or R.* **4.** Having knowledge; learned. **5.** Versed in some art, science, or skill; skilled. — **wise'ly,** *adv.*

Syn. Discerning, sound, enlightened, well-advised. — WISE, JUDICIOUS, SENSIBLE, SANE, PRUDENT, PROVIDENT, POLITIC, EXPEDIENT. WISE implies sound and discerning judgment, esp. in affairs of life and conduct; JUDICIOUS suggests a wise discretion; SENSIBLE implies sagacity, or accordance with the dictates of common sense; SANE connotes esp. balance and lucidity. PRUDENT implies cautious forethought, or circumspection; PROVIDENT suggests more definitely practical foresight and economy. POLITIC implies diplomatic, sometimes artful, often cunning, management; that is EXPEDIENT (often contrasted with *right*) which conduces to (frequently selfish) advantage.

wise (wīz), *n.* [AS. *wīse.*] Way of being or acting; manner; fashion. *Rare*, exc. in *in any wise, in no wise, on this wise*, etc.

-wise. An adverbial suffix denoting *way, manner, -ways*; — properly the noun *wise* in composition.

wise'a-cre (wīz'ā-kẽr), *n.* [OD. *wijssegger* or G. *weissager* a foreteller, prophet, deriv. of OHG. *wizzagō* a prophet.] **1.** A wise person. *Archaic.* **2.** A pretender to wisdom; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; dunce.

wish (wĭsh), *v. i.* [AS. *wȳscan.*] To desire; long; — usually with an infinitive or *for.* — *v. t.* **1.** To long for; crave; desire. **2.** To desire (one) to be (in some specified place or condition); — taking an objective complement (predicate adj., etc.) or an objective clause. **3.** To invoke or desire in favor of, or against, any one; as, to *wish* one happiness or harm. **4.** To recommend. *Obs.* — **Syn.** See DESIRE. — *n.* **1.** Eager desire; longing. **2.** Expression of desire; request; petition. **3.** Object of desire. — **wish'er,** *n.*

wish'bone' (wĭsh'bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in most birds; the merrythought.

wish'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Having or showing desire; longing; wistful. — **wish'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **wish'ful-ness,** *n.*

wish'y-wash'y (-ĭ-wŏsh'ĭ), *a.* Thin and pale; weak; spiritless; — originally of liquids. *Colloq.*

wisp (wĭsp), *n.* [ME. *wisp, wips.*] **1.** A small bunch, as of hay or straw. **2.** A small broom. **3.** Ignis fatuus.

wist (wĭst), *pret.* of WIT, know.

wis-ta'ri-a (wĭs-tā'rĭ-ȧ), **wis-te'ri-a** (-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* [after Caspar *Wistar* (1761–1818), Amer. anatomist.] Any of various fabaceous climbing shrubs, esp. a species, the Chinese wistaria, cultivated for its racemes of purple flowers.

wist'ful (wĭst'fo͝ol), *a.* [for *wishful.*] **1.** Longing; wishful; desirous. **2.** Full of thought or musings; pensive. — **wist'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **wist'ful-ness,** *n.*

wit (wĭt), *v. t. & i.*; *pres. sing.* WOT, *pl.* WITE; *pret.* WIST(E); *p. p.* WIST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIT'(T)ING. [ME. *witen*, pres.

ich wot, wat, I know (wot), pret. *wiste*, AS. *witan*, pres. *wāt*, pret. *wiste, wisse.*] To know; learn. *Obs. or Archaic*, exc. in *to wit*, used, esp. in law, as equiv. to *namely*.

wit (wĭt), *n.* [AS.] **1.** Mind; intellect; understanding; sense. **2.** A mental faculty, or power; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** Skill; art; ingenuity. *Obs.* **4.** Idea; thought. **5.** Meaning; significance; sense; import. **6.** Felicitous perception or expression of associations between ideas or words not usually connected, such as to produce an amusing surprise; also, power of such perception or expression. **7.** A witty person.

Syn. WIT is more purely intellectual than *humor*, and implies swift perception of the incongruous; it depends for its effect chiefly on ingenuity or unexpectedness of turn, or patness of application; HUMOR commonly implies broader human sympathies than *wit*, and its sense of the incongruous is more kindly, and often blended with pathos.

witch (wĭch), *n.* [AS. *wicce*, fem., *wicca*, masc.] **1.** One regarded as having supernatural or magical power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. the Devil; a sorcerer or sorceress; — now chiefly or only of women. **2.** An ugly old woman; hag; crone. **3.** A charming or bewitching person, esp. a woman or child; also, one given to mischief. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To bewitch; fascinate. **2.** To effect by witchcraft.

witch′craft′ (-kråft′), *n.* **1.** Practices or art of witches; sorcery; intercourse with evil spirits. **2.** Witchery.

witch′-elm′. Var. of WYCH-ELM.

witch′er-y (wĭch′ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Sorcery. *Now Rare.* **2.** Fascination; irresistible influence.

witch′-ha′zel, *n.* [see WYCH-ELM; HAZEL.] **1.** A shrub having hazel-like leaves and small yellow flowers appearing after the leaves have fallen. **2.** An extract of the bark of this plant, reputed as a remedy for bruises, sprains, etc.

wite (wīt), *n.* [AS. *wīte* torment.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** Punishment; fine; forfeit. **2.** Accusation; blame; censure. **3.** A fault; guilt; wrong; injury.

with (wĭth), *prep.* [AS. *wið.*] In general, *with* denotes a relation of contact or association. It expresses: **1.** Opposition. *Obs.*, exc. after *fight, contend, vie*, etc. **2.** Association in accompaniment, conjunction, or interaction; hence, among; in the company of. **3.** Association in alliance, assistance, harmony, etc.; hence, on the side of. **4.** Association in the way of simultaneousness. **5.** Association in sphere or jurisdiction; hence, in the estimation or opinion of. **6.** Association in thought or concern; as, I am satisfied *with* him. **7.** Association in possession, attribute, or belonging; as, he left the box *with* me; the firmament *with* its stars. **8.** Causal connection; indicating: **a** Simple cause; by reason of; as, to die *with* hunger. **b** The agent. *Obs.* **c** The instrument or means. **d** An accessory, as of contents, material, etc.; as, to fill a box *with* straw. **9.** An accompaniment of manner; as, to set to *with* a will. **10.** Proximity or contact as a point of separation; as, he parted *with* me at the door. — **Syn.** See BY.

with-al′ (wĭth-ôl′), *adv.* Together with this; likewise; moreover; at the same time; also. *Archaic.* — *prep.* With; — put after its object. *Archaic.*

with-draw′ (wĭth-drô′), *v. t.* (See DRAW for prin. parts.) [*with* against, back + *draw.*] **1.** To take back or away; draw back. **2.** To recall or retract. **3.** To hold back; restrain. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To retire; retreat; recede.

with-draw′al (-ăl), *n.* Act of withdrawing; as: **a** Removal. **b** Retraction. **c** Retreat. Also **with-draw′ment.**

with-draw′ing-room′, *n.* A drawing-room.

withe (wĭth; wĭth), *n.* [AS. *wiþþe.*] A flexible twig or branch used as a band; withy. — (wĭth; wĭth), *v. t.*; WITHED (wĭtht; wĭthd); WITH′ING (wĭth′ĭng; wĭth′-). To bind or fasten with a withe or withes. *Rare.*

with′er (wĭth′ẽr), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *wideren.*] **1.** To dry or shrivel up; lose freshness, smoothness, vigor, etc.; fade. **2.** To decay; decline; languish.

Syn. To WITHER is to lose freshness or (esp.) become dry and faded; to SHRIVEL is to draw up or shrink into wrinkles.

with′ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* [prop., the parts which resist the pull in drawing; fr. ME. *wither* resistance, AS. *wiðer*, fr. *wiðer* against.] **1.** The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse. **2.** The corresponding part in other animals.

with-hold′ (wĭth-hōld′), *v. t. & i.* (See HOLD for prin. parts.) [*with* against, back + *hold.*] **1.** To hold back or in; check; restrain; refrain from action. **2.** To refrain from granting, etc.; as, to *withhold* assent.

with-in′ (-ĭn′), *adv.* **1.** In the inner part; inwardly; internally; interiorly. **2.** In the house, room, etc.; indoors. — *prep.* **1.** In the inner or interior part of; inside of. **2.** In the limits or compass of; as: **a** Not farther or longer than (in length or time). **b** Not exceeding in quantity. **3.** Inside the limits, reach, or influence, of.

with-out′ (wĭth-out′), *adv.* **1.** On or at the outside; outwardly; externally. **2.** Outside of the house; outdoors. **3.** With the lack or absence of something indicated; — also construed as an absolute use of the preposition. — *prep.* **1.** At or on the outside of. **2.** Out of the limits of; beyond. **3.** Not with; as: **a** In absence of; lacking. **b** Exclusive of. — *conj.* Unless; except. *Rare or Dial.*

with-out′door′ (-dōr′), *a.* Outdoor; exterior. *Obs.*

with-stand′ (-stănd′), *v. t. & i.*; -STOOD′ (-stŏŏd′); -STAND′ING. To stand against, esp. successfully; oppose; resist.

with′y (wĭth′ĭ; wĭth′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* WITHIES (-ĭz). [AS. *wiðig* willow, willow twig.] **1.** A willow; esp., the osier willow. **2.** A withe. — *a.* Like a withe; flexible and tough.

wit′less (wĭt′lĕs), *a.* Destitute of wit, or understanding; hence, indiscreet; foolish.

wit′ling (-lĭng), *n.* A person of little wit, or understanding; a pretender to wit.

wit′ness (-nĕs), *n.* [AS. *witness, gewitness*, knowledge, testimony, a witness (person), fr. *witan* to know.] **1.** Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony. **2.** *Law.* **a** One who testifies, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal. **b** One called on to be present at some transaction to be able to testify to its having taken place. **3.** That which serves as or furnishes evidence or proof. **4.** One, as a beholder, who has personal knowledge of anything. — *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To act as a witness of; specif., to see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it to establish its authenticity. **2.** To testify to; attest. **3.** To give evidence of; evidence. **4.** To see or know by personal presence. — *v. i.* To testify. — **wit′ness-er**, *n.*

wit′ted (-ĕd; 24), *a.* Having wit, or understanding; — esp. in comb.

wit′ti-cism (-ĭ-sĭz′m), *n.* A witty saying.

wit′ti-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **wit′ti-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

wit′ting-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Knowingly.

wit′tol (wĭt′ŭl), *n.* [fr. *witwall*, the bird, associated with the cuckoo.] A submissive cuckold. *Obs.*

wit′ty (wĭt′ĭ), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -TI-EST. **1.** Wise; knowing; judicious; cunning. *Archaic.* **2.** Possessing wit (in sense 6); good at repartee; cleverly facetious; sometimes, sarcastic. **3.** Marked by wit; as, a *witty* saying.

Syn. WITTY implies quick and clever speech (esp. repartee) or sparkling pleasantry; FACETIOUS commonly suggests waggishness or jocularity.

wit′wall′ (-wôl′), *n.* European great spotted woodpecker. [*Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wive (wīv), *v. i.*; WIVED (wīvd); WIV′ING (wīv′ĭng). [AS. *wīfian.*] To marry a woman. — *v. t.* **1.** To marry to a woman. **2.** To take for a wife. *Rare.*

wi′vern (wī′vẽrn), *n.* [ME. *wivere* a serpent, OF. *wivre*, fr. L. *vipera* viper.] *Her.* A fabulous two-legged, winged creature, like a cockatrice, but having a dragon's head.

wives (wīvz), *n.*, *pl.* of WIFE.

wiz′ard (wĭz′ȧrd), *n.* [ME. *wysard.*] **1.** A wise man; sage. *Obs.* **2.** A magician; sorcerer. — *a.* Magical; hence, enchanting; charming. — **wiz′ard-ry** (-rĭ), *n.*

wiz′en (wĭz′′n; *dial. also* wē′z′n), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *wisnian.*] To wither; shrivel; dry. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Thin; withered. — **wiz′ened** (-′nd), *p. a.*

woad (wōd), *n.* [AS. *wād.*] A European brassicaceous plant formerly grown for the blue dyestuff yielded by its leaves; also, the dyestuff. — **woad′ed**, *a.*

wode (wōd), *a.* Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOOD, *a.*

Wo′den (wō′dĕn), *n.* [AS. *wōden.*] *Teut. Myth.* Odin. *Wednesday* is named for him.

woe (wō), *n.* Also **wo.** [ME. *wo, wa, woo*, AS. *wā*, interj.] Grief; sorrow; misery; also, a heavy calamity; affliction. — **Syn.** See SORROW. — **woe worth**, woe be to. See WORTH, *v. i.*

☞ *Woe* is used, with a dative construction or its equivalent, in denunciation and in exclamations of sorrow.

— *a.* Woeful. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

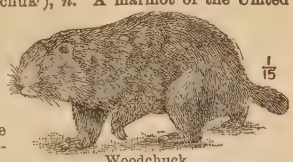
woe′be-gone′, **wo′be-gone′** (wō′bē-gŏn′; 62), *a.* Beset or overwhelmed with woe; woeful; hence, indicating woe.

woe′ful, **wo′ful** (-fŏŏl), *a.* **1.** Full of woe; sad. **2.** Bringing, or pert. to, woe. **3.** Paltry; poor; wretched. — **woe′ful-ly, wo′-**, *adv.* — **woe′ful-ness, wo′-**, *n.*

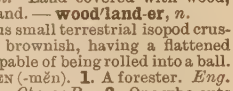
wold (wōld), *n.* [AS. *weald, wald*, a wood, forest.] A plain or a low hill; a region without woods.

wolf (wŏŏlf), *n.*; *pl.* WOLVES (wŏŏlvz). [AS. *wulf.*] **1.** Any of certain large doglike carnivores. **2.** A very fierce, rapacious, or destructive person.

wolf'hound' (wo͝olf'hound'), *n.* A dog of any of several breeds originally used for hunting wolves.
wolf'ish (wo͝ol'fĭsh), *a.* Like a wolf. — **wolf'ish-ly**, *adv.*
wol'fram (wo͝ol'frăm ; wŏl'-), *n.* [G.] Tungsten.
wolfs'bane' (wo͝olfs'bān'), *n.* Aconite, or monkshood.
wol'ver-ene' } (wo͝ol'vẽr-ēn'), *n.* [fr. WOLF.] The glut-
wol'ver-ine' } ton. *U. S.*
wolves (wo͝olvz), *n., pl.* of WOLF.
wolv'ish, *a.* Wolfish. *Obs.*
wom'an (wo͝om'ăn), *n. ; pl.* WOMEN (wĭm'ĕn ; 24). [AS. *wīfmann, wīmmann ; wīf* woman, wife + *mann* a man.] **1.** An adult female person. **2.** Womankind. **3.** A female attendant or servant. **4.** Womanly qualities. — **Syn.** See FEMALE. — *v. t.* **1.** To make womanish. *Rare.* **2.** To associate (one) with a woman.
wom'an-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** State of being a woman ; distinguishing character of a woman. **2.** Womankind.
wom'an-ish, *a.* Suitable to or like a woman ; effeminate; — usually disparaging. — **Syn.** See FEMALE.
wom'an-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* Women collectively.
wom'an-like' (-līk'), *a.* Womanly. — **Syn.** See FEMALE.
wom'an-ly, *a.* Befitting or like a woman ; feminine.—**Syn.** See FEMALE. — **wom'an-ly**, *adv.* — **wom'an-li-ness**, *n.*
womb (wo͞om), *n.* [AS. *wamb, womb.*] **1.** The belly. *Obs.* **2.** Uterus. **3.** Any cavity likened to a womb, as a place where something is generated.—*v. t.* To inclose in a womb; breed or hold in secret. *Obs.*
wom'bat (wŏm'băt), *n.* [fr. native name in Australia.] A burrowing Australian marsupial, resembling a small bear.
womb'y (wo͞om'ĭ), *a.* Capacious. *Obs.*
wom'en (wĭm'ĕn ; 24), *n., pl.* of WOMAN.
won (wŭn), *pret. & p. p.* of WIN.
won (*dial.* wŭn, wo͞on, wōn), *v. i.* [AS. *wunian.*] To dwell ; abide. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
won'der (wŭn'dẽr), *n.* [AS. *wundor.*] **1.** A cause of surprise or astonishment ; marvel; prodigy ; miracle. **2.** The emotion excited by novelty or by something strange or extraordinary ; astonishment; admiration. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*. —*v. i.* **1.** To be affected with surprise ; marvel. **2.** To feel doubt and curiosity; query. — *v. t.* To feel doubt and curiosity about ; be anxious to know. — **won'der-er**, *n.*
won'dered (wŭn'dẽrd), *a.* Having performed, or able to perform, wonders. *Obs.*
won'der-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Adapted to excite wonder ; surprising ; strange ; astonishing. — **Syn.** Wondrous, marvelous, amazing.— **won'der-ful-ly**, *adv.*— **won'der-ful-ness**, *n.*
won'der-land' (-lănd'), *n.* A land of wonders or marvels.
won'der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Surprise ; also, a wonder.
won'der-strick'en (-strĭk''n), **won'der-struck'** (-strŭk'), *a.* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.
won'der-wound'ed, *a.* Wonderstricken. *Rare.*
won'drous (wŭn'drŭs), *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising manner or degree; wonderfully. — *a.* Wonderful. —**won'drous-ly**, *adv.* — **won'drous-ness**, *n.*
won't (wōnt ; wŭnt). A colloquial contraction of *woll not*, obs. var. of *will not.*
wont (wŭnt *or, esp. British,* wōnt), *a.* [ME. *wunt, woned*, p. p. of *wonien, wonen, wunien, wunen*, to dwell, be accustomed, AS. *wunian.*] Using or doing customarily ; accustomed; used; — with an infinitive. — *n.* Custom; habit; use. — **Syn.** See HABIT. — *v. i. ; pret.* WONT ; *p. p.* WONT or WONT'ED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WONT'ING. To be accustomed or used. — *v. t.* To accustom ;— chiefly used reflexively.
wont'ed, *p. a.* Accustomed ; usual.
woo (wo͞o), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *wōgian.*] **1.** To solicit in love and, usually, marriage ; court. **2.** To invite or beseech, esp. importunately ; court solicitously. **3.** To seek, or act in such a way as, to bring about.
wood (wo͝od), *a.* [AS. *wōd.*] Mad ; enraged ; furious. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wood, *n.* [AS. *wudu, wiodu, widu.*] **1.** A dense growth of trees ; forest ; grove ; — more often in *pl.* **2.** The hard fibrous substance of trees or shrubs beneath the bark, found to a small extent in herbaceous plants. **3.** Timber; lumber; firewood. **4.** Something made of wood. — *v. t.* To supply with wood. — *v. i.* To take or get a supply of wood.
wood'bine' (wo͝od'bīn'), *n.* [AS. *wudubind, widubindae ;* — as binding, or winding about, trees.] **1.** Any of several honeysuckles. **2.** The Virginia creeper. *U. S.*
wood'chat' (-chăt'), *n.* **1.** Any of several Asiatic birds of the thrush family. **2.** A certain European shrike.
wood'chuck' (wo͝od'chŭk'), *n.* A marmot of the United States and Canada; ground hog.


Woodchuck. 1/15

wood coal. **1.** Charcoal. **2.** Lignite.
wood'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* [AS. *wuducoc.*] A certain Old World long-billed limicoline game bird, or the related American bird.
wood'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Skill and practice in what pertains to the woods, esp. in maintaining one's self and making one's way, or in hunting or trapping.
wood'cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* An engraving on wood; a print from it.
wood'ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood, or trees.
wood'en (wo͝od'n), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of wood. **2.** Stiff ; awkward ; also, spiritless ; stupid.
wood'ie (wo͝od'ĭ; wo͝od'ĭ), *n.* [dial. for *withy.*] The hangman's noose ; hence, the gallows. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wood'i-ness (wo͝od'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* See -NESS.
wood'land (-lănd ; -lănd'), *n.* Land covered with wood, or trees; forest ; timbered land. — **wood'land-er**, *n.*
wood louse. Any of numerous small terrestrial isopod crustaceans, usually grayish or brownish, having a flattened elliptical body, sometimes capable of being rolled into a ball.
wood'man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A forester. *Eng.* **2.** A hunter of forest game. *Obs. or R.* **3.** One who cuts down trees. **4.** One who dwells in the woods.
wood'-note', *n.* A wild or natural note, as of a forest bird.
wood nymph. **1.** A nymph or goddess of the woods ; dryad. **2.** Any of several moths, butterflies, or humming birds.
wood'peck'er (wo͝od'pĕk'ẽr), *n.* Any of many scansorial birds having spiny tail feathers used to aid in climbing, or resting on, tree trunks, and a hard, chisel-like bill used to drill into trees for insects.


Green Woodpecker. 1/9

wood pigeon. **1.** The ringdove. *Local, Eng.* **2.** The band-tailed pigeon. *Local, U. S.*
wood pulp. Pulp from wood, used in making paper.
wood'roof', **wood'row'**, **wood'row'el.** Vars. of WOODRUFF.
wood'ruff' (wo͝od'rŭf'), *n.* [AS. *wudurofe.*] A small sweet-scented aromatic herb of the madder family.
wood screw. A metal screw for insertion in wood.
woods'man (wo͝odz'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A woodman, esp. one who lives in the forest. [species.
wood sorrel. Any oxalis, esp. a common white-flowered
wood wind (wĭnd). *Music.* The wooden wind instruments of an orchestra, collectively. See WIND INSTRUMENT.
wood'work' (wo͝od'wûrk'), *n.* Work made of wood.
wood'work'ing, *a.* Working or shaping things of wood.
wood'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A larva that bores in wood.
wood'y (wo͝od'ĭ), *a. ;* WOOD'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr) ; -I-EST. **1.** Abounding with wood or woods ; as, *woody* land. **2.** Of or containing wood ; ligneous. **3.** Of or pertaining to woods ; sylvan. *Rare.* **4.** Like, or characteristic of, wood.
woo'er (wo͞o'ẽr), *n.* One who woos ; a suitor.
woof (wo͝of), *n.* [ME. *oof*, AS. *ōwef*, var. of *ōweb ; on* on + + *web.* The *w* is due to influence of E. *weave.*] **1.** The threads that cross the warp in a fabric; weft; filling; thread carried by the shuttle in weaving. **2.** Texture; cloth.
wool (wo͝ol), *n.* [AS. *wull.*] **1.** The soft and curled, or crisped, covering or coat of domesticated sheep and some other animals. **2.** Short, thick hair, esp. when crisped or curled. **3.** Something light and fleecy or downy like wool.
wool'en } (wo͝ol'ĕn ; 24), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of
wool'len } wool. **2.** Of or pertaining to wool or woolen cloths. — *n.* Fabric made of wool.
wool'gath'er-ing (-găth'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* Indulgence in vagrant fancies ; purposeless imagining. — **wool'gath'er-ing**, *a.*
wool grow'er, *n.* One who raises sheep for their wool.
wool'ly (wo͝ol'ĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of or like wool. **2.** Clothed with wool. — **wool'li-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
wool'pack' (-păk'), *n.* **1.** A cloth wrapper for wool ; also, the wool, weighing 240 pounds, in such a wrapper. **2.** A rounded cumulus cloud springing from a horizontal base.
wool'sack' (-săk'), *n.* A sack for or of wool ; specif., the seat of the English Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords.
wool stapler. Dealer in or sorter of wool. [the skin. *Obs.*
wool'ward (-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* In wool ; with woolen next

woot, woo't. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of *wilt*. See WILL, *v.*

word (wûrd), *n.* [AS.] **1.** That which is said; esp., a brief expression. **2.** Statement; affirmation; promise. **3.** A saying; proverb; motto. *Archaic.* **4.** Tidings; report; message; information; — only in *sing.* **5.** A password, watchword, or verbal signal; also, command. **6.** Talk; discourse; — chiefly in *pl.* **7.** *pl.* Verbal contention; dispute. **8.** An articulate sound or combination of sounds which, as symbolizing an idea, is taken as an ultimate independent unit of discourse, usually forming one of the units of a sentence. **9.** The written or printed character or characters expressing such a unit. **10.** *Theol.* **a** The gospel message; esp., the Scriptures. **b** [*cap.*] The second person in the Trinity before incarnation; the Logos; among those who reject the doctrine of the Trinity, one or all of the divine attributes personified. — *v. t.* **1.** To express in words; phrase. **2.** To flatter; cajole. *Obs.* — *v. i.* To speak. *Archaic or Dial.*

word'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A vocabulary; dictionary.

word'ing, *n.* Expression in words; phrasing.

word square. A series of words so arranged as to read alike vertically and horizontally.

H	E	A	R	T
E	M	B	E	R
A	B	U	S	E
R	E	S	I	N
T	R	E	N	D

Word Square.

word'y (wûr'dĭ), *a.*; WORD'I-ER (-dĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Verbal. **2.** Verbose. — **word'i-ly** (-I-lĭ), *adv.* — **word'i-ness,** *n.* [of WEAR.]

wore (wōr; 57). Pret. & Scot. & dial. p. p. of WEAR.

work (wûrk), *n.* [AS. *worc.*] **1.** Exertion of strength to effect something; effort directed to an end; toil; labor. Also, employment; occupation. **2.** The matter on which one labors; task; duty. **3.** Thing produced by exertion; anything accomplished; deed; achievement; feat. **4.** Specif.: **a** Thing produced by mental labor, as a book or piece of art. **b** Embroidery; needlework. **c** *pl.* Structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, fortifications, etc. **5.** A place where industrial labor is carried on; esp., in plural form but often with singular construction, the structures, grounds, machinery, etc., of a manufactory. **6.** *pl.* The working or moving parts of a mechanism. **7.** Manner of working; management; treatment.

Syn. WORK is the general term for purposive effort; LABOR commonly implies more strenuous exertion than work; more specif. (esp. as opposed to *capital*), it denotes physical exertion for the supply of wants; TOIL is painful or fatiguing labor; DRUDGERY is esp. dull, irksome, and distasteful work. — *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* WORKED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT (rôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORK'ING. **1.** To exert one's self for a purpose, esp. for gain, improvement, etc.; labor. **2.** To operate or act, esp. effectively. **3.** To be engaged customarily in some occupation. **4.** To move, progress, etc., laboriously or slowly; — with *out, into, up, through,* etc. **5.** To ferment, as a liquid. **6.** To be in agitation; strain; labor. — *v. t.* **1.** To fashion by labor; shape; make. **2.** To bring to pass; cause; accomplish; do. **3.** To prepare for use by manipulation. **4.** To set or keep in motion or activity; operate; manage. **5.** To cause to labor. **6.** To carry on one's occupation in, through, etc. **7.** To make, effect, or bring into some condition, by degrees or as if laboriously. **8.** To make or ornament by needlework; embroider. **9.** To solve, as a problem. **10.** To use. *Now Colloq.* **11.** To influence; lead; induce. **12.** To excite; provoke. **13.** To cause to ferment.

work'a-day' (wûr'kȧ-dā'), *a.* Pert. to working days, laboring; [boring; hence, prosaic.

work'bag' (wûrk'băg'), *n.* A bag to hold implements or materials for work; esp., a reticule for needlework.

work'day' (-dā'), *n.* A day on which work is done, as distinguished from Sunday, festivals, etc. — *a.* Workaday.

worked (wûrkt), *weak pret. & p. p.* of WORK.

Syn. Both as preterit and participle, WORKED implies preparation or (esp.) operation by labor; WROUGHT suggests the molding or fashioning of something, esp. from the rough.

work'er (wûr'kẽr), *n.* One that works.

work'house' (-hous'), *n.* **1.** A workshop. **2.** In England, a house in which able-bodied poor are maintained at public expense and made to labor; a poorhouse. **3.** A house of correction in which petty offenders are confined at labor. *U. S.*

work'ing-day', *a.* Workaday. [a manual laborer.

work'ing-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A laboring man;

work'man (wûrk'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed in labor; esp., a skilled artificer or laborer.

Syn. WORKMAN, LABORER, ARTISAN, ARTIFICER, MECHANIC, CRAFTSMAN. WORKMAN is the general term; it often applies to one who does relatively skilled work; a LABORER's work demands strength or exertion rather than skill; an ARTISAN is esp. one employed in an industrial or mechanic art or trade; MECHANIC is now commonly restricted to a workman skilled in constructing, repairing, or using machinery; a CRAFTSMAN is one who practices a handicraft; ARTIFICER commonly implies power of contrivance or adaptation in the exercise of one's craft.

work'man-like', *a. & adv.* Befitting a workman, esp. a skillful one; skillful; well done. — **work'man-ly,** *a. & adv.*

work'man-ship, *n.* **1.** Art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making or doing anything; also, the quality imparted in the process of making. **2.** That which is effected or produced; manufacture; work.

work'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room used especially for labor.

work'shop' (wûrk'shŏp'), *n.* A shop where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on. [at manual labor.

work'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman who works, esp.

work'y-day' (wûr'kĭ-dā'). Var. of WORKADAY.

world (wûrld), *n.* [AS. *weorold, worold.*] **1.** The earth and surrounding heavens; the system of created things; the universe. **2.** The earth and its inhabitants; sum of human affairs and interests; hence, mankind; also, people in general; the public. **3.** A state of existence; a sphere or scene of life and action. **4.** Individual experience; course of life; sum of affairs affecting the individual. **5.** The customs, practices, and interests of men as social beings; — usually with *the.* **6.** The portion of mankind engrossed in the concerns of this life, and hence sometimes regarded as ungodly; — usually with *the.* **7.** That which concerns the earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven; hence, secular affairs or interests. **8.** A great number or quantity. **9.** A part, division, or section of the earth, its concerns, inhabitants, etc., regarded as a separate, independent unit; as, the Old *World,* the vegetable *world,* the political *world.* **10.** Any sphere or whole suggestive of the world. **11.** Any planet or heavenly body. — **Syn.** See EARTH.

world'ling (wûrld'lĭng), *n.* [*world* + 1st *-ling.*] A person devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

world'ly, *a.* Of or pert. to this world or existence in it; earthly; of or pert. to the concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come. — **Syn.** See EARTHLY. — **world'ly,** *adv.* — **world'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

world'ly-wise', *a.* Wise as to things of this world.

world'-wea'ry, *a.* Weary of the world. — **-wea'ried,** *a.*

worm (wûrm), *n.* [AS. *wyrm, wurm,* serpent, worm.] **1.** Any of numerous small, elongate, and slender, creeping or crawling animals, usually soft-bodied, naked, and limbless or nearly so. **2.** A being likened to, or suggestive of, a worm by reason of humility, debasement, etc. **3.** The lytta. **4.** Something that inwardly torments in a way suggestive of the gnawing, boring, or working of a worm. **5.** *pl.* Any disorder due to parasitic worms, as in the intestines. **6.** A spiral or wormlike thing, as a screw thread, the condensing tube of a still, etc. **7.** See WORM WHEEL. — *v. i.* To move, go, or work slowly, deviously, and insidiously. — *v. t.* **1.** To work, effect, remove, draw, etc., by slow, devious, and insidious means. **2.** *Naut.* To wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally between the strands of (a cable). **3.** To cut the lytta from (a dog). [or worms.

worm'-eat'en (-ēt'n), *a.* Eaten, or eaten into, by a worm

worm gear. *Mach.* **a** A worm wheel. **b** A gear of a worm and worm wheel working together.

worm wheel. A cogwheel to gear with the thread or threads of a short revolving screw called a *worm.*

worm'wood' (wûrm'wo͝od'), *n.* [AS. *wermōd.*] **1.** A plant, of the aster family, of a bitter, slightly aromatic taste, formerly used as a tonic and a vermifuge, but now chiefly in absinth. **2.** Something bitter or grievous; bitterness.

worm'y (wûr'mĭ), *a.*; WORM'I-ER (-mĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. **1.** Containing, or abounding with, worms. **2.** Like, or pertaining to, a worm; groveling.

worn (wōrn; 57), *p. p.* of WEAR. [less, or impaired, by use.

worn'-out', *a.* Exhausted by wear; consumed, made useless.

wor'ry (wûr'ĭ), *v. t.*; WOR'RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. [ME. *worowen* to strangle, AS. *wyrgan.*] **1.** To harass with or as with continual snapping or biting; also, to shake and tear or mangle with the teeth. **2.** To beset with importunity, or with care and anxiety; vex; torment; fret. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — *v. i.* **1.** To be engaged in worrying, or mangling, something. **2.** To feel or express great care and anxiety; fret. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). **1.** Act of worrying. **2.** Undue solicitude; disturbance due to care and anxiety; anxiety. — **wor'ri-er** (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* — **wor'ri-ment,** *n.* — **-ri-some** (-sŭm), *a.*

worse (wûrs), *a.*, *comparative* of BAD. [AS. *wyrsa.*] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a greater degree; less good; specif., more sick. — *adv.* In a worse degree or manner. — *n.* That which is worse. — *v. t.* To worst. *Obs.*

wors'en (wûr's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become worse.

wors'er (wûr'sẽr), *a.* Worse;—a redundant compar. *Obs.*

wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* [AS. *weorðscipe; weorð* worth + *-scipe* -ship.] **1.** Courtesy or reverence; deference; honor; respect. **2.** A title of honor used in addresses to certain magistrates, etc. **3.** Religious reverence and homage. **4.** Obsequious respect; extravagant admiration. — **Syn.** See REVERENCE. — *v. t.*; -SHIPED (-shĭpt) or -SHIPPED; -SHIP-ING or -SHIP-PING. **1.** To pay divine honors to; adore; venerate. **2.** To admire inordinately; idolize.— **Syn.** Revere, reverence, bow to, honor. — *v. i.* To perform acts of homage or adoration; esp., to perform religious service. — **wor'ship-er, wor'ship-per** (wûr'shĭp-ẽr), *n.*

wor'ship-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect. **2.** Honorable; esteemed; — in formal address. — **wor'ship-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

worst (wûrst), *a.*, *superlative* of BAD. [AS. *wyrst, wiersta.*] Bad, evil, or pernicious in the highest degree. See WORSE. — *adv.* To the extreme degree of badness or inferiority; in a manner most bad or evil. — *n.* That which is most bad or evil. — *v. t.* To get the better of; defeat; discomfit.

wor'sted (wo͝os'tĕd, wo͝or'stĕd), *n.* [fr. *Worsted*, now spelt *Worstead*, a town in Norfolk, England.] **1.** Well-twisted yarn of long-staple wool; also, cloth made from such yarn. **2.** Soft woolen yarn, untwisted or lightly twisted, used in knitting and embroidery.

wort (wûrt), *n.* [AS. *wyrt.*] **1.** Any plant or herb; esp., a potherb; — chiefly in comb. **2.** *pl.* Cabbages. *Obs.*

wort, *n.* [AS. *wyrt.*] An infusion of malt unfermented, or in process of fermentation.

worth (wûrth), *v. i.* [AS. *weorðan.*] To be; become; betide; — now only *Archaic*, in *woe worth the day*, etc.

worth (wûrth), *a.* [AS. *weorð, wurð.*] **1.** Worthy; meritorious. *Obs.* **2.** Deserving of; meriting. **3.** Equal in value to; proper to be exchanged for. **4.** Having possessions equal to.— **worth while**, worth the time expended; hence, worth the pains and expense. — *n.* **1.** The quality or qualities of a thing rendering it valuable or useful; value; importance; hence, equivalent in exchange; price. **2.** Value in respect of moral or personal qualities; excellence; virtue; usefulness. **3.** Wealth; riches.—**Syn.** Desert, merit. See DESERT, PRICE. [-LY, -NESS.

wor'thi-ly (wûr'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **wor'thi-ness** (-nĕs), *n.* See

worth'less (wûrth'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, desert, or the like; useless; vile; mean. — **worth'less-ly**, *adv.* — **worth'less-ness**, *n.*

wor'thy (wûr'thĭ), *a.*; -THI-ER (-thĭ-ẽr); -THI-EST. **1.** Having worth or excellence; valuable; estimable. **2.** Having adequate worth or value; meriting; fit; suitable (to); befitting. **3.** Deserved; merited; also, well-founded. *Archaic.* — *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). **1.** A person of great worth or desert. **2.** A thing of worth. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To render worthy; exalt. *Obs.* [*chaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

wot (wŏt), *1st & 2d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. *Archaic.*

would (wo͝od), *pret. & (obs.) p. p.* of WILL, *v. t. & auxil.*, & of 2d WILL, *v. i.* [ME. & AS. *wolde.* See WILL, *v. t. & auxiliary.*] For use of *would* as auxiliary, see SHOULD. Special uses of *would* are: **a** In expressions of desire or wish; as, I *would* I were young again. **b** In expressing what might be expected; as, that *would* make talk. [be reputed.

would'–be', *a.* Desiring or professing to be; wishing to

wound (wo͞ond), *n.* [AS. *wund.*] **1.** A hurt or injury caused by violence. *Obs. or R.*, EXC.: **a** An injury by which the skin is divided; a stab, cut, or laceration. **b** A cut or other breach in a plant. **2.** An injury or hurt to feelings, reputation, etc. — *v. t.* To inflict a wound upon; pain. — *v. i.* To inflict a wound. [3. Invulnerable.

wound'less, *a.* **1.** Not wounding. *Obs.* **2.** Not wounded.

wove (wōv), *pret. & occasional p. p.* of WEAVE.

wo'ven (wō'v'n), *p. p.* of WEAVE.

wrack (răk). Var. of RACK, thin flying clouds.

wrack, *n.* **1.** Wreck; ruin. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** A wreck. *Rare.* **3.** Marine vegetation cast up on the shore.

wraith (rāth), *n.* [Scot. *wraith, warth.*] An apparition of a living person in his exact likeness, thought to be seen usually just before his death; hence, an apparition; specter.

wran'gle (răn'g'l), *v. i.*; -GLED (-g'ld); -GLING (-glĭng). **1.** To argue; dispute. **2.** To dispute angrily; brawl; altercate. — *n.* An angry dispute; noisy quarrel. — **Syn.** Altercation, bickering, brawl, jangle. See DISPUTE.

wran'gler (răn'glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wrangles. **2.** *Cambridge Univ., Eng.* An honor man placed in the first class in the mathematical tripos.

wrap (răp), *v. t.* [due to confusion with *wrap* to wind or roll together. See RAPT hurried away.] To snatch away or up; transport; — chiefly in the p. p. *wrapt. Obs.*

wrap (răp), *v. t.*; WRAPPED (răpt) or WRAPT; WRAP'PING. [ME. *wrappen.*] **1.** To wind or roll together; fold. **2.** To cover by winding or folding; infold; — often with *up.* **3.** To inclose in a package; do up; envelop; — usually with *up.* **4.** To conceal by enveloping; hide. — *n.* An article of dress to be wrapped round the person; — often used, esp. in the plural, for furs, shawls, etc.

wrap'per (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wraps, or folds. **2.** Envelope; covering. **3.** A loose outer garment.

wrasse (răs), *n.* Any of numerous edible, marine, usually brilliantly colored fishes.

wrath (răth; rȧth; *or, esp. in British usage*, rŏth), *n.* [AS. *wræððo*, fr. *wrāð* wroth.] **1.** Violent anger; deep and determined indignation; rage; ire. **2.** Ardor; impetuosity. *Obs.* **3.** Punishment inflicted in anger or indignation. — **Syn.** Fury, passion. See ANGER. — *a.* Wrathful; wroth.

wrath'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of wrath; very angry; ireful; passionate; also, springing from, or expressing, or marked by, wrath. — **Syn.** Furious, raging, indignant, resentful. — **wrath'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **wrath'ful-ness**, *n.*

wrath'y (-ĭ), *a.*; WRATH'I-ER (-ĭ-ẽr); -I-EST. Wrathful. *Colloq.*

wreak (rēk), *v. t.* [AS. *wrecan.*] **1.** To revenge; avenge. *Archaic.* **2.** To execute in vengeance or passion; inflict. — *n. Obs.* **a** Vengeance. **b** Punishment; misery.

wreath (rēth), *n.*; *pl.* WREATHS (rēthz). [AS. *wræð* a twisted band.] **1.** Something twisted or intertwined into circular shape. **2.** A garland; chaplet.

wreathe (rēth), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* WREATHED (rēthd); *p. p.* WREATHED, *Archaic* WREATH'EN (rēth'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WREATH'ING. **1.** To twist; entwine. **2.** To encircle; infold.

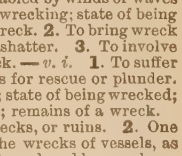
wreck (rĕk), *n.* [ME. *wrak.*] **1.** That which has been wrecked or is in ruin. **2.** Ruins of a wrecked ship. **3.** *Law.* Goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, are cast on the land by the sea. **4.** Destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore or on rocks, or by being disabled by winds or waves or other accident; shipwreck. **5** A wrecking; state of being wrecked; ruin. — *v. t.* **1.** To shipwreck. **2.** To bring wreck or ruin on by violence; overthrow; shatter. **3.** To involve in a wreck; ruin or damage by wreck. — *v. i.* **1.** To suffer wreck. **2.** To work on a wreck, as for rescue or plunder.

wreck'age (-ĕj), *n.* Act of wrecking; state of being wrecked; also, that which has been wrecked; remains of a wreck.

wreck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wrecks, or ruins. **2.** One who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels, as for rescue or plunder. **3.** A vessel employed by wreckers.

wreck'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Causing wreck; involving ruin. *Poetic.*

wren (rĕn), *n.* [AS. *wrenna, wrænna.*] Any of numerous small singing birds.


House Wren.

wrench (rĕnch), *n.* [AS. *wrenc* deceit, a twisting.] **1.** A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. **2.** A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint. **3.** An instrument for twisting, as in turning nuts, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To wrest, twist, or force by violence. **2.** **a** To strain; sprain. **b** To distort; pervert.

wrest (rĕst), *v. t.* [AS. *wræstan.*] **1.** To turn; twist; esp., to twist or extort by violence. **2.** To turn from truth; distort. — *n.* **1.** Act of wresting. **2.** A key to tune a stringed instrument. — **wrest'er**, *n.*

wres'tle (rĕs'l), *v. i.*; -TLED (-'ld); -TLING (-lĭng). [AS. *wrastlian.*] **1.** To contend by grappling with, and striving to throw, an opponent. **2.** To struggle; strive earnestly. — *n.* A wrestling bout; struggle. — **wres'tler** (-lẽr), *n.*

wretch (rĕch), *n.* [AS. *wrecca, wræcca*, exile, stranger, wretched person, *wrecan* to drive out, punish.] **1.** A wretched person. **2.** One sunk in vice or degradation.

wretch'ed, *a.* **1.** Very miserable; deeply afflicted, dejected, or distressed; profoundly unhappy. **2.** Producing, or characterized by, misery; woeful; grievous; calamitous. **3.** Hatefully contemptible; despicable. **4.** Very poor, mean, or unsatisfactory. — **wretch'ed-ly**, *adv.*

wretch'ed-ness (rĕch'ĕd-nĕs ; 24), *n.* Quality or state of being wretched. — **Syn.** See MISERY.

wrig'gle (rĭg''l), *v. i. & t.* ; -GLED (-'ld) ; -GLING (-lĭng). To move with short writhing motions, like a worm ; squirm; writhe. — *n.* Act of wriggling. — **wrig'gler** (-lẽr), *n.*

wright (rīt), *n.* [AS. *wyrhta*, fr. *wyrcean* to work.] A workman; artificer, esp. in wood; mechanic ; — now chiefly in composition ; as in *millwright*, *shipwright*, etc.

wring (rĭng), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* WRUNG (rŭng), *Rare* WRINGED (rĭngd) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRING'ING. [AS. *wringan*.] **1.** To twist and compress ; turn and strain with violence ; wrest. **2.** To distort. **3.** To torment; torture. **4.** To subject to extortion; oppress. **5.** To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing ; hence, to extort. — *v. i.* To writhe.

wring'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wrings. **2.** Specif., a machine for pressing water out of anything, as from clothes.

wrin'kle (rĭng'k'l), *n.* [AS. *wrincle*.] **1.** A corrugation ; a small ridge or furrow ; crease ; slight fold. **2.** A clever notion or fancy ; whim ; a little trick or device. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* ; -KLED (-k'ld) ; -KLING (-klĭng.) To make a wrinkle or wrinkles in. — *v. i.* To be or become wrinkled.

wrin'kly (-klĭ), *a.* Wrinkled ; tending to wrinkle.

wrist (rĭst), *n.* [AS.] The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm ; carpus.

wrist'band (rĭst'bănd ; *colloq.* rĭz'-), *n.* The band of a sleeve, as of a shirt, covering the wrist. [to protect from cold.]

wrist'let (rĭst'lĕt), *n.* A band worn around the wrist, esp.

writ (rĭt), *Archaic pret. & p. p.* of WRITE.

writ, *n.* [AS. *writ*, *gewrit*. See WRITE.] **1.** A writing; scripture ; — now rare except as applied, with *sacred* or *holy*, to the Bible. **2.** *Law.* Orig., in English law, any of various instruments issued under seal in the king's name ; hence, an order or mandatory process under seal, issued in the name of the sovereign or of a court or judicial officer.

write (rīt), *v. t. ; pret.* WROTE (rōt) ; *p. p.* WRIT'TEN (rĭt''n) ; *Archaic pret. & p. p.* WRIT (rĭt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRIT'ING (rīt'ĭng). [AS. *writan* ; orig., to scratch, score.] **1.** To set down, as legible characters ; inscribe. **2.** To compose or produce as an author. **3.** To set down in writing as ; to style ; call ; — often used reflexively. **4.** To express in legible or intelligible characters. **5.** To trace legible characters on. **6.** To impress durably ; imprint ; engrave. — *v. i.* **1.** To form characters to represent sounds or ideas. **2.** To express ideas in written words ; compose. **3.** To compose, send, or communicate by, letters. **4.** To be regularly employed in writing, copying, or accounting ; act as an amanuensis or clerk. — **writ'er** (rīt'ẽr), *n.*

writhe (rīth), *v. t. & i. ; pret.* WRITHED (rīthd) ; *p. p.* WRITHED, *Obs. or Poetic* WRITH'EN (rĭth'n) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRITHING (rīth'ĭng). [AS. *wrīðan* to twist.] To twist.

writh'en (rĭth'n), *a.* Having a twisted or distorted form.

writ'ing (rīt'ĭng), *n.* Act, art, method, or production of one who writes ; as : **a** Handwriting ; chirography. **b** Any written, or, often, any printed, paper or document. **c** Any written composition, or literary production. **d** An inscription. **e** Literary composition or production.

writ'ten (rĭt''n), *p. p.* of WRITE.

wrong (rŏng; 62), *a.* [ME. *wrong*, *wrang*, a. &n., AS. *wrang*, n.] **1.** Out of order; perverse; amiss. **2.** Contravening the laws of good morals; not just or equitable. **3.** Not according to law; not legal. **4.** Not according to truth, fact, or intent; incorrect ; false. **5.** Not suitable to an end or object ; improper ; incorrect. **6.** Designed to be worn or placed inward ; as, the *wrong* side of a garment. — **Syn.** Injurious, unjust, faulty, erroneous, unfit, unsuitable. — *adv.* In a wrong manner ; amiss; morally ill; erroneously. — *n.* That which is wrong ; deviation from duty, truth, or fact, or from moral rectitude ; evil ; an injury ; trespass ; also, *Law*, a violation of legal rights ; a tort. — **Syn.** See INJUSTICE. — *v. t.* **1.** To do wrong to ; injure ; harm ; dishonor. **2.** To represent erroneously. — **wrong'er**, *n.*

wrong'do'er (rŏng'dōō'ẽr ; rŏng'dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does wrong. — **wrong'do'ing**, *n.*

wrong'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Full of wrong ; injurious ; unjust. — **wrong'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [perverse.]

wrong'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd ; 24,109), *a.* Wrong in opinion ; perverse.

wrong'ly, *adv.*, **wrong'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

wrote (rōt). Pret. & (*Obs. or Illit.*) p. p. of WRITE.

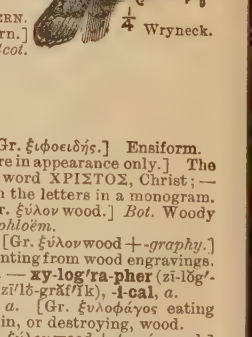
wroth (rôth *or, esp. in British usage*, rōth), *a.* [AS. *wrāð* wroth, crooked, bad.] Full of wrath ; angry ; incensed.

wrought (rôt), *strong pret. & p. p.* of WORK. Hence : *a.* Worked ; elaborated. — **Syn.** See WORKED. — **wrought iron**, the purest form of iron commonly known in the arts. It is tough, malleable, and ductile. See IRON, *n.*, 1.

wrung (rŭng), *pret. & p. p* of WRING.

wry (rī), *a.* ; WRI'ER (rī'ẽr) ; WRI'EST. **1.** Turned to one side ; twisted ; contorted. **2.** Distorted, as in meaning ; perverted. — **wry'ly**, *adv.* — **wry'ness**, *n.*

wry'neck' (rī'nĕk'), *n.* **1.** A bird allied to the woodpeckers, having a peculiar manner of writhing its head and neck. **2.** *Med.* An affection of the neck due to irregular contraction of the muscles and causing twisting.



Wryneck.

wry'-necked', *a.* Having a wry neck.

wych'-elm' (wĭch'ĕlm'), *n.* Erroneously, **witch-elm**. [ME. *wiche* a kind of elm, AS. *wice* a kind of tree.] An elm of northern Europe.

wye (wī), *n. ; pl.* WYES (wīz). The letter Y, or something shaped like it.

wy'vern (wī'vẽrn). Var. of WIVERN.

wynd (wīnd), *n.* [see WIND turn.] A lane ; alley ; small court. *Scot.*

X

X (ĕks); *pl.* XS or X'S (ĕk'sĕz; 24). The twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet.

X rays, *or* **X'-rays'** (-rāz'), *n. pl.* The Röntgen rays ; — so called because of their enigmatical character, *X* being used in mathematics to indicate an unknown quantity.

xan'thic (zăn'thĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] Pertaining to, or tending toward, a yellow color.

Xan-thip'pe (zăn-thĭp'ē; -tĭp'ē), *or* **Xan-tip'pe** (-tĭp'ē), *n.* Socrates's wife, whose peevish scolding and quarrelsome temper have become proverbial.

xan'thous (zăn'thŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow.] Yellow.

xe'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* [Sp. *jabeque*, or Pg. *xabeco*.] *Naut.* A kind of Mediterranean vessel, usually three-masted.

xen'on (zĕn'ŏn ; zē'nŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ξένον*, neut. of *ξένος* strange.] *Chem.* A very heavy, inert gaseous element occurring in the atmosphere in the proportion of one volume in about 20 millions. Symbol, *Xe* or *X* ; at. wt., 130.2.

xe-roph'i-lous (zē-rŏf'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξηρός* dry + *-philous*.] *Bot.* Able to endure absence or scarcity of moisture.

xe'ro-phyte (zē'rō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ξηρός* dry + *-phyte*.] *Bot.* A xerophilous plant. — **xe'ro-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

xiph'oid (zĭf'oid ; zī'foid), *a.* [Gr. *ξιφοειδής*.] Ensiform.

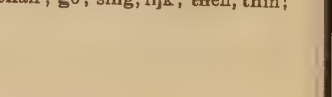
XP (kĭ rō ; kē rō). [belongs here in appearance only.] The first two letters of the Greek word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, Christ ; — an abbreviation, used esp. with the letters in a monogram.

xy'lem (zī'lĕm), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *ξύλον* wood.] *Bot.* Woody tissue ; — distinguished from *phloëm*.

xy-log'ra-phy (zī-lŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood + *-graphy*.] Art of engraving on wood or printing from wood engravings. — **xy'lo-graph** (zī'lō-grăf), *n.* — **xy-log'ra-pher** (zī-lŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **xy'lo-graph'ic** (zī'lō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal**, *a.*

xy-loph'a-gous (zī-lŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *a.* [Gr. *ξυλοφάγος* eating wood.] *Zoöl.* Eating, boring in, or destroying, wood.

xy'lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον* wood + *φωνή* sound.] *Music.* An instrument consisting of a series of graduated wooden bars and sounded with wooden hammers.



Xylophone.

xys'ter (zĭs'tẽr), *n.* [Gr. *ξυστήρ* a scraper.] A kind of surgical instrument for scraping bones.

Y

Y (wī); *pl.* Y's or Ys (wīz). **1.** The 25th letter of the English alphabet. **2.** Something shaped like the letter Y, as the support of the telescope of a leveling instrument.

-y, *or* **-ie** (-ĭ). A noun suffix forming diminutives; as, Johnny, Kitty, lassie, doggy, birdie, etc.

-y. [AS. *-ig.*] An adjective suffix signifying *of, pertaining to, characterized by, having, full of,* or the like; as, heavy, guilty, stony, windy, etc.

yacht (yŏt), *n.* [D. *jagt, jacht.*] *Naut.* A vessel larger than a rowboat, used either for pleasure or as a vessel of state. — *v. i.* To sail, cruise, or race in a yacht.

yacht'ing, *n.* Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.

yachts'man (yŏts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One who owns or sails a yacht. — **yachts'man-ship,** *n.* — **-wom'an,** *n. fem.*

Ya'hoo (yä'hōō), *n.* In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a filthy race of brutes having man's form and his vices, subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason.

Yah'weh (yä'wĕ), **Yah'we,** *n.* A modern transliteration of the Hebrew word translated *Jehovah* in the Bible.

yak (yăk), *n.* [Tibetan *gyag.*] A large, long-haired, wild or domesticated ox of Tibet and adjacent elevated parts of central Asia.

Yak.

yam (y ă m), *n.* **1.** The edible, starchy, tuberous root of any of various plants, used as a staple food in tropical climates. **2. a** The potato. *Scot.* **b** The sweet potato. *Southern U. S.*

yam'mer (yăm'ẽr), *n.& v.* [AS. *géomrian, géomerian,* fr. *géomor* sad.] Lament; whimper; cry. *Obs. or Scot.*

yank (yăŋk), *n.* A strong jerk or twitch. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To pull quickly or twitch strongly; jerk. *Colloq.*

Yan'kee (yăŋ'kĕ), *n.* A native of New England or of the Northern States; sometimes, among foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States; — a nickname. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Yankees. — **Yan'kee-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

yap (yăp; yäp), *n.* A snappish bark; yelp. *Scot. or Dial.* — *v. i.* To bark snappishly; yelp. *Scot. or Dial.*

yard (yärd), *n.* [AS. *gyrd* rod, measure, yard.] **1.** A measure of length equal to 3 feet, or 36 inches (0.9144 meter), the standard of English and American linear measure. Abbr., *yd.*, pl. *yds.* **2.** *Naut.* A long spar, tapering toward the ends, to support and extend a square, lateen, or lug sail.

yard, *n.* [AS. *geard.*] **1.** An inclosure, usually a small or moderate-sized one before or about a house, barn, etc. **2.** An inclosure where a work or business is carried on; as, a brick*yard.* **3.** A locality in a forest where moose or deer herd in winter. — *v. t.* To confine or inclose in a yard.

yard'arm' (yärd'ärm'), *n. Naut.* Either end of a square-rigged vessel's yard. [a yard, in length.]

yard'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A measuring stick three feet, or

yard'wand' (-wŏnd'), *n.* A yardstick. *Archaic or Poet.*

yare (yār), *a.* [AS. *gearu* ready, complete.] Ready; prepared; dexterous; eager; lively; prompt; also, easily worked; manageable. *Archaic or Scot.* — **yare, yare'ly,** *adv.*

yarn (yärn), *n.* [AS. *gearn.*] **1.** Spun wool; woolen thread; also, thread of other material. **2.** A story, esp. one told by a sailor; a tale; — often implying untruth or exaggeration. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To tell yarns; spin a yarn. *Colloq.*

yar'row (yăr'ō), *n.* [AS. *gearwe.*] A strong-scented plant, of the aster family, having small white flowers.

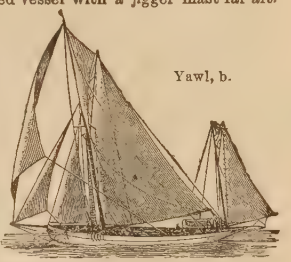
yat'a-ghan (yăt'ä-găn; *Turk.* yä'tä-gän'), *n.* Also **yat'a-gan.** [Turk. *yātāghān.*] A long knife, or short saber, common among Mohammedans.

yaul (yôl). Obs. var. of YAWL.

yaup (yôp; yăp), *n. Scot. & Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** A loud cry or noise. **2.** A cry of distress, rage, or the like, as of a child in pain. — *v. i.* To gape; also, to bawl; whine; scream.

yaw (yô), *v. i. & t. Naut.* To steer wild; deviate from her course, as when struck by a sea; — of a ship. — *n.* A deviation from a straight course in steering.

yawl (yôl), *n.* [D. *jol.*] *Naut.* **a** A small ship's boat. **b** A fore-and-aft rigged vessel with a jigger mast far aft.



Yawl, b.

yawl, *n.& v.i.* [imitative.] Howl; scream. *Obs., Scot., or Dial.*

yawn (y ô n), *v. i.* **1.** To open the mouth, esp. involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; gape. **2.** To open wide; gape. **3.** To gape through surprise or bewilderment. — *n.* A yawning. [YAUP.]

yawp (yôp). Var. of YAUP.

yaws (yôz), *n.* [African *yaw* a raspberry.] *Med.* A contagious skin disease of tropical countries.

y-cleped', y-clept' (ĭ-klĕpt'), *p. p.* [AS. *geclipod,* p. p. of *clipian* to call.] Called; named. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ye (thē). An old method of printing the article *the* (AS. *þe*), "y" being used for the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, and Middle English thorn (*þ*). It is often printed y^e as if a contraction, and is sometimes incorrectly pronounced yē.

ye (yē), *pron.* [ME. *ye,* nom. pl., AS. *ge, gē.*] The personal pronoun of the 2d person, used: **1.** As nominative *pl.*, originally its only construction. **2.** As objective (accusative or dative) *pl.* **3.** As nominative or objective *sing.* ☞ In ordinary discourse *ye* is now superseded by *you, ye* occurring only in solemn or poetical style and in dialect.

yea (yā; *obs. or archaic* yē). [ME. *ye, ya,* AS. *géa, ge.*] An affirmative adverbial particle, used also as a sentence equivalent (def. 1), conjunction (def. 3), and predicate adjective (def. 4), now archaic, and superseded in senses 1 and 3 by *yes,* except in solemn usage: **1.** Yes. **2.** Indeed; truly; — introducing a sentence or clause. **3.** More than this; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic. **4.** Assured; certain; — used predicatively. — *n.* An affirmative reply or vote; one who votes in the affirmative.

yean (yēn), *v. t. & i.* [AS. *ge-,* of uncertain meaning, + *éanian* to yean.] To bring forth young, as a sheep; to lamb.

yean'ling (yēn'lĭng), *n.* A lamb or a kid.

year (yēr), *n.* [ME. *yer, yeer,* AS. *géar.*] **1.** The time of one apparent revolution of the sun around the ecliptic; the period of the earth's revolution round the sun (**astronomical year**), or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds. **2.** A period of 365 days, in leap year, 366 days, beginning January 1 (the **calendar,** or **civil, year**). **3.** The time of a planet's revolution about the sun; as, the *year* of Mars. **4.** *pl.* Age, or old age; as, a man in *years.*

year'book' (yēr'bo͝ok'), *n.* A book published yearly; any annual report or summary of the statistics or facts of a year.

year'ling (-lĭng), *n.* An animal one year old, or in the second year of its age. — *a.* A year old; of a year's age or duration.

year'long' (-lŏng'; 62), *a.* Lasting through a year.

year'ly, *a.* **1.** Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual. **2.** Lasting a year; annual. **3.** Accomplished in or embracing a year. — *adv.* Annually.

yearn (yûrn), *v. i.* [AS. *geornian, gyrnan, giernan,* fr. *georn* desirous, eager.] **1.** To be filled with longing desire. **2.** To grieve; mourn. *Now Rare or Dial. Eng.* — **Syn.** See LONG. — *v. t.* To pain; grieve; vex. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

yeast (yēst), *n.* [AS. *gist.*] **1.** A substance, consisting of cells of minute fungi, appearing as a froth or sediment in saccharine liquids, as fruit juices, malt worts, etc., in which it causes alcoholic fermentation by the action of an enzyme. Yeast is used in making alcoholic liquors, esp. beer, and, in baking, as a means of leavening. **2.** Any plant or cell of yeast. **3.** Ferment; agitation. **4.** Spume, or foam, as of water.

yeast'y (yēs'tĭ), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, yeast; frothy; foamy; spumy; also, frivolous; trivial.

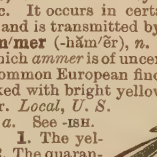
yelk (yĕlk), *n.* Yolk. *Obsoles. or Dial.*

yell (yĕl), *v. i. & t.* [AS. *giellan, gillan, gyllan.*] To cry out or utter with a loud and sharp noise; shriek; shout. — *n.* **1.** A sharp and loud outcry. **2.** An organized shout or cheer, usually rhythmic, used esp. by students. *U. S. & Canada.*

yel'low (yĕl'ō), *a.* [ME. *yelow, yelwe,* fr. AS. *geolu.*] **1.** Of the color yellow; of the color of gold, sulphur, etc. **2.** Jaundiced; hence, jealous, envious, melancholy, etc. **3.** Cowardly; hence, dishonorable; contemptible. *Slang.* **4.** Sensational; — said of some newspapers, etc. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** The most luminous color of the spectrum, lying between orange and green. **2.** Any pigment or dye that colors yellow. **3.** The yolk of an egg. **4.** *pl.* **a** Jaundice. **b** Fig., jealousy. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become yellow.

yel'low-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** The American goldfinch. **2.** The yellow warbler. *Local, U.S.* **3.** The golden oriole. *Local, Eng.*

yellow fever. *Med.* An acute, infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, characterized by jaundice, hemorrhages, vomiting, etc. It occurs in certain tropical and subtropical regions, and is transmitted by mosquitoes.


Yellow-hammer. Male. ¼

yel'low-ham'mer (-hăm'ĕr), *n.* [for *yellow-ammer,* in which *ammer* is of uncertain origin.] **1.** A common European finch. The male is marked with bright yellow. **2.** The flicker. *Local, U. S.*

yel'low-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

yellow jack. **1.** The yellow fever. **2.** The quarantine flag. **3.** A silvery and golden food fish of Florida and the West Indies.

yellow jacket. Any of several American social wasps, having the body partly bright yellow. [ican shore birds.

yel'low-legs' (-lĕgz'), *n.* Either of two yellow-legged Amer-

yel'low-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

yellow spot. A small spot on the retina. See EYE, *Illust.*

yelp (yĕlp), *v. i.* [ME. *yelpen* to boast, boast noisily, AS. *gielpan, gilpan, gylpan.*] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a dog. — *n.* A sharp, quick cry; a bark. — **yelp'ing,** *n.*

yen (yĕn), *n. sing. & pl.* [Jap., fr. Chin. *yüan* round.] The monetary unit of Japan, divided into 100 *sen;* also, a gold or silver coin of this value. It is worth about fifty cents.

yeo'man (yō'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). [ME. *yoman.*] **1.** An attendant; esp., a gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, ranking below an esquire, and performing menial services; a retainer. *Obs.,* exc. in certain phrases. **2.** A subordinate; assistant. *Obs.* **3.** A common man of the first class; a petty freeholder; a man free-born. *Chiefly Eng.* **4.** *Nav.* A petty officer rated or enlisted to perform clerical duties.

yeo'man-like', *a.* Yeomanly.

yeo'man-ly, *a.* Fert. or suitable to a yeoman, as in bravery or sturdy honesty. — *adv.* As a yeoman or yeomen; bravely.

yeo'man-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Yeomen collectively.

yerk (yûrk), *v. t.* **1.** To lash; thrash; goad. **2.** To jerk. **3.** To bind tightly, as with a jerk. — *n.* **1.** A thump; lashing; kick; stab. **2.** A jerk; pull. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*

yes (yĕs). [ME. *yis,* AS. *gese, gise.*] An affirmative adverbial particle, denoting: **1.** Aye; yea; it is so; — opposed to *no.* **2.** More than this; what is more; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic.

yes'ter (yĕs'tĕr), *a.* [see YESTERDAY.] Of or pert. to yesterday. *Rare,* exc. in combination, as in yestereve, yesterdeven, the evening of yesterday.

yes'ter-day (yĕs'tĕr-dā), *n.* [AS. *geostran dæg,* fr. *geostran, giestran,* yesterday + *dæg* day.] **1.** The day next before the present. **2.** Recent time. — *adv.* On yesterday.

yes'ter-night' (-nīt'), *adv.* On the night last past. *Archaic.* — *n.* The night last past. *Archaic.*

yes'treen' (yĕs'trēn'), *n.* Yestereven. *Archaic or Scot.*

yest'y (yĕs'tĭ; yĕs'-). Obs. or archaic var. of YEASTY.

yet (yĕt), *adv.* [AS. *gīt.*] **1.** As soon as now; hitherto. **2.** Continuing; still. **3.** In addition; further; still; — esp. with comparatives. **4.** Before all is done; eventually. **5.** Although such is the case; at any rate. — *conj.* **1.** Nevertheless; however; but. **2.** Although; though. — **Syn.** See BUT.

Yew. Twig with Ripe Seeds.

yett. Obs. or Scot. & dial. of GATE.

yeuk, yewk (yōōk), *n. & v.* [see ITCH.] Itch. *Scot. & Dial.*

yew (yōō), *n.* [AS. *éow, ēow.*] **1.** A large European coniferous tree with dark green foliage; its fine-grained wood. **2.** A bow for shooting, made of yew. *Archaic.*

Y-gerne' (ē-gĕrn'), *n.* Same as IGRAINE.

Ygg'dra-sill (ĭg'drȧ-sĭl), *n.* [Icel.] *Norse Myth.* The tree supporting the universe.

Yid'dish (yĭd'ĭsh), *n.* [G. *jüdisch,* prop., Jewish.] A German dialect developed under Hebrew and Slavic influence, used by German and other Jews. It uses Hebrew characters.

yield (yēld), *v. t.* [AS. *gieldan, gildan,* to pay, give, restore, make an offering.] **1.** To pay or repay; requite; reward; recompense. *Obs. or Archaic.* **2.** To give in return for labor, or to produce as payment or interest on what is expended or invested; pay. **3.** To produce; furnish; give forth. **4.** To give; grant; afford. **5.** To give up, as a thing claimed; surrender; relinquish. **6.** To admit as true; concede; acknowledge. — *v. i.* **1.** To produce; bear. **2.** To give way; give up; submit; surrender. **3.** To give place, as to a superior; give precedence. — *n.* That which is yielded; amount or quantity yielded; product. — **yield'er,** *n.*

Syn. To YIELD is in general to give up or give way; SUBMIT often implies a more definite surrender.

yield'ing, *p. a.* That yields; inclined to yield; flexible; compliant; obedient. — **-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **-ing-ness,** *n.*

yill (yĭl). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ALE.

-yl (-ĭl). [Gr. ὕλη wood, material.] *Chem.* A suffix used in names of radicals, esp. univalent ones, as in amyl, ethyl.

y'lang-y'lang (ē'läng-ē'läng), *n.* [fr. a name in the Philippines.] An East Indian tree of the custard-apple family; also, the perfume distilled from its greenish yellow flowers.

Y'mir (ü'mĕr), ē'mĕr), *n.* [Icel. *Ymir.*] *Norse Myth.* The primeval giant from whose body the gods created the world.

yo'del } (yō'd'l), *v. t. & i.;* -DELED, or -DELLED, -DLED (-d'ld);
yo'dle } -DEL-ING or -DEL-LING, -DLING. [G. *jodeln.*] To sing with sudden changes from chest register to head register, or falsetto, and the contrary. — *n.* A song so sung. — **yo'del-er, yo'dle-er** (yō'dĕl-ĕr), **yo'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.*

yo'ga (yō'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *yōga* union.] *Hinduism.* A form of ascetic philosophy which enjoins complete abstraction from all worldly objects; — often *cap.*

yo'gi (yō'gē) } *n.* [Hind. *yōgī,* Skr. *yōgin.*] A follower
yo'gin yō'gĕn) } of the yoga philosophy; an ascetic.

yo'icks (yō'ĭks; yoiks), *interj. Hunting.* A cry of encouragement to the hounds in fox hunting.

yoke (yōk), *n.* [AS. *geoc.*] **1.** A bar or frame of wood by which two draft animals, esp. oxen, are joined at the heads or necks for working together. **2.** A frame or piece resembling a yoke, as in use or shape, as a crosspiece on the head of a boat's rudder, a band or shaped piece cut to fit the shoulders or hips to support hanging parts of a garment, etc. **3.** Fig.: That which connects or binds; tie; bond. **4.** A mark or emblem of subjection, servitude, etc.; hence, servitude; bondage. **5.** *sing. & pl.* Two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together. — **Syn.** See COUPLE. — *v. t.* **1.** To put a yoke on; join in or with a yoke. **2.** To couple; join; link; fig., to marry. **3.** To bring into bondage; restrain; confine. — *v. i.* To be joined or intimately associated; consort closely. [spouse.

yoke'fel'low (yōk'fĕl'ō), *n.* A close companion; a mate;

yo'kel (yō'k'l), *n.* A plowboy; rustic; a country bumpkin.

yol'drin, yol'dring (yōl'drĭn; yōl'-), *n.* European yellow-hammer. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yolk (yōk; yōlk), *n.* [AS. *geoloca,* fr. *geolu* yellow.] **1.** The yellow spheroidal mass of food material in the egg of a bird or reptile. **2.** A greasy substance in sheep's wool.

yon (yŏn), *a. & adv.* [AS. *geon.*] Yonder. *Now Chiefly Poetic.* — *pron.* That or those yonder. *Now Rare or Dial.*

yond (yŏnd), *adv.* [ME. *yond, ȝond, ȝeond,* through, beyond, over, AS. *geond* through, over, yonder. See YON, *a.*] Yonder; thither; away; further. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — *a.* Yonder. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

yon'der (yŏn'dĕr), *adv.* At or in that (indicated and more or less distant) place. — *a.* Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view.

yore (yōr; 57), *adv.* [ME. *yare,* AS. *géara* formerly, of old, orig. gen. pl. of *géar* a year.] In time long past. *Archaic,* exc. in of yore, of old time; long ago.

Yor'ick (yōr'ĭk), *n.* In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the former jester of the King of Denmark, whose skull Hamlet apostrophizes in the churchyard.

York'ist (yōr'kĭst), *n. Eng. Hist.* A member or supporter of the English royal house of York, founded by Richard, Duke of York, in the time of Henry VI. The reigning members were Edward IV. & V. and Richard III.

you (yōō), *pron.; poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS (yōōrz); *dat. & obj.* YOU. [ME. *you, eou, eow,* dat. & acc., AS. *éow,* used

as dat. & acc. of *ge*, *gē*, ye.] A personal pronoun of the second person, indicating the person or persons addressed, and chiefly used as the objective (accusative or dative) of *ye* (orig. its only use), as a nominative plural (replacing *ye*), and as a nominative or objective singular (replacing *thou*, *thee*, but taking, as subject, a plural verb).

young (yŭng), *a.*; YOUNG'ER (yŭn'gẽr); YOUNG'EST (-gĕst). [AS. *geong*.] **1.** Being in the first or early period of life, growth, or existence. **2.** Youthfully fresh in body, mind, or feeling. **3.** Immature; inexperienced; ignorant. **4.** Of or pert. to youth, or early life. — *n.* The offspring of animals. — **with young**, with child; pregnant. — **young'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.*

young'ling (yŭng'lĭng), *n.* A young person; a youth; also, a young animal, plant, etc. — *a.* Young; youthful.

young'ster (yŭng'stẽr), *n.* A young person; youth; lad.

youn'ker (yŭn'kẽr), *n.* [fr. D., fr. *jong* young + *heer* lord.] **1.** A young gentleman, knight, or gallant. *Obs.* **2.** A youngster. *Now Colloq.* **3.** Novice; greenhorn; dupe. *Obs.*

your (yōōr), *pron. & a.* [AS. *ēower*, orig. gen. of *ge*, *gē*, ye.] Of or belonging to you; — used as the possessive case of *you*, or as a possessive adjective.

yours (yōōrz), *pron. & a.* The form of the possessive *your* used absolutely, that is, without a following noun.

your-self' (yōōr-sĕlf'), *pron.*; *pl.* -SELVES (-sĕlvz'). An emphasized form for *ye*, *you*.

youth (yōōth), *n.*; *pl.* YOUTHS (yōōthz; yōōthz) or, *collectively*, YOUTH. [AS. *geogoð*, *geogoð*.] **1.** Quality or state of being young; youthfulness; juvenility. **2.** The part of life that succeeds to childhood; the period preceding maturity; adolescence. **3. a** A young person; esp., a young man. **b** (Collective *pl.*) Young people.

youth'ful (yōōth'fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Possessing youth; not yet mature; young. **2.** Of or pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to youth. **3.** Fresh; vigorous. **4.** Early. — **youth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **youth'ful-ness**, *n.*

Syn. YOUTHFUL is commonly used either in a good sense, or in extenuation; as, *youthful* aspirations, indiscretions. JUVENILE often suggests immaturity, and is applied esp. to that which pertains or is suited to youth; as, a *juvenile* performance, book. PUERILE now almost always means *childish*, *trivial*, *petty*; BOYISH has no such connotation; as, *puerile* objections; *boyish* pastimes, enthusiasm. See CHILDLIKE.

yowl (youl), *n.* A loud, long, mournful cry, as of a dog; a howl. — *v. i.* To utter a yowl; to howl.

yt-ter'bi-um (ĭ-tûr'bĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] *Chem.* A rare metal closely resembling yttrium. Symbol, *Yb*; at. wt., 172.0. — **yt-ter'bic** (-bĭk), *a.* [white powder.

yt'tri-a (ĭt'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* An oxide of yttrium got as a heavy

yt'tri-um (ĭt'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* [fr. *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] *Chem.* A rare metal. Symbol, *Y*; at. wt., 89.0. — **yt'tric** (-rĭk), *a.*

yuc'ca (yŭk'ȧ), *n.* [Sp. *yuca*.] A plant (genus *Yucca*), of the lily family, having long, pointed, often rigid leaves on a woody stem, and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms.

Yu'ga (yōō'gȧ), *n.* [Skr. *yuga* age, yoke.] *Hindu Cosmogony.* Any of the four ages of the world.

yule (yōōl), *n.* [AS. *géol*, *geohhol*.] Christmas or Christmastide. — **yule log**, a log formerly put with ceremony on the hearth on Christmas Eve, as the foundation of the fire.

yule'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Christmas time; Christmastide.

Y-wain', **Y-waine'** (ĭ-wān'), *n.* In Arthurian romance, a Knight of the Round Table. He saves a lion from a dragon, and the grateful animal thereafter attends and assists him.

y-wis' (ĭ-wĭs'). Var. of IWIS.

Z

Z (zē; *in England commonly, in America sometimes, called* zĕd; *formerly also* ĭz'ẽrd). The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet.

Zac-chæ'us, **Zac-che'us** (zăk-kē'ŭs; *collog.* zăk'ē-ŭs), *n.* [L. *Zachaeus*, Gr. Ζακχαῖος, fr. Heb. *Zakkay*.] In the Bible, a rich publican of Jericho, who received Jesus at his house.

Zach'a-ri'ah (zăk'ȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Zekaryāh*, lit., remembered of Jehovah.] In the Bible: **1.** A certain king of Israel. **2.** The grandfather of Hezekiah. **3.** A certain person referred to (*Matt.* xxiii. 35; *Luke* xi. 51) by Jesus as a martyr. [Baptist.

Zach'a-ri'as (-ȧs), *n.* In the Bible, the father of John the

zaf'fer (zăf'ẽr), **zaf'fre**, *n.* [F. *zafre*.] An impure oxide of cobalt used in the manufacture of smalt, and in ceramics to produce a blue color.

za'ny (zā'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). [F. *zani*, fr. It. *zanni*, orig. same as *Giovanni* John.] **1.** A subordinate fool or clown who aped the tricks of his principal; hence, a clown; buffoon; merry-andrew. **2.** A simpleton. *Eng.*

zeal (zēl), *n.* [F. *zèle*, fr. L. *zelus*, Gr. ζῆλος eager rivalry, zeal.] Ardor in pursuit of anything; ardent and active interest; enthusiasm; fervor.

zeal'ot (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* [F. *zélote* or L. *zelotes*, fr. Gr. ζηλωτής.] One who is zealous, esp. one carried away by his zeal; a fanatical partisan. — Syn. See ENTHUSIAST.

Mountain Zebra.

zeal'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Excess of zeal; fanatical devotion.

zeal'ous (zĕl'ŭs), *a.* Filled with, characterized by, or due to, zeal. — **zeal'ously**, *adv.* — **zeal'ous-ness**, *n.*

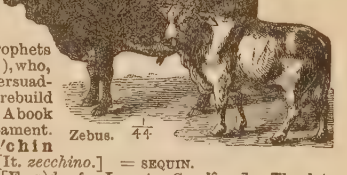
ze'bec (zē'bĕk). Var. of XEBEC.

Zeb'e-dee (zĕb'ē-dē), *n.* [L. *Zebedaeus*, Gr. Ζεβεδαῖος, of Heb. origin.] In the Bible, the father of the disciples James and John.

ze'bra (zē'brȧ), *n.* [Abyssinian *zĕbra*.] Any of several African equine mammals conspicuously striped with black or blackish on a white or buffy ground.

ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.* [F. *zébu*.] A bovine animal widely domesticated in India, China, etc. It usually has pendulous ears, a large dewlap, and a large hump over the shoulders.

Zech'a-ri'ah (zĕk'ȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* [var. of *Zachariah*.] In the Bible: **1.** One of the Hebrew prophets (about 520 B. C.), who, with Haggai, persuaded the Jews to rebuild the temple. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.


Zebus.

zech'in, **zec'chin** (zĕk'ĭn), *n.* [It. *zecchino*.] = SEQUIN.

zed (zĕd), *n.* [F. *zède*, fr. L. *zeta*, Gr. ζῆτα.] The letter Z; — still the usual name in England.

Zed'e-kī'ah (zĕd'ē-kī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Tsidqiyāh*.] In the Bible, son of Josiah and last king (597–586 B. C.) of Judah.

zem'stvo (zĕmst'fō), *n.* [Russ., fr. *zemlya* land.] In Russia, an elective district or provincial administrative assembly.

ze-na'na (zē-nä'nȧ), *n.* [Hind. *zenāna*, *zanāna*, fr. Per. *zanāna*, fr. *zan* woman.] The part of a dwelling in which the women of a family are secluded; harem; seraglio. *India.*

Zend (zĕnd), *n.* [Per.] Translation and exposition of the Avesta in an early form (Pahlavi) of the Persian language; erroneously, language of the Avesta. See ZEND-AVESTA.

Zend'-A-ves'ta (-ȧ-vĕs'tȧ), *n.* The sacred Zoroastrian writings, consisting of the Avesta, or Zoroastrian Bible, and its Zend, or interpretation.

Ze-nel'o-phon (zē-nĕl'ō-fŏn), *n.* See COPHETUA.

ze'nith (zē'nĭth; *also, esp. British*, zĕn'ĭth), *n.* [OF. *cenith*, Sp. *zenit*, fr. Ar. *samt-ar-rās* way of the head, vertical place.] **1.** That point of the heavens vertically above one; the upper pole of the horizon; — opp. to *nadir*. **2.** The greatest height; summit. — Syn. See CULMINATION.

Zeph'a-ni'ah (zĕf'ȧ-nī'ȧ), *n.* [Heb. *Tsephanyāh*.] **1.** Hebrew prophet (*c.* 640 B. C.). **2.** Book of the Old Testament.

zeph'yr (zĕf'ẽr), *n.* [L. *zephyrus*, Gr. ζέφυρος.] **1.** The west wind; any soft, gentle breeze. **2.** For zephyr yarn, a fine soft yarn or worsted for knitting and embroidery.

zeph'y-rus (zĕf'ĭ-rŭs), *n.* [L.] The west wind, or zephyr; — usually personified [*cap.*] as the gentlest sylvan deity.

Zep'pe-lin (zĕp'ē-lĭn; *G.* tsĕp'ē-lēn'), *n.* A dirigible balloon of the rigid type, often of great size. It was first successfully used by Ferdinand, Count von Zeppelin.

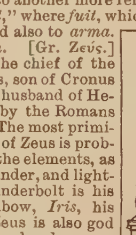
ze'ro (zē'rō), *n.* ; *pl.* -ROS or -ROES (-rōz). [F. *zéro*, It. *zero*, fr. Ar. *çafrun*, *çifrun*, empty, a cipher.] **1.** *Arith.* A cipher ; nothing. **2.** The point of departure in reckoning ; specif., the point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, begins. **3.** Lowest point ; nothingness.

zest (zĕst), *n.* [F. *zeste.*] **1.** A piece of orange or lemon peel, or the aromatic oil from it, used to flavor liquor, etc. **2.** Something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste or relish ; also, the relish or taste as enhanced or imparted ; piquancy. **3.** Keen enjoyment; gusto.—**Syn.** See RELISH.

Ze'thus (zē'thŭs), *n.* See ANTIOPE.

zeug'ma (zūg'mȧ), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ζεῦγμα*, fr. *ζευγνύναι* to yoke.] *Gram.* A figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote ; as, "hic illius *arma*, hic *currus fuit*," where *fuit*, which agrees directly with *currus*, is referred also to *arma.*

Zeus (zūs), *n.* [Gr. *Ζεύς.*] *Gr. Relig.* The chief of the Olympian gods, son of Cronus and Rhea and husband of Hera, identified by the Romans with *Jupiter.* The most primitive character of Zeus is probably as god of the elements, as rain, wind, thunder, and lightning ; the thunderbolt is his sign, the rainbow, *Iris*, his messenger. Zeus is also god of moral law and order, protector of suppliants, and punisher of guilt. He is here the consort of *Themis* and the source of divine decrees.


Zeus, with Attributes : Nike, Crown, Thunderbolt, Eagle.

zib'et, zib'eth (zĭb'ĕt), *n.* [see CIVET.] The Indian civet.

zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *n.* [F.] One of a series of short sharp turns or angles in a course ; also, something characterized by such a series, as a path, pattern, etc.—*a.* Having zigzags.—*adv.* In or by a zigzag path or course. — *v. t. & i.* ; -ZAGGED' (-zăgd') ; -ZAG'GING (-zăg'-ĭng). To form or move with zigzags ; to make or be zigzag.

zinc (zĭŋk), *n.* [G. *zink.*] *Chem.* A bluish white crystalline metal, practically unaffected by air and moisture at ordinary temperatures. Symbol, *Zn* ; at. wt., 65.37. — *v. t.* ; ZINCKED or ZINCED (zĭŋkt) ; ZINCK'ING or ZINC'ING (zĭŋk'ĭng). To treat or coat with zinc ; galvanize.

zinck'y (zĭŋk'ĭ), *a.* Also **zink'y, zinc'y.** Also **zinc'ous** (-ŭs). Pert. to, containing, or appearing like, zinc.

Zi'on (zī'ŏn), *n.* [Heb. *tsiyōn*, orig., a hill.] **1.** A hill in Jerusalem, where was the royal residence of David and his successors, and the temple. **2.** Hence : **a** The Israelites. **b** The theocracy, or church of God. **c** The heavenly Jerusalem.

Zi'on-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Among modern Jews, a theory or plan for colonizing Jews in Palestine. — **Zi'on-ist**, *n. & a.*

zir'con (zûr'kŏn), *n.* [F.] *Min.* A silicate of zirconium, usually in square brown or grayish prisms or pyramids. Transparent varieties are used as gems, esp. red or brownish kinds called *hyacinth.* [incandescent mantles, etc.

zir-co'ni-a (zĕr-kō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* An oxide of zirconium used in

zir-co'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* An element found in zircon and certain other minerals. Symbol, *Zr* ; at. wt., 90.6.

zith'er (zĭth'ẽr), *n.* [G.] A kind of instrument, having 30 to 40 strings, played with a plectrum.

Zither.

zith'ern (-ẽrn). Var. of CITHERN.

zit'tern (zĭt'ẽrn). Var. of CITTERN.

-zo'a (-zō'ȧ). A suffix from Gr. *ζῷα*, pl. of *ζῷον, an animal.*

zo'di-ac (zō'dĭ-ăk), *n.* [fr. F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ζωδιακός* (sc. *κύκλος*), prop., circle of animals, deriv. of *ζῷον* animal.] **1.** *Astron.* **a** An imaginary belt in the heavens, 16° broad, including the paths of the moon and all the principal planets and, as its middle line, the ecliptic, or sun's path. See SIGN, *n.*, 5. **b** A figure representing the signs, symbols, etc., of the zodiac. **2.** A circuit ; zone ; hence, a girdle. *Rare.*

zo-di'a-cal (zō-dī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the zodiac. — **zodiacal light**, a nebulous light seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn.

‖ **Zoll'ver-ein'** (tsŏl'fĕr-īn'), *n.* [G., fr. *zoll* duty + *verein* union.] [Also *l. c.*] A customs union ; esp., any of several successively formed German customs unions. [zones.

zon'al (zōn'ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the form of, a zone or

zone (zōn), *n.* [F., fr. L. *zona*, Gr. *ζώνη.*] **1.** A girdle ; cincture ; belt. *Obs. or Poetic.* **2.** Any encircling band, stripe, or girdle ; as, a *zone* of trees. **3.** Any of five great divisions of the earth's surface as to latitude and temperature: the **torrid zone**, extending 23° 28′ on each side of the equator, from tropic to tropic ; two **temperate**, or **variable, zones**, between the tropics and the polar circles, which are 23° 27′ from the poles ; two **frigid zones**, between the polar circles and poles. **4.** An area or region taken as distinct from adjoining parts ; as, on the Isthmus of Panama, the Canal *Zone.* — *v. t.* To encircle ; embrace. — **zoned** (zōnd), *a.*

zoo (zōō), *n.* A zoölogical garden or collection. *Colloq.*

zoö-. Combining form fr. Gr. *ζῷον, animal.*

zo'ö-ge-og'ra-phy (zō'ŏ-jē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* The study or description of the geographical distribution of animals.

zo-ŏg'ra-phy (zō-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* [zoö- + *-graphy.*] A description of animals, their forms and habits.

zo'oid (zō'oid), **zo-oi'dal** (zō-oi'dăl), *a.* [zoö- + *-oid.*] *Biol.* Pertaining to or resembling an animal.

zo'oid, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* An organic body or cell having locomotion. **2.** *Zoöl.* **a** An animal or individual produced by some method, as fission, other than direct sexual methods. **b** Any of the individuals which, in alternation of generations, come between the products of true sexual reproduction.

zo-öl'o-gy (zō-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). [zoö- + *-logy.*] Science of animals ; biology dealing with animals. — **zo'ö-log'i-cal** (zō'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **zo-öl'o-gist**, *n.*

zo'ŏn (zō'ŏn), *n.* [Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] *Zoöl.* Any of the perfectly developed individuals of a compound animal.

zo'ö-phyte (zō'ŏ-fīt), *n.* [fr. F., fr. Gr. See zoön; -PHYTE.] *Zoöl.* Any invertebrate animal resembling a plant, as a coral, sea anemone, sponge, etc. — **zo'ö-phyt'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

zo'ö-spore (zō'ŏ-spōr), *n.* *Bot.* An asexual spore swimming by cilia, and chiefly produced by green algæ.

zo-öt'o-my (zō-ŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [zoö- + *-tomy.*] *Zoöl.* The anatomy of animals, esp. of animals other than man.

Zo'ro-as'tri-an-ism (zō'rō-ăs'trĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of Persia previous to the conversion of the Persians to Mohammedanism. It is traditionally derived from its great prophet, Zoroaster (fl. about 1000 B. C.), and its sacred literature is the Zend-Avesta. — **Zo'ro-as'tri-an**, *a. & n.*

Zou-ave' (zōō-ăv'), *n.* [F., fr. *Zouaoua*, tribe in Algeria.] One of a body of infantry in the French service, orig. Algerians, wearing a brilliant uniform. Also, one of a body of soldiers adopting their dress and drill. [An old oath.

Zouave.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* [fr. *God's wounds.*]

Zu'lu (zōō'lōō), *n.* One of a great native tribe or nation of Natal, of Kafir type and culture.

Zwie'back' (tsvē'bäk'), *n.* [G., fr. *zwie-* two, twice + *backen* to bake.] [Often *l. c.*] A kind of biscuit or rusk first baked in a loaf and afterwards cut and toasted.

zy-go'ma (zī-gō'mȧ), *n.* ; *pl.* -GOMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). [fr. Gr. *ζύγωμα*, fr. *ζυγοῦν* to yoke.] *Anat.* **a** The zygomatic arch. **b** A process (**zygomatic process**) of the temporal bone helping to form the zygomatic arch. **c** The cheek bone.

zy'go-mat'ic (zī'gō-măt'ĭk ; zĭg'ō-), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the zygoma. — **zygomatic arch**, in the skull, the arch of bone below the orbit.

zy'go-spore (-spōr ; 57), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + *spore.*] *Bot.* A spore formed by conjugation of two similar gametes; — opposed to *oöspore.*

zy'gote (zī'gōt ; zĭg'ōt), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγωτός* yoked.] *Bot.* Any spore formed by conjugation of two gametes.

zy'mase (zī'mās), *n.* [from ZYME.] *Chem.* **a** An enzyme in yeast cells. It brings about the decomposition of sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide. **b** = ENZYME.

zyme (zīm), *n.* [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven.] A ferment ; specif., *Med.*, the morbific principle of a zymotic disease.

zy-mot'ic (zī-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ζυμωτικός* causing to ferment.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or caused by, fermentation. **2.** *Med.* Designating, or pert. to, any infectious or contagious disease.

A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES

ANCIENT AND MODERN

In this vocabulary, the intention has been to record the names of such persons and places as are of largest interest in history and literature, both ancient and modern. Mere size, however, has not been considered a sufficient reason for inserting the name of a place, nor have all the names of a class, as, for example, the divisions of a country, been included unless each possessed individual distinction. American names, naturally, occupy a relatively large amount of space, but the names of the greater leaders of all countries and the names of all places that are of importance in general history have been included.

Each entry is given the most approved spelling and pronunciation, with alternatives if supported by sufficient usage.

In the geographical entries are given the location of each place, the height of mountain peaks, the highest elevation of mountain ranges or groups, the length of rivers, the population of cities and of countries (*in nearest thousands; thus, p. 300 = population 300,000*), the area in square miles and the name of the nation having jurisdiction, where this information is of interest, and often some item that marks the place as of note.

In the biographical entries are given (*in parentheses*), the dates of birth and death, or the date of death (indicated by d.) where this alone is known, or the date of the person's greatest activity (indicated by fl., *flourished*) where more precise data are lacking. In the case of kings and other rulers is given the date of accession and, also, the date of the end of the reign where this is not the same as the date of death.

The special abbreviations used are explained below. For others, consult the general list of Abbreviations, p. 837.

ab. about.
act. actor; actress.
aft. after.
Angl. Anglicized.
anthropol. anthropologist.
arc. arctic.
archæol. archæologist.
au., auth. author.
bacteriol. bacteriologist.
Bapt. Baptist.
bat. battle.
bet. between.
Byzant. Byzantine.
Cen. Am. Central America.
chan. channel.
comm. commune.
conq. conquered; conqueror.
cr. crowned.
depend. dependency.
dipl. diplomat.
disc. discoverer.
dram. dramatic; dramatist.
E east; eastern.
E. East; Eastern.
econ. economist.
Ecuad. Ecuadorian.
edu. educator.
Egyptol. Egyptologist.
engr. engraver.
erron. erroneously.
excl. excluding.
expl. explorer.
Flor. Florentine.
form. formerly.
Fried. Friedrich.
fld. fortified.
inc. including.
kdm. kingdom.
kg. king.
l. long.
lexicog. lexicographer.
metaphys. metaphysician.
N north; northern.
N. North; Northern.
nonconf. nonconformist.
nov. novelist.
oc., ocs. ocean; oceans.
ornithol. ornithologist.
p. population.
philanth. philanthropist.
polit. political; politician.
prot., protect. protectorate.
reg. region.
relig. religious.
Rev. Revolution (War of Independence); Revolutionary.
rev. revolutionist.
Rhen. Rhenish.
Roum. Roumanian.
S south; southern.
S. South-, Southern.
set. settlement.
soc. socialist.
sociol. sociologist.
sold. soldier.
statesm. statesman.
sub. suburbs.
Switz. Switzerland.
ter. territory.
theol. theologian.
tn. town.
transl. translator.
trib. tributary.
Venez. Venezuelan.
W west; western.
W. West; Western.
Wilh. Wilhelm.
wr. writer.

A

Aachen (ä′кĕn), *Fr.* **Aix-la-Chapelle**, city, Rhine prov. Prussia, p. 156.

Aar (är), riv. Switzerland, 175 m. long.

Abbey (ăb′ĭ), Edwin Austin. Am. painter (1852–1911).

Abbott (ăb′ŭt), Jacob. Am. writer (1803–79). —, Lyman. Son of Jacob. Clergyman & author (1835–).

Abd-el-Kadir (ăb′dĕl-kä′dĕr). Algerian patriot (1807–83).

Abd-er-Rahman (ăb′dĕr-rä′măn). Ameer of Afghanistan (1830–1901). [(1830–76).

Abdul-Aziz (ăb′do͝ol-ä′zēz′). Sultan of Turkey fr. 1861

Abdul-Hamid (-hä-mēd′) **II.** Sultan of Turkey in 1876–1909 (1842–1918). [61).

Abdul-Mejid (-mĕ-jēd′). Sultan of Turkey fr. 1839 (1823–

Abélard (ăb′ĕ-lärd), Pierre. Fr. scholastic (1079–1142).

Abeokuta (ä′bĕ-ō-kō͞o′tä), city, Southern Nigeria, p. 100.

Abercrombie (ăb′ĕr-krŭm′bĭ), James. Br. gen. (1706–81).

Aberdeen (ăb′ĕr-dēn′), city, E Scotland, p. 163; university.

Aberdeenshire (-shĕr), co. E Scotland, 1,972 □ p. 311.

Åbo (ō′bō͞o; ô′bō͞o), spt. city, S W Finland, p. 55.

Abruzzi (ä-brō͞ot′sē), Duke of the. *Prince Luigi.* Italian naval officer & explorer (1873–).

Abu-Bekr (ä′bō͞o-bĕk″r). 1st caliph of Mecca (573–634).

Abukir (ä′bō͞o-kēr′), vil. and bay, Egypt; battle 1798.

Abydos (*ā*-bī′dŏs), anc. tn. Egypt. — anc. tn. Asia, on Hellespont.

Abyssinia (ăb′ĭ-sĭn′ĭ-*ā*), independent country, E Africa 432,000 □ p. 8,000, * Adis Abeba (ä′dĭs ä-bä′bä), p. 30.

Acadia (*ā*-kā′dĭ-*ā*), former name of Nova Scotia.

Acarnania (ăk′är-nā′nĭ-*ā*), anc. div. W Greece.

Achaia (*ā*-kā′yȧ), *or* **Achæa** (*ā*-kē′*ā*), anc. country, N Peloponnesus.

Aconcagua (ä′kŏn-kä′gwä), in Argentina, 23,080 ft.; highest mt. in W. Hemisphere.

Acre (ä′kĕr; ā′-), *anc.* Ptolema′is, spt. city, Syria, p. 10.

Acroceraunia (ăk′rō-sē-rō′nĭ-*ā*), *mod.* Glossa, cape, Epirus. [Gr.; nav. bat., B. C. 31.

Actium (ăk′shĭ-ŭm; -tĭ-ŭm), anc. tn. & promontory, N W

Adams (ăd′ăms), Charles Francis. Son of J. Q. Am. dipl. (1807–86). —, John. 2d pres. of U. S in 1797–1801 (1735–1826). —, John Quincy. Son of John. 6th pres. of U. S. in 1825–29 (1767–1848).

Addams (ăd′ăms), Jane. Am. reformer (1860–).

Addison (ăd′ĭ-sŭn), Joseph. Eng. essayist (1672–1719).

Adelaide (ăd′ĕ-lād), city, * of S. Australia, p. inc. sub. 190.

Aden (ä′dĕn; ā′-), spt. and ter. S W Arabia, p. 46; British.

Adirondacks (ăd/ĭ-rŏn/dăks), mts. N E N. Y. 5,344 ft.
Adowa (ä/dō-wä), tn. Abyssinia, p. 3; battle, Mar. 1, 1896.
Adrian (ā/drĭ-ăn). Roman emperor. See HADRIAN. — The name of six popes; esp., Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspear), the only English pope, fr. 1154 (1100?–59).
Adrianople (ăd/rĭ-ăn-ō/p'l), vilayet, Turkey in Europe, p. 1,028. — its ✻ *anc.* ADRIANOPOLIS *or* HADRIANOPOLIS, p. 83.
Adriatic Sea (ā/drĭ-ăt/ĭk; ăd/rĭ-), arm of Medit. E of Italy.
Ægean Sea (ē-jē/ăn), bet. Asia Minor and Greece.
Ægina (ē-jī/nä), isl. & tn. in Gulf of Ægina, E Greece.
Ægospotami (ē/gŏs-pŏt/ä-mī) *or* **-mos** (-mŏs), riv. and tn. anc. Thrace; naval battle, B. C. 405.
Æmilia (ē-mĭl'ĭ-ä). Ancient name for EMILIA. [Minor.
Æolis (ē/ō-lĭs) *or* **Æolia** (ē-ō'lĭ-ä), anc. country, N W Asia
Æschines (ĕs/kĭ-nēz). Athenian orator (B. C. 389–314).
Æschylus (ĕs/kĭ-lŭs). Athenian tragic poet (B. C. 525–456).
Æsop (ē/sŏp). Legendary Greek fabulist (fl. B. C 560?).
Ætolia (ē-tō'lĭ-ä). anc. district, W Greece.
Afghanistan (ăf-găn/ĭ-stăn'), country, S cen. Asia, 250,000 □ p. 5,900, ✻ Kabul.
Africa (ăf/rĭ-kä), continent, 11,262,000 □ p. 170,000,000.
Agassiz (ăg/ä-sē; F. ä/gȧ/sē'), Louis J. R. Swiss naturalist in U. S. (1807–73). [361?–289).
Agathocles (ä-găth/ō-klēz). Tyrant of Syracuse (B. C.
Agesilaus (ä-jĕs/ĭ-lā/ŭs) **II.** Kg. of Sparta (B. C. 444?–360).
Agincourt (ä/zhăN/kōōr'; ăj/ĭn-kōrt), vil. N Fr.; bat. 1415.
Agra (ä/grä), div. and city, N Br. India, p. city 185.
Agram (ä/grăm), city, ✻ of Croatia & Slavonia, p. 79.
Agricola (ä-grĭk'ō-lä), Cnæus Julius. Roman gen. (37–93).
Agrigentum (ăg/rĭ-jĕn'tŭm). See GIRGENTI.
Aguascalientes (ä/gwäs-käl-yĕn'tās), state, cen. Mex. p. 119. — its ✻ p. 45. [ ).
Aguinaldo (ä/gē-näl'dō), Emilio. Filipino leader (1870–
Agulhas, Cape (ä-gōōl'yäs), most S point of Africa.
Ahmadabad (ä/mŭd-ä-bäd'), dist. & city (p. 216) W India.
Aix (āks; ās), anc. A'QUÆ SEX'TIÆ, city, S France, p. 29.
Aix–la–Chapelle (-lä-shä/pĕl'). See AACHEN.
Ajaccio (ä-yăt'chō), spt. ✻ of Corsica, p. 22; Napoleon born.
Akbar (ăk'bär). Emp. of Hindustan fr. 1556 (1542–1605).
Akenside (ā'kĕn-sīd), Mark. Eng. poet (1721–70).
Akkra (ăk'rä), tn. ✻ of Gold Coast col. Afr. p. 20.
Akron (ăk'rŭn), city, N E Ohio, p. 69.
Alabama (ăl'ä-bä'mä), riv. in Ala. 312 m. — S state of U. S. 51,279 □ p. 2,138, ✻ Montgomery.
Alamo (ä'lä-mō), THE, Franciscan mission, within the present San Antonio, Tex.; massacre, 1836.
Alaric (ăl'ä-rĭk). Kg. of Visigoths, conq. Rome (376?–410).
Alaska (ä-lăs'kä), ter. of U. S., N W N. A. 586,400 □ p. 64, ✻ Juneau.
Alba Longa (ăl'bä lŏn'gä), anc. city near Rome, Italy.
Albania (ăl-bā/nĭ-ä), principality, Balkan peninsula.
Albany (ôl'bä-nĭ), city, ✻ of N. Y. p. 100.
Albert (ăl'bĕrt). Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Consort of Queen Victoria (1819–61). [✻ Edmonton.
Alberta (ăl-bûr'tä), prov. W Canada, 255,285 □ p. 375,
Albert Edward Nyanza (nyän'zä), lake, cen. Africa.
Albert Nyanza, lake, cen. Africa.
Alboin (ăl'boin). King of the Lombards fr. 561 (d. 573).
Albuquerque (ăl'bŭ-kûr'kĕ), tn. cen. N. M. p. 11. —, **de** (äl'bōō-kĕr'kĕ), Affonso. Pg. conq. in India (1453–1515).
Alcæus (ăl-sē'ŭs). Greek lyric poet (B. C. 620–580).
Alcibiades (ăl/sĭ-bī'ä-dēz). Athenian politician & general (B. C. 450–404).
Alcott (ôl'kŭt), Louisa May. Am. author (1833–88).
Alden (ôl'dĕn), John. Pilgrim Father (1599–1687).
Alderney (ôl'dẽr-nĭ), one of the Channel Isls. p. 2.
Aldershot (-shŏt), tn. Hampshire, Eng. p. 35; mil. camp.
Aldrich (-drĭch), Thomas Bailey. Am. author (1836–1907).
Aleppo (ä-lĕp'ō), vilayet, N Syria, p. 996. — its ✻ p. 150.
Aleutian Islands (ä-lū'shăn; ä-lōō'-), part of Alaska.
Alexander (ăl/ĕg-zăn/dẽr). *The Great.* K. of Macedonia fr. B. C. 336 (B. C. 356–23). — Three emps. of Russia: **I.** emp. fr. 1801 (1777–1825); **II.** fr. 1855 (1818–81); **III.** fr. 1881 (1845–94). — Eight popes; esp., **VI.** fr. 1492 (1431–1503). — **Severus** (sē-vē'rŭs). Roman emp. fr. 222 (208?–35).
Alexandretta (ăl/ĕg-zăn-drĕt'ä). See ISKANDERUN.
Alexandria (ăl/ĕg-zăn/drĭ-ä), Mediterranean spt. city, Egypt, p. 332. — city, E Va. p. 15. [1081 (1048?–1118).
Alexius (ä-lĕk'sĭ-ŭs) **I.** *Comnenus.* Emp. of East fr.
Alfieri (äl-fyā'rē), Vittorio, Count. It. dram. (1749–1803).
Alfonso (ăl-fŏn'sō) **XIII.** King of Spain from birth, enthroned 1902 (1886–).
Alfred (ăl'frĕd). *The Great.* Kg. of W. Saxons fr. 871 (849–901).
Algeciras (ăl/jĕ-sē'räs; *Sp.* äl'hä-thē'räs), spt. tn. S Spain, p. 12; conference 1906. [5,564.
Algeria (ăl-jē'rĭ-ä), Fr. possession, N Afr. 195,277 □ p.
Algiers (ăl-jērz'), spt. city, ✻ of Algeria, p. 154.
Alicante (ä/lē-kän'tā), city, S E Spain, p. 51.
Ali Pasha (ä'lē pä-shä'). *Lion of Janina.* (1741–1822.)
Allahabad (ăl'ä-hä-bäd'), div. & city (p. 172), N Br. India.
Allegheny (ăl'ĕ-gā/nĭ), former city, now in Pittsburgh, Pa. — **Mountains**, ranges in Pa. Md. Va. & W. Va.
Allen (ăl'ĕn), C. Grant. Eng. author (1848–99). —, Ethan. Am. patriot (1737–89). —, James Lane. Am. nov. (1848–).
Alloway (-ō-wā), vil. Ayrshire, Scot. p. 2; Burns's birthplace.
Almansa (äl-män/sä), tn. S E Spain, p. 10; battle, 1707.
Alma–Tadema (ăl'mä-tăd'ĕ-mä), Lawrence, Sir. Belgian painter in England (1836–1912).
Almería (äl'mä-rē'ä), prov. S E Spain, p. 354. — its ✻ p. 45.
Alpheus (ăl-fē'ŭs), riv. W Morea, Greece, 75 m.
Alps (ălps), mt. system, S cen. Europe; highest, Mont Blanc.
Alsace (ăl-sās'; *F.* äl/zäs'), old Ger. & later Fr. prov.; now mostly in Alsace-Lorraine. — **–Lorraine** (-lŏ/rān'), *Ger.* **Elsass–Lothringen** (ĕl/zäs-lōt'rĭng-ĕn), imperial ter. W Ger. 5,607 □ p. 1,874.
Altai (ăl-tī'), mts. 11,000–12,000 ft. cen. Asia. [p. 40.
Altenburg (äl'tĕn-bōōRK), city, ✻ of Saxe-Altenburg, Ger.
Alton (ôl'tŭn), city, S W Ill. p. 18.
Altoona (ăl-tōō'nä), city, cen. Pa. p. 52.
Alva (ăl'vä; äl'vȧ) *or* **Alba** (äl'bä; äl'bȧ), Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, Duke of. Sp. gen. (1508–82). [(1495?–1541).
Alvarado, de (dā äl/vä-rä'thō), Pedro. Sp. adventurer]
Amati (ä-mä'tē), Nicolò. It. violin maker (1596–1684).
Amazon (ăm'ä-zŏn), riv. Brazil, ab. 3,400 m. largest in world.
Amboise (äN/bwäz'), historic tn. N W cen. France, p. 4.
America, Central, S part of N. Am. —, **North, South**, continents, W Hemisphere. [(1717–97).
Amherst (ăm'ẽrst), Jeffrey, Barón. Br. field marshal]
Amicis, de (dā ä-mē'chēs), Edmondo. It. wr. (1846–1908).
Amiel (ä/myĕl'), Henri Frédéric. Swiss author (1821–81).
Amiens (ä/myăN'; ăm'ĭ-ĕnz), tn. N France, p. 91; cathedral.
Amoy (ä-moi'), treaty port, Fukien prov. China, p. 114.
Ampère (äN/pâr'), André Marie. Fr. physicist (1775–1836).
Amritsar (ŭm-rĭt'sär), city, N Br. India, p. 153.
Amsterdam (ăm'stẽr-dăm), spt., Netherlands, p. 574.
Amu (ä-mōō'), *anc.* OX'US, riv. ab. 1,400–1,500 m. Turkestan.
Amundsen (ä'mŭn-sĕn), Roald. Norw. discoverer of South Pole, Dec. 14, 1911 (1872–).
Amur (ä-mōōr'), riv. N E Asia, 2,700 m.
Anacreon (ä-năk'rē-ŏn). Greek lyric poet (B. C. 563?–478).
Anam. See ANNAM.
Anatolia (ăn/ä-tō'lĭ-ä). See ASIA MINOR. [428).
Anaxagoras (ăn'ăk-săg'ō-räs). Greek philos. (B. C. 500–
Anaximander (ăn-ăk/sĭ-măn/dẽr). Greek philos. (B. C. 611–547).
Andalusia (ăn/dä-lōō'shĭ-ä), old div. S Spain.
Andaman Islands (ăn'dä-măn'), in Bengal bay, prov. with Nicobars, Br. India, 3,143 □ p. 26. [(1805–75).
Andersen (ăn'dẽr-sĕn), Hans Christian. Dan. story-writer]
Anderson (ăn'dẽr-sŭn), Robert. Am. soldier. *Fort Sumter.* (1805–71). [cemetery.
Andersonville (-vĭl), vil. S W Ga.; mil. prison; national]
Andes (ăn'dēz), mt. system, W South America, 23,080 ft.
Andorra (ăn-dôr'ä), small ind. state bet. Fr. & Sp. p. 5.
André (ăn'drā; ăn'drĭ), John, Major. British spy (1751–80).
Andrew (ăn'drōō), John Albion. Gov. of Mass. (1818–67).
Andros (ăn'drŏs), Edmund, Sir. Eng. col. gov. (1637–1714).
Angelico (ăn-jĕl'ĕ-kō), Fra. See FIESOLE, DA.
Angers (äN/zhā'), city, N W France, p. 84.
Anglesey (ăŋ'g'l-sē), isl. *anc.* MONA, & co. Wales, 276 □ p. 51. [Portuguese.]
Angola (ăŋ-gō'lä), country, W Afr. 484,800 □ p. 4,200;
Angora (ăŋ-gō'rä; 57), Turk. vilayet, Asia Minor, 26,055 □ p. 933. — *anc.* ANCY'RA, its ✻ p. 35. [p. 38.
Angoulême (äN/gōō'lăm'), *anc.* INCULIS'MA, city, W France,
Anhalt (än'hält), duchy, cen. Germany, 888 □ p. 331.
Anhwei (än'hwā'), *or* **Nganhwei** (n'gän'hwā'), prov. E China, 54,826 □ p. 23,672.
Anjou (äN/zhōō'; *E.* än'jōō), former prov. N W France.
Ann, Cape (ăn), N E Mass.
Annam (ăn'năm'), *or* **Anam** (ä-năm'), native kingdom and Fr. protectorate, Fr. Indo-China, ab. 61,718 □ p. 5,514.

Annapolis (ă-năp'ō-lĭs), city, ✻ of Md. p. 9; U. S. Naval Academy, — spt. Nova Scotia, p. 1.
Ann Ar'bor, city, S Mich. p. 15; Univ. of Mich.
Anne (ăn). Queen of England fr. 1702 (1665–1714.)— Boleyn (1507?–36) & of Cleves (1515–57). 2d & 4th wives of Henry VIII. of England. [(1864–).
Annunzio, d' (dän-nōōn'dzē-ō), Gabriele. It. author
Anselm (ăn'sĕlm), Saint. Abp. of Canterbury (1033–1109).
Antananarivo (ăn'tä-nä'nä-rē'vō). See TANANARIVO.
Antarctic Ocean (ănt-ärk'tĭk), S of antarctic circle.
Anthony (ăn'tō-nĭ), Saint, of Padua. Franciscan monk (1195–1231). — (ăn'thō-nĭ), Susan Brownell. Woman's-suffrage advocate (1820–1906). [bat. Sept. 17, 1862.
Antietam Creek (ăn-tē'tăm), affluent of Potomac, Md.;
Antigua (ăn-tē'gwä), one of the Leeward isls. Br. W. I.
Antilles (ăn-tĭl'ēz), **Greater & Lesser**, isl. groups, W. Ind.
Antioch (ăn'tĭ-ŏk), city, Aleppo vilayet, Syria, p. 30.
Antiochus (ăn-tī'ō-kŭs). Kings of Syria, esp.: *the Great*, king fr. B.C. 224 (d. 187); *Epithanes*, fr. B.C. 175 (200?–164?).
Antioquia (än'tē-ō'kyä), mining dept. Colombia.
Antisthenes (ăn-tĭs'thĕ-nēz). Athenian Cynic (fl. B. C. 400?).
Antofagasta (än'tō-fä-gäs'tä), prov. & city (p. 32), N Chile.
Antoninus (ăn'tō-nī'nŭs), Marcus Aurelius. Roman emp. fr. 161 & philos. (121–80). — **Pius**. Roman emp. fr. 138 (86–161). [gen. (B. C. 83–30).
Antonius (ăn-tō'nĭ-ŭs), Marcus. *Mark Antony*. Roman
Antung (ăn'tōōng'), treaty port, S Manchuria, p. 143.
Antwerp (ănt'wĕrp), *Fr.* **Anvers** (äN'vâr'), city, Belg. p. 321.
Apalachee Bay (ăp'ä-lăch'ē), arm of Gulf of Mex. S Fla.
Apalachicola (ăp'ä-lăch'ĭ-kō'lä), navigable riv., Fla. 90 m.
Apennines (ăp'ĕ-nīnz), mt. chain, cen. Italy, 9,585 ft.
Appalachian Mountains (ăp'ä-lăch'ĭ-ăn; -lā'chĭ-ăn), mt. system, E N. A. 6,711 ft. [der, Apr. 9, 1865.
Appomattox (ăp'ō-măt'ŭks), vil. cen. Va.; Lee's surren-
Apuleius (ăp'ū-lē'yŭs), Lucius. Roman satirist (fl. 2d c.).
Apulia (ä-pū'lĭ-ä), div. S E Italy, 7,376 □ p. 2,129.
Aquæ Sextiæ (ă'kwē sĕks'tĭ-ē), anc. name of AIX; battle, B. C. 102. [logian (1225?–74?).
Aquinas (ä-kwī'näs), Thomas, Saint. It. scholastic theo-
Aquitaine (ăk'wĭ-tān'), anc. div. of S W France.
Aquitania (ăk'wĭ-tā'nĭ-ä), a Roman div. of S W Gaul.
Arabia (ä-rā'bĭ-ä), country, S W Asia, ab. 1,200,000 □ p. 5,000. — **Deserta** (dē-zûr'tä), N div. of anc. Arabia. — **Felix** (fē'lĭks), S E div. of anc. Arabia. — **Petræa** (pē-trē'ä), N W div. of anc. Arabia.
Arabian Sea (-ăn), part of Indian oc. bet. India & Arabia.
Aragon (ăr'ä-gŏn), anc. kdm. & prov. N E Spain.
Aral Sea (ăr'ăl; ä-räl'), inland sea, Russia in Asia.
Ararat (ăr'ä-răt), mt. in Armenia, ab. 17,000 ft.
Arbil (är-bēl'), *or* **Erbil** (ĕr-bēl'), *anc.* ARBE'LA, tn. Mosul vilayet, p. 4; battle B. C. 331. [author (1752–1840).
Arblay, d' (där'blā; där'blā'), Mme. *Frances Burney*. Eng.
Arc, Jeanne d' (zhän därk). See JOAN OF ARC.
Arcadia (är-kā'dĭ-ä), anc. pastoral country, Greece.
Archimedes (är'kĭ-mē'dēz), Gr. math. (B. C. 287?–212).
Arcole (är'kō-lā), vil. Venetia, N E It., p. 3; battle, Nov. 1796.
Arctic Ocean (ärk'tĭk), ocean surrounding North Pole.
Arequipa (ä'rā-kē'pä), city, S Peru, p. 35. [p. 46.
Arezzo (ä-rĕt'sō), *anc.* ARRE'TIUM, city, Tuscany, Italy,
Argentina (är'jĕn-tē'nä), *or* **Argentine Republic**, country S S. Amer. 1,139,196 □ p. 7,092, ✻ Buenos Aires.
Arginusæ (är'jĭ-nū'sē), isls. off Mytilene; nav. bat. B. C. 406.
Argolis (är'gō-lĭs), dist. of the Morea, anc. Greece.
Argos (är'gŏs), anc. town, in Argolis, Greece.
Argyll (är-gīl'), George John Douglas Campbell, 8th Duke of. Br. statesman & author (1823–1900).
Argyllshire (-shēr), co. W Scotland, 3,110 □ p. 71.
Arica (ä-rē'kä), spt. Tacna prov. N Chile, p. 5.
Ariosto (ä'rē-ŏs'tō), Ludovico. It. poet (1474–1533).
Aristides (ăr'ĭs-tī'dēz). *The Just*. Athenian statesman & general (d. B. C. 468?).
Aristippus (-tĭp'ŭs). Greek philosopher (B. C. 435?–356?).
Aristophanes (-tŏf'ä-nēz). Gr. comic poet (B. C. 448?–380?).
Aristotle (ăr'ĭs-tŏt'l). Greek philosopher (B. C. 384–22).
Arius (ä-rī'ŭs; ă'rĭ- ; ăr'ĭ-). Alexandrian theol. (280?–336).
Arizona (ăr'ĭ-zō'nä), state, S W U. S. 113,810 □ p. 204, ✻ Phœnix.
Arkansas (är'kăn-sô'), riv. a W trib. of the Mississippi. — state, S cen. U. S. 52,525 □ p. 1,574, ✻ Little Rock.
Arkwright (ärk'rīt), Richard, Sir. Eng. inventor (1732–92).
Arlberg (ärl'bĕrK), mt. pass & tunnel, Alps, W Austria.
Arles (ärlz; *F.* ärl), city, S France, p. 31.
Arlington (är'lĭng-tŭn), vil. E Va.; national cemetery.
Armenia (är-mē'nĭ-ä), *Bib.* **Minni** (mĭn'ī), anc. country W Asia; now divided between Russia, Turkey, & Persia.
Arminius (är-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs), Jacobus. Dutch theol. (1560–1609). —, *Ger.* **Hermann** (hĕr'măn), German hero (B. C. 18–A. D. 21).
Armorica (är-mŏr'ĭ-kə), anc. name for region N W France.
Arnhem (ärn'hĕm), tn. E Netherlands, p. 64.
Arno (är'nō), *anc.* ÄR'NUS, riv. ab. 140 m. Tuscany, Italy.
Arnold (är'nŭld), Benedict. Am. gen. & traitor in the Rev. (1741–1801).—, Edwin, Sir. Eng. poet (1832–1904).—, Matthew. Son of Thomas. Poet & essayist (1822–88). —, Thomas. Eng. teacher & hist. (1795–1842). — **von Winkelried** (är'nôlt fôn vĭŋ'kĕl-rēt). Swiss patriot (d. 1386?).
Aroostook (ä-rōōs'tōōk), riv. over 100 m. Maine.
Arretium (ă-rē'shĭ-ŭm). See AREZZO.
Arrian (ăr'ĭ-ăn). *Flavius Arrianus*. Gr. hist. (100?–170).
Artaxerxes (är'tăk-sûrk'sēz) **II.** King of Persia fr. B. C. 405 (d. B. C. 361).
Arteveld, van (văn är'tĕ-vĕlt), Jacob (1287–1345) & his son Philip (1340–82). Flemish leaders.
Arthur (är'thŭr). Legendary Br. king (fl. 5th or 6th cent.). —, Chester Alan. 21st pres. of U. S. in 1881–85 (1830–86).
Artois (är'twä'), old prov. N France.
Ascalon (ăs'kä-lŏn), *anc.* ASH'KELON, spt. vil. Syria.
Ascham (-kăm), Roger. Eng. scholar & author (1515–68).
Ashanti (ä-shăn'tē; ä-shän'tē), native kingdom, Upper Guinea, W Africa, p. 288; Br possession.
Ashburton (ăsh'bŭr-tŭn), Baron. See BARING, Alexander.
Asheville (ăsh'vĭl), city, W N. C. p. 19; resort.
Ashkelon. See ASCALON.
Ashur-bani-pal (ä'shōōr-bä'nē-päl'). King of Assyria fr. B. C. 668 (d. B. C. 626).
Asia (ā'shä; -zhä), largest continent. — **Minor**, *or* **Anatolia**, pen. Turkey in Asia, bet. Black & Mediterranean seas, p. 9,355. [470?–410).
Aspasia (ăs-pā'shĭ-ä) of Miletus. Consort of Pericles (B. C.
Aspern (äs'pĕrn), vil. near Vienna, Austria; battle, 1809.
Aspinwall (ăs'pĭn-wôl), former name of COLÓN, Panama.
Asquith (ăs'kwĭth), Herbert Henry. Eng. statesm. (1852–).
Assam (ăs'săm'), prov. N E Br. Ind. p. 6,126, ✻ Shillong.
Assisi (äs-sē'zē), commune, Perugia, Italy, p. 17. [p. 6.
Assuan, *or* **Aswan** (ä-swän'), *anc.* SYENE, tn. Upper Egypt,
Assyria (ă-sĭr'ĭ-ä), anc. empire, W Asia.
Astrakhan (ăs'trä-kăn'; *Russ.* äs'trä-kän'y'), govt. & city, S E Russia, p. city 150.
Asturias (äs-tōō'rē-äs), anc. div. N W Spain.
Asunción (ä-sōōn'syōn'), city, ✻ of Paraguay, p. 75.
Atahualpa (ä'tä-wäl'pä). Last Inca king (1495?–1533).
Athabaska (ăth'ä-băs'kä), former dist. N W Canada.
Athanasius (ăth'ä-nā'shĭ-ŭs), Saint. Alexandrian theologian (296?–373). [lish fr. 925 (895–940).
Athelstan (ăth'ĕl-stăn), *or* **Æthelstan**. King of the Eng-
Athens (ăth'ĕnz), city of Attica, ✻ of Greece, p. 167.
Athos (ăth'ŏs), mt. 6,350 ft. S Turkey in Europe.
Atlanta (ăt-lăn'tä), city, ✻ of Georgia, p. 155.
Atlantic City (-tĭk), city, N. J. p. 46; seaside resort.
Atlantic Ocean, separating America fr. Europe & Africa.
Atlas Mountains (ăt'lăs), system, ab. 14,800 ft. N W Afr.
Attica (ăt'ĭ-kä), anc. div. & state of E Greece.
Attila (ăt'ĭ-lä). King of the Huns (406?–53).
Auber (ō'bĕr'), Daniel François Esprit. Fr. composer (1782–1871). [(1552–1630).
Aubigné, d' (dō'bēn'yā'), T. Agrippa. Fr. sold., poet, hist.
Auckland (ôk'lănd), spt. N New Zealand, p. with sub. 103.
Audubon (ô'dōō-bŏn), John James. Am. ornithol. (1780–1851).
Augsburg (ouks'bōōrK), city, S W Bavaria, p. 123.
Augusta (ô-gŭs'tä), city, ✻ of Maine, p. 13.
Augustine (ô-gŭs'tĭn; ô'gŭs-tēn), Saint. Apostle of the Eng. (d. 604).—, Saint. Numidian bp. of Hippo (354–430).
Augustus (ô-gŭs'tŭs). *Octavianus*. 1st Roman emp. fr. B. C. 27 (B. C. 63–A. D. 14).
Aurelian (ô-rē'lĭ-ăn). Roman emp. fr. 270 (212?–75).
Au-re'li-us An'to-ni'nus, Marcus. See ANTONINUS.
Austen (ôs'tĕn; -tĭn), Jane. Eng. novelist (1775–1817).
Austerlitz (ôs'tĕr-lĭts; *G.* ous'-), tn. Moravia, Austria; battle, Dec. 2, 1805.
Austin (ôs'tĭn) city, ✻ of Texas, p. 30. [in Oceania.
Australasia (ôs'trăl-ā'shä; -zhä), arbitrary div. of globe

Australia (ôs-trā′lĭ-*ȧ* ; -trāl′*yȧ*), isl. continent bet. Indian & Pacific ocs. 2,948,366 □ p. 4,264. —, **Commonwealth of,** Br. col. consisting of Australia continent, Tasmania, & Papua ter.; excluding Papua, 2,974,581 □ p. 4,455.

Austria (ôs′trĭ-*ȧ*), empire, W Austria-Hungary, 115,832 □ p. 28,574. ✻ Vienna. — **–Hungary,** monarchy, cen. Europe, 260,964 □ p. 51,346, ✻✻ Vienna & Budapest.

Auvergne (ō′vĕrn′y′), old prov. of W cen. France.

Avignon (ȧ′vēn′yôN′), city, S E France, p. 49.

Avon (ā′vŏn), riv. central Eng. to Severn river, passing Rugby and Stratford ; also, two other Eng. rivers.

Ayr (âr), spt. tn. Scotland, p. 33.

Ayrshire (-shĕr), co. S W Scotland, 1,132 □ p. 268.

Azerbaijan (ȧ′zĕr-bī-jȧn′), prov. N W Persia, p. 1,000.

Azores (*ȧ*-zōrz′; 57), isls. N Atlantic oc. p. 256; Pg.

Azov, *or* **Azof, Sea of** (ä′zŏf; *ȧ*-zôf′), in S Russia.

B

Baalbek (bäl′bĕk′; bäl′bĕk), anc. city of Syria, now in ruins.

Bab el Mandeb (bäb′ ĕl măn′dĕb ; bȧb′ ĕl măn′dĕb), strait, Red sea to Indian ocean.

Babylon (bȧb′ĭ-lŏn), anc. city of Babylonia, now in ruins.

Babylonia (-lō′nĭ-*ȧ*), anc. country, Asia, NW of Persian gulf.

Bach (bäk), Johann Sebastian. Ger. composer (1685–1750).

Bacon (bā′k'n), Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans. Eng. philosopher & statesman (1561–1626). —, Roger. Eng. philosopher (1214?–94).

Bactra (băk′trȧ), **Bactria** (-trĭ-*ȧ*). See Balkh.

Badajoz (bä′dä-hōth′), city, S W Spain, p. 35.

Baden (bä′dĕn), grand duchy, Germany, 5,819 □ p. 2,143. — *or* **Baden–Baden,** tn. in Baden, p. 22.

Baffin (băf′ĭn), William. Eng. navigator (1584–1622). — *or* **Baffin Land,** isl. Br. N. A. — **Bay,** west of Greenland.

Bagdad (bȧg-dȧd′; bȧg′dȧd), vilayet, Turkey in Asia, p. 614. — its ✻ p. 150.

Bagehot (bāj′ŭt ; băg′-), Walter. Eng. author (1826–77).

Bahama Islands (*bȧ*-hä′mȧ), group N E of Cuba, 4,404 □ p. 56 ; Br. colony.

Bahia (bä-ē′ȧ), state, E Brazil, p. 2,287. — its ✻ p. 350.

Bahia Blanca (blän′kä), spt. tn. E Argentina, p. 68.

Bahr el Ghazal (bä′h'r ĕl *gȧ*-zäl′), chief W affluent of Nile riv., N E Africa.

Balæ (bā′yē). Anc. name of Baja, Italy.

Baikal (bī-käl′), lake, S Siberia.

Bainbridge (bān′brĭj), Wm. Am. commodore (1774–1833).

Baireuth (bī′roit′) Var. of Bayreuth. [Naples.

Baja (bō′yŏ), tn. S W Hungary, p. 21 — (bä′yä), vil. near

Baker (bāk′ĕr), Newton Diehl. Am. lawyer. Sec. of war 1916– (1871–).

Baku (bȧ-kōō′), govt. Transcaucasia, Russia, 15,061 □ p. 1,014. — its ✻ p. 218.

Balaklava (bä′lȧ-klä′vȧ), spt. in Crimea, Rus. ; bat. 1854.

Balboa, de (dā bäl-bō′ä), Vasco Núñez. Sp. adventurer (1475–1517). [1,935 □ p. 326.

Balearic Islands (băl′ē-ăr′ĭk), group & Sp. prov. in Medit.

Balfe (bălf), Michael William. Irish composer (1808–70).

Balfour (băl′fōōr), Arthur J. Br. statesman (1848–).

Baliol, de (dē bā′lyŭl ; băl′-), John. King of Scotland in 1292–6 (1249–1315).

Balize (*bȧ*-lēz′). Var. of Belize.

Balkan Mountains (bôl-kän′ ; bôl′kăn), from Servia to Black sea, 9,794 ft. — **Peninsula,** S E Europe.

Balkash (bäl-käsh′), salt lake, cen. Asia.

Balkh (bälk), *anc.* Bac′tria, prov. Afghanistan. — *anc.* Bactra, tn. Afghanistan, p. 6.

Ball's Bluff, battlefield, N E Va. ; Oct. 21, 1861.

Baltic Sea (bôl′tĭk), N of Germany & W of Russia.

Baltimore (bôl′tĭ-mōr ; 57), city, Md., p. 558. —, Baron. See Calvert, George, Sir. [915.

Baluchistan (bȧ-lōō′chĭ-stän′), country, E of S Persia, p.

Balzac, de (dē bäl′zăk′), Honoré. Fr. novelist (1799–1850).

Bancroft (băn′krŏft), George. Am. historian (1800–91).

Banff (bămf), tn. Alberta prov. Canada, p. 1 ; resort.

Banffshire (-shĕr), co. Scotland, 630 □ p. 61.

Bangalore (băn′*gȧ*-lōr′), city, ✻ of Mysore, India, p. 189.

Bangkok (băn′kŏk′), city, ✻ of Siam, p. 629.

Bangor (băn′gôr), city, S cen. Maine, p. 25.

Banka (băn′kä), isl. Du. E. Indies, 4,446 □ p. 115 ; tin.

Banks (băŋks), Joseph, Sir. Eng. naturalist (1743–1820). —, Nathaniel Prentiss. Am. gen. & polit. (1816–94).

Bannockburn (băn′ŭk-bûrn), tn. Scot. ; battle, June 24, 1314.

Bantam (băn-tăm′; băn′tăm), tn. Java; 1st Du. settlement.

Barbados (bär-bā′dōz), Br. isl. & col. W. I. 166 □ p. 172.

Barbary (bär′*bȧ*-rĭ), region in N Africa.

Barbour (bär′bĕr), John. Scottish poet (1316?–95).

Barcelona (bär′sĕ-lō′nȧ ; *Sp.* bär′thä-lō′nä), prov. N E Spain, 2,968 □ p. 1,134. — its ✻ p. 587.

Barère de Vieuzac (bȧ′râr′ dē vyŭ′zăk′), Bertrand. Fr. revolutionist (1755–1841).

Bari (bä′rē), spt. city, S E Italy, p. 104.

Baring (bâr′ĭng), Alexander. 1st Baron Ashburton. Eng. financier & diplomat (1774–1848).

Bar–le–Duc (bär′lĕ-dük′), tn. N E France, p. 18.

Barlow (bär′lō), Joel. Am. poet & patriot (1754–1812).

Barmen (bär′mĕn), tn. Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 169.

Barneveldt (-nē-vĕlt), Jan van Olden. Du. statesm. (1547–1619).

Barnum (-nŭm), Phineas Taylor. Am. showman (1810–91).

Baroda (*bȧ*-rō′*dȧ*), native state, W India, 8,099 □ p. 2,033. — its ✻ p. 99.

Barotseland (*bȧ*-rŏt′sē-lănd), part of N. Rhodesia, Africa.

Barranquilla (bär′rän-kēl′yä), riv. port, N Colombia, p. 40.

Barras, de (dē *bȧ*-rȧ′), Paul François Jean Nicolas. Fr. revolutionist (1755–1829).

Barrie (băr′ĭ), James Matthew, Sir. Scot. novelist (1860–).

Barth (bärt), Heinrich. Ger. explorer (1821–65).

Bartholdi (bär′tōl′dē′), Frédéric Auguste. Fr. sculptor (1834–1904).

Bartolommeo (bär′tō-lōm-mē′ō), Fra. Real name *Baccio della Porta* (bä′chō dĕl′lä pôr′tä). It. painter (1475–1517).

Basel (bäz′ĕl), *Fr.* **Bâle** (bäl), city, N Switzerland, p. 132.

Basil (băz′ĭl ; bȧ′zĭl), *or* **Basilius** (*bȧ*-zĭl′ĭ-ŭs), St. *The Great.* Bp. of Cæsarea (329–79). [p. 9.

Basse–Terre (bäs′târ′), spt. ✻ of Guadeloupe, Fr. W. I.

Basseterre, spt. ✻ of St. Christopher, Br. W. I. p. 10.

Bassora, Bassorah (bäs′sō-rȧ), **Basra** (bäs′rȧ). See Busrah.

Bass Strait (bȧs), between Australia & Tasmania.

Basutoland (*bȧ*-sōō′tō-lănd), Br. col. S. Afr. 11,716 □ p. 406.

Batangas (bä-tän′gäs), city, Luzón, Phil. I. p. 39.

Batavia (*bȧ*-tā′vĭ-*ȧ*), spt. N W Java, ✻ of Du. E. I. p. 139.

Bath (bȧth), city & bor. Somersetshire, Eng. p. 51.

Baton Rouge (bȧt′ŭn rōōzh′), city on Miss. ✻ of La. p. 15.

Battersea (bȧt′ĕr-sē), bor. part of London, Eng. p. 168.

Batum (bȧ-tōōm′), Black Sea spt. Russia in Asia, p. 30.

Bautzen (bout′sĕn), city, Saxony, p. 33; battle, 1813.

Bavaria (*bȧ*-vā′rĭ-*ȧ* ; 3), kingdom, S Germany, 29,293 □ p. 6,887, ✻ Munich. [(1615–91).

Baxter (băks′tĕr), Richard. Eng. nonconformist div.

Bayard (bī′ĕrd), Thomas Francis. Am. statesman (1828–98). —, **de** (dē bȧ′yȧr′), Pierre Terrail, Seigneur. *Chevalier.* Fr. warrior (1473?–1524).

Bayle (bāl), Pierre. Fr. philos. & critic (1647–1706).

Bayonne (bā′yŏn′), city, E N. J. p. 56. — (*F.* bȧ′yŏn′), city, S France, p. 27.

Bayreuth (bī′roit′), tn. N Bavaria, p. 35.

Bazaine (bȧ′zĕn′), François Achille. Fr. gen. (1811–88).

Beaconsfield (bē′kŭnz-fēld ; bĕk′ŭnz-). See Disraeli, B.

Béarn (bā′ȧr′), old prov. S France.

Beaton (bē′tŭn), *or* **Bethune** (bē′tŭn ; bē-thōōn′), David. Scot. cardinal & primate (1494–1546). [1803).

Beattie (bē′tĭ; bā′tĭ), James. Scot. poet & philos. (1735–

Beauce (bōs), anc. dist. of N cen. France.

Beauharnais, de (dē bō′ȧr′nĕ′), Alexandre, Viscount. Fr. sold. (1760–94). — hisson, Eugène. Viceroy of Italy (1781–1824).— & dau., Hortense Eugénie. See Hortense.

Beaumarchais, de (dē bō′mȧr′shā′). Assumed name of *Pierre Augustin Caron.* Fr. dram. (1732–99).

Beaumont (bō′mŏnt), Francis. Eng. dram. (1584–1616).

Beauregard (bō′rē-gärd), Pierre Gustave Toutant. Am. Confederate gen. (1818–93).

Beauvais (bō′vĕ′), city, N France, p. 20.

Bechuanaland (bĕch′ōō-ä′nȧ-lănd′), a part of Cape of Good Hope prov. U. of S. Afr. — Br. protectorate S. Afr. 275,000 □ p. 125. [(1118?–70).

Becket, à (*ȧ* bĕk′ĕt), Thomas. Abp. of Canterbury

Becquerel (bĕk′rĕl′). Family of Fr. physicists: Antoine César (1788–1878), Alexandre Edmond (1820–91), Antoine Henri (1852–1908). [735).

Bede (bēd), *or* **Bæda.** *The Venerable.* Eng. scholar (673–

Bedford (bĕd′fĕrd), mun. bor. Bedfordshire, Eng. p. 39. —, John Plantagenet, Duke of. Regent of Fr. (1389–1435).

Bedfordshire (-shĕr), co. S E cen. Eng. 466 □ p. 195.
Beecher (bē′chĕr), Henry Ward. Am. preacher (1813–87).
Beethoven, van (vän bā′tō-vĕn), Ludwig. Ger. comp. (1770–1827). [1917).
Behring, von (fŏn bā′rĭng), Emil. Ger. physician (1854–
Beira (bā′rä), spt. Portuguese E. Africa, p. 4.
Beirut (bā′rōōt′), spt. Syria, p. 150.
Belcher (bĕl′chĕr), Jonathan. Am. col. gov. (1681–1757).
Belem (bĕ-lĕn′) *or* **Pará** (pä-rä′), spt. Brazil, p. 200. [385.
Belfast (bĕl-fäst′; bĕl′fäst), city, Ulster prov. Ireland, p.
Belfort (bĕl′fôr′), fortified tn. of E France, p. 39.
Belgian Congo, col. of Belgium, cen. Afr. 909,654 □ p. 15,000, ✻ Boma. [7,517, ✻ Brussels.
Belgium (bĕl′jĭ-ŭm), kingdom, W Europe, 11,373 □ p.
Belgrade (bĕl′grād′), city, ✻ of Servia, p. 91.
Belisarius (bĕl′ĭ-sā′rĭ-ŭs). Byzantine gen. (505?–565).
Belize (bĕ-lēz′), spt. ✻ of Br. Honduras, p. 10.
Bell, Alexander Graham. Scot.-Am. inventor (1847–).
Bellamy (bĕl′ä-mĭ), Edward. Am. author (1850–98).
Belleisle (bĕl′īl′), **Strait of**, bet. Labrador & Newfoundld.
Bellini (bĕl-lē′nē), Gentile (1427?–1507) & Giovanni (1426?–1516). Venetian painters. —, Vincenzo. Sicilian composer (1802–35).
Bemis Heights (bē′mĭs), hamlet, E N. Y.; battles, Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777.
Benares (bĕn-ä′rĕz), city on Ganges, Br. India, p. 204.
Benderabbas (bĕn′dĕr-ăb′bäs), spt. S Persia, p. 10.
Benedict (bĕn′ĕ-dĭkt), Saint. It. monastic (480–543). — The name of 14 popes: **XIV.** Prospero Lambertini. Pope fr. 1740 (1675–1758); **V.** Giacomo della Chiesa. Pope fr. 1914 (1854–).
Bengal (bĕn-gôl′), prov. Br. India, p. 52,668. —, **Bay of**, part of Indian oc. bet. India & Farther India.
Benin (bĕn-ēn′), country, S. Nigeria; Br. [(1811–84).
Benjamin (bĕn′jä-mĭn), Judah Philip. Conf. statesman
Ben Lomond (lŏ′mŭnd), mt. near Loch Lomond Scot. 3,192 ft.
Bennett (bĕn′ĕt), James Gordon. Am. journalist (1795–1872). [highest in Gr. Brit.
Ben Nevis (nē′vĭs), mt. Inverness-shire, Scot. 4,406 ft.
Bennington (bĕn′ĭng-tŭn), tn. Vt. p. 9; battle in N. Y. near here Aug. 16, 1777. [writer (1748–1832).
Bentham (bĕn′tăm; -thăm), **Jeremy**. Eng. jurisprudential
Benton (-tŭn), Thomas Hart. Am. statesman (1782–1858).
Béranger, de (dē bā′rän′zhā′), Pierre Jean. Fr. poet (1780–1857).
Berber (bûr′bĕr), tn. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Afr. p. 30.
Berbera (bûr′bĕr-ä), spt. ✻ of Br. Somaliland, p. 30.
Berezina (bĕr-yä′zē-nä), river, W Russia; 320 m. to Dnieper.
Bergen (bĕr′gĕn), spt. city on Atlantic oc. Norway, p. 77.
Bergh (bûrg), Henry. Am. founder S. P. C. A. (1823–88).
Bering, *or* **Behring** (bē′rĭng; *Dan.* bā′rĭng), Vitus. Dan. navigator (1680–1741). — **Sea**, S of Bering strait. — **Strait**, bet. Alaska & Siberia.
Berkeley (bûrk′lĭ), city, Cal. p. 40; Univ. of Cal. — (*pron.* bûrk′lĭ; bärk′-), George. Ir. bp. & philos. (1685–1753). —, William, Sir. Eng. royal gov. of Va. (1610?–77).
Berkshire (bûrk′shĕr; bärk′-) co. S Eng. 722 □ p. 271.
Berlin (bûr′lĭn′; *G.* bĕr-lēn′), city, ✻ of Prussia & of Ger. empire, p. 2,071.
Berlioz (bĕr′lē-ôz′), Hector. Fr. composer (1803–69).
Bermejo (bĕr-mā′hō), river, 1,000 m. N Argentina.
Bermuda (bĕr-mū′dä), isls. N Atlantic, p. 19; Br. colony.
Bern, *or* **Berne** (bĕrn), city, ✻ of Switzerland, p. 85.
Bernadotte (bûr′nä-dŏt′; *F.* bĕr′nä′dŏt′), Jean Baptiste Jules. Marshal of France. Became King (Charles XIV. John) of Sweden & Norway fr. 1818 (1764–1844).
Bernard (bûr′närd; bĕr-närd′; *F.* sän bĕr′när′), Saint. *Bernard de Clairvaux.* Fr. ecclesiastic (1091–1153).
Bernhardt (bĕrn′härt; bûrn′härt; *F.* bĕr′när′). Rosine Bernard, called *Sarah Bernhardt.* Fr. actress (1844–).
Bernini (bĕr-nē′nē), Giovanni Lorenzo. It. sculptor & architect (1598–1680).
Berry, *or* **Berri** (bĕ′rē′; bĕr′ĭ), old prov. of cen. France.
Berthelot (bĕr′tə′-lō′), Pierre Eugène Marcellin. Fr. chemist (1827–1907).
Berwickshire (bĕr′ĭk-shĕr), co. S Scotland, 457 □ p. 30.
Berzelius (bĕr-zē′lĭ-ŭs; *Sw.* bĕr-sā′lē-ōōs), Jöns Jakob, Baron. Swedish chemist (1779–1848). [58.
Besançon (bē-zän′sôn′), *anc.* Vesontio, city, E France, p.
Besant (bĕ-sănt′; -zănt′), Walter, Sir. Eng. nov. (1836–1901). [2,441.
Bessarabia (bĕs′ä-rā′bĭ-ä), govt. S W Russia, 17,143 □ p.
Bessemer (bĕs′ĕ-mĕr), Henry, Sir. Eng. inv. (1813–98).
Bethel (bĕth′ĕl), ruined town, 10 m. N of Jerusalem.
Bethlehem (bĕth′lē-hĕm; -ĕm), anc. city, Palestine.
Bethmann-Hollweg, von (fŏn bät′män-hōl′vāk), Theobald. Ger. statesman (1856–). [er (1519–1605).
Beza (bē′zä), *or* **de Bèze** (dĕ bĕz′), Théodore. Fr. reform-
Bhutan (bōō-tän′), Himalayan state, p. 250; Br. influence.
Biarritz (byä′rēts′), tn. S W France, p. 12; resort.
Biddle (bĭd′′l), John. Eng. Unitarian theologian (1615–62). —, Nicholas. Am. financier (1786–1844).
Bielefeld (bē′lĕ-fĕlt), city, W Prussia, p. 78.
Bienville, de (dĕ byăn′vēl′), Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur. Colonial gov. of La. (1680–1768).
Big Horn River, W Wyo. to Yellowstone riv. in S Mont. —, **Little**, an affluent in Mont.; battle, 1876.
Bilbao (bĭl-bä′ō), city, N Spain, p. 94.
Bingen (bĭng′ĕn), tn. Hesse, Germany, p. 10.
Binghamton (bĭng′ăm-tŭn), city, S cen. N. Y. p. 48.
Birkenhead (bûr′kĕn-hĕd), bor. Cheshire, Eng. p. 131.
Birmingham (bûr′mĭng-ăm), city, Warwickshire, Eng. p. 526. — (-ăm; -hăm), city, cen. Ala. p. 133. [1857).
Birney (bûr′nĭ), James Gillespie. Am. abolitionist (1792–
Bisayas (bē-sä′yäs). See Visayan Islands.
Biscay, Bay of (bĭs′kā), part of Atl. W of Fr. & N of Sp.
Biskra (bĭs′krä), tn. E Algeria, p. 8.
Bismarck (bĭz′märk), city, ✻ of N. Dak. p. 5. — (bĭs′-) **Archipelago**, group N E of New Guinea, p. 188; Ger.
Bismarck-Schönhausen, von (fŏn bĭs′märk-shûn′hou′-zĕn), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince. Ger. statesman (1815–98).
Bithynia (bĭ-thĭn′ĭ-ä), anc. country, N W Asia Minor.
Bitlis (bĭt′lēs′), Turk. vilayet, Kurdistan, p. 399. — its ✻ p. 40.
Bizerta (bē-zĕr′tä), fortified spt. Tunis, p. 8.
Bizet (bē′zĕ′), Alexandre César Léopold, called *Georges.* Fr. composer (1838–75).
Björnson (byûrn′sŭn), Björnstjerne. Norw. poet, dramatist, & novelist (1832–1910).
Black (blăk), Jeremiah Sullivan. Am. jurist (1810–83). —, William. Br. novelist (1841–98).
Blackburn (blăk′bûrn), bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 133.
Black Forest, *Ger.* **Schwarzwald** (shvärts′vält′), mountainous region in Baden & Württemberg, Ger.
Black Hawk. Am. Indian (Sac) chief (1767–1838).
Black Hills, mt. group, 7,216 ft. S W S. Dak. & N E Wyo.
Blackmore (blăk′mōr), Richard Doddridge. Eng. novelist (1825–1900).
Black, *or* **Euxine** (ūk′sĭn), **Sea**, bet. Europe & Asia. [80).
Blackstone (blăk′stŏn), William, Sir. Eng. jurist (1723–
Blaine (blān), James Gillespie. Am. statesman (1830–93).
Blake (blāk), Robert. Eng. admiral (1599–1657). —, William. Eng. artist & poet (1757–1827). [15,780 ft.
Blanc, Mont (môn′ blăn′), highest mt. of Alps, France;
Blindheim (blĭnt′hĭm), vil. Bavaria, bat. Blenheim, 1704.
Bloemfontein (blōōm′fŏn-tān′), ✻ Orange Free State, U. of S. Afr. p. 27.
Blois (blwä), city, N W cen. France, p. 24.
Blücher, von (fŏn blü′kĕr; *Eng.* blōō′chĕr, -kĕr), Gebhard Leberecht. Prussian field marshal (1742–1819).
Bluefields (blōō′fēldz), spt. tn. E Nicaragua, p. 15.
Blue Ridge, S E Appalachian range in Va. N. C. & S. C.
Boadicea (bō′ä-dĭ-sē′ä). British queen (d. 62).
Bobadilla, de (dā bō′vä-thēl′yä), Francisco. Sp. col. gov. (d. 1502). [(1313–1375).
Boccaccio (bŏk-kä′chō), Giovanni. It. story-writer
Bœotia (bē-ō′shĭ-ä), dist. & anc. republic, E Greece.
Boëthius (bō-ē′thĭ-ŭs), *or* **Boëtius** (-shĭ-ŭs), Anicius Manlius (Torquatus?) Severinus. Rom. philos. (475?–525?).
Bogotá (bō′gō-tä′), city, ✻ of Colombia, p. 101.
Bohemia (bō-hē′mĭ-ä), crownland, N Austria, 20,057 □ p. 6,774; a former (now titular) kingdom.
Bolardo (bō-yär′dō), Matteo Maria. It. poet (1434?–94).
Boise (boi′zä), city, ✻ of Idaho, p. 17.
Bokhara (bō-kä′rä), khanate, cen. Asia, 83,000 □ p. 1,250. — city, its ✻ p. 75.
Boleyn (bōō-lĭ′ĭn), Anne. See Anne.
Bolingbroke (bŏl′ĭn-brŏōk; bō′lĭng-), Henry Saint-John, Viscount. Eng. statesm. (1678–1751). [(1783–1830).
Bolivar (bŏl′ĭ-vär; *Sp.* bō-lē′vär), Simon. S. Am. patriot
Bolivia (bō-lĭv′ĭ-ä), interior S. Am. republic, 567,643 □ p. 2,268, ✻✻ La Paz & Sucre.
Bologna (bō-lōn′yä), city, Emilia, N Italy, p. 173.
Bolton (bōl′tŭn), bor. Lancashire co. Eng. p. 181.

Boma (bō′mä), port & ✻ of Belgian Kongo, p. 10.

Bombay (bŏm-bā′), presidency of Br. India, 123,064 □ p. 19,673. — its ✻ a spt. city, p. 979.

Bonaparte (bō′ná-pärt), *It.* **Buonoparte** (bwō′nä-pär′tā). Corsican family, esp. Napoleon I. & his brothers: Jérôme, King of Westphalia (1784–1860); Joseph, King of Naples & Spain (1768–1844); Louis, King of Holland (1778–1846); Lucien, Prince of Canino (1775–1840). See NAPOLEON.

Bonheur (bō′nûr′), Marie Rosalie, called *Rosa*. Fr. painter of animals (1822–99).

Boniface (bŏn′ĭ-fās). The name of 9 popes.—, Saint. Orig. *Winfried*. Eng. missionary to Germany (680?–755).

Bonn (bŏn), city, W Prussia, p. 88; univ.

Boone (bōōn), Daniel. Am. pioneer (1735–1820).

Booth (bōōth), Edwin Thomas. Am. actor (1833–93). —, John Wilkes. Am. actor. Assassin. (1839–65). —, William. Eng. founder of Salvation Army (1829–1912).

Borchgrevink (bôrk′grĕ-vĭŋk), Carsten Egeberg. Dan. antarctic explorer (1864–).

Bordeaux (bôr′dō′), spt. city, S W France, p. 262.

Borghese (bôr-gā′sā). It. family, in Siena & Rome.

Borgia (bôr′jä). It. family, esp. Alexander VI. (which see), pope, & his children: Cesare, cardinal & soldier (1476–1507); Lucrezia, Duchess of Ferrara (1480–1519).

Borneo (-nē-ō), isl. Malay archipelago, 299,700 □ p. 1,964.

Borodino (bŏ′rō-dyē-nō′), vil. cen. Russia; battle, 1812.

Borrow (bŏr′ō), George. Eng. author (1803–81). [61).

Boscawen (bŏs′kä-wĕn;-kwĕn), Edward. Eng. adm. (1711–

Bosnia (bŏz′nĭ-ä), former Turk. prov. See next. — & **Herzegovina** (hĕr′tsē-gō-vē′nä), prov. Aust.-Hung. 19,768 □ p. 1,898.

Bosporus (bŏs′pō-rŭs), strait bet. Black & Marmora seas.

Bossuet (bō′süē′), Jacques Bénigne. Fr. divine (1627–1704).

Boston (bŏs′tŭn; 62), spt. city, ✻ of Mass. p. 671.

Boswell (bŏz′wĕl), James. Scot. biographer (1740–95).

Bosworth (-wûrth), tn. Leicestershire, Eng.; battle, 1485.

Botha (bō′tä), Louis. S. Afr. soldier & polit. (1863–).

Bothnia, Gulf of (bŏth′nĭ-ä), N part of Baltic sea.

Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl; bŏth′-), parish, Lanarkshire, Scot. p. 55; battle, 1679. —, James Hepburn, 4th Earl of. 3d husband of Mary Stuart (1536?–78).

Botticelli (bŏt′tē-chĕl′lē), Sandro. It. painter (1447–1510).

Bougainville, de (dē bōō′găN′vĕl′), Louis Antoine. Fr. navigator (1729–1811).

Boulogne (bōō-lōn′; *F.* bōō′lôn′y′), spt. city, N France, p. 53.

Bourbon (bōōr′bŭn; *F.* bōōr′bôN′). Fr. ducal & royal family. —, **de**, Charles, Duke. *Constable Bourbon*. French general (1490–1527).

Bourges (bōōrzh), city, cen. France, p. 46.

Bourget (bōōr′zhĕ′), Paul. Fr. author (1852–).

Bournemouth (bôrn′mŭth), bor. Hampshire, Eng. p. 79.

Boyle (boil), Robert. Ir. chem. & physicist (1627–91).

Boyne (boin), riv. E Ireland; battle, 1690.

Bozzaris, *or* **Botzaris** (bŏt′sä-rēs; *Angl.* bō-zär′ĭs), Markos. Gr. patriot (1788–1823).

Brabant (brä-bänt′; brăb′ănt), former duchy bet. Scheldt & Meuse rivs. W Europe.

Braddock (brăd′ŭk), Edward. Br. gen. (1695–1755).

Bradford (brăd′fĕrd), bor. Yorkshire, Eng. p. 289. —, William. 2d gov. of Plymouth col. (1590–1657). [97).

Bradstreet (brăd′strĕt), Simon. Col. gov. of Mass. (1603–

Braga (brä′gä), Theophilo. Pg. author & pres. (1843–).

Bragança (brä-gän′sä). Royal Portuguese family.

Bragg (brăg), Braxton. Am. Confed. gen. (1817–76).

Brahe (brä; *Dan.* brä′ĕ), Tycho. Dan. astron. (1546–1601).

Brahmaputra (brä′má-pōō′trä), riv. 1,800 m. Tibet & India.

Brahms (bräms), Johannes. Ger. composer (1833–97).

Bramante (brä-măn′tä), Donato d' Agnolo. It. architect (1444–1514). [p. 4,093.

Brandenburg (brăn′dĕn-bōōrĸ), prov. cen. Prussia, 15,384 □

Brandes (brăn′dĕs), Georg M. C. Danish Jewish critic (1842–). [Sept. 11, 1777.

Brandywine (brăn′dĭ-wīn′), creek Pa. & Del.; battle,

Brant (brănt), Joseph. Mohawk chief (1742?–1807).

Brazil, United States of (brá-zĭl′), federal republic, S. Am. 3,218,130 □ p. 21,565. [Confed. sold. (1821–75).

Breckinridge (brĕk′ĭn-rĭj), John Cabell. Am. polit. &

Brecknockshire (-nŏk-shēr), co. S Wales, 743 □ p. 59.

Breda (brā-dä′), commune, S Neth. p. 27. [99 □ p. 247.

Bremen (brĕm′ĕn; *G.* brā′mĕn), port & free city, N W Ger.

Brescia (brā′shä), city, Lombardy, Italy, p. 83.

Breslau (brĕs′lou), city, Silesia, Prussia, p. 515.

Brest (brĕst), spt. city, N W France, p. 91.

Bretagne (brĕ-tăn′y′), *Eng.* **Brittany** (brĭt′á-nĭ), old prov. N W France. [(1560?–1644).

Brewster (brōō′stēr), William. Plymouth Pilgrim Father

Brian Boroihme (bŏ-rōō′), *or* **Brian Boru** (bŏ-rōō′). King of Ireland fr. 1002 (926–1014).

Briand (brē-äN′), Aristide. Fr. statesman (1862–).

Bridgeport (brĭj′pōrt), city, S W Conn. p. 102. [523).

Bridget, *or* **Brigit** (brĭj′ĭt), Saint. Patron of Ireland (453–

Bright (brīt), John. Eng. statesman (1811–89).

Brighton (brī′tŭn), bor. Sussex co. Eng. p. 131; resort.

Brindisi (brēn′dē-zē), *anc.* **Brundu′sium**, spt. S Italy, p. 25.

Brisbane (brĭz′bān), spt. ✻ of Queensland, inc. sub. p. 139.

Bristol (brĭs′tŭl), city & bor. W Eng. p. 357. [land.

Bristol Channel, arm of Atl. oc. bet. Wales & S W Eng-

Britain (brĭt′n), Great Britain.

British America, Br. possessions N of the U.S., i.e., Canada, Newfoundland, & Labrador; sometimes, all Br. possessions in America. — **Central Africa Protectorate**. See NYASALAND. — **Columbia**, Pacific prov. Can. 355,855 □ p. 392. — **Empire**, the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland & its possessions. — **Guiana**, Br. col. N S. Am. 90,277 □ p. 296, ✻ Georgetown. — **Honduras**, Br. col. Cen. Am. 8,598 □ p. 40, ✻ Belize. — **India**, Br. col. embracing greater part of India (incl. Burma), 1,097,901 □ p. 244,268, ✻ Delhi. — **Isles**, Gr. Brit., Ireland, & adjacent isls. 121,407 □ p. 45,366. — **New Guinea**. See PAPUA, TERRITORY OF. — **North Borneo**, Br. prot. N E Borneo, 31,106 □ p. 200. ✻ Sandakan. — **Somaliland**, Br. prot. E Afr. 68,000 □ p. 300.

Brittany. See BRETAGNE.

Brocken (brŏk′ĕn), mt. in Harz mts. Prussia, 3,745 ft.

Brockton (brŏk′tŭn), mfg. city, E Mass. p. 57.

Broglie, de (dē brō′y′), Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duke. Fr. statesman (1785–1870).

Broken Hill, min. city, N. S. W. Australia, p. 31.

Brontë (brŏn′tē), three sisters, Eng. authors: Anne. *Acton Bell* (1820–49); Charlotte. *Currer Bell. Mrs. A. B. Nicholls* (1816–55); Emily Jane. *Ellis Bell* (1818–48).

Brookline (brōōk′lĭn), tn. E Mass. adjoining Boston, p. 28.

Brooklyn (brōōk′lĭn), bor. of N. Y. city, p. 1,634.

Brooks (brōōks), Phillips. Am. P. E. bp. (1835–93).

Brougham (brōō′ăm; brōōm), Henry (Peter), Baron Brougham & Vaux. Br. statesman (1778–1868).

Brown (broun), Charles Brockden. Am. novelist (1771–1810). —, Jacob. Am. gen. (1775–1828). —, John. Am. radical abolitionist (1800–59). [1605–82).

Browne (broun), Thomas, Sir. Eng. author & physician

Browning (broun′ĭng), Robert. Eng. poet (1812–89). — his wife, Elizabeth Barrett. Eng. poet (1806–61).

Brown–Séquard (-sā′kär′; -sā′kwär′), Charles Édouard. Fr.-Am. physiologist (1817–94).

Bruce, de (dē brōōs′), Robert. *Robert Bruce*. Liberator, & king fr. 1306, of Scotland (1274–1329).

Bruges (brōō′jĕz; *F.* brüzh), city, N W Belgium, p. 54.

Brugsch (brōōĸsh), Heinrich Karl. Ger. Egyptologist (1827–94). [1840).

Brummell (brŭm′ĕl), George Bryan. Eng. exquisite (1778–

Brundusium (brŭn-dū′zhĭ-ŭm). See BRINDISI.

Brunelleschi (brōō′nĕl-lĕs′kē), Filippo. Florentine architect (1377–1446).

Brunetière (brün′tyâr′), Ferdinand. Fr. critic (1849–1906).

Brünn (brün), city, Moravia, Austria, p. 125.

Bruno (brōō′nō), Giordano. It. philos. (1548–1600).

Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk), *Ger.* **Braunschweig** (broun′shvīk), duchy, cen. Ger. 1,418 □ p. 494. — its ✻ p. 144.

Brussels (brŭs′ĕlz), *Fr.* **Bruxelles** (brü′sĕl′), city, ✻ of Belgium, p. 177, with suburbs 720. [sins (B. c. 85–42).

Brutus (brōō′tŭs), Marcus Junius. One of Cæsar's assas-

Bryan (brī′ăn), William Jennings. Am. polit. (1860–).

Bryant (brī′ănt), William Cullen. Am. poet (1794–1878).

Bryce (brīs), James. Eng. publicist & statesm. (1838–).

Bryn Mawr (brĭn mär), vil. S E Penn.; college for women.

Bucer (bōōt′sĕr; *E.* bū′sĕr), *or* **Butzer** (bōōt′sĕr), Martin. Ger. Protestant reformer (1491–1551).

Buchanan (bŭ-kăn′ăn; bû-), James. 15th pres. of U. S. in 1857–61 (1791–1868).

Bucharest (bōō′ká-rĕst′; bū′-), city, ✻ of Roumania, p. 293.

Buckingham (bŭk′ĭng-ăm), George Villiers, 1st Duke of. Ld. high adm. of Eng. (1592–1628). — his son, George Villiers, 2d Duke of. Eng. courtier (1628–87). [220.

Buckinghamshire (-shēr), *or* **Bucks**, co. S Eng. 743 □ p.

Buckle (bŭk′l), **Henry Thomas.** Eng. historian (1821–62).
Budapest (bōō′dȧ-pĕst′), city, ✻ of Hungary, p. 882.
Buddha (bōōd′ȧ). See GAUTAMA.
Buell (bū′ĕl), Don Carlos. Am. gen. (1818–98).
Buena Vista (bwā′nȧ vēs′tȧ), battlefield (1847), N E Mex.
Buenos Aires (bwā′nōs ī′rās ; bō′nŭs ā′rĭz), city, ✻ of Argentina, p. 1,320.
Buffalo (bŭf′ȧ-lō), city & lake port, W New York, p. 424.
Buffon de (dē bŭf′ŏn′ ; *F.* dē bü′fôN′), Georges Louis Leclerc, Count. Fr. naturalist (1707–88). [p 800.
Bukowina (bōō-kō-vē′nȧ), crowuland, E Austria, 4,031 □
Bulawayo (bōō′lȧ-wā′yō), tn. S Rhodesia, p. 7.
Bulgaria (bŏŏl-gā′rĭ-ȧ ; 3), kdm. S E Europe, 37,199 □ p. 4,329, ✻ Sofia.
Bull Run, stream, N E Va.; battles, July 21, 1861, Aug. 29 & 30, 1862, near Manassas. [(1849–).
Bülow, von (fŏn bü′lō), Bernhard, Prince. Ger. statesman
Bulwer (bŏŏl′wĕr), Wm. Henry Lytton Earle. Baron Dalling & Bulwer. *Sir Henry Bulwer.* Eng. dipl. (1801–72).
Bulwer–Lytton (-lĭt′tŭn), Edward George Earle Lytton, 1st Baron Lytton. Eng. nov. & dram. (1803–73). — his son, Edward Robert, 1st Earl of Lytton. *Owen Meredith.* Statesman & poet (1831–91). [June 17, 1775.
Bunker Hill, height in Charlestown, Boston, Mass.; battle,
Bunsen (bŏŏn′sĕn), Robert W. Ger. chem. (1811–99). —, **von** (fŏn), Christian Karl Josias, Baron. Ger. scholar & dipl. (1791–1860). [88).
Bunyan (bŭn′yȧn), John. Eng. preacher & author (1628–
Burbank (bûr′bănk), Luther. Am. naturalist (1849–).
Burckhardt (bŏŏrk′härt ; *E.* bûrk′-), John Lewis. Swiss–Eng. trav. (1784–1817). [Eng. statesm. (1520–98).
Burghley, *or* **Burleigh** (bûr′lĭ), William Cecil, 1st Baron,
Burgoyne (bûr-goin′), John. Eng. gen. & dram. (1722–92).
Burgundy (bûr′gŭn-dĭ), *Fr.* **Bourgogne** (bōōr′gôn′y′), former Fr. province, dukedom, kingdoms.
Burke (bûrk), Edmund. Br. statesman (1729–97).
Burleson (bûr′lĕ-sŭn), Albert S. Postmaster-general, U. S. A. 1913– (1863–). [N W Vt. p. 20.
Burlington (bûr′lĭng-tŭn), city, S E Iowa, p. 24. — city.
Burma (bûr′mȧ), prov. E Br. India, 236,738 □ p. 12,115.
Burne–Jones (bûrn-jōnz), Edward, Sir. Eng. painter (1833–98).
Burnet (bûr′nĕt), Gilbert. Eng. bp. & hist. (1643–1715.)
Burns (bûrnz), Robert. Scot. poet (1759–96). [81).
Burnside (bûrn′sĭd), Ambrose Everett. Am. gen. (1824–
Burr (bûr), Aaron. Am. politician (1756–1836)).
Burritt (bŭr′ĭt), Elihu. Am. reformer & linguist (1810–79).
Burroughs (bŭr′ōz), John. Am. author (1837–).
Burslem (bûrz′lĕm), tn. Staffordshire, Eng. p. 44.
Burton (bûr′tŭn), Richard Francis, Sir. Eng. trav. & author (1821–90). —, Robert. Eng. author (1577–1640).
Bury St. Edmunds (bĕr′ĭ sānt ĕd′mŭndz), bor. Suffolk co. Eng. p. 17.
Bushire (bōō-shēr′), spt. Pers. gulf, Persia, p. 12–20.
Bushnell (bōōsh′nĕl), Horace. Am. divine (1802–76).
Busrah *or* **Busra** (bŭs′rȧ), vilayet S E Turkey in Asia, p. 433. — its ✻ p. 20.
Buteshire (būt′shēr), isl. co. S W Scotland, 218 □ p. 18.
Butler (bŭt′lẽr), Benjamin Franklin. Am. gen. & polit. (1818–93). —, Joseph. Eng. theologian & prelate (1692–1752). —, Nicholas Murray. American educator (1862–). —, Samuel. Eng. satiric poet (1612–80).
Butte (būt), mining city, S W Montana, p. 39.
Buzzards Bay (bŭz′ȧrdz), inlet of Atlantic, S E Mass.
Byron (bī′rŭn), George Gordon Byron, 6th Lord. Eng. poet (1788–1824). [tinople.
Byzantium (bĭ-zăn′shĭ-ŭm), anc. city on site of Constan-

C

Cabanis (kȧ′bȧ′nēs′), Pierre Jean Georges. Fr. philos. (1757–1808).
Cable (kā′b′l), George Washington. Am. author (1844–).
Cabot (kăb′ŭt), John. It. disc. under Eng. flag of N. Am. cont. 1497 (ab. 1451–aft. 1498). — his son, Sebastian. Eng. navigator (1472?–1557). [p. 67.
Cádiz (kā′dĭz ; *Sp.* kȧ′thēth), prov. S W Sp. p. 468. — its ✻
Cædmon (kăd′mŭn ; kȧd′-). Anglo-Saxon poet (fl. 670).
Caen (kăn), city & port, N France, p. 47.
Caerleon (kăr-lē′ŏn), *anc.* Isʼca Si-luʼrum, tn. Monmouthshire, Eng. p. 2. [100–44).
Cæsar (sē′zẽr), Caius Julius. Roman gen. & statesm. (B. C.
Cæsarea (sĕs′ȧ-rē′ȧ ; sĕz′-), anc. spt. Palestine. — See KAISARIYE. [(1528–88).
Cagliari (käl′yä-rē), Paolo. *Paul Veronese.* It. painter
Cagliostro, di (dē käl-yôs′trō), Alessandro, Count. Real name *Giuseppe Balsamo.* Sicilian impostor (1743–95).
Caine (kān), (Thomas Henry) Hall. Eng. nov. (1853–).
Cairo (kī′rō), ✻ of Egypt, p. 654. — (kā′-), city, S Ill. p. 15.
Caithness (kāth′nĕs), co. N Scotland, 686 □ p. 32.
Calabria (kȧ-lā′brĭ-ȧ ; *It.* kä-lä′brē-ä), div. S Italy, 5,819 □ p. 1,404.
Calais (kăl′ā ; -ĭs ; *F.* kȧ′lĕ′), tn. on Dover strait, N Fr. p. 67.
Calcutta (kăl-kŭt′ȧ), city, ✻ of Bengal, p. incl. sub. 1,222.
Calderón de la Barca (käl′dā-rōn′ dā lä bär′kä), Pedro. Sp. dram. poet (1600–81). [(1782–1850).
Calhoun (kăl-hōōn′ ; kȧ-), John Caldwell. Am. statesman
California (kăl′ĭ-fôr′nĭ-ȧ), Pacific coast state, U. S. 155,652 □ p. 2,378, ✻ Sacramento. —, **Lower,** ter. Mex., a pen. bet. Pacific oc. & Gulf of Cal. 58,343 □ p. 52.
California, Gulf of, arm of Pacific oc. E of Lower California. [(12–41).
Caligula (kȧ-lĭg′ū-lȧ), Caius Cæsar. Roman emp. fr. 37
Calvert (kăl′vẽrt), George, Sir. 1st Baron Baltimore. Eng. statesm. (1580?–1632). — his son, Leonard. 1st gov. of Maryland (1606?–47). [64).
Calvin (kăl′vĭn), John. Fr. Prot. reformer at Geneva (1509–
Camagüey (kä′mä-gwā′), name for PUERTO PRÍNCIPE, Cuba.
Cambodia (kăm-bō′dĭ-ȧ), kingdom, a Fr. protectorate, Fr. Indo-China, 67,724 □ p. 1,194, ✻ Pnompenh.
Cambrai (käN′brĕ′), city, N France, p. 27.
Cambridge (kām′brĭj), bor. Cambridgeshire, Eng. p. 40; Cambridge Univ. — city, E Mass. p. 105; Harvard Univ.
Cambridgeshire (-shēr), co. E Eng. 859 □ p. 198. [522).
Cambyses (kăm-bī′sēz). King of Medes & Persians (d. B. C.
Camden (kăm′dĕn), city & riv. port, W N. J. p. 95.
Cameron (kăm′ẽr-ŭn), Simon. Am. polit. (1799–1889).
Camoëns, de (dē kăm′ō-ĕnz), Luiz (*Pg.* **de Camões,** dā kä-moiNsh′). Portuguese poet (1524–80).
Campagna di Roma (kăm-pän′yä dē rō′mä), unhealthful coast region near Rome, Italy. [p. 3,348.
Campania (kăm-pā′nĭ-ȧ ; kăm-pän′yä), div. S Italy, 6,290 □
Campbell (kăm′bĕl ; -ĕl), Colin, Sir. Baron Clyde. Br. field marshal (1792–1863). —, Thomas. Br. poet (1777–1844).
Campeche (kăm-pā′chā), state, S E Mex. p. 86. — its ✻ p. 17. — (kăm-pĕ′chĕ ; *Sp.* kăm-pā′chā), **Gulf of,** part of Gulf of Mexico.
Canada, Dominion of (kăn′ȧ-dȧ). Br. possession, N N. A. 3,729,655 □ p. 7,205, ✻ Ottawa. [possession.
Canal Zone, strip 10 m. wide, across Panama; U. S.
Canary Islands (kȧ-nā′rĭ ; 3), group in Atlantic off N W Afr. 2,808 □ p.420 ; Spanish. [73).
Canby (kăn′bĭ), Edward Richard Sprigg. Am. gen. (1819–
Candia (kăn′dĭ-ȧ). See CRETE ; IRAKLION.
Cannæ (kăn′ē), *now* CANNE (kän′nā), vil. S E Italy ; battle, B. C. 216.
Cannes (kȧn), tn. on Medit. France ; resort, p. 30.
Canning (kăn′ĭng), Charles John, Earl. Son of G. Eng. statesm. (1812–62). —, George. Eng. statesm. (1770–1827).
Canossa (kä-nôs′sä), vil. N Italy ; Henry IV. at, 1077.
Canova (kä-nō′vä), Antonio. Italian sculptor (1757–1822).
Canterbury (kăn′tẽr-bẽr-ĭ), city, S E Eng. p. 25 ; cathedral.
Canton (kăn-tŏn′), *Chin.* KWANGCHOWFU, city, Kwangtung prov. S China, p. 900. — (kăn′tŏn), city, N E Ohio, p. 50.
Canute (kȧ-nūt′), **Cnut** (k′nōōt), *or* **Knut** (k′nōōt). King of Eng., fr. 1017, & Den. (994?–1035).
Cape Breton (brĭt′ŭn ; brĕt′-), isl. N E Nova Scotia, p. 98.
Cape of Good Hope, former Br. col. now prov. of Union of S. Afr. 276,995 □ p. 2,563, ✻ Cape Town.
Capet (kā′pĕt ; kăp′ĕt ; *F.* kȧ′pĕ′), Hugh. See HUGH CAPET.
Cape Town, spt. city, Cape prov., legislative seat of Union of S Afr. p. 67.
Cape Verde Islands (vûrd), in Atlantic oc. W of N Afr. ; 1,487 □ p. 147 ; Portuguese.
Cappadocia (kăp′ȧ-dō′shĭ-ȧ), anc. country, E Asia Minor.
Capri (kä′prē), *anc* CAPREÆ (kăp′rē-ē), isl. Naples bay, It.
Capua (kăp′ū-ȧ ; kä′pōō-ä), tn. S W Italy, p. 14.
Caracalla (kăr′ȧ-kăl′ȧ). Roman emperor fr. 211 (188–217).
Caracas (kä-rä′käs), city, ✻ of Venezuela, p. 73.
Cardiff (kär′dĭf), bor. & spt. Wales, p. 182.
Cardiganshire (kär′dĭ-găn-shẽr), co. S Wales, 688 □ p. 60.
Carducci (kär-dōōt′chē), Giosuè. It. poet (1836–1907).
Caria (kā′rĭ-ȧ ; 3), anc. div. of S W Asia Minor.
Caribbean Sea (kăr′ĭ-bē′ăn), bet. Greater Antilles & S. Am.

nature, verdure (87) ; K = ch in G. ich, ach (50) ; boN ; yet ; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.
Abbreviations precede this list. ✻ capital. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in nearest thousands.

Carinthia (*kȧ-rĭn′thĭ-ȧ*) *G.* **Kärnten** (kĕrn′tĕn, crownland, S W Austria, 3,987 □ p. 396. [cathedral.

Carlisle (kär-līl′), city & bor. Cumberland co. Eng. p. 46 ;

Carlsbad. See KARLSBAD.

Carlyle (kär-līl′), Thomas. Scot. essayist & hist. (1795–1881).

Carman (kär′mȧn), (Wm.) Bliss. Canadian poet in U. S. (1861–).

Carmarthen (kär-mär′thĕn), spt. bor. Wales, p. 10.

Carmarthenshire (-shēr), co. S Wales, 919 □ p. 160.

Carmel (kär′mĕl), mt. in N W Palestine, ab. 1800 ft.

Carnarvon (kär-när′vŭn), bor. Carnarvonshire, Wales, p. 9.

Carnarvonshire (-shēr), co. N Wales, 572 □ p. 125.

Carnegie (-nĕg′ĭ), Andrew. Scot.-Am. capitalist and philanthropist (1837–).

Carniola (kär-nyō′lä), crownland, S Austria, 3,842 □ p. 526.

Carnot (kär-nō′), M. F. Sadi. Pres. of Fr. fr. 1887 (1837–94).

Carpathian (kär-pā′thĭ-ăn), mt. range, Hungary, 8,737 ft.

Carracci (kär-rät′chē). Bolognese painters, esp. : Agostino (1557–1602); Annibale (1560–1609); Lodovico (1555–1619).

Carranza (kär-rän′sä), Venustiano, pres. of Mexico, 1915–(? —).

Carrara (kär-rä′rä), city, N Italy, p. 49 ; marble.

Carrickfergus (kăr′ĭk-fûr′gŭs), spt. N E Ireland, p. 9.

Carroll (kăr′ŭl), Charles, of Carrollton. Am. patriot (1737–1832. — , Lewis. Pseud. of DODGSON, Charles Lutwidge.

Carson (kär′sŭn), Christopher. *Kit Carson.* Am. frontiersman (1809–68). — **City**, city, ✻ of Nevada, p. 2.

Cartagena (kär′tȧ-jē′nȧ ; *Sp.* kär′tä-hā′nä), spt. city, S E Spain, p. 103 — spt. city, N Colombia, p. 30.

Carteret (kär′tĕr-ĕt), John, Earl Granville. Eng. statesman (1690–1763).

Carthage (kär′thăj), anc. country, N Afr. — its spt. ✻ .

Cartier (kär′tyā′), Jacques. Fr. expl. (1494– after 1552).

Cartwright (kärt′rīt), Edmund. Eng. inventor (1743–1823). —, Thomas. Eng. Puritan leader (1535–1603). [1621).

Carver (kär′vĕr), John. 1st. gov. Plymouth col. (1575 ?–

Cary (kȧ′rĭ ; 3), Alice (1820–71) & Phœbe (1824–71), sisters, Am. poets. [(1755?–98).

Casabianca, de (dē kä′zä-byän′kä), Louis. Fr. naval off.

Casaubon (*kȧ-sô′bŏn* ; *F.* *kȧ′zō′ bōN′*), Isaac. Fr. classicist & theologian (1559–1614). [B. C.

Cascade Range (kăs-kād′), mts. 14,363 ft. Ore. Wash. &

Casimir-Perier (kȧ′zē′mēr′-pā′ryā′), Jean Paul Pierre. Pres. France 1894–5 (1847–1907). [to Orinoco, 200 m.

Casiquiare (kä′sē-kyä′rā), riv. Venezuela, fr. **Rio Negro**

Caspian Sea (kăs′pĭ-ăn), inland salt sea bet. Europe & Asia.

Cass (kăs), Lewis. Am. statesman (1786–1866).

Cassius Longinus (kăsh′ĭ-ŭs lŏn-jī′nŭs), Caius. Roman politician (d. B. C. 42).

Castelar (käs′tȧ-lär′), Emilio. Spanish statesman (1832–99).

Castile (käs-tēl′), *Sp.* **Castilla** (käs-tēl′yä), former kingdom, cen. Spain.

Castlereagh (käs′′l-rā′; kȧs′′l-rā), Robert Stuart, Viscount. 2d Marquis of Londonderry. Br. statesman (1769–1822).

Catalonia (kăt′ȧ-lō′nĭ-ȧ), former div. N E Spain.

Catania (kä-tä′nyä), city, N E Sicily, p. 212.

Catherine (kăth′ēr-ĭn) of Aragon (1485–1536), — Howard (d. 1542), — Parr (1512–48). 1st, 5th, & 6th wives respectively of Henry VIII. of Eng. — **I.** Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter the Great (d. 1727). — **II.** *The Great.* Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter III. (1729–96). — de' Medici. Wife of Henry II. of France (1519–89).

Catiline (kăt′ĭ-lĭn). Roman conspirator (B. C. 108?–62).

Cato (kā′tō), Marcus Porcius. *The Elder* (B. C. 234–149). *The Younger* (B. C. 95–46). Roman patriots.

Catskill Mountains (kăts′kĭl), group, 4,204 ft. E cen. N. Y.

Catullus (*kȧ-tŭl′ŭs*), Caius Valerius. Rom. poet (B. C. 87–54).

Caucasus (kô′*kȧ-sŭs*), div. S Russia, 180,603 □ p. 11,735, ✻ Tiflis.—mts. bet. Black & Caspian seas, Russia ; 18,526 ft.

Cavite (kä-vē′tā), ftd. spt. near Manila, Phil. I. p. 6.

Cavour, di (dē kä′vōōr′), Camillo Benso, Count. It. statesman (1810–61).

Cawnpore (kôn′pōr′), city, N Br. India, p. 179.

Caxton (kăks′tŭn), William. Earliest Eng. printer (1422?–91).

Cayenne (kā-ĕn′ ; kī-ĕn′), tn. ✻ of Fr. Guiana, p. 14.

Cebú (sā-bōō′), isl. (1,762 □ p. 592) & city (p. 18) Phil. I.

Cecil (sĕs′ĭl ; sĭs′-), William. See BURGHLEY.

Celebes (sĕl′ē-bēz), isl. Dutch East Indies, 71,470 □ p. 844.

Cellini (chĕl-lē′nē), Benvenuto. It. artist in metal (1500–71).

Cenis, Mont (môn sē-nē′), pass (6,835 ft. h.) Fr. & It. Alps.

Central India Agency, div. of Ind. composed of native states, 78,772 □ p. 9,357.

Central Provinces & Berar, in cen. British India, 100,345 □ p. 13,916.

Cephalonia (sĕf′ȧ-lō′nĭ-ȧ), Gr. isl. 302 □ p. 71.

Cerro de Pasco (sĕr′rō dā pȧs′kō), min. tn. W cen. Peru, p. 7.

Cerro Gordo (sĕr′rō gôr′dō), mt. pass near Jalapa, S Mex. ; battle, Apr. 18, 1847.

Cervantes Saavedra, de (dā thĕr-vän′tās sä′ä-vā′drä ; *E.* sĕr-văn′tēz), Miguel. Sp. author. *Don Quixote.* (1547–1616.)

Cetinje (tsĕt′ĭn-yā), tn. ✻ of Montenegro, p. 5.

Ceuta (sū′tȧ ; *Sp.* thä′ōō-tä), Sp. spt. tn. Morocco, opp. Gibraltar, p. 13.

Cévennes (sā′vĕn′), mts. & old dist. S France, 5,755 ft.

Ceylon (sē-lŏn′), isl. in Indian oc. 25,332 □ p. 4,109. Br. col.

Chad (chăd), lake, Sudan, touching Fr. Br. & Ger. ter.

Chæronea (kĕr′ō-nē′ȧ), ruined city, Bœotia, Greece ; battles, B. C. 338 & 86.

Chaffee (chăf′ē), Adna Romanza. Am. gen. (1842–1914).

Chaldea (kăl-dē′ȧ), anc. ter. in S W Asia.

Chalmers (chä′mĕrz ; chô′-), Thomas. Scot. divine & author (1780–1847). [1914).

Chamberlain (chām′bĕr-lĭn), Joseph. Eng. statesm. (1836–

Chamonix (shȧ′mō′nē′), *or* **Chamouni** (shȧ′mōō′nē′), noted valley, near Mont Blanc, E France. [France.

Champagne (shăN′pän′y′ ; *E.* shăm-pān′), old prov. N E

Champlain (shăm-plān′), Lake, 125 m. long, bet. N. Y. & Vt. ; naval battle, Sept. 11, 1814. —, **de** (shăm-plān′ ; *F.* dē shăN′plăN′), Samuel. Fr. explorer (1567–1635).

Chancellorsville, post station, N E Va. ; bat. May 2–4, 1863.

Changchowfu (chäng′chō′fōō′), city, Fukien, China, p. 500.

Changsha (chäng′shä′), city, ✻ of Hunan, China, p. 230.

Channel Islands, Br. isls. in Eng. channel, 75 □ p. 97.

Channing (chăn′ĭng), William Ellery. Am. Unitarian divine (1780–1842). [(1781–1841).

Chantrey (chăn′trĭ), Francis Legatt, Sir. Eng. sculptor

Chapman (chăp′mȧn), George. Eng. poet (1559?–1634).

Chapultepec (chä-pōōl′tä-pĕk′), fortress near Mexico city; battle, Sept. 12–13, 1847.

Charcot (shär′kō′), Jean Martin. Fr. neurologist (1825–93).

Charlemagne (shär′lē-mān ; *F.* shär′lē-mȧn′y′), **Charles the Great**, *or* **Charles I.** King of the Franks fr. 768. Emperor of the West fr. 800 (742–814).

Charles (chärlz), **I.** *Charles Stuart.* King of England fr. 1625 (1600–49). — his son, **C. II.** King of Eng. fr. 1660 (1630–85).—**I.** *or* **II.** *The Bald.* King of France as C. I. fr. 840 ; emp. as C. II. fr. 875 (823–77). — **IV.** *The Fair.* King of Fr. fr. 1322 (1294–1328). — **V.** *The Wise.* King of Fr. fr. 1364 (1337–80). — **VII.** *The Victorious.* King of Fr. fr. 1422 (1403–61). — **X.** King of Fr. 1824–30 (1757–1836). — **V.** Holy Roman emp. (1519–56) & king of Spain as C. I. 1516–56 (1500–58). — **XII.** King of Sweden fr. 1699 (1682–1718). — **XIV. John.** See BERNADOTTE. — *The Bold.* Duke of Burgundy (1433–77). — **Edward Stuart.** *The Young Pretender.* Eng. prince (1720–88). — of Anjou. King of Naples & Sicily (1220?–85). —, *or* **Karl**, Ludwig Johann. Archduke of Austria (1771–1847). — **Martel.** Frankish ruler. Grandfather of Charlemagne (690?–741). [Va. p. 23.

Charleston (-tŭn), spt. city, S. C. p. 59. — city, ✻ of W.

Charlestown (-toun), a part of Boston, Mass. ; navy yard.

Charlottenburg (shär-lŏt′ĕn-bōōRK), tn. suburb of Berlin, Prussia, p. 306. [Island, Can. p. 11.

Charlottetown (shär′lŏt-toun), city, ✻ of Prince Edward

Chartres (shär′tr′), city, N Fr. p. 23 ; cathedral.

Chartreuse, La Grande (lē grănd′ shär′trûz′), monastery, S E Fr.

Chase (chās), Salmon Pentland. Am. statesman (1808–73).

Chateaubriand, de (dē shȧ′tō′brē′ăN′), François René, Viscount. Fr. author (1768–1848).

Chatham (chăt′ăm), Earl of. See PITT, William.

Chattahoochee (chăt′ȧ-hōō′chē), river, Ga. 500 m.

Chattanooga (chăt′ȧ-nōō′gȧ), city, E Tenn. p. 45 ; battle, Nov. 23–5, 1863. [70).

Chatterton (chăt′ĕr-tŭn), Thomas. Eng. boy poet (1752–

Chaucer (chô′sĕr), Geoffrey. Eng. poet (1340?–1400).

Chautauqua (*shȧ-tô′kwȧ*), tp. W N. Y. p. 4 ; summer school.

Chefoo, *or* **Chifu** (chē′fōō′), spt. Shantung, China, p. 95.

Chekiang (chŭ′kyäng′), coast prov. China, 36,680 □ p. 11,580, ✻ Hangchow.

Chelsea (chĕl′sē), bor. Eng. S W part of London, p. 66.

Chemnitz (kĕm′nĭts), city, Saxony, Ger. p. 288.

Chemulpo (chĕ-mŭl′pō), city, port of Seoul, Korea, p. 29.

Chengtu (chŭng′tōō′), city, ✻ of Szechwan, China, p. 450.

Cheops (kē′ŏps). Egyptian king (fl. 3700 *or* 2900 B. C.).
Cherbourg (shĕr′bōōr′), spt. & nav. station, N France, p. 44.
Chersonese (kûr′sō-nēz ; -nēs), *or* **Chersonesus** (-nē′sŭs), The, pen. anc. Thrace. [poser (1760–1842).
Cherubini (kā′rōō-bē′nē), Maria Luigi C. Z. S. It. com-
Chesapeake Bay (chĕs′ə-pēk), in Md. & Va.
Cheshire (chĕsh′ēr), co. W Eng. 1,027 □ p. 955.
Chester (chĕs′tēr), city, Cheshire, Eng. p. 39.
Chesterfield (-fēld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th Earl of. *Letters.* (1694–1773.) [Scot. 2,676 ft.
Cheviot Hills (chĕv′ĭ-ŭt ; chē′vĭ-), range bet. Eng. &
Cheyenne (shī′ĕn′), city, ✻ of Wyoming, p. 11.
Chiapas (chē-ä′päs), state, S □ Mexico, 27,229 □ p. 436.
Chicago (shĭ-kô′gō), city, Ill. ; 2d largest in U. S. p. 2,185.
Chickamauga (chĭk′ə-mô′gə), creek, N W Ga. ; battle, Sept. 19–20, 1863.
Chihli (chē′lē′), *or* **Pechili** (pā′chē-lē′), prov. N E China, 115,800 □ p. 20,930. —, **Gulf of** & **Strait of**, N W part of Yellow Sea, China.
Chihuahua (chē-wä′wä), state, N Mex. p. 328. — its ✻ p. 39.
Chile (chē′lā) *or* **Chili** (chĭl′ĭ), republic, S W S. Am. 291,540 □ p. 3,329, ✻ Santiago.
Chillon (shē′yôn′ ; *E.* shĭl′ŏn *or* shĭ-lôn′), fortress on Lake Geneva, W Switzerland. [Ecuador, 20,498 ft.
Chimborazo (chĭm′bō-rä′zō ; *Sp.* chēm′bō-rä′sō), mt. in
China (chī′nə), a div. of the Chinese Empire (Republic fr. Jan. 1912) ; " the 18 provs." 1,532,789 □ p. 407,719; with dependencies, 4,278,017 □ p. 435,831. — **Sea**, part of Pacific oc. bet. S China & Borneo.
Chinkiang (chĭn′kyäng′), city, Kiangsu, China, p. 184.
Chios (kī′ŏs), isl. in Ægean sea. See Scio.
Choate (chōt), Joseph Hodges. Am. lawyer & dipl. (1832–1917). —, Rufus. Am. advocate & jurist (1799–1859).
Chopin (shô′păn′), Frédéric François. Polish-French composer (1809–49).
Chosen (chō′sĕn′). See Korea.
Chrestien de Troyes (krĕ′tyăN′ dē trwä′). Fr. poet (1140?–91?). [p. 53, inc. sub. 80.
Christchurch (krĭst′chûrch), tn. S. Isl., New Zealand,
Christiania (krĭs-tē-ä′nē-ä), spt. city, ✻ of Norway, p. 244.
Chrysostom (krĭs′ŏs-tŭm ; krĭs-ŏs′tŭm), John, Saint. Church Father, b. in Syria (347?–407).
Chungking (chōōng′kĭng′), city, Szechwan, China, p. 598.
Churubusco (chōō′rōō-bōōs′kō), vil. near Mexico city; battle, Aug. 20, 1847.
Cibber (sĭb′ēr), Colley. Eng. dram. & actor (1671–1757).
Cicero (sĭs′ēr-ō), Marcus Tullius. Rom. statesm. (B.C. 106–43).
Cienfuegos (syĕn-fwā′gōs), spt. city, S Cuba, p. 70.
Cilicia (sĭ-lĭsh′ĭ-ə), anc. country, S E Asia Minor.
Cimabue (chē′mä-bōō′ā), Giovanni. Florentine painter (1240?–1302?).
Cimon (sī′mŏn). Athenian commander (B. C. 510–449).
Cincinnati (sĭn′sĭ-nă′tĭ), city, S Ohio, p. 364.
Cincinnatus (sĭn′sĭ-nā′tŭs), Lucius Quinctius. Roman dictator (B. C. 519?–439?).
Circassia (sēr-kăsh′ĭ-ə), region N of Caucasus mts. Russia.
Clackmannanshire (klăk-măn′ən-shēr), co. cen. Scot. 55 □ p. 31. [hist. (1609–74).
Clarendon (klăr′ĕn-dŭn), Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of. Eng.
Clark (klärk), Alvan. Am. optician (1808–87).—, Champ. Am. politician (1850–). —, Francis Edward. Am. clergyman (1851–). —, George Rogers. Am. sold. (1752–1818). —, William. Am. sold. & expl. (1770–1838).
Claude Lorrain (klōd lô-răn′; *F.* klōd′ lô′răN′). Real name *Claude Gelée*. Fr. painter in Italy (1600–82).
Claudius (klô′dĭ′-ŭs) **I.** Roman emp. fr. 41 (B. C. 10–A. D. 54). — **II.** *Gothicus.* Roman emp. fr. 268 (214–70).
Clay (klā), Henry. Am. statesman & orator (1777–1852).
Cleanthes (klē-ăn′thēz). Greek Stoic (B. C. 300?–220?).
Clearchus (klē-är′kŭs). Spartan general (d. B. C. 401?).
Clemenceau (klā′măN′sō′), Georges. Fr. statesman (1841–). [Am. humorist (1835–1910).
Clemens (klĕm′ĕnz), Samuel Langhorne. *Mark Twain.*
Clement (klĕm′ĕnt). Name of 14 popes ; **VII.** fr. 1523 (1480?–1534). — of Alexandria. Christian Father & writer (150?–220?). [(fl. 6th C. B. C.).
Cleobulus (klē′ō-bū′lŭs). One of the 7 sages of Greece
Cleomenes (klē-ŏm′ē-nēz) **III.** King of Sparta (d. B. C. 220).
Cleon (klē′ŏn). Athenian demagogue (d. B. C. 422).
Cleopatra (klē′ō-pā′trə). Queen of Egypt (B. C. 69–30).
Cleveland (klēv′lănd), city, N E Ohio, p. 561. —, Grover. 22d (1885–9) & 24th (1893–7) pres. of U. S. (1837–1908).
Clinton (klĭn′tŭn), De Witt. Am. statesm. (1769–1828). —, George. Statesm., & vice pres. of U. S. fr. 1805 (1739–1812). —, Henry, Sir. Eng. gen. in Am. (1738?–95).
Clisthenes (klĭs′thē-nēz). Athenian statesman (fl. B. C. 500).
Clive (klīv), Robert, Baron. Eng. general (1725–74).
Clough (klŭf), Arthur Hugh. Eng. poet (1819–61).
Clovis (klō′vĭs) **I.** King of the Franks fr. 481 (465?–511).
Clyde (klīd), riv. (106 m.) & firth (64 m.), W Scotland.
Cnidus (nī′dŭs), anc. tn. S W Asia Minor; nav. bat. B. C. 394.
Cnossus. See Knossos.
Coast Range, mt. range, Cal. 11,600 ft.
Cobalt (kō′bôlt), tn. Ontario, Can. p. 6.
Cobbett (kŏb′ĕt), William. Eng. polit. writer (1762–1835).
Cobden (kŏb′dĕn), Richard. Eng. statesman (1804–65).
Cobham (kŏb′ăm), Sir John Oldcastle, Lord. Eng. Lollard (executed 1417).
Coburg (kō′bōōrĸ), duchy forming part of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Ger. 217 □ p. 75. — its ✻ p. 24.
Cochabamba (kō′chä-bäm′bä), min. dept. cen. Bolivia, p. 381. — its ✻ p. 28.
Cochin China (kō′chĭn). Fr. col. in Indo-China, 21,994 □ p. 3,051, ✻ Saigon.
Cod, Cape, sandy peninsula, E Mass.
Coimbra (kō-ēn′brä), city, W cen. Portugal, p. 18 ; univ.
Coke (kōk), Edward, Sir. Ld. ch. just. of Eng. (1552–1634).
Colbert (kôl′bâr′), Jean Baptiste. Marquis de Seignelay. Fr. financier (1619–1683).
Colchis (kŏl′kĭs), anc. country E of Black sea.
Cold Harbor, battlefield, near Richmond, Va. ; June 27, 1862 (Gaines's Mill), & June 1 & 3, 1864.
Coleridge (kōl′rĭj), Samuel Taylor. Eng. metaphys. & poet (1772–1834). [(1823–85).
Colfax (kōl′făks), Schuyler. Vice pres. of U. S. in 1869–73
Coligny, *or* **Coligni, de** (dē kô′lēn′yē′), Gaspard. Fr. admiral & Huguenot leader (1519–72).
Colima (kô-lē′mä), state (p. 78), city (p. 25), & volcano (h. 12,750 ft.) S W Mexico.
Collins (kŏl′ĭnz), William. Eng. poet (1721–59). —, (William) Wilkie. Eng. novelist (1824–89).
Cologne (kō-lōn′), *Ger.* **Cöln** *or* **Köln** (kûln), city, W Prussia, p. 517. [p. 4,320, ✻ Bogotá.
Colombia (kō-lŏm′bē-ä), republic, N W S. Am. 462,430 □
Colombo (kō-lŏm′bō), spt. city, ✻ of Ceylon, p. 158.
Colón (kō-lōn′), *formerly* Aspinwall, spt. N Panama, p. 19.
Colorado (kŏl′ō-rä′dō), state W cen. U. S. 103,658 □ p. 799, ✻ Denver. — **Desert**, arid region, S. Cal. — **River**, nav. riv. Tex. ab. 900 m. — **River**, riv. Ut. & Ariz. ab. 1,100 m. ; Grand Cañon. — **Springs**, city, cen. Col. p. 29.
Columba (kō-lŭm′bə), Saint. Ir. missionary to Scotland (521–97). [615).
Columbanus (kŏl′ŭm-bā′nŭs), Saint. Ir. missionary (543–
Columbia (kō-lŭm′bĭ-ə), city, ✻ of S. C. p. 26. — nav. riv. of Ore., Wash., & British Columbia, 939 m.
Columbus (kō-lŭm′bŭs), city, ✻ of Ohio, p. 182. —, Christopher. *Ital.* **Cristoforo Colombo** (krēs-tō′fō′rō kō-lōm′bō). *Sp.* **Cristóbal Colón** (krēs-tō′bäl kō-lōn′). Genoese discoverer of America (1436? [*or* 1446?]–1506).
Comenius (kō-mā′nē-ŏs ; kō-mē′nĭ-ŭs), Johann Amos. *Komensky.* Moravian bp. & educationist (1592–1670).
Comines, de (dē kô′mēn′), Philippe. Fr. hist. (1445–1509).
Commodus (kŏm′ō-dŭs). Roman emp. fr. 180 (161–92).
Como, Lago di (lä′gō dē kō′mō), lake, 35 m. Lombardy, Italy.
Comte (kōNt), I. Auguste M. F. X. Fr. philos. (1798–1857).
Concepción (kōn-sĕp-syōn′), prov. (p. 220) & city (p. 56), Chile. [—, city, ✻ of N. H. p. 21.
Concord (kŏn′kĕrd), tn. E Mass. p. 6 ; fight, Apr. 19, 1775.
Condé, de (dē kôN′dā′), Louis II. de Bourbon, Prince. Fr. gen. (1621–86).
Confucius (kŏn-fū′shĭ-ŭs). Chinese sage (B. C. 551–478).
Congo (kŏŋ′gō), riv. 2,500–3,000 m. cen. & W. Afr. to Atl. oc. — **Free State.** See Belgian Congo.
Congreve (kŏŋ′grēv), William. Eng. dram. (1670–1729).
Connaught (kŏn′ôt), prov. N W Ireland, p. 610.
Connecticut (kə-nĕt′ĭ-kŭt), state N E U. S. A. 4,820 □ p. 1,115, ✻ Hartford.—riv., N N. H. to Long I. sound, 450 m.
Constable (kŭn′stə-b'l), John. Eng. painter (1776–1837).
Constance (kŏn′stăns), city on Lake of Constance, Baden, p. 28. —, **Lake of**, N of Switzerland.
Constant de Rebecque (kôN′stäN′ dē rē-bĕk′), Benjamin. Fr. statesman & author (1767–1830).
Constantine (-tēn′), *anc.* Cir′ta, city, NE Algeria, p. 58. — (kŏn′stăn-tīn) **I.** *The Great.* Rom. emp. fr. 323 (272–337).

nature, verdure (87) ; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach (50) ; boN ; yet ; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide. Abbreviations precede this list. ✻ capital. □ area in sq. miles. = equals. p. population in nearest thousands.

Constantinople (kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nō′p'l), Turk. vilayet, p. 1,203. — *Turk.* **Istamboul** (ē′stäm-bōōl′), city on Bosporus, Turkey in Europe, ✻ of Ottoman empire, p. 1,125.

Contreras (kŏn-trā′räs), vil. near Mexico city; battle, Aug. 19–20, 1847. [author (1856–).

Conway (kŏn′wā), William Martin, Sir. Eng. explorer & |

Cook (kōōk), James, Captain. Eng. navigator (1728–79).

Cooley (kōō′lĭ), Thomas McIntyre. Am. jurist (1824–98).

Cooper (kōō′pĕr; kōōp′ĕr), James Fenimore. Am. novelist (1789–1851). —, Peter. Am. philanthropist (1791–1883).

Coorg, *or* **Kurg** (kōōrg), prov. S Br. India, 1,582 □ p. 175.

Copenhagen (kō′pĕn-hā′gĕn), spt. city, ✻ of Denmark, p. 462, with suburbs 559. [(1473–1543).

Copernicus (kō-pûr′nĭ-kŭs), Nikolaus. Pruss. astronomer |

Coppée (kō′pā′), François É. J. Fr. author (1842–1908).

Corcyra (kôr-sĭ′rä). Latin name of Corfu.

Corday d'Armont (*or* **Armans**), **de** (dē kôr′dā′ där′môN′, *or* -mäN′), M. A. Charlotte. Assassin of Marat (1768–93).

Córdoba, *or* **Cordova** (kôr′dō-vä), prov. S Spain & its ✻ p. city 65. — prov. cen. Argentina & its ✻ p. city 95.

Corea. Var. of Korea.

Corfu (kôr-fōō′; kôr′fū), Gr. isl. (275 □ p. 95) & city (p. 27).

Corinth (kŏr′ĭnth), anc. city, Greece. —, **Isthmus of**, bet. the Morea & Attica, Greece. [(aft. B. C. 489).

Coriolanus (kŏ-rĭ-ō-lā′nŭs), Caius Marcius. Rom. hero |

Cork (kôrk), co. & city, S Ireland, p. co. 391, city 77.

Corneille (kôr′nā′y'), Pierre. Fr. dram. poet (1606–84).

Cornelius, von (fŏn kôr-nā′lē-ōōs), Peter. Ger. painter (1783–1867). [(1807–74).

Cornell (kôr-nĕl′), Ezra. Am. capitalist & philanthropist |

Cornwall (kôrn′wôl), co. S W England 1,357 □ p. 328.

Cornwallis (kôrn-wŏl′ĭs), Charles Cornwallis, 2d Earl & 1st Marquis. Br. gen. & statesm. (1738–1805). [1875).

Corot (kō′rō′), Jean Baptiste Camille. Fr. painter (1796–

Correggio, da (dä kôr-rĕd′jō), Antonio Allegri. It. painter (ab. 1494–1534). [N E Argentina. |

Corrientes (kôr′rē-ĕn′tĕs), prov. (p. 395) & its ✻ (p. 24) |

Corsica (kôr′sĭ-kä), Fr. isl. in Medit. SE of Fr. 3,368 □ p. 289.

Cortes, *or* **Cortez** (kôr′tĕz), *Sp.* **Cortés** (kôr-tās′), Hernando *or* Hernán. Sp. conq. of Mex. (1485–1547).

Costa Rica (kŏs′tä rē′kä), republic, S Cen. Am. 18,691 □ p. 380, ✻ San José. [dor; 19,613 ft.

Cotopaxi (kō′tō-păk′sē; -pä′hē), volcano, Andes mts. Ecua-

Cotton (kŏt′n), John. Puritan divine, Boston (1585–1652).

Coues (kouz), Elliott. Am. ornithologist (1842–99).

Cousin (kōō′zăN′), Victor. Fr. philosopher (1792–1867).

Coventry (kŭv′ĕn-trĭ), borough Warwickshire, Eng. p. 106.

Coverdale (-ĕr-dāl), Miles. Eng. transl. of Bible (1488–1568).

Covington (kŭv′ĭng-tŭn), city, N Kentucky, p. 53.

Cowes (kouz), tn. Isle of Wight, p. 10; watering place.

Cowley (kou′lĭ; *form.* kōō′lĭ), Abraham. Eng. poet (1618–67).

Cowpens (kou′pĕnz′), vil. N W S. C.; battle, Jan. 17, 1781.

Cowper (kōō′pĕr; kou′-), William. Eng. poet (1731–1800).

Crabbe (krăb), George. Eng. poet (1754–1832).

Cracow (krā′kō), city, W Galicia, Austria, p. 152.

Cranmer (krăn′mĕr), Thomas. Eng. reformer & martyr (1489–1556).

Crassus (krăs′ŭs), Marcus Licinius. *The Rich.* Roman triumvir (B. C. 114?–53). [1909).

Crawford (krô′fĕrd), Francis Marion. Am. novelist (1854–

Crécy–en–Ponthieu (krā′sē′-äN-pôN′tyû′) *or* **Cressy** (krĕs′-ĭ), tn. N France; battle, 1346.

Crefeld. See Krefeld. [(p. 40), N Italy. |

Cremona (krē-mō′nä; *It.* krā-mō′nä), prov. (p. 349) & city |

Crete (krēt), *or* **Candia** (kăn′dĭ-ä), *anc.* Cre′ta, isl. E. Medit. 3,365 □ p. 342, ✻ Kanea; Turk. suzerainty.

Crichton (krī′tŭn), James. *The Admirable Crichton.* Scot. prodigy (1560–1585?).

Crimea (krĭ-mē′ä), pen. S Russia; war, 1854–6.

Croatia & Slavonia (krō-ā′shĭ-ä, slä-vō′nĭ-ä), prov. S W Hungary, 16,423 □ p. 2,619, ✻ Agram. [1836).

Crockett (krŏk′ĕt), David. Amer. pioneer & polit. (1786–

Crœsus (krē′sŭs). A wealthy king of Lydia (fl. B. C. 560).

Cromwell (krŏm′wĕl; krŭm′wĕl), Oliver. Eng. gen. & statesm. Lord Protector fr. 1653 (1599–1658). —, Thomas, Earl of Essex. Eng. statesm. (1485?–1540).

Cronje (krŏn′yĕ), Piet Arnoldus. Boer gen. (1835?–1911).

Crookes (krōōks), William, Sir. Eng. physicist (1832–).

Crown Point, vil. N E N. Y.; imp. in Col. & Rev. wars.

Cruikshank (krōōk′shăŋk′), George. Eng. caricaturist (1792–1878).

Ctesiphon (tĕs′ĭ-fŏn), anc. city, Bagdad vilayet; ruins.

Cuba (kū′bä), isl. S of Fla. with adjacent isls. 44,164 □ p. 2,223; a republic, ✻ Habana.

Culloden Moor (kŭ-lŏd′ĕn; -lō′dĕn), moor, Inverness-shire, Scot.; battle, 1746.

Culpeper (kŭl′pĕp′ĕr), Thomas. Col. gov. of Va. (d. 1719).

Cumæ (kū′mē), anc. coast city, Campania, Italy.

Cumberland (kŭm′bĕr-lănd), co. N W Eng. 1,516 □ p. 266. — riv. in Ky. & Tenn. 680 m. to Ohio riv.

Cunaxa (kū-năk′sä), anc. tn. Bagdad vilayet; bat. B. C. 401.

Curaçao (kōō′rä-sä′ō; *Angl.* kū′rä-sō′), Du. Isl. (210 □ p. 31) & col. (403 □ p. 53) N of Venezuela, ✻ Willemstad.

Curie (kü′rē′), Pierre (1859–1906) & his wife, Marie Sklodowska (1867–). Fr. physicists & chemists.

Curtis (kûr′tĭs), George William. Am. author (1824–92).

Curtius (kōōr′tsē-ōōs), Ernst. Ger. historian (1814–96).

Curzon of Kedleston (kûr′zŏn ŏv kĕd′l-stŭn), George Nathaniel Curzon, 1st Earl (Ireland). Br. statesm. & author (1859–).

Cush, *or* **Kush**, anc. country, Nile valley, S of ab. 24° N.

Cushing (kōōsh′ĭng), Caleb. Am. statesman (1800–79).

Cushman (kōōsh′măn), Charlotte Saunders. Am. actress (1816–76). —, Robert. Plymouth col. founder (1580?–1625).

Custer (kŭs′tĕr), George Armstrong. Am. gen. (1839–76).

Cuthbert (kŭth′bĕrt), Saint. Eng. monk (d. 687). [1832).

Cuvier (kü′vyā′), Georges, Baron. Fr. naturalist (1769–|

Cuyp, *or* **Kuyp** (koip), Aalbert. Dutch painter (1620–91).

Cuzco (kōōs′kō), dept. (p. 439) & city (p. 26), S Peru.

Cyclades (sĭk′lä-dēz), Gr. isl. group, Ægean sea, p. 130.

Cydnus (sĭd′nŭs), historic riv. Cilicia, Asia Minor.

Cyprian (sĭp′rĭ-ăn), Saint. Bp. of Carthage (200?–258).

Cyprus (sī′prŭs), isl. E Medit. 3,584 □ p. 274, ✻ Nikosia; Br.

Cyrene (sī-rē′nē), anc. city, Tripoli.

Cyrus (sī′rŭs). *The Elder* or *the Great.* King of Persia (d. B. C. 529). — *The Younger.* Opponent of his brother Artaxerxes II. (d. B. C. 401).

Cyzicus (sĭz′ĭ-kŭs), anc. city, S side Sea of Marmora.

D

Dacia (dā′shĭ-ä), anc. Rom. prov. bet. Carpathians & Danube.

Daguerre (dä′gâr′), Louis Jacques Mandé. Fr. inventor of daguerreotype (1789–1851).

Dahlgren (dăl′grĕn), John Adolph. Am. rear admiral (1809–70). [41,313 □ p. 825. |

Dahomey (dä-hō′mä), Fr. col. Upper Guinea, W Africa, |

Dairen (dī′rĕn′), *Chin.* **Talien** (tä′lĭ′-ĕn′), *formerly* **Dalny** (däl′y'-nĭ), spt. tn. Kwantung, Manchuria, p. 62; Jap.

Dakar (dä-kär′), spt. Senegal, ✻ of Fr. W. Afr. p. 25.

Dale (dāl), Thomas, Sir. Eng. col. gov. of Va. (d. 1619).

Dallas (dăl′ăs), city, N E Tex. p. 92. —, George Mifflin. Am. statesm. & dipl.; vice pres. in 1845–9 (1792–1864).

Dalmatia (dăl-mā′shĭ-ä), crownland, S Austria, p. 646.

Dalrymple (dăl′rĭm-p'l), James, Sir. 1st Viscount Stair. Scot. jurist (1619–95).

Dalton (dôl′tŭn), John. English chemist (1766–1844).

Damaraland (dăm′ä-rä-lănd′), country, Ger. Southwest Afr.

Damascus (dä-măs′kŭs), city, Syria, p. 200; very ancient.

Dampier (dăm′pĕr), William. Eng. nav. (1652–1715).

Dana (dā′nä), Charles Anderson. Am. journalist (1819–97). —, James Dwight. Am. geologist (1813–95). —, Richard Henry. Am. author (1815–82).

Dandolo (dän′dō-lō), Enrico, doge fr. 1192 (1108?–1205).

Daniels (dăn′yĕlz), Josephus. Am. journalist. Sec. of the navy 1913– (1862–).

Dante Alighieri (dän′tē; *It.* dän′tā ä′lē-gyā′rē). It. poet (1265–1321). [(1759–94).

Danton (däN′tôN′), Georges Jacques. Fr. revolutionist |

Danube (dăn′ūb), riv. cen. Europe, 1,770 m. to Black sea.

Danzig (dän′tsĭx), city, N E Prussia, p. 170.

Dardanelles (där′dä-nĕlz′), *anc.* Hellespon′tus, strait 1 to 4 m. wide bet. the Aegean and Sea of Marmora.

Daressalaam (där-ĕs-sä-läm′), spt. ✻ of Ger. E. Afr. p. 24.

Darien (dā′rĭ-ĕn′), Isthmus of. See Panama.

Darius (dä-rī′ŭs) **I.** Persian king fr. B. C. 521 (B. C. 558–486).

Darmstadt (därm′shtät), tn. ✻ of Hesse, S W Ger. p. 87.

Darnley (därn′lĭ), Henry Stewart, Lord. 2d husband of Mary Stuart (1545–67).

Darwin (dăr′wĭn), Charles Rob't. Eng. naturalist (1809–82).

Daudet (dō′dĕ′), Alphonse. Fr. novelist (1840–97).

Dauphiné (dō′fē′nā′), old prov. S E France.

David (dā′vĭd) **I.** King of Scotland fr. 1124 (1084–1153).

David (dā′vĕd′), Louis. Fr. painter (1748–1825). —, Pierre Jean. *David d'Angers.* Fr. sculptor (1788–1856).
Davis (dā′vĭs), Jefferson. Pres. Confed. S. A. (1808–89).
Davis Strait, bet. Baffin bay & Atlantic oc.
Davos–Platz (dä-vōs′ plätz′), vil. E Switz.; resort.
Davout (dȧ′vōō′), Louis Nicolas. Duke of Auerstädt & Prince of Eckmühl. Marshal of France (1770–1823).
Davy (dā′vĭ), Humphry, Sir. Eng. chemist (1778–1829).
Davys, *or* **Davis** (dā′vĭs), John. Eng. nav. (1550?–1605).
Dawson (dô′sŭn), city, Yukon ter. Canada, p. 3. —, John William, Sir. Canadian geologist (1820–99).
Day (dā), William Rufus. U. S. assoc. just. (1849–).
Dayton (dā′tŭn), city, S W Ohio, p. 117.
Dead Sea, salt lake, 353 □, S Palestine; 1290 ft. below sea.
Deák (dā′äk), Ferencz (Francis). Hung. statesm. (1803–76).
Dearborn (dēr′bôrn), Henry. Am. general (1751–1828).
Debreczen (dĕ′brĕ-tsĕn), city, cen. Hungary, p. 92.
Debussy (dĕ-bü′sē′), Claude. Fr. composer (1862–1918).
Decapolis (dē-kăp′ō-lĭs), region, N Palestine.
Decatur (dē-kā′tŭr), Stephen. Am. nav. officer (1779–1820).
Deccan, *or* **Dekkan** (dĕk′ăn), region, S India.
Dee (dē), name of several rivs. in United Kingdom.
Deerfield (dēr′fēld), tn. N W cen. Mass. p. 2.
Defoe (dē-fō′), Daniel. Eng. author (1661?–1731).
De Kalb (kălb′),Johann,Baron. Ger. gen. in Am. (1721–80).
Dekkan. Var. of Deccan.
Dekker (dĕk′ĕr), Thomas. Eng. dramatist (1570?–1641).
Delacroix (dē-lȧ′krwä′), F. V. Eugène. Fr. art. (1779–1863).
Delagoa Bay (dĕl′ȧ-gō′ȧ), inlet, Indian oc. Pg. E. Afr.
Deland (dē-lănd′), Margaretta Wade, b. Campbell. Am. nov. (1857–). [1914).
Delarey (dĕl′ȧ-rā′), Jacob Hendrick. Boer gen. (1848–
Delaroche (dē-lȧ′rōsh′), H. Paul. Fr. painter (1797–1856).
Delaware (dĕl′ȧ-wâr), riv. 350 m. N. Y. to Delaware bay. —Middle Atl. state, U. S. 1,965 □ p. 202, ✻ Dover. — **Bay**, Atl. estuary in E Del.
De La Warr, *or* **Delaware** (dĕl′ȧ-wâr), Thomas West, Baron. Col. gov. of Va. (1577–1618). [ ).
Delcassé (dĕl′kȧ′sā′), Théophile. Fr. statesman (1852–
Delft (dĕlft), tn. W Netherlands, p. 34.
Delhi (dĕl′ē), city, S E of Punjab, ✻ of Brit. India, p. 233.
De Long (dē lŏng′; 62), George Washington. Am. arctic explorer (1844–81).
Delorme (dē-lôrm′), Philibert. Fr. architect (1515–70).
Delos (dē′lŏs), isl. Cyclades group, Greece.
Delphi (dĕl′fī), tn. in Phocis, anc. Greece.
Democritus (dē-mŏk′rĭ-tŭs), Gr. philos. (B. C. 470?–362?).
Demosthenes (-mŏs′thē-nēz). Athenian orator(B. C. 384–22).
Denbighshire (dĕn′bĭ-shēr), co. N Wales, 662 □ p. 145.
Denis, *or* **Denys** (dē-nē′; *Angl.* dĕn′ĭs), Saint. Patron saint of the French (fl. 3d c.?).
Denmark (dĕn′märk), kingdom, N W Europe, 15,592 □ p. 2,775, ✻ Copenhagen.
Denver (dĕn′vĕr), city, ✻ of Colorado, p. 213.
De Quincey (dē kwĭn′sĭ), Thos. Eng. author (1785–1859).
Derby (dûr′bĭ; där′-), bor. Derbyshire, Eng. p. 123.
Derbyshire (-shēr), co. cen. Eng. 1,029 □ p. 684.
Desaix de Veygoux (dē-zā′ dē vā′gōō′), Louis Charles Antoine. Fr. gen. (1768–1800).
Descartes (dā′kärt′), René. Fr. philosopher (1596–1650).
Des Moines (dē moin′), riv. Iowa, 500 m. to the Mississippi. — city, ✻ of Iowa, p. 86. [& publicist (1760–94).
Desmoulins (dā′mōō′lăN′), L. S. Camille Benoît. Fr. rev.
Dessau (dĕs′ou), tn. ✻ of Anhalt duchy, Ger. p. 56.
Detmold (dĕt′mōld; *G.* -mōlt), tn. ✻ of Lippe, Ger. p. 14.
Detroit (dē-troit′), city S E Michigan, p. 466.
Devonshire (dĕv′ŭn-shēr), co. S W England, 2,605 □ p. 700.
Dewar (dū′ĕr), James, Sir. Scot. chemist (1842–).
De Wet (dē vĕt′), Christian R. Boer general (1854–).
Dewey (dū′ĭ), George. Am. admiral (1837–1917).
De Witt (dē vĭt′), Jan. Dutch statesman (1625–72).
Diane de Poitiers (dyăn dē pwȧ′tyā′). Mistress of Henry II. of France (1499–1566). [Kurdistan.
Diarbekr (dē-är′bĕk′r), vilayet (p. 472) & its ✻ (p. 38),
Dias (dē′ȧsh), Bartholomeu. Pg. navigator (1450?–1500).
Diaz (dē′ȧs; -ăth), Porfirio. Mexican president fr. 1877–80, 1884–1911 (1830–1915).
Dickens (dĭk′ĕnz; -ĭnz), Charles. Eng. novelist (1812–70).
Diderot (dēd′rō′), Denis. Fr. Encyclopedist (1713–84).
Dieppe (dē-ĕp′), tn. N France, on Eng. channel, p. 23.
Dieskau (dēs′kou), Ludwig August. Ger.–Fr. gen. in America (1701–67).
Dijon (dē′zhôN′), city, E cen. France, p. 77.
Dinwiddie (dĭn-wĭd′ĭ; dĭn′wĭd-), Robert. Colonial lieut. gov. of Va. (1690–1770).
Diocletian (dī′ō-klē′shĭ-ăn). Rom. emp. in 284–305(245–313).
Diogenes (dī-ŏj′ē-nēz). Gr. Cynic philos. (B. C. 412?–323?).
Dionysius (dī′ō-nĭsh′ĭ-ŭs). *The Elder.* Tyrant of Syracuse (B. C. 430–367). — of Halicarnassus. Greek historian (B. C. 54?–7?).
Disraeli (dĭz-rā′lĭ), Benj. Earl of Beaconsfield. Eng. statesman and author (1804–81).
District of Columbia, on Potomac riv. U. S. 70 □ p. 331.
Dix (dĭks), John Adams. Am. polit. & gen. (1798–1879).
Dnieper (nē′pĕr; *Russ.* dnyĕ′p'r), riv. 1,330 m. S W Russia.
Dniester (nēs′tĕr; *Russ.* dnyĕs′t'r), riv. 850 m. Aust. & Russ.
Dodgson (dŏj′sŭn), Charles Lutwidge. *Lewis Carroll.* Eng. math. & author (1832–98).
Döllinger, von (fŏn dûl′ĭng-ĕr), J. J. Ignaz. Ger. Old Cath. church hist. (1799–1890). [1641).
Domenichino (dō-mā′nē-kē′nō). Bolognese painter (1581–
Dominic (dŏm′ĭ-nĭk), St. Sp., founded Dominicans (1170–1221). [291 □ p. 34.
Dominica (dŏm′ĭ-nē′kȧ), isl. of Leeward isls. Br. W. I.
Dominican Republic (dō-mĭn′ĭ-kăn), *or* **Santo Domingo** E part of Haiti isl. 18,755 □ p. 610, ✻ Santo Domingo.
Domitian (dō-mĭsh′ĭ-ăn). Roman emperor fr. 81 (51–96).
Domremy–la–Pucelle (dôN′rē-mē′-lȧ-pü′sĕl′), vil. N E France; birthplace of Joan of Arc.
Don (dŏn), riv. 55 m. Yorkshire, Eng. — riv. 62 m. Aberdeenshire, Scotland. — riv. 1,150 m. S E Russia.
Donatello (dŏn′ȧ-tĕl′lō). It. sculptor (1386–1466).
Donizetti (dō′nē-dzĕt′tē), Gaetano. It. comp. (1797–1848).
Donne (dŏn; dŭn), John. English poet (1573–1631).
Doré (dō′rā′), P. Gustave. Fr. artist (1833–83).
Doris (dō′rĭs; 57), anc. Gr. country S of Thessaly.
Dorr (dôr), Thomas Wilson. Am. polit. (1805–54).
Dorset (dôr′sĕt), Thomas Sackville, 1st Earl of. Eng. statesman & poet (1536–1608).
Dorsetshire (-shēr), coast co. S Eng. 988 □ p. 223.
Dortmund (dôrt′mōōnt), tn. Westphalia, Prussia, p. 214.
Dostoevski (dȧs′tȧ-yĕf′skē), Feodor Mikhaylovich. Russ. novelist (1821–81).
Dou, *or* **Dow** (dou), Gerard. Du. painter (1613–75).
Douai, *or* **Douay** (dōō′ā′), tn. N Fr., p. 33. [(1813–61).
Douglas (dŭg′lȧs), Stephen Arnold. Am. polit. leader
Douglass, Frederick. Am. negro abolitionist (1817–95).
Douro (dō′rōō), *Sp.* **Duero** (dwā′rō), riv. 500 m. Sp. & Port.
Dover (dō′vĕr), spt. Kent co. Eng. p. 44. — tn. ✻ of Del. p. 4. —, **Strait of**, bet. Eng. & France.
Dow (dou), Neal. Am. prohibition advocate (1804–97).
Downs, The (dounz), roadstead in North Sea, Kent, Eng.; battles, 1639, 1666.
Doyle (doil), Arthur Conan, Sir. Br. author (1859–).
Draco (drā′kō). Athenian legislator (fl. B. C. 620).
Drake (drāk), Francis, Sir. Eng. nav. & admiral (1540?–96). — (drä′kĕ), Friedrich. Ger. sculptor (1805–82).
Dresden (drĕz′dĕn), city, ✻ of kingdom of Saxony, p. 548.
Dreyfus (drā′fŭs′), Alfred. Fr. artillery officer (1859–).
Driver, Samuel Rolles. Eng. Bib. scholar (1846–1914).
Drusus (drōō′sŭs), Nero Claudius. Roman gen. (B. C. 38–9).
Dryden (drī′dĕn), John. Eng. poet & dram. (1631–1700).
Dublin (dŭb′lĭn), city, ✻ of Ireland, near Irish sea, p. 309, with suburbs 403. [iol. (1818–96).
Du Bois–Reymond (dü bwä′-rā′-môN′), Emil. Ger. phys-
Dubuque (dŏō-būk′), city, E Iowa, on Miss. p. 38.
Du Chaillu (dü shä′yü′), Paul Belloni. Am. expl. (1835–1903).
Dudevant (düd′vȧN′), Amantine Lucile Aurore, b. Dupin. *George Sand.* Fr. novelist (1804–76).
Dudley (dŭd′lĭ), Joseph. Col. gov. of Mass. (1647–1720).
—, Robert. See Leicester, Earl of. [(1320?–80).
Du Guesclin (dü gĕ′klăN′), Bertrand. Constable of France
Duisburg (düs′bŏŏrk), tn. Rhine prov. Prussia, p. 229.
Duluth (dō-lōōth′), port on Lake Superior, N E Minn. p. 78.
Dumas (dü′mä′), Alexandre. Fr. romantic nov. (1802–70). — his son, Alexandre. Drama. & nov. (1824–95).
Du Maurier (dü mō′ryā′), George L. P. B. Fr. illustrator & nov. in Eng. (1834–96).
Dumbartonshire (dŭm-bär′tŭn-shēr), co. Scot. 246 □ p. 140.
Dumfriesshire (dŭm-frēs′shēr), co. S Scotland, 1,072 □ p. 73.
Düna (dü′nä), *or* **Western Dvina** (dvē-nä′), riv. 630 m. W Russia, to Gulf of Riga.
Dunbar (dŭn′bär), bor. Haddingtonshire, Scot. p. 3; battle, 1650. —, William. Scot. poet (1465?–1530?).

Dundee (dŭn-dē′), spt. burgh, Forfarshire, Scot. p. 165.
Dunedin (dŭn-ē′dĭn), spt. tn. South isl. N. Z. p. 42.
Dunfermline (-fĕrm′lĭn), mun. burgh, E Scotland, p. 28.
Dunkirk (dŭn′kûrk), *Fr.* **Dunkerque** (dŭn′kĕrk′), spt. tn. N France, p. 39. [theolog. (1265?–1308).
Duns Scotus (dŭnz skō′tŭs), Joannes. Scot. scholastic
Dunstan (dŭn′stăn), Saint. Archbp. of Canterbury (925–988). [in India (1697–1763).
Dupleix (dü′plĕks′), Joseph François, Marquis. Fr. gov.
Dupont (dū-pŏnt′), Samuel Francis. Am. rear adm. (1803–65). [mander (1610–88).
Duquesne (dü′kān′), Abraham, Marquis. Fr. naval com-
Duran (dü′răn′), Carolus. Fr. painter (1837–).
Durango (dōō-răn′gō), state (p. 436) & its ✱ (p. 34), Mex.
Durban (dûr′băn; dûr′băn′), spt. Natal, U. of S. Afr. p. 73.
Dürer (dü′rĕr), Albrecht. Ger. artist (1471–1528).
Durham (dŭr′ăm), co. N England, 1,015 □ p. 1,370. — city, Durham co. Eng. p. 18; cathedral.
Duruy (dü′rü-ē′), Victor. Fr. historian (1811–94).
Duse (dōō′zā). Eleonora. It. actress (1859–). [359.
Düsseldorf (düs′ĕl-dôrf), city, on Rhine riv. W Prussia, p.
Dutch East Indies, Malay isl. possessions of Neth. 759,417 □ p. 37,957, ✱ Batavia. — **Guiana**, col. S. Am. 46,060 □ p. 85, ✱ Paramaribo. — **West Indies**, Curaçao & smaller isls. 403 □ p. 53.
Dvina (dvē-nä′), *or* **Dwina** (dwē′nȧ), *or* **Northern Dvina**, riv. ab. 1,100 m. N Russia. [poser (1841–1904).
Dvořák, *Boh.* **Dvořák** (dvôr′zhäk), Anton. Boh. com-

E

Eads (ēdz), James Buchanan. Am. engineer (1820–87).
Early, Jubal Anderson. Confederate gen. (1816–94).
East Africa Protectorate, E Afr. 200,000 □ p. 4,038; Br.
East Anglia (ăn′glĭ-ȧ), anc. div. of E England.
East Cape, N E extremity of Asia.
Eastern Roumelia, S part of Bulgaria, 13,700 □.
East Indies, a name applied, somewhat vaguely, to India, Indo-China, and the Malay archipelago.
East Prussia, prov. N E Prussia, 14,282 □ p. 2,064.
Ebers (ā′bĕrs), Georg Moritz. Ger. Egyptol. & nov. (1837–98). [York, Eng.
Eboracum (ĕb′ŏ-rā′kŭm; ē-bŏr′ȧ-kŭm), Latin name of
Ebro (ē′brō; *Sp.* ā′brō), riv. 470 m. N E Spain.
Ecbatana (ĕk-băt′ȧ-nȧ), city, ✱ of anc. Media.
Ecuador (ĕk′wȧ-dôr′), republic, N W S. America, 118,627 □ p. 1,400, ✱ Quito. [Science (1821–1910.)
Eddy (ĕd′ĭ), Mary (*b.* Baker) Glover. Founder of Christian
Edessa (ē-dĕs′ȧ), anc. name of Urfa, Syria.
Edge Hill, ridge, S Warwickshire, Eng.; battle, 1642.
Edgeworth (ĕj′wŭrth), Maria. Eng. novelist (1767–1849).
Edinburgh (ĕd′ĭn-bŭr-ō), ✱ of Scotland, p. 320.
Edinburghshire (-shēr), co. S E Scotland, 366 □ p. 508.
Edison (ĕd′ĭ-sŭn), Thomas Alva. Am. inv. (1847–).
Edmonton (ĕd′mŭn-tŭn), city, ✱ of Alberta, Canada, p. 25.
Edmund II. *Ironside.* King of the English in 1016 (981?–1016).
Edom (ē′dŭm). See IDUMÆA.
Edward. *The Confessor.* King of English fr. 1042 (1002?–66). — Seven kings of England: **I** *Longshanks.* King fr. 1272 (1239–1307); **II.** fr. 1307 (1284–1327); **III.** fr. 1327 (1312–77); **IV.** in 1461–70 & 1471–83 (1442–83); **V.** in 1483 (1470–83); **VI.** fr. 1547 (1537–53); **VII.** fr. 1901 (1841–1910). — *The Black Prince.* Prince of Wales (1330–76).
Edwards (ĕd′wĕrdz), Jonathan. Am. divine & metaphys. (1703–58). — his son, Jonathan. Theologian (1745–1801).
Edwin (ĕd′wĭn). King of Northumbria fr. 617 (585?–633).
Egbert (ĕg′bĕrt). King of the West Saxons fr. 802 & of the English fr. 827 (d. 839).
Eggmühl (ĕk′mül), vil. near Ratisbon, Bavaria; bat. 1809.
Egmont (ĕg′mŏnt′; *Angl.* ĕg′mŏnt), Lamoral, Count of. Flem. soldier & statesman (1522–68).
Egypt (ē′jĭpt), country, N E Africa, 400,000 □ settled 12,013 □ p. 11,287, ✱ Cairo; Turk. suzerainty, Br. control.
Ehrenbreitstein (ā′rĕn-brīt′shtīn), tn. & fortress, Prussia, on Rhine opposite Koblenz. [ ).
Ehrlich (ār′lĭĸ), Paul. Ger. chem. & therapeutist (1854–
Eisenach (ī′zĕn-ăĸ), city, Saxe-Weimar, Ger. p. 38.
Elagabalus (ĕl′ȧ-găb′ȧ-lŭs). Roman emp. fr. 218 (205?–222).
Elam (ē′lăm), anc. country, N of Persian gulf, ✱ Susa.
Elba (ĕl′bȧ), It. isl. bet. Italy & Corsica, 86 □ p. 26.
Elbe (ĕl′bĕ), riv. Ger. ab. 700 m. to North sea.
Elbruz (ĕl′brōōz′), Caucasus mt. 18,526 ft. highest in Europe.
Elburz (ĕl′bōōrz′), chain of mts. N Persia, ab. 18,000 ft.
Eleusis (ē-lū′sĭs), anc. city of Attica.
Elgar (ĕl′gär), Edward, Sir. Eng. composer (1857–).
Elginshire (ĕl′gĭn-shēr), co. Scotland, 476 □ p. 43.
Eliot (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), Charles William. Am. educator (1834–).
—, George. Pseud. of *Mary Ann Evans* (*Lewes*) (*Cross*). Eng. nov. (1819–80). —, John, Sir. Eng. patriot (1592–1632).
—, John. *Apostle to Indians.* Am. clergyman (1604–90).
Elis (ē′lĭs), anc. city, N W Morea, Greece. [1603).
Elizabeth (ē-lĭz′ȧ-bĕth). Queen of Eng. fr. 1558 (1533–
Elmira (ĕl-mī′rȧ), city, S N. Y. p. 37.
Elsinore (ĕl′sĭ-nōr′), *Dan.* **Helsingör** (hĕl′sĭng-ûr′), spt. E Denmark, p. 16.
Ely (ē′lĭ), city, E Eng. p. 8; cathedral.
Elzevir (ĕl′zē-vēr; -vēr). Dutch printers at Leiden; esp.: Louis (1540?–1617), & his son, Bonaventure (1583–1652).
Emerson (ĕm′ĕr-sŭn), Ralph Waldo. Am. philos. (1803–82).
Emilia (ā-mēl′yä), div. N Italy, 7,990 □ p. 2,668. [430?).
Empedocles (ĕm-pĕd′ŏ-klēz). Sicilian Gr. philos. (d. B. C.
Ems (ĕms; ĕms), tn. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. 6.; resort.
Endicott (ĕn′dĭ-kŏt), John. Col. gov. of Mass. (1588?–1665).
England (ĭŋ′glănd), kingdom & div. of Gr. Brit. 50,902 □ p. 34,043, ✱ London.
English Channel, 20 to 100 m. wide, bet. Eng. & France.
Epaminondas (ē-păm′ĭ-nŏn′dăs). Theban statesman & general (B. C. 418?–362).
Ephesus (ĕf′ē-sŭs), anc. city, Asia Minor; now in ruins.
Epictetus (ĕp′ĭk-tē′tŭs). Roman Stoic philos. (60?–120?).
Epicurus (ĕp′ĭ-kū′rŭs). Greek philosopher (B. C. 342–270).
Epirus (ē-pī′rŭs), anc. country of N W Greece.
Epsom (ĕp′sŭm), tn. Surrey, near London, Eng. p. 19.
Erasmus (ē-rāz′mŭs), Desiderius. Du. scholar (1466?–1536).
Eratosthenes (ĕr′ȧ-tŏs′thē-nēz). Gr. astron. (B. C. 276?–195?).
Erckmann-Chatrian (ĕrk′män-shä′trē-äN). Émile Erckmann (1822–99), Alexandre Chatrian (1826–90). Fr. novs.
Erfurt (ĕr′fōōrt), city, Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 124.
Eric (ĕr′ĭk). *The Red.* Scand. navigator (fl. 1000).
Ericsson (-sŭn), John. Swed. inventor in Am. (1803–89).
Erie, Lake (ē′rĭ), a Great Lake of N. Am., 9,968 □.
Erigena (ē-rĭj′ē-nȧ), Johannes Scotus. Ir.-Scot. philos. (d. 875?). [p. 450, ✱ Asmara.
Eritrea (ā′rĭ-trē′ă), It. col. on Red sea, N E Afr. 88,500 □
Erskine (ûr′skĭn), John. Scot. jurist (1695–1768).
—, Thomas, 1st Baron. Scot. ld. chan. of Eng. (1750–1823).
Erzerum (ĕrz′rōōm′), vilayet, N E Turkey in Asia, 19,180 □ p. 646.
Esdraelon (ĕs′drā-ē′lŏn), plain, N W Palestine.
Espartero (ĕs′pär-tā′rō), J. Baldomero. Sp. general & statesman (1792–1879).
Essen (ĕs′ĕn), tn. Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 295.
Essequibo (ĕs′ă-kē′bō), riv. ab. 500 m. Br. Guiana.
Essex (ĕs′ĕks), co. S E Eng. 1,542 □ p. 1,351. —, Robert Devereux, 2d Earl of. Favorite of Elizabeth (1567–1601).
Essling (ĕs′lĭng), village, Austria, near Vienna; bat. 1809.
Estaing, d' (dĕs′tăN′), Charles Hector, Count. Fr. admiral (1729–94).
Estienne (ĕs′tyĕn′), Fr. family of printers & scholars; esp.: Henri (1460?–1520); Robert (1503–59); Henri (1528–98).
Estremadura (ĕs′trā-mä-thōō′rȧ), old prov. W Spain.
Ethelbert (ĕth′ĕl-bûrt). King of Kent (552?–616).
Ethelred (ĕth′ĕl-rĕd) **II.** *The Unready.* King of the English (968?–1016). [sinia.
Ethiopia (ē′thĭ-ō′pĭ-ȧ), anc. country Afr. incl. mod. Abys-
Etna (ĕt′nȧ), volcano, 10,867 ft. N E Sicily, Italy.
Eton (ē′tŭn), tn. Buckinghamshire, Eng. p. 3.; Eton College.
Etruria (ē-trōō′rĭ-ȧ), anc. country, Tuscany, Italy.
Eubœa (ū-bē′ȧ), Greek isl. in Ægean sea.
Euclid (ū′klĭd) of Alexandria. Gr. geometer (fl. B. C. 300).
Euganean Hills (ū-gā′nē-ăn), range, ab. 2,000 ft. N Italy.
Eugene (ū-jēn′), Prince of Savoy. Austrian gen. (1663–1736).
Eugénie (ū′zhā-nē′). Empress of Fr. 1853–70 (1826–).
Euler (oi′lĕr), Leonhard. Swiss mathematician (1707–80).
Euphrates (ū-frā′tēz), riv. 1,600 m. Erzerum to Persian G.
Euripides (ū-rĭp′ĭ-dēz). Athenian tragic poet (B. C. 480–406).
Europe (ū′rŭp), continent.
Eutaw Springs (ū′tô), streamlet E S. C.; battle, 1781.
Euxine Sea (ūk′sĭn). See BLACK SEA. [(1818–1901).
Evarts (ĕv′ĕrts), William Maxwell. Am. lawyer & statesm.
Everest, Mount (ĕv′ĕr-ĕst), Himalayan mt.; highest known, 29,002 ft.

Everett (ĕv′ĕr-ĕt), **Edward.** Am. orator & statesman (1794–1865).
Evesham (ēv′shăm; ēvz′ăm), bor., Worcestershire, Eng. p. 8.
Ewell (ū′ĕl), Richard Stoddert. Confed. gen. (1817–72).
Exeter (ĕk′sē-tĕr), city, Devonshire, Eng. p. 49.
Exmouth (ĕks′mŭth), Sir Edward Pellew, 1st Viscount. Eng. admiral (1757–1833).
Eyck, van (văn īk′), Huybrecht (1370?–1426), & Jan (1390?–1440), brothers. Flemish painters.
Ezekiel (ē-zē′kĭ-ĕl), Moses Jacob. Am. sculptor (1844–).

F

Fabius (fā′bĭ-ŭs). *Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus. Cunctator.* Roman general (d. 203).
Faguet (fà′gĕ′), Émile. Fr. literary critic (1847–1916).
Fairbanks (fâr′băŋks), Charles Warren. Vice pres. of U. S. in 1905–9 (1852–1918). [gen. (1612–71).
Fairfax (fâr′făks), Thomas Fairfax, 3d Baron. Engl. Parl.
Fair Oaks, place near Richmond, Va.; battle (also called Seven Pines), May 31–June 1, 1862. [1355).
Falieri (fäl-yĕ′rē), Marino. Doge of Venice fr. 1354 (1278?–
Falkland Islands (fôk′lănd), in S Atlantic oc. 6,500 □ p. 2; Br. colony, ✻ Stanley. [(1841–).
Fallières (fà|-yâr′), Clément Armand. Fr. pres. 1906–13
Fall River, city & port, S E Mass. p. 119. [(1791–1867).
Faraday (fâr′ă-dā), Michael. Eng. chem. & physicist
Farnese (fär-nā′sā). It. family; esp.: Alessandro (see Paul III.); Alessandro, Prince of Parma, gen. in Sp. service (1547–92). [18.
Faroe (fâr′ō; fă′rō), group Dan. isls. N Atlantic 540 □ p.
Farquhar (fär′kwär; -kär), George. Ir. dram. (1678–1707).
Farragut (fâr′ă-gŭt), David Glasgow. Am. adm. (1801–70).
Fars (färs), *or* **Farsistan** (färs′ĭ-stän′), prov. S W Persia.
Farther India. See Indo-China. [tung, China, p. 500.
Fatshan (fät′shän′), *or* **Fachan** (fä′chän′), city, Kwang-
Faure (fōr), F. Félix. Fr. pres. fr. 1895 (1841–99).
Fawkes (fôks), Guy. Eng. conspirator (1570–1606).
Fayal (fi-äl′), one of the Azores, 64 □ p. 26.
Fayum (fī′yōom′), prov. Egypt, 669 □ p. 442.
Fénelon (fā′n'-lôn′), François de Salignac de La Mothe. Fr. archbishop & author (1651–1715).
Ferdinand (fûr′dĭ-nănd) **I.** King of Castile & León fr. 1035 (d. 1065).—**II.** of Aragon fr. 1479 & **V.** of Castile fr. 1474. *The Catholic.* Founder of Spanish monarchy (1452–1516). [navigator (1536–1602?).
Fernández (fĕr-nän′dēz; *Sp.* fĕr-nän′dāth), Juan. Sp.
Ferrara (fĕr-rä′rä), prov. N Italy, p. 301. — its ✻ p. 95.
Ferrol (fĕr-rōl′), spt. tn. & naval arsenal, N W Spain, p. 25.
Ferry (fĕ′rĭ′), Jules F. C. Fr. statesman (1832–93).
Fessenden (fĕs′ĕn-dĕn), Wm. Pitt. Am. statesm. (1806–69).
Fez (fĕz), city, a ✻ of Morocco, p. 140. [Murzuk.
Fezzan (fĕz′zän′), country, depend. of Tripoli, p. 26, ✻
Fichte (fĭk′tĕ), Johann Gottlieb. Ger. philos. (1762–1814).
Field (fēld), Cyrus West. Am. projector of Atl. cable (1819–92). — his bro., David Dudley, jurist (1805–94). — his bro., Stephen Johnson, U. S. assoc. justice in 1863–97 (1816–99). —, Eugene. Am. poet (1850–95).
Fielding (fēl′dĭng), Henry. Eng. novelist (1707–54).
Fiesole (fyĕ′zō-lā), tn. near Florence, Italy, p. 17. —, **da** (dä), Giovanni. *Fra Angelico.* Fr. painter (1387–1455).
Fife (fīf), co. E Scot. bet. firths of Tay & Forth, 504 □ p. 268.
Fiji Islands (fē′jē), group, S Pacific, 7,435 □ p. 140, Br. colony, ✻ Suva. [(1800–74).
Fillmore (fĭl′mōr), Millard. 13th pres. of U. S. in 1850–53
Finisterre (fĭn′ĭs-târ′), most W headland of Spain.
Finland (fĭn′lănd), grand duchy, N W Russia, 144,255 □ p. 3,059, ✻ Helsingfors.
Firdausi (fĕr-dou′sē), *or* **Firdusi** (-dōō′sē). Pseudonym of *Abul Kasim Mansur.* Pers. poet (940?–1020?).
Fish (fĭsh), Hamilton. Am. statesman (1808–93).
Fisher (-ĕr), George Park. Am. theol. & hist. (1827–1909).
Fiske (fĭsk), John. Am. hist. & philos. (1842–1901).
Fitzgerald (fĭts-jĕr′ăld), Edward. Eng. poet (1809–83).
Fiume (fyōō′mā), spt. tn. Hungary, p. 50.
Flanders (flăn′dĕrz), former dist. in Neth. Belg. & Fr.
Flaubert (flō′bâr′), Gustave. Fr. novelist (1821–80).
Flaxman (flăks′măn), John. Eng. sculptor (1755–1826).
Fletcher (flĕch′ĕr), John. Eng. dram. & poet (1579–1625).
Fleury, de (dĕ flû′rē′), André Hercule. Fr. cardinal & statesman (1653–1743).
Flint (flĭnt), Austin (1812–86), & his son, Austin (1836–). Am. physicians & medical writers.
Flintshire (flĭnt′shĕr), co. N E Wales, p. 256 □ p. 93.
Flodden (flŏd′ĕn), hill, Northumberland, Eng.; bat. 1513.
Florence (flŏr′ĕns), city, Tuscany, Italy, p. 233.
Flores (flō′rĕs), W isl. of Azores, p. 11.
Florida (flŏr′ĭ-dä), S E state of U. S. 54,861 □ p. 753, ✻ Tallahassee. — **Keys**, chain of isls. S of Florida.
Flotow, von (fōn flō′tō), Friedrich. Ger. comp. (1812–83).
Flushing (flŭsh′ĭng). See Vlissingen.
Foch (fōsh), Ferdinand. Fr. general (1851–).
Foix, de (dĕ fwà′), Gaston. Fr. sold. in Italy (1489–1512).
Folkestone (fōk′stŭn), bor. & spt. Kent co. Eng. p. 33.
Fontainebleau (fôN′tĕn′blō′), tn. S E of Paris, Fr. p. 14.
Fontenoy (fôNt′nwà′), tn. cen. France; battle, 841. — commune, W Belgium, p. 4; battle, 1745.
Foochow (fōō′chō′), city, ✻ of Fukien prov. China, p. 624.
Foote (fōōt), Andrew Hull. Am. rear admiral (1806–63).
Ford (fōrd; 67), John. Eng. dramatist (1586–1639?).
Forfarshire (fôr′fär-shĕr), co. Scot. 874 □ p. 281.
Formosa (fôr-mō′sä), *or* **Taiwan** (tī′wän′), isl. in China sea; 13,841 □ p. 3,392, ✻ Taipei; Jap. possession.
Forrest (fŏr′ĕst; 24), Edwin. Am. tragedian (1806–72).
Fort de France (fôr′ dĕ frāNs′), tn. Martinique, Fr. W. I. p. 27.
Fort Donelson (fōrt dŏn′ĕl-sŭn), N W Tenn.; taken Feb. 16, 1862. [burgh, Pa.
Fort Duquesne (dōō-kān′), French fort on site of Pitts-
Forth, Firth of (fōrth), estuary of Forth riv. S E Scot.
Fort Monroe (mŏn-rō′), at entrance to Hampton Roads, Va.
Fort Sumter (sŭm′tĕr), fort, Charleston harbor, S. C.
Fort Wayne (wān), city, N E Indiana, p. 64. [1457).
Foscari (fōs′kä-rē), Francesco. Doge of Venice (1372?–
Fotheringhay (fŏth′ĕr-ĭŋ-gā), vil. with castle, Northamptonshire, Eng. [(1819–68).
Foucault (fōō′kō′), Jean Bernard Léon. Fr. physicist
Fouché (fōō′shā′), Joseph. Duke of Otranto. Fr. polit. (1763–1820). [Ger. nov. (1777–1843).
Fouqué (fōō′kā′), Friedrich H. K. Baron de la Motte.
Fouquet (fōō′kĕ′), Nicolas. Marquis de Belle-Isle. Fr. superintendent of finance (1615–80). [(1772–1837).
Fourier (fōō′rĕ-ā′), François Marie Charles. Fr. socialist
Fox (fŏks), Charles James. Eng. statesman (1749–1806). —, George. Eng. Quaker (1624–91).
Foxe (fŏks), *or* **Fox**, John. Eng. martyrologist (1516–87).
France (frăns), republic, formerly empire & kingdom, W Europe, 207,129 □ p. 39,602, ✻ Paris. — (frāNs), Anatole. Real name *Jacques Anatole Thibault.* Fr. author (1844–). [painter (1420?–92).
Francesca, della (dĕl′lä frän-chĕs′kä), Piero. Umbrian
Francia (frän′chä). *Francesco Raibolini.* Bolognese painter (1450–1518). — (-sĕ-ä; -thĕ-ä), José Gaspar Rodríguez. Dictator of Paraguay fr. 1814 (1761?–1840).
Francis (frăn′sĭs), *or* **Francis of Assisi** (ä-sē′zē), Saint. It. friar (1182–1226). — **I.** King of France fr. 1515 (1494–1547).—**II.** Last Holy Roman emperor (1792–1806); ruler of Austria fr. 1792; emp. of Austria as Francis I. fr. 1804 (1768–1835). [of Hungary 1867 (1830–).
Francis Joseph I. Emp. of Austria fr. 1848, crowned king
Frankfort (frăŋk′fŭrt), city, ✻ of Kentucky, p. 10.
Frankfurt am Main (frăŋk′fōōrt ăm mīn), city, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. 415. [prov. Prussia, p. 68.
Frankfurt an der Oder (än dĕr ō′dĕr), city, Brandenburg
Franklin (frăŋk′lĭn), island dist. N Can. —, Benjamin. Am. statesm. (1706–90). —, John, Sir. Eng. arctic expl. (1786–1847). [Zembla.
Franz Josef Land (fränts′yō′zĕf), archipelago N of Nova
Fraser (frā′zĕr), riv. British Columbia, 740 m.
Frederic (frĕd′ĕr-ĭk), Harold. Am. novelist (1856–98).
Frederick, city, N Md. p. 10. — Three Ger. kings & Holy Roman emps.: **I.** *Barbarossa.* King fr. 1152, crowned emp. 1155 (1123?–1190); **II.** king fr. 1215, emp. fr. 1220 (1194–1250); **III.** king, as Frederick I., fr. 1440, emp. fr. 1452 (1415–93). — **I.** First king of Prussia fr. 1701 (1657–1713). — **II.** *The Great.* King of Prussia fr. 1740 (1712–86). — **Charles Nicholas.** Prince of Prussia & gen (1828–85). — **William.** *The Great Elector* of Brandenburg, fr. 1640 (1620–88). — Four kings of Prussia: **I.** fr. 1713 (1688–1740); **II.** fr. 1786 (1744–97); **III.** fr. 1797 (1770–1840); **IV.** fr. 1840 (1795–1861). [13, 1862.
Fredericksburg (-ĭks-bûrg′), city, N E Va. p. 6; bat. Dec.
Fredericton (-ĭk-tŭn), city & port, ✻ of N. B. Can. p. 7.
Freeman (frē′măn), Edward Augustus. Eng. hist. (1823–92).

Freetown (frē′toun′), tn. ✻ of Sierra Leone, p. 34.
Freiburg (frī′bo͝orĸ), city, ✻ of Baden grand duchy, p. 83.
Freilnghuysen (frē′lĭng-hī′zĕn), Frederick Theodore. Am. statesman (1817–85).
Fremantle (-măn′t'l), spt. W. Australia, p. 14. [90).
Frémont (frē-mŏnt′), John Charles. Am. expl. & gen. (1813–
French, Daniel Chester. Am. sculptor (1850–).
French Equatorial Africa, Fr. possession E & S of Kamerun, W Afr. 568,460 □ p. 9,000. — **Guiana** (gē-ä′nȧ), Fr. colony in N S. Am. 34,601 □ p. 49, ✻ Cayenne. — **Guinea** (gĭn′ĭ), Fr. col. in Fr. W Afr. 92,249 □ p. 1,822, ✻ Konakri. — **India**, 5 small possessions of France in India, 197 □ p. 282. — **Indo-China**, Fr. dependency incl. Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, & Laos; 309,979 □ p. 16,315, ✻ Hanoi. — **Kongo**, former name of French Equatorial Africa. — **Somali Coast** (sō-mä′lē), Fr. protect. N E Afr. 46,320 □ p. 208, ✻ Jibuti. — **West Africa**, Fr. possession comprising Senegal, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Fr. Guinea, Upper Senegal & Niger, Mauritania, & mil. ter. of the Niger; ✻ Dakar. — **West Indies**, several of the Lesser Antilles, 1065 □ p. 372.
Fresno (frĕz′nō), city, cen. Cal. p. 25.
Freycinet, de (dē frā′sē′nĕ′), Charles Louis de Saulce. Fr. statesman (1828–).
Freytag (frī′tȧĸ), Gustav. Ger. nov. & dram. (1816–95).
Friedland (frēd′länt; -lănd), tn. E. Prussia, p. 3; battle, 1807.
Friendly Islands. See Tonga Islands.
Friesland (frēz′lănd), prov. N Netherlands, p. 362.
Frohisher (frŏb′ĭsh-ẽr; frō′bĭsh-), Martin, Sir. Eng. nav. (1535?–94). [dergarten (1782–1852).
Froebel (frū′bĕl), Friedrich. Ger. educator; founded kin-
Froissart (frwä′sär′; *Angl.* froi′särt), Jean. Fr. chronicler & poet (1337?–1410?).
Frontenac, de (dē frôn′tē-nȧk′; *Angl.* frŏn′tē-năk), Louis de Buade, Count. Fr. governor of Canada (1620?–98).
Froude (frōod), James Anthony. Eng. historian (1818–94).
Fuchau. See Foochow.
Fuji (fo͞o′jē), *or* **Fujiyama**, mt. S E Honshu, Japan, 12,395 ft.
Fukien (fo͞o′kĭ-ĕn′), prov. China, on China sea, 46,332 □ p. 22,870, ✻ Foochow.
Fuller (fo͝ol′ẽr), Melville Weston. U. S. ch. jus. fr. 1888 (1833–1910).—, Sarah Margaret. Marchioness Ossoli. Am. author (1810–50).—, Thomas. Eng. preacher & author (1608–61).
Fulton (fo͝ol′tŭn), Robert. Am. eng. & inventor (1765–1815).
Funchal (fo͞on-shäl′), spt. ✻ of Madeira isls. p. 21.
Fundy, Bay of (fŭn′dĭ), inlet of Atl. oc. bet. New Brunswick & Nova Scotia. [(1833–1912).
Furness (fûr′nĕs), Horace Howard. Am. Shak. scholar

G

Gaboriau (gȧ′bō′ryō′), Émile. Fr. writer (1835–73).
Gabun (gä-bo͞on′), colony, Fr. Equatorial Africa.
Gadsden (gădz′dĕn), James. Am. sold. & dipl. (1788–1858).
Gage (gāj), Thomas. Br. gen. in America (1721–87).
Gaines (gānz), Edmund Pendleton. Am. gen. (1777–1849).
Gaines's Mill (gānz′zĭz), battlefield (June 27, 1862), near Richmond, Va.
Gainsborough (gānz′b′rō), Thomas. Eng. painter (1727–88).
Gairdner (gärd′nẽr), James. Eng. historian (1828–1912).
Galus (gā′yŭs). Roman jurist (ab. 110–ab. 180).
Galápagos (gȧ-lä′pä-gōs), isl. group, 2,951 □; Ecuador.
Galatia (gȧ-lā′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), anc. country & Rom. prov. cen. Asia Minor. [3–A. D. 69).
Galba (găl′bȧ), Servius Sulpicius. Roman emp. fr. 68 (B. C.
Galen (gā′lĕn). *Claudius Galenus.* Gr. physician (130–200).
Galicia (gȧ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ; *Sp.* gä-lē′thyä), old kingdom, N W Sp. — (gȧ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), crownland, E Austria, 30,321 □ p. 8,022.
Galilee (găl′ĭ-lē), prov. anc. Palestine.—, *or* **Tiberias, Sea of** (tī-bē′rĭ-ăs), *or* **Gennesaret, Lake of** (jĕ-nĕs′ȧ-rĕt), lake in Palestine; 14 m. long and 7 m. wide.
Galilei (gä′lē-lā′ē), known by his Christian name, **Galileo** (găl′ĭ-lē′ō; *Ital.* gä′lē-lā′ō). It. astron. (1564–1642).
Gallatin (găl′ȧ-tĭn), Albert. Swiss-Am. financier (1761–1849).
Galle (găl′ĕ), Johann Gottfried. Ger. astron. (1812–1910).
Gallienus (găl′ĭ-ē′nŭs), Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius. Roman emp. fr. 253 (d. 268).
Galloway (găl′ō-wā), dist. S W Scot. consisting of Wigtownshire & Kirkcudbrightshire.
Galsworthy (gôlz′wûr′thĭ), John. Eng. nov. (1868–).
Galton (gôl′tŭn), Francis, Sir. Eng. anthropol. (1822–1911).
Galvani (gäl-vä′nē), Luigi. It. disc. galvanism (1737–98).
Galveston (găl′vĕs-tŭn), city & port, S E Texas, p. 37.
Gama, da (dä gä′mä), Vasco. Port. navigator (1469?–1524).
Gambetta (găm-bĕt′ȧ; *F.* gäN′bĕ′tä′), Léon. Fr. statesman (1838–82). [p. 138) W Afr.
Gambia (găm′bĭ-ȧ), Br. col. (4 □ p. 8) & prot. (4,500 □
Ganges (găn′jēz), riv. N India, 1,455 m. to Bay of Bengal.
Garda, Lago di (lä′gō dē gär′dä), lake 35 m. long, N Italy.
Gardiner (gär′dĭ-nẽr; gärd′nẽr), Samuel Rawson. Eng. hist. (1829–1902).—, Stephen. Eng. prelate & statesm. (1483?–1555). [(1831–81).
Garfield (-fēld), James Abram. 20th pres. U. S. in 1881
Garibaldi (gä′rē-bäl′dē; *Angl.* găr′ĭ-bôl′dĭ), Giuseppe. It. patriot (1807–82). [ary, France.
Garonne (gȧ′rŏn′), riv. 350 m. Pyrenees to Gironde estu-
Garrick (găr′ĭk), David. Eng. actor & dram. (1717–79).
Garrison (găr′ĭ-sŭn), William Lloyd. Am. abolitionist (1805–79). [prov. S W Fr.
Gascogne (gȧs′kŏn′y'), *or* **Gascony** (găs′kŭ-nĭ), former
Gaskell (găs′kĕl), Elizabeth Cleghorn, b. Stevenson. Eng. novelist (1810–65).
Gates (gāts), Horatio. Am. general (1728–1806).
Gateshead (gāts′hĕd′), bor. Durham co. England, p. 117.
Gaul (gôl), anc. country, W Europe, comprising what is now modern France, Belgium, & Switzerland.
Gauss (gous), Karl Friedrich. Ger. math. (1777–1855).
Gautama (gô′tȧ-mȧ; *Hind.* gou′-). Indian philosopher, founder of Buddhism (d. ab. 480 B. C.?).
Gautier (gō′tyā′), Théophile. Fr. poet & nov. (1811–72).
Gay (gā), John. Eng. poet & dram. (1685–1732). [1850).
Gay–Lussac (gā′lü′sȧk′), Joseph Louis. Fr. chemist (1778–
Gaza (gā′zȧ), *or* **Ghuzzeh** (gŭz′ẽ), coast tn. Syria, p. 21.
Geikie (gē′kĭ), Archibald, Sir. Scot. geologist (1835–).
Gelderland (gĕl′dẽr-länt′), prov. E. Netherlands, p. 648.
Genesee (jĕn′ẽ-sē′), riv. Pa. & N. Y. to Lake Ontario.
Geneva (jẽ-nē′vȧ), *Fr.* **Genève** (zhẽ-nâv′), ✻ of Switz. p. 123. —, **Lake of**, *or* **Lake Leman** (lē′mȧn), Switz. & Fr.
Genghis Khan (jĕn′gĭz kän′). Mongol conq. (1162?–1227).
Genoa (jĕn′ō-ȧ), *It.* **Genova** (-vä), spt. N W Italy, p. 272.
Genseric (jĕn′sẽr-ĭk). King of the Vandals (390?–477).
Geoffrey (jĕf′rĭ) of Monmouth. Eng. chronicler (1100?–54).
George (jôrj), **Lake**, E N. Y. —, Saint. Patron saint of England (d. 303). —, Henry. Am. pol. econ. (1839–97). — King of the Hellenes fr. 1863 (1845–1913). — 5 kings of Great Britain & Ireland: **I.** fr. 1714 (1660–1727); **II.** fr. 1727 (1683–1760); **III.** fr. 1760 (1738–1820); **IV.** fr. 1820 (1762–1830); **V.** fr. 1910 (1865–).
Georgetown (-toun′), city & port, ✻ of Br. Guiana, p. 53.
Georgia (jôr′jĭ-ȧ; -jȧ), state S E U. S. 58,725 □ p. 2,609, ✻ Atlanta. —, former country, now chiefly in Transcaucasia.
German East Africa, ter. bet. Br. & Port. possessions, 384,000 □ p. 10,000, ✻ Dar es Salaam. [15–A. D. 19).
Germanicus Cæsar (jẽr-măn′ĭ-kŭs). Roman gen. (B. C.
German Ocean. See North Sea.
German Southwest Africa, ter. bet. Port. & Br. possessions, 322,450 □ p. 95, ✻ Windhuk. [4, 1777.
Germantown, N W part of Philadelphia, Pa.; battle, Oct.
Germany (jûr′mȧ-nĭ), empire, cen. Europe, bet. France & Russia, 208,825 □ p. 64,926, ✻ Berlin.
Gérôme (zhā′rōm′), Jean Léon. Fr. painter (1824–1904).
Gerry (gĕr′ĭ), Elbridge. 5th vice pres. U. S. (1744–1814).
Gettysburg (gĕt′ĭz-bûrg), tn. S Pa. p. 4; bat. July 1–3, 1863.
Ghats, *or* **Ghauts** (gôts), two mt. chains, pen. of India.
Ghent (gĕnt), city, W Belgium, p. 165. [1455).
Ghiberti (gē-bĕr′tē), Lorenzo. Florentine sculptor (1378?–
Ghirlandajo (gēr′län-dä′yō). Florentine painter (1449–94).
Gibbon (gĭb′ŭn), Edward. Eng. historian (1737–94).
Gibraltar (jĭ-brôl′tȧr), ftd. tn. S Iberian pen.; Br. col. p. 24.
Gilbert (gĭl′bẽrt), Humphrey, Sir. Eng. nav. (1539?–83).
Gilead (gĭl′ē-ăd), a region & mt. Syria, N N E of Dead sea.
Gilman (gĭl′mȧn), Daniel Coit. Am. educator (1831–1908).
Giorgione da Castelfranco (jôr-jō′nā dä käs′tĕl-frän′kō). Venetian painter (1478? -1511).
Giotto (jôt′tō). Florentine painter & arch. (1276?–1337).
Girard (jĭ-rärd′), Stephen. Am. banker; founded Girard College (1750–1831). [France, 4,141 □ p. 829.
Gironde (zhẽ′rôNd′), estuary, S W France. — dept. S W
Gissing (gĭs′ĭng), George. Eng. novelist (1857–1903).
Gladstone (glăd′stŭn), William Ewart. Eng. statesman (1809–98). [□ p. 1,121.
Glamorganshire (glȧ-môr′găn-shẽr), co. S W Wales, 808

Glasgow (glăs′gō; -kō), city, W Scotland, p 784.
Glass (glăs), Carter. Am. newspaper publisher & polit. Sec. treasury 1918– (1858–).
Gloucester (glŏs′tẽr), city, Gloucestershire, Eng. p. 50. — spt. city, N E Mass. p. 24 ; fishing center.
Gloucestershire (-shẽr), co. S W Eng. 1,259 □ p. 736.
Gluck, von (fŏn glo͝ok′), Christoph Wilibald. Ger. composer (1714–87).
Gobi (gō′bē), desert region, Mongolia.
Godefroy de Bouillon (gōd′frwȧ′ dẽ bo͞o′yôn′), *or* **Godfrey** (gŏd′frĭ) **of Bouillon.** Fr. crusader (1061?–1100).
Godwin (gŏd′wĭn), Earl of Wessex. Eng. statesman (d. 1053). —, William. Eng. author (1756–1836).
Godwin-Austen, Mount (gŏd′wĭn-ôs′tẽn), Kashmir, in Himalayas, 28,250 ft.
Goethals (gō′thăls), George Washington. Am. military officer & engineer ; Panama canal (1858–).
Goethe, von (fŏn gu′tẽ), Johann Wolfgang. Ger. author (1749–1832). [(1809–52).
Gogol (gō′gŏl-y′), Nikolay Vasilevich. Russ. wr. of fiction
Gold Coast, Br. col. & prot. W Afr. 80,000 □ p. 1,504, ✻ Akkra.
Goldoni (gōl-dō′nē), Carlo. It. wr. of comedy (1707–93).
Goldsmith (gōld′smĭth), Oliver. British author (1728–74).
Good Hope, Cape of, promontory of S Africa.
Gordon (gôr′dŭn), Charles George. Eng. soldier (1833–85).
Gorges (gôr′jĕs), Ferdinando, Sir. Eng. lord proprietary of Maine (1566?–1647).
Gorgias (gôr′jĭ-ăs), Gr. rhetorician (485?–380? B.C.)
Gorki (gôr′kĭ), Maksim. Russ. novelist (1868–).
Göteborg (yu′tẽ-bôr′y′), *or* **Gothenburg** (gŏth′ẽn-bûrg), spt. city, S W Sweden, p. 168.
Gotha (gō′thȧ), duchy, forming part of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Ger. 546 □ p. 203. — its ✻ p. 40.
Göttingen (gŭt′ĭng-ẽn), town, W cen. Prussia, p. 38 ; univ.
Gounod (go͞o-nō′), Charles François. Fr. comp. (1818–93).
Gower (gou′ẽr ; gō′ẽr), John. English poet (1325?–1408).
Gracchus (grăk′ŭs), Caius Sempronius (B. C. 153?–121) & Tiberius Sempronius (B. C. 162?–133). Roman statesmen.
Græcia Magna (grē′shĭ-ȧ măg′nȧ), anc. Gr. ter. S Italy.
Graham (grā′ăm ; grăm), John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. Br. soldier (1649?–89). —, Thomas. Br. chem. (1805–69). —, William Alexander. Am. polit. (1804–75). — **Land,** antarctic region, ab. 64° W. 66° S.
Grampians (grăm′pĭ-ănz), mt. chain, bet. Highlands & Lowlands, Scot. ; highest, Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft. [p. 25.
Granada (grȧ-nä′dȧ), c, S Spain, p. 77.—city, Nicaragua,
Grande, Rio (rē′ō grän′dā), several rivs. of Latin America ; esp., riv. bet. U. S. & Mex. 1,770 m. long.
Grand Pré (grän′ prā′), vil. cen. Nova Scotia.
Grand Rapids, city, S W Michigan, p. 113. [334.
Granicus (grȧ-nĭ′kŭs), small riv. of anc. Mysia; battle, B. C.
Grant (grănt), Robert. Am. nov. (1852–). —, Ulysses Simpson (*orig.* Hiram Ulysses). Am. gen. & 18th pres. in 1869–77 (1822–85). [adm. (1723–88).
Grasse, de (dẽ grăs′), François Joseph Paul, Count. Fr.
Grattan (grăt′ăn), Henry. Ir. statesm. (1746–1820).
Gravelotte (grȧv′lŏt′), vil. Alsace-Lorraine ; battle, 1870.
Gravesend (grāvz′ĕnd), bor. Kent co. Eng. p. 28. [71).
Gray, Asa. Am. bot. (1810–88).—, Thomas. Eng. poet (1716–
Graz *or* **Gratz** (grȧts), city, ✻ of Styria, Austria, p. 152.
Great Britain (brĭt′ĭn), isl. comprising England, Scotland, & Wales, 88,745 □ p. 40,835. [tario.
Great Lakes, lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, On-
Great Russia, div. cen. & N Russia in Europe.
Great Salt Lake, Utah, 80 m. long, 20–35 m. wide.
Great Slave Lake, in Northwest Ters. Can. 300 m. l. 50 w.
Greece (grēs), *or* **Hellas** (hĕl′ăs), kingdom, S Europe, 25,014 □ p. 2,666, ✻ Athens.
Greeley (grē′lĭ), Horace. Am. journalist (1811–72).
Greely, Adolphus Washington. Am. arc. expl. (1844–).
Green (grēn), John Richard. Eng. historian (1837–83).
Greene (grēn), Nathanael. Am. general (1742–86). —, Robert. Eng. dramatist (1560?–92).
Greenland (grēn′lănd), isl. N E of N. Am. 827,000 □ ; Danish col. area, 46,740 □ p. 13.
Green Mountains, in Vt. ; highest, Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 ft.
Greenock (grēn′ŭk), spt. burgh, Renfrewshire, Scot. p. 75.
Greenough (grēn′ō), Horatio. Am. sculptor (1805–52).
Greenwich (grĭn′ĭj), part of London, p. 96 ; observatory.
Gregory (grĕg′ō-rĭ), of Nyssa, Saint. Gr. church Father (331?–95?). — of Tours, Saint. Fr. hist. (540?–94). — The name of 16 popes, esp. : **I.,** Saint. *The Great.* Pope fr. 590 (540?–604) ; **VII.,** Saint. Pope fr. 1073 (1020?–85) ; **XIII.** fr. 1572 (1512?–85). — **Nazianzen** (nā′zĭ-ăn′zẽn), Saint. Bishop of Constantinople (329?–90?).
Grenada (grẽ-nā′dȧ), isl. Windward isls. 133 □ p. 67 ; Br.
Grenoble (grẽ-nō′b'l), city, S E France, p. 77.
Grenville (grĕn′vĭl), George. Eng. statesman (1712–70). —, Richard, Sir. Eng. naval officer (1541?–91).
Gresham (grĕsh′ăm), Thomas, Sir. Eng. financier (1519?–79). —, Walter Quinton. Am. jurist & polit. (1832–95).
Greuze (grŭz), Jean Baptiste. Fr. painter (1725–1805).
Grévy (grā′vē′), F. P. Jules. Fr. pres. in 1879–87 (1807–91).
Grey (grā), Charles, 2d Earl. Eng. statesman (1764–1845). —, Edward, Sir. Eng. statesman (1862–). —, George, Sir. Br. colonial gov. (1812–98). —, Jane, Lady. *Lady Jane Dudley.* Innocent usurper of Eng. crown (1537–54).
Grieg (grēg), Edvard. Norwegian composer (1843–1907).
Grimm (grĭm), Jakob Ludwig Karl (1785–1863), & Wilhelm Karl (1786–1859), brothers. Ger. philologists.
Grisons (grẽ′zôn′), most E canton, Switzerland, p. 117.
Groningen (grō′nĭng-ẽn), prov. & its ✻, N E Netherlands, p. prov. 331, city 75.
Grote (grōt), George. English historian (1794–1871).
Grotius (grō′shĭ-ŭs), *or* **de Groot** (dẽ grōt′), Hugo. Du. jurist (1583–1645). [shal (1766–1847).
Grouchy, de (dẽ grōo′shē′), Emmanuel, Marquis. Fr. mar-
Guadalajara (gwä′thä-lä-hä′rä), city, ✻ of Jalisco, Mex. p. 119. [eral Dist. Mex.
Guadalupe Hidalgo (gwä′thä-lo͞o′pā ē-thäl′gō), tn. Fed-
Guadalquivir (gō′dăl-kwĭv′ẽr ; *Sp.* gwä-thäl′kē-vēr′), riv. S Spain, 374 m. to Atlantic ocean.
Guadeloupe (gō′dẽ-lo͞op′), Fr. West Indies, col. 687 □ p. 190, ✻ Basse-Terre. — chief isl. of same, 583 □ p. 164.
Guadiana (*Pg.* gwä′dē-ä′nä ; *Sp.* gwä′thē-), riv. Portugal & Spain, 515 m. to Mediterranean sea.
Guaira, La (lä gwī′rä), spt. tn. Venezuela, p. 12.
Guam (gwäm), largest of Marianas, 210 □ p. 12, ✻ Agaña ; U. S.
Guanajuato (gwä′nä-hwä′tō), state, cen. Mex. p. 1,075.
Guantánamo (gwän-tä′nä-mō), city, S E Cuba, p. 7.
Guarneri (gwär-nā′rē), *Lat.* **Guarne′rius,** Giuseppe Antonio. It. violin maker (1683–1745).
Guatemala (gwä′tĕ-mä′lȧ), repub. N W Cen. Am. 48,290 □ p. 1,992. — its ✻ p. 125.
Guayaquil (gwī′ä-kēl′), spt. city, Ecuador, p. 75. [86).
Guericke, von (fŏn gä′rĭ-kẽ), Otto. Ger. physicist (1602–
Guernsey (gûrn′zĭ), one of the Channel isls. 25 □ p. 45.
Guerrero (gĕr-rā′rō), Pacific state, S Mex. p. 605.
Guiana (gē-ä′nȧ), region, N South America.
Guido Reni (gwē′dō rā′nē). Italian painter (1575–1642).
Guienne (gē′ĕn′), old prov. S W Fr. ; *form.* Aquitaine.
Guinea (gĭn′ĭ), coast region, W Afr. fr. Senegal riv. to Ger. S. W. Afr. —, **Gulf of,** on W coast Afr. bet. 6° 20′ N & 1° S.
Guiscard (gēs′kär′), Robert. Norman conqueror (1015?–85).
Guise (gü-ēz′), name of a ducal family of Lorraine, esp. : François (1519–63), & his son Henri I. (1550–88) de Lorraine, generals. [statesm. (1787–1874).
Guizot (gē′zō′), François Pierre Guillaume. Fr. hist. &
Gustavus (gŭs-tā′vŭs). Name of 5 kings of Sweden : **I.** Vasa, king fr. 1523 (1496–1560) ; — **Adolphus** *or* **Gustavus II.** fr. 1611 (1594–1632) ; **III.** fr. 1771 (1746–92) ; **IV.** Adolphus, fr. 1792 to 1809 (1778–1837) ; **V.** fr. 1907 (1858–).
Gutenberg (go͞o′tẽn-bẽrk), Johannes. Ger. reputed inventor of printing from movable types (1397?–1468).
Guthrie (gŭth′rĭ), city, cen. Oklahoma, p. 12.
Gwalior (gwä′lĕ-ôr), native state, Central India Agency, 25,041 □ p. 3,091. — its ✻ p. 89.

H

Haakon (hô′kŏn) **VII.** King of Norway fr. 1905 (1872–).
Haarlem (här′lĕm), city, W Netherlands, p. 70. [320.
Habana, *or* **Havana** (hä-vä′nä ; -văn′ȧ), spt. ✻ of Cuba, p.
Haddingtonshire (hăd′ĭng-tŭn-shẽr), co. Scot. 267 □ p. 43.
Hadley (hăd′lĭ), tn. cen. Mass. p. 2. —, Arthur Twining. Son of James. Am. pol. econ. & educator (1856–). —, James. Am. philol. (1821–72).
Hadrian (hā′drĭ-ăn), Roman emperor fr. 117 (76–138).
Haeckel (hĕk′ĕl), Ernst Heinrich. Ger. biologist (1834–).
Hafiz (hä′fĭz ; hä-fēz′), Persian poet (d. 1389?).
Hague, The (hāg), city, ✻ of Netherlands, p. 281.
Hahnemann (hä′nē-măn), Samuel Christian Friedrich. Ger. founder of homeopathic medicine (1755–1843).

Haidarabad (hī′dȧr-ä-bäd′). = HYDERABAD.

Haidar Ali (hī′dẽr ä′lẽ). Sultan of Mysore (?-1782).

Hainaut (ē′nō′), old prov. now in N E Fr. & S W Belg.

Haiti (hā′tĭ), W. Ind. isl. 28,959 □ p. 2,640. —, republic in W part of Haiti isl. 10,204 □ p. 2,030, ✻ Port au Prince.

Hakluyt (hăk′lo͞ot), Richard. Eng. geog. (1552?-1616).

Hakodate (hä′kō-dä′tĕ), spt. city, Yezo isl. Japan, p. 88.

Hale (hāl), Edward Everett. Am. clergyman & author (1822–1909). —, John Parker. Am. statesman (1806–73). —, Matthew, Sir. Eng. judge & jurist (1609–76). —, Nathan, Captain. Am. patriot (1755–76).

Halévy (ȧ′lȧ′vē′), Ludovic. Fr. dram. & nov. (1834–1908).

Halicarnassus (hăl′ĭ-kär-năs′ŭs), anc. city, SW Asia Minor.

Halifax (hăl′ĭ-făks), ✻ of Nova Scotia, p. 47.

Hall (hôl), Granville Stanley. Am. psychol. (1846–). **Hallam** (hăl′ȧm), Henry. Eng. historian (1777–1859).

Halle (hăl′ē), city, Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 181; univ.

Halleck (hăl′ĕk), Fitz-Greene. Am. poet (1790–1867). —, Henry Wager. Am. gen. (1815–72).

Halley (hăl′ĭ ; hôl′ĭ), Edmund. Eng. astron. (1656–1742).

Hals (hȧls), Frans. Dutch painter (1581?-1666).

Hamburg (hăm′bûrg ; *G.* hăm′bo͝orĸ), free city & state N Ger. 160 □ p. 931.

Hamerton (hăm′ẽr-tŭn), Philip Gilbert. Eng. author (1834–94). [(d. B. C. 229).

Hamilcar Barca (hăm′ĭl-kär bär′kä). Carthaginian gen.

Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tŭn), city, S Ontario, p. 82. — tn. ✻ of Bermuda, p. 3. —, Alexander. Am. statesman (1757–1804). —, William, Sir. Scot. philos. (1788–1856). —, William Rowan, Sir. Ir. math. (1805–65). [65 (1809–91).

Hamlin (-lĭn), Hannibal. Am. statesm. v.-pres. in 1861–

Hammerfest (hăm′ẽr-fĕst), in Norway, most N tn. of Europe, p. 2. [1900).

Hammurabi (hăm′o͝o-rä′bē). King of Babylon (ab. B. C.

Hampden (hăm′dĕn), John. Eng. statesman (1594–1643).

Hampshire (hămp′shẽr), *or* **Hants** (hănts), co. S England, 1621 □ p. 951.

Hampton (hămp′tŭn), city, S E Va. p. 6. —, Wade. Am. gen. (1754–1835). —, his grandson, Wade. Confed. general & U. S. senator (1818–1902).

Hampton Roads, Chesapeake bay, near Ft. Monroe, Va.

Hancock (hăn′kŏk), John. Am. statesman (1737–93). —, Winfield Scott. Am. general (1824–66).

Handel (hăn′dĕl), George Frederick. *Ger.* **Händel** (hĕn′-dĕl), Georg Friedrich. Ger. composer (1685–1759).

Hangchow (häng′chō′), city, ✻ of Chekiang, China, p. 350.

Hankow (hän′kō′), city, Hupeh prov. China, p. 826.

Hannibal (hăn′ĭ-bŭl). Carthaginian general (B. C. 247–183).

Hanoi (hä′noi′), city, Tonkin, ✻ of Fr. Indo-China, p. 103.

Hanotaux (ȧ′nō′tō′), Gabriel Albert Auguste. Fr. statesman & historian (1853–).

Hanover (hăn′ō-vẽr), *Ger.* **Hannover** (hän-ō′vẽr), prov. W Prussia, 14,869 □ p. 2,942. — its ✻ p. 302.

Hants. See HAMPSHIRE.

Harar, *or* **Harrar** (hȧ-rär′), city, S E Abyssinia, p. 40.

Harbin (här-bēn′), tn. Kirin prov. Manchuria, p. 30.

Hardinge (här′dĭng), Henry, Sir. 1st Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. Eng. general (1785–1856).

Hardy (här′dĭ), Thomas. Eng. novelist & poet (1840–).

Hargreaves (här′grēvz), James. Eng. inventor of spinning jenny (d. 1778). [(1833–1911).

Harlan (här′lăn), John Marshall. U. S. assoc. just. fr. 1877

Harlem River (-lĕm), channel, N E of Manhattan isl.

Harmodius (här-mō′dĭ-ŭs). Athenian slayer of Hipparchus (d. B. C. 514).

Harnack (här′nȧk), Adolf. Ger. church hist. (1851–).

Harney (här′nĭ), William Selby. Am. gen. (1800–89).

Harold (hăr′ŭld). Two kings of the English : **I.** *Harefoot.* From 1035 (d. 1040) ; **II.** in 1066 (1022?–66).

Harper (här′pẽr), Wm. Rainey. Am. educator (1856–1906).

Harpers Ferry, tn. E W. Va.; John Brown's raid, 1859.

Harput. See KHARPUT.

Harrisburg (hăr′ĭs-bûrg), city, ✻ of Penn. p. 64.

Harrison (hăr′ĭ-sŭn), Benjamin. Am. patriot (1740?-91). —, Benjamin. Grandson of W. H. 23d pres. of U. S. in 1889–93 (1833–1901). —, Frederic. Eng. positivist & author (1831–). —, William Henry. Son of 1st B. Am. gen., & 9th pres. of U. S. in 1841 (1773–1841).

Harrow (hăr′ō), tn. Middlesex co. Eng. p. 17 ; school.

Hart (härt), Robert, Sir. Ir. statesm. in China (1835–1911).

Harte (härt), Francis Bret. Am. author (1836–1902).

Hartford (härt′fẽrd), city, ✻ of Conn. p. 99.

Harun-al-Rashid (hä-ro͞on′-ăr-rȧ-shēd′ ; *Angl.* -ăl-răsh′-ĭd). Caliph of Bagdad fr. 786 (766?–809).

Harvard (här′vȧrd), John. Eng. clergyman ; prin. founder of Harvard coll. (1607–38). [(1578–1657).

Harvey (här′vĭ), William. Eng. anatomist & physician

Harz (härts), mt. group, cen. Ger. 3,745 ft. (Brocken).

Hasdrubal (hăz′drŏo-bŭl). Several Carthaginian generals.

Hastings (hās′tĭngz), bor. Sussex, Eng. p. 61; bat. 1066. —, Warren. Eng. gov. of India (1732–1818). [1623).

Hathaway (hăth′ȧ-wā), Ann. Wife of Shakespeare (1556–

Hatteras, Cape (hăt′ẽr-ȧs), on isl. E coast N. C.

Hauptmann (houpt′män), Gerhart. Ger. dram. (1862–).

Hausa (hou′sä), *or* **Hausaland** (-lănd), ter. N. Nigeria.

Havana. See HABANA.

Havelock (hăv′lŏk), Henry, Sir. Br. general (1795–1857).

Havre (hȧ′vẽr), *or* **Le Havre** (lẽ ȧv′r'), spt. N Fr. p. 136.

Hawaii (hä-wī′ē), largest of Hawaiian isls. 4,015 □ p. 55.

Hawaiian, *form.* SANDWICH, **Islands,** group, N Pacific, 6,449 □ p. 192, ✻ Honolulu ; U. S. ter.

Hawkins, *or* **Hawkyns** (hô′kĭnz), John, Sir. Eng. navigator & rear admiral (1532–92).

Hawthorne (hô′thôrn), Nathaniel. Am. nov. (1804–64).

Hay (hā), John. Am. author & statesman (1838–1905).

Haydn (hā′d'n ; *G.* hī′-), Joseph. Ger. comp. (1732–1809).

Hayes (hāz), Rutherford Birchard. 19th pres. of U. S. in 1877–81 (1822–93).

Hazlitt (hăz′lĭt), William. Eng. author (1778–1830).

Hearn (hûrn), Lafcadio. Author in U. S. & Japan, of Irish-Greek parentage (1850–1904).

Heber (hē′bẽr), Reginald. Eng. bp. & poet (1783–1826).

Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ-dēz), isls. W of N Scot. 2,812 □ p. 79.

Hebron (hē′brŭn), tn. Palestine, S S W of Jerusalem, p. 8.

Hedin (hĕ-dēn′), Sven Anders. Swedish expl. (1865–).

Heem, de (dē hām), Jan Davidsz. Du. painter (1606–83?)

Hegel (hā′gĕl), Georg Wilh. Fried. Ger. philos. (1770–1831).

Heidelberg (hī′dĕl-bẽrĸ), city, Baden, Ger. p. 56; univ.

Heilungkiang (hā-lo͞ong′kyäng′), N province Manchuria, 202,715 □ p. 1,500, ✻ Tsitsihar.

Heine (hī′nĕ), Heinrich. Ger. poet (1797–1856).

Hejaz (hĕj-ȧz′), Turk. vilayet, 96,500 □ p. 300, ✻ Mecca.

Hekla (hĕk′lȧ), volcano, S W Iceland, ab. 5,110 ft.

Helena (hĕl′ē-nȧ), city, ✻ of Montana, p. 13.

Helgoland (hĕl′gō-länt), *or* **Heligoland** (-ĭ-gō-lănd), Ger. isl. in North Sea, ½ □ p. 2.

Helicon (hĕl′ĭ-kŏn), mt. Bœotia, Greece, 5,737 ft.

Heliopolis (hē′lĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs), BAALBEK. — anc. city, Egypt.

Hellas. See GREECE.

Hellespont, *or* **Hellespontus.** See DARDANELLES.

Helmholtz, von (fŏn hĕlm′hōlts), Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand. Ger. scientist (1821–94).

Héloïse (ā′lō′ēz′). Wife of Abélard (1101?-64?).

Helsingfors (hĕl′sĭng-fôrs′), spt. ✻ of Finland, p. 136; univ.

Helvetia (hĕl-vē′shĭ-ȧ), anc. country, most of mod. Switz.

Hendricks (hĕn′drĭks), Thomas Andrews. Vice pres. of U. S. in 1885 (1819–85).

Hengist (hĕn′gĭst). Jutish chief (d. 488).

Hennepin (hĕn′ē-pĭn; *F.* ĕn′păn′), Louis. Missionary & explorer b. in Flanders (1640? – aft. 1701).

Henry (hĕn′rĭ), Cape, on S E coast of Va. —, Joseph. Am. physicist (1797–1878). —, Patrick. Am. statesman (1736–99). — Eight kings of England : **I.** fr. 1100 (1068–1135) ; **II.** fr. 1154 (1133–89) ; **III.** fr. 1216 (1207–72) ; **IV.** fr. 1399 (1367–1413) ; **V.** fr. 1413 (1387–1422) ; **VI.** in 1422–61 & 1470–1 (1421–71) ; **VII.** fr. 1485 (1457–1509) ; **VIII.** fr. 1509 (1491–1547). — Four kings of France : **I.** fr. 1031 (1005?–60) ; **II.** fr. 1547 (1519–59) ; **III.** fr. 1574 (1551–89) ; **IV.** *Of Navarre.* Fr. 1589 (1553–1610). — German kings (7) & Roman emperors (6) : **I.** *The Fowler.* King fr. 919 (876?–936) ; **II.** (Saint) fr. 1002, crowned emp. 1014 (973–1024) ; **III.** fr. 1039, cr. emp. 1046 (1017–56) ; **IV.** fr. 1056, cr. emp. 1084 (1050–1106) ; **V.** fr. 1106, cr. emp. 1111 (1081–1125) ; **VI.** fr. 1190, cr. Holy Roman emp. 1191 (1165–97) ; **VII.** fr. 1308, cr. Holy Rom. emp. 1313 (1276?–1312). — *The Lion.* Duke of Saxony & Bav. (1129–95).

Heraclea (hĕr′ȧ-klē′ȧ), anc. city, S E Italy ; bat. B. C. 280.

Heraclitus (hĕr′ȧ-klī′tŭs). Gr. philosopher (fl. B. C. 500).

Herat (hĕr-ȧt′), city, N W Afghanistan, p. 12.

Herbart (hĕr′bärt), Johann Friedrich. Ger. philosopher (1776–1841).

Herbert (hûr′bẽrt), George. English poet (1593–1633).

Herculaneum (hûr′kŭ-lā′nē-ŭm), anc. city near Mt. Vesuvius, Italy ; buried by eruption, 79 A. D.

Herder, von (fŏn hĕr′dĕr), Johann Gottfried. Ger. author (1744–1803).

Herefordshire (hĕr′ĕ-fērd-shēr), co. S W Eng. 840 □ p. 114.

Herkimer (hûr′kĭ-mēr), Nicholas. Am. gen. (1715?–77).

Hermon (hûr′mŏn), mt. N E Palestine, 9,050 ft.

Hermosillo (ĕr′mō-sēl′yō), city, ✻ of Sonora, Mexico, p. 15.

Herod (hĕr′ŭd). *The Great.* King of Jews fr. B. C. 40 (B. C. 62?–4).

Herodotus (hē-rŏd′ō-tŭs). Gr. historian (B. C. 484?–425?).

Herrick (hĕr′ĭk), Robert. Eng. lyric poet (1591–1674).

Herschel (hûr′shĕl). Astronomers: William, Sir. German in Eng. (1738–1822); his sister, Caroline Lucretia (1750–1848), & son, Sir John Frederick William (1792–1871).

Hertfordshire (härt′fērd-shēr), *or* **Herts** (härts), co. S E England, 635 □ p. 311

Herzegovina (hĕr′tsĕ-gō-vē′nȧ), former Turk. prov. See Bosnia & Herzegovina.

Hesiod (hē′sĭ-ŏd). Gr. poet (fl. B. C. 776?). [stadt.

Hesse (hĕs), gr. duchy, W Ger. 2,969 □ p. 1,282, ✻ Darm-

Hesse-Nassau (-năs′ō), prov. S W Prussia, p. 2,221.

Hewlett (hū′lĕt), Maurice. Eng. novelist (1861–).

Heyse (hī′zē), Paul J. L. Ger. nov. & poet (1830–1914).

Heywood (hā′wo͝od), Thomas. Eng. dramatist (d. 1650?).

Hidalgo (hĭ-dăl′gō; *Sp.* ē-thäl′gō), state, cen. Mex. p. 642.

Hiero (hī′ĕ-rō), *or* **Hieron** (-rŏn) **I.** Tyrant of Syracuse fr. B. C. 478 (d. B. C. 466). — **II.** King of Syracuse fr. B. C. 270 (ab. B. C. 308–216).

Hildebrand (hĭl′dĕ-brănd), Saint. See Gregory VII.

Hill (hĭl), Ambrose Powell. Confederate gen. (1825–65).

Himalaya (hĭ-mä′lȧ-yȧ), mt. system bet. India & Tibet; 29,002 ft. (Everest) highest in world. [Afghanistan.

Hindu Kush (hĭn′do͞o kō͞osh′), mt. range, over 20,000 ft. NE

Hindustan (hĭn′do͞o-stăn′), Persian name of Indian pen.

Hipparchus (hĭ-pär′kŭs). Athenian tyrant (d. B. C. 514). — Bithynian astronomer (B. C. 160?–125?).

Hippo (hĭp′ō), city of ancient Numidia; modern Bône. — anc. city, N Afr.; modern Bizerta.

Hippocrates (hĭ-pŏk′rȧ-tēz), Gr. physician fl. B. C. 460–359?

Hiroshima (hē′rō-shē′mȧ), city, S W Honshu, Japan, p. 143.

Hispaniola (hĭs′păn-yō′lȧ), former name of Haiti isl.

Hoar (hōr; 57), George Frisbie. Am. lawyer & sen. (1826–1904).

Hobart (hō′bärt; -bȧrt), city & port, ✻ of Tasmania, p. with suburbs 40. — (-bȧrt; -bärt), Garret Augustus. Vice pres. of U. S. fr. 1897 (1844–99). [1709).

Hobbema (hŏb′ĕ-mä), Meyndert. Dutch painter (1638–

Hobbes (hŏbz), Thomas. English philosopher (1588–1679).

Hoboken (hō′bō-kĕn), city, p. 70, & port, N. J., opp. N. Y.

Hobson (hŏb′s'n), Richmond Pearson. Am. ex-naval officer (1860–).

Hoche (ŏsh), Lazare. French general (1768–97).

Hofer (hō′fĕr), Andreas. Tyrolese patriot (1767–1810).

Hofmann (hōf′mȧn), Josef. Polish pianist (1877–).

Hogarth (hō′gärth), William. Eng. painter (1697–1764).

Hogg (hŏg), James. *Ettrick Shepherd.* Scot. poet (1770–1835).

Hohenlinden (hō′ĕn-lĭn′dĕn), vil. S Bavaria; battle, 1800.

Hohenlohe (-lō′ĕ; hō′ĕn-). A princely German family.

Hokkaido. See Yezo.

Hokoto (hō′kō-tō). See Pescadores.

Hokusai (hō′kō͞o-sä′ē). Katsuhika Hokusai. Jap. painter (1760–1849).

Holbein (hōl′bīn), Hans (ab. 1460–1524), & his son, Hans (1497?–1543). German painters.

Holinshed (hŏl′ĭnz-hĕd), *or* **Hollingshead**, Raphael. Eng. chronicler (d. 1580). [author (1819–81).

Holland. See Netherlands. —, Josiah Gilbert. Am.

Holman-Hunt (hō′lmȧn-), Wm. Eng. painter (1827–1910).

Holmes (hōmz), Oliver Wendell. Am. physician & author (1809–94). — his son, Oliver Wendell. U. S. assoc. just. fr. 1902 (1841–).

Holst, von (fŏn hōlst′), Hermann Eduard. Ger. hist. in Am. (1841–1904). [of Schleswig-Holstein.

Holstein (hōl′shtīn; -stīn), former Danish duchy, now part

Holyoke (hō′lĭ-yōk), mfg. city, cen. Mass. p. 58; paper.

Homburg (hŏm′bo͝orĸ), tn. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. 14.

Homer (hō′mĕr). Epic poet of Greece (fl. ab. 9th cen. B. C.). —, Winslow. Am. painter (1836–1910).

Honan (hō′nän′), inland prov. of China, 67,954 □ p. 35,318, ✻ Kaifeng.

Hondo (hŏn′dō). See Honshu.

Honduras (hŏn-do͞o′rȧs), republic, Cen. Am., 46,250 □ p. 553, ✻ Tegucigalpa.

Hongkong (hŏng′kŏng′), Br. isl. & col. S. China; isl. ab. 32 □ with leased ter. 410 □ p. 457, ✻ Victoria.

Honolulu (hō′nō-lo͞o′lo͞o), spt. city, ✻ of Hawaii, p. 52.

Honorius (hō-nō′rĭ-ŭs; 57), Flavius. Roman emp. of West fr. 395 (384–423). [86,305 □ p. 37,041.

Honshu (hŏn′shō͞o′), *or* **Hondo** (-dō), largest isl. of Japan,

Hood (hō͝od), Thomas. Eng. poet & wit (1799–1845).

Hooghly, *or* **Hugli** (hō͞o′glĭ), arm of Ganges at delta.

Hooker (hō͝ok′ĕr), Joseph. Am. gen. (1814–79). —, Richard. Eng. divine (1554?–1600).

Hoover (hō͞o′vĕr), Herbert Clark. Am. mining engineer. Comm'r of food administration in U. S. 1917– (1874–).

Hopkins (hŏp′kĭnz), Edward. Col. gov. of Conn. (1600–57). —, Mark. Am. educator (1802–87). —, Stephen. Am. patriot (1707–85). [(B. C. 65–8).

Horace (hŏr′ās). *Quintus Horatius Flaccus.* Latin poet

Horeb (hō′rĕb; 57), mt. Sinai peninsula, Arabia.

Horn, Cape, on isl., S extremity of South America.

Hortense (ôr′tăns′), Queen of Holland. Daughter of Josephine & mother of Napoleon III. (1783–1837).

Hot Springs, city, S W Ark. p. 14; health resort.

Houston (hū′stŭn), Sam. President of Texas & Am. general (1793–1863). — city, E Tex. p. 79.

Hovey (hŭv′ĭ), Richard. American poet (1864–1900).

Howard (hou′ȧrd), Oliver Otis. Am. general (1830–1909).

Howe (hou), Elias. Am. inventor of sewing machine (1819–67). —, Richard, Earl. Br. admiral (1726–99). —, his bro. William, 5th Viscount. Br. gen. in Am. (1729–1814).

Howells (hou′ĕlz), William Dean. Am. nov. (1837–).

Huascar (wäs-kär′). Inca prince (ab. 1495–1533).

Hudson (hŭd′sŭn), riv. E N. Y. 300 m. to N. Y. bay. — **Bay,** an inland sea, Br. N. Am. — **Strait,** bet. Hudson bay & Atl. oc. —, Henry. Eng. navigator (d. 1611).

Hué (ü′ā′), city, ✻ of Annam, p. 65.

Huger (ū-jē′), Isaac. Am. Rev. gen. (1742–97).

Huggins (hŭg′ĭnz), William, Sir. Eng. astron. (1824–1910).

Hugh Capet (hū kā′pĕt). King of Fr. fr. 987 (940?–996).

Hughes (hūz), Charles Evans. Gov., & U. S. assoc. just. fr. 1910 (1862–). —, Thomas. Eng. author (1822–96).

Hugli. See Hooghly. [& nov. (1802–85).

Hugo (hū′gō; *F.* ü′gō′), Victor, Viscount. Fr. poet, dram.

Hull (hŭl). See Kingston upon Hull. —, Isaac. Am. com. (1773–1843). —, Wm. Am. gen. (1753–1825). [(1512–84).

Humayun (hō͞o′mä-yō͞on′). Emp. of Hindustan, 1530–56

Humber (hŭm′bĕr), estuary, E England.

Humbert (hŭm′bĕrt) **I.** King of Italy fr. 1878 (1844–1900).

Humboldt, von (vŏn hŭm′bōlt; *G.* fŏn hō͞om′bŏlt), F. H. Alexander, Baron. Ger. naturalist & statesm. (1769–1859). —, his bro. Karl Wilhelm. Philol. & statesm. (1767–1835).

Hume (hūm), David. Scot. philos. & hist. (1711–76).

Humperdinck (hō͞om′pĕr-dĭŋk), Engelbert. Ger. comp. (1854–). [Changsha.

Hunan (hō͞o′nän′), prov. cen. China, 83,380 □ p. 22,169, ✻

Hungary (hŭŋ′gȧ-rĭ), kingdom, E part of Aust.-Hun., 125,430 □ p. 20,841, ✻ Budapest; Hun. proper, 109,007 □ p. 18,221.

Hunt (hŭnt), (James Henry) Leigh. Eng. poet & essayist (1784–1859). [co. E Eng. 366 □ p. 56.

Huntingdonshire (hŭn′tĭng-dŭn-shēr), *or* **Hunts**, inland

Hunyadi János (hō͞on′yŏd-ĭ yä′nōsh). Hung. gen. (d. 1456).

Hupeh (hō͞o′pĕ′), prov. cen. China, 71,428 □ p. 35,280, ✻ Wuchang.

Huron (hū′rŏn), Lake, bet. Michigan & Ontario, 22,978 □.

Huss, *or* **Hus** (hŭs), John. Boh. relig. reformer (1369–1415).

Hutchinson (hŭch′ĭn-sŭn), Thomas. Gov. of Mass. (1711–80).

Huxley (hŭks′lĭ), Thomas Henry. Eng. biologist (1825–95).

Huygens, *or* **Huyghens** (hī′gĕnz; *Du.* hoi′-), Christian. Du. scientist & math. (1629–95). [China, 2,700 m.

Hwang, *or* **Hwangho** (hwäng′hō′), "Yellow River," N

Hyderabad (hī′dĕr-ȧ-bäd′), *or* **Nizam's Dominions** (nĭ-zămz′), native state, S cen. India, 82,698 □ p. 13,375. — its ✻ p. 501. — dist. Sind, W Br. India. — its ✻ p. 68.

Hyères (ē′ār′), tn. near Medit. S E France, p. 18; resort.

Hypatia (hī-pā′shĭ-ȧ), of Alexandria. Math. & philos. (d. 415).

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Ibadan (ē-bä′dän), city, Lagos, Southern Nigeria, p. 345.

Iberian Peninsula (ī-bē′rĭ-ăn), Spain & Portugal.

Ibsen (ĭb′sĕn; ĭp′-), Henrik. Norw. dram. (1828–1906).

Icarian Sea (ī-kā′rĭ-ăn), part of E Ægean sea. [vik.

Iceland (īs′lănd), Dan. isl. N Atl. 39,756 □ p. 85, ✻ Reykja-

Ida (ī′dȧ), mt. near site of anc. Troy.
Idaho (ī′dȧ-hō), state, N W U. S. 83,354 □ p. 326, ✻ Boise.
Idumæa, *or* **Idumea** (ĭd′ū-mē′ȧ), *or* **Edom** (ē′dŭm), anc. country, S of Dead sea.
Ijssel, *or* **Yssel** (īs′ĕl), delta branch of Rhine, Neth'nds.
Île de France (ēl′ dē frȧns′), old prov. in N France.
Ilium (ĭl′ĭ-ŭm), ancient Troy.
Illinois (ĭl′ĭ-noi′; -noiz′), state, N cen. U. S. 56,043 □ p. 5,639, ✻ Springfield. — riv., Ill. 350 m. to Miss. riv.
Illyria (ĭ-lĭr′ĭ-ȧ), anc. country E of Adriatic sea.
Illyricum (-kŭm), Roman prov. in Illyria.
India (ĭn′dĭ-ȧ), S Asia, S of Himalaya mts.: Br. India (incl. Burma), 1,097,901 □ p. 244,268; Native States, 691,253 □ p. 70,865; total, 1,789,154 □ p. 315,133. —, **Farther.** See INDO-CHINA.
Indiana (-ăn′ȧ), state, U. S., bet. Lake Mich. & Ohio riv. 36,045 □ p. 2,701, ✻ Indianapolis.
Indianapolis (-ăn-ăp′ō-lĭs), city, ✻ of Indiana, p. 234.
Indian Ocean, S of Asia, E of Africa, & W of Australia.
Indian Territory, former ter. U. S.; now Okla.
Indo-China (ĭn′dō-chī′nȧ), the SE pen. of Asia. See FRENCH INDO-CHINA. [its ✻.
Indore (ĭn-dōr′), native state, cen. India, 9,500 □ p. 979. —
Indus (ĭn′dŭs), riv. N W India; 2,000 m. to Arabian sea.
Ingelow (ĭn′jĕ-lō), Jean. Eng. poet & nov. (1820–97).
Ingres (ăN′gr′), Jean A. D. Fr. painter (1780–1867).
Inkerman (ĭŋk′ĕr-mȧn′), vil. Crimea; battle, 1854.
Inness (ĭn′ĕs), George. Am. painter (1825–1894).
Innocent, 13 popes: **II.** fr. 1130 (d. 1143); **III.** fr. 1198 (1161–1216); **IV.** fr. 1243 (d. 1254); **XI.** fr. 1676 (1611–89).
Innsbruck (ĭns′brŏŏk; -prŏŏk), city, ✻ of Tirol, Aust. p. 53.
Interlaken (ĭn′tĕr-lä′kĕn), vil. cen. Switz. p. 2; resort.
Inverness-shire (ĭn′vĕr-nĕs′shĕr), co. Scot. 4,211 □ p. 87.
Iolcus (ī-ōl′kŭs), tn. of ancient Thessaly.
Ionia (ī-ō′nĭ-ȧ), anc. dist. W coast Asia Minor.
Ionian (-ăn) **Islands**, group off W coast of Greece, 887 □ p. 239. — **Sea**, part of Medit. bet. Greece & S Italy.
Iowa (ī′ō-wȧ), state, N cen. U. S. 55,586 □ p. 2,225, ✻ Des Moines. — riv. Iowa, ab. 350 m. to Mississippi riv.
Ipswich (ĭps′wĭch; -ĭch), bor. Suffolk co. Eng. p. 74.
Iquique (ē-kē′kā), spt. tn. N Chile, p. 40.
Iquitos (ē-kē′tōs), riv. port, N E Peru, p. 20.
Iraklion (ē-räk′lē-ŏn), **Candia** (kăn′dĭ-ȧ), *or* **Megalokastron** (mĕg′ȧ-lō-kȧs′trŏn), spt. N Crete, p. 25.
Iran (ē′răn′; *Eng.* ĭ-răn′), native name of Persia.
Irawadi. Var. of IRRAWADDY.
Ireland (īr′lănd), island & kingdom, part of United Kingdom, 32,360 □ p. 4,382, ✻ Dublin.
Irenæus (ī′rē-nē′ŭs), Saint. Gr. bp. of Lyons (130?–202?).
Irish Sea, bet. England & Ireland. [p. 108.
Irkutsk (ĭr-kōōtsk′), city, ✻ of E Siberia, Russia in Asia,
Irrawaddy (ĭr′ȧ-wŏd′ĭ), riv. Burma, to Bay of Bengal.
Irtysh, *or* **-tish** (ĭr-tĭsh′), riv. 2,300 m. Altai mts. to Ob riv.
Irving (ûr′vĭng), Edward. Scot. preacher (1792–1834). —, Henry, Sir. Eng. actor (1838–1905). —, Washington. Am. author (1783–1859).
Isabella (ĭz′ȧ-bĕl′ȧ), *Sp.* **Isabel** (ē′sä-bĕl′), **I.** *The Catholic.* Queen of Castile & León (1451–1504).
Ischl (ĭsh′l), tn. Upper Austria, p. 10; watering place.
Isère (ē′zâr′), riv. S E France; 150 m. to Rhone riv.
Iskanderun (ĭs-kăn′dĕ-rōōn′), *or* **Alexandretta** (ăl′ĕg-zăn-drĕt′ȧ), spt. Syria, p. 12.
Island No. 10. Former Tenn. isl. in Miss. riv.; bat. 1862.
Islington (ĭz′lĭng-tŭn), bor. part of London, p. 327. [95).
Ismail Pasha (ĭs′mä-ēl′). Khedive of Egypt 1863–79 (1830–
Isocrates (ī-sŏk′rȧ-tēz). Athenian orator (B. C. 436–338).
Ispahan (ĭs′pȧ-hăn′), city, W cen. Persia, p. 80; former ✻.
Israel (ĭz′rā-ĕl), anc. kingdom, N Palestine.
Issus (ĭs′ŭs), anc. tn. S E Asia Minor; battle, B. C. 333.
Istambul. See CONSTANTINOPLE.
Istria (ĭs′trĭ-ȧ), pen. in Adriatic Küstenland, Aust. p. 403.
Italian Somaliland, It. protectorate, E Afr. 141,081 □ p. 400.
Italy (ĭt′ȧ-lĭ), kdm. S Europe, 110,550 □ p. 34,687, ✻ Rome.
Itasca Lake (ī-tăs′kȧ), N. Minn.; receives sources of Miss.
Ithaca (ĭth′ȧ-kȧ), one of the Ionian isls. 37 □ p. 10.—city, S cen. N. Y. p. 15; Cornell univ.
Ito (ē′tō). Prince Ito Hirobumi. Jap. statesm. (1841–1909).
Iuka (ī-ū′kȧ), tn. N E Miss. p. 1; battle, Sept. 19, 1862.
Ivan (ē-vän′; ĭ′vän) **III.** *The Great.* Grand Prince of Muscovy fr. 1462 (1440?–1505). —**IV.** *The Terrible.* Grandson of Ivan III. Ruler of Russia fr. 1533; czar fr. 1547 (1529–84).
Ivory Coast, Fr. col. Upper Guinea, ab. 122,000 □ p. **1,133.**
Ivry-la-Bataille (ēv′rē′lȧ-bȧ′tȧ′y′), commune, N France, p. 1; battle, 1590. [ft.
Ixtaccihuatl (ēs′täk-sē′hwät′l), mt. S cen. Mex. over 16,000

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Jackson (jăk′sŭn), city, S Mich. p. 31. — city, ✻ of Miss. p. 21. —, Andrew, Am. gen., & 7th pres. U. S. in 1829–37 (1767–1845). — , Helen Maria (b. Fisk) Hunt. Am. author (1831–85). —, Thomas Jonathan. *Stonewall Jackson.* Confederate gen. (1824–63).
Jacksonville (-vĭl), city, N E Florida, p. 58.
Jaén (hä-ān′), prov. S Spain, p. 514. — its ✻, p. 27.
Jaffa, *or* **Yafa** (yä′fȧ), *anc.* **Joppa**, coast tn. Palestine, p. 40.
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Jamaica (jȧ-mā′kȧ), isl. West Indies, 4,207 □ p. 831, ✻ Kingston; Br. col.
James (jāmz). Seven kings of Scotland: **I.** fr. 1406 (1394–1437); **II.** fr. 1437 (1430–60); **III.** fr. 1460 (1451–88); **IV.** fr. 1488; fell at Flodden (1473–1513); **V.** fr. 1513 (1512–42); **VI.** fr. 1567; as **James I.**, king of England fr. 1603 (1566–1625); **VII.** fr. 1685; as **James II.**, king of England in 1685–88 (1633–1701). —, Edmund Janes. American educator (1855–). —, Henry. Am. novelist in Eng. (1843–1916). —, William. Bro. of Henry. Am. psychol. & philos. (1842–1910). — **Bay**, S part of Hudson Bay. — **River**, Va. 450 m. — Francis Edward Stuart. Pretender to Br. crown (1688–1766).
Jamestown (-toun), city, W N. Y. p. 31. —, ruined vil. E Va.; 1st successful Eng. settlement (1607) in U. S.
Jane Seymour (jān sē′mōr). 3d wife of Henry VIII. of Eng.; mother of Edward VI. (1509?–37). [p. 527.
Janina (yä′nē-nä), former vilayet, W Turkey in Europe,
Japan (jȧ-păn′), *Jap.* **Nippon** (nĭp′pŏn′) *or* **Nihon** (nē′hŏn′), empire, isls. E of Japan sea, 147,657 □ p. 51,591, ✻ Tokyo; emp. includes also Formosa, Pescadores, Karafuto (S Sakhalin), and Korea (Chosen) 111,149 □ p. 17,015. — **Sea**, part of Pacific E of Korea, Asia.
Jarrow (jăr′ō), bor. Durham co. Eng. on Tyne riv. p. 34.
Jassy (yäs′ē), *Roum.* **Iaşi** (yä′shē), city, N E Roumania, p. 79.
Java (jä′vȧ), most important isl. of Du. E. Indies, with Madura, 50,775 □ p. 30,098, ✻ Batavia.
Jay (jā), John. 1st ch. just. of U. S. in 1789–95 (1745–1829).
Jeanne d'Arc (zhän därk′). See JOAN OF ARC. [1905).
Jebb (jĕb), Richard Claverhouse, Sir. Scot. classicist (1841–
Jedda (jĕd′ȧ), *or* **Jiddah** (jĭd′ȧ), spt. for Mecca, p. 15.
Jefferson (jĕf′ĕr-sŭn), Joseph. Am. comedian (1829–1905). —, Thomas. Am. statesman. 3d pres. of U. S. in 1801–9 (1743–1826). — **City**, city, ✻ of Mo. p. 12. [1850).
Jeffrey (jĕf′rĭ), Francis. Lord Jeffrey. Eng. critic (1773–
Jeffreys (-rĭz), George. 1st Baron. Eng. judge (1648–89).
Jena (yā′nä), tn. Saxe-Weimar duchy, Ger. p. 38; bat. 1806.
Jenner (jĕn′ĕr), Edward. Eng. physician (1749–1823). —, William, Sir. Eng. physician (1815–98).
Jerez de la Frontera (hā-rāth′ dā lä frŏn-tā′rä), tn. S Spain, p. 63; battle, 711.
Jericho (jĕr′ĭ-kō), anc. city, Palestine. [420).
Jerome (jē-rōm′; jĕr′ŏm), Saint. Latin church Father (340?–
Jersey (jûr′zĭ), one of the Channel isls. 45 □ p. 52. — **City**, city & port N E N. J. opp. N. Y. city, p. 268.
Jerusalem (jē-rōō′sȧ-lĕm), city, Palestine, Syria, p. 60.
Jewett (jōō′ĕt), Sarah Orne. Am. story-writer (1849–1909).
Jibouti (zhē′bōō-tē′), spt. ✻ of Fr. Somali Coast, p. 11.
Joan of Arc (jōn ŭv ärk′; jō-ăn′), *Fr.* **Jeanne d'Arc** (zhän därk′). Fr. heroine (1412–31).
Johannesburg (yō-hän′ĕs-bûrg), chief cml. tn. Transvaal, U. of S. Afr. p. 237.
John (jŏn). *Lackland.* King of Eng. fr. 1199 (1167?–1216). — **III. Sobieski** (sō-byĕs′kē). King of Poland fr. 1674 (1624–96). — **I.** *The Great.* King of Portugal fr. 1385 (1357–1433). — of Austria, Don. Sp. gen. (1547–78). — of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. 4th son of Edw. III. of Eng. (1340–99). — of Leyden. Du. Anabaptist fanatic (1509–36).
Johnson (jŏn′sŭn), Andrew. 17th pres. of U. S. in 1865–69 (1808–75). —, John, Sir. Am. Tory leader in Rev. (1742–1830). —, Reverdy. Am. lawyer (1796–1876). —, Richard Mentor. 9th vice pres. of U. S. in 1837–41 (1780–1850). —, Samuel. Eng. lexicographer & author (1709–84).

Johnston (-stŭn ; -sŭn), Albert Sidney. Confederate gen. (1803–62). —, Joseph Eccleston. Confed. gen. (1807–91).
Johnstown (jŏnz′toun), city, W Pa. p. 55. [Br. prot.]
Johore (jō-hōr′), sultanate, S Malay pen. 9,000 □ p. 200 ; **Jókai** (yō′kŏ-ī), Maurus. Hung. nov. & dram. (1825–1904).
Joliet (zhō′lyā′; *Angl.* jō′lĭ-ĕt), Louis. Fr. explorer (1645–1700). — (jō′lĭ-ĕt), city, N E Illinois, p. 35.
Jones (jōnz), Inigo. Eng. architect (1573–1652). —, Jacob. Am. naval officer (1770–1850). —, John Paul. Orig. name *John Paul*. Am. naval officer, b. in Scot. (1747–92). —, William, Sir. Eng. Orientalist (1746–94). [(1573?–1637).]
Jonson (jŏn′sŭn), Benjamin (*usually* Ben). Eng. dram.
Joppa. See YAFA.
Jordan (jôr′dăn), riv. Palestine, ab. 135 m. to Dead sea. —, David Starr. Am. biol. & educator (1851–).
Joseph (jō′zĕf) **II.** Holy Roman emp. fr. 1765 (1741–90).
Josephine (jō′zĕf-ēn). 1st wife of Napoleon I. (1763–1814).
Josephus (jō-sē′fŭs), Flavius. Jewish historian (37?–95?).
Joubert (zhōō-bâr′), Joseph. Fr. essayist & moralist (1754–1824). —, Petrus Jacobus. Boer gen. (1831–1900).
Joule (joul), James Prescott. Eng. physicist (1818–89).
Jourdan (zhōōr′dăN′), Jean Baptiste, Count. Fr. marshal (1762–1833). [emp. fr. 363 (331–364).]
Jovian (jō′vĭ-ăn), *or* **Jo′vi-a′nus**, Flavius Claudius. Rom.
Jowett (jou′ĕt), Benjamin. Eng. Greek scholar (1817–93).
Juan de Fuca (hwän dā fōō′kä; jōō′ăn dĕ fū′kȧ), strait bet. Vancouver isl. & Washington.
Juan Fernandez (hwän fĕr-năn′dāth ; jōō′ăn fĕr-năn′dĕz), small isl. & group W of Valparaiso, Chile.
Jubbulpore (jŭb′ŭl-pōr′), tn. Central Prov. Br. India, p. 101.
Judah (jōō′dȧ), anc. kingdom, S Palestine.
Judea, *or* **Judæa** (jōō-dē′ȧ), S div. of Palestine.
Judson (jŭd′sŭn), Harry Pratt. Am. educator (1849–).
Jugurtha (jōō-gûr′thȧ). Numidian king (d. B. C. 104).
Julian (jōōl′yăn ; jōō′lĭ-ăn). *The Apostate*. Roman emperor fr. 361 (331–63).
Jumna (jŭm′nȧ), *anc.* JOM′ANES, riv. N India, 860 m.
Juneau (jōō′nō′), port & city, ✻ of Alaska, p. 2.
Jungfrau (yōōng′frou′), mt. S Switzerland, 13,668 ft.
Jura (jōō′rȧ ; *F.* zhü′rȧ′), mt. range, 5,655 ft. Fr. & Switz.
Justinian (jŭs-tĭn′ĭ-ăn). *The Great*. Byzantine emp. fr. 527 (483–565). [165?).]
Justin Martyr (jŭs′tĭn). Ch. Father in Palestine (100?–
Jutland (jŭt′lănd), Dan. peninsula, 9,895 □ p. 1,198.
Juvenal (jōō′vĕ-năl). Roman satirical poet (ab. 60–ab. 140).

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Kadesh (kā′dĕsh), anc. city N Syria.
Kafiristan (kä′fĕ-rĭ-stän′), E prov. Afghanistan.
Kagoshima (kä′gō-shē′mȧ), spt. S Kiushu, Japan, p. 64.
Kaifeng (kī′fŭng′), city, ✻ Honan prov. China, p. 200.
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Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land (kī′zĕr-vĭl′hĕlmz), Ger. protectorate, N E New Guinea, 70,135 □ p. 110.
Kalat (kȧ-lät′), native state, Baluchistan, p. 335.
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Kamerun (kä′mă-rōōn′), Ger. protectorate, W Afr. 292,000
Kanara (kŭ′nȧ-rȧ), dist. Bombay pres. Br. India.
Kanazawa (kä′nȧ-zä′wȧ), spt. W Honshu, Japan, p. 111.
Kandahar (kŭn′dȧ-här′), city, S Afghanistan, p. 50.
Kandy (kăn′dē), town, ancient ✻ of Ceylon, p. 27.
Kane (kān), Elisha Kent. Am. arctic expl. (1820–57).
Kanea (kȧ-nē′ȧ), spt. tn. ✻ of Crete, p. 24.
Kanem (kä′nĕm ; kä-nĕm′), dist. N E of Lake Chad; Fr.
Kano (kä′nō), tn. Sokoto, Northern Nigeria, p. 100.
Kansas (kăn′zȧs), state, cen. U. S. 81,774 □ p. 1,691, ✻ Topeka. — **City**, city, E Kan. p. 82. — **City**, city, W Mo. p. 248. — **River**, Kan. ab. 200 m. to Missouri riv.
Kansu (kän′sōō′), N W prov. of China, 125,483 □ p. 10,386, ✻ Lanchowfu. [1804).]
Kant (känt ; *Angl.* kănt), Immanuel. Ger. metaph. (1724–
Karachi (kä-rä′chē), spt. Sind, W Br. India, p. 152.
Karakoram Mountains (kä′rä-kō′rŭm), Himalayan range, Kashmir ; highest peak, Godwin-Austen, 28,278 ft.
Karlsbad (kärls′bät), tn. Bohemia, p. 17 ; watering place.
Karlsruhe (-rōō′ĕ), city, ✻ of Baden, Ger. p. 134.
Karnak (kär′năk), vil. site of anc. Thebes, Egypt.
Kashgar (kăsh′gär′), city, W Chinese Turkestan, p. 60 to 70.
Kashmir, *often* **Cashmere** (kăsh′mēr′), native state, N W India, 80,900 □ p. 3,158, ✻ Srinagar. [Prussia, p. 153.]
Kassel, *or* **Cassel** (kăs′ĕl), city, ✻ Hesse-Nassau prov. S
Kastamuni (käs′tȧ-mōō′nē), vilayet, N Asia Minor, 19,570 □ p. 961. — its ✻ p. 20.
Katahdin (kȧ-tä′dĭn), mt. cen. Maine, 5,268 ft.
Katmandu (kät′măn-dōō′), tn. ✻ of Nepal, p. 50.
Katrine, Loch (lŏk kăt′rĭn), lake, Perthshire, Scotland.
Katsura (kä′tsōō-rä). Prince Katsura Taro. Jap. gen. & statesman (1847–1913).
Kattegat, *or* **Cattegat** (kăt′ĕ-gät′), arm of North sea bet. Sweden & Jutland. [er (1805–74).]
Kaulbach, von (fŏn koul′bäk), Wilhelm. Ger. hist. paint-
Kayes (kāz), city on Senegal riv. Fr. W. Afr. p. 6.
Kazan (kȧ-zän′y'), city, E Russia, p. 179.
Kazvin (käz′vēn′), tn. N W Persia, p. 40.
Kean (kēn), Edmund. Eng. tragedian (1787–1833).
Kearny (kär′nĭ), Philip. Am. general (1815–62).
Keats (kēts), John. Eng. romanticist poet (1795–1821).
Keble (kē′b'l), John. Eug. divine & poet (1792–1866).
Kedron (kē′drŭn), valley, E of Jerusalem, Palestine.
Keewatin (kē′-wä′tĭn), former dist. Can. W of Hudson bay.
Kelat. See KHELAT. [cist (1824–1907).]
Kelvin (kĕl′vĭn), William Thomson, 1st Baron. Brit. physi-
Kemble (kĕm′b'l), John Philip. Eng. actor (1757–1823). — his niece, Frances Anne ("Fanny"). Actress (1809–93).
Kempis, à (ȧ kĕm′pĭs), Thomas. See THOMAS À KEMPIS.
Kenia, Mount (kā′nē-ä), in E Afr. Prot. ab. 13,000 ft.
Kenilworth (kĕn′ĭl-wûrth), tn. Warwickshire, Eng. p. 6 ; ruined castle.
Kennan (kĕn′ăn), George. Am. traveler & wr. (1845–).
Kennebec (kĕn′ē-bĕk′), riv. Me. 138 m. to Atlantic ocean.
Kensington (kĕn′zĭng-tŭn), bor. W part London, p. 172.
Kent (kĕnt), co. S E Eng. 1,349 □ p. 1,046. —, James. Am. jurist (1763–1847).
Kenton (kĕn′tŭn), Simon. Am. pioneer (1755–1836).
Kentucky (kĕn-tŭk′ĭ), state, E cen. U. S. 40,181 □ p. 2,290, ✻ Frankfort. — **River**, in Ky. 300 m. to Ohio river.
Kepler (kĕp′lĕr), Johannes. Ger. astronomer (1571–1630).
Kerbela (kĕr′bē-lä), tn. Bagdad vilayet, Turkey, p. 65.
Kerman (kĕr-măn′), city, S E Persia, p. 60.
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Khartum (kär-tōōm′), tn. ✻ of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, p.
Khelat (kĕ-lät′). Same as KALAT.
Khiva (kē′vȧ), khanate, subject to Russia, cen. Asia, 23,166 □ p. 800. — its ✻ p. 5. [✻ Nanchang.]
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Kiangsu (-sōō′), prov. China, 38,610 □ p. 23,980, ✻ Nanking.
Kiaochow (kyou′chō′), tn., bay, & dist. (193 □ p. 169) E Shantung, China ; Ger. leasehold.
Kiel (kēl), ftd. spt. & navy yard, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, p. 212.
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Kilauea (kē′lou-ä′ä), crater on slope of Mauna Loa, Ha-
Kilimanjaro (kĭl′ĭ-măn-jä′rō), mt. Ger. E. Afr. ab. 19,500 ft.
Kilkenny (kĭl-kĕn′ĭ), tn. Leinster, S E Ireland, p. 11.
Killarney, Lakes of (kĭ-lär′nĭ), 3 lakes, S W Ireland.
Killiecrankie (kĭl′ĭ-krăn′kĭ), pass, Grampian Hills, Perthshire, Scot. ; battle 1689.
Kilpatrick (kĭl-păt′rĭk), Hugh Judson. Am. gen. (1836–81).
Kimberley (kĭm′bĕr-lĭ), tn. N Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. p. 30 ; diamond mines. [□ p. 41.]
Kincardineshire (kĭn-kär′dĭn-shēr), co. E Scotland, 381
King (kĭng), Charles. Am. sold. & writer (1844–). —, Rufus. Am. polit. leader (1755–1827). —, William Rufus. Am. senator, & vice pres. of U. S. in 1853 (1786–1853).
Kingchowfu (kĭng′chō′fōō′), city, Hupeh, China, p. 600.
Kingsley (kĭngz′lĭ), Charles. Eng. divine & nov. (1819–75). — his bro., Henry. Nov. (1830–76). — their niece, Mary H. Afr. trav. & author (1862–1900).
Kings Mountain, height, N W S. C. ; bat. Oct. 7, 1780.
Kingston (kĭngz′tŭn), spt. ✻ of Jamaica, W. I. p. 57. — **upon Hull**, city, bor. & port, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 278.
Kingtehchen (kĭng′tĕ-chĕn′), city, Kiangsi, S E China, p. 500.
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Kioto. See KYOTO.

Kipling (kĭp′lĭng), Rudyard. Eng. author (1865–).
Kirin (kĭr′ĭn; *Chin.* kĭl′ĭn), middle province Manchuria, 105,020 □ p. 6,000. — its ✻ p. 100.
Kirkcaldy (kĕr-kô′dĭ), burgh, Fifeshire, Scot. p. 40.
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Kitchener of Khartum (kĭch′ĕn-ĕr), Horatio Herbert Kitchener, 1st Earl. Eng. gen. (1850–1916).
Kiushu (kyōō′shōō′), S isl. Japan, 15,588 □ p. 7,167.
Kléber (klā′bâr′), Jean Baptiste. Fr. general (1753–1800).
Klein (klīn), Felix. Ger. mathematician (1849–).
Klondike (klŏn′dīk), region, Yukon basin, Can.; gold fields.
Klopstock (klŏp′shtŏk), Friedrich Gottlieb. Ger. poet (1724–1803).
Knossos (nŏs′ŭs), royal city of anc. Crete.
Knox (nŏks), Henry. Am. gen. (1750–1806).—, John. Scot. religious reformer (1513?–72).
Knoxville (nŏks′vĭl), city, E Tenn. p. 36; Univ. of Tenn.
Kobe (kō′bĕ), spt. city, S Honshu, Japan, p. 378.
Koblenz, *or* **Coblenz** (kō′blĕnts), city, Prussia, p. 56.
Koch (kŏĸ), Robert. Ger. bacteriologist (1843–1910).
Kodama (kō′dà-mà). Viscount Kodama Gentaro. Jap. gen. (1852–1906).
Komura (kō′mōō-rà). Marquis Komura Jutaro. Jap. statesman (1855–1911).
Kongo. Var. of Congo.
Konia (kō′nē-ä), vilayet, S Asia Minor, 39,400 □ p. 1,069. —, *anc.* Ico′nium, its ✻ p. 45.
Königgrätz (kū′nĭĸ-grĕts′), tn. E Bohemia, p. 11; battle (Sadowa), 1866. [246; univ.
Königsberg (kū′nĭĸs-bĕrĸ), city, ✻ of East Prussia, p.
Kootenay (kōō′tē-nā), affluent of Columbia riv. ab. 450 m. B. C., Idaho, & Mont. — lake, S E British Columbia.
Kordofan (kôr′dō-fän′), prov. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, E Afr. 140,000 □ p. 280, chief tn. Obeid.
Korea, *or* **Chosen** (kō-rē′à, chō′sĕn′), former kingdom, ter. of Japan (annexed 1910), 84,106 □ p. 13,125, ✻ Seoul.
Kos, *or* **Cos** (kŏs), Turk. isl. off Asia Minor, 110 □ p. 10.
Kosciusko (kŏs′ĭ-ŭs′kō), Thaddeus. Polish patriot (1746–1817). [12,700 □ p. 1,038, ✻ Üsküp.
Kossovo (kŏs′ŏ-vō), former vilayet, N W Turkey in Europe,
Kossuth (kŏsh′ōōt; kō-sōōth′), Louis (Lājos). Hung. patriot (1802–94). — his son, Francis (Ferencz). Polit. leader (1841–1914).
Kotzebue, von (fŏn kŏt′sĕ-bōō), August. Ger. dram. (1761–1819). [& author (1850–91).
Kovalevsky (kà′và-lyĕf′skĕ), Sonya (Sophie). Russ. math.
Kra, Isthmus of (krä), in Siam, Malay peninsula.
Krakatao (-kä-tä′ō), isl. & vol. Sunda strait; eruption, 1883.
Krefeld, *or* **Crefeld** (krā′fĕlt), tn. Rhenish Pruss. Ger. p. 129.
Kristiania (krĭs-tē-ä′nē-ä). See Christiania.
Kronstadt (krōn′shtät), ftd. spt. on isl. W Russia, p. 67.
Kruger (krū′gĕr), Stephanus Johannes Paulus. Pres. of S. Afr. Rep. (1825–1904). [S. Afr. p. 54.
Krugersdorp (krū′gĕrs-dôrp′), tn. Transvaal prov. U. of
Krupp (krōōp), Alfred. Ger. gun mfr. (1810–1887).
Kubanga (kōō-bän′gä), riv. 1,000 m. S W Africa.
Kublai Khan (kōō′blī kän′). Founder of Mongol dynasty, China (1216?–1294). [N Tibet.
Kuenlun (kwĕn′lōōn′), mt. range or ranges, over 20,000 ft.
Kuku Nor (kōō′kōō′ nôr′), lake, 65 m. long, N E Tibet.
Kumamoto (kōō′mà-mō′tō), city, Kiushu, Japan, p. 61.
Kurdistan (kōōr′dĭ-stän′), region, Turkey & Persia, ab. 74,000 □ p. 3,000.
Kurile Islands (kōō′rĭl), *Jap.* **Chishima** (chē′shē′mà), group 31 isls. N Pacific ocean; 6,024 □ p. 3; Japanese.
Kuroki (kōō′rō-kē). Count Kuroki Tamemoto. Jap. gen. (1844–). [gen. (1848–).
Kuropatkin (kōō′rō-pät′kĭn), Aleksyey Nicolaevich. Russ.
Küstenland (küs′tĕn-länt′), administrative dist. Austria, 3,077 □ p. 894, ✻ Trieste.
Kwanchengtze (kwän′chŭng′tsĕ′), tn. Kirin prov. Manchuria, p. 80. [□ p. 190.
Kwangchow (kwäng′chō′), Fr. leased ter. S China, 325
Kwangsi (-sē′), prov. S China, 77,220 □ p. 5,142, ✻ Kweilin.
Kwangtung (-tōōng′), prov. S E China, 99,970 □ p. 31,865, ✻ Canton.
Kwantung (kwän′tōōng′), *or* **Kwanto** (-tō′), Jap. leasehold, S Manchuria, 1,303 □ p. 496, ✻ Dairen. [Kweiyang.
Kweichow (kwā′chō′), prov. S China, 67,182 □ p. 7,650, ✻
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Labrador (lăb′rà-dôr; lăb′rà-dôr′), pen. E Br. N. A. ab. 530,000 □ p. 7. — E part of this pen. dependency of Newfoundland, 120,000 □ p. 4. [96).
La Bruyère, de (dē là brü′yâr′), Jean. Fr. author (1645–
Lacedæmon (lăs′ē-dē′mŏn). See Sparta.
Laconia (là-kō′nĭ-à), anc. country, S Morea, Greece.
Lacordaire (là′kôr′dâr′), Jean Baptiste Henri. Fr. Dominican preacher (1802–61).
Ladislas (lăd′ĭs-làs). Name of several kings of Hungary & of Poland & of one king of Naples.
Ladoga (là′dō-gà), lake, N W Russia; largest in Europe.
Ladrone Islands (là-drōn′). See Marianas.
Ladysmith (lā′dĭ-smĭth), N W Natal, p. 6; siege, 1899–1900.
La Farge (là fârzh′), John. Am. painter (1835–1910).
Lafayette, de (dē là′fā-yĕt′), Marie Joseph Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis. Fr. gen. & statesman (1757–1834).
La Fontaine, de (là fôN′tĕn′), Jean. Fr. fabulist (1621–95).
Lagerlöf (lä′gĕr-lûf), Selma. Swedish novelist (1858–).
Lagos (lā′gŏs; lā′gōs), prov. S. Nigeria, 28,600 □ p. 2,153. — its ✻ a spt. tn. p. 73.
Lagrange (là′gränzh′), Joseph Louis. Fr. math. (1736–1813).
Lahore (là-hōr′), city, ✻ of Punjab, N W Br. India, p. 229.
Lamar (là-mär′), Lucius Q. C. Am. statesm. (1825–93).
Lamarck, de (dē là′märk′), Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier. Fr. zoölogist (1744–1829).
Lamartine, de (dē là′mär′tēn′), Alphonse Marie Louis. Fr. poet & statesman (1790–1869).
Lamb (lăm), Charles. English essayist (1775–1834).
Lambeth (lăm′bĕth), bor. S quarter of London, p. 298.
Lamennais, de (dē là′mĕ-nĕ′), Hugues Félicité Robert. Fr. religious & political writer (1782–1854).
Lanarkshire (lăn′ärk-shēr), co. S Scotland, 879 □ p. 1,447.
Lancashire (lăn′kà-shēr), co. N W Eng. 1,880 □ p. 4,768.
Lancaster (lăn′kăs-tĕr), spt. bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 41. — city, S E Pa. p. 47.
Lanchowfu (län′chō′fōō′), city, ✻ of Kansu, China, p. 500.
Lanciani (län-chä′nē), Rodolfo A. It. archæol. (1847–).
Landor (lăn′dôr), Walter Savage. Eng. author (1775–1864).
Landseer (lănd′sēr), Edwin Henry, Sir. Eng. artist (1802–73).
Lands End, cape, Cornwall; S W extremity of Eng.
Lanfranc (lăn′frăngk). Abp. of Canterbury (1005?–1089).
Lang (lăng), Andrew. Eng. author (1844–1912).
Langdon (lăng′dŭn), John. Am. polit. leader (1741?–1819).
Langland (-lănd), *or* **Langley,** William. Supposed Eng. poet (1330?–1400?). [(d. 1228).
Langton (lăng′tŭn), Stephen. Archbishop of Canterbury
Languedoc (lăNg′dŏk′), old prov. S France.
Lanier (lă-nēr′), Sidney. Am. poet (1842–81). [ ).
Lankester (lăŋ′kĕs-tĕr), Edwin Ray, Sir. Eng. zoöl. (1847–
Lansing (lăn′sĭng), city, ✻ of Mich. p. 31. [(1864–).
Lansing, Robert. Am. lawyer. Sec. of state 1915–
Laodicea (lā-ŏd′ĭ-sē′à). See Latakia.
Laos (lā′ŏs), states, cen. Indo-China.
La Paz (lä päz′), dept. Bolivia, 53,800 □ p. 517. — its ✻ & a ✻ of Bolivia, p. 79. [math. & astron. (1749–1827).
Laplace, de (dē là′plàs′), Pierre Simon, Marquis. Fr.
Lap'land, region in N Norway & Sweden & N W Russia, p. 28.
La Rochefoucauld, de (dē là rôsh′fōō′kō′), François, 6th Duke. Prince de Marcillac. Fr. moralist (1613–80).
La Salle, de (dē là sàl′), René Robert Cavelier, Sieur. Fr. explorer (1643–87). [(1474–1566).
Las Casas, de (dā läs kä′sàs), Bartolomé. Sp. Dominican
Lassa (läs′ä). See Lhasa.
Lassalle (là′sàl′), Ferdinand. Ger. Jew. socialist (1825–64).
Latakia (lă′tā-kē′ä), *anc.* Laodice′a, spt. tn. Syria, p. 25.
Latimer (lăt′ĭ-mĕr), Hugh. Eng. Prot. martyr (1485?–1555).
Latium (lā′shĭ-ŭm), anc. country extending S E fr. Rome.
Laud (lôd), William. Abp. of Canterbury (1573–1645).
Laurentian Mountains (lô-rĕn′shĭ-ăn; -shăn), range, Canada, bet. St. Lawrence riv. & Hudson bay.
Laurier (lō′rĭ-ā′), Wilfrid, Sir. Can. statesman (1841–).
Lausanne (lō′zän′), city, W Switzerland, p. 64. [94).
Lavoisier (là′vwà′zyā′), Antoine Laurent. Fr. chem. (1743–
Law (lô), John. Scot. financier in France (1671–1729).
Lawrence (lô′rĕns), city, N E Mass. p. 86. —, James. Am. naval captain (1781–1813). —, Thomas, Sir. Eng. portrait painter (1769–1830). [1200).
Layamon (lā′yà-mŏn; lā′à-). Eng. chronicler in verse (fl.
Layard (lā′ärd), Austen H., Sir. Eng. archæol. (1817–94).

Leavenworth (lĕv′ĕn-wûrth), city, N E Kansas, p. 19.
Lebanon (lĕb′ə-nŏn), mt. range (over 10,000 ft.) Syria.
Le Brun (lē brŭn′), Charles. Fr. painter (1619–90).
Lecky (lĕk′ĭ), William Edward Hartpole. Ir. hist. & publicist (1838–1903). [poet (1818–94).
Leconte de Lisle (lē-kônt′ dē lēl′), Charles Marie. Fr.
Lee (lē), Arthur. Bro. of R. H. & F. L. Am. dipl. (1740–92). —, Charles. Am. gen. b. in Eng. (1731–82). —, Fitzhugh. Nephew of R. E. Am. gen. (1835–1905). —, Francis Lightfoot. Am. patriot (1734–97). —, Henry. *Light-Horse Harry.* Am. gen. (1756–1818). —, Richard Henry. Am. patriot (1732–94). —, Robert Edward. Son of Henry. Confederate gen. (1807–70).
Leeds (lēdz), city, West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 446.
Leeuwenhoek, van (văn lā′vĕn-hōōk), Anton. Dutch microscopist (1632–1723).
Leeward Islands (lē′wĕrd), a part of the West Indies. —, Br. colony, W. I. 708 □ p. 127, ✻ St. John. [1833).
Legendre (lē-zhäN′dr′), Adrien Marie. Fr. math. (1752–
Leghorn (lĕg′hôrn), *It.* **Livorno** (lē-vôr′nō), spt. city, Tuscany, Italy, p. 105.
Leibnitz, *Ger.* **Leibniz, von** (fŏn līp′nĭts), Gottfried Wilhelm, Freiherr. Ger. philos. & math. (1646–1716).
Leicester (lĕs′tĕr), mfr. bor. Leicestershire, Eng. p. 227. —, Robert Dudley, Earl of. Favorite of Elizabeth (1532?–88).
Leicestershire (lĕs′tĕr-shēr), co. cen. Eng. 824 □ p. 477.
Leiden, *or* **Leyden** (lī′dĕn), city, W Netherlands, p. 59; univ.; siege, 1573–74. [(1830–96).
Leighton (lā′tŭn), Frederic Leighton, Baron. Eng. painter
Leinster (lĕn′stĕr), prov. S E Ireland, 7,620 □ p. 1,160.
Leipzig, *or* **Leipsic** (līp′sĭk), city, Saxony, Ger. p. 590; univ.
Leith (lēth), bor. & spt. Edinburghshire, Scotland, p. 80.
Lely (lē′lĭ), Peter, Sir. Du. painter in Eng. (1618–80).
Lemaître (lē-mâ′tr′), F. É. Jules. Fr. critic (1853–).
Lemberg (lĕm′bĕrk), tn. ✻ of Galicia, Austria, p. 206.
Lemnos (lĕm′nŏs), Turk. isl. N Ægean sea, p. 8. [1904).
Lenbach, von (fŏn lĕn′bäk), Franz. Ger. painter (1836–
Leo (lē′ō). The name of 13 popes: **I.**, Saint. *The Great.* fr. 440 (390?–461); **III.**, Saint, fr. 795 (750?–816); **X.** fr. 1513 (1475–1521); **XIII.** fr. 1878 (1810–1903).
León (lā-ōn′), former kingdom, N W Spain. —, prov. (5,936 □ p. 394), & city (p. 18), N W Spain. — tn. Guanajuato state, cen. Mex. p. 57. —, tn. W Nicaragua, p. 63.
Leonidas (lē-ŏn′ĭ-dəs). Kg. of Sparta (d. B.C. 480). [1837).
Leopardi (lā′ō-pär′dē), Giacomo, Count. It. poet (1798–
Leopold (lē′ō-pōld) **I.** Holy Roman emp. fr. 1658 (1640–1705). — **II.** Holy Roman emp. fr. 1790 (1747–92). — **I.** King of Belgians fr. 1831 (1790–1865). — **II.** King of Belgians fr. 1865 (1835–1909).
Lepanto (lē-păn′tō), **Strait of,** entrance to Corinth, or Lepanto, gulf, N of Morea, Greece. [(d. B.C. 13).
Lepidus (lĕp′ĭ-dŭs), Marcus Æmilianus. Roman triumvir
Lérida (lā′rē-thä), prov. (4,690 □ p. 283), & its ✻ (p. 23), N E Spain.
Leroy-Beaulieu (lē-rwä′-bō′lyŭ′), Anatole. **Fr.** publicist (1842–1912). — Pierre P. Fr. Econ. (1843–1916).
Le Sage (lē säzh′), Alain René. Fr. nov. & dram. (1668–1747).
Lesbos. See MYTILENE.
Lescot (lĕs′kō′), Pierre. Fr. architect (1510–78). [94).
Lesseps, de (dē lĕ′sĕps′), Ferd. Marie. Suez Canal (1805–
Lessing (lĕs′ĭng), Gotthold Ephraim. Ger. author (1729–81).
Leuctra (lūk′trə), anc. vil. Bœotia; battle, B. C. 371.
Levant (lē-vănt′), E Medit. shores, W Greece to W Egypt.
Lever (lē′vĕr), Charles James. Irish novelist (1806–72).
Leverrier (lē-vĕ′ryā′), Urbain Jean Joseph. Fr. astron. (1811–77). [(1817–78).
Lewes (lū′ĭs), George Henry. Eng. philosophical writer]
Lewis (lū′ĭs), Meriwether. Am. expl. (1774–1809). —, Morgan. Am. gen. & jurist (1754–1844). [1775.
Lexington (lĕk′sĭng-tŭn), tn. E Mass. p. 5; battle, Apr. 19,
Leyden, Liaotung. See LEIDEN, SHENGKING. [p. 25.
Lhasa *or* **Lassa** (läs′ə), Buddhist sacred city, ✻ of Tibet,
Libau (lē′bou), *Russ.* **Libava** (lyĕ-bä′vä), Baltic tn. Russia, p. 84. [1,500, ✻ Monrovia.
Liberia (lī-bē′rĭ-ə), free black rep. W Africa, 41,000 □ p.
Libya (lĭb′ĭ-ə), name given to Africa by anc. Greeks.
Libyan Desert (lĭb′ĭ-ăn), part of Sahara W of Egypt.
Lie (lē), Jonas. Norw. novelist (1833–1908). [(1813–73).
Liebig, von (fŏn lē′bĭg), Justus, Baron. Ger. chemist]
Liechtenstein (lēκ′tĕn-shtīn), independent principality bet. Austria & Switzerland, 61 □ p. 10, ✻ Vaduz.
Liége (lē-ĕzh′), city, E Belgium, p. 175; univ.
Liegnitz (lēg′nĭts), tn. ✻ of Silesia prov. Prussia, p. 67.
Ligny (lēn′yē′), vil. S Belgium; battle, 1815.
Liguria (lĭ-gū′rĭ-ə), div. N W Italy, 2,037 □ p. 1,197.
Li Hung Chang (lē′ hōōng′ chäng′). Chinese statesman (1823–1901).
Lille, *formerly* **Lisle** (lēl), city, N France, p. 218; univ.
Lima (lē′mä), city, ✻ of Peru, near coast, p. 141; univ.
Limerick (lĭm′ĕr-ĭk), mfg. city, S W Ireland, p. 38.
Limoges (lē′mōzh′), mfg. city, W cen. France, p. 92.
Limousin (lē′mōō′zăN′) old prov. cen. France.
Limpopo River (lĭm-pō′pō), riv. S E Afr. to Indian ocean.
Lincoln (lĭŋ′kŭn), *anc.* LINDUM, city, Lincolnshire, Eng. p. 57; cathedral. — city, ✻ of Neb. p. 44. —, Abraham. 16th pres. of U. S. in 1861–65 (1809–65). —, Benjamin. Am. gen. (1733–1810).
Lincolnshire (-shēr), maritime co. E Eng. 2,646 □ p. 564.
Lind (lĭnd), Jenny. Swedish soprano (1820–87).
Lindley (lĭnd′lĭ), John. Eng. botanist (1799–1865).
Lindsay (lĭn′zĭ), David, Sir. Scot. poet (1490–1555). [79.
Linlithgowshire (lĭn-lĭth′gō-shēr), co. S cen. Scot. 120 □ p.
Linnæus (lĭ-nē′ŭs), Carolus. Swed. botanist (1707–78).
Linz (lĭnts), city, ✻ of Upper Austria, p. 68.
Lipari Islands (lĭp′ə-rē; lē′pä-rē), volc. group N of Sicily.
Lippe (lĭp′ē), principality, N W Germany, 469 □ p. 151.
Lippi (lēp′pē), Filippo, Fra. It. painter (1406?–69).
Lisbon (lĭz′bŭn), *Port.* **Lisboa** (lēzh-bō′ä), city & port, ✻ of Portugal, p. 356. [(1827–1912).
Lister (lĭs′tĕr), Joseph Lister, 1st Baron. Eng. surgeon]
Liszt (lĭst), Franz. Hung. pianist & composer (1811–86).
Lithuania (lĭth′ū-ā′nĭ-ə), former grand principality, now in Russia & Prussia.
Little Rock, city, ✻ of Arkansas, p. 46.
Little Russia, div. S W Russia. [thor (1801–81).
Littré (lē′trā′), Maximilien Paul Émile. Fr. lexicog. & au-
Liutprand (lē-ōōt′prănd). Lombard historian (922?–972?).
Liverpool (lĭv′ĕr-pōōl), spt. city, Lancashire, Eng. p. 747.
Livingston (lĭv′ĭng-stŭn), Edward. Am. statesm. & jurist (1764–1836). —, Philip. Am. patriot (1716–78). — Robert R. Bro. of E. Am. statesman (1746–1813).
Livingstone (-stŭn), David. Scot. expl. in Afr. (1813–73).
Livy (lĭv′ĭ). *Titus Livius.* Roman hist. (B.C. 59–A.D. 17).
Loanda (lō-än′də), spt. ✻ of Angola, p. 12.
Locke (lŏk), John. Eng. philosopher (1632–1704). —, William John. Eng. nov. (1863–).
Locris (lō′krĭs), anc. div. cen. Greece. [(1851–).
Lodge (lŏj), Oliver Joseph, Sir. Eng. physicist & author]
Lodi (lō′dē), city, N W Italy, p. 28; battle, 1796.
Lodore (lō-dōr′; 57), waterfall, Cumberland, England.
Łódź (lōōj), *Russ.* **Lodz** (lōdz), tn. Poland, Russia, p. 396.
Lofoten (lō-fō′tĕn), *or* **Lofoden** (-dĕn), isls. N W Norway.
Logan (lō′gən), John Alexander. Am. gen. (1826–86).
Loire (lwär), largest riv. in Fr. 543 m. to Biscay bay.
Lombard (lŏm′bärd; *F.* lôN′bär′), Peter. (*Lat.* **Petrus Lombardus.**) Theol. in Paris, b. in Lombardy (d. 1164).
Lombardy (lŏm′bär-dĭ; lŭm′-), div. N Italy, 9,297 □ p. 4,787.
Lombroso (lôm-brō′zō), Cesare. It. criminol. (1836–1909).
Lomond, Loch (lō′mŭnd), lake 16 m. N W of Glasgow, Scot.
London (lŭn′dŭn), co. 117 □ p. 4,523; city (proper), p. 20; registration London, city coinciding with co. ✻ of England & the United Kingdom; "Greater" London, largest city in the world, p. 7,253. — city, Ontario, Can. p. 46. —, Jack. Am. story-writer (1876–).
Londonderry (-dĕr′ĭ), *or* **Derry,** spt. N Ireland, p. 41.
Long'fellow, Henry Wadsworth. Am. poet (1807–82).
Longinus (lŏn-jī′nŭs), Dionysius Cassius. Gr. philos. (213?–73). [Long Island.
Long Island, isl. S E N. Y. 1,682 □ p. 2,098. — **Sound,** N of
Longstreet (lŏng′strēt), James. Confed. gen. (1821–1904).
Lookout Mountain, range in Ga. Tenn. & Ala. 2,126 ft.; battle (Chattanooga) in Tenn. Nov. 24, 1863.
López (lō′pās; -pāth), Carlos Antonio. Pres. of Paraguay fr. 1844 (1790–1862). — his son, Francisco Solano. Pres. of Paraguay fr. 1862 (1827–70).
Loris-Melikov (lô-rēs′-mĕ′lyĭ-kôf), Mikhail Tarielovich, Count. Russ. gen. & statesman (1826–88).
Lorrain, Claude. See CLAUDE LORRAIN.
Lorraine (lō-rān′), former div. of E Fr.; part is now a dist. of Alsace-Lorraine, Ger. [319.
Los Angeles (lōs ăn′jĕl-ĕs; lŏs ăn′jĕl-ĕs), city S Cal. p.
Lothaire (lō-thâr′) **I.** Roman emperor fr. 843 (795?–855). — *The Saxon.* As Ger. king, **III.** fr. 1125; as Roman emperor, **II.** fr. 1133 (1060?–1137).

Lothian (lō′thĭ-ăn), **East, Mid, West**, respectively Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, & Linlithgowshire, Scot.
Loti (lō′tē′), Pierre. *Julien Viaud.* Fr. auth. (1850–).
Lotze (lō′tsĕ), Rudolf Hermann. Ger. philos. (1817–81).
Loubet (lōō-bĕ′), Émile. Pres. of Fr. 1899–1906 (1838–).
Louis (lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ; *F.* lōō-ē′) **I.** *The Debonnaire* or *the Pious.* King of the Franks & Roman emperor fr. 814 (778–840). — **IV.** *The Bavarian.* Ger. king fr. 1314, Holy Roman emp. fr. 1328 (1287–1347).—The name of 18 kings of France: **IX.**, Saint, fr. 1226 (1215–70) ; **XI.** fr. 1461 (1423–83) ; **XII.**, fr. 1498 (1462–1515) ; **XIII.** fr. 1610 (1601–43) ; **XIV.** *Le Grand* (*the Great*), fr. 1643 (1638–1715) ; **XV.** fr. 1715 (1710–74) ; **XVI.** fr. 1774 (1754–93) ; **XVII.**, the "lost" dauphin, titular king fr. 1793 (1785–95) ; **XVIII.** fr. 1814 to Mar. 1815 & June 1815–1824 (1755–1824). — **Napoleon.** See NAPOLEON III. — **Philippe**, King of the French in 1830–48 (1773–1850).
Louisburg (lōō′ĭs-bûrg), spt. Cape Breton, N. S. p. 1 ; captured 1745 & 1758. [✻ Baton Rouge.
Louisiana (lōō-ē′zĭ-ăn′ä), state, S U. S. 45,409 □ p. 1,656,
Louisville (lōō′ĭs-vĭl ; lōō′ĭ-), city, Ky. on Ohio riv. p. 224.
Lourdes (lōōrd), tn. S W France, p. 9 ; pilgrimage.
Lourenço Marques (lō-rĕn′sō mär′kĕs), spt. ✻ of Port. E. Afr. p. 10.
Louvain (lōō′văN′), city, cen. Belgium, p. 42. [37).
Lovejoy (lŭv′joi), Elijah Parish. Am. abolitionist (1802–
Lovelace (lŭv′lās), Richard. Eng. lyric poet (1618–58).
Lover (lŭv′ẽr), Samuel. Irish author (1797–1868).
Low Countries, the former Netherlands, including the present Netherlands, Belgium, & Luxemburg.
Lowell (lō′ĕl), city, N E Mass. p. 106. —, Abbott Lawrence. Am. educator (1856–). —, James Russell. Am. author (1819–91). —, Percival. Bro. of A. L. Astronomer (1855–1916). [Vienna.
Lower Austria, crownland of Austria, 7,654 □ p. 3,532, ✻
Lower California. See CALIFORNIA, LOWER.
Lower Egypt, part of Egypt N of 30° N lat.
Loyola, de (dā lō-yō′lä ; loi-ō′lä), Ignatius. Spanish founder of the Jesuits (1491–1556). [author (1834–1913).
Lubbock (lŭb′ŭk), John, Sir. 1st Baron Avebury. Eng.
Lübeck (lü′bĕk), free city, N Ger. 99. [65).
Lucan (lū′kăn). *Marcus Annæus Lucanus.* Rom. poet (39–
Lucania (lū-kā′nĭ-ä), anc. dist. of Italy, S E of Campania.
Lucca (lōōk′kä), city, Tuscany, Italy, p. 76.
Lucerne (lū-sûrn′), *Ger.* **Luzern** (lōō-tsĕrn′), canton (p. 167) & city (p. 39), cen. Switz. —, **Lake of**, in cen. Switz.
Lucian (lū′shăn). Gr. satirical author (120?–200?),
Lucknow (lŭk′nou′), city, N Br. India, p. 260 ; siege, 1857.
Lucretius (lū-krē′shĭ-ŭs). *Titus Lucretius Carus.* Roman poet (B. C. 96?–55). [B. C. 57?).
Lucullus (lū-kŭl′ŭs), Lucius Licinius. Roman gen. (d.
Luini (lōō-ē′nē), Bernardino. It. art. (1475?–1533?).
Lundy (lŭn′dĭ), Benjamin. Am. abolitionist (1789–1839).
Lundy's Lane (lŭn′dĭz), roadway, Ont. near Niagara Falls; battle, July 25, 1814.
Lusitania (lū′sĭ-tā′nĭ-ä), the anc. name of PORTUGAL.
Luther (lōō′thẽr ; *G.* lōō′tẽr), Martin. Leader of the German Reformation (1483–1546). [1632 & 1813.
Lützen (lüt′sĕn), tn Saxony prov. S Prussia, p. 4 ; battles
Luxemburg (lŭk′sĕm-bûrg), independent grand duchy, E of Belgium, 998 □ p. 260. — its ✻ p. 21.
Luxor (lŭk′sôr ; lōōk′-), vil. on site of anc. Thebes, Egypt.
Luzon (lōō-zōn′), chief isl. Phil. isls. 40,969 □ p. 3,799, ✻ Manila. [Minor.
Lycaonia (lĭ′kā-ō′nĭ-ä), anc. dist. & Rom. prov. S Asia
Lycia (lĭsh′ĭ-ä), anc. dist. S Asia Minor.
Lycurgus (lī-kûr′gŭs). Spartan lawgiver (B. C. 9th c.?).
Lydekker (lī-dĕk′ẽr), Richard. Eng. naturalist (1849–1915).
Lydia (lĭd′ĭ-ä), anc. country, W part of Asia Minor.
Lyell (lī′ĕl), Charles, Sir. Br. geologist (1797–1875).
Lyly (lĭl′ĭ), John. Eng. dram. & romancer (1554?–1606).
Lynn (lĭn), spt. city, E. Mass. p. 89.
Lyon (lī′ŭn), Nathaniel. Am. general (1819–61).
Lyon (lī′ŭn ; *F.* lē-ôN′), *or* **Lyons** (lī′ŭnz), *anc.* **Lugdu'num**, city, S E France, p. com. 524.
Lyonnais, *or* **Lyonais** (lē-ô′nĕ′), anc. prov. France.
Lysander (lī-săn′dẽr). Spartan general (d. B. C. 395).
Lysias (lĭs′ĭ-ăs). Athenian orator (B. C. 450?–380 ?).
Lysimachus (lī-sĭm′ä-kŭs). Gr. general (B. C. 361?–281).
Lysippus (lī-sĭp′ŭs). Gr. sculptor (fl. B. C. 4th c.).
Lystra (lĭs′trä), tn. in anc. Lycaonia, Asia Minor.
Lytton (lĭt′ŭn), Lord. See BULWER-LYTTON.

M

Maartens (märt′ĕns), Maarten. Real name *J. M. W. van der Poorten-Schwartz.* Du.-Eng. nov. (1858–1915).
Maastricht (mäs′trĭkt), tn. S. Neth. p. 37.
McAdoo (măk′ä-dōō), William Gibbs. Am. lawyer. Sec. treasury 1913–1918 (1863–).
MacArthur (măk-är′thûr), Arthur. Am. gen. (1845–1912).
Macaulay (mä-kô′lĭ), Thomas Babington. Baron Macaulay of Rothley. Eng. hist. & statesman (1800–59).
McClellan (-klĕl′ăn), Geo. Brinton. Am. gen. (1826–85).
McCosh (mä-kŏsh′), James. Scot.-Am. philos. (1811–94).
Macdonald (măk-dŏn′ăld), George. Scot. author (1824–1905). [1825).
MacDonough (-dŏn′ō), Thomas. Am. commodore (1783–
MacDowell (-dou′ĕl), Edward Alexander. Am. composer (1861–1908). —, Irvin. Am. gen. (1818–85). [Greece.
Macedonia (măs′ē-dō′nĭ-ä), *or* **Macedon**, region N of
Machiavelli (mä′kyä-vĕl′lē), Niccolò. Florentine statesman & political writer (1469–1527).
McKeesport (mä-kēz′pōrt), city, W Penn. p. 43. [ ).
McKenna (mä-kĕn′ä), Joseph. U. S. assoc. just. (1843–
Mackenzie (mä-kĕn′zĭ), former dist. N W Canada, 563,200 □. —, riv. Canada, 1,100 m. Great Slave lake to Arctic oc. —, Morell, Sir. Eng. physician (1837–92). —, William Lyon. Leader of Canadian insurgents (1795–1861).
Mackinac (măk′ĭ-nô), **Strait of**, bet. lakes Mich. & Huron.
McKinley (mä-kĭn′lĭ), Wm. 25th pres. of U. S. fr. 1897 (1843–1901). —, **Mt.**, Alaska, 20,300 ft. highest in N. A.
Maclaren (mä-klăr′ĕn), Ian. Pseud. of WATSON, John.
MacLean (măk-lān′), Geo. E. Am. educator (1850–).
Macleod (măk-loud′), Norman. Scot. divine (1812–72).
MacMahon, de (dē măk′mä-ôN′), Marie Edme Patrice Maurice, Count. Duke of Magenta. Fr. marshal, & pres. in 1873–79 (1808–93). [ ).
McMaster (măk-mäs′tẽr), John Bach. Am. hist. (1852–
MacMonnies (-mŭn′ĭz), Fred. Wm. Am. sculp. (1863–).
Macomb (mä-kōōm′), Alexander. Am. gen. (1782–1841).
Macon (mā′kŏn), city, central Georgia, p. 41.
Macpherson (măk-fûr′sŭn), James. Scot. author (1736–96).
McPherson, James Birdseye. Am. gen. (1828–64). [1873).
Macready (-rē′dĭ), William Charles. Eng. tragedian (1793–
Madagascar (măd′ä-găs′kẽr), large isl. E of S Afr. 225,984 □ p. 2,981, ✻ Tananarivo; Fr. colony.
Madeira Islands (mä-dē′rä ; *Pg.* mä-dā′rä), Pg. group & prov. W of Morocco 315 □ p. 151, ✻ Funchal.
Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn), city, ✻ of Wisconsin, p. 26. —, James. 4th pres. of U. S. in 1809–17 (1751–1836).
Madras (mä-drăs′), spt. city, ✻ of Madras pres. p. 519. — **Presidency**, div. E & S Br. India, 141, 726 □ p. 41,405.
Madrid (mä-drĭd′), city, ✻ of Spain, p. 598.
Madura (mä-dōō′rä) isl. N E of Java ; Du. — (măd′ōō-rä ; mä-dōō′rä), city, S E Madras pres. Br. India, p. 134.
Mæcenas (mē-sē′năs), Caius Cilnius. Roman statesman & patron of letters (B. C. bet. 73 & 63–B. C. 8).
Mæterlinck (mä′tẽr-lĭNk ; *F.* mä′tĕr-lăNk′), Maurice. Belgian author (1862–).
Mafeking (măf′ē-kĭng′), tn. N E. Bechuanaland, Cape prov. p. 3 ; siege, 1899–1900. [Caribbean sea.
Magdalena (măg′dä-lā′nä), riv. Colombia, 1,060 m. to
Magdeburg (mäg′dē-bōōrk ; măg′dē-bûrg), city, ✻ of Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 280.
Magellan (mä-jĕl′ăn), Fernando. (*Pg.* **Magalhães**, mä′gäl-yĭnsh′) Pg. nav. (1480?–1521). —, **Strait of**, in S S. A.
Magenta (mä-jĕn′tä), tn. near Milan, N W Italy, p. 8 ; battle 1859. [Orange Free State.
Magersfontein (mä′gẽrs-fŏn-tān′), battlefield (1899),
Maggiore, Lago (lä′gō mäd-jō′rā), lake, N Italy & Switz.
Magruder (mä-grōō′dẽr), John Bankhead. Confederate gen. (1810–71). [(1840–1914).
Mahan (mä-hăn′), Alfred Thayer. Am. naval officer & hist.
Mahomet. See MOHAMMED.
Maimonides (mī-mŏn′ĭ-dēz), *or* **Moses ben Maimun** (mī′mōōn). Sp. Jewish philosopher (1135–1204).
Main (mān ; *G.* mīn), riv. Ger. 305 m. to Rhine riv.
Maine (mān), state, N E U. S. 29,895 □ p. 742, ✻ Augusta. — *or* **Le Maine** (lẽ mĕn′), anc. prov. W France.
Maintenon, de (dẽ măN′t'-nôN′), Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise. Consort of Louis XIV. (1635–1719).
Mainz (mints), *or* **Mayence** (mä′yänss′), *or* **Mentz** (mĕnts), city, Hesse grand duchy, Ger. p. 111.

Maitland (māt′lănd), **Frederic Wm.** Eng. law hist. (1850–1906).

Majorca (*mȧ-jôr′kȧ*), Sp. isl. Balearic group, 1,352 □ p. 249.

Malabar (măl′ȧ-bär), dist. W coast of S India.

Malacca, *or* **Malakka** (*mȧ-lăk′ȧ*), one of the Straits Settlements, 659 □ p. 124. — its ✻ a spt. p. 15. —, **Strait of,** bet. Malay pen. & Sumatra.

Málaga (mă′lä-gä ; *Angl.* măl′ȧ-gȧ), prov. S Spain, 2,812 □ p. 505. — its ✻ a spt. p. 136.

Malay Archipelago, *or* **Malaysia** (*mȧ-lā′shĭ-ȧ*), the largest of isl. groups, S E of Asia.

Malay Peninsula, the extreme S end of Asia, 70,000 □.

Malay States, Federated, Br. protectorate, Malay pen., 27,700 □ p. 1,036.

Malden (môl′dĕn), city, E Mass. p. 44. [(1638–1715).

Malebranche, de (dĕ mȧl′brȧnsh′), Nicolas. Fr. philos.

Malmesbury (mämz′bĕr-ĭ), Wm. of. Eng. hist. (1095?–1143?).

Malmö (mälm′ö′), ftd. spt. S Sweden, p. 88. [(fl. 1470).

Malory (măl′ō-rĭ), Thomas, Sir. Writer, b. prob. in Eng.

Malplaquet (mȧl′plȧ′kĕ′), hamlet, N France ; battle, 1709.

Malta (môl′tȧ), *anc.* **Mel′ita,** isl. (95 □) & Br. col. (117 □ civil p. 211) Medit. sea, ✻ Valetta. [(1766–1834).

Malthus (măl′thŭs), Thomas Robert. Eng. pol. econ.

Malvern Hill (măl′vẽrn), near Richmond ; bat. July 1, 1862.

Mamuret ul Aziz (mä′mo͞o-rĕt′ o͞ol ä′zēz′), Turk. vilayet, Armenia, 12,700 □ p. 575, ✻ Kharput.

Man, Isle of, Br. isl. in Irish sea, 227 □ p. 52.

Managua (mä-nä′gwä), tn. ✻ of Nicaragua, p. 40.

Manaos (mä-nä′o͝s), port on Rio Negro, Brazil, p. 65.

Manassas (*mȧ-năs′ȧs*), tn. N E Va. p. 1. See **Bull Run.**

Manchester (măn′chĕs-tẽr), city, S N. H. p. 70. — city & bor. S E Lancashire, Eng. p. 714.

Manchuria (măn-cho͞o′rĭ-*ȧ*), Chinese dependency E of Mongolia & Chihli, 363,735 □ p. 17,812, ✻ Mukden.

Mandalay (măn′dȧ-lā), tn. ✻ of Upper Burma, p. 138.

Mandeville (măn′dē-vĭl), John, Sir. Ostensible author (1371) of "Travels."

Manet (mȧ′nĕ′), Édouard. Fr. painter (1832–83).

Manhattan (măn-hăt′ȧn), bor. & island, N.Y. city, p. 2,332.

Manila (*mȧ-nĭl′ȧ*), city, in W Luzón, ✻ of Phil. I. p. 220.

Manitoba (măn′ĭ-tō′bȧ), prov. S cen. Canada, 251,832 □ p. 462, ✻ Winnipeg.

Mann (măn), Horace. Am. educationist (1796–1859).

Mannheim (măn′hīm), tn. N Baden, Ger. p. 194. [92).

Manning (măn′ĭng), Henry Edward. Eng. cardinal (1808–

Mansfield (mănz′fēld), Richard. Eng. actor in Am. (1857–1907). —, William Murray. Earl of. Ld. ch. just. of Eng. (1705–93).

Mans, Le (lẽ măN′), tn. N W France, p. 69. [(1431–1506).

Mantegna (măn-tän′yȧ), Andrea. It. painter & engraver.

Mantua (măn′tŭ-*ȧ*), city, Lombardy, N Italy, p. 33.

Manutius (*mȧ-nū′shĭ-ŭs*), Aldus. It. printer (1450–1515).

Manzoni (män-dzō′nē), Alessandro. It. author (1785–1873).

Maracaibo (mä′rä-kī′bō), port, N W Venezuela, p. 50.

Maranhão (mä′rän-youn′), state, N Brazil, 177,561 □ p. 562. —, *or* **São Luiz de Maranhão** (soun′ lo͞o-ēsh′ dā), its ✻ a spt. p. 32.

Marañón (mä′rä-nyōn′), the upper Amazon, in Peru.

Marat (mȧ′rȧ′), Jean Paul. Fr. revolutionist (1744–93).

Marathon (măr′ȧ-thŏn), plain, Attica, Gr. ; bat. B. C. 490.

Marburg (mär′bo͝orĸ), tn. Hesse-Nassau, S Prussia, p. 22 ; univ. [268?–208).

Marcellus (-sĕl′ŭs), Marcus Claudius. Rom. gen. (B. C.)

Marconi (mär-kō′nē), Guglielmo. It. electrician (1874–).

Marcy (mär′sĭ), William Learned. Am. statesman (1786–1857). —, **Mt.,** highest of Adirondacks, 5,344 ft.

Marengo (*mȧ-rĕn′gō*), vil. Piedmont, Italy ; battle, 1800.

Margaret (mär′gȧ-rĕt) of Anjou. Consort of Henry VI. of Eng. (1430–82). — of Denmark. Queen of Nor. Den. & Sw. fr. 1387 (1353–1412). — of Navarre. Queen & author (1492–1549). — of Valois. Consort of Henry IV. of Fr. (1553–1615). [except Guam.

Marianas (mä′rē-ä′näs), isls. in W Pacific, 450 □ p. 14 ; Ger.

Maria Theresa (*mȧ-rĭ′ȧ tē-rē′sȧ*). Wife of Emperor Francis I. (1717–80). [of Fr. (1755–93).

Marie Antoinette (mȧ′rē′ ăN′twȧ′nĕt′). Wife of Louis XVI.

Marie de Médicis (dē mȧ′dē′sēs′). 2d wife of Henry IV. of Fr. (1573–1642). [1847).

Marie Louise (lo͞o-ēz′). 2d wife of Napoleon I. (1791–

Marion (măr′ĭ-ŭn), Francis. Am. Rev. gen. (1732–95).

Mariposa Grove (măr′ĭ-pō′sȧ) of big trees, in cen. Cal.

Marius (mā′rĭ-ŭs ; 3), Caius. Roman gen. (B. C. 157?–86).

Marlborough (märl′bŏ-rŭ ; môl′brŭ), John Churchill, Duke of. Eng. general (1650–1722).

Marlowe (mär′lō), Christopher. Eng. dramatist (1564–93).

Marmora, Sea of (mär′mŏ-rȧ), *anc.* **Propon′tis,** in Turkey bet. Europe & Asia.

Marne (märn), river France, ab. 325 m. long to Seine fr. E ; battle 1915. [492 □ p. 3 ; French.

Marquesas Islands (mär-kā′sȧs), group S Pacific oc.

Marquette (mär′kĕt′), Jacques. Fr. explorer (1637–75).

Marryat (măr′ĭ-ăt), Frederick. Eng. nov. (1792–1848).

Marsala (mär-sä′lä), spt. city, W Sicily, Italy, p. comm. 65.

Marseilles (mär-sālz′), *Fr.* **Marseille** (mȧr′sȧ′y′), spt. city, S E France, p. 551.

Marshall (mär′shȧl), John. U. S. ch. just. fr. 1801 (1755–1835). —, Thomas Riley. Am. vice pres. 1913– (1854–).

Marston Moor (mär′stŭn), Yorkshire, Eng. ; battle, 1644.

Marthas Vineyard (mär′thȧz vĭn′yärd), isl. S E Mass.

Martial (mär′shĭ-ȧl). *Marcus Valerius Martialis.* Latin epigrammatist (40?–102?)

Martineau (mär′tĭ-nō), James. Eng. divine & philos. (1805–1900). — his sister, Harriet. Misc. writer (1802–1876).

Martinique (mär′tĭ-nēk′), isl. Lesser Antilles, 381 □ p. 185, ✻ Fort-de-France ; Fr. colony.

Marx (märks), Karl. Ger. socialist (1818–83).

Mary (mā′rĭ ; 3) **I.** "*Bloody Mary.*" Queen of England fr. 1553 (1516–58). — **II.** Joint Br. sovereign fr. 1689 with William III. (1662–94). — **Stuart.** Queen of Scots, 1542–1567 (1542–87) ; beheaded.

Maryland (mär′ĭ-lănd ; mā′rĭ-lănd), a middle Atlantic state, U. S. 9,941 □ p. 1,295, ✻ Annapolis.

Marylebone, St. (mär′ĭ-lē-bŏn′ ; *colloq.* mär′ĭ-bŭn), bor. N W part of London, p. 118. [✻ Salisbury.

Mashonaland (*mȧ-shō′nȧ-lănd′*), prov. S. Rhodesia, p. 510.

Masinissa, *or* **Massinissa** (măs′ĭ-nĭs′*ȧ*), King of Numidia (B. C. 239–149). [with subs. 25.

Maskat (mŭs-kăt′), spt. city, ✻ of Oman, S E Arabia, p.

Mason, James Murray. Confed. agent (1798–1871).

Maspero (mȧs′pĕ-rō′), Gaston Camille Charles, Sir. Fr. Egyptologist (1846–1916).

Massachusetts (măs′*ȧ*-cho͞o′sĕts), state, N E U. S. 8,039 □ p. 3,366, ✻ Boston.

Massasoit (măs′*ȧ*-soit′). Indian chief (1580?–1661).

Masséna (mȧ′sā′nȧ′), André. Prince d'Essling. Fr. marshal (1758–1817). [(1842–1912).

Massenet (mȧ′s′-nĕ′), Jules Émile Frédéric. Fr. composer

Massinger (măs′ĭn-jẽr), Philip. Eng. dram. (1583–1640).

Matabeleland (măt′*ȧ*-bē′lē-lănd), prov. S. Rhodesia, p. 258, chief town, Bulawayo. [Cuba, p. 36.

Matanzas (*mȧ-tän′zȧs* ; *Am. Sp.* mä-tän′sȧs), spt. city, N

Mather (măth′ẽr), Increase (1639–1723) & his son, Cotton (1663–1728). Am. divines & authors.

Matterhorn (mät′tẽr-hôrn), mt. Alps, Switz. & It., 14,661 ft.

Matto Grosso (măt′o͝o grō′sō͝o), state, W Brazil, 532,684 □ p. 142, ✻ Cuyabá.

Maulmain (môl′mān′). See **Moulmein.**

Mauna Loa (mou′nȧ lō′ä), volcano, 13,671 ft. Hawaii isl.

Maupassant, de (dē mō′pȧ′sän′), Guy. Fr. nov. (1850–93).

Mauretania (mô′rĭ-tā′nĭ-*ȧ*), anc. country N W Afr.

Maurice (mô′rĭs). Elector of Saxony. Ger. gen. (1521–53).

Mauritania (mô′rĭ-tā′nĭ-*ȧ*), ter. Fr. West Africa.

Mauritius (mô-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs), isl. W Indian oc. 705 □ p. 370, ✻ Port Louis ; Br. colony.

Maximilian (măk′sĭ-mĭl′yăn) **I.** Ger. king fr. 1493, Holy Roman emp. fr. 1508 (1459–1519). — **II.** Holy Roman emp. fr. 1564 (1527–76). — Archduke of Austria, & emp. of Mex. fr. 1864 (1832–67).

Max Müller (mül′ẽr ; mĭl′-), Friedrich. Ger.-Eng. scholar (1823–1900). [79).

Maxwell (măks′wĕl), James Clerk. Eng. physicist (1831–

Mayence. See **Mainz.**

Mayo (mā′ō), maritime co. Connaught prov. Ireland.

Mazarin (mȧ′zȧ′rĂN′ ; *E.* măz′*ȧ*-rēn′), Jules. Cardinal & statesman in France, b. in Italy (1602–61).

Mazatlán (mä′sä-tlän′), spt. Sinaloa state, Mexico, p. 16.

Mazzini (mät-sē′nē), Giuseppe. It. patriot (1805–72).

Meade (mēd), George Gordon. Am. general (1815–72).

Mecca, *or* **Mekka** (mĕk′*ȧ*), city, ✻ of Hejaz, Arabia, p. 80.

Mecklenburg–Schwerin (mĕk′lĕn-bo͝orĸ-shvā-rēn′), grand duchy, N Ger. 5,068 □ p. 640, ✻ Schwerin.

Mecklenburg–Strelitz (-shträ′lĭts), grand duchy, N Ger. 1,131 □ p. 106, ✻ Neustrelitz.

Medellin (mā′thĕl-yēn′), city, N W Colombia, p. 55.

Media (mē′dĭ-ȧ), anc. country, now in N & W Persia.
Medici, de (dā mĕd′ē-chē), Cosmo I. Chief of Florentine rep. (1389–1464). —, Cosmo. 1st grand duke of Tuscany (1519–74). —, Lorenzo I. *The Magnificent.* Prince of Florence (1448–92). — See Catherine, Marie de Médicis.
Medina (mȧ-dē′nȧ), city, Hejaz, Arabia, p. 40.
Mediterranean Sea (mĕd′ĭ-tẽr-ā′nĭ-ȧn), inland sea, inclosed by Europe, Asia, & Africa.
Meerut (mē′rŭt), tn. United Provs. Br. India, p. 116.
Megara (mĕg′ȧ-rȧ), tn. of **Megaris** (-rĭs), dist. Isthmus of Corinth, anc. Greece. [(1815–91).
Meissonier (mĕ′sȯ′nyā′), Jean Louis Ernest. Fr. painter
Mekinez (mĕk′ĭ-nĕz), city, N Morocco, p. 40.
Mekong (mā′kŏng′), riv. ab. 2,600 m. Tibet to China sea.
Melanchthon (mĕ-lăŋk′thŭn ; -tŭn ; *G.* mē-läŋʀ′tōn), Philipp. Ger. Lutheran reformer (1497–1560).
Melanesia (mĕl′ȧ-nē′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ), division of Oceania.
Melbourne (mĕl′bŭrn), spt. ✻ of Victoria, p. inc. sub. 589.
Melos (mē′lŏs), *or* **Milo** (mē′lō), Gr. isl. p. 5.
Melrose (mĕl′rōz), burgh, Roxburghshire, Scot. p. 2.
Melville (mĕl′vĭl), Herman. Am. novelist (1819–91).
Memphis (mĕm′fĭs), anc. city & ✻ of anc. Egypt. —, city & riv. port, S W Tenn. p. 131.
Menai Strait (mĕn′ĭ), 13 m. long, Wales ; famous bridge.
Menam (mā-năm′), riv. Siam, over 750 m. to Siam gulf.
Mencius (mĕn′shĭ-ŭs), *or* **Meng-tse** (mĕng′-tsŭ′). Chinese sage (B. C. 372–289?).
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (mĕn′dĕl-sōn-bär′tōl′dē′), Felix. Ger. Jewish comp. (1809–47). [chem. (1834–1907).
Mendelyeev (mĕn′dyĕ-lyā′yĕf), Dmitri Ivanovich. Russ.
Mendès (mȧn′dĕs′), Catulle. Fr. poet & nov. (1841–1909).
Mendoza (mĕn-dō′sȧ), city, W cen. Argentina, p. 43.
Menelik (mĕn′ĕ-lĭk) **II.** Emperor of Abyssinia (1889–1913) (1844–1913).
Menéndez de Avilés (mā-nĕn′dāth dā ä′vĕ-lās′), Pedro. Sp. colonizer of Florida (1519–74).
Mercia (mûr′shĭ-ȧ ; -sĭ-ȧ), anc. kingdom, cen. England.
Meredith (mĕr′ĕ-dĭth), George. Eng. nov. (1828–1909).
Mérida (mā′rĕ-thä), city, ✻ of Yucatan, Mexico, p. 62.
Mérimée (mā′rē′mā′), Prosper. Fr. novelist (1803–70).
Merionethshire (mĕr′ĭ-ŏn′ĕth-shēr), co. Wales, 668 □ p. 46.
Meshed (mē-shĕd′), city, N E Persia, p. 70.
Mesopotamia (mĕs′ō-pō-tā′mĭ-ȧ), region bet. Euphrates & Tigris rivs. [Claudius (d. 48).
Messalina (mĕs′ȧ-lī′nȧ), Valeria. Infamous wife of Emp.
Messina (mē-sē′nȧ), city, E Sicily, p. 126; earthquake, 1908.
Messina, Strait of, 2½ to 12 m. wide, bet. Sicily & Italy.
Metchnikoff (mĕch′nĭ-kŏf), Élie. Russian bacteriologist in France (1845–1916).
Metternich, von (fŏn mĕt′ẽr-nĭʀ), Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Prince. Austrian statesman (1773–1859).
Metz (mĕts ; *F.* mĕs), city, ✻ of Lorraine, Ger. p. 69.
Meuse (mūz ; *E.* mūz), riv. Fr. Belg. & Netherlands.
Mexico (mĕk′sĭ-kō), republic, S N. A. 767,259 □ p. 15,063. — its ✻ p. 471. —, **Gulf of,** on S E coast of N. A.
Meyerbeer (mī′ẽr-bār), Giacomo. Real name *Jakob Meyer Beer.* Ger. Jewish composer (1791–1864).
Michelangelo (mī′kĕl-ăn′jĕ-lō) **Buonarroti** (*It.* mē′kĕl-än′jä-lō bwō′när-rō′tē). It. painter, sculptor, & architect (1475–1564).
Michelet (mēsh′lĕ′), Jules. Fr. historian (1798–1874).
Michelson (mĭ′kĕl-sŭn), Albert Abraham. Am. physicist, b. in Ger. (1852–).
Michigan (mĭsh′ĭ-gȧn), state, N cen. U. S. 57,480 □ p. 2,810, ✻ Lansing. —, **Lake,** bet. Mich. & Wis. 22,336 □.
Michoacán (mē-chō′ä-kän′), state, S W Mexico, 22,623 □ p. 992, ✻ Morelia.
Micronesia (mī′krō-nē′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ), archipelago of small isls. of Pacific, E of Philippine isls.
Middlesbrough (mĭd′′lz-brŭ), bor. N Yorkshire, Eng. p. 105.
Middlesex (mĭd′′l-sĕks), co. S Eng. 232 □ p. 1,127.
Middleton (mĭd′′l-tŭn), Arthur. Am. patriot (1742–87). —, Thomas. Eng. dramatist (1570?–1627).
Midlothian. See Lothian.
Milan (mĭl′ăn ; mĭ-lăn′), *It.* **Milano** (mē-lä′nō), city, Lombardy, p. 599 ; cathedral.
Miles (mīlz), Nelson Appleton. Am. general (1839–).
Miletus (mī-lē′tŭs), ruined city, W coast of Asia Minor.
Mill (mĭl), John Stuart. Eng. econ. & philos. (1806–73).
Millais (mĭ-lā′), John Everett, Sir. Eng. painter (1829–96).
Miller (mĭl′ẽr), Hugh. Scot. geologist (1802–56).
Millet (mē′lĕ′), Jean François. Fr. painter (1814–75).
Milman (mĭl′mȧn), Henry Hart. Eng. divine & hist. (1791–1868). [B. C. 500).
Miltiades (mĭl-tī′ȧ-dēz). Athenian gen. & statesman (n.
Milton (mĭl′tŭn), John. English poet (1608–74).
Milwaukee (mĭl-wô′kē), city & lake port, S E Wis. p. 374.
Minas Geraes (mē′näsh zhā-rīsh′), state, E Brazil, 221,952 □ p. 3,960. [p. 500.
Mindanao (mĭn′dä-nä′ō), large isl. Phil. isls. 36,292 □
Mindoro (mĕn-dō′rō), isl. cen. Phil. isls. 3,851 □ p. 28.
Minneapolis (mĭn′ē-ăp′ō-lĭs), city, E Minn. p. 301.
Minnesota (-sō′tȧ), state, N cen. U. S. 80,858 □ p. 2,076, ✻ St. Paul.
Minorca (mĭ-nôr′kȧ), Balearic isl. 335 □ p. 37.
Minsk (mĕnsk), city, W Russia, p. 100. [(1580?–1641).
Minuit (mĭn′ū-ĭt), Peter. 1st gov. of New Netherland
Mirabeau, de (dē mē′rȧ′bō′ ; *Angl.* mĭr′ȧ-bō), Honoré Gabriel Victor Riquetti, Count. Fr. rev. statesm. (1749–91).
Miranda (mē-rän′dä), Francisco. Venez. rev. (1750?–1816).
Mississippi (mĭs′ĭ-sĭp′ĭ), riv. U. S. 3,000 m. Minn. to Gulf of Mex. —, state, S U. S., 46,362 □ p. 1,797, ✻ Jackson.
Missouri (mĭ-sōō′rĭ ; -zōō′rĭ), riv. U. S. 3,000 m. Rocky mts. to Mississippi riv. —, state, cen. U. S. 68,727 □ p. 3,293, ✻ Jefferson City.
Mitchell (mĭch′ĕl), Donald Grant. Am. author (1822–1908). —, Maria. Am. astron. (1818–89). —, Silas Weir. Am. physician & nov. (1829–1914). —, **Mt.,** N. C. 6,711 ft.
Mitford (mĭt′fẽrd), Mary Russell. Eng. author (1787–1855).
Mithridates (mĭth′rĭ-dā′tēz) **VI.** King of Pontus (B. C. 132?–63).
Moab (mō′ăb), anc. kingdom, Syria, E of Dead sea.
Mobile (mō-bēl′), city & port S W Ala. p. 52.
Modena (mō′dä-nä), city, Emilia, N Italy, p. 70.
Modjeska (mŏ-jĕs′kȧ), Helena. Polish actress (1844–1909).
Mœsia (mē′shĭ-ȧ), anc. country & Roman prov. ; approx. mod. Servia & Bulgaria.
Mohammed (mō-hăm′ĕd). Founder of Islam (570?–632).
Mohawk (mō′hôk), riv. cen. N. Y. 175 m. to Hudson riv.
Mokha, *or* **Mocha** (mō′kȧ), Red Sea port, S Yemen, Arabia.
Moldavia (mŏl-dā′vĭ-ȧ), N div. Roumania.
Molière (mō′lyâr′). Real name *Jean Baptiste Poquelin.* French dramatist (1622–73).
Molokai (mō′lō-kä′ē), Hawaiian isl.; leper colony.
Moltke, von (fŏn mōlt′kĕ), Helmuth K. B., Count. Pruss. marshal (1800–91). [43,864 □ p. 408 ; Dutch.
Moluccas (mō-lŭk′ȧz), isls. bet. Célebes & New Guinea,
Mombasa (mŏm-bä′sä), isl. & spt. E Afr. Prot. p. 30.
Mommsen (mŏm′zĕn), Theodor. Ger. hist. (1817–1903).
Monaco (mŏn′ȧ-kō), ind. principality, S E France, ½ □ p. 19.
Monastir (mŏn′ȧs-tēr′), former vilayet, Turkey in Europe, 11,000 □ p. 849. — its ✻ p. 45.
Mongolia (mŏn-gō′lĭ-ȧ), Chin. depend. N & N W of China, 1,367,953 □ p. 2,600, chief city, Urga. [bat. 1778.
Monmouth Courthouse (mŏn′mŭth), now Freehold, N. J.;
Monmouthshire (-shēr), co. S W Eng. 534 □ p. 396.
Monongahela (mō-nŏn′gȧ-hē′lȧ ; -hā′lȧ), riv. W Va. to Ohio riv. at Pittsburgh, Pa. [(1758–1831).
Monroe (mŭn-rō′), James. 5th pres. of U. S. in 1817–25
Monrovia (mŏn-rō′vĭ-ȧ), spt. ✻ of Liberia, p. 8.
Montaigne, de (dē môn-tăn′ ; *F.* môɴ′tan′y′), Michel Eyquem, Seigneur. Fr. essayist (1533–92). [✻ Helena.
Montana (mŏn-tă′nȧ), state, N W U. S. 146,201 □ p. 376,
Montcalm, de (mônt-käm ; *F.* dē môɴ′kälm′), Louis Joseph, Marquis. Fr. general (1712–59).
Montenegro (mŏn′tȧ-nā′grō ; *Angl.* mŏn′tē-nē′grō), kingdom bet. Bosnia & Albania, 3,506 □ p. 250, ✻ Cetinje.
Monterey (mŏn′tĕ-rā′), city, W Cal. p. 5. —city, ✻ of Nuevo León, Mex. p. 81 ; battle, Sept. 21–23, 1846.
Montesquieu, de (mŏn′tĕs-kū′ ; *F.* dē môɴ′tĕs′kyû′), Charles de Secondat, Baron. Fr. philosopher (1689–1755).
Montevideo (mŏn′tē-vĭd′ē-ō ; *Sp.* mōn′tȧ-vē-thä′ō), spt. city, ✻ of Uruguay, p. 318. [(1480?–1520).
Montezuma (-zōō′mȧ) **II.** Last Aztec emp. of Mex. fr. 1503
Montfort, de (mônt′fôrt ; *F.* dē môɴ′fôr′), Simon. Fr. crusader (1160?–1218). — his son, Simon. Earl of Leicester. Eng. statesman (1208?–65).
Montgomery (mŏnt-gŭm′ẽr-ĭ), city, ✻ of Ala. p. 38. —, Richard. Am. general (1736–75).
Montgomeryshire (-shēr), co. E Wales, 797 □ p. 53.
Montpelier (mŏnt-pēl′yēr), city, ✻ of Vt. p. 8.
Montpellier (môɴ′pĕ′lyā′), city, S France, p. 80.
Montreal (mŏnt′rē-ôl′), riv. port, S Quebec, Can. p. 470.
Moody (mōōd′ĭ), Dwight Lyman. Am. evangelist (1837–99).

Moore (mōōr ; mōr), John, Sir. Br. gen. (1761–1809). —, Thomas. Irish poet & wit (1779–1852). [p. 2,622.
Moravia (mō-rā′vĭ-ȧ), crownland, N Austria, 8,580 □
More (mōr), Hannah. Eng. writer (1745–1833). —, Thomas, Sir. Eng. philosopher & statesman (1478–1535).
Morea (mō-rē′ȧ), *or* **Peloponne′sus**, S pen. of Greece.
Moreau (mō′rō′), Jean Victor. Fr. general (1763–1813).
Morgan (môr′gȧn), Daniel. Am. Rev. gen. (1736–1802). —, Edwin Dennison. Gov. of N. Y. 1859–63 (1811–83). —, Henry, Sir. Eng. buccaneer (1635?–88). —, John Hunt. Confederate general (1826–64).
Morley (môr′lĭ), John. Viscount Morley of Blackburn. Eng. author & statesman (1838–).
Morocco (mō-rŏk′ō), sultanate, N W Afr. 219,000 □ p. 5,000, chief ✻ Fez ; Fr. — city, S ✻ of Morocco, p. 60.
Morris (mŏr′ĭs), Gouverneur. Am. statesman (1752–1816). —, Robert. Am. patriot & financier (1734–1806). —, William. Eng. poet, artist, & socialist (1834–96).
Morse (môrs), Samuel Finley Breese. Am. artist ; inventor of telegraph (1791–1872).
Morton (môr′tŭn), Levi Parsons. Vice pres. of U. S. in 1889–93 (1824–). —, Oliver Perry. Gov. of Indiana in 1861–67 (1823–76).
Mosby (mōz′bĭ), John Singleton. Confed. sold. (1833–1916).
Moscow (mŏs′kō), city, cen. Russia, former ✻, p. 1,481.
Moselle (mō-zĕl′), riv. 320 m. Vosges mts. to Rhine riv.
Mosul (mō′sōōl′), vilayet, Mesopotamia, Turkey in Asia, 35,130 □ p. 351. — its ✻ p. 70.
Motley (mŏt′lĭ), John Lothrop. Am. hist. (1814–77).
Mott (mŏt), Lucretia (b. Coffin). Am. reformer (1793–1880).
Moulmein (mōl′mān′), tn. Lower Burma, p. 58.
Moultrie (mōō′trĭ ; mōōl′-), Wm. Am. gen. (1731–1805).
Mount Desert (dĕ-zûrt′; dĕz′ĕrt), isl. coast of Me. ; resort.
Mount Vernon (vûr′nŭn), home of Washington on Potomac, Va., 15 m. below Washington, D. C.
Mozambique (mō′zăm-bēk′), spt. N E Port. E. Afr. p. 8.
Mozambique Channel (mō′zăm-bēk′), bet. Madagascar & Africa.
Mozart (mō′zärt; *G.* mō′tsärt), Wolfgang Amadeus. Aust. composer (1756–91).
Mukden (mōōk′dĕn′), city, Shengking prov. ✻ of Manchuria, p. 158 ; battle Feb. 28–Mar. 10, 1905.
Mülhausen (mül′hou′zĕn), tn. S Alsace, Ger. p. 95.
Mülheim (mül′hīm) **am Rhein** (äm rīn′) (p. 53) & **an der Ruhr** (än dĕr rōōr′) (p. 113), towns, Rhine prov. Prussia.
Müller (mül′ĕr), Johannes Peter. Ger. physiol. (1801–58).
Munich (mū′nĭk), *Ger.* **München** (mün′kĕn), city, ✻ of Bavaria, p. 596 ; univ.
Munkácsy (mōōn′kä-chē), Mihály. Real name *Michael Lieb.* Hung. painter (1844–1900).
Munster (mŭn′stĕr), prov. S Ireland, 9,481 □ p. 1,033.
Münster (mün′stĕr), city, ✻ of Westphalia prov. Prussia, p. 90.
Münsterberg (-bĕrĸ), Hugo. Ger.-Am. psychol. (1863–1916).
Murat (mü′rȧ′), Joachim. Fr. marshal. King of Naples in 1808–15 (1771–1815).
Murcia (mûr′shĭ-ȧ; *Sp.* mōōr′thyä), city S E Spain, p. 125.
Murfreesboro (mûr′frēz-bŭr-ō), city, cen. Tenn. p. 5 ; battle (Stone River), Dec. 31, 1862, & Jan. 2, 1863.
Murillo (mū-rĭl′ō; *Sp.* mōō-rēl′yō), Bartolomé Esteban. Sp. painter (1618–82).
Murray (mŭr′ĭ), chief riv. of Australia, 1,700 m. in S E part of cont. —, James Augustus Henry, Sir. Br. lexicographer (1837–1915). — *or* **Moray** (mŭr′ĭ), James Stuart, Earl of. Regent of Scotland (1531?–70).
Muscovy (mŭs′kō-vĭ), an old name of Russia.
Musset, de (dē mü′sĕ′), Alfred. Fr. poet (1810–57).
Mutsuhito (mōōt′sōō-hē′tō). Jap. emp. fr. 1867 (1852–1912).
Mycenæ (mī-sē′nē), ruined city, Argolis, Greece.
Myers (mī′ĕrz), Frederic Wm. Henry. Eng. auth. (1843–1901).
Myra (mī′rȧ), city, anc. Lycia, Asia Minor.
Myron (mī′rŏn). Greek sculptor (fl. ab. B. C. 450).
Mysia (mĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), anc. country, N W Asia Minor.
Mysore (mī-sōr′) native state, S India 29,444 □ p. 5,806. — its ✻ p. 71.
Mytilene (mĭt′ĭ-lē′nē), *anc.* Les′bos, isl. of Turkey, Ægean sea, 675 □ p. 107. — *or* **Kastro** (käs′trō), its ✻ p. 15.

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Nagasaki (nä′gȧ-sä′kē), spt. W Kiushu, Japan, p. 176.
Nagoya (nä′gō-yȧ), city, Honshu, Japan, p. 378.
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Nanchang (nän′chäng′), cml. city, ✻ of Kiangsi prov.
Nancy (nän′sĭ; *F.* nän′sē′), city, N E France, p. 120.
Nanking (nän′kĭng′), city, ✻ of Kiangsu, China, p. 267.
Nansen (nän′sĕn), Fridtjof. Norw. Arctic expl. (1861–).
Nantes (nänts; *F.* nänt), city, N W France, p. 171.
Nantucket (năn-tŭk′ĕt), isl. 15 m. long, Atlantic oc. Mass.
Napier (nā′pĭ-ẽr′), Charles James, Sir. Br. gen. (1782–1853). —, Robert Cornelis. 1st Baron Napier of Magdala. Br. gen. (1810–90). —, John. Laird of Merchiston. Scot. inventor of logarithms (1550–1617).
Naples (nā′p'lz), city, W coast of S Italy, p. 723.
Napoleon (nȧ-pō′lē-ŭn) **I.** *Napoleon Bonaparte.* Emperor of the French fr. 1804 to Apr. 1814 & fr. March, 1815 to June, 1815 (1769–1821). — **II.** his son (1811–32). — **III.** *Louis Napoleon.* Son of Louis Bonaparte. Emperor of the French in 1852–70 (1808–73). [(1470?–1528).
Narváez, de (dā när-vä′äth), Pánfilo. Sp. soldier in Am.
Naseby (nāz′bĭ), par. Northamptonshire, Eng. ; bat. 1645.
Nash (năsh), Thomas. Eng. dram. (1567–1601). [1864.
Nashville (-vĭl), city, ✻ of Tenn. p. 110 ; bat. Dec. 15–16,
Nassau (năs′ô), ✻ of Bahamas, on New Providence isl. p. 5. — (*G.* näs′ou) former duchy, now in Hesse-Nassau.
Natal (nȧ-tăl′), prov. of U. of S. Afr. 35,371 □ p. 1,192, ✻ Pietermaritzburg.
Natchez (năch′ĕz), city, S W Miss. p. 12. [battle 1827.
Navarino (nä′vä-rē′nō), ftd. spt. tn. S W Morea ; naval
Navarre (nȧ-vär′), former kingdom, W Pyrenees.
Nazareth (năz′ȧ-rĕth), tn. Palestine S E of Acre, p. 7.
Nebo (nē′bō), mt. the summit of Pisgah, in Moab.
Nebraska (nē-brăs′kȧ), state, W cen. U. S. 76,808 □ p. 1,192, ✻ Lincoln. [(1732–1804).
Necker (nĕk′ẽr ; *F.* nĕ′kâr′), Jacques. Fr. statesman
Negro, Rio (rē′ō nā′grō), riv. Argentina. — riv. Colombia to Amazon.
Negros (nā′grōs), a Philippine isl. 4,881 □ p. 461.
Nelson (nĕl′sŭn), riv. fr. Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, Can. ; sometimes regarded as lower course of Saskatchewan riv. —, Horatio Viscount Nelson of the Nile. Eng. admiral (1758–1805). —, Thomas. Am. patriot (1738–89).
Nepal (nĕ-pôl′), independent Himalayan kingdom, 54,459 □ p. 5,000, ✻ Khatmandu.
Nepos (nē′pŏs), Cornelius. Rom. hist. (B. C. 99?–24?).
Nero (nē′rō). Roman emperor fr. 54 (37–68).
Nestorius (nĕs-tō′rĭ-ŭs). Syrian bishop in 428–31 (d. 440?).
Netherlands (nĕth′ẽr-lăndz), *or* **Holland** (hŏl′ănd), kingdom, W Europe, 12,771 □ p. 5,853, ✻ The Hague.
Neuchâtel (nû′shȧ′tĕl′), *form.* **Neuf**-, city, W Switz. p. 24
Neustria (nūs′trĭ-ȧ), anc. kingdom of the western Franks.
Nevada (nē-vä′dȧ), state, W U. S. 109,821 □ p. 82, ✻ Carson City.
Nevin (nĕv′ĭn), Ethelbert. Am. composer (1862–1901).
New Amsterdam, the Du. city that became New York.
Newark (nū′ẽrk), city, N E New Jersey, p. 347.
New Bedford (bĕd′fẽrd), spt. city, S E Mass. p. 97.
New Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk), prov. E Canada, 27,985 □ p. 352, ✻ Fredericton.
New Caledonia (kăl′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ), isl. S Pacific oc. Fr. colony, 7,654 □ with Loyalty isls. p. 51, ✻ Numea.
New Castile (kăs-tēl′), old prov. cen. Spain. [p. 267.
Newcastle upon Tyne (nū′kăs′'l, tīn), spt. city, N E Eng.
Newcomb (nū′kŭm), Simon. Am. astronomer (1835–1909).
New England, Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., & Conn.
Newfoundland (nū′fŭnd-lănd′), isl. a Br. colony, E N. Amer. 42,734 □ p. 238, ✻ St. John's.
New Granada (grȧ-nä′dȧ), former name of Colombia.
New Guinea (gĭn′ĭ), *or* **Papua** (păp′ū-ȧ ; pä′pōō-ä), large isl. N of Australia, 310,349 □ p. 622.
New Hampshire (hămp′shĭr), state, N E U. S. 9,031 □ p. 431, ✻ Concord.
New Haven (hā′v'n), spt. city, S Conn. p. 134 ; Yale univ.
New Jersey, state, E U. S. 7,514 □ p. 2,537, ✻ Trenton.
New London, spt. city, S E Conn. p. 20. [90).
Newman (nū′mȧn), John Henry. Eng. card. & auth. (1801–
Newmarket (nū′mär′kĕt; nū′-), tn. E England, p. 10; races.
New Mexico, state S W U. S. 122,503 □ p. 327, ✻ Santa Fe.
New Netherland (nĕth′ẽr-lănd), Du. col. now in N. Y.
New Orleans (ôr′lē-ănz), city & riv. port, S E La. p. 339 ; battle, 1815.

Newport (nū′pōrt), city, R. I. p. 27 ; resort.
New South Wales, state, S E Australia, 310,372 □ p. 1,648, ✻ Sydney.
Newton (nū′tŭn), Isaac, Sir. Eng. scientist (1642-1727).
New York, state, N E U. S. 47,654 □ p. 9,114, ✻ Albany. —, city & port, p. 4,767; 2d largest city in the world.
New Zealand, Dominion of (zē′lănd), Br. col. S Pacific oc. with dependencies 104,751 □ p. 1,071, ✻ Wellington.
Ney (nā), Michel. Duke of Elchingen & Prince of the Moskva. Fr. marshal (1769-1815). [falls.
Niagara (nī-ăg′ă-rā), riv. fr. Lake Erie to Lake Ontario ;
Nicæa (nī-sē′ȧ), *Anglicized* **Nice** (nīs), anc. city, a ✻ of Bithynia. — See Nice.
Nicaragua (nĭk′ȧ-rä′gwȧ), republic, Central America, 49,200 □ p. 610, ✻ Managua. [See Nicæa.
Nice (nēs), *anc.* Nicæ′a, spt. city, S E France, p. 143. —
Nicholas (nĭk′ō-lȧs). The name of 5 popes. — **I.** Emperor of Russia fr. 1825 (1796–1855). — **II.** Emp. of Russia fr. 1894 (1868–1916). — **I.** Prince fr. 1860, king fr. 1910, of Montenegro (1841–). —, Saint. Bp. of Myra (d. 345?).
Nicias (nĭsh′Ĭ-ȧs), Athenian gen. & statesm. (d. B. C. 413).
Nicobar Islands (nĭk′ō-bär′), west of Malay pen., 635 □ p. 6; Br.
Nicolls (nĭk′ŭlz), Richard. 1st Eng. N. Y. gov. (1624–72).
Nicopolis (nĭ-kŏp′ō-lĭs), city, anc. Epirus.
Nictheroy (nĭk′tĕ-roi′), city, ✻ of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, p. 31.
Niebuhr (nē′bōōr), Barthold Georg. Ger. hist. (1776–1831).
Nietzsche (nē′chĕ), Friedrich W. Ger. philos. (1844–1900).
Niger (nī′jẽr), riv. in W Afr. 2,600 m. to Gulf of Guinea.
Nigeria (nī-jē′rĭ-ȧ), **Northern**. Br. protectorate, W Afr. 255,700 □ p. 9,260, ✻ Zungeru. —, **Southern**, Br. col. & protectorate, W Afr. 77,260 □ p. 7,859, ✻ Lagos.
Nightingale (nīt′Ĭng-gāl; nīt′Ĭn-), Florence. Eng. philanthropist (1820–1910).
Nile (nīl), riv. E Afr. 3,670 m. Victoria Nyanza to Medit.—, **Blue**, prin. E trib. of Nile, Abyssinia to Khartum. —, **White**, the Nile from Khartum to the Bahr el Ghazal.
Nimes (nēm), tn. S France, p. 80 ; Roman remains.
Nineveh (nĭn′ē-vē), anc. city, ✻ of Assyria.
Ningpo (nĭng′pō′), city, Chekiang, China, p. 400.
Nipissing (nĭp′Ĭ-sĭng), dist. Ontario, Can. 31,573 □ p. 74.
Nippon (nĭp′pŏn′), Japan; or, sometimes, Honshu.
Nippur (nĭp-pōōr′), anc. city S of Babylon.
Nivernais (nē′vẽr′nĕ′), old prov. cen. France. [p. 104.
Nizhni Novgorod (nyĭzh′nyĕ nŏv′gŏ-rŏt), tn. cen. Russia,
Nobel (nō-bĕl′), Alfred Bernhard. Swed. inv. (1833–96).
Nöldeke′(nûl′dĕ-kĕ), Theodor. Ger. Orientalist (1836–).
Nordau (nôr′dou), Max Simon. Ger. Jew. sociol. (1849–).
Norfolk (nôr′fŭk), co. E England, 2,044 □ p. 499. — spt. city, S E Va. p. 67.
Normandy (nôr′mȧn-dĭ), old prov. N France.
North, Christopher. Pseud. of Wilson, John. —, Frederick North, 8th Baron. 2d Earl of Guilford. Eng. statesman (1732–92). —, Thomas, Sir. Eng. translator (1535?–1601?).
Northampton (nôr-thămp′tŭn), bor. cen. Eng. p. 90.— city, W cen. Mass. p. 19 ; Smith College.
Northamptonshire (-shēr), co. cen. Eng. 1,003 □ p. 349.
North Cape, in Norway, extreme N point of Europe.
North Carolina, S Atlantic state, U. S. 48,740 □ p. 2,206, ✻ Raleigh. [marck.
North Dakota, state, N W U. S. 70,183 □ p. 577, ✻ Bis-
Northern Territory, cen. & N Australia, 523,620 □ p. 3.
North River, estuary of the Hudson River.
North Sea, *or* **German Ocean**, arm of Atl. E of Gr. Brit.
Northumberland (nôr-thŭm′bẽr-lănd), co. N Eng. 2,018 □ p. 697. [Humber riv.
Northumbria (-brĭ′ȧ), Anglian kingdom of Gr. Brit. N of
Northwest Territories, in N Canada, 1,242,224 □ p. 6.
Norton (nôr′tŭn), Charles Eliot. Am. scholar (1827–1908).
Norway (nôr′wā), kingdom, N W Europe, 124,705 □ p. 2,393, ✻ Christiania.
Norwich (nôr′Ĭ ; -Ĭch), city & bor. Norfolk co. Eng. p. 121; cathedral. — (nôr′wĭch), town, S E Conn. p. 28.
Nottingham (nŏt′Ĭng-ăm), bor. Nottinghamshire, E. p. 260.
Nottinghamshire (-shēr), *or* **Notts**, co. cen. Eng. 843 □ p. 604.
Nova Scotia (nō′vȧ skō′shĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *form.* Acadia, maritime prov. E Canada, 21,428 □ p. 492, ✻ Halifax.
Nova Zembla (zĕm′blȧ), isl. group N of Russia.
Nubia (nū′bĭ-ȧ), Anglo-Egypt. Sudan N of lat. of Khartum.
Nuevo León (nwā′vō lā-ōn′), state, N E Mexico, 23,685 □ p. 369, ✻ Monterey.
Numantia (nū-măn′shĭ-ȧ), anc. city, N cen. Spain.
Numidia (-mĭd′Ĭ-ȧ), anc. country, later a Rom. prov. N Afr.; nearly modern Algeria.
Nuremberg (nū′rĕm-bûrg), *Ger.* **Nürnberg** (nürn′bĕrĸ), city, N W Bavaria, p. 333.
Nyasa, *or* **Nyassa** (nyä′sä), lake, S E Africa.
Nyasaland, Br. prot. S E Afr. 43,608 □ p. 970, ✻ Zomba.

O

Oahu (ō-ä′hōō), Hawaiian isl. 600 □ p. 82.
Oakland (ōk′lănd), city, W Cal. p. 150.
Oaxaca (wä-hä′kä), state, S Mex. 35,392 □ p. 1,041. — its ✻.
Ob (ŏb), riv. W Siberia, 2,000 m. to Arctic oc. [play.
Oberammergau (ō′bẽr-ăm′ẽr-gou′), vil. S Bavaria; Passion
Oceania (ō′shĭ-ăn′Ĭ-ȧ), *or* **Oceanica** (-Ĭ-kȧ), a collective name for lands of the cen. & W Pacific. [(d. 1943?).
Ockham, *or* **Occam** (ŏk′ăm), William. Eng. scholastic
Oder (ō′dẽr), riv. Ger. 552 m. Carpathian mts. to Baltic.
Odessa (ō-dĕs′ȧ), spt. S Russia, p. 479. [(434?–93).
Odoacer (ō′dō-ā′sẽr), 1st barbarian ruler of Italy, fr. 476
Offenbach (ôf′ẽn-bȧk ; ŏf′ẽn-bȧk′), Jacques. Fr. Jewish comic opera composer (1819–80).
Oglethorpe (ō′gl̆-thôrp), James Edward. Br. gen. & founder in 1733 of Georgia (1696–1785).
Ogygia (ō-jĭj′Ĭ-ȧ), mythical isl. See Calypso in Vocab.
Ohio (ō-hī′ō), riv. 963 m. fr. Pa. to Miss. riv. — N E cen. state U. S. 40,740 □ p. 4,767, ✻ Columbus.
Ojeda, de (dā ō-hā′thȧ), Alonso. Sp. explorer (1465–1515).
Okayama (ō′kä-yä′mä), spt. W Honshu, Japan, p. 93.
Okhotsk, Sea of (ō-kŏtsk′), W of Kamchatka.
Oklahoma (ōk′lȧ-hō′mȧ), state, S W U. S. 69,414 □ p. 1,657, ✻ Oklahoma City, p. 64.
Oku (ō′kōō). Count Oku Yasukata. Jap. gen. (1847–).
Okuma (ō′kōō-mä). Count Okuma Shigenobu. Jap. statesman (1838–).
Olaf (ō′läf), Saint. King of Norway (995-1030).
Old Castile (kăs-tēl′), old prov. cen. Spain.
Oldenburg (ōl′dĕn-bōōrĸ), grand duchy, N W Ger. 2,482 □ p. 483. — its ✻ p. 30.
Oldham (ōld′ăm), bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 147. [lem.
Olives, Mount of, *or* **Olivet** (ŏl′Ĭ-vĕt), ridge E of Jerusa-
Olmsted (ōm′stĕd ; ŭm′-), Frederick Law. Am. landscape gardener (1822–1903). [Wash. p. 7.
Olympia (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ȧ), plain, anc. Elis, Greece.— city, ✻ of
Olympus (ō-lĭm′pŭs), mt. range, Thessaly, 9,800 ft.
Olynthus (ō-lĭn′thŭs), Gr. coast tn. anc. Macedonia.
Omaha (ō′mȧ-hō′), city, E Nebraska, p. 124. [Maskat.
Oman (ō-män′), country, S E Arabia, 82,000 □ p. 500, ✻
Omar Khayyám (ō′mär kī-yăm′). Pers. poet (d. 1123?).
Omdurman (ŏm′dōōr-män′), tn. Sudan ; p. 43 ; bat. 1898.
Onega, Lake (ō nĕ′gȧ ; *Russ.* ä-nyĕ′gä), in N W Russia.
Ontario (ŏn-tā′rĭ-ō; 3), lake, bet. N. Y. & Ont. prov.— Can. prov. N of Great Lakes, 407,262 □ p. 2,527, ✻ Toronto.
Ophir (ō′fẽr), anc. country of unknown location.
Oporto (ō-pōr′tōō), city & port, N W Portugal, p. 168.
Oran (ō-rän′ ; *F.* ō′rän′), spt. city, N W Algeria, p. 107.
Orange (ŏr′ĕnj ; -Ĭnj), riv. S Afr. 1,000 m. to Atlantic oc.
Orange Free State, formerly a republic; later, as **Orange River Colony**, a Br. col.; now a prov. of U. of S. Afr. 50,392 □ p. 527, ✻ Bloemfontein. [✻ Salem.
Oregon (ŏr′ĕ-gŏn), Pacific state, N W U. S. 95,607 □ p. 673,
Orgetorix (ôr-jĕt′ō-rĭks), Helvetian chief (d. ab. B. C. 60).
Origen (ŏr′Ĭ-jĕn). Alexandrian wr. & teacher (185?–254?).
Orinoco (ō′rĭ-nō′kō), riv. in Venezuela, 1,550 m. to Atl. oc.
Oriskany (ō-rĭs′kȧ-nĭ), vil. cen. N. Y.; battle, Aug. 6, 1777.
Orizaba (ō′rē-sä′bä), vol. peak, Vera Cruz, Mex. over 18,000 ft.
Orkney Islands (ôrk′nĭ), *anc.* Or′cades, archipelago N of Scot. ; co. 376 □ p. 26.
Orléanais (ôr′lā-ȧ-nĕ′), old prov. N cen. France.
Orléans (ôr′lā-ăn′), city, N cen. France, p. 69.
Ormuz (ôr′mŭz), **Strait of**, bet. Pers. gulf & Arabian Sea.
Orvieto (ôr-vyĕ′tō), city, Perugia prov. Italy, p. 19.
Osage (ō-sāj′; ō′sāj), riv. in Kan. & Mo. 500 m. to Mo. riv.
Osaka (ō′zä-kä), spt. city, W Honshu, Japan, p. 1,227.
Oscar (ŏs′kȧr) **II.** King of Sweden fr. 1872 & of Norway fr. 1872 to 1905 (1829–1907).
Osceola (ŏs′ē-ō′lȧ). Seminole chief (1804–38).
Oshkosh (ŏsh′kŏsh′), city, E Wis. p. 33. [(1849–).
Osler (ŏs′lẽr), William, Sir. Can. physician in U. S. & Eng.
Ossa (ŏs′ȧ), mt. N E Greece, 6,405 ft.

Ostade, van (văn ŏs-tä′dĕ), Adriaan. Flem. art. (1610–85).
Ostend (ŏst-ĕnd′), spt. & watering place, W Belg. p. 43.
Oswego (ŏs-wē′gō), city, N W N. Y. p. 23.
Othman (ŏth′măn), *or* **Osman** (ŏs′-). Founder of Ottoman empire (1259–1326).
Otis (ō′tĭs), James. Am. patriot (1725–83).
Ottawa (ŏt′ä-wȧ), city, N E Ontario, ✻ of Canada, p. 87. —, riv. Canada, 600 m. to St. Lawrence. [1388.]
Otterburn, par. Northumberland, Eng.; bat. (Chevy Chase)
Otto (ŏt′ō), *or* **Otho** (ō′thō), **I.** *The Great.* Ger. king fr. 936, Roman emperor fr. 962 (912–73).
Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY.
Otway (ŏt′wā), Thomas. Eng. dram. poet (1652–85).
Ouachita River (wŏsh′ĭ-tô′), 545 m. Ark. & La. to Red riv.
Oudenarde (ou′dĕ-när′dĕ), tn. N W Belgium; battle 1708.
Oudinot (ōō′dē′nō′), Nicolas Charles. Duke of Reggio. Fr. marshal (1767–1847). [(1789–1869).
Overbeck (ō′vĕr-bĕk), Johann Friedrich. Ger. painter
Ovid (ŏv′ĭd). *Publius Ovidius Naso.* Rom. poet (B.C. 43–A.D. 17).
Owen (ō′ĕn), Robert. Br. social reformer (1771–1858).
Oxford (ŏks′fĕrd), city, Oxfordshire, Eng. p. 53; univ.
Oxfordshire (-shēr), co. S cen. Eng. 756 □ p. 199.
Oxus (ŏk′sĭs). See AMU. [(1842–1916).
Oyama (ō′yȧ-mȧ). Prince Oyama Iwao. Jap. field marshal
Ozark Mountains (ō′zärk), highlands in Mo. Ark. & Okla.

P

Pachmann, de (dē păk′măn), Vladimir. Russian musician (1848–).
Pacific Ocean, from America W to Asia & Australia.
Pactolus (păk-tō′lŭs), small riv. of anc. Lydia, famed for its golden sands. [pianist (1860–).
Paderewski (pȧ′dĕ-rĕf′skē; -rĕs′kē), Ignace Jan. Polish
Padua (păd′ū-ȧ), city, N E Italy, p. 96; univ.
Paducah (pȧ-dū′kȧ), city, W Ky. p. 23.
Pæstum (pēs′tŭm), mod. PESTO, anc. Gr. city in Lucania.
Paganini (pä′gä-nē′nē), Nicolò. It. violinist (1782–1840).
Paine (pān), Robert Treat. Am. patriot (1731–1814). —, Thomas. Am. pol. & deistical writer (1737–1809).
Paisley (pāz′lĭ), burgh, Renfrewshire, Scotland, p. 84.
Palatinate (pȧ-lăt′ĭ-nāt), *Ger.* **Pfalz** (pfälts), dist. belonging to Bavaria, W of Rhine riv. 2,289 □ p. 937, ✻ Speyer. — **Lower** *and* **Upper**, old divs. of Ger. now divided among Bavaria, Rhen. Prussia, Baden, & Hesse.
Palembang (pä′lĕm-bäng′), tn. S E Sumatra, p. 61.
Palenque (pä-lĕn′kā), vil. Chiapas state, Mex.; ruins.
Palermo (pȧ-lûr′mō; *It.* pä-lär′mō), spt. N Sicily, p. 342.
Palestine (păl′ĕs-tĭn), *Bib.* CANAAN, country, S W Syria.
Palestrina, da (dä pä′lä̇s-trē′nä), Giovanni Pierluigi. It. composer (d. 1594).
Paley (pā′lĭ), William. Eng. theologian (1743–1805).
Palissy (pȧ′lē′sē′), Bernard. Fr. potter (1510?–89?).
Palladio (päl-lä′dyō), Andrea. It. architect (1518–80).
Palmas, Las (läs päl′mäs), spt. city, Canary isls. p. 54.
Palmerston (päm′ĕr-stŭn), Henry John Temple, 3d Viscount. Eng. statesman (1784–1865). [Syrian desert.
Palmyra (păl-mī′rȧ), *Bib.* TADMOR *or* TAMAR, ruined city,
Palo Alto (pä′lō ăl′tō), battlefield (May 8, 1846), S Texas.
Pamir (pä-mēr′), highland, Turkestan, cen. Asia.
Pamlico Sound (păm′lĭ-kō), bet. North Carolina mainland & coast isls. [Minor.
Pamphylia (păm-fĭl′ĭ-ȧ), anc. dist. & Rom. prov. S Asia
Panama (păn′ȧ-mä′), republic bet. Costa Rica & Colombia, 32,380 □ p. 337. — its ✻ a Pac. spt. p. 35. —, **Isthmus of**, *form.* **Isthmus of Darien**, E of Costa Rica, narrowest part (30 m. wide) of Am. cont.; canal.
Panjab. See PUNJAB. [gary.
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Paotingfu (pou′tĭng′fōō′), tn. ✻ of Chihli prov. China, p. 80.
Paphlagonia (păf′lȧ-gō′nĭ-ȧ), anc. country, N Asia Minor.
Paphos (pā′fŏs), name of two ancient towns, Cyprus.
Papua. See NEW GUINEA. —, **Territory of**, Australian dependency, S E New Guinea, 90,540 □ p. 272.
Pará (pä-rä′), estuary N E Brazil S E of Amazon riv. —, state, N Brazil, 443,904 □ p. 568. —, city. See BELEM.
Paracelsus (păr′ȧ-sĕl′sŭs). Real name *Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim.* Swiss alchemist (1493–1541).
Paraguay (păr′ȧ-gwā; pä′rä-gwī′), riv. S. A. 1,420 m. to Paraná riv. — republic, bet. Brazil & Argentina, 98,000 □ p. 752, ✻ Asunción.
Paramaribo (păr′ȧ-măr′ĭ-bō), ✻ of Dutch Guiana, p. 35.
Paraná (pä′rä-nä′), riv. S. A. 2,000 m. to Plata riv.
Paris (păr′ĭs), city, Seine port, & ✻ of France, p. 2,888. — Matthew. Eng. historian (ab. 1200–59).
Park (pärk), Mungo. Scot. expl. in W Africa (1771–1806).
Parker (pär′kĕr), Gilbert, Sir. Can. novelist (1862–). —, Theodore. Am. theologian & scholar (1810–60).
Parkman (pärk′măn), Francis. Am. historian (1823–93).
Parma (pär′mä), old duchy, N Italy. — city, Emilia, It. p. 52.
Parnassus (pär-năs′ŭs), mt. cen. Greece, 8,065 ft.
Parnell (pär′nĕl), Charles Stewart. Ir. leader (1846–91).
Parry (păr′ĭ), Wm. Edward, Sir. Eng. expl. (1790–1855).
Parsons (pär′snz), Theophilus (1750–1813), & his son, Theophilus (1797–1882). Am. jurists.
Parthia (pär′thĭ-ȧ), anc. country, S E of Caspian sea.
Pascal (pȧs′kăl; *F.* pȧs′kȧl′), Blaise. Fr. philos. (1623–62).
Passaic (pă-sā′ĭk), city, N E N. J. p. 55.
Pasteur (pȧs′tûr′), Louis. Fr. chem. & bacteriol. (1822–95).
Patagonia (păt′ȧ-gō′nĭ-ȧ), former name of region in S S. A.
Pater (pā′tĕr), Walter Horatio. Eng. critic (1839–94).
Paterson (păt′ĕr-sŭn), city, N E N. J. p. 126. [exile.
Patmos (păt′mŏs), isl. W of S Asia Minor, p. 4; St. John's
Patna (pŭt′nȧ), city, Bengal, Br. India, p. 136.
Patras (pä′träs), spt. tn. N W Morea, Greece, p. 38.
Patrick (păt′rĭk), Saint. Patron of Ireland (373?–463?).
Patti (păt′ē), Adelina. Singer, of It. parentage (1843–).
Pau (pō), tn. S W France, p. 37; resort.
Paul (pôl). 5 popes: **III.** fr. 1534 (1468–1549); **V.** fr. 1605 (1552–1621). — **I.** Emp. of Russia fr. 1796 (1754–1801).
Paulding (pôl′dĭng), Hiram. Am. naval off. (1797–1878).
Pausanias (pô-sā′nĭ-ăs). Gr. topographer (fl. 2d c.).
Pavia (pä-vē′ä), city, Lombardy, Italy, p. 39.
Pawtucket (pô-tŭk′ĕt), mfg. city, N E R. I. p. 52.
Payne, John Howard. Am. author (1792–1852).
Peabody (pē′bŏd-ĭ), George. Am. philanth. (1795–1869).
Peacock (pē′kŏk), Thomas Love. Eng. author (1785–1866).
Peary (pē′rĭ), Robert Edwin. Am. naval officer & discoverer of north pole (1856–).
Pechili (pă′chē-lē′). = CHIHLI.
Peeblesshire (pē′b′lz-shēr), *or* **Tweeddale** (twēd′dāl′), co. S Scotland, 348 □ p. 15.
Peedee River (pē′dē′; pē′dē′), in N. C. & S. C. 415 m.
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Pelée (pē-lā′), volcano, 4,428 ft. Martinique; eruption, 1902.
Pelion (pē′lĭ-ŏn), mt. N E Greece, 5,305 ft.
Pelopidas (pē-lŏp′ĭ-dȧs). Theban gen. (d. B. C. 364).
Peloponnesus (pĕl′ŏ-pō-nē′sŭs), the Morea. [p. 90.
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Peneus (pē-nē′ŭs), riv. Thessaly, 125 m.
Peninsula, The, Spain & Portugal. — district bet. York & James rivs. Va. [1718).
Penn (pĕn), William. Eng. Quaker, founder of Pa. (1644–
Pennsylvania (pĕn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ), a Middle Atl. state, U. S. 44,832 □ p. 7,665, ✻ Harrisburg.
Penobscot (pē-nŏb′skŏt), riv. Maine, 300 m. to Atl. oc.
Pentelicus (pĕn-tĕl′ĭ-kŭs), *or* **Pentelikon** (-kŏn), mt. E Greece, ab. 3,640 ft.
Peoria (pē-ō′rĭ-ȧ), city, cen. Ill. p. 100.
Pepin (pĕp′ĭn), *or* **Pippin.** *The Short.* King of the Franks fr. 752 (d. 768). [1703).
Pepys (pēps, pĕp′ĭs, *or* pĕps), Samuel. Eng. diarist (1633–
Percy (pûr′sĭ), Henry, Sir. *Hotspur.* Eng. mil. leader (1364–1403). —, Thomas. Eng. bp. & antiquarian (1729–1811).
Perdiccas (pĕr-dĭk′ŭs), Macedonian gen. (d. B. C. 321).
Pergamum (pûr′gȧ-mŭm), *or* **Pergamus** (-mŭs), kingdom & its ✻ anc. Mysia, Asia Minor. [(d. B. C. 585).
Periander (pĕr′ĭ-ăn′dĕr), tyrant of Corinth fr. B. C. 625
Pericles (pĕr′ĭ-klēz). Athenian statesman (B. C. 495–429).
Pernambuco (pĕr′năm-bōō′kō), state, E Brazil, 49,572 □ p. 1,310. — *or* **Recife** (rā-sē′fā), its ✻ a spt. p. 150.
Perry (pĕr′ĭ), Matthew Calbraith (1794–1858), & his bro. Oliver Hazard (1785–1819). Am. commodores.
Persepolis (pĕr-sĕp′ŏ-lĭs), anc. ✻ Persia. [212?–166?).
Perseus (pûr′sūs), king of Macedonia B. C. 178–168 (B. C.
Pershing (pûr′shĭng), John Joseph. Am. general (1860–). [9,000, ✻ Teheran.
Persia (pûr′shȧ; -zhȧ), kingdom S W Asia, 635,135 □ p.
Persian Gulf, arm of Arabian sea bet. Arabia & Persia.
Perth (pûrth), city, Perthshire, Scot. p. 36. — city, ✻ of Western Australia, p. inc. sub. 107.

Perthshire (pûrth′shēr), co. cen. Scot. 2,494 □ p. 124.
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Perugia (pā-rōō′jä), prov. cen. Italy. — its ✻ p. 66.
Perugino (pā′rōō-jē′nō). *Pietro Vanucci.* It. painter (1446–1523?). [Formosa & China, 48 □ p. 52; Jap.
Pescadores (pĕs′kȧ-dō′rēs), *or* **Hokoto** (hō′kō-tō′), isls. bet.
Peshawar (pē-shä′wär), ftd. tn. N W Br. India, p. 98.
Pestalozzi (pĕs′tä-lōt′sē), Johann Heinrich. Swiss educationist (1746–1827).
Peter (pē′tēr) **I.** *The Great.* Czar of Russia fr. 1682 (1672–1725). — **the Hermit.** Preacher of 1st crusade (d. 1115).
Peterborough (pē′tēr-bŭr′ō), city, cen. Eng. p. 34; cathedral.
Petersburg (pē′tērz-bûrg), city, S E Va. p. 24.
Petrarch (pē′trärk). *Francesco Petrarca.* It. poet (1304–74).
Petrie (pē′trĭ), William Matthew Flinders. Eng. Egyptologist (1853–).
Petrograd (pĕt′rō-grăd ; *Russ.* pyĕ′trō-grät′), city, ✻ Russ., p. 1,308 ; name changed from St. Petersburg Sept. 1, 1914.
Pharsalia (fär-sā′lĭ-ȧ), dist. N E Greece ; battle, B. C. 48.
Phidias (fĭd′ĭ-ȧs). Gr. sculptor (B. C. 500?–432?).
Philadelphia (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ), city, S E Pa. p. 1,549. —, anc. city, now Alashehr, Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor.
Philip (fĭl′ĭp). *King Philip.* Indian chief of New England (d. 1676). — **II.** King of Macedon fr. B. C. 359 (B. C. 382–336). — **II.** *or* **Philip Augustus.** King of France fr. 1180 (1165–1223). — **IV.** *The Fair.* King of France fr. 1285 (1268–1314). — **VI.** of Valois. King of France fr. 1328 (1293–1350). — **II.** King of Spain fr. 1556 (1527–98). — **V.** King of Spain fr. 1700 (1683–1746). — *The Good.* Duke of Burgundy fr. 1419 (1396–1467).
Philippi (fĭ-lĭp′ī), ruined tn. Saloniki, Turkey; bat. B. C. 42.
Philippine Islands, *or* **Philippines** (fĭl′ĭ-pīnz ; -pēnz), arch. S E of Asia, 115,026 □ p. 7,635, ✻ Manila ; to U. S.
Philistia (fĭ-lĭs′tĭ-ȧ), anc. country, S W Syria, on coast.
Phillips (fĭl′ĭps), Wendell. Am. orator (1811–84).
Philo Judæus (fī′lō jōō-dē′ŭs). Jewish philos. (ab. B. C. 20–ab. A. D. 54).
Phocæa (fō-sē′ȧ), anc. Ionian city, W Lydia. [317).
Phocion (fō′shĭ-ŏn). Athenian gen. & statesman (B. C. 402–
Phocis (fō′sĭs), anc. territory, central Greece.
Phœnicia (fē-nĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), anc. maritime country, W Syria.
Phœnix (fē′nĭks), city, ✻ of Arizona, p. 11.
Phrygia (frĭj′ĭ-ȧ), anc. country, Asia Minor ; *Phrygia Major* was in cen. part, *Phrygia Minor* along N W coast.
Piacenza (pyä-chĕnt′sä), city, Emilia, N Italy, p. 39.
Picardy (pĭk′ȧr-dĭ), old prov. N France, on Eng. channel.
Pichegru (pēsh′grü′), Charles. Fr. general (1761–1804).
Pickens (pĭk′ĕnz), Andrew. Am. Rev. gen. (1739–1817).
Pickering (-ĕr-ĭng), Timothy. Am. statesm. (1745–1829).
Pickett (pĭk′ĕt), George Edward. Conf. gen. (1825–75).
Piedmont (pēd′mŏnt), div. N W Italy.
Pierce (pērs), Franklin. 14th pres. U. S. 1853–57 (1804–69).
Pierre (pēr), city, ✻ of S. Dak. p. 4. [p. 31.
Pietermaritzburg (pē′tēr-mär′ĭts-bûrg), tn. ✻ of Natal,
Pike, Zebulon Montgomery. Am. sold. & expl. (1779–1813).
Pikes Peak (pīks), mt. in Rocky mts. Col. 14,108 ft.
Pilsen (pĭl′zĕn), city, W Bohemia, Austria, p. 81.
Pinckney (pĭŋk′nĭ), Charles Cotesworth. Am. soldier & statesman (1746–1825).
Pindar (pĭn′där). Gr. lyric poet (B. C. 522–448?).
Pinero (pĭ-nĕr′ō), Arthur Wing, Sir. Eng. dram. (1855–).
Pines, Isle of, isl. S of W Cuba, 986 □ p. 3.
Pinzon (pēn-thōn′), Martín Alonso (1440?–93), & Vicente Yáñez (1460?–1524?), brothers. Sp. navigators.
Piræus (pī-rē′ŭs), spt. of Athens, Greece, p. 74.
Pisa (pē′sä ; -zä), *anc.* Pi′sæ, city, Tuscany, Italy, p. 65.
Pisano (pē-zä′nō), Giovanni (1245–1320?), & his father, Niccola (ab. 1220?–78). It. sculptors. [Sea.
Pisgah (pĭz′gȧ), mt. ridge, Palestine, E of N end of Dead
Pisistratus (pĭ-sĭs′trȧ-tŭs). Athenian tyrant (B. C. 605–527).
Pitt (pĭt), William, 1st Earl of Chatham (1708–78), & his son William (1759–1806). Eng. statesmen.
Pittsburgh (pĭts′bûrg), city, S W Pa. p. 534.
Pittsburg Landing, in S W Tenn. ; bat. (Shiloh), Apr. 6, 7, 1862.
Pius (pī′ŭs). The name of 10 popes : **II.** fr. 1458 (1405–64); **IV.** fr. 1559 (1499–1565) ; **V.** Saint, fr. 1566 (1504–72) ; **VI.** fr. 1775 (1717–99); **VII.** fr. 1800 (1742–1823) ; **IX.** fr. 1846 (1792–1878); **X.** fr. 1903 (1835–1914).
Pizarro (pĭ-zär′rō; *Sp.* pē-thär′rō), Francisco. Sp. conqueror of Peru (1471 *or* 1475–1541).
Plassey (plăs′ē), battlefield (1757), Bengal, Br. India.
Plata (plä′tä), estuary bet. Argentina & Uruguay. —, **La,** spt. city, Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, p. 101.
Platæa (plȧ-tē′ȧ), ruined city, Bœotia ; battle, B. C. 479.
Plato (plā′tō). Gr. philosopher (B. C. 427–347). [184).
Plautus (plô′tŭs), Titus Macceius. Rom. dram. (B. C. 254?–
Plevna (plĕv′nȧ), tn. Bulgaria, p. 23 ; siege, 1877.
Pliny (plĭn′ĭ). *The Elder Caius Plinius Secundus.* Rom. naturalist & wr. (23–79).—his nephew, *The Younger. Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus.* Rom. wr. (62?–114?).
Plotinus (plō-tī′nŭs). Egyptian philos. (205?–270?).
Plutarch (plōō′tärk). Greek biographer (46?–120?).
Plymouth (plĭm′ŭth), spt. bor. Devonshire, Eng. p. 112. — spt. E Mass. oldest tn. (1620) in New England, p. 12.
Pnompenh (p′nŏm′pĕn′y′), city, ✻ of Cambodia, Fr. Indo-China, p. 51.
Po (pō), riv. N Italy, 418 m. to Adriatic sea. [1617).
Pocahontas (-kȧ-hŏn′tȧs). Dau. of Powhatan (1595?–
Poe (pō), Edgar Allan. Am. poet & story-writer (1809–49).
Poincaré (pwăN′kȧ′rā′), Raymond. Fr. statesman. President 1913– (1860–).
Poitiers (pwȧ′tyā′), city, W Fr. p. 41 ; battles, 732 & 1356.
Poland (pō′lȧnd), former kingdom, cen. Europe, now divided among Russia, Austria, & Prussia. —, governor-generalship, W Russia, 49,018 □ p. 12,129, ✻ Warsaw.
Pole, North, reached by Robert E. Peary April 6, 1909. —, **South,** by Roald Amundsen Dec. 14, 1911.
Pole (pōl ; pōōl), Reginald. Eng. card. & abp. (1500–58).
Polk (pōk), James Knox. 11th pres. of U. S. in 1845–49 (1795–1849).—, Leonidas. Am. P. E. bp. & Conf. gen. (1806–64).
Polo (pō′lō), Marco. Venetian traveler (1254–1323).
Poltava (pōl-tä′vȧ), tn. S Russia, p. 61; battle, 1709.
Polycarp (pŏl′ĭ-kärp). Bp. of Smyrna & martyr (69?–155).
Polycletus (-klē′tŭs). Greek sculptor (fl. B. C. 430).
Polynesia (pŏl′ĭ-nē′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ), isls. of cen. Pacific oc.
Pomerania (pŏm′ĕ-rā′nĭ-ȧ), *Ger.* **Pommern** (pŏm′ĕrn), prov. N Prussia, 11,633 □ p. 1,717, ✻ Stettin.
Pompadour, de (dē pôN′pȧ′dōōr′), Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marquise. A mistress of Louis XV. (1721–64).
Pompeii (pŏm-pā′yē), anc. city near Naples, Italy ; buried by eruption of Vesuvius A. D. 79. [(B. C. 106–48).
Pompey (pŏm′pĭ). *Cneius Pompeius Magnus.* Rom. gen.
Ponce de León (pōn′thā dā lā-ōn′ ; *Angl.* pŏns dē lē′ŭn), Juan. Sp. disc. of Fla. (1460?–1521). [La.
Pontchartrain (pŏn′chär-trān′), **Lake,** near New Orleans,
Pontiac (pŏn′tĭ-ăk). Chief of Ottawa Indians (1720?–69).
Pontus (pŏn′tŭs), anc. country, Asia Minor, S of Black sea.
Poona (pōō′nȧ), city, Bombay dist. W Br. India, p. 159.
Pope (pōp), Alexander. Eng. poet (1688–1744). —, John. Am. gen. (1822–92). [state, S Mex.
Popocatepetl (pō-pō′kä-tā′pĕt′l), volcano, 17,876 ft. Puebla
Porphyry (pôr′fĭ-rĭ). Philos. in Alexandria (233–304?).
Port Arthur, naval station, Kwantung, Manchuria, p. 15 ; Jap. ; siege, 1904–5. [of Haiti rep. p. 70.
Port au Prince (pôr′tō′prănsʃ ; *Angl.* pōrt′ō prĭnsʃ), spt. ✻
Porter (pōr′tēr), David. Am. commodore (1780–1843). — his son, David Dixon. Am. adm. (1813–91).—, Fitz-John. Nephew of D. Am. gen. (1822–1901).—, Jane. Eng. nov. (1776–1850). —, Noah. Am. div. & educator (1811–92).
Portland (pōrt′lȧnd), spt. S W Me. p. 59.—, riv. port, N W Ore. p. 207.
Porto Alegre (pōr′tōō ä-lā′grē), spt. S Brazil, p. 100.
Porto Bello (pōr′tō bĕl′ō), *Sp.* **Puerto Bello** (pwĕr′tō bĕl′yō), spt. vil. N Panama.
Port of Spain, spt. ✻ of Trinidad, Brit. W. Indies, p. 60.
Porto Rico (pōr′tō rē′kō), *Sp.* **Puerto Rico** (pwĕr′tō), W. I. isl. E of Haiti, 3,435 □ p. 1,118, ✻ San Juan ; to U. S.
Port Royal (roi′ăl), tn. S S. C. ; Ribault's colony, 1562 ; captured Nov. 7, 1861. — former name of Annapolis, N. S.
Port Said (sä-ēd′), spt. Egypt, N end of Suez canal, p. 50.
Portsmouth (pōrts′mŭth), spt. bor. Hampshire, Eng. p. 231.— spt. city, S E N. H. p. 11.— spt. city, S E Va. p. 33.
Portugal (pōr′tŭ-gȧl), formerly kingdom, since Oct. 5, 1910, republic, W Iberian pen. 34,345 □ p. 5,016, ✻ Lisbon; with Azores & Madeiras, 35,582 □ p. 5,423.
Portuguese East Africa, Port. col. in S E Afr. 293,860 □ p. 3,120; chief tns. Mozambique & Lourenço Marques.
Posen (pō′zĕn), prov. (largely Polish) of E Prussia, 11,192 □ p. 2,100. — its ✻ p. 157.
Potemkin (pō-tĕm′kĭn ; *Russ.* pȧ-tyôm′kĭn), Grigori Aleksandrovich, Prince. Russ. field marshal (1739–91).
Potidæa (pō-tĭ′dē′ȧ), anc. city of Macedonia.
Potomac (pō-tō′măk), riv. W. Va. Md. & Va. 550 m.

Potosí (pō′tō-sē′), city, S W Bolivia, p. 25.
Potsdam (pōts′däm), tn. near Berlin, Prussia, p. 62.
Potter (pŏt′ẽr), Paul. Dutch painter (1625–54). [lege.
Poughkeepsie (pō-kĭp′sĭ), city, S E N. Y. p. 28; Vassar col-
Poussin (pōō′săN′), Nicolas. French painter (1594–1665).
Powhatan (pou′hă-tăn′). Indian chief in Va. (1550?–1618).
Pozsony. See PRESSBURG.
Prague (prāg), city, ✻ of Bohemia, Austria, p. 224; univ.
Praxiteles (prăk-sĭt′ĭ-lēz). Greek sculptor (fl. B. C. 340).
Preble (prĕb′l), Edward. Am. commodore (1761–1807).
Prescott (prĕs′kŭt), Wm. Hickling. Am. hist. (1796–1859).
Pressburg (prĕs′bōōrĸ), *or* **Pozsony** (pō′zhŏn-y′), city, formerly ✻ of Hungary, p. 78.
Preston (prĕs′tŭn), bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 117.
Prestonpans (-pănz), burgh, Haddingtonshire, Scot. p. 2; battle, 1745. [Afr. p. 49.
Pretoria (prē-tō′rĭ-ȧ), tn. ✻ of Transvaal prov. & U. of S.
Pretorius (prā-tō′rĭ-ŏŏs), Marthinas Wessels. Boer statesman (1818?–1901).
Price (prīs), Sterling. Confed. gen. (1809–67). [1804).
Priestley (prēst′lĭ), Joseph. Eng. divine & scientist (1733–
Prince Edward Island, isl. & E prov. of Canada, 2,184 □ p. 94, ✻ Charlottetown.
Princeton (prĭns′tŭn), bor. cen. N. J. p. 5; battle, 1777; univ.
Prior (prī′ẽr), Matthew. Eng. poet & dipl. (1664–1721).
Proclus (prō′klŭs). Gr. philosopher (411?–85).
Procopius (prō-kō′pĭ-ŭs). Byzantine historian (490?–562?).
Protagoras (prō-tăg′ō-rȧs). Gr. sophist (B. C. 481?–411).
Proudhon (prōō′dôN′), Pierre Joseph. Fr. soc. (1809–65).
Provence (prō′vȧNs′), old prov. S E France.
Providence (prŏv′ĭ-dĕns), spt. city ✻ of R. I. p. 224.
Prussia (prŭsh′ȧ), kingdom, N Ger. over ⅔ of Ger. empire, 134,664 □ p. 40,165, ✻ Berlin.
Ptolemy (tŏl′ē-mĭ). 16 rulers of Egypt, the 31st, or Macedonian, dynasty, fr. B. C. 323 to 30.—*Claudius Ptolomæus.* Gr.-Egyp. astronomer & geographer (fl. 2d c.).
Puccini (pōō-chē′nē), Giacomo. It. opera comp. (1858–
). [its ✻ p. 101.
Puebla (pwā′blä), state, S cen. Mex. 12,207 □ p. 1,092. —
Pueblo (pwĕb′lō), city, S E cen. Colo. p. 44.
Puerto Príncipe (pwĕr′tō prēn′sē-pā), city, cen. Cuba, p. 66.
Puget Sound (pū′jĕt), inland sea, in N W Washington.
Pulaski (pū-lăs′kĭ), Casimir, Count. Pol. patriot (1748–79).
Punjab (pŭn-jäb′), prov. N W Br. India, 97,209 □ p. 19,975, ✻ Lahore; with native states, 133,741 □ p. 24,188.
Purcell (pûr′sĕl), Henry. Eng. composer (1658?–95).
Pusey (pū′zĭ), Edward Bouverie. Eng. divine (1800–82).
Pushkin (pōōsh′kĭn), Aleksandr Sergyeevich. Russ. poet (1799–1837).
Putnam (pŭt′nȧm), Israel. Am. Rev. gen. (1718–90).
Putumayo (pōō′tōō-mä′yō), riv. Colombia to Amazon riv.
Puvis de Chavannes (pü′vē′ dē shȧ′vȧn′), Pierre Cécile. Fr. painter (1824–98).
Pydna (pĭd′nȧ), anc. tn. Macedonia; battle, B. C. 168.
Pym (pĭm), John. Eng. patriot & orator (1584–1643).
Pyrenees (pĭr′ẽ-nēz), mt. chain bet. Fr. & Sp. 11,165 ft.
Pyrrhus (-ŭs). King of Epirus fr. B. C. 300 (B. C. 318?–272).
Pythagoras (pĭ-thăg′ō-rŭs). Gr. philos. (B. C. 582–aft. 507).

Q

Quatre Bras (kȧ′tr′ brȧ′), vil. cen. Belgium; battle, 1815
Quebec (kwē-bĕk′), prov. E Canada, 706,834 □ p. 2,006. — its ✻ a riv. port, p. 78; captured 1759.
Queensland (kwēnz′lănd), state, N E Australia, 670,500 □ p. 606, ✻ Brisbane. [✻ p. 35.
Querétaro (kā-rā′tä-rō), state, Mex. 4,493 □ p. 244. — its
Quesnay (kĕ′nĕ′), François. Fr. economist (1694–1774).
Quiller-Couch (kwĭl′ẽr-kōōch′), Arthur Thomas, Sir. Eng. author (1863–).
Quincy (kwĭn′sĭ), city, W Ill. p. 37. —(-zĭ), city, E Mass. p. 32. —(-zĭ), Josiah. Am. patriot & orator (1744–75).
Quintilian (kwĭn-tĭl′ĭ-ȧn). *Marcus Fabius Quintilianus.* Roman rhetorician (35?–100?).
Quito (kē′tō), city, ✻ of Ecuador, p. 60.

R

Rabelais (rȧ′b′-lĕ′), François. Fr. satirist (1490?–1553).
Race, Cape, S E point of Newfoundland.
Rachel (rȧ/shĕl′), Mlle. *Élisa Félix.* Fr. actress (1821–58).
Racine (rȧ/sēn′), Jean Baptiste. Fr. dram. poet (1639–99).
Radetzky (rä-dĕts′kē), Joseph Wenzel, Count. Austrian field marshal (1766–1858).
Radnorshire (răd′nẽr-shẽr), co. E Wales, 471 □ p. 23.
Raeburn (rā′bûrn), Henry, Sir. Scot. painter (1756–1823).
Ragusa (rä-gōō′zä), tn. S E Sicily. — Adriatic spt. Austria.
Raimondi (ri-mōn′dē), Marcantonio. It. engr. (1480?–1534?).
Rainier, Mount (rā-nēr′), peak, W Wash. 14,363 ft.
Rajputana (rāj′pōō-tä′nȧ), region occupied by native states, N W India, 127,541 □ p. 10,530.
Raleigh (rô′lĭ), city, ✻ of N. C. p. 19.— *or* **Ralegh,** Walter, Sir. Eng. navigator & courtier (1552–1618).
Rambaud (rȧN′bō′), Alfred Nicolas. Fr. hist. (1842–1905).
Rameses (răm′ẽ-sēz). See RAMSES.
Ramillies (rȧ/mē′yē′), vil. cen. Belgium; battle, 1706.
Ramsay (răm′zĭ), Allan. Scot. poet (1686–1758). —, William, Sir. Scot. chemist (1852–1916).
Ramses (răm′sēz). Name of several kings of anc. Egypt.
Ramsgate (rămz′gât), bor. E coast Kent, Eng. p. 30.
Randolph (răn′dŏlf), John. Am. statesman (1773–1833).
Rangoon (răŋ-gōōn′), city & riv. port, ✻ of Burma, p. 293.
Ranke, von (fŏn răŋ′kē), Leopold. Ger. hist. (1795–1886).
Raphael (răf′ȧ-ĕl; rā′fȧ-). *Ital.* **Raffaello Santi,** *or* **Sanzio** (räf′fä-ĕl′lō sän′tē *or* sän′zyō). It. painter (1483–1520). [Chesapeake.
Rappahannock (răp′ȧ-hăn′ŭk), riv. E Va. Blue Ridge to
Ratisbon (răt′ĭs-bŏn), tn. cen. Bavaria, p. 53.
Rauch (rouĸ), Christian Daniel. Ger. sculptor (1777–1857).
Ravenna (rȧ-vĕn′ȧ; *It.* rä-vĕn′nä), city, N E Italy, p. 72.
Rawalpindi (rä′wŭl-pĭn′dē), tn. N Punjab, Br. India, p. 86; cantonment.
Rawlinson (rô′lĭn-sŭn), George. Eng. hist. (1812–1902). — his bro. Henry Creswicke, Sir. Orientalist (1810–95).
Rayleigh (rā′lĭ), John William Strutt, 3d Baron. Eng. physicist (1842–).
Reade (rēd), Charles. Eng. novelist (1814–84). [96.
Reading (rĕd′ĭng), city, S Eng. p. 75. — city, S E Pa. p.
Recife (rä-sē′fä). See PERNAMBUCO.
Reclus (rē-klü′), Jean Jacques Élisée. Fr. geographer (1830–1905).
Red River, 1,200 m. Tex. to Mississippi riv.
Red Sea, inland sea, 1,450 m. long bet. Arabia & Egypt.
Reed (rēd), Thomas Brackett. Am. statesm. (1839–1902).
Regensburg (rā′gĕns-bōōrĸ). Ger. name of RATISBON.
Reggio di Calabria (rĕd′jō dē kä-lä′brē-ä), spt. city, S Italy, p. 43. [70.
Reggio nell' Emilia (nĕl′lä-mēl′yä), city, N cen. Italy, p.
Regillus, Lake (rē-jĭl′ŭs), lake, anc. Latium; bat. B. C. 496.
Regina (rē-jī′nȧ), city, ✻ of Saskatchewan, Can. p. 30.
Regulus (rĕg′ū-lŭs), Marcus Atilius. Rom. gen. (d. B. C. 250?).
Reid (rēd), Mayne. Am. nov. b. in Ireland (1818–83).
Reims, *or* **Rheims** (rēmz; *F.* rĕNs), city, N E France, p. 115; cathedral. [ ).
Réjane (rā/zhăn′), Mme. *Gabrielle Réju.* Fr. act. (1857–
Rembrandt (rĕm′brănt). *Rembrandt Harmens van Rijn.* Du. painter (1606–69). [ ).
Remsen (rĕm′sĕn), Ira. Am. chem. & educator (1846–
Renan (rē-năN′; *Angl.* rē-năn′), Ernest. Fr. wr. (1823–92).
Renfrewshire (rĕn′frōō-shẽr), co. S W Scot. 240 □ p. 315.
Rennes (rĕn), city, N W France, p. 79.
Reno (rē′nō), tn. W Nevada, p. 11.
Resaca de la Palma (rā-sä′kä dä lä päl′mä), place of battle, S Tex. May 9, 1846.
Réunion (rē-ūn′yŭn; *F.* rā/ü′nyôN′), isl. E of Madagascar, 764 □ p. 174, ✻ Saint-Denis; Fr. colony.
Reuss-Gera (rois′-gā′rä), *or* **Reuss jüngere Linie** (yüng′-ē-rē lē′nē-ē), principality, Ger. 319 □ p. 153, ✻ Gera.
Reuss-Greiz (-grīts′), *or* **Reuss ältere Linie** (ĕl′tē-rē lē′nē-ē), principality, Ger. 122 □ p. 73, ✻ Greiz.
Revel (rĕv′ĕl; *Russ.* rĕ′vĕl-y′), ftd. spt. W Russia, p. 73.
Revere (rē-vēr′), Paul. Am. patriot (1735–1818).
Reykjavík (rā′kyȧ-vēk′), tn. ✻ of Iceland, p. 12.
Reynolds (rĕn′ŭldz), Joshua, Sir. Eng. painter (1723–92).
Rhætia (rē′shĭ-ȧ), anc. Rom. prov. now Tirol & E Switz.
Rheims. See REIMS. [INCE.
Rheinland (rīn′länt′), **Rhenish Prussia.** = RHINE PROV-
Rhine, *Ger.* **Rhein** (rīn), riv. 810 m. Switz. to North sea.
Rhine Province, W Prussia, 9,924 □ p. 7,121, ✻ Koblenz.
Rhode Island (rōd), state (the smallest), N E U. S. 1,067 □ p. 543, ✻ Providence.
Rhodes (rōdz), Turk. isl. off Asia Minor, 565 □ p. 30. — its

✻ p. 14; colossus. —, Cecil John. Eng. administrator in S. Afr. (1855–1902). —, James Ford. Am. hist. (1848–).

Rhodesia (rō-dē′zhĭ-*ä*; -zĭ-*ä*), Br. ter. fr. Transvaal to Belgian Kongo, 439,575 □ p. 1,770.

Rhone (rōn), riv. 504 m. Switz. & Fr. [65).

Ribault, *or* **Ribaut** (rē′bō′), Jean. Fr. navigator (1520?–

Ribera (rē-bā′rä), José. Sp. painter (1588–1656).

Ricardo (rĭ-kär′dō), David. Eng. pol. econ. (1772–1823).

Richard (rĭch′ärd). Three kings of England: **I.** *Cœur de Lion.* fr. 1189 (1157–99). — **II.** fr. 1377 to '99 (1367–1400). — **III.** fr. 1483 (1452–85).

Richardson (rĭch′ärd-sŭn), Samuel. Eng. nov. (1689–1761).

Richelieu, de (dē̆ rē′shē̆-lyŭ′; *Angl.* rēsh′ē̆-lōō′), Armand Jean du Plessis, Duke. Fr. card. & statesman (1585–1642).

Richmond (rĭch′mŭnd), city, ✻ of Virginia, p. 128.

Richter (rĭk′tĕr), Jean Paul Friedrich. *Jean Paul.* Ger. humorist (1763–1825).

Ridley (rĭd′lĭ), Nicholas. Eng. Prot. martyr (1500?–55).

Rienzi, di (dē rĭ-ĕn′zē), Cola. Roman tribune (1313–54).

Rif, *or* **Riff, Er** (ĕr rĭf′), hilly coast region, N Morocco.

Riga (rē′gä), city & port, W Russia, p. 325. —, **Gulf of,** inlet of Baltic sea, W Russia. [peace, 1697.

Rijswijk (rĭs′vĭk), *or* **Ryswick** (rĭz′wĭk), vil. S W Noth.;

Riley (rī′lĭ), James Whitcomb. Am. lyric poet (1853–1916).

Rimini (rē′mē-nē), *anc.* **Arim′inum,** spt. N E Italy, p. 43.

Rio de Janeiro (rē′ō dā zhə-nā′rō), state, S E Brazil, 26,634 □ p. 968, ✻ Nictheroy. —, city, ✻ of Brazil, a spt. on S E coast, p. 1,000.

Rio Grande. See Grande, Rio.

Rio Grande do Sul (rē′ōō grän′dĕ dō̆ sōōl′), state, S Brazil, 91,333 □ p. 1,400, ✻ Porto Alegre.

Ristori (rēs-tō′rē), Adelaide. It. actress (1822–1906).

Riviera (rē-vyä′rä), Medit. coast region, S E Fr. & N W It.

Rixdorf (rĭks′dôrf), S suburb of Berlin, Ger. p. 237.

Rizal (rē-säl′), José. Filipino patriot (1861–96).

Rizzio (rēt′sē-ō), *or* **Riccio** (rēt′chō), It. secretary & favorite of Mary Stuart (1533?–66).

Roanoke (rō′*a*-nōk′), city, western Va. p. 35. — **Island,** in E N. C.; Raleigh's attempted settlements, 1585, 1587.

Robbia, della (dĕl′lä rŏb′byä), Luca. Flor. sculp. (1400?–82).

Roberts (rŏb′ĕrts), Frederick Sleigh Roberts, 1st Earl. Br. field marshal (1832–1914).

Robertson (rŏb′ĕrt-sŭn), William. Scot. hist. (1721–93).

Robespierre, de (dē rō′bĕs-pyâr′; *Angl.* rō′bĕs-pēr′), Maximilien Marie Isidore. Fr. revolutionist (1758–94).

Rochambeau, de (dē rō′shăN′bō′), Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Count. Fr. general (1725–1807).

Rochefort (rōsh′fôr′), ftd. spt. tn. W France, p. 35.

Rochefoucauld. See La Rochefoucauld.

Rochelle, La (lä rō′shĕl′), ftd. spt. city, W France, p. 36.

Rochester (rŏch′ĕs-tĕr), city & bor. Kent co. Eng. p. 31; cathedral. — city, W N. Y. p. 218. [(1839–).

Rockefeller (rŏk′ē-fĕl′ĕr), John Davison. Am. capitalist

Rockford (rŏk′fĕrd), city, N Illinois, p. 45.

Rock Island, city, N W Ill. p. 24; U. S. arsenal.

Rocky Mountains, mt. system, Mexico to Arctic oc.

Rodin (rō′dăN′), Auguste. French sculptor (1840–1917).

Rodney (rŏd′nĭ), Cæsar. Am. patriot (1728–84).

Rollo (rŏl′ō), *or* **Hrolf** (hrŏlf). Norse viking (860?–932).

Romagna (rō-män′yä), former papal prov. N E Italy.

Rome (rōm), *It.* **Roma** (rō′mä), city, ✻ of Italy, p. 539.

Roncesvalles (rōn′thĕs-väl′yäs), *Fr.* **Roncevaux** (rôNs′vō′), tn. N Spain, in Pyrenees; battle, 778.

Ronsard, de (dē rôN′sär′), Pierre. Fr. poet (1524–85).

Röntgen (rŭnt′gĕn), Wilhelm Konrad. Ger. physicist (1845–). [Ger. gen. (1803–79).

Roon, von (fŏn rōn′), Albrecht Theodor Emil, Count.

Roosevelt (rō′zē-vĕlt; *almost* rōz′vĕlt), Theodore. 26th pres. of U. S. in 1901–09 (1858–1919).

Root (rōōt), Elihu. Am. lawyer & statesman (1845–).

Rosa (rō′zä), Salvator. It. painter (1615–73).

Rosa, Monte (mōn′tä rō′zä), Switz. & Italy, 15,213 ft.

Rosario (rō-sä′rē-ō), city & riv. port, E Argentina, p. 201.

Rosebery (rōz′bĕr-ĭ), Archibald Philip Primrose, 5th Earl of. Eng. statesman (1847–).

Rosecrans (rō′zē-krănz), Wm. Stark. Am. gen. (1819–98).

Ross (rŏs), John, Sir (1777–1856), & his nephew, James Clark, Sir (1800–62). Eng. polar navigators. [p. 77.

Ross and Cromarty (krŏm′är-tĭ), co. N Scotland, 3,089 □

Rossetti (rō-sĕt′ē), Dante Gabriel. Eng. painter & poet (1828–82). — his sister, Christina Georgina. Eng. poet (1830–94).

Rossini (rŏs-sē′nē), Gioachíno Antonio. It. composer (1792–1868).

Rostand (rŏs′tăN′), Edmond. Fr. dram. poet (1868–1918).

Rostock (rŏs′tŏk), spt. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Ger. p. 65.

Rostov (rŏs-tôf′), tn. on Don riv. S Russia, p. 121.

Rothschild (rŏt′shĭlt; *Angl.* rŏths′child; rŏs′-), Nathan Meyer. Ger. Jewish financier in London (1777–1836).

Rotterdam (rŏt′ĕr-dăm′), city S W Netherlands, p. 427.

Rouen (rōō-ăN′), city, N France, p. 125; cathedral.

Roumania, *or* **Rumania** (rōō-mā′nĭ-*ä*), kingdom, E Europe, 50,715 □ p. 6,966, ✻ Bucharest. [(1712–78).

Rousseau (rōō-sō′), Jean Jacques. Fr. philos. & author

Rowland (rō′lănd), Henry Aug. Am. physicist (1848–1901).

Roxburghshire (rŏks′bŭr-ŏ-shēr), co. Scot. 666 □ p. 47.

Royce (rois), Josiah. Am. philos. (1855–1916).

Rubens (rōō′bĕnz), Peter Paul. Flem. painter (1577–1640).

Rubicon (rōō′bĭ-kŏn), small riv. Italy. See in *Vocab.*

Rubinstein (-bĭn-stīn), Anton. Russ. Jew. mus. (1830–94).

Rudolph (rōō′dŏlf) **I.** of Hapsburg. German king fr. 1273 (1218–91).

Rugby (rŭg′bĭ), tn. Warwickshire, Eng. p. 22; school.

Rumania. See Roumania.

Runnymede (rŭn′nĭ-mēd), meadow (now a race course), Surrey, Eng.; Magna Charta, 1215.

Rupert (rōō′pĕrt), Prince. Ger. sold. in Eng. (1619–82).

Rush (rŭsh), Benjamin. Am. patriot (1745–1813).

Ruskin (rŭs′kĭn), John. Eng. author (1819–1900).

Russell (rŭs′ĕl), John, Lord. 1st Earl Russell. Eng. statesman (1792–1878).

Russia (rŭsh′*ä*), empire, E Europe & N Asia, 8,647,657 □ p. 166,108, ✻ Saint Petersburg.

Rutland (rŭt′lănd), city, W Vermont, p. 14.

Rutlandshire (-shēr) co. E cen. Eng. 152 □ p. 20.

Rutledge (rŭt′lĕj), Edward. Am. patriot (1749–1800). —, his bro. John. Statesman & jurist (1739–1800).

Ruwenzori (rōō′wĕn-zō′rē), mt. group, 16,815 ft. bet. Albert Edward Nyanza & Albert Nyanza, cen. Africa.

Ruysdael (rois′dăl), Jacob. Du. painter (1628?–82).

Ruyter, de (dē roi′tĕr), Michel Adriaanszoon. Du. admiral (1607–79).

Ryswick. See Rijswijk.

S

Saadi (sä-dē′), Mŭslih-ud-Din. Pers. poet (1184?–1291).

Sachs (zäks), Hans. German poet (1494–1576).

Sackville (săk′vĭl), Thomas. See Dorset, Earl of.

Sacramento (săk′rə-mĕn′tō), riv. N cen. Cal. 400 m. to San Francisco bay. — city, ✻ of Cal. p. 45.

Sadowa (sä′dō-vä), vil. Bohemia near Königgrätz (wh. see).

Sagasta (sä-gäs′tä), Praxedes M. Sp. statesm. (1827–1903).

Saghalien. See Sakhalin.

Saginaw (săg′ĭ-nô), city, E Mich. p. 51.

Saguenay (săg′ē-nā′), riv. Quebec, Can. Lake St. John to St. Lawrence riv.

Sagunto (sä-gōōn′tō), *form.* **Murviedro** (mōōr-vyä′drō), *anc.* **Sagun′tum,** ft. tn. E Spain, p. 7; siege, B. C. 219–218.

Sahara (sə-hä′rə), desert region, N Afr. 3,500,000 □.

Saida (sä′ē-dä), *anc.* **Sidon,** maritime tn. Syria, p. 15.

Saigon (sī-gŏn′; *F.* sä′ē-gôN′), city, ✻ Cochin China, p. 65.

Saint Albans (sānt ôl′bănz), *anc.* **Verula′mium,** city & bor. Hertfordshire, Eng. p. 18; battles, 1455 & 1461.

Saint Augustine (ô′gŭs-tēn′), coast city, N E Fla. p. 5; oldest in U. S., founded 1565.

Saint Christopher (krĭs′tō-fĕr), *or* **Saint Kitts** (kĭts), isl. Leeward group, Br. W. I. 65 □ p. 26, ✻ Basseterre.

Saint Clair, Lake (klâr′), bet. Mich. & Ontario prov. Canada, 360 □.

Saint-Denis (săN′-dē-nē′), tn. N France, p. 72; royal tombs.

Sainte-Beuve (săNt′-bûv′), Charles Augustin. Fr. literary critic (1804–69).

Saint Elias, Mount (ē-lī′*ăs*), mt. Alaska, 18,024 ft.

Saint-Étienne (săN′-tā′tyĕn′), tn. S E France, p. 149.

Saint Gaudens (sānt gô′dĕnz), Augustus. Ir.-Am. sculptor (1848–1907).

Saint Gothard (gŏth′ärd; *F.* săN gô′tär′), mt. range, pass, & railway tunnel, Alps, S Switzerland.

Saint Helena (hĕ-lē′nä), Br. isl. S Atl. oc. 47 □ p. 4, ✻ Jamestown; Napoleon's exile, 1815–21.

Saint Helier (hĕl′yĕr), tn. ✻ of Jersey isl. Eng. p. 30.

Saint John (jŏn), spt. city, S New Brunswick, p. 43.

Saint Johns (jŏnz), spt. city, ✻ of Newfoundland, p. 30. — **River**, in N E Fla.

Saint Joseph (jō′zĕf), city, NW Mo. p. 77.

Saint-Just, de (dē săn′-zhüst′), Louis Antoine Léon. Fr. revolutionist (1767–94).

Saint Kitts. See SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

Saint Lawrence (sānt lô′rĕns), riv. 760 m. Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. L. —, **Gulf of**, in E Canada.

Saint Louis (lōō′ĭs ; lōō′ĭ), city, E Mo. on Miss. riv. p. 687. — (*F.* săn lōō-ē′), tn. ✻ of Senegal colony, p. 22.

Saint Lucia (lōō′shĭ-ȧ), Windward isl. Br. W. I. 150 □ p. 49, ✻ Castries.

Saint Paul (pôl), city on Miss. riv. ✻ of Minn. p. 215.

Saint Petersburg (pē′tĕrz-bûrg). See PETROGRAD.

Saint-Pierre (săn′-pyâr′), spt. tn. Martinique ; destroyed by eruption of Mont Pelée, 1902. —, **de** (dē săn′-pyâr′), Jacques Henri Bernardin. Fr. author (1737–1814).

Saint-Quentin (-kăn′tăn′), city, NE Fr. p. 56. [ ].

Saint-Saëns (-sänz′), Charles Camille. Fr. comp. (1835–

Saint-Simon, de (sănt-sē′mŏn′), Claude Henri, Count. Fr. socialist (1760–1825).

Saint Vincent (sānt vĭn′sĕnt), Windward isl. Br. W. I. 150 □ p. 42, ✻ Kingstown. —, **Cape**, S W point of Portugal

Sakhalin (sȧ′kȧ-lyĕn′), isl. Sea of Okhotsk ; N part Russ. 16,598 □ p. 14 ; S part Jap., ab. 12,155 □ p. 36.

Saladin (săl′ȧ-dĭn). Sultan of Egypt & Syria fr. 1174 (1137–93). [— its ✻ p. 26 ; univ.

Salamanca (sä′lä-mäŋ′kä), prov. W Spain, 4,829 □ p. 327.

Salamis (săl′ȧ-mĭs), isl. near Piræus, Gr. 36 □ ; nav. bat. [gon, p. 14.

B. C. 480.

Salem (sā′lĕm), spt. city, E Mass. p. 44. —, city, ✻ of Ore-

Salerno (sä-lâr′nō), prov. Campania, It. 1,917 □ p. 554. — *anc.* SALER′NUM, its ✻ p. 43.

Salford (sôl′fĕrd), bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 231.

Salina Cruz (sä-lē′nä krōōs), Pacific spt. S Mexico.

Salisbury (sôlz′bĕr-ĭ), *or* **New Sarum** (sā′rŭm ; 3), city, Wiltshire, Eng. p. 21; cathedral. — tn. ✻ of Southern Rhodesia. —, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3d Marquis of. Eng. statesm. (1830–1903). [(B. C. 86–34).

Sallust (săl′ŭst). *Caius Sallustius Crispus.* Rom. hist.

Saloniki (sä′lō-nē′kē), *or* **Salonica** (-kȧ), spt. city S W Balkan peninsula, now belonging to Greece, p. 150.

Salop (săl′ŭp), co. Eng. See SHROPSHIRE.

Salt Lake City, city, ✻ of Utah, p. 93.

Salvador (säl′vȧ-dōr′), republic, Pacific coast, Cen. America, 8,170 □ p. 1,707, ✻ San Salvador.

Salvini (säl-vē′nē), Tommaso. It. actor (1829–1915).

Samar (sä′mär), an E Philippine isl. 5,031 □ p. 223.

Samara (sä-mä′rä), city & riv. port, E Russia, p. 121

Samarang (sä′mä-räng′), city, N cen. Java, p. 97.

Samaria (sȧ-mā′rĭ-ȧ ; 3), anc. div. Palestine. — its ✻.

Samarkand (sȧm′ȧr-kănd′), city, Russian Turkestan, p. 81.

Samoa (sä-mō′ȧ ; *more correctly* sä′mō-ä), isl. group S cen. Pacific oc. ; to U. S. (77 □ p. 7) & to Ger. (993 □ p. 37).

Samos (sā′mŏs), isl. & principality off W coast of Asia Minor tributary to Turkey, 181 □ p. 55, ✻ Vathy.

Samothraki (sä′mō-thrä′kē), *anc.* SAM′OTHRACE, Turkish isl. N E Ægean sea, 68 □ p. 5. [(1840–1902).

Sampson (sămp′sŭn), William Thomas. Am. rear admiral

Sana (sä-nä′), city, ✻ of Yemen, Arabia, p. 70.

San Antonio (săn ăn-tō′nĭ-ō), city, S Texas, p. 97.

Sand (sănd ; *F.* sänd), George. See DUDEVANT.

Sandhurst (sănd′hûrst), vil. Berkshire, Eng. ; mil. colleges.

San Diego (săn dē-ȧ′gō), spt. city, S Cal. p. 40.

Sandusky (săn-dŭs′kĭ), lake port, N Ohio, p. 20.

Sandwich Islands. See HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Sandy Hook, pen. E N. J. [mt. cen. Ariz. 12,794 ft.

San Francisco (săn frăn-sĭs′kō), spt. city, Cal. p. 417. —

Sangallo, da (dä säŋ-gäl′lō), Giuliano. *Giamberti.* It. architect (1445–1516). [1836.

San Jacinto (săn jȧ-sĭn′tō), small riv. E Tex. ; battle,

San José (săn hō-sā′), city W Cal. p. 29. — tn. ✻ of Costa Rica, p. 30.

San Juan (hwän′), spt. city, ✻ of Porto Rico, p. 49.

San Luis Potosí (săn lōō-ēs′ pō′tō-sē′), state, cen. Mex. 24,007 □ p. 625. — its ✻ p. 83.

San Salvador (săn säl′vȧ-dōr′), W. I. isl. first land seen by Columbus in New World. — city, ✻ of Salvador, p. 60.

San Sebastián (sä-bäs′tyän′), coast tn. N Spain, p. 48.

Sansovino (säns′sō-vē′nō), Jacopo. Real name *Jacopo Tatti.* It. architect (1477–1570).

Santa Ana (sän′tä ä′nä), tn. N W Salvador, Cen. Am. p. 51.

Santa Anna, *or* **Ana, de** (dā sän′tä ä′nä), Antonio López. Mex. general (1795?–1876).

Santa Catharina (sän′tä kä′tä-rē′nä), state, S Brazil, 28,632 □ p. 353, ✻ Florianopolis.

Santa Cruz (sän′tä krōōz′), *or* **Saint Croix** (sānt kroi′), Dan. W. I. isl. 78 □ p. 15.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife (krōōth′ dā tĕn′ä-rē′fā), spt. city, ✻ of Canary isls. p. 53. [1605.

Santa Fe (săn′tȧ fā′), city, ✻ of N. M. p. 5 ; founded ab.

Santander (sän′tän-dâr′), prov. N Spain, 2,108 □ p. 300. — its ✻ p. 64.

Santiago (sän′tē-ä′gō), city, ✻ of Chile, p. 404. — **de Cuba** (dā kōō′bä), spt. city, S E Cuba, p. 45 ; battles, July, 1898.

Santo Domingo (sän′tō dō-mĭŋ′gō), tn. ✻ of Dominican Republic, p. 20 ; oldest European settlement in New World (1496). — See DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Santos (sän′tōōsh), spt. tn. São Paulo state, Brazil, p. 35.

São Francisco (soun frän-sēsh′kōō), riv. Brazil, 1,800 m. to Atlantic ocean. [its ✻ p. 400.

São Paulo (pou′lōō), state, S Brazil, 112,307 □ p. 3,397. —

São Salvador (säl′vä-dōr′), tn. Angola, W Africa, p. 1,500.

Sappho (săf′ō). Gr. lyric poetess, of Lesbos (fl. B. C. 600?).

Saragossa (sä′rä-gŏs′ȧ), *Sp.* **Zaragoza** (thä′rä-gō′thä), prov. Sp. 6,726 □ p. 448. — its ✻ p. 112 ; sieges, 1808–9.

Sarajevo (sä′rä-yä-vō), *or* **Serajevo** (sä′-), ✻ of Bosnia, p. 52.

Saratoga (săr′ȧ-tō′gȧ), *now* **Schuylerville** (skī′lĕr-vĭl), vil. on upper Hudson, E N. Y. ; Burgoyne's surrender, after battles, near Stillwater, Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777. — **Springs**, vil. E N. Y. p. 13 ; resort.

Saratov (sä-rä′tŏf), city, E Russia, p. 199.

Sarawak (sä-rä′wäk), Br. protectorate, N Borneo, 52,000 □ p. 500, ✻ Kuching.

Sardanapalus. See ASHUR-BANI-PAL.

Sardinia (sär-dĭn′ĭ-ȧ), It. isl. Medit. sea, 9,308 □ p. 853.

Sardis (sär′dĭs), anc. city, ✻ of Lydia, Asia Minor ; ruins.

Sardou (sär′dōō′), Victorien. Fr. dramatist (1831–1908).

Sargasso Sea (sär-găs′ō), tract in Atl. oc. ; seaweed.

Sargent (-jĕnt), John Singer. Am. painter (1856–).

Sargon (-gŏn) **II.** King of Assyria fr. B. C. 722 (d. B. C. 705).

Sarmatia (-mā′shĭ-ȧ), anc. name of Poland & W Russia.

Sarto, del (-tō), Andrea. Florentine painter (1486–1531).

Saskatchewan (săs-kăch′ĕ-wŏn), riv. Can. 1,660 m. E to Lake Winnipeg. — prov. N W Can. 251,700 □ p. 492, ✻ Regina.

Satsuma (sät′sōō-mä), old prov. S W Kiushu, Japan.

Sault Sainte Marie (sōō′ sānt mȧ′rĭ), city, NE Mich. p. 13.

Savage's Station, battlefield (June 29, 1862), near Richmond, Va. [& port, E Ga. p. 65.

Savannah (sȧ-văn′ȧ), riv. 450 m. bet. S. C. & Ga. — city

Savigny, von (fŏn sä′vēn-yē′), Friedrich Karl. Ger. jurist (1779–1861). [now in S E France.

Savoie (sä′vwȧ′), *Eng.* **Savoy** (sȧ-voi′), a former duchy,

Savonarola (sä′vō-nä-rō′lä ; *It.* sä′vō-nä-rō′lä), Girolamo. It. religious reformer (1452–98).

Saxe-Altenburg (săks-äl′tĕn-bûrg), duchy, cen. Ger. 511 □ p. 216, ✻ Altenburg.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (-kō′bûrg-gō′tȧ), duchy, Ger. 763 □ p. 257, ✻✻ Coburg & Gotha.

Saxe-Meiningen (-mī′nĭng-ĕn), duchy, Ger. 953 □ p. 279, ✻ Meiningen. [p. 417, ✻ Weimar.

Saxe-Weimar (-vī′mär), grand duchy, cen. Ger. 1,394 □

Saxony (săk′sō-nĭ), old div. of Ger. fr. North & Baltic seas to Bavaria & Bohemia. — kingdom, Ger. 5,789 □ p. 4,807, ✻ Dresden. — prov. cen. Prussia, 9,750 □ p. 3,089, ✻ Magdeburg.

Scafell Pike (skō-fĕl′), mt. Cumberland co. Eng. ; highest in Eng. 3,210 ft. [Minor.

Scamander (skȧ-măn′dĕr), mod. MENDEREZ, riv. W Asia

Scanderbeg (skăn′dĕr-bĕg). Real name *George Castriota.* Albanian chief (1403–68).

Scandinavia (skăn′dĭ-nā′vĭ-ȧ), anc. name of the country of the Norsemen. — the pen. of Norway & Sweden.

Scarborough (skär′bŭr-ō), spt. bor. Yorkshire, Eng. p. 37.

Scarron (skȧ′rôn′), Paul. Fr. dram. (1610–60). [1850).

Schadow (shä′dō), Johann Gottfried. Ger. sculptor (1764–

Schaumburg–Lippe (shoum′bōōrk-lĭp′ē), principality, W Ger. 131 □ p. 47, ✻ Bückeburg.

Scheldt (skĕlt), riv. 270 m. France, Belgium, & Neth.

Schelling, von (fŏn shĕl′ĭng), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph. Ger. philos. (1775–1854).

Schenectady (skĕ-nĕk′tȧ-dĭ), city, E cen. N. Y. p. 73.

Scheria (skē′rĭ-ȧ), prob. Corfu. See PHÆACIAN in *Vocab.*

Schiaparelli (skyä′pä-rĕl′lē), Giovanni. It. astron. (1835–1910). [Ger. poet (1759–1805).]

Schiller, von (fŏn shĭl′ĕr), Johann Christoph Friedrich.

Schlegel, von (fŏn shlā′gĕl), August Wilhelm (1767–1845), & Friedrich (1772–1829). Brothers. Ger. authors.

Schleiermacher (shlī′ĕr-mä′kĕr), Friedrich Ernst Daniel. Ger. theologian & philos. (1768–1834).

Schleswig (shlās′vĭĸ), N part of Schleswig-Holstein. — spt. tn. ✻ of Schleswig-Holstein, p. 18.

Schleswig–Holstein (shlās′vĭĸ-hōl′shtīn), prov. N Prussia, 7,337 □ p. 1,621, ✻ Schleswig. [(1839–1911).]

Schley (shlī; *often* slī), Winfield Scott. Am. rear adm.

Schliemann (shlē′män), Heinrich. Ger. archæol. (1822–90).

Schmalkalden (shmäl′käl′dĕn), tn. Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, p. 10; league, 1531. [1906).]

Schofield (skō′fēld), John McAllister. Am. gen. (1831–

Schopenhauer (shō′pĕn-hou′ĕr), Arthur. Ger. pessimistic philos. (1788–1860).

Schubert (shōō′bĕrt), Franz. Austrian comp. (1797–1828).

Schumann (shōō′män), Robert. Ger. composer (1810–56).

Schurz (shōōrts), Carl. Ger.-Am. pol. leader (1829–1906).

Schuyler (skī′lĕr), Philip. Am. gen. & sen. (1733–1804).

Schuylkill (skōōl′kĭl), riv. in S E Pa. to Delaware riv.

Schwaben (shvä′bĕn), *or* **Swabia** (swā′bĭ-ȧ), dist. S W Bavaria, 3,793 □ p. 790, ✻ Augsburg.

Schwartzburg–Rudolstadt (shvärts′bōō′rĸ-rōō′dōl-shtät′), principality, Ger. 363 □ p. 101, ✻ Rudolstadt.

Schwartzburg–Sondershausen (-zŏn′dĕrs-hou′zĕn), principality, Ger. 333 □ p. 90, ✻ Sondershausen.

Schwatka (shwŏt′kȧ), Frederick. Am. explorer (1849–92).

Schweinfurth (shvīn′fōōrt), Georg A. Ger. trav. (1836–).

Schwerin (shvā-rēn′), city, ✻ of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Ger., p. 43. [p. 58.]

Schwyz, *or* **Schwiz** (shvēts), canton, cen. Switz. 351 □

Scilla (sĭl′ȧ), *anc.* Scylla, headland, Messina strait, Italy.

Scilly Islands (sĭl′ĭ), 140 isls. Cornwall, Eng. 6 □ p. 2.

Scio (sī′ō), *anc.* Chi′os, Turk. isl. W coast of Asia Minor, 319 □ p. 60. — its ✻ p. 14; massacre, 1822.

Scipio (sĭp′ĭ-ō). *Africanus Major.* Roman gen. (B. C. 237–183?).— *Africanus Minor.* Roman gen. (B. C. ab. 185–129).

Scopas (skō′pȧs). Gr. sculptor (B. C. 4th cen.).

Scoresby (skōrz′bĭ; 57), Wm. Eng. arctic expl. (1789–1857).

Scotia (skō′shĭ-ȧ). Scotland. [4,759, ✻ Edinburgh.]

Scotland (skŏt′lănd), N div. of Great Britain, 30,405 □ p.

Scott (skŏt), Walter, Sir. Scot. nov. & poet (1771–1832). —, Winfield. Am. general (1786–1866).

Scranton (skrăn′tŭn), city, N E Pa. p. 130.

Scribe (skrēb), Augustin Eugène. Fr. dram. (1791–1861).

Scudéry, de (skü′dā′rē′), Madeleine. Fr. nov. (1607–1701).

Scutari (skōō′tä-rē), vilayet, W Turkey in Europe, 4,170 □ p. 294. — *anc.* Sco′dra, its ✻ p. 35.

Scylla. See Scilla.

Scyros (sĭ′rŏs), Gr. isl. in Ægean sea. [in Russ. emp.]

Scythia (sĭth′ĭ-ȧ), anc. name of parts of Europe & Asia now

Seattle (sē-ăt′l), city & port, W Wash. p. 237.

Sebastopol (sē-bȧs′tō-pōl; sĕb′ȧs-tō′pōl), *or* **Sev-** (*Russ.* syĕ′vȧs-tô′pōl-y′), spt. Crimea, p. 71; siege, 1854–5.

Secunderabad (sē-kŭn′dĕr-ä-bȧd′), tn. & Br. cantonment, Hyderabad, Deccan, p. 84.

Sedan (sē-dăn′), tn. N E France, p. 19; battle, 1870.

Sedgemoor (sĕj′mōr′), tract, Somersetshire, Eng.; bat. 1685.

Sedgwick (sĕj′wĭk), John. Am. general (1813–64).

Segesta (sē-jĕs′tȧ), anc. tn. N W Sicily.

Segovia (sā-gō′vyȧ), prov. Sp. 2,635 □ p. 168.— its ✻ p. 15.

Seine (sān), riv. France, 480 m. to English channel.

Seistan (sās′tän′), region, S W Afghanistan & E Persia.

Sejanus (sē-jā′nŭs), Ælius. Minister of Tiberius (d. A. D. 31). [Babylonia.]

Seleucia (sē-lū′shĭ-ȧ), anc. coast city, Syria. — anc. city,

Seleucus (sē-lū′kŭs) **I.** *Nicator.* 1st king of Syria in B. C. 307–281 (B. C. 365?–281?). [10,645 ft.]

Selkirk Mountains (sĕl′kĕrk), range, S E Br. Columbia;

Selkirkshire (sĕl′kĕrk-shēr), co. S E Scotland, 267 □ p. 25.

Semmes (sĕmz), Raphael. Confed. naval off. (1809–77).

Sempach (zĕm′päĸ), tn. cen. Switz.; battle, 1386.

Sendai (sĕn′dī′), city, N E Honshu isl. Japan, p. 98.

Seneca (sĕn′ĕ-kȧ), Lucius Annæus. Rom. Stoic (d. A. D. 65).

Senegal (sĕn′ĕ-gôl′), riv. Fr. W. Afr. 890 m. to Atl. oc. — Fr. colony, W Afr. 74,000 □ p. 1,172, ✻ St.-Louis.

Senlac (sĕn′lăk), hill, S E Eng. near Hastings; bat. 1066.

Sennacherib (sē-năk′ēr-ĭb). King of Assyria (d. B. C. 681).

Seoul (sē-ōōl′), city, ✻ of Korea, p. 217.

Serbia (sûr′bĭ-ȧ), **Servia** (-vĭ-ȧ), kingdom, **S of Hungary,** 18,650 □ p. 2,922, ✻ Belgrade.

Sergipe (sĕr-zhē′pĕ), state, E. Brazil, 15,093 □ p. 413.

Servetus (sĕr-vē′tŭs), Michael. Sp. martyr (1511–53).

Sestos (sĕs′tŏs), ruined tn. Turkey in. Eur., on Dardanelles.

Seven Pines. See Fair Oaks.

Severn (sĕv′ĕrn), riv. Eng. 210 m. to Bristol channel.

Severus (sē-vē′rŭs), Lucius Septimius. Roman emperor fr. 193 (146–211).

Sévigné, de (dĕ sā′vēn′yā′), Marie, b. de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise. Fr. letter writer (1626–96).

Seville (sĕv′ĭl; sē-vĭl′), *Sp.* **Sevilla** (sā-vēl′yä), prov. S W Spain, 5,430 □ p. 587. — its ✻ p. 155.

Sèvres (sȧ′vr′), tn. N France, p. 8; porcelain.

Seward (sū′ĕrd), Wm. Henry. Am. statesman (1801–72).

Seymour (sē′mōr), Horatio. Am. pol. leader (1810–86).

Sfax (sfȧks), spt. tn. Tunis, N Afr. p. 43.

Sforza (sfôr′tsȧ). Ducal family at Milan (fl. 15. c.). [ ].

Shackleton (shăk′l-tŭn), Ernest Henry, Sir. Br. expl. (1874–

Shafter (shăf′tĕr), William Rufus. Am. gen. (1835–1906).

Shaftesbury (shăfts′bĕr-ĭ), Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of. Eng. statesman (1621–83). —, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of. Philanthropist (1801–85).

Shakespeare (shāk′spēr), William. Eng. poet & dram. (1564–1616). [860 (d. B. C. 825).]

Shalmaneser (shăl′mȧ-nē′zĕr) **II.** King of Assyria fr. B. C.

Shan (shän; shăn), states, in Burma & in Siam.

Shanghai (shäng-hä′ī′), treaty port, Kiangsu, China, p. 651.

Shansi (shän′sē′), prov. N China, 81,853 □ p. 12,200, chief city, Taiyüanfu. [38,248, chief city, Tsinan.]

Shantung (shän′tōōng′), prov. N E China, 55,984 □ p.

Shaohingfu (shou′hĭng-fōō′), city Chekiang, China, p. 500.

Sharpsburg (shärps′bûrg), tn. Md. p. 8; bat. of Antietam.

Shasta, Mount (shăs′tȧ), volcanic peak, N Cal. 14,380 ft.

Shaw (shô), George Bernard. Ir. dram. (1856–).

Shawangunk Mountains (shŏn′gŭm), range, S E N. Y.

Shays (shāz), Daniel. Leader, Shays's Rebel'n (1747–1825).

Sheba (shē′bȧ), *better* **Saba** (sā′bȧ), anc. country, S Arabia.

Sheerness (shēr-nĕs′), spt. & naval arsenal, Kent, Eng. p. 17.

Sheffield (shĕf′ēld), city S Yorkshire, cen. Eng. p. 455.

Shelley (shĕl′ĭ), Percy Bysshe. Eng. poet (1792–1822).

Shenandoah (shĕn′ăn-dō′ȧ), riv. W. Va. & Va. to Potomac.

Shengking (shĕng′kĭng′), prov. S Manchuria, 56,000 □ p. 10,312, ✻ Mukden. [Sianfu.]

Shensi (shĕn′sē′), prov. N China, 75,290 □ p. 8,450, ✻

Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ-dăn), Philip Henry. Am. gen. (1831–88). —, Richard Brinsley. Ir. dram. & polit. (1751–1816).

Sherman (shûr′mȧn), James Schoolcraft. Am. polit., and vice pres. in 1909–12 (1855–1912). —, John. Bro. of W. T. Am. statesman (1823–1900). —, Roger. Am. patriot (1721–93). —, William Tecumseh. Am. gen. (1820–91).

Sherwood Forest (shûr′wōōd), anc. royal forest, chiefly in Nottinghamshire, Eng.

Shetland (shĕt′lănd), arch. N of Scot.; co. 551 □ p. 28.

Shields, South (shēldz), spt. bor. Durham co. Eng. p. 109.

Shiloh (shī′lō), battlefield. See Pittsburg Landing.

Shimonoseki (shē′mō-nō-sā′kē), spt. S W Honshu, Jap. p. 58.

Shinar (shī′när), a Biblical name of Babylonia.

Shipka Pass (shĭp′kȧ), in cen. Bulgaria; battles, 1877.

Shiraz (shē-räz′), tn. S W Persia, p. 50.

Shirley (shûr′lĭ), William. Br. gov. of Mass. (1694–1771).

Shrewsbury (shrōōz′bĕr-ĭ), bor. Shropshire, Eng. p. 29; battle, 1403.

Shropshire (shrŏp′shēr), *or* **Salop** (săl′ŭp), co. W Eng. 1,347 □ p. 246. [Bangkok.]

Siam (sī-ăm′), kingdom, S E Asia, ab. 198,900 □ p. 7,562, ✻

Siam, Gulf of, bet. Malay pen. & Indo-China.

Sianfu (sē′än-fōō′), city, ✻ of Shensi prov. China, p. 1,000.

Siangtan (sē-äng′tän′), city, Hunan prov. China, p. 300.

Siberia (sī-bē′rĭ-ȧ), country of Russia in Asia, 4,786,730 □ p. 8,220; W ✻ Tomsk; E ✻ Irkutsk.

Sicilies, The Two, former kingdom, Sicily & S Italy.

Sicily (sĭs′ĭ-lĭ), It. isl. largest in Medit. 9,937 □ p. 3,683.

Sickles (sĭk′lz), Daniel Edgar. Am. gen. (1825–1914).

Sicyon (sĭsh′ĭ-ŏn), anc. Gr. city, near Corinth. [1831).]

Siddons (sĭd′ŭnz), Sarah, b. Kemble. Eng. actress (1755–

Sidney (sĭd′nĭ), Algernon. Eng. patriot (1622–83). —, Philip, Sir. Eng. statesman & author (1554–86).

Sidon. See Saida.

Siena (syĕ′nä), prov. N W Italy, 1,472 □ p. 241.—its ✻ p. 42.

Sienkiewicz (shĕn-kyä′vĭch), Henryk. Pol. nov. (1846–1916).

Sierra Leone (sĭ-ĕr′ȧ lē-ō′nē), Br. col. (515 □ p. 76, ✻ Free-

town)&prot. (31,109 □ p.1,313) W Afr. — **Madre** (mä′drā), mt. chains, Mex. — **Nevada** (nē-vä′dä), mt. ranges, Cal.

Sigel (sē′gĕl), Franz. Ger. gen. in Am. (1824–1902).

Sigismund (sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd), *or* **Sigmund** (sĭg′mŭnd). Ger. king fr. 1411, Holy Roman emperor fr. 1433 (1368?–1437).

Sigsbee (sĭgz′bĭ), Charles Dwight. Am. nav. off. (1845–).

Sik'kim (sĭk′ĭm), state under Br. protection, E of Nepal, 2,818 □ p. 88, ✻ Gangtok.

Silesia (sī-lē′shĭ-ȧ), prov. Prussia, 15,565 □ p. 5,226, ✻ Breslau.—, crownland, Austria, 1,987 □ p. 757, ✻ Troppau.

Simla (sĭm′lȧ), in N E Punjab, summer ✻ of Br. Ind., p. 14.

Simms (sĭmz), William Gilmore. Am. novelist (1806–70).

Simplon (sĭm′plŏn ; *F.* săN′plôN′), vil. & pass S Switz.

Sinai (sī′nī; sī′nā-ī), pen. Arabia, at N end of Red sea.

Sinai, Mount, peak near N end Red sea, but not identified.

Sinaloa (sē′nä-lō′ȧ), state, W Mexico, 27,560 □ p. 323, ✻ Culiacán. [abad.

Sind (sĭnd), prov. N W Bombay pres. Br. India, ✻ Hyder-

Singapore (sĭng′gȧ-pōr′), spt. ✻ of Straits Set'l'm'ts, p. 193.

Sinkiang (sĭn′kyäng′), Chinese prov. bet. Mongolia & Tibet 550,579 □ p. 1,819, ✻ Tihwafu.

Sioux City (sōō), city, W Iowa, p. 48.

Sismondi, de (sĭs-mōn′dĭ ; *F.* dē sēs′môN′dē′), Jean Charles L. S. Swiss hist. & pol. econ. (1773–1842).

Sivas (sē′väs′), vilayet, N E Asia Minor, 23,970 □ p. 1,058. — its ✻ p. 78. [of North sea, S of Norway.

Skager-Rak (sgäg′ĕr-räk ; *often Angl.*, skăg′ĕr-răk′), arm

Skeat (skēt), Walter William. Eng. philologist (1835–1912).

Skye (skī), **Isle of**, in Inverness-shire, W Scot.

Slave Coast, coast of Guinea bet. Volta riv. and Niger delta.

Slavonia (slȧ-vō′nĭ-ȧ), E part of Croatia & Slavonia.

Slidell (slī-dĕl′), John. Confederate politician (1793–1871).

Slide Mountain, highest of Catskill mts. 4,204 ft.

Smalcald (smăl′kôld). Eng. form of SCHMALKALDEN.

Smith (smĭth), Adam. Scot. pol. econ. (1723–90). —, Edmund Kirby. Confederate gen. (1824–93). —, Francis Hopkinson. Am. engineer & nov. (1838–1915). —, Goldwin. Eng. hist. (1823–1910). —, John, Captain. Eng. adventurer (1580–1631). —, Joseph. Am. founder of Mormonism (1805–44). —, Sydney. Eng. divine & wit (1771–1845). —, **Sound**, N Baffin Bay.

Smoky Mountains, Great, range, N. C. & Tenn. 6,619 ft.

Smolensk (smō-lyĕnsk′), city, W. cen. Russ. p. 63; bat. 1812.

Smollett (smŏl′ĕt), Tobias George. Br. novelist (1721–71).

Smyrna (smûr′nȧ), vilayet, W Asia Minor, 21,580 □ p. 1,397. — its ✻ a spt. p. 300.

Snake River, Yellowstone Nat. Park to Columbia riv. Wash.

Snowdon (snō′dŭn), mt. N Wales ; 3,571 ft. high.

Sobieski. See JOHN III. [French.

Society Islands, in S Pacific oc. 637 □ p. 19. ✻ Papeeti ;

Socinus (sō-sī′nŭs), Faustus. It. theologian (1539–1604).

Socrates (sŏk′rȧ-tēz). Athenian philos. (B. C. 469–399).

Sofia (sō′fē-yȧ; *Eng.* sō-fē′ȧ), city, ✻ of Bulgaria, p. 103.

Soissons (swȧ′sôN′), tn. N E France, p. 13 ; battle 486.

Sokoto (sō′kō-tō ; sŏk′ō-), sultanate & prov. N. Nigeria.

Solferino (sōl′fē-rē′nō), vil. E Lombardy ; battle 1859.

Solomon Islands, S W Pac. oc. 19,000 □ p. 195 : Ger. & Br.

Solon (sō′lŏn). Athenian sage and lawgiver (B. C. 639?–559).

Solway Firth (sŏl′wā), inlet, Ir. sea, bet. Eng. & Scot.

Solyman (sŏl′ĭ-măn). *The Magnificent.* Ottoman sultan fr. 1520 (1496?–1566).

Somaliland (sō-mä′lē-lănd′), ter. bet. equator & Gulf of Aden, E Afr. ; Fr. Br. & It. [458.

Somersetshire (sŭm′ĕr-sĕt-shēr), co. S W Eng. 1,630 □ p.

Somerville (sŭm′ĕr-vĭl), city, E Mass. p. 77. [mosillo.

Sonora (sō-nō′rȧ), state, N W Mex. 76,639 □ p. 265, ✻ Her-

Soochow (sōō′chō′), city, N W Kiangsu, China, p. 500.

Sophocles (sŏf′ō-klēz). Gr. tragic poet (B. C. 496?–406).

Sorata (sō-rä′tä), mt. Bolivia, consisting of peaks **Ancohuma** (än′kō-ōō′mä), 21,700 ft. & **Illampu** (ēl-yäm′pōō), 21,500 ft. [81).

Sothern (sŭth′ĕrn), Edward Askew. Eng. comedian (1826–

Sothern, Edward H. *Son of E. A.* Am. actor (1859–).

Soto, de (dē sō′tō), Hernando. Sp. expl. (1499?–1542).

Soudan. Var. of SUDAN.

Soufrière (sōō′frĕ-ăr′), vol. St. Vincent isl. : eruption, 1902.

Soult (sōōlt), Nicolas Jean de Dieu. Duke of Dalmatia. Fr. marshal (1769–1851).

South Africa, Union of, Br. colony comprising the provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, & Orange Free State, 473,100 □ p. 5,973, ✻ Pretoria.

South African Republic. See TRANSVAAL.

Southampton (-ămp′tŭn), spt. Hampshire, Eng. p. 119.

South Australia, state, Australia, 380,070 □ p. 409, ✻ Adelaide.

South Carolina, S Atl. state, 30,495 □ p. 1,515, ✻ Columbia.

South Dakota, state, N W U. S. 76, 868 □ p. 584, ✻ Pierre.

Southern Rhodesia, that part of Rhodesia S of Zambezi riv. Br. S. Afr. 148,575 □ p. 769, ✻ Salisbury.

Southey (south′ĭ ; sŭth′ĭ), Robert. Eng. poet (1774–1843).

South Mountain, ridge, Md. & Pa. ; battle, Sept. 14, 1862.

Southwark (sŭth′ĕrk), bor. London, S of Thames, p. 192.

Spain (spān), *Sp.* **España** (ĕs-pän′yä), kingdom, S W Europe, 194,783 □ p. 19,589, ✻ Madrid.

Spandau (spän′dou), ft. tn. Brandenburg, Prussia, p. 85.

Sparks (spärks), Jared. Am. hist. & biog. (1789–1866).

Sparta (spär′tȧ), *or* **Lacedæmon** (lăs′ē-dē′mŏn), ✻ of anc. Laconia, S Greece. [warrior (d. B. C. 71).

Spartacus (spär′tȧ-kŭs), Thracian gladiator at Rome and

Speke (spēk), John Hanning. Eng. expl. in Afr. (1827–64).

Spencer (spĕn′sĕr), Herbert. Eng. philosopher (1820–1903).

Spenser (-sĕr), Edmund. Eng. poet (1552?–99).

Speyer (spī′ĕr), *often* **Spires** (spīrz), city, ✻ of the Palatinate, Bavaria, p. 23. [66.

Spezia (spĕt′syä), spt. & nav. arsenal, E Liguria, Italy, p.

Spinoza (spĭ-nō′zȧ), Baruch. Du. Jew. philos. (1632–77).

Spitzbergen (spĭts′bûr′gĕn ; spĭts-bĕr′gĕn), arctic isl. group N of Norway ; Russian.

Spokane (spō′kăn′), city, E Wash. p. 104. [8–21, 1864.

Spotsylvania (spŏt′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ), in E Va. ; battles, May

Springfield (sprĭng′fēld), city, ✻ of Ill. p. 52. — city, on Conn. riv. S Mass. p. 89 ; U. S. Armory. — city, S W Mo. p. 35. — city, S W Ohio, p. 47. [(1834–92).

Spurgeon (spûr′jŭn), Charles Haddon. Eng. preacher

Srinagar (srē′nȧ-gûr′), city, ✻ of Kashmir, N W India.

Staël–Holstein, de (stä′ĕl-hōl′stīn), Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne. *Madame de Staël.* Fr. author (1766–1817).

Staffa (stăf′ȧ), isl. Hebrides, Scotland ; Fingal's cave.

Staffordshire (stăf′ĕrd-shēr), co. cen. Eng. 1,171 □ p. 1,348.

Stamboul (stäm-bōōl′), Fr. form of Istambul.

Standish (stăn′dĭsh), Myles, *or* Miles, Capt. Military leader at Plymouth, Mass. (1584?–1656).

Stanley (stăn′lĭ), Henry Morton, Sir. Eng. expl. in Afr. (1841–1904). — **Pool**, expansion of Kongo riv. S of 4° S.

Stanovoi Range (stä′nō-voi′), mts. E Siberia.

Stanton (stăn′tŭn), Edwin McMasters. Am. statesman (1814–69). —, Elizabeth, b. Cady. Am. ref. (1815–1902).

Stark (stärk), John. Am. Rev. gen. (1728–1822).

Staten Island (stăt′ĕn), isl. N. Y. city, 57 □ p. 86. [1908).

Stedman (stĕd′măn), Edmund Clarence. Am. poet (1833–

Steele (stēl), Richard, Sir. Eng. essayist (1672–1729).

Steen (stān), Jan. Dutch painter (1626–79).

Stein, vom und zum (fōm ŏŏnt tsōōm shtīn′), Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron. Prussian statesman (1757–1831).

Stephen (stē′vĕn). King of England fr. 1135 (1097?–1154). —, Leslie, Sir. Critical & philos. writer (1832–1904).

Stephens (-vĕnz), Alex. Hamilton. Confed. v. pres. (1812–83).

Stephenson (-vĕn-sŭn), George. Eng. engin. (1781–1848).

Stepney (stĕp′nĭ), bor. part of London, p. 280.

Sterne (stûrn), Laurence. Eng. author (1713–68). [237.

Stettin (shtĕ-tēn′), spt. city, ✻ of Pomerania, Prussia, p.

Steuben (stū′bĕn), *Ger.* **Steuben, von** (fŏn shtoi′bĕn), Frederick William, Baron. Pruss.-Am. gen. (1730–94).

Stevens (stē′vĕnz), Thaddeus. Am. polit (1792–1868).

Stevenson (-vĕn-sŭn), Adlai Ewing. V. pres. U. S. in 1893–97 (1835–1914). —, Robert Louis. Scot. wr. (1850–94).

Stewart (stū′ĕrt), Dugald. Scot metaph. (1753–1828).

Steyn (stīn), Martinus Theunis. Boer statesman (1857–1916)

Stilicho (stĭl′ĭ-kō), Flavius. Vandal. Roman gen. (d. 408).

Stirling (stûr′lĭng), burgh, cen. Scot. p. 21 ; bat. 1297.

Stirlingshire (-shēr), co. cen. Scot. 451 □ p. 161.

Stockholm (stŏk′hōlm), spt. city, ✻ of Sweden, p. 342.

Stockton (stŏk′tŭn), Francis Richard. Am. humorist (1834–1902). —, Richard. Am. patriot (1730–81).

Stoddard (stŏd′ärd), Rich. Henry. Am. poet (1825–1903).

Stoke on Trent, tn. Staffordshire, Eng. p. 235 ; pottery.

Stony Point, vil. S E N. Y. ; captured July 16, 1779.

Storm (shtôrm), Theodor. Ger. poet & nov. (1817–88).

Story (stō′rĭ), Joseph. U. S. assoc. just. fr. 1811 (1779–1845). — his son, Wm. Wetmore. Am. sculp. & author (1819–95).

Stowe (stō), Harriet E., b. Beecher. Am. author (1812–96).

Strabo (strā′bō). Gr. geographer (B. C. 63? – aft. A. D. 21).

Stradivarius (străd′ĭ-vā′rĭ-ŭs), Antonius. It. *Antonio Stradivari.* Cremona violin maker (1644–1737).

Stratford (străt′fĕrd), Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of. Eng. statesman (1593–1641).

Straits Settlements, Br. colony, mostly in S Malay pen. & adjacent isls. 1,646 □ p. 714, ✻ Singapore. [p. 34.

Stralsund (shträl′zoont), ft. spt. tn. Pomerania, Prussia.

Strassburg (shträs′bōōrĸ), city, ✻ of Alsace-Lorraine, p. 179. [p. 9; Shakespeare's birth & death.

Stratford on Avon (străt′fĕrd), bor. Warwickshire, Eng.

Strauss (shtrous), David Friedrich. Ger. rationalistic theol. (1808–78). —, Johann (1804–49), & his son, Johann (1825–99). Viennese composers. —, Richard. Ger. composer (1864–). [& dram. (1849–1912).

Strindberg (strĭnd′bĕr-y'), (Johan) August. Swed. nov.

Stromboli (strôm′bô-lē), Lipari isls. with active volcano.

Stuart (stū′ĕrt). The name of a Scot. & Eng. royal family. —, Gilbert. Am. portrait painter (1755–1828). —, James Ewell Brown. Confederate gen. (1833–64).

Stubbs (stŭbz), William. Eng. bp. & hist. (1825–1901).

Stuttgart (shtōōt′gärt), city, ✻ of Württemberg, p. 286.

Stuyvesant (stī′vĕ-sănt), Peter. Last gov. of New Netherland (1602–82). [Graz.

Styria (stĭr′ĭ-ȧ), crownland, Austria, 8,670 □ p. 1,444, ✻

Sucre (sōō′krā), city, S W cen. Bolivia, p. 23; a ✻. —, de, Antonio José. S. Am. liberator (1795–1830).

Sudan (-dăn′), region, Afr. S of Sahara & Libyan deserts.

Sudermann (zōō′dĕr-män), Hermann. Ger.wr.(1857–).

Sue (sü), Marie Joseph, called Eugène. Fr. nov. (1804–57).

Suetonius Tranquillus (swē-tō′nĭ-ŭs trăn-kwĭl′ŭs), Caius. Rom. hist. (fl. 1st part of 2d cen.).

Suez (sōō-ĕz′; sōō′ĕz), spt. at S end of canal, p. 17. —, **Isthmus of**, joins Asia & Africa; canal, ab. 100 m.

Suffolk (sŭf′ŭk), co. E Eng. 1,489 □ p. 394.

Sulieman. See Soliman.

Sulla (sŭl′ȧ), Lucius Cornelius. Rom. gen. (B. C. 138–78).

Sullivan (sŭl′ĭ-văn), Arthur Seymour, Sir. Eng. composer (1842–1900). —, John. Am. gen. (1740–95).

Sully, de (dē sü′lē′), Maximilien de Béthune, Duke. Fr. statesman (1560–1641). [Fr. poet (1839–1907).

Sully-Prudhomme (-prü′dŏm′), René François Armand.

Sulu Archipelago (sōō′lōō), S W Phil. isls. 1,490 □ p. 118, ✻ Jolo.

Sumatra (sōō-mä′trȧ), large isl. S of Malay pen. with adjacent isls. 184,641 □ p. 4,030; Dutch.

Sumner (sŭm′nĕr), Charles. Am. statesman (1811–74).

Sunda Isles (sŭn′dȧ), W of the Moluccas, inc. Java, Sumatra, & Borneo. — **Strait**, bet. Java & Sumatra.

Sunderland (-dĕr-lȧnd), spt. bor. Durham, Eng. p. 151.

Sungari (sōōn′gȧ-rē′), riv. Manchuria, trib. of Amur.

Sungaria (sōōŋ-gä′rĭ-ȧ). Var. of Zungaria. [32,000□.

Superior, city, Wis. p. 40. —, **Lake**, bet. U. S. & Can.

Surabaya, *or* **Soerabaja** (sōō′rä-bä′yȧ), spt. Java, p. 150.

Surakarta, *or* **Soerakarta** (-kär′tȧ), city, Java, p. 118.

Surat (sōō-rät′), city Bombay dist. Br. India, p. 115.

Surinam (sōō′rĭ-näm′). Dutch Guiana.

Surrey (sŭr′ĭ), co. S E Eng. 758 □ p. 846. —, Henry Howard, Earl of. Eng. poet (1517?–47).

Susa (sōō′sȧ), anc. city, ✻ of Elam & a ✻ of anc. Persia; *Bib.* Shushan. [Del. to Chesapeake Bay.

Susquehanna (sŭs′kwĕ-hăn′ȧ), riv. 420 m. in N. Y. Pa. &

Sussex (sŭs′ĕks), co. S Eng. on English chan. 1,458 □ p. 663.

Sutherlandshire (sŭth′ĕr-lȧnd-shēr), co. N Scot. 2,028□p. 20.

Suvaroff (sōō-vä′rŏf), *properly* **Suvorov** (sōō-vō′-), Aleksandr Vasilevich, Count. Russ. field marshal (1729–1800).

Swabia (swā′bĭ-ȧ). See Schwaben.

Swansea (swŏn′sē), spt. S Wales, p. 115. [✻ Stockholm.

Sweden (swē′dĕn), kingdom, N Europe, 172,920 □ p. 5,522,

Swedenborg (-bôrg), Emanuel. Swed. theolog. (1688–1772).

Swift (swĭft), Jonathan. Eng. dean & satirist, b. in Ireland (1667–1745). [(1837–1909).

Swinburne (swĭn′bŭrn), Algernon Charles. Eng. poet

Switzerland (swĭts′ĕr-lȧnd), federal republic, cen. Europe, 15,955 □ p. 3,753, ✻ Bern.

Sybaris (sĭb′ȧ-rĭs), anc. Gr. city, S It., destroyed B. C. 510.

Sydney (sĭd′nĭ), spt. ✻ of N. S. Wales, p. inc. sub. 630.

Sylvester (sĭl-vĕs′tĕr), James Joseph. Eng. math. (1814–97).

Symonds (sĭm′ŭnz), John Addington. Eng. auth. (1840–93).

Symons (sĭm′ŭnz), Arthur. Eng. poet (1865–).

Syracuse (sĭr′ȧ-kūs′; -kūs′), city, cen. N. Y. p. 137. — *It.* **Siracusa** (sē′rä-kōō′zä), coast city, S E Sicily, p. 41.

Syr Darya (sĭr där′ĭ-ȧ), riv. Turkestan, to Aral sea.

Syria (sĭr′ĭ-ȧ), div. of Turkey in Asia, E of Medit. sea, 114,530 □ p. 3,171. — vilayet in same, 37,020 □ p. 960.

Szechwan (sā′chwän′), prov. W China, 218,533 □ p. 68,725, ✻ Chengtu. [Hungary, p. 118.

Szegedin (sĕ′gĕd-ēn), *Hung.* **Szeged** (sĕ′gĕd), tn. S cen.

T

Tabasco (tä-bäs′kō), state, S E Mexico, 10,072 □ p. 184.

Tabriz (tȧ-brēz′), city, ✻ of Azerbaijan, Persia, p. 200.

Tacitus (tăs′ĭ-tŭs), Publius Cornelius. Rom. hist. (d. 117?).

Tacna (täk′nä), prov. N Chile, consisting of depts. *Tacna & Arica*, 9,250 □ p. 30. — its ✻. [p. 84.

Tacoma (tȧ-kō′mȧ), city & port on Puget sound, Wash.

Taft (täft), William Howard. 27th pres. of U. S. in 1909–13 (1857–).

Tagus (tā′gŭs), riv. Sp. & Port. 566 m. to Atl. oc.

Tahiti (tä′hē-tē; *often, incorrectly*, tä-hē′tē), isl. Society isls. 600 □ p. 12, ✻ Papeiti. [p. 91.

Taihoku (tī-hō′kōō), *or* **Taipei** (tī′pā′), tn. ✻ of Formosa,

Tainan (tī′nän′), treaty port, S W Formosa, p. 56. [96).

Taine (tān), Hippolyte Adolphe. Fr. hist. & critic (1828–

Taiwan. = Formosa. [China, p. 230.

Taiyüanfu (tī′yū-än′fōō′), walled city, ✻ of Shansi prov.

Talca (täl′kä), city, cen. Chile, p. 39.

Tallahassee (tăl′ȧ-hăs′ē), city, ✻ of Florida, p. 5.

Talleyrand–Périgord, de (tăl′ĭ-rănd; *F.* dē tȧ′lē′rän′-pā′rē′gôr′), Charles Maurice. Prince de Bénévent. Fr. statesman (1754–1838).

Tamatave (tä′mȧ-täv′), port, E Madagascar, p. 9.

Tamaulipas (tä-mä′ōō-lē′pȧs), state, Mex. 32,277 □ p. 249.

Tamerlane (tăm′ĕr-lān′). Mongol conqueror (1333?–1405).

Tampa (tăm′pȧ), city & port, W Fla. p. 38.

Tampico (tăm-pē′kō), spt. tn. S E Tamaulipas, Mex. p. 12.

Tanagra (tăn′ȧ-grȧ), anc. town, Bœotia, Greece; figurines.

Tananarivo (tȧ-nä′nȧ-rē′vō), *or* **Antananarivo** (ăn′tȧ-nä′-nȧ-), tn. ✻ of Madagascar, p. 95. [(1777–1864).

Taney (tô′nĭ), Roger Brooke. U. S. ch. just. fr. 1836

Tanganyika (tăn′gȧn-yē′kä), lake, 400 m. l. cen. Africa.

Tangier (tăn-jēr′), spt. tn. N Morocco, on Atl. oc. p. 35.

Tanta (tăn′tä), tn. cen. Egypt, p. 54. [p. 61.

Taranto (tä′rän-tō), *anc.* Tarentum, ft. spt. tn. SE Italy,

Tarleton (tärl′tŭn), Banastre, Sir. Eng. sold. in Am. (1754–1833). [ary last king of Rome.

Tarquin (tär′kwĭn). *Lucius Tarquinius Superbus.* Legend-

Tarrytown (tăr′ĭ-toun′), vil. S E N. Y. p. 6.

Tarshish (tär′shĭsh), anc. country of uncertain location.

Tarsus (tär′sŭs), city of anc. Cilicia, Asia Minor.

Tartary (tär′tȧ-rĭ). = Tatary. [Turkestan, p. 201.

Tashkend, *or* **Tashkent** (tȧsh′kĕnt′), city, ✻ of Russ.

Tasmania (tăz-mā′nĭ-ȧ), isl. & state of Australia, 26,215 □ p. 191, ✻ Hobart.

Tasso (tăs′ō; *It.* täs′sō), Torquato. It. poet (1544–95).

Tatary (tä′tȧ-rĭ), old name for regions in N Asia & N E Europe inhabited by the Tatars.

Tatsienlu (tä′tsĭ-ĕn′lōō′), city, W Szechwan, China, p. 500.

Taunton (tän′tŭn; tôn′-), city, S E Mass. p. 34.

Taurus (tô′rŭs), mt. chain, S E Asia Minor.

Taylor (tā′lĕr), Bayard. Am. poet & man of letters (1825–78). —, Jeremy. Eng. bp. & author (1613–67). —, Zachary. Am. gen. & fr. 1849 12th pres. of U. S. (1784–1850).

Tecumseh (tē-kŭm′sē), Shawnee chief (1768?–1813).

Tegnér (tĕng′nâr′), Esaias. Swed. poet (1782–1846).

Tegucigalpa (tā-gōō′sē-gä′l′pä), tn. ✻ of Honduras, p. 35.

Teheran (tĕ-h'rän′), city, ✻ of Persia, p. 280.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of (tā-wän′tā-pĕk′), in S Mexico.

Temesvár (tĕm′ĕsh-vär), city, S Hungary, p. 73.

Tempe (tĕm′pē), beautiful valley, anc. Thessaly.

Tenerife (tĕn′ĕr-Ĭf′; *Sp.* tā′nā-rē′fā), *or* **Teneriffe**, largest of Canary isls. 780 □ p. 138, ✻ Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Teniers (tē-nyā′; -nyâr′; *Angl.* tĕn′yĕrz), David. *The Younger.* Flem. painter (1610–90).

Tennessee (tĕn′ĕ-sē′), state, S E cen. U. S. 41,687 □ p. 2,185, ✻ Nashville. — riv. 639 m. Tenn. to Ohio riv.

Tennyson (tĕn′ĭ-sŭn), Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron. Eng. poet (1809–92).

Tepic (tā-pēk′), ter. W Mex. 10,954 □ p. 172. — its ✻ p. 17.

Ter Borch (tĕr bôrĸ′), Gerard. Flem. painter (?617–81).

Terence (tĕr′ĕns). Rom. wr. of comedies (B. C. 190?–159?).

Terpander (tĕr-păn′dĕr). Gr. lyrist (ab. B. C. 710–ab. 670).

Terre Haute (tĕr′ĕ hōt′), city, W Indiana, p. 58.

Terry (tĕr′ĭ), Ellen Alicia. Eng. actress (1848–).

Tertullian (tĕr-tŭl′ĭ-ăn). Lat. church Father (160?–230?).

Tetuán (tĕ-twän′), ftd. tn. N Morocco, p. 30 ; Spanish.
Teutoburger Wald (toi′tō-bōōr′gĕr vält), range of hills, mostly in N E Westphalia. Ger ; battle A. D. 9.
Tewkesbury (tūks′bĕr-ĭ), bor. Gloucestershire, Eng. p. 7 ; battle 1471. [✻ Austin.
Texas (tĕk′sȧs), in S U. S. largest state, 262,398 □ p. 3,897,
Thackeray (thăk′ĕr-ĭ), William Makepeace. Eng. novelist (1811–63). [cen.).
Thales (thā′lēz). Gr. sage & philos. (fl. B. C. 7th & 6th)
Thames (tĕmz), riv. S Eng. to North sea.—, riv. Ont. prov. Can. to Lake St. Clair.—(thāmz), riv. E Conn.
Thapsus (thăp′sŭs), anc. tn. on E coast of Tunis; bat. B.C. 46.
Thebes (thēbz), anc. ruined city, Upper Egypt.— *mod.* Thivai, anc. city, Bœotia, Greece. [(B. C. 527–460?).
Themistocles (thĕ-mĭs′tō-klēz). Athenian gen. & statesm.
Theocritus (thē-ŏk′rĭ-tŭs). Gr. pastoral poet (fl. B. C. 3d c.).
Theodoric (thē-ŏd′ō-rĭk). *The Great.* King of the Ostrogoths (454?–526). [fr. 379 (346?–95).]
Theodosius (thē′ō-dō′shĭ-ŭs) **I.** *The Great.* Rom. emp.
Thermopylæ (thĕr-mŏp′ĭ-lē), pass E Gr. ; battle, B. C. 480.
Thespis (thĕs′pĭs). "Father of Gr. tragedy" (fl. B. C. 534).
Thessalonica (thĕs′ȧ-lō-nī′kȧ), anc. name of Saloniki.
Thessaly (thĕs′ȧ-lĭ), region (anc. div.), N Greece.
Thibet. Var. of Tibet. [1877).]
Thiers (tyâr), Louis Adolphe. Fr. statesm. & hist. (1797–
Thomas (tŏm′ȧs), George Henry. Am. gen. (1816–70).—, Theodore. Ger.-Am. mus. (1835–1905). — **à Kempis.** Ger. ecclesiastic (1380–1471). — **of Erceldoune** (ûr′sĕl-dōōn). *The Rhymer.* Scot. poet (1220?–97?).
Thomson (tŏm′sŭn), James. Scot. poet (1700–48).—, Joseph, Sir. Eng. physicist (1856–).
Thoreau (thō′rō), Henry David. Am. author (1817–62).
Thorvaldsen (tôr′vȧl-sĕn), *or* **Thorwaldsen** (-wŏld-sĕn), Albert Bertel. Danish sculptor (1770–1844).
Thousand Islands, in St. Lawrence riv. bet. N. Y. & Ont.
Thrace (thrās), *or* **Thracia** (thrā′shĭ-ȧ), anc. country & Rom. prov. now in Bulgaria & Turkey in Europe.
Thrasybulus (thrăs′ĭ-bū′lŭs). Athenian leader (fl. B. C. 411–391).
Thucydides (thū-sĭd′ĭ-dēz). Gr. historian (B.C. 471?–400?).
Thuringia (thû-rĭn′jĭ-ȧ), region cen. Ger. [(1813–95).]
Thurman (thûr′mȧn), Allen Granby. Am. statesman
Tiber (tī′bĕr), riv. cen. Italy to Medit. sea. [A. D. 37).]
Tiberius (tī-bē′rĭ-ŭs). Roman emperor fr. A. D. 14 (B. C. 42–
Tibet (tĭ-bĕt′ ; tĭb′ĕt), country, S W Chinese dependency, 463,200 □ p. 6,500, ✻ Lhasa.
Tibullus (tĭ-bŭl′ŭs), Albius. Rom. poet (B. C. 54–B. C. 19).
Tibur (tī′bŭr). See Tivoli. [battle, B. C. 218.]
Ticino (tē-chē′nō), *anc.* **Tici′nus,** riv. Switz. & N W Italy;
Ticonderoga (tī-kŏn′dĕr-ō′gȧ), vil. N E N. Y. p. 2. —, old fort, head of Lake Champlain, built by French (Ft. Carillon) ; taken by Eng. 1759; taken by Ethan Allen, 1775.
Tien Shan (tē-ĕn′ shän′), *or* **Tian Shan** (tē′än′ shän′), mt. chain 24,010 ft. Russian & East Turkestan.
Tientsin (tē-ĕn′tsĕn′), city, Chihli prov. China, p. 800.
Tierra del Fuego (tyĕr′rȧ dĕl fwā′gō), isls. S end of South America ; Chilean & Argentine.
Tiflis (tyĕ-flyĕs′), city, ✻ of Transcaucasia, p. 197.
Tiglath-pileser (tĭg′lăth-pĭ-lē′zĕr). The name of several Assyrian kings : **III.** fr. B. C. 745 (d. B. C. 727).
Tigris (tī′grĭs), riv. Turkey in Asia, 1,150 m. [(1814–86).]
Tilden (tĭl′dĕn), Samuel Jones. Am. lawyer & statesm.
Tilly, von (fŏn tĭl′ĭ), Johann Tserklaes. Cath. gen. in 30 Years' War (1559–1632).
Tilsit (tĭl′sĭt), tn. E. Prussia, p. 39 ; treaty, 1807.
Timbuktu (tĭm-bŭk′tōō), tn. on Niger riv. W. Afr. p. 5.
Timoleon (tĭ-mō′lē-ŏn). Gr. gen. & statesm. (d. B. C. 337).
Tintoretto (tēn′tō-rĕt′tō). *Jacopo Robusti.* Venetian painter (1518–94).
Tippecanoe (tĭp′ē-kȧ-nōō′), riv. NW Ind.; bat. Nov 7, 1811.
Tipperary (tĭp′ĕr-ā′rĭ),co. Munster, Ireland, 1,659 □ p. 152.
Tippoo Sahib (tĭp-pōō′ sä′ĭb). Sultan of Mysore (1749–99).
Tirol, *or* **Tyrol** (tĭr′ōl ; *G.* tē-rōl′), Alpine crownland, W Austria, 10,305 □ p. 947, ✻ Innsbruck.
Tissaphernes (tĭs′ȧ-fûr′nēz). Persian satrap (d. B. C. 395).
Tissot (tē′sō′), James J. F. painter (1836–1902). [1576).]
Titian (tĭsh′ăn). *Tiziano Vecellio,* Venetian painter (1477–
Titicaca, Lake (tĭt′ē-kä′kä), bet. S E Peru & Bolivia.
Titus (tī′tŭs). Roman emperor fr. 79 (40–81).
Tivoli (tē′vō-lē), *anc.* Ti′bur, tn. near Rome, Italy, p. 13.
Tlemcen (tlĕm-sĕn′), tn. W Algeria, p. 24.
Tobago (tō-bā′gō), isl. Brit. W. Indies, 114 □ p. 19.
Tobolsk (tō-bŏlsk′; *Russ.* tȧ-bôl′y'sk), tn. W Siberia, p. 21.
Tocqueville, de (dē tŏk′vĭl ; *F.* dē tŏk′vēl′), Alexis Charles Henri Clérel. Fr. statesm. & polit. wr. (1805–59).
Togo (tō′gō). Count Togo Heihachiro. Jap. adm. (1847–)
Tokyo, *or* **Tokio** (tō′kē-ō), city, Honshu, ✻ of Japan, p. 2,186.
Toledo (tō-lē′dō), city & port, N W Ohio, p. 168. — (*Sp.* tō-lā′thō), prov. cen. Spain, 5,919 □ p. 392. — *anc.* Tole′tum, its ✻ p. 23; cathedral. [(1828–1910).]
Tolstoy (tōl-stoi′), Lev Nicolaevich, Count. Russ. nov.
Tombigbee (tŏm-bĭg′bē), riv. 450 m. Miss. to Alabama riv.
Tompkins (tŏmp′kĭnz), Daniel D. Am. statesman ; vice pres. in 1817–25 (1774–1825).
Tomsk (tŏmsk), city, W cen. Siberia, p. 108.
Tonga (tŏ′ngȧ ; *commonly* tŏn′gȧ, tŏn′gȧ), *or* **Friendly, Islands,** in S. Pacific oc. ; 390 □ p. 24, ✻ Nukualofa ; Br.
Tonkin, *or* **Tonquin** (tŏn′kĭn′), ter. French Indo-China, 46,223 □ p. 5,897, ✻ Hanoi.
Toombs (tōōmz), Robert. Conf. polit. & gen. (1810–85).
Topeka (tō-pē′kȧ), city, ✻ of Kansas, p. 44.
Toronto (tō-rŏn′tō), city, ✻ of Ontario, Canada, p. 377.
Torquay (tôr-kē′), bor. Devonshire, Eng. p. 39 ; resort.
Torquemada, de (dā tôr′kā-mä′thä), Tomás. Sp. inquisitor-general (1420-98).
Torres Strait (tŏr′ĕz), bet. Papua & Australia. [47).]
Torricelli (tŏr′rē-chĕl′lē), Evangelista. It. physicist (1608–
Torstenson (tôr′stĕn-sŏn), Lennart. Count of Ortala. Swed. general (1603–51). [28.]
Totonicapán (tō-tō′nē-kä-pän′), tn. S cen. Guatemala, p.
Tottenham (tŏt′ĕn-ăm), tn. Middlesex co. Eng. p. 137.
Toulon (tōō′lôN′), ftd. spt. S E Fr., p. 105 ; naval station.
Toulouse (tōō′lōōz′), city, S France, p. 150.
Touraine (tōō′rān′), old prov. W cen. France.
Tournai (tōōr′nĕ′), tn. W Belgium, p. 38.
Tours (tōōr), city, Touraine, France, p. 73 ; battle, 732.
Toussaint (tōō′săN′), François Dominique. *Toussaint L'Ouverture.* Haitian negro general (1743–1803).
Towton (tou′tŭn), par. Yorkshire, Eng. ; battle, 1461.
Trafalgar, Cape (trăf′ȧl-gär′ ; *often* trȧ-fȧl′gär), S W coast Spain ; naval battle, 1805.
Trajan (trā′jȧn). Roman emperor fr. 98 (52 *or* 53–117).
Transcaucasia (trănz′kô-kā′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ), the Caucasus, Russia, S of the Caucasus mts. 95,402 □ p. 6,696, ✻ Tiflis.
Transvaal (trănz-vȧl′), formerly, as S. African Republic, an independent state, then Br. col. & since 1910 prov. of U. of S. Af. 110,426 □ p. 1,686, ✻ Pretoria.
Transylvania (trăn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ), E Hungary, 21,519 □.
Trasimeno, Lake (trȧ′sē-mā′nō), N cen. It.; battle, B. C. 217. [drum.]
Travancore (trăv′ȧn-kōr′), nat. state, S Ind. ✻ Trivan-
Trebia (trē′bĭ-ȧ), *mod.* **Trebbia** (trĕb′byȧ), affluent of Po, Emilia, Italy ; battle, B. C. 218.
Trebizond (trĕb′ĭ-zŏnd′), vilayet, N E Asia Minor, 12,500 □ p. 949. — *anc.* Trape′zus, its ✻ on Black sea, p. 50.
Trent (trĕnt), riv. cen. Eng. 170 m. — *or* **Trient** (trē-ĕnt′), *anc.* Triden′tum, city, Tirol, p. 30 ; council, 1545–63.
Trenton (trĕn′tŭn), city, ✻ of N. J. p. 97. [(1838–).]
Trevelyan (trē-vĕl′ȳ-ȧn), George Otto, Sir. Eng. hist.
Treves (trēvz), *Fr.* **Trèves** (trâv), *Ger.* **Trier** (trēr), city, S W Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 49 ; cathedral.
Tribonian (trĭ-bō′nĭ-ăn). Rom. jurist (d. 545). [p. 122.]
Trichinopoly (trĭch′ĭ-nŏp′ō-lĭ), tn. S Madras, Br. India,
Trieste (trē-ĕs′tā), *or* **Triest** (-ĕst′), spt. Austria, p. 229.
Trinidad (trĭn′ĭ-dăd′), isl. off Venezuelan coast, 1,754 □ p. 253, ✻ Port of Spain ; Br.
Tripoli (trĭp′ō-lĭ), country, N Afr. a Turk. vilayet, 350,000□ p. 600.—its ✻ p. 40.—tn. N of Beirut, Syria, p. 35.
Troas (trō′ăs), *or* **the Troad** (trō′ăd), ter. of anc. Troy.
Trollope (trŏl′ŭp), Anthony. Eng. novelist (1815–82).
Tromp (trŏmp), Martin Harpertzoon (1597–1653), & his son, Cornelis (1629–91). Du. admirals.
Tromsö (trŏms′ûˊ), tn. & port, N Norway, p. 8.
Trondhjem (trŏn′yĕm), ftd. spt. city, Norway, p. 45.
Troppau (trŏp′ou), tn. ✻ of Silesia, p. 31. [N. Y. p. 76.]
Troy (troi), anc. ruined city, N W Asia Minor. — city, E
Troyes (trwä), city, N E France, p. 55.
Troyon (trwä′yôN′), Constant. Fr. painter (1810–65).
Trumbull (trŭm′bŏōl), John. Am. satirical poet (1750–1831).—, John. Am. painter (1756–1843). [1822).]
Truxton (trŭks′tŭn), Thomas. Am. commodore (1755–
Tryon (trī′ŏn), William. Br. col. gov. in Am. (1725–88).
Tschaikowsky, *Russ.* **Chaykovski** (chī-kôf′skĕ), Petr Ilich. Russ. composer (1840–93).

Tübingen (tü′bĭng-ĕn), tn. Württemberg, Ger. p. 19; univ.
Tucumán (tōō′kōō-män′), prov. Argentina. — its ✻ p. 76.
Tugela (tū-gē′lä), riv. Natal, U. of S. Afr.; battle 1899.
Tunis (tū′nĭs), country, N Afr. 64,600 □ p. 1,923; Fr. protectorate. — its ✻ p. 200.
Tupungato (tōō′pōōn-gä′tō), mt. E of Santiago, Chile.
Turenne, de (dē tü′rĕn′), Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount. Marshal of France (1611–75). [ist (1818–83).
Turgenev (tōōr-gĕn′yĕf), Ivan Sergyeevich. Russ. novel-
Turgot (tür′gō′), A. Robert Jacques. Fr. econ. (1727–81).
Turin (tū′rĭn; tŭ-rĭn′), city, Piedmont, Italy, p. 428.
Turkestan (tōōr′kē-stän′), region, cen. Asia. —, **Russian**, N of Bokhara, 400,770 □ p. 6,251, chief tn. Tashkend. —, **East**, *or* **Chinese**, W & S part of Sinkiang.
Turkey (tûr′kĭ), empire in S E Europe, S W Asia, & N E Africa, 1,157,860 □ p. 24,029, ✻ Constantinople.
Turner, Joseph Mallord William. Eng. painter (1775–1851).
Tuscany (tŭs′kä-nĭ), div. W cen. Italy, 9,304 □ p. 2,694.
Tusculum (tŭs′kŭ-lŭm), anc. tn. near Rome, Italy.
Tuskegee (tŭs-kē′gē), tn. E Ala. p. 3; negro school.
Tutuila (tōō′tōō-ē′lä), isl. Samoa, 54 □ p. 5; U. S.
Twain (twān), Mark. Pseud. of Clemens, S. L.
Twickenham (twĭk′n-ăm), tn. Middlesex, Eng. p. 29.
Tyler (tī′lĕr), John. 10th pres. of U. S. in 1841–45 (1790–1862). —, Walter, *or* Wat. Eng. rebel (d. 1381).
Tyndale (tĭn′dāl), William. Eng. ref. & martyr (d. 1536).
Tyndall (-dăl), John. Br. physicist (1820–93).
Tyne (tīn), riv. N Eng. to North sea, 80 m. [p. 59.
Tynemouth (tīn′mŭth; tīn′-), bor. Northumberland co. Eng.
Tyre (tīr), anc. spt. city, ✻ of Phœnicia; modern Sur.
Tyrol. See Tirol.
Tyrrhenian Sea (tĭ-rē′nĭ-ăn), part of Medit. S W of Italy.
Tyrtæus (tĕr-tē′ŭs). Gr. poet (fl. ab. B. C. 640).

U

Ucayali (ōō′kä-yä′lē), riv. Peru, over 1,200 m. to Amazon.
Udall (ū′dăl), Nicholas. Eng. teacher & dram. (1505–56).
Uganda (ōō-gän′dä), country, cen. Afr. 117,681 □ p. 2,841, native ✻ Mengo Kampala, Br. ✻ Entebbe; Br. protectorate.
Uhland (ōō′länt), Johann Ludwig. Ger. author (1787–1862).
Uinta Mountains (ū-ĭn′tä), range, N E Utah; 13,687 ft.
Ukraine (ū′krān), region, approx. Little Russia, S W Russ.
Ulfilas (ŭl′fĭ-lăs). Bp. of the Goths (311?–381).
Ulm (ōōlm), tn. Württemberg, Ger. p. 56.
Ulpian (ŭl′pĭ-ăn). Roman jurist (170?–228).
Ulster (ŭl′stĕr), prov. N Ireland, 8,567 □ p. 1,579.
Umbria (ŭm′brĭ-ä; *It.* ōōm′brē-ä), old dept. cen. Italy, corresponding to mod. Perugia. [bay, now in Quebec.
Ungava (ŭn-gā′vä; -gä′vä), former dist. Can E of Hudson
United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, isl. kingdom of N W Europe composed of Great Britain (England, Wales, Scotland) & Ireland, 121,407 □ p. 45,366.
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh, lieutenant-governorship, N Br. India, 107,164 □ p. 47,182, ✻ Allahabad.
United States of America, federal republic, N. A.; 48 states & federal dist.; continental U. S. 3,026,789 □ p. 91,972; with Alaska & Hawaii, 3,624,122 □ p. 92,229; with all possessions, 3,743,306 □ p. 101,100; ✻ Washington.
Unterwalden (ōōn′tĕr-väl′dĕn), canton, Switz. 295 □ p. 31.
Upernivik (ōō′pĕr-nē-vēk′), Dan. settlement, W Greenland.
Upper Austria, crownland, Austria, 4,631 □ p. 853, ✻ Linz.
Upper Egypt, part of Egypt S of 30° N lat. [p. 4,473.
Upper Senegal & Niger, Fr. colony, W Africa, 302,200 □
Upsala (ŭp-sä′lä), city, E Sweden, p. 26; univ.
Ur (ûr), anc. city & dist. Babylonia. [Asia.
Ural Mountains (ū′răl), in Russia, partly bet. Europe &
Urban (ûr′băn). Name of 8 popes: **II.** fr. 1088. 1st Crusade. (1042?–1099.)
Urga (ōōr′gä), tn. N Mongolia, p. 38.
Uri (ōō′rē), canton, cen. Switzerland, 415 □ p. 22.
Uruguay (ū′rōō-gwā; ōō′rōō-gwī′), riv. S. A. 931 m. to Plata riv. — rep. S of Brazil, 72,210 □ p. 1,112, ✻ Montevideo.
Ushant (ŭsh′ănt), *Fr.* **Ouessant** (wĕ′sänⁿ), ftd. Fr. isl. N W coast, 6 □ p. 3; naval battles, 1778 & 1794.
Usk (ŭsk), riv. Wales & England, 60 m. to Severn estuary.
Üsküp (üs-küp′), city, Balkan pen., now in Servia, p. 32.
Ussher (ŭsh′ĕr), James. Ir. prelate & author (1580–1656).
Utah (ū′tô), state, W U. S. 82,184 □ p. 373, ✻ Salt Lake City.
Utica (ū′tĭ-kä), anc. spt. N Afr. — city, cen. New York, p. 74.
Utrecht (ū′trĕkt), city, cen. Neth., p. 120; treaty, 1713.

V

Vaal (väl), riv. S E Transvaal prov. to Orange riv.
Valencia (vä-lĕn′shĭ-ä; -shä), prov. E Spain, 4,150 □ p. 810. — its ✻ a spt. p. 233. — city, N Venezuela, p. 40.
Valens (vā′lĕnz). Byzantine emp. fr. 364 (ab. 328–78).
Valentinian (văl′ĕn-tĭn′ĭ-ăn). The name of 3 Rom. emperors: **I.** fr. 364 (321–75); **III.** fr. 425 (ab. 419–55).
Valerian (vä-lēr′ĭ-ăn). Roman emperor fr. 253 (d. 260).
Valetta (vä-lĕt′tä), spt. city, ✻ of Malta, p. 61.
Valladolid (väl′yä-thō-lēth′), prov. N cen. Spain, 2,922 □ p. 283. — its ✻ p. 72; univ. [1777–8.
Valley Forge, vil. S E Pa.; winter camp of Am. army,
Vallombrosa (väl′lôm-brō′sä), resort, E S E of Florence, Italy; abbey, now forestry school.
Valois (vă′lwä′), noble French family; reigned 1328–1589.
Valparaiso (văl′pä-rī′sō; -zō), spt. city, Chile, p. 197.
Van (vän), Turk. vilayet, Kurdistan, 15,170 □ p. 380. — its ✻ p. 30. [(1664–1726).
Vanbrugh (văn-brōō′), John, Sir. Eng. dram. & architect
Van Buren (văn bū′rĕn), Martin. 8th pres. of U. S. in 1837–41 (1782–1862).
Vancouver (văn-kōō′vĕr), isl. off coast of British Columbia, 15,937 □ p. 37. — spt. S W B. C. p. 100. [1877).
Vanderbilt (văn′dĕr-bĭlt), Cornelius. Am. capitalist (1794–
Van Dyck (văn dīk′), *sometimes* **Vandyke**, Anthony, Sir. Flemish portrait painter (1599–1641).
Vane (vān), Henry (Harry), Sir. Eng. statesman (1613–62).
Väner, Vener, *or* **Wenner** (vĕn′ĕr), lake, S W Sweden.
Van Hise (văn hīz′), Charles Richard. American geologist & educator (1852–).
Varna (vär′nä), ftd. spt. tn. E Bulgaria, p. 41. [28?).
Varro (văr′ō), Marcus Terentius. Rom. scholar (B. C. 116–
Varus (vā′rŭs; 3), P. Quintilius. Rom. consul & gen. (d. A. D. 9).
Vasari (vä-zä′rē), Giorgio. It. artist & biog. (1511–74).
Vätter, Vetter (vĕt′tĕr), *or* **Wetter** (vĕt′ĕr), lake, S Sweden.
Vaud (vō), canton, W Switz. 1,224 □ p. 317.
Vedder (vĕd′ĕr), Elihu. Am. painter (1836–).
Vega Carpio, de (dā vā′gä kär′pyō), Lope Félix. Sp. dramatist & poet (1562–1635). [painter (1599–1660).
Velásquez (vā-läs′kāth), Diego Rodríguez de Silva y. Sp.
Vendée (vänⁿ-dā′), dept. W France, 2,692 □ p. 439.
Venetia (vē-nē′shĭ-ä; -shä), div. N E Italy, 9,475 □ p. 3,527.
Venezuela (vĕn′ĕ-zwē′lä; *Am. Sp.* vā′nā-swā′lä), federal republic, N S. America, 393,976 □ p. 2,714, ✻ Caracas.
Venice (vĕn′ĭs), coast city, Venetia, Italy, p. 161.
Vera Cruz (vā′rä krōōs′; vĕr′ä krōōz′), state, S E Mex. 29,291 □ p. 1,124, ✻ Jalapa. — its former ✻ a spt. p. 29.
Vercingetorix (vûr′sĭn-jĕt′ō-rĭks). Gallic chief (d. B. C. 45?).
Verde, Cape (vûrd), W extremity of Africa.
Verdi (vĕr′dē), Giuseppe. It. composer (1813–1901).
Verdun (vĕr′dŭn′), tn. N E Fr. p. 21; treaty 843.
Vergil (vûr′jĭl). *Publius Vergilius Maro.* Rom. poet (B. C. 70–19). [Montpelier.
Vermont (vĕr-mŏnt′), state, N E U. S. 9,124 □ p. 356, ✻
Verne (vĕrn; *Angl.* vûrn), Jules. Fr. romancer (1828–1905).
Vernon (vûr′nŭn), Edward. English admiral (1684–1757).
Verona (vā-rō′nä), ftd. city, Venetia, Italy, p. 82.
Veronese (vā′rō-nā′sā), Paul. See Cagliari, Paolo.
Verrazano, da (dä vĕr′rät-sä′nō), Giovanni. Florentine navigator (1480?–1527).
Verrocchio, del (dĕl vĕr-rō′kyō), Andrea. Florentine sculptor (1435–88). [France, p. 60.
Versailles (vĕr′sä′y′; *Angl.* vĕr-sālz′), city, near Paris, N
Vespasian (vĕs-pā′zhĭ-ăn). Roman emperor fr. 69 (9–79).
Vespucci (vĕs-pōōt′chē), Amerigo. *Americus Vespucius.* It. navigator (1451–1512).
Vesuvius (vē-sū′vĭ-ŭs), volcano E of Naples bay, 4,267 ft.
Viaud (vyō), Julien. Real name of Loti, Pierre.
Viborg (vē′bôr-y′), city, S E Finland, p. 50.
Vicenza (vē-chĕnt′sä), city, Venetia, N E Italy, p. 54.
Vicksburg (vĭks′bûrg), city, Miss. on Miss. riv. p. 21.
Victor Emmanuel I. King of Sardinia in 1802–21 (1759–1824). — **II.** King of Sardinia in 1849–61 & of Italy fr. 1861 (1820–78). — **III.** King of Italy fr. 1900 (1869–).
Victoria (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ä), state, S E Australia, 87,884 □ p. 1,316, ✻ Melbourne. — spt. city, ✻ of B. C. Can. p. 32. — spt. city, ✻ of Hongkong, p. 220. — Queen of Great Britain & Ireland fr. 1837 & Empress of India fr. 1876 (1819–1901). — **Falls**, in Zambezi riv. Rhodesia. — **Nyanza** (nyän′zä), in Br. & Ger. E. Afr.; largest lake in Africa.

Vienna (vē-ĕn′ä), *Ger.* **Wien** (vēn), city, ✻ of Austria & of Austria-Hungary, p. 2,031. [shal (1653–1734).
Villars, de (vē′lär′), Claude Louis Hector, Duke. Fr. mar-
Villiers (vĭl′ĕrz), George. See BUCKINGHAM. [aft. 1463.
Villon (vē′yôN′; vē′lôN′), François. Fr. lyric poet (1431–
Vilno (vĕl′nô), *or* **Wilna** (vĕl′nä), city, W Russia, p. 186.
Vinci, da (dä vēn′chē), Leonardo. Florentine painter, sculptor, architect, & engineer (1452–1519).
Virchow (fĭr′kō), Rudolf. Ger. pathologist (1821–1902).
Virginia (vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-ä), state, E U. S. 40,262, □ p. 2,062, ✻ Richmond.
Virgin Islands, presidency of the Leeward isls. col. (Br.), 58 □ p. 6. — **of the U S.,** group comprising isls. St. Thomas, St. Croix, & St. John, 139 □ p. 72, ✻ St. Thomas, p. 10.
Viriathus (vĭr′ĭ-ā-thŭs). Lusitanian chieftain (d. B.C. 140).
Visayan Islands (vē-sä′yän), *or* **Bisayas** (bē-sä′yäs), group, cen. Phil. isls.
Visconti (vēs-kōn′tē). A Lombard family. [sea.
Vistula (vĭs′tŭ-lä), riv. Carpathian mts. 652 m. to Baltic
Vitebsk (vē′tyĕpsk), city, W Russia, p. 101.
Vittoria (vēt-tō′rē-ä), tn. N cen. Sp. p. 32; bat. 1813.
Vizcaya (vēth-kä′yä), *or* **Biscaya** (bēs-kä′yä), coast prov. N Spain, 836 □ p. 350, ✻ Bilbao.
Vladimir (vlăd′ĭ-mĭr; *Russ. pron.* vlä-dyē′mēr). Grand prince of Russia fr. 980 (d. 1015). [p. 90.
Vladivostok (vlä/dyĭ-vôs-tôk′), ftd. spt. E Russia in Asia,
Vlissingen (vlĭs′ĭng-ĕn), *or* **Flushing,** ftd. spt. Neth., p. 21.
Volga (vōl′gä), riv. Russia in Europe, 2,300 m. to Caspian sea.
Volta (vōl′tä), riv. Upper Guinea, Africa, 900 m. to Atl. oc. — (vôl′tä), Alessandro, Count. It. elec. (1745–1827).
Voltaire, de (dē vōl′târ′). Real name *François Marie Arouet.* Fr. author (1694–1778).
Vosges (vōzh), mts. France & Ger. 4,667 ft.

W

Wabash (wô′băsh), riv. 517 m. W Ohio and Ind. to Ohio riv.
Wace (wās), erron. Robert. Anglo-Norman poet (fl. 1170).
Waco (wā′kō), city, cen. Tex. p. 26. [torate.
Wadai (wä-dī′), sultanate, cen. Sudan, Afr.; Fr. protec-
Wade (wād), Benjamin Franklin. Am. senator (1800–78).
Wagner (väg′nĕr), Richard. Ger. composer (1813–83).
Wagram (vä′grăm), vil. Lower Austria; battle, 1809.
Waite (wāt), Morrison Remick. U. S. ch. just. fr. 1874 (1816–88). [✻ Arolsen.
Waldeck (väl′dĕk), principality, W Germany, 433 □ p. 62,
Waldemar (wôl′dē-mär; väl′-), *or* **Valdemar, I.** King of Denmark fr. 1157 (1131–82).
Wales (wālz), principality, W of England, 7,438 □ p. 2,032.
Walker (wôk′ĕr), Francis Amasa. Am. economist (1840–97). —, John. Eng. lexicographer (1732–1807). —, William. Am. adventurer (1824–60).
Wallace (wŏl′ĕs), Alfred Russel. Eng. naturalist (1823–1913). —, Lewis (Lew). Am. gen. & author (1827–1905). —, William, Sir. Scot. patriot (1272–1305). [mania.
Wallachia (wŏ-lā′kĭ-ä), former principality, now in Rou-
Wallenstein, von (wôl′ĕn-stīn; *G.* fŏn väl′ĕn-shtīn), Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius. Imperial gen. (1583–1634).
Waller (wŏl′ĕr), Edmund. Eng. poet (1606–87).
Walpole (wôl′pōl), Horatio, or Horace. 4th Earl of Orford. Eng. author & wit (1717–97). [man (1530?–90).
Walsingham (wŏl′sĭng-ăm), Francis, Sir. Eng. states-
Waltham (wŏl′thăm), city, E Mass. p. 28; watches.
Walther von der Vogelweide (väl′tĕr fŏn dĕr fō′gĕl-vī′dĕ). Ger. Minnesinger (fl. 1198–1228).
Walton (wôl′tŭn), George. Am. patriot (1740–1804). —, Izaak. Eng. writer (1593–1683). [China, p. 140.
Wanhsien (wän′sĭ-ĕn′), Yangtze treaty port, Szechwan,
Ward (wôrd), Artemas. Am. Rev. gen. (1727–1800). —, John Q. A. Am. sculptor (1830–1910). —, Mary Augusta, b. Arnold. *Mrs. Humphry W.* Eng. nov. (1851–).
Warren (wŏr′ĕn), Joseph. Am. Rev. gen. (1741–75).
Warsaw (wôr′sô), city, ✻ of Russian Poland, p. 856.
Wartburg (värt′bo͝orĸ), castle near Eisenach, Saxe-Weimar, Ger. [& statesman (1428–71).
Warwick (wŏr′ĭk), Richard Neville, Earl of. Eng. warrior
Warwickshire (-shēr), co. cen. Eng. 902 □ p. 1,041.
Washburne (wŏsh′bŭrn), Elihu Benjamin. Am. statesman (1816–87).
Washington (wŏsh′ĭng-tŭn), state, N W U. S. 66,836 □ p. 1,142, ✻ Olympia. — city, D. C. ✻ of U. S. p. 331. —,
Mount, highest of White mts. N. H. 6,293 ft. —, Booker Taliaferro. Negro educator (ab. 1859–1915). —, George. Am. gen. & 1st pres. in 1789–97 (1732–99).
Waterbury (wô′tĕr-bĕr-ĭ), mfg. city, W cen. Conn. p. 73.
Waterloo (wô′tĕr-lōo′), vil. cen. Belgium; battle 1815.
Watson (wŏt′sŭn), John. *Ian Maclaren.* Scot. nov. (1850–1907). —, William, Sir. Eng. poet (1858–).
Watt (wŏt), James. Scot. inventor (1736–1819).
Watteau (vä′tō′), Antoine. Fr. painter (1684–1721).
Watts (wŏts), George Frederick. Eng. painter (1817–1904). —, Isaac. Eng. minister & poet (1674–1748).
Wayne (wān), Anthony. Am. Rev. gen. (1745–96).
Weber (vā′bĕr), Ernst Heinrich. Ger. physiologist (1795–1878). — his bro. Wilhelm Eduard. Physicist (1804–91). —, **von,** Karl Maria, Baron. Ger. composer (1786–1826).
Webster (wĕb′stĕr), Daniel. Am. statesman & orator (1782–1852). —, John. Eng. dram. (1580?–1625?). —, Noah. Am. lexicographer (1758–1843).
Weihaiwei (wā′hī′wā′), spt. tn. & dist. (285 □ p. 147) N Shantung, China; Br. leasehold.
Weimar (vī′mär), city, ✻ of Saxe-Weimar, Ger. p. 35.
Weismann (vīs′män), August. Ger. biologist (1834–1914).
Welles (wĕlz), Gideon. Am. statesman (1802–78).
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ), tn. E Mass. p. 5; college. —, Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis. Br. gov. of India (1760–1842).
Wellington (wĕl′ĭng-tŭn), city, ✻ of New Zealand, p, with sub. 71. —, Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of. Br. gen. & statesman (1769–1852).
Wenceslaus (wĕn′sĕs-lôs), *or* **Wenzel** (vĕn′tsĕl). K. of Bohemia fr. 1378 & Ger. king in 1378–1400 (1361–1419).
Wenchow (wŭn′chō′), port, S E Chekiang, China, p. 100.
Weser (vā′zĕr), riv. W Ger. 280 m. to North sea.
Wesley (wĕs′lĭ), Charles (1707–88), his bro. John (1703–91), founder of Methodism. Eng. clergymen.
Wessex (wĕs′ĕks), region, S Eng. once a Saxon kingdom.
West, Benjamin. Am. painter in Eng. (1738–1820).
Western Australia, state, Australia, 975,920 □ p. 282, ✻ Perth.
West Ham, bor. Essex co. Eng. p. 289; suburb of London.
West Indies (ĭn′dĭz), Atl. isls. bet. Fla. & S. Am.
Westminster (-mĭn-stĕr), part of London, Eng. p. 160.
Westmorland (wĕst′mŏr-lănd), co. N W Eng. 783 □ p. 64.
Westphalia (wĕst-fā′lĭ-ä), prov. W Prussia, 7,806 □ p. 4,125, ✻ Münster; peace treaties, 1648.
West Point, vil. S E N. Y.; U. S. Mil. Acad. [werder.
West Prussia, prov. N E Prussia, 9,865 □ p. 1,703, ✻ Marien-
West Russia, div. of Russia E of Poland. [ton.
West Virginia, state, E U. S. 24,022 □ p. 1,221, ✻ Charles-
Wharton (hwôr′tŭn), Edith, b. Jones. Am. nov. (1862–). —, Francis. Am. jurist (1820–89).
Wheaton (hwē′tŭn), Henry. Am. publicist (1785–1848).
Wheatstone (hwēt′stōn; -stŭn), Charles, Sir. Eng. physicist (1802–75).
Wheeler (hwē′lĕr), Benjamin Ide. Am. educator (1854–). —, Joseph. Confed. & Am. gen. (1836–1906). —, Wm. A. Vice pres. of U. S. in 1877–81 (1819–87).
Wheeling (hwē′lĭng), city, N W. Va. p. 50. [1866).
Whewell (hū′ĕl), William. Eng. philos. & scholar (1794–
Whistler (hwĭs′lĕr), James Abbott McNeill. Am. painter & etcher in Eng. (1834–1903).
White (hwīt), Andrew Dickson. Am. scholar & dipl. (1832–1918). —, Edward Douglass. U. S. assoc. in 1894–1910 & ch. just. in 1910– (1845–). —, Gilbert. Eng. naturalist (1720–93). [(1714–70).
Whitefield (hwĭt′fēld), George. Eng. Meth. revivalist
White Mountains, in N cen. N. H.; highest 6,293 ft.
White Plains, vil. S E N. Y. p. 16.
White Russia, pop. name for part of W Russia.
White Sea, gulf, N W Russia in Europe.
Whitman (hwĭt′măn), Walt. Am. poet (1819–92).
Whitney (hwĭt′nĭ), Eli. Am. inventor (1765–1825). —, William Dwight. Am. philologist (1827–94).
Whittier (hwĭt′ĭ-ĕr), John Greenleaf. Am. poet (1807–92).
Wichita (wĭch′ĭ-tô), city, S cen. Kansas, p. 52.
Wiclif, *or* **Wickliffe,** John. See WYCLIFFE. [(1813).
Wieland (vē′länt), Christoph Martin. Ger. author (1733–
Wiesbaden (vēs-bä′dĕn), city, S W Prussia, p. 109; resort.
Wight, Isle of (wīt), isl. S coast of Eng. 147 □ p.88. [32.
Wigtownshire (wĭg′tŭn-shēr), co. S W Scotland, 487 □ p.
Wilberforce (wĭl′bĕr-fôrs), Wm. Eng. statesm. (1759–1833).
Wilderness, dist. N E Va.; battles, May 2–4, 1863 (Chancellorsville), & May 5–6, 1864.

Wilhelmina (vĭl′hĕl-mē′nä). Queen of the Netherlands fr. 1890, enthroned in 1898 (1880–). [1877).

Wilkes (wĭlks), Charles. Am. naval off. & expl. (1798–

Wilkes-Barre (wĭlks′băr′ĭ), city, N E Pa. p. 67.

Wilkins (wĭl′kĭnz), Mary Eleanor. *Mrs. Freeman.* Am. novelist (1862–).

Wilkinson (-kĭn-sŭn), James. Am. gen. (1757–1825). —, John Gardner, Sir. Eng. Egyptol. (1797–1875). [98).

Willard (wĭl′ärd), Frances Elizabeth. Am. reformer (1839–

William (wĭl′yŭm) **I.** *The Conqueror.* King of England fr. 1066 (1027 *or* ²28–87). — **II.** *William Rufus.* King of England fr. 1087 (1056–1100). — **III.** King of Eng. Scot. & Ir. fr. 1689 (1650–1702). — **IV.** King of Gr. Brit. & Ir. fr. 1830 (1765–1837). — **I.** Prince of Orange. Count of Nassau. *The Silent.* Founder of the Du. rep. (1533–84). — **I.** King of Prussia, fr. 1861 & Ger. emp. fr. 1871 (1797–1888). — **II.** King of Prussia & Ger. emp. 1888–1918 (1859–).

Williams (-yŭmz), Roger. Founder of Rhode Island.

Wilmington (wĭl′mĭng-tŭn), city, N Delaware, p. 87.

Wilson (wĭl′sŭn), Henry. 18th vice pres. of U. S. fr. 1873 (1812–75). —, James. Am. patriot & jurist (1742–98). —, John. *Christopher North.* Scot. author (1785–1854). —, Woodrow. 28th pres. of U. S. in 1913– (1856–).

Wiltshire (wĭlt′shēr), *or* **Wilts**, co. S Eng. 1,375 □ p. 287.

Winchester (wĭn′chĕs-tĕr), city & bor. Hampshire, Eng. p. 23; cath. —, city, N Va. p. 6; Civil War battles.

Wind River Mountains (wĭnd), range of Rocky mts. Wyo.

Windsor (wĭn′zẽr), *prop.* New Windsor, bor. Berkshire, Eng. p. 13. — **Castle**, Berkshire, Eng.; royal residence.

Windward Islands, S part of Lesser Antilles.

Winnepesaukee (wĭn′ē-pē-sô′kē), lake in E cen. N. H.

Winnipeg (wĭn′ĭ-pĕg), lake, Manitoba prov., Can. — city, ✻ of Manitoba, p. 136.

Winslow (wĭnz′lō), Edward. Gov. of Plymouth colony (1595–1655). —, John Ancrum. Am. naval off. (1811–73).

Winthrop (-thrŭp), John. Gov. of Mass. col. (1588–1649). — his son, John. Gov. of Conn. col. (1606–76).

Wisconsin (wĭs-kŏn′sĭn), state, N U. S. 55,256 □ p. 2,334, ✻ Madison. — river, Wis. 600 m. to Mississippi riv.

Witte (vĭt′ē), *Russ.* **Vitte**, Sergyey Yulievich, Count. Russ. statesman (1849–1915). [warrior (d. 807?).

Wittekind (wĭt′ē-kĭnd), *or* **Widukind** (wĭd′ōō-). Saxon

Wittenberg (vĭt′ĕn-bĕrĸ; *Angl.* wĭt′ĕn-bûrg), tn. Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 22; beginning of Reformation.

Woffington (wŏf′ĭng-tŭn), Margaret (called Peg). Ir. actress (1714?–60). [(1726–97).

Wolcott (wōōl′kŭt), Oliver. Am. patriot & gov. of Conn.

Wolf (vôlf), Friedrich August. Ger. classicist (1759–1824).

Wolfe (wōōlf), James. Eng. general (1727–59).

Wolfram von Eschenbach (vôl′främ fŏn ĕsh′ĕn-bäĸ). Ger. epic poet (ab. 1165– ab. 1220).

Wolseley (wōōlz′lĭ), Garnet Joseph Wolseley, 1st Viscount. Br. field marshal (1833–1913). [1530).

Wolsey (wōōl′zĭ), Thomas. Eng. card. & statesman (1475?–

Wolverhampton (wōōl′vĕr-hămp′tŭn), bor. cen. Eng. p. 95.

Woodstock (wōōd′stŏk), bor. Oxfordshire, Eng. p. 2.

Woolsey (wōōl′sĭ), Theodore Dwight. Am. scholar (1801–89).

Woolwich (wōōl′ĭch; -ĭj), bor. E London, p. 121; arsenal.

Worcester (wōōs′tẽr), city, cen. Mass. p. 146. — city, cen. Eng. p. 48; bat. 1651. —, Joseph E. Am. lexicog. (1784–1865).

Worcestershire (-shẽr), co. S W cen. Eng. 751 □ p. 526.

Wordsworth (wûrdz′wŭrth), Wm. Eng. poet (1770–1850).

Worms (vôrms; *Angl.* wûrmz), city, Hesse, Germany, p. 47.

Worth (wûrth), William Jenkins. Am. general (1794–1849).

Wörth (vûrt), tn. Alsace-Lorraine, Ger. p. 2; battle, 1870.

Wouwerman (vou′vĕr-măn), Philips. Du. painter (1619–68).

Wrangel, Mount (răn′gĕl), in S Alaska, 17,500 ft.

Wren (rĕn), Christopher, Sir. Eng. architect (1632–1723).

Wright (rīt), **Orville** (1871–), his brother Wilbur (1867–1912). Am. aëronauts.

Wuchang (wōō′chäng′), city, E Hupeh prov. China, p. 500.

Wuhu (wōō′hōō′), treaty port, E Anhwei, China, p. 129.

Wundt (vŏŏnt), Wilhelm. Ger. psychol. (1832–).

Württemberg (vür′tĕm-bĕrĸ), kingdom, S W Germany, 7,532 □ p. 2,438, ✻ Stuttgart.

Würzburg (vürts′bōōrĸ), ftd. tn. N W Bavaria, p. 84; univ.

Wyatt (wī′ăt), Thomas, Sir. Eng. dipl. & poet (1503?–42).

Wycherley (wĭch′ẽr-lĭ), William. Eng. dram. (1640?–1716).

Wycliffe (wĭk′lĭf), John. Eng. ref. (d. 1384). [(1324–1404).

Wykeham, *of* (wĭk′ăm), William. Eng. bp. & statesman

Wyoming (wī-ō′mĭng; wī′ō-), state, W U. S. 97,594 □ p. 146, ✻ Cheyenne. —**Valley**, in N E Pa.; massacre, 1778.

Wythe (wīth), George. Am. patriot & jurist (1726–1806).

X Y Z

Xanthus (zăn′thŭs), anc. city, ruins, S Smyrna vilayet.

Xavier (zăv′ĭ-ẽr; *Sp.* hä-vyär′), Francis, Saint. Sp. Jesuit & missionary (1506–52).

Xenocrates (zē-nŏk′rä-tēz). Gr. philosopher (B.C. 396–314).

Xenophanes (zē-nŏf′ä-nēz). Gr. philos. & poet (fl. B.C. 536).

Xenophon (zĕn′ō-fŏn). Athenian hist. & gen. (B.C. 434?–355?).

Xerxes (zûrk′sēz). King of Persia fr. B.C. 486 (d. B.C. 465).

Yafa. See Jaffa.

Yalu (yä′lōō′), riv. bet. Manchuria & Korea; nav. bat. 1894.

Yancey (yăn′sĭ), William Lowndes. Am. polit. (1814–63).

Yangtze (yäng′tsē′), riv. cen. China, 3,200 m. to Pac. oc.

Yarkand (yär′kănd′), city, W Sinkiang, p. 60.

Yates (yāts), Richard. Am. polit. leader (1818–73).

Yeats (yāts), William Butler. Ir. poet (1865–).

Yeddo, *or* **Yedo** (yĕd′ō), a former name of Tokyo.

Yellow Sea, inlet, Pac. oc. on N E coast of China.

Yellowstone, lake in Y. National Park, 140 □. — riv. Wyo. to Missouri riv. 600 m.; falls 110 & 310 ft.

Yellowstone National Park, mostly in N W Wyo. 3,500 □.

Yemen (yĕm′ĕn), vilayet, Arabia, 73,800 □ p. 750, ✻ Sana.

Yenisei (yĕn′ĭ-sē′ĕ), riv. Mongolia, 2,500 m. to Arctic oc.

Yenpingfu (yĕn′pĭng-fōō′), city, cen. Fukien, China, p. 200.

Yezd (yĕzd), city, cen. Persia, p. 45.

Yezo (yĕz′ō), *or* **Hokkaido** (hŏk′kĭ′dō), large N isl. Japan, 30,114 □ with adjacent isls. 30,276 □ p. 1,134.

Yokohama (yō′kō-hä′mä), spt. city E Honshu, Japan, p. 394.

Yonkers (yŏn′kẽrz), city, S W New York, p. 80.

York (yôrk), Yorkshire. — *anc.* Eboracum, city & bor. Yorkshire, Eng., p. 82; minster. — city, S E Pa. p. 45. — **River**, estuary E Va. to Chesapeake bay, 35 m.

Yorkshire (-shẽr), co. N Eng. 6,066 □ p. 3,980.

Yorktown (-toun), tn. S E Va.; Cornwallis's surrender, Oct. 19, 1781. [**Park**, E cen. Cal. 1,512 □.

Yosemite Valley (yō-sĕm′ĭ-tĕ), in **Yosemite National**

Young (yŭng), Brigham. Mormon leader (1801–77). —, Edward. Eng. poet (1683–1765).

Youngstown (yŭngz′toun), city, N E Ohio, p. 79.

Ypres (ē′pr'), tn. W Belgium, p. 17; cathedral.

Ypsilanti (ĭp′sĭ-lăn′tĭ), Alexander (1792–1828), & his bro. Demetrius (1793–1832). Gr. patriots.

Yssel. See Ijssel. [1916 (1859–1916).

Yuan Shih-kai (yōō-än′ shē′kī′). Chinese pres. in 1912–

Yucatan (yōō′kä-tän′), state, S E Mex. 16,506 □ p. 337.

Yukon (yōō′kŏn), riv. Canada & Alaska, 2,050 m. to N Pac. oc. —, ter. N W Canada, 207,076 □ p. 9, ✻ Dawson.

Yünnan (yün-nän′), prov. S W China, 146,718 □ p. 12,722.

Yünnanfu (-fōō′), city, ✻ of Yunnan prov. China, p. 45.

Zacatecas (sä′kä-tā′käs), state, cen. Mex. 24,473 □ p. 476. — its ✻ p. 26.

Zama (zā′mä), S W of Carthage, scene of battle, B. C. 202.

Zambezi (zăm-bē′zĕ; *often* zăm-bē′zĭ), riv. 1,600 m. Portuguese West Africa to Indian oc.

Zamora (thä-mō′rä), prov. Sp. 4,097 □ p. 272. — its ✻ p. 16.

Zangwill (zăng′wĭl), Israel. Eng. Jew. author (1864–).

Zante (zän′tĕ), isl. Ionian isls. 158 □ p. 43. — its ✻ p. 14.

Zanzibar (zän′zĭ-bär′; zăn′-), sultanate, E Afr.; Br. protec. — its ✻ p. 70. — isl. 640 □ p. 114, part of sultanate.

Zealand (zē′lănd), Dan. isl. 2,860 □ p. 1,097.

Zeno (zē′nō). Gr. founder of Stoic philos. (B. C. 336?–264?).

Zenobia (zē-nō′bĭ-ä). Queen of Palmyra in 267–72.

Zhitomir, *or* **Jitomir** (zhĭ-tä-mēr′), tn. S W Russia, p. 91.

Zola (zō′lä; *F.* zô′lä′), Émile. Fr. nov. (1840–1902).

Zoroaster (zō′rō-ăs′tẽr), *or* **Zarathustra** (zä′rä-thōōs′trä). Founder of the anc. Persian religion (fl. ab. 1000 B. C.).

Zrinyi (zrĭ′nyĭ), Niklas, Count. Hung. general (1508–66).

Zuider Zee (zī′dẽr zē′), gulf, Netherlands.

Zululand (zōō′lōō-lănd′), a part of Natal, 10,461 □ p. 143.

Zungaria (zōōŋ-gä′rĭ-ä), N div. of Sinkiang.

Zurbarán, de (dā thōōr′bä-rän′), Francisco. Sp. painter (1598–1662). [191.

Zurich (zōō′rĭk), *Ger.* **Zürich** (tsü′rĭĸ), city, N Switz. p.

Zwickau (tsvĭk′ou), tn. W Saxony kingdom, Ger. p. 74.

Zwingli (tsvĭng′lē), Ulrich. Swiss Prot. ref. (1484–1531).

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

INCLUDING PROVERBS, COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS, AND THE MOTTOES OF THE STATES AND LEADING NATIONS

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

NOTE.—A very few common words and phrases from foreign languages will be found in the Vocabulary. The abbreviations used here are: L. *Latin*; F. *French*; G. *German*; Gr. *Greek*; It. *Italian*; Sp. *Spanish.*

A

à bas (ȧ bä′). [F.] Down with; — in disapprobation.

ab-e′unt stu′di-a in mo′res (mō′rēz). [L.] Studies change into habits.

ab ex′tra. [L.] From without.

ab in-i′ti-o (ĭn-ĭsh′Y-ō). [L.] From the beginning.

ab in′tra. [L.] From within.

à bon chat, bon rat (ȧ bôN′ shȧ′ bôN′ rȧ′). [F.] Lit., to a good cat, a good rat; well-matched.

à bon marché (ȧ bôN′mȧr′shā′). [F.] At a good bargain; cheap.

ab o-ri′gi-ne (ȧ-rĭj′Y-nē). [L.] From the origin (beginning).

ab o′vo us′que ad ma′la. [L.] From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.

à bras ouverts (ȧ brȧ′-zōōv′vâr′). [F.] With open arms.

ab′sit in-vi′di-a (ĭn-vĭd′Y-ȧ). [L.] Let there be no ill will.

ab′sit o′men. [L.] May there be no [ill] omen (as in a word just used).

ab u′no di′sce om′nes (dĭs′kē). [L.] From one learn all.

ab ur′be con′di-ta. [L.] From the founding of the city (Rome, founded ab. 753 B. C.).

a-bu′sus non tol′lit u′sum. [L.] Abuse does not take away use (i. e., is not an argument against proper use).

à ca′pi-te ad cal′cem (kăp′Y-tē). [L.] From head to heel.

à cheval (ȧ shē-vȧl′). [F.] On horseback; astride.

à compte (ȧ kôNt′). [F.] On account.

à corps perdu (ȧ kôr pĕr′dü′). [F.] Lit., with lost body; headlong; impetuously.

à coup sûr (ȧ kōō′ sür′). [F.] With sure stroke; surely.

a cu′spi-de co-ro′na (kūs′pĭ-dē). [L.] A crown from (i. e., won by) the spear.

ad ar-bĭ′trĭ-um (är-bĭt′rĭ-ŭm) [L.] At will.

ad a′stra per a′spe-ra (ăs′trȧ, ăs′pē-rȧ). [L.] To the stars through difficulties; — motto of Kansas.

ad cap-tan′dum vul′gus. [L.] To catch the crowd.

ad cru-me′nam. [L.] To the purse.

ad ex-tre′mum. [L.] To the extreme; at last.

ad fi′nem. [L.] At the end.

ad in′fi-ni′tum. [L.] To infinity.

ad in′te-rim. [L.] In the meantime.

ad ka-len′das Græ′cas. [L.] At the Greek calends; i. e., never — the Greeks had no calends.

ad lĭ′bi-tum (lĭb′Y-tŭm). [L.] At pleasure.

ad nau′se-am (nô′shē-ăm). [L.] To [the point of] disgust.

ad pa′tres (pā′trēz). [L.] [Gathered] to his fathers; dead.

ad quem. [L.] At [or to] which; — opposed to *a quo.*

à droite (ȧ drwät′). [F.] To the right; on the right.

ad un′guem (ŭn′gwĕm). [L.] To a finger nail; to a nicety.

ad u-trum′que pa-ra′tus (ū-trŭm′kwē). [L.] Prepared for either [event].

ad vi′vum. [L.] To the life.

æ′gre-scit′que me-den′do (ē′grē-sĭt′kwē). [L.] And he [or it] grows worse with the treatment.

æ′gri som′ni-a. [L.] A sick man's dreams.

æ′quam ser-va′re men′tem [L.] To preserve an unruffled mind.

æ′quo a′ni-mo (ăn′Y-mō). [L.] With equal mind; with equanimity.

æ′re per-en′ni-us. [L.] More lasting than brass [or bronze].

æ-ta′tis su′æ. [L.] Of his [or her] age.

affaire d'amour (ȧ′fâr′ dȧ′-mōōr′). [F.] A love affair.

affaire d'honneur (dô′nûr′). [F.] An affair of honor; a duel.

affaire du cœur (dü kûr′). [F.] An affair of the heart.

à fond (ȧ fôN′). [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly.

a for-ti-o′ri (ā fôr′shĭ-ō′rĭ; fôr′-). [L.] With the greater force; — said of an argument.

à gauche (ȧ gōsh′). [F.] To the left; on the left.

a-gen′da (ȧ-jĕn′dȧ). [L.] Things to be done.

a′ge quod a′gis. [L.] Do what you are doing; attend to the business at hand.

à grands frais (ȧ grän′ frĕ′). [F.] At great expense.

à haute voix (ȧ ōt′ vwȧ′). [F.] Out loud; aloud.

à huis clos (ȧ wē′ klō′). [F.] With closed doors.

aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera (ĕd′-twȧ′, lē syĕl tȧ′d'-rȧ′). [F.] Help yourself, [and] heaven will help you.

à l'abandon (ȧ lȧ′bäN′dôN′). [F.] With abandonment; in disorder; at random.

à la belle étoile (ȧ lȧ bĕl′-ā′-twȧl′). [F.] Lit., with the beautiful star; in the open air at night.

à la bonne heure (ȧ lȧ bôn′-nûr′). [F.] Lit., at the good hour; very well; excellent.

à la dérobée (ȧ lȧ dā′rō′bā′). [F.] By stealth; privately.

à la française (ȧ lȧ frȧN′sāz′). [F.] After the French mode [or fashion].

à la mode (ȧ lȧ mōd′). [F.] In fashion; according to the fashion [or prevailing mode].

à l'anglaise (ȧ läN′glāz′). [F.] In the English fashion.

a′le-re fiam′mam (ä′lĕ-rē). [L.] To feed the flame.

a′li-a ten-tan′da vi′a est. [L.] Another way must be tried.

a′li-quan′do bo′nus dor′mi-tat Ho-me′rus (ä′lĭ-k w ō n′d ō). [L.] Even good Homer sometimes nods (that is, the greatest are sometimes caught napping).

a′lis vo′lat pro′pri-is. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon.

Alles zu retten, muss alles gewagt werden (äl′ĕs tsōō rĕt′-ĕn, mōōs äl′ĕs gĕ-väkt′ vĕr′-dĕn). [G.] To save all, all must be dared.

al′ter e′go. [L.] A second self; a bosom friend.

al′ter i′dem. [L.] A selfsame other one; a second self.

al′ter ip′se a-mi′cus. [L.] A friend [is] a second self.

Alt wird man wohl, wer aber klug? (ält vĕrt män vōl, vĕr ä′bĕr klōōk). [G.] We all grow old, but who grows wise?

à méchant chien, court lien (ȧ mā′shȧN′ shyäN′, kōōr lyäN′). [F.] To a vicious dog, a short chain.

âme de boue (äm dē bōō′). [F.] A soul of mud.

amende honorable (ȧ′mänd′ ō′nō′rȧ′bl'). [F.] Honorable apology [or reparation].

a men′sa et tho′ro. L.] From table and bed; from bed and board.

a-mi′cus cu′ri-æ. [L.] A friend of the court.

a-mi′cus hu-ma′ni ge′ne-ris (jĕn′ĕ-rĭs). [L.] A friend of the human race.

a-mi′cus us′que ad a′ras (ŭs′-kwē). [L.] A friend as far as to the altars (that is, except in what is contrary to one's religion).

ami de cour (ȧ′mē′ dē kōōr′) [F.] A friend of [or in] the court; a hollow friend.

a′mor pa′tri-æ. [L.] Love of one's country.

amour propre (ȧ′mōōr′ prō′-pr'). [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.

ancienne noblesse (äN′syĕn′ nō′blĕs′). [F.] Ancient nobility; the French nobility before the Revolution of 1789

ancien régime (äN′syäN′ rā′-zhēm′). [F.] The ancient order of things (esp. in France before the Revolution).

an′guis in her′ba. [L.] A snake in the grass.

a′ni-mal bi′pes im′plu′me (ăn′Y-măl bī′pēz). [L.] A two-legged animal without feathers (that is, a man).

a′ni-mis o′pi-bus′que pa-ra′ti (ăn′Y-mĭs ō p′Y-bŭs′kw ē). [L.] Prepared in minds and resources; — one of the mottoes of South Carolina.

an′no æ-ta′tis su′æ. [L.] In the year of his [or her] age.

an′no Do′mi-ni (d ō m′Y-nY). [L.] In the [specified] year of [our] Lord.

an′no ur′bis con′di-tæ. [L.] In the year of the founded city (Rome, founded about 753 B. C.); — used in Roman chronology.

an′nu-it cœp′tis. [L.] He [God] has smiled on [our] undertakings.

an′nus mi-ra′bi-lis (mĭ-răb′Y-lĭs). [L.] Wonderful year.

an′te bel′lum. [L.] Before the war (esp., *U. S.*, the Civil War).

an′te me-ri′di-em (mē-rĭd′Y-ĕm). [L.] Before noon.

an′te tu′bam tre′pi-dat (trĕp′Y-dăt). [L.] He trembles before the trumpet [sounds].

à outrance (ȧ ōō-träNs′). [F.] To the utmost.

a′pa-ge Sa′ta-nas! (ăp′ȧ-jē sāt′ȧ-nās). [L.] Get thee hence, Satan!

à pas de géant (ȧ pä′ dē zhā′-äN′). [F.] With a giant's stride.

à peu près (ȧ pû′ prĕ′). [F.] Nearly; about.

à plomb (ȧ plôN′). [F.] Perpendicularly; directly.

ap′pa-ra′tus cri′ti-cus (krĭt′Y-kŭs). [L.] Reference books, texts, etc., for use in literary work.

après moi, le déluge! (ȧ′prĕ mwȧ′ lē dā′lüzh′). [F.] After me, the deluge!; — a remark attributed to Louis XV.

à propos de bottes (ȧ prō′pō′ dē bōt′). [F.] Apropos of boots; without any reason.

à propos de rien (dē ryäN′). [F.] Apropos of nothing; irrelevant.

a′qua et ig′ni in′ter-dic′tus. [L.] Forbidden [to be fur-

... and fire ; nished with] w... banished.

a'qui-la no[n] ca'pit mus'cas (ăk'wĭ-...). [L.] An eagle does [not] catch flies.

a qu[o] (ā kwō). [L.] From which; — opposed to *ad quem*.

à ravir (ȧ rȧ'vēr'). [F.] Ravishingly ; admirably.

ar'bi-ter e'le-gan'ti-æ (är'bĭ-tēr ĕl'ē-găn'shĭ-ē). [L.] Judge of elegance. Also, **ar'bi-ter e'le-gan'ti-a'rum.**

ar-ca'na cæ-le'sti-a (sē-lĕs'-tĭ-ȧ). [L.] Heavenly secrets ; celestial mysteries.

ar'gu-men'tum ad ho'mi-nem (hŏm'ĭ-nĕm). [L.] An argument to the man (i. e., to his interests, passions, etc.).

ar-rec'tis au'ri-bus. [L.] With ears pricked up.

arrière-pensée (ȧ'ryâr' päɴ'-sā'). [F.] A thought or meaning kept back [or dissembled]; mental reservation.

ars est ce-la're ar'tem. [L.] It is [true] art to conceal art.

ars lon'ga, vi'ta bre'vis (ärz). [L.] Art is long, life is short.

ars po-e'ti-ca (pō-ĕt'ĭ-kȧ). [L.] Art of poetry.

a'si-nus ad ly'ram (ăs'ĭ-nŭs). [L.] An ass at the lyre.

a'stra ca'stra, nu'men lu'men (ăs'trȧ kăs'trȧ). [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my light.

à tort et à travers (ȧ tôr'-tā ȧ trȧ'vâr'). [F.] Without discernment ; at random.

au bout de son latin (ō bōō' dē sôɴ lȧ'tăɴ'). [F.] At the end of his Latin ; at his wits' end.

auch ich war in Arkadien geboren (ouᴋ ĭᴋ vär ĭn är-kä'dĭ-ĕn gē-bō'rĕn). [G.] I, too, was born in Arcadia.

au contraire (ō kôɴ'trâr'). [F.] On the contrary.

au courant (ō kōō'räɴ'). [F.] Lit., in [or with] the current ; well-informed ; up-to-date.

auc'tor pre'ti-o'sa fa'cit (prē'-shĭ-ō'sȧ). [L.] The giver makes [the gifts] precious.

au-den'tes for-tu'na ju'vat (ô-dĕn'tēz). [L.] Fortune favors the bold [or the brave].

au fait (ō' fē'). [F.] Expert ; skillful; well instructed.

aufgeschoben ist nicht aufgehoben (ouf'gē-shō'bĕn ĭst nĭᴋt ouf'gē-hō'bĕn). [G.] Put off is not given up.

au fond (ō'fôɴ'). [F.] At bottom ; fundamentally.

auf Wiedersehen (ouf' vē'dĕr-zā'ĕn). [G.] Till we meet again ; — a form of farewell.

au grand sérieux (ō' gräɴ' sĕr'-yû'). [F.] In all seriousness.

au pied de la lettre (ō' pyĕ' dē lȧ lĕt'r'). [F.] To the foot of the letter ; literally.

au pis aller (ō' pē'-zȧ'lā'). [F.] At worst ; as a last resort.

au'ra po'pu-la'ris (pŏp'ū-lā'-rĭs). [L.] Popular breeze; popular favor or will.

au're-a me'di-o'cri-tas (mē'-dĭ-ŏk'rĭ-tăs). [L.] The golden mean.

au reste (ō' rĕst'). [F.] For the rest; besides.

au revoir (ō' rē-vwȧr') [F.] Till we meet again ; — a form of farewell.

au'ri-bus te'ne-o lu'pum. [L.] I have a wolf by the ears.

au'ri sa'cra fa'mes (fā'mēz) [L.] Accursed craving for gold.

au-spi'ci-um me'li-o'ris æ'vi (ô-spĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] An omen of a better age ; — motto of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait (ō'sē'-tō' dē', ō'sē'tō' fē'). [F.] No sooner said than done.

autant de têtes, autant d'avis (ō'täɴ' dē tât', ō'täɴ' dȧ'-vē'). [F.] As many opinions as heads (men).

aut Cæ'sar, aut nul'lus (nihil). [L.] Either a Cæsar, or nobody (nothing).

autres temps, autres mœurs (ō'-tr' täɴ', ō'tr' mûrs'; s *sounded in mœurs*). [F.] Other times, other manners.

aut vin'ce-re, aut mo'ri. [L.] Either to conquer, or to die.

aux armes ! (ō-zȧrm'). [F.] To arms !

avec permission (ȧ'vĕk' pĕr'-mē'syôɴ'). [F.] With permission.

a ver'bis ad ver'be-ra. [L.] From words to blows.

a vin'cu-lo ma'tri-mo'ni-i (măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ī). [L.] From the bond of matrimony.

avise la fin (ȧ'vēz' lȧ făɴ'). [F.] Consider the end.

à votre santé (ȧ vō'tr' säɴ'tā'). [F.] To your health.

B

bas bleu (bä' blû'). [F.] A bluestocking; literary woman.

battre la campagne (bȧ'tr' lȧ käɴ'pȧn'y'). [F.] To beat [or scour] the country; to give vague reasons.

Baukunst — eine erstarrte Musik (bou'kōōnst' — ī'nē ĕr-shtär'tē mōō-zēk'). [G.] Architecture — frozen music.

be-a'tæ me-mo'ri-æ. [L.] Of blessed memory

beaux yeux (bō'-zyû'). [F.] Beautiful eyes.

bel'la, hor'ri-da bel'la. [L.] Wars, horrid wars

be-nig'no nu'mi-ne. [L.] With favoring providence.

ben trovato (bĕn trō-vä'tō). [It.] Well found [or invented].

bêtise (bā'tēz'). [F.] Stupidity ; an act of folly ; a trifle.

bien entendu (byăɴ'-näɴ'täɴ'-dü'). [F.] Well understood; of course.

bienséance (byăɴ'sā'äɴs'). [F.] Becomingness; propriety

bienvenue (byăɴ'vē-nü'). [F.] Welcome.

bis dat qui ci'to dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly.

bis pec-ca're in bel'lo non li'-cet. [L.] To blunder twice in war is not permitted.

bon avocat, mauvais voisin (bôɴ'-nȧ'vō'kȧ', mō'vē'-vwȧ'zăɴ'). [F.] Good lawyer, bad neighbor.

bon gré, mal gré (bôɴ' grā', mȧl'grā'). [F.] [With] good grace [or] bad grace; willing or unwilling.

bo'nis a'vi-bus (ăv'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] With good birds (auspices).

bon'jour' (bôɴ'zhōōr'). [F.] Good day ; good morning.

bonne bouche (bŏn' bōōsh'). [F.] A pleasant taste ; a tidbit.

bonne et belle (bŏn'-nā bĕl'). [F.] Good and fine.

bonne foi (bŏn' fwä'). [F.] Good faith.

bon soir (bôɴ'swȧr'). [F.] Good evening.

bouleversement (bōōl'vĕr'sē-mäɴ'). [F.] Complete overthrow; convulsion; disorder.

brevet d'invention (brē-vĕ' dăɴ'väɴ'syôɴ'). [F.] A patent.

bre'vi ma'nu. [L.] With a short hand; immediately.

bru'tum ful'men. [L.] A thunderbolt striking blindly; an ineffectual display of force.

C

ca'dit quæ'sti-o (kwĕs'chĭ-ō). [L.] The question [in issue] falls (ceases to be).

cæ'ca in-vi'di-a est (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Envy is blind.

cæ'li-tus mi'hi vi'res (sĕl'ĭ-tŭs mī'hī vī'rēz). [L.] My strength [is] from heaven.

can'di-da Pax'. [L.] White-robed Peace.

cap-ta'ti-o be-ne'vo-len'ti-æ (kăp-tā'shĭ-ō bē-nĕv'ō-lĕn'-shĭ-ē). [L.] A reaching after [or currying of] favor.

ca'put mor'tu-um (môr'tū-ŭm). [L.] Lit., dead head (i. e., a skull); worthless remains.

ca'ret in-i'ti-o et fi'ne (ĭn-ĭsh'-ĭ-ō). [L.] It lacks beginning and end.

car'pe di'em. [L.] Make use of the day; seize the opportunity.

cas'sis tu-tis'si-ma vir'tus. [L.] Virtue [is] the safest helmet.

ca'sus bel'li. [L.] An event of war (i. e., a cause, or an alleged justification, of war).

catalogue raisonné (kȧ'tȧ'lŏg' rĕ'zō'nā'). [F.] A catalogue of books classed according to their subjects.

cau'sa si'ne qua non. [L.] An indispensable cause [or condition].

ca've ca'nem. [L.] Beware the [dog.]

ce'dant ar'ma to'gæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown (that is, military to civil power).

c'est-à-dire (sĕ'tȧ'dēr'). [F.] That is to say; namely.

c'est autre chose (sĕ'-tō'tr' shōz'). [F.] That is another [or a different] thing.

c'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute (sĕ plü'kûɴ krēm', sĕ-tün' fōt'). [F.] It is more than a crime, it is a blunder.

c'est selon (sĕ' s'-lôɴ'). [F.] That depends.

ce'te-ra de'sunt (sĕt'ē-rȧ). [L.] The rest are wanting.

ce'te-ris pa'ri-bus (sĕt'ē-rĭs păr'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Other things being equal.

chacun à son goût (shȧ'kŭɴ'-nȧ'sôɴ'gōō'). Every one to his taste.

Champs Élysées (shäɴ'-zā'lē'-zā'). [F.] Elysian Fields ; — name of an avenue in Paris.

chapeau bas (shȧ'pō' bä'). [F.] Hat in hand ; hats off!

château en Espagne (shä'tō' äɴ-nĕs'pȧn'y'). [F.] A castle in Spain (in the air, Spain being the land of romance).

chef de cuisine (shĕf' dē kwē'-zēn'). [F.] Head cook.

chemin de fer (shē-măɴ' dē fâr'). [F.] Iron road (that is, railroad).

cher ami (shâr'-ȧ'mē'). [F.] Dear friend (masculine).

cherchez la femme (shĕr'shā' lȧ fȧm'). [F.] Look for the woman.

chère amie (shâr'-ȧ'mē'). [F.] Dear friend (feminine).

che sarà, sarà (kā sä-rä', sä-rä'). [It.] What will be, will be.

cheval de bataille (shē-vȧl' dē bȧ'tä'y'). [F.] A war horse; favorite subject; hobby.

chevalier d'industrie (shē-vȧl'-yā' dăɴ'düs'trē'). [F.] A swindler; sharper.

chi dà presto, dà due volte (kē dä prĕs'tō, dä dōō'ā vŏl'tā). [It.] He who gives quickly gives twice.

chi tace acconsente (kē tä'chā äk'kŏn-sĕn'tā). [It.] He who is silent consents.

Chri'sto et Ec-cle'si-æ (krĭs'-tō). [L.] For Christ and the Church.

chronique scandaleuse (krŏ'-nēk' skäɴ'dȧ'lûz'). [F.] A chronicle of scandal.

ci-gît (sē'zhē'). [F.] Here lies; hic jacet.

cir'ca, *or* cir'ci-ter. [L.] [About.]

ci'to ma-tu'rum, ci'to pu'tri-dum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.

cla'ri-or e te'ne-bris (tĕn'ē-brĭs) [L.] Brighter from obscurity.

cla'rum et ve'ne-ra'bi-le no-men (vĕn'ē-răb'ĭ-lē). [L.] Illustrious and venerable name.

classes aisées (kläs'-zâ'zā').[F.] The classes in easy circumstances.

comme il faut (kŏ'-mēl'fō'; kŏ'-mē'fō'). [F.] As it should be; proper; in good form.

com-mu'ne bo'num. [L.] Common good.

com-mu'ni con-sen'su. [L.] By common consent

compagnon de voyage (kôɴ'pȧ'-nyôɴ' dē vwä'yȧzh'). [F.] Traveling companion.

compte rendu (kôɴt' räɴ'dü'). [F.] An account given; a report; account rendered.

con amore (kŏn ā-mō'rā). [It.] With love; earnestly; heartily.

con'ci-o ad cle'rum (kŏn'shĭ-ō). [L.] A discourse to the clergy.

concours (kôɴ'kōōr'). [F.] Concourse; a competition.

con dolore (kŏn dō-lō'rā). [It.] With grief.

con'tra bo'nos mo'res (bō'-nōs mō'rēz). [L.] Against good morals [or manners].

co'ram po'pu-lo (pŏp'ū-lō). [L.] Publicly; in public.

cor'pus de-lic'ti. [L.] The body of the crime ; the substantial and fundamental fact or facts of a crime.

cor'ri-gen'da. [L.] Things [faults or errors] to be corrected.

cor u'num, vi'a u'na. [L.] One heart, one way.

couleur de rose (kōō'lûr' dē rōz'). [F.] Color of rose; rose-colored; roseate.

coup de grâce (kōō' dē gräs'). [F.] Lit., a stroke of mercy; a decisive finishing stroke.

coup de main (măɴ'). [F.] A sudden [or unexpected] movement or attack.

coup de maître (mâ'tr'). [F.] A master stroke.

coup de soleil (sō'lâ'y'). [F.] Sunstroke.

coup d'essai (dā'sĕ'). [F.] A first attempt.

coup d'état (dā'tȧ'). [F.] A stroke of state [or policy]; a sudden exercise of power whereby the existing government is subverted.

coup de théâtre (tā'ä'tr'). [F.] A sudden and sensational turn or action in, or as in, a play.

coup d'œil (dû'y'). [F.] A glance of the eye ; a comprehensive view.

coûte que coûte (kōōt' kē kōōt') [F.] Let it cost what it may.

craignez honte (krĕ'nyā'ôɴt'). [F.] Fear disgrace.

cre'dat Ju-dæ'us A-pel'la. [L.] Let Apella the Jew (that is, a credulous person) believe [it].

cre'de quod ha'bes, et ha'bes (hā'bēz). [L.] Believe that you have [it] and you have [it]

cre'du-la res a'mor est (krĕd'-ū-lȧ rēz). [L.] A credulous thing is love.

cre'sci-te et mul'ti-pli-ca'mi-ni (krĕs'ĭ-tē ĕt mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kăm'-ĭ-nī). [L.] Increase and multiply ; — motto of Maryland

cre'scit e-un'do (krĕs'ĭt). [L.] It grows by going [or as it goes]; — motto of New Mexico.

crux cri'ti-co'rum (krĭt'ĭ-kō'-rŭm). [L.] The puzzle of critics.

cu-cul'lus non fa'cit mo'na-chum (mŏn'ȧ-kŭm). [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.

cui bo'no ? (kī). [L.] Lit., to whom [is it] for a benefit? who benefits by it ?

cul'pam pœ'na pre'mit co'-mes. [L.] Punishment presses a close attendant upon crime.
cum gra'no sa'lis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
cum pri'vi-le'gi-o (prĭv'ĭ-lē'jĭ-ō). [L.] With privilege.
cu'ri-o'sa fe-li'ci-tas (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Painstaking felicity.
cur-ren'te ca'la-mo(kăl'ȧ-mō). [L.] With a running [or facile] pen.
cus'tos mo'rum. [L.] The guardian of morals [or manners].

D

d'accord (dȧ'kôr'). [F.] In accord; in tune; agreed.
dame d'honneur (dȧm'dŏ'nûr'). [F.] A maid of honor.
dames de la halle (dȧm' dē lȧ ȧl'). [F.] Market women.
da're pon'dus i-do'ne-a fu'mo. [L.] Things fit to give weight to smoke.
da'ta et ac-cep'ta. [L.] Things given and received; expenditures and receipts.
da'ta fa'ta se-cu'tus. [L.] Following announced destinies.
de bon augure(dē bôɴ'-nō'gür'). [F.] Of good omen.
de bonne grâce (bŏn' gräs'). [F.] With good grace; willingly.
de-cep'ti-o vi'sus (dē-sĕp'shĭ-ō). [L.] Optical illusion.
de-cre'vi. [L.] I have decreed.
de di'e in di'em. [L.] From day to day.
de gus'ti-bus non est dis'pu-tan'dum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
De'i gra'ti-a (grā'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] By the grace of God.
de-len'da est Car-tha'go. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
de mal en pis (dē mȧ'-läɴ' pē') [F.] From bad to worse.
de mor'tu-is nil ni'si bo'num. [L.] Of the dead [say] nothing but good.
de ni'hi-lo ni'hil. [L.] From nothing nothing [can come].
de no'vo. [L.] Anew; afresh.
De'o du'ce. [L.] With God as leader.
De'o fa-ven'te. [L.] With God's favor.
De'o gra'ti-as (grā'shĭ-ăs). [L.] Thanks to God.
De'o vo-len'te. [L.] God willing; by God's will.
de pro-fun'dis. [L.] Out of the depths.
de pro'pri-o mo'tu. [L.] Of one's [or it's] own motion; spontaneously.
de rigueur (dē rē'gûr'). [F.] Obligatory; strictly required.
dernier ressort (dĕr'nyā' rē-sôr'). [F.] A last resort.
de-si'pe-re in lo'co (dē-sĭp'ē-rē). [L.] To indulge in trifling at the proper time.
de trop (dē trō'). [F.] Too much [or too many]; superfluous; in the way.
de'tur dig'ni-o'ri. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
de'us ex ma'chi-na (măk'ĭ-nȧ). [L.] A god from a machine; — alluding to the practice in classical tragedies of bringing on a god to solve superhuman difficulties.
De'us vult. [L.] God wills [it]; — the rallying cry of the First Crusade.
dex'tro tem'po-re. [L.] At a favorable time.
die Arbeit macht den Gesellen (dē är'bīt mäᴋt dĕn gē-zĕl'-ĕn). [G.] Work makes the companion.
di'es fau'stus (dī'ēz fôs'tŭs). [L.] A lucky day.
di'es in-fau'stus (ĭn-fôs'tŭs). [L.] An unlucky day.
di'es i'ræ [L.] Day of wrath.
Dieu avec nous (dyû' ȧ'vĕk' nōō'). [F.] God with us.
Dieu défend le droit (dā'fäɴ' lē drwä'). [F.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit (ā môɴ drwä'). [F.] God and my right; — motto in British royal arms.
Dieu vous garde (vōō gärd'). [F.] God guard you.
dig'nus vin'di-ce no'dus. [L.] A knot [or difficulty] worthy of [such] a liberator.
Dios y federación (dyōs' ē fā'-dā-rä-thyōn'). [Sp.] God and federation; — motto of Venezuela.
di'ri-go (dĭr'ĭ-gō). [L.] I direct; — motto of Maine.
dis a'li-ter vi'sum (ăl'ĭ-tẽr) [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise.
diseur de bons mots (dē'zûr' dē bôɴ' mō'). [F.] A sayer of bons mots; a wit.
dis-jec'ta mem'bra. [L.] Scattered parts.
di'tat De'us. [L.] God enriches; — motto of Arizona.
di'vi-de et im'pe-ra (dĭv'ĭ-dē). [L.] Divide and rule.
do-cen'do dis'ci-mus. [L.] We learn by teaching.
dolce far niente (dōl'chā fär nyĕn'tā). [It.] Sweet doing nothing; delightful idleness.
Do'mi-ne, di'ri-ge nos (dŏm'ĭ-nē, dĭr'ĭ-jē nōs). [L.] Lord, direct us; — motto of the City of London.
Do'mi-nus vo-bis'cum (dŏm'ĭ-nŭs). [L.] The Lord [be] with you.
dorer la pilule (dō'rā' lȧ pē'-lül'). [F.] To gild the pill.
droit des gens(drwä' dā zhäɴ'). [F.] International law.
du fort au faible (dü fôr'-tō fâ'-bl'). [F.] From the strong to the weak; on an average.
dul'ce et de-co'rum est pro pa'tri-a mo'ri. [L.] It is sweet and fitting to die for one's country.
dum spi'ro, spe'ro. [L.] While I breathe, I hope; — one of the mottoes of South Carolina.
dum vi'vi-mus, vi-va'mus (vĭv'ĭ-mŭs, vī-vā'mŭs). [L.] While we live, let us live.

E

eau de vie (ō' dē vē'). [F.] Lit., water of life; brandy.
ec'ce sig'num (ĕk'sē) [L.] Behold the sign; look at the proof.
e con-tra'ri-o. [L.] On the contrary.
e-di'ti-o prin'ceps (ē-dĭsh'ĭ-ō). [L.] The first edition.
égalité (ā'gȧ'lē'tā'). [F.] Equality.
Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott (īn fĕs'tē bōōrᴋ ĭst ōōn'sẽr gŏt'). [G.] A Mighty Fortress is our God; — hymn by Luther.
e-munc'tæ na'ris. [L.] Lit., of wiped nose; of nice perception; acute.
en ami (äɴ'-nȧ'mē'). [F.] As [or like] a friend.
en arrière (äɴ'-nȧ'ryâr'). [F.] In [or to] the rear; in arrears.
en attendant (äɴ'-nȧ'täɴ'däɴ'). [F.] While waiting; in the meantime.
en avant (äɴ'-nȧ'väɴ'). [F.] Forward; into the future.
en déshabillé (äɴ' dā'zȧ'bē'-yā'). [F.] In undress.
en effet (äɴ'-nā'fĕ'). [F.] In effect; in fact; in deed.
en famille (äɴ' fȧ'mē'y'). [F.] In (or with) [one's] family.
enfant gâté (äɴ'fäɴ'gä'tā'). [F.] A spoiled child.
enfants perdus (äɴ'fäɴ' pĕr'-dü'). [F.] Lit., lost children; soldiers sent to a dangerous post; a forlorn hope.
enfant terrible (äɴ'fäɴ' tĕ'rē'-bl'). [F.] Lit., terrible child; a loquacious child who by its remarks puts its elders into awkward positions.
enfant trouvé (trōō'vā'). [F.] A foundling.
en fin (äɴ' făɴ'). [F.] In fine; in short; at last.
en foule (fōōl'). [F.] In a crowd.
en grande tenue (gräɴd'tē-nü'). [F.] In full dress.
en masse (mȧs'). [F.] In mass; in a body.
en passant (pä'säɴ'). [F.] In passing.
en plein jour (plăɴ'zhōōr'). [F.] In broad daylight.
en queue (kû'). [F.] Lit., as a tail; in pursuit; in a line.
en rapport (rȧ'pôr'). [F.] In accord; in sympathy.
en règle (rĕ'gl'). [F.] According to rule; in due form.
en revanche (rē-väɴsh'). [F.] In return [or compensation].
en route (rōōt'). [F.] On the way.
en'se pe'tit pla'ci-dam sub li'-ber-ta'te qui-e'tem (plăs'ĭ-dăm, lĭb'ẽr-tā'tē). [L.] With the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty; — motto of Massachusetts.
en suite (äɴ' swēt'). [F.] In a succession, series, or set.
entente cordiale (äɴ'täɴt' kôr'-dyȧl'). [F.] Cordial understanding (esp. between two governments).
entre deux vins (äɴ'tr' dû' văɴ'). [F.] Lit., between two wines; half intoxicated.
entre nous (äɴ'tr' nōō'). [F.] Between ourselves.
e'o no'mi-ne (nŏm'ĭ-nē). [L.] By [or under] that name.
e plu'ri-bus u'num. [L.] One out of many; — motto of the United States.
er-ra're hu-ma'num est. [L.] To err is human.
es'se quam vi-de'ri. [L.] To be rather than to seem; — motto of North Carolina.
est mo'dus in re'bus. [L.] There is a limit [or due measure] in [all] things.
es'to per-pe'tu-a (pẽr-pĕt'ū-ȧ). [L.] May she be perpetual; — motto of Idaho.
est quæ'dam fle're vo-lup'tas [L.] There is a certain pleasure in weeping.
et id ge'nus om'ne. [L.] And everything of the kind.
et sic de si-mi'li-bus (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-bŭs). [L.] And so of the like.
et tu, Bru'te! [L.] And thou also, Brutus! — implying betrayal by a friend.
Ewig-Weibliche (ā'vĭᴋ-vīp'-lĭᴋ-ē). [G.] [The] eternal feminine.
ex ab-rup'to. [L.] Abruptly.
ex a'ni-mo (ăn'ĭ-mō). [L.] From the heart; sincerely.
ex-cep'ti-o pro'bat re'gu-lam de re'bus non ex-cep'tis (rĕg'ū-lăm). [L.] An exception establishes the rule as to things not excepted.
ex-cerp'ta. [L.] Excerpts; clippings.
ex con-ces'so. [L.] From what has been conceded.
ex-cu'dit. [L.] He [or she] fashioned it.
ex cu'ri-a. [LL.] Out of court.
ex-em'pla sunt o'di-o'sa. [L. Examples are odious.
ex-em'pli gra'ti-a (grā'shĭ-ȧ). [L.] For the sake of example.
ex'e-unt om'nes (ŏm'nēz). [L.] All go out [or retire].
ex'i-tus ac'ta pro'bat. [L.] The outcome justifies the deeds.
ex li'bris. [L.] From the books [of]; — an inscription used, with the owner's name, in a book.
ex me'ro mo'tu. [L.] Out of mere impulse; of his [or its] own accord.
ex mo're. [L.] According to custom.
ex ne-ces'si-ta'te re'i. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
ex ni'hi-lo ni'hil fit. [L.] From nothing nothing is made.
ex pe'de Her'cu-lem. [L.] From the foot [we may judge of] Hercules; from a part we may divine the whole.
ex-pe'ri-men'tum cru'cis (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] A crucial experiment [or test].
ex-per'to cre'di-te (krĕd'ĭ-tē). [L.] Believe one who knows by experience.
ex pro'pri-o mo'tu. [L.] Of his [or its] own accord.
ex un'gue le-o'nem. [L.] From the claw [we may infer] the lion.
ex vi ter'mi-ni. [LL.] By force of the term.

F

fa'ber est quis'que su'æ for-tu'næ. [L.] Everyone is the architect of his own fortune.
fa'ci-es non om'ni-bus u'na (fā'shĭ-ēz). [L.] All have not the same face.
fa'ci-le est in-ven'tis ad'de-re (făs'ĭ-lē). [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.
fa'ci-le prin'ceps (prĭn'sĕps). [L.] Easily chief [or first].
fa'ci-lis de-scen'sus A-ver'no, *or* **A-ver'ni** (făs'ĭ-lĭs). [L.] The descent to Avernus is easy.
fa'ci-nus quos in'qui-nat æ'-quat (făs'ĭ-nŭs). [L.] Crime puts on an equality those whom it pollutes.
façon de parler (fȧ'sôɴ' dē pȧr'-lā'). [F.] Way of speaking.
faire bonne mine (fâr' bŏn' mēn'). [F.] To treat or receive kindly or graciously.
faire l'homme d'importance (fâr' lŏm dăɴ'pôr'täɴs'). [F.] To play the man of importance; to put on airs.
faire suivre (swē'vr'). [F.] To be forwarded; please forward.
fait accompli (fĕ'-tȧ'kôɴ'plē'). [F.] An accomplished fact.
fas est et ab hos'te do'ce-ri (dŏs'ē-rī). [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy.
Fa'ta ob'stant. [L.] The Fates oppose.
Fa'ta vi'am in-ve'ni-ent. [L.] The Fates will find a way.
fatti maschii, parole femine (fät'tē mä'skē-ē, pä-rō'lā fĕm'ē-nā). [It.] Deeds [are] males, words females; — motto of Maryland.
femme de chambre (fȧm dē shäɴ'br'). [F.] A lady's maid; chambermaid.
fe'ræ na-tu'ræ. [L.] Of a wild nature.
fer'vet o'pus. [L.] The work boils.
fe-sti'na len'te. [L.] Make haste slowly.
fête champêtre (fât' shäɴ'pâ'-tr'). [F.] A rural festival; an open-air entertainment.
feu de joie (fû' dē zhwä'). [F.] A bonfire; a firing of guns in token of joy.
feux d'artifice (fû' dȧr'tē'fēs'). [F.] Fireworks; sallies; sparkling fancy.
fi'at jus-ti'ti-a, ru'at cæ'lum (jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.
fi'at lux'. [L.] Let there be light.
fi'de-i co-ti'cu-la crux (kō-tĭk'ū-lȧ). [L.] The cross [is] the touchstone of faith.

fi′de-i de-fen′sor. [L.] Defender of the faith; — a title of the sovereigns of England.
fi′de, sed cui vi′de (kī). [L.] Trust, but take care whom.
fi′des Pu′ni-ca (fī′dēz). [L.] Punic faith; treachery.
fi′dus A-cha′tes (ȧ-kā′tēz). [L.] Faithful Achates; hence, a trusty friend.
fi′li-us nul-li′us (fĭl′ĭ-ŭs). [L.] No one's son; a bastard.
fille de chambre (fē′y′ dē shäɴ′br′). [F.] Lady's maid.
fille d'honneur (dŏ′nûr′). [F.] A maid of honor.
fi′nem re′spi-ce (rĕs′pĭ-sē). [L.] Consider the end.
fi′nis co-ro′nat o′pus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
fla-gran′te bel′lo. [L.] Lit., while the war is blazing; during actual hostilities.
fla-gran′te de-lic′to. [L.] Lit., while the crime is blazing; in the very act.
flec′ti, non fran′gi. [L.] To be bent, not broken.
flux de paroles (flü′ dē pȧ′rōl′). [F.] A flow of words.
for′tes for-tu′na ju′vat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
for′ti-ter in re′, sua′vi-ter in mo′do (swăv′ĭ-tēr). [L.] Strongly in deed, gently in manner.
franco (fräŋ′kō). [It.] Franked; postage free.
fran′gas, non flec′tes (flĕk′tēz). [L.] You may break, you shall not bend.
fron′ti nul′la fi′des (fī′dēz). [L.] [There is] no reliance on appearance.
fru′ges con-su′me-re na′ti (frōō′jēz). [L.] Born to consume the fruits of the earth.
fu′git ho′ra. [L.] The hour flies.
fu′it I′li-um (ĭl′ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Troy has been (that is, exists no longer).
func′tus of-fi′ci-o (ŏ-fĭsh′ĭ-ō) [L.] Having performed his office; hence, out of office.
fu′ror ar′ma mi-ni′strat (mĭ-nĭs′trăt). [L.] Rage supplies arms.
fu′ror po-e′ti-cus (pō-ĕt′ĭ-kŭs). [L.] Poetic frenzy
fu′ror scri-ben′di. [L.] A rage for writing.

G

Gal′li-ce (găl′ĭ-sē). [L.] Lit., in Gallic; in French; after the French manner.
gar′çon′ d'hon′neur′ (gȧr′sôɴ′ dŏ′nûr′). [F.] Groomsman.
garde à cheval (gȧr′-dȧ shē-vȧl′). [F.] A mounted guard.
garde du corps (gȧrd′ dü kŏr′). [F.] A bodyguard.
garde-feu (gȧrd′fû′). [F.] A fire screen [or fender].
gardez la foi (gȧr′dā lȧ fwä′). [F.] Keep the faith.
ge′ni-us lo′ci. [L.] The genius of the place.
gens d'église (zhäɴ′ dā′glēz′). [F.] Ecclesiastics; clergy.
gens de guerre (dē gâr′). [F.] Military men; soldiery.
gens du monde (dü môɴd′). [F.] People of fashion.
ge′nus ir′ri-ta′bi-le va′tum (ĭr′ĭ-tăb′ĭ-lē). [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Germanice (jēr-măn′ĭ-sē). [NL.] In German; after the German manner.
Ge-sund′heit (gē-zōōnt′hīt). [G.] [To your] health.
gibier de potence (zhē′byā′ dē pŏ′täɴs′). [F.] A gallows bird.
glaube dem Leben (glou′bē dĕm lā′bĕn). [G.] Believe in life.
glo′ri-a vir-tu′tis um′bra. [L.] Glory [is] the shadow of virtue.
gnothi seauton (gnō′thĭ sē-ou-tŏn′). [Gr. γνῶθι σεαυτόν.] Know thyself; — inscribed on the temple of Apollo, Delphi.
Gott mit uns (gŏt mĭt ōōns). [G.] God with us; — motto of the Order of the Crown, Prussia.
grâce à Dieu (grä′-sȧ dyû′). [F.] Thanks to God.
gra′du di-ver′so, u′na vi′a. [L.] With different pace, [but] on the same road.
grande passion (gräɴd′ pȧ′-syôɴ′). [F.] Great passion; love.
grand monde (gräɴ′môɴd′). [F.] Great world; high society.
gra′ti-a pla-cen′di (grā′shĭ-ȧ). [L.] The grace of pleasing.
gra′tis dic′tum. [L.] A mere assertion.
gra′vis i′ra re′gum est sem′per. [L.] The wrath of kings is always heavy.
grex ve-na′li-um. [L.] A venal company [or crowd].
grosse Seelen dulden still (grō′-sē zā′lĕn dōōl′dĕn shtĭl′). [G.] Great souls suffer in silence.
grosse tête, peu de sens (grōs tât′, pû′ dē säɴs′). [F.] Big head, little wit.
guerre à outrance (gâr′ ȧ ōō′-träɴs′). [F.] War to the uttermost.

H

hæc o′lim me′mi-nis′se ju-va′bit (mĕm′ĭ-nĭs′ē). [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter.
haud lon′gis in′ter-val′lis. [L.] At intervals by no means long.
haud pas′si-bus æ′quis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
haut goût (ō′gōō′; hŏ′-) [F.] High flavor; a slight taint.
hel′lu-o li-bro′rum. [L.] A devourer of books; a bookworm.
hi-a′tus val′de de-flen′dus. [L.] A very deplorable hiatus.
hic et u-bi′que. [L.] Here and everywhere.
hic ja′cet. [L.] Here lies; — used in epitaphs.
hier stehe ich! ich kann nicht anders (hēr shtā′ē ĭĸ! ĭĸ kän nĭĸt än′dērs). [G.] Here I stand! I cannot [do] otherwise.
hinc il′læ la′cri-mæ (lăk′rĭ-mē). [L.] Hence these tears.
hoc a′ge. [L.] Do this; apply yourself to what you are doing.
hoc o′pus, hic la′bor est. [L.] This [is] work, this is labor.
hoc tem′po-re. [L.] At this time.
ho′mi-nis est er-ra′re (hŏm′ĭ-nĭs). [L.] To err is human.
homme d'affaires (ōm′dȧ′fâr′). [F.] A man who transacts business for another; agent.
homme d'esprit (dĕs′prē′). [F.] A man of wit.
honi soit qui mal y pense (ō′nē swȧ kē mȧl ē päɴs′). [F.] Shamed be he who thinks evil of it; — the motto of the Order of the Garter.
honneur et patrie (ŏ′nûr′ā pȧ′-trē′). [F.] Honor and fatherland; — motto of the Legion of Honor, France.
ho′ræ sub′si-ci′væ. [L.] Leisure hours.
ho′ra fu′git. [L.] The hour flies.
hor-ri′bi-le dic′tu (hŏ-rĭb′ĭ-lē). [L.] Horrible to relate.
hors de combat (hôr dē kôɴ′-bȧ′; ôr). [F.] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.
hors d'œuvre (hôr dû′vr′; ôr). [F.] A side dish; a relish.
hor′tus sic′cus. [L.] Lit., a dry garden; a herbarium.
hôtel de ville (ō′tĕl′ dē vēl′). [F.] Town hall.
hu-ma′num est er-ra′re. [L.] To err is human.

I

ich dien (ĭĸ dēn′). [G.] I serve; — motto of Prince of Wales.
ici on parle français (ē′sē′ ôɴ pȧrl fräɴ′sĕ′). [F.] French is spoken here.
id est. [L.] That is.
id ge′nus om′ne. [L.] All of that sort.
ig-no′tum per ig-no′ti-us. [L.] The unknown through the more unknown.
i gran dolori sono muti (ē grän dō-lō′rē sô′nō mōō′tē). [It.] Great griefs are mute.
I′li-as ma-lo′rum (ĭl′ĭ-ăs). [L.] An Iliad (or series) of woes.
il n'a pas inventé la poudre (ēl nȧ pä-zăɴ′väɴ′tā′ lȧ pōō′dr′) [F.] He did not invent gunpowder; i. e., is not a genius.
il ne faut jamais défier un fou (ēl nē fō zhȧ′mĕ′ dā′fyā′ ŭɴ fōō′). [F.] One should never defy a madman.
il n'y a plus de Pyrénées (ēl nyȧ plü dē pē′rā′nā′). [F.] There are no longer any Pyrenees; — attributed to Louis XIV.
il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte (kē lē prē-myā′ pä kē kōōt′). [F.] It is only the first step that costs.
il penseroso (ēl pĕn′sĕ-rō′sō). [Old It.] The pensive (or melancholy) [man].
il sent le fagot (ēl säɴ lē fȧ′gō′). [F.] He smells of the fagot; he is suspected of heresy.
im Ganzen, Guten, Schönen, resolut zu leben (ĭm gän′tsĕn, gōō′tĕn, shû′nĕn, rā′zō-lōōt′ tsōō lā′bĕn) [G.] To live resolutely in the whole, the good, the true.
im-me′di-ca′bi-le vul′nus (ĭ-mĕd′ĭ-kăb′ĭ-lē). [L.] An incurable wound.
im-pe′ri-um in im-pe′ri-o. [L.] A sovereignty within a sovereignty.
in æ-ter′num. [L.] Forever.
in ar-ti′cu-lo mor′tis (är-tĭk′ū-lō). [L.] At point of death.
in cæ′lo qui′es (kwī′ēz). [L.] [There is] rest in heaven.
in-cre′du-lus o′di (ĭn-krĕd′ū-lŭs). [L.] Being incredulous, I detest [it].
in′de i′ræ et la′cri-mæ (lăk′rĭ-mē). [L.] Thence anger and tears.
in′dex ex-pur ga-to′ri-us. [L.] A list of prohibited books.
in du′bi-o. [L.] In doubt; undetermined.
in es′se. [L.] In actual existence.
in-est′ cle-men′ti-a for′ti. [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave.
in ex-ten′so. [L.] At full length.
in ex-tre′mis. [L.] In the last extremity; at point of death.
in for′ma pau′pe-ris. [L.] In the form of a pauper; as a poor man.
in fo′ro con′sci-en′ti-æ (kŏn′-shĭ-ĕn′shĭ-ē). [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
in′fra dig′ni-ta′tem. [L.] Beneath one's dignity.
in fu-tu′ro. [L.] In [or for] the future.
in′gens te′lum ne-ces′si-tas. [L.] Necessity [is] a powerful weapon.
in hoc sig′no vin′ces (vĭn′sēz). [L.] In [or by] this sign [the Cross] thou shalt conquer; — motto of Constantine I.
in li′mi-ne (lĭm′ĭ-nē). [L.] On the threshold; at the beginning.
in lo′co. [L.] In the [proper or natural] place.
in lo′co pa-ren′tis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
in me′di-as res (rēz). [L.] Into the midst of things.
in me-mo′ri-am. [L.] In memory.
in nu′bi-bus [L.] In the clouds.
in om′ni-a pa-ra′tus. [L.] Ready for all things.
in′o-pem me co′pi-a fe′cit. [L.] Abundance made me poor.
in per-pe′tu-um (pĕr-pĕt′ū-ŭm). [L.] Forever.
in petto (pĕt′tō). [It.] In the breast; secretly; privately.
in pos′se [LL.] Potentially; in possibility [or capacity].
in præ-sen′ti. [L.] At the present [time].
in pro′pri-a per-so′na. [L.] In one's own person [or character.]
in pu′ris na′tu-ral′i-bus (năt′ū-răl′ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Stark naked.
in re. [L.] In the matter of; concerning.
in re′rum na-tu′ra. [L.] In the nature of things.
in sæ′cu-la sæ′cu-lo′rum (sĕk′ū-lȧ sĕk′ū-lō′rŭm). [L.] For ages of ages; forever and ever.
in-sculp′sit. [L.] He [or she] engraved it.
in si′tu. [L.] In its natural [or original] position.
in′star om′ni-um. [L.] Worth all of them.
in sta′tu quo′. [L.] In the state in which [it is or was].
in′te-gros hau-ri′re fon′tes (ĭn′tē-grōs, fŏn′tēz). [L.] To drink from pure fountains.
in′ter a′li-a. [L.] Among other things.
in′ter a′li-os (ā′lĭ-ōs). [L.] Among other persons.
in′ter nos (nōs). [L.] Between ourselves.
in ter-ro′rem. [L.] As a warning.
in′ter se. [L.] Among themselves.
in to′ti-dem ver′bis (tŏt′ĭ-dĕm). [L.] In so many words.
in to′to. [L.] In the whole; entirely; in general.
in′tra mu′ros (mū′rōs). [L.] Within the walls [esp. city walls].
in u′sum Del-phi′ni. [LL.] For the use of the dauphin.
in u-trum′que pa-ra′tus. [L.] Prepared for either [event].
in va′cu-o (văk′ū-ō). [L.] In a vacuum.
in vi′no ve′ri-tas (vĕr′ĭ-tăs). [L.] Truth in wine; truth is told under influence of wine.
in-vi′ta Mi-ner′va. [L.] Minerva being unwilling; — used in reference to lack of artistic or literary inspiration.
ip-sis′si-ma ver′ba. [L.] The very words.
ip′so fac′to. [L.] By the fact [or act] itself.
ip′so ju′re. [L.] By the law itself.

J

jac′ta est a′le-a [L.] The die is cast.
jamais arrière (zhȧ′mĕ′-zȧ′-ryâr′). [F.] Never behind.
ja′nu-is clau′sis (jăn′ū-ĭs). [L.] With closed doors.
jeder Tag ist ein kleines Leben (yā′dēr täĸ ĭst īn klī′nĕs lā′-bĕn). [G.] Every day is a little life.
je maintiendrai (zhē măɴ′-tyăɴ′drā′). [F.] I will maintain; — motto of Netherlands.
je ne sais quoi (nē sā kwȧ′) [F.] I know not what; an inexpressible something.
je n'oublierai jamais (nōō′blē′-rā′ zhȧ′mĕ′). [F.] I shall never forget.

jeu de mots (zhû' dĕ mō'). [F.] A play on words ; a pun.
jeu d'esprit (dĕs'prē'). [F.] A witticism.
je vis en espoir (zhĕ vē'-zänⁿ-nĕs'pwär'). [F.] I live in hope.
Jo-an'nes est no'men e'jus (jō-ăn'ēz). [L.] His name is John; — motto of Porto Rico.
jo'ci cau'sa. [L.] For the sake of the joke.
journal intime (zhōōr'näl'ăⁿN'-tēm'). [F.] Private diary.
ju'bi-la'te De'o. [L.] Rejoice in the Lord.
ju-di'ci-um De'i (jōō-dĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Judgment of God.
ju'ni-o'res ad la-bo'res (jōō'nĭ-ō'rēz, lä-bō'rēz). [L.] The younger men for labors.
Ju'pi-ter To'nans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.
ju're di-vi'no. [L.] By divine right [or law].
jus ci-vi'le. [L.] Civil law.
jus di-vi'num. [L.] Divine law [or right].
jus et nor'ma lo-quen'di. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
jus gen'ti-um. [L.] The law of nations ; international law.
juste-milieu (zhüst'mē'lyĕ'). [F.] The just [or golden] mean.
jus-ti'ci-a om'ni-bus (jŭs-tĭsh'Y-ä). [L.] Justice to [or for] all;—motto of Dist. Columbia.
j'y suis, j'y reste (zhē swē', zhē rĕst'). [F.] Here I am, here I stay.

L

la belle dame sans merci (lä bĕl dämⁿ' säN mĕr'sē'). [F.] The beautiful lady without mercy.
la-bo-ra're est o-ra're (lăb'ō-). [L.] To work is to pray.
la'bor ip'se vo-lup'tas. [L.] Labor itself [is] a pleasure.
la'bor om'ni-a vin'cit. [L.] Labor conquers all things; — motto of Oklahoma.
la'cri-mæ re'rum (lăk'rĭ-mē). [L.] The tears of things.
læ'sa ma'jes'tas. [L.] Lese majesty.
l'affaire s'achemine (lä'fâr' säsh'mēn'). [F.] The affair is progressing.
l'al-le'gro (lä'l-lā'grō). [It.] The cheerful (or merry) [one].
lap'sus ca'la-mi (kăl'ä-mĭ). [L.] A slip of the pen.
lap'sus lin'guæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
la'tet an'guis in her'ba. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
lau-da'tor tem'po-ris ac'ti. [L.] A praiser of times past.
laus De'o. [L.] Praise to God.
laus pro'pri-a sor'det. [L.] Self-praise is base.
l'avenir (läv'nēr'). [F.] The future.
le bois tortu fait le feu droit (lĕ bwä' tôr'tü' fĕ lĕ fü drwä'). [F.] Crooked stick makes straight fire ; the end justifies the means.
le bon temps viendra (lĕ bôⁿ täⁿ vyäⁿ'drä'). [F.] The good time will come.
leb' wohl (lāp vōl'). [G.] Farewell.
lec'tor be-ne'vo-le (bĕ-nē'vō-lē). [L.] Kind reader.
légèreté (lā'zhĕr'tā'). [F.] Lightness ; levity.
le grand Monarque (lĕ gräⁿ môⁿ'märk'). [F.] The Great Monarch (that is, Louis XIV.).
le pas (lĕ pä'). [F.] Lit., the step ; precedence ; preëminence.
le roi est mort, vive le roi ! (lĕ rwä' ĕ môr', vēv' lĕ rwä'). [F.] The king is dead, [long] live the king !
le roi et l'état (ä lā'tä'). [F.] The king and the state.
le roi le veut (lĕ rwä' lĕ vû'). [F.] The king wills it.
le roi s'avisera (lĕ rwä' sä'vēz'-rä'). [F.] The king will consider.
les bras croisés (lā brä' krwä'-zā'). [F.] With folded arms ; inactive ; indifferent.
le style, c'est l'homme (lĕ stēl' sĕ lôm'). [F.] The style is the man.
l'état, c'est moi (lā'tä' sĕ mwä'). [F.] The state, it is I ; — a saying formerly attributed to Louis XIV.
l'étoile du nord (lā'twäl' dü nôr'). [F.] The star of the north ; — motto of Minnesota.
le tout ensemble (lĕ tōō'-täⁿ'-säⁿ'bl'). [F.] The whole [taken or considered] together.
lettre de cachet (lĕt'r' dĕ kă'-shĕ'). [F.] A sealed letter, esp. one from the sovereign.
lettre de change (dĕ shäⁿzh'). [F.] A bill of exchange.
lettre de créance (krā'äⁿs'). [F.] A letter of credit.
lex lo'ci. [L.] The law of the place.
lex non scrip'ta. [L.] Unwritten law ; the common law.
lex scrip'ta. [L.] Written law ; the statute law.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose (lôm prō'pōz', ā dyû dē's'pō'z'). [F.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
li-cen'ti-a va'tum. [L.] License of poets ; poetic license.
Licht, Liebe, Leben (lĭxt, lē'bĕ, lā'bĕn). [G.] Light, love, life ; — Herder's motto.
Liederkranz (lē'dĕr-kräntz). [G.] Lit., wreath of songs ; German vocal club for men.
li'mæ la'bor et mo'ra. [L.] The labor and delay of the file ; the laborious polishing of a literary composition.
lit'te-ra scrip'ta ma'net. [L.] The written letter remains.
lo'co ci-ta'to. [L.] In the place cited.
lo'cum te'nens. [L.] A substitute [or deputy].
lo'cus clas'si-cus. [L.] A classical [or standard] passage [of importance to the understanding of a word or subject].
lo'cus in quo. [L.] The place in which [or where].
lo'cus pœ'ni-ten'ti-æ (pē'nĭ-tĕn'shĭ-ē). [L.] Opportunity for repentance.
lo'cus si-gil'li. [L.] The place of the seal ; — abbr. *L. S.*
lon'ger la'ter-val'lo. [L.] By [or with] a long interval.
lo'qui tur (lō'kwĭ-tûr). [L.] He [or she] speaks.
los niños y los locos dicen las verdades (lōs nē'nyōs ē lōs lō'kōs dē'thän läs vĕr-dä'-thäs). [Sp.] Children and fools speak the truth.
lu'ci-dus or'do. [L.] Clear arrangement.
lu'cus a non lu-cen'do. [L.] Lit., a grove from not being light ; a playful derivation of *lucus* grove from *lucere* to shine. Hence, anything inconsequent or illogical.
lu'de-re cum sa'cris. [L.] To sport [jest] with sacred things.
lu'men na'tu-ræ (nā'tŭ-rē'). [L.] Natural insight [or wisdom].
l'union fait la force (lü'nyôⁿ' fĕ' lä fôrs'). [F.] Union makes strength ; — motto of Belgium.
lu'sus na-tu'ræ. [L.] A freak of nature.

M

ma chère (mä' shâr'). [F.] My dear (fem.). Cf. MON CHER.
mac'te vir-tu'te. [L.] Go on [or increase] in virtue.
ma foi ! (mä fwä'). [F.] My faith ! indeed !
mag'na ci'vi-tas. mag'na so'li-tu'do (sĭv'Y-tăs, sŏl'ĭ-tū'dō). [L.] A great city [is] a great solitude.
mag'næ spes al'te-ra Ro'mæ (spēz). [L.] Another hope of great Rome.
mag'na est ve'ri-tas. et præ'va-le'bit (vĕr'Y-tăs, prē'vä-lĕ'-bĭt). [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
mag'ni no'mi-nis um'bra (nŏm'Y-nĭs). [L.] The shadow of a great name
mag'num o'pus. [L.] A great work ;—esp. of a literary work.
mains froides, cœur chaud (mäN' frwäd', kûr shō'). [F.] Cold hands, warm heart.
maison de santé (mā'zôⁿ' dĕ säⁿ'tā'). [F.] Private hospital, asylum, or sanatorium.
maître d'hôtel (mā'tr' dō'tĕl'). [F.] House steward ; butler ; hotel landlord.
ma'la fi'de. [L.] In bad faith.
mal de mer (mäl' dĕ mâr'). [F.] Seasickness.
mal du pays (mäl dü pā'ē'). [F.] Homesickness.
malentendu (mäl'äⁿ'-täⁿ-dü'). [F.] Ill-conceived ; a misunderstanding.
ma'le par'ta ma'le di'la-bun'tur (d Y l'ä-b ŭ n'tûr). [L.] Things ill gained are ill lost ; light come, light go.
ma'lis a'vi-bus (ā'vĭ-bŭs). [L.] With unlucky birds ; with bad auspices.
ma'lus pu'dor. [L.] False modesty.
mañana (mä-nyä'nä). [Sp.] To-morrow.
ma'ni-a a po'tu. [L.] Mania from drinking ; delirium tremens.
ma'ni-bus pe'di-bus' que (măn'-Y-bŭs pĕd'Y-bŭs'kwē). [L.] With hands and feet ; with might and main.
Märchen (mär'kĕn). [G.] Folk tale ; fairy story.
ma're clau'sum. [L.] Closed sea ; a sea within the separate jurisdiction of one state.
mariage de convenance (mä'-ryäzh' dĕ kôⁿ'v'-näⁿsⁿ'). [F.] Marriage of convenience.
mauvaise honte (mō'vâz' ôⁿt'). [F.] Bashfulness ; shamefacedness.
mauvais goût (mō'vĕ' gōō'). [F.] Bad taste.
max'i-mus in mi'ni-mis (mĭn'-Y-mĭs). [L.] Very great in trifles.
me'di-o tu-tis'si-mus i'bis. [L.] In the middle course you will go most safely.
me'di-um te'nu-e're be-a'ti (tĕn'ŭ-ē'rē). [L.] The happy have kept the middle course.
me'ga bi-bli'on, me'ga ka-kon' (mĕg'ä bĕ-blē'ŏn, mĕg'ä kä-kŏn'). [Gr. *μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν.*] A great [voluminous] book [is] a great evil.
mehr Licht ! (mār lĭxt). [G.] More light !
me ju'di-ce. [L.] I being judge ; in my judgment.
me-men'to mo'ri. [L.] Lit., remember to die, that is, that you must die ; an object serving as a reminder of death.
me'mor et fi-de'lis. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
me-mo'ri-a in æ-ter'na. [L.] In everlasting remembrance.
mens a'gi-tat mo'lem (ăj'Y-tăt). [L.] Mind moves the mass.
Mensch werden ist eine Kunst (mĕnsh vĕr'dĕn ĭst ī'nĕ kōōnst.) [G.] To become a man is an art.
mens sa'na in cor'po-re sa'no. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
mens si'bi con'sci-a rec'ti (sĭb'Y). [L.] A mind conscious to itself of rectitude ; a good conscience.
me'o pe-ri'cu-lo (pē-rĭk'ŭ-lō). [L.] At my own risk.
me'rum sal. [L.] Pure salt ; genuine good sense or wit.
mi'les glo'ri-o'sus (mĭ'lēz). [L.] Boastful soldier.
mi-ra'bi-le dic'tu (mĭ-rä'bĭ-lē). [L.] Wonderful to relate.
mi-ra'bi-le vi'su. [L.] Wonderful to be seen.
mi'ra-bi'li-a (mĭr'ä-bĭl'Y-ä). [L.] Wonders ; miracles.
mise en scène (mēz'-zäⁿ säⁿ'). [F.] Stage setting.
mi'tis sa'pi-en'ti-a. [L.] Ripe wisdom.
mo'do et for'ma. [L.] In manner and form.
mo'dus o'pe-ran'di (ō'pĕ-răn'-dĭ). [L.] Manner of operating.
mo'le ru'it su'a. [L.] It falls down of its own greatness.
mon cher (môⁿ shâr'). [F.] My dear (masc.). Cf. MA CHÈRE.
monde (môⁿd). [F.] World ; world of fashion ; society.
mon-ta'ni sem'per li'be-ri (lĭb'ĕ-rī). [L.] Mountaineers [are] always freemen ; — motto of West Virginia.
mo'nu-men'tum ære pe-ren'-ni-us (mŏn'ŭ-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] A monument more lasting than brass [or bronze].
mo're ma-jo'rum. [L.] After the manner of one's ancestors.
mo-ri-tu'ri te sa'lu-ta'mus (mō'rĭ-tŭ'rī tē sāl'ŭ-tā'mŭs). [L.] We [who are] about to die salute thee ; — cry of Roman gladiators to emperor.
mot de l'énigme (mō' dĕ lā'-nĕg'm'). [F.] Word of the enigma ; key to the mystery.
mo'tu pro'pri-o. [L.] By one's own motion ; of one's own impulse.
moyen âge (mwä'yäN'-näzh'). [F.] Middle Ages.
mul'tum in par'vo. [L.] Much in little.
mun'dus vult de'ci-pi (dēs'Y-pĭ). [L.] The world wishes to be deceived.
mu'nus A-pol'li-ne dig'num. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
mu-ta'tis mu-tan'dis. [L.] Necessary changes being made.
mu-ta'to no'mi-ne (nōm'Y-nē). [L.] The name being changed.
mu'tum est pic-tu'ra po-ë'ma. [L.] A picture is a silent poem.

N

na-tu'ra ab-hor'ret a va'cu-o (vāk'ŭ-ō). [L.] Nature abhors a vacuum.
na-tu'ra non fa'cit sal'tum. [L.] Nature makes no leap.
ne cē'de ma'lis. [L.] Yield not to misfortunes.
nec pre'ce nec pre'ti-o (prĕ'shĭ-ō). [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
nec quæ're-re nec sper'ne-re ho-no'rem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to spurn honors.
nec sci're fas est om'ni-a. [L.] Nor is it permitted to know all things.
nec te'me-re, nec ti'mi-de (tĕm'ĕ-rē, tĭm'Y-dē). [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.
ne-fas'ti di'es (dĭ'ēz). [L.] Unlucky days.
ne fron'ti cre'de. [L.] Trust not to the appearance.
ne'mi-ne con'tra-di-cen'te (nĕm'Y-nē). [L.] No one contradicting ; unanimously.

ne'mi-ne dis-sen'ti-en'te (dĭ-sĕn'shĭ-ĕn'tē). [L.] No one dissenting.

ne'mo me im-pu'ne la-ces'sit. [L.] No one attacks me with impunity; — motto of Scotland, and of Order of Thistle.

ne'mo re-pen'te fu'it tur-pis'si-mus. [L.] No one was [ever] suddenly very base.

ne'mo so'lus sa'tis sa'pit. [L.] No one alone is sufficiently wise.

ne pu'e-ro gla'di-um. [L.] [Intrust] not a sword to a boy.

ne quid ni'mis. [L.] Not anything too much; — that is, avoid excess.

n'est-ce pas? (nĕs-pä'). [F.] Is n't that so?

nil ad'mi-ra're. [L.] To be excited by nothing; to wonder at nothing.

nil con'sci-re si'bi (sĭb'ĭ). [L.] To be conscious of nothing [wrong].

nil des'pe-ran'dum. [L.] Nothing must be despaired of.

nil ni'si cru'ce. [L.] Naught but by the cross.

nil si'ne nu'mi-ne. [L.] Nothing without the divine will; — motto of Colorado.

ni'mi-um ne cre'de co-lo'ri (nĭm'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] Trust not too much to a beautiful complexion.

n'importe (năN'pôrt'). [F.] It's no matter.

ni'si Do'mi-nus, fru'stra (dŏm'ĭ-nŭs, frōō'trȧ). [L.] Except the Lord, in vain; — motto of Edinburgh. *Ps.* cxxvii.

ni'tor in ad-ver'sum. [L.] I press forward to the opposite side [or against opposition].

noblesse oblige (nō'blĕs' ō'blēzh'). [F.] Nobility obliges; rank imposes obligation.

no'lens vo'lens. [L.] Unwilling [or] willing.

nol'le pro'se-qui (prŏs'ē-kwĭ). [L.] To be unwilling to proceed

nom de guerre (nôN dē gâr'). [F.] Lit., war name; a pseudonym.

nom de plume (plüm'). [F.; — an Eng. formation.] A pen name.

no'men at'que o'men. [L.] A name and also an omen.

non An'gli, sed an'ge-li. [L.] Not Angles, but angels.

non com'pos men'tis. [L.] Not of sound mind.

non con'stat. [L.] It does not appear; it does not follow.

non da'tur ter'ti-um (tûr'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] No third is given; there is no third choice.

non est in-ven'tus. [L.] He has not been found.

non est vi've-re, sed va-le're, vi'ta (vīv'ē-rē). [L.] Life is not living, but being well.

non li'quet. [L.] It is not clear.

non mi ricordo (nôn mē rē-kôr'dō). [It.] I do not remember.

non no'bis so'lum. [L.] Not merely for ourselves.

non ob-stan'te. [L.] Notwithstanding.

non om'ni-a pos'su-mus om'nes (ŏm'nēz). [L.] We cannot all [do] everything.

non om'nis mo'ri-ar. [L.] I shall not wholly die.

non pas'si-bus æ'quis. [L.] Not with equal steps. [not.]

non pos'su-mus. [L.] We cannot.

non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not who, but what.

non quo, sed quo'mo-do. [L.] Not by whom, but how.

non sans droict (nôn' sänz' drwȧ'). [OF.] Not without right; — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms.

non si'bi, sed pa'tri-æ (sĭb'ĭ). [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.

no'sce te ip'sum (nŏs'tē). [L.] Know thyself.

no'sci-tur a so'ci-is (nō'sĭ-tûr ä sō'shĭ-ĭs). [L.] He is known by his companions.

no'ta be'ne. [L.] Note well; take notice; — abbr. *N. B.*

n'oubliez pas (nōō'blyā' pä'). [F.] Do not forget.

nous avons changé tout cela (nōō'-zȧ'vôN' shäN'zhā' tōō' sĕ-lȧ'). [F.] We have changed all that.

nous dansons sur un volcan (nōō' däN'sôN' sür ŭN vōl'käN'). [F.] We are dancing on a volcano.

nous verrons ce que nous verrons (nōō' vĕ'rôN' s'kē nōō vĕ'rôN'). [F.] We shall see what we shall see.

no'vus ho'mo. [L.] A new man; a man newly ennobled; an upstart.

nu'dum pac'tum. [L.] Nude pact; loosely, a contract without consideration.

nu'gæ ca-no'ræ. [L.] Melodious trifles.

nul'la di'es si'ne li'ne-a (dĭ'ēz, lĭn'ē-ȧ). [L.] No day without a line.

nun'quam non pa-ra'tus. [L.] Never unprepared

nunc aut nun'quam. [L.] Now or never.

O

o'bi-it. [L.] He [or she] died.

ob'i-ter dic'tum. [L.] A thing said by the way; a passing remark; specif., an opinion uttered by a judge not material to his decision and therefore not binding.

objet d'art (ôb'zhĕ' där'). [F.] An object of artistic worth.

o'de-rint dum me'tu-ant (ō'dē-rĭnt, mē'tū-ănt). [L.] Let them hate, so long as they fear.

o'di-um tho'co-lo'gi-cum (thē'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kŭm). [L.] The hatred of (rival) theologians.

o'he! jam sa'tis est. [L.] Ho there! there is enough already.

ohne Hast, ohne Rast (ō'nē hȧst', ō'nē rȧst'). [G.] Without haste, without rest; — motto of Goethe.

om'ne bo'num de'su-per. [L.] All good [is] from above.

om'nem mo've-re la'pi-dem (lăp'ĭ-dĕm). [L.] To leave no stone unturned.

om'ni-a bo'na bo'nis. [L.] To the good all things [are good.

om'ni-a mu-tan'tur, nos et mu-ta'mur in il'lis. [L.] All things are changing, and we are changing with them.

om'ni-a vin'cit a'mor. [L.] Love conquers all things.

om'ni-bus hoc vi'ti-um est (vĭsh'ĭ-ŭm). [L.] All have this vice.

om'ni-bus in-vi'de-as, li'vi-de, ne'mo ti'bi (ĭn-vī'dē-ăs, lĭv'ĭ-dē, tī'bī'). [L.] You may envy everybody, envious one, nobody [envies] you.

on commence par être dupe, on finit par être fripon (ôN kô'mäNs' pȧ-rȧ'tr' düp', ôN fē-nē' pȧ-rȧ'tr' frē'pôN'). [F.] One begins by being a dupe, one ends by being a rascal.

on dit (ôN dē'). [F.] They say; it is said. Hence, **on-dit**, a rumor; a piece of gossip.

o'nus pro-ban'di. [L.] The burden of proof.

o'pe-ræ pre'ti-um est (ŏp'ē-rē prē'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] It is worth while.

o'pe-re ci-ta'to (ŏp'ē-rē). [L.] In the work cited.

op-po'su-it na-tu'ræ (ŏ-pŏz'ū-ĭt). [L.] Nature has opposed.

ora e sempre (ō'rȧ ȧ sĕm'prā); [It.] Now and always.

o'ra et la-bo'ra. [L.] Pray and work.

o'ra pro no'bis. [L.] Pray for us.

o-ra'tor fit, po-e'ta na'sci-tur (nās'ĭ-tûr). [L.] The orator is made, the poet is born.

or'bis sci-en'ti-a'rum (sĭ-ĕn'shĭ-ā'rŭm). [L.] The circle of the sciences.

o're ro-tun'do. [L.] With round mouth [well-turned speech].

o-rī'go ma'li. [L.] The origin of the evil.

oro y plata (ō'rō ē plä'tä). [Sp.] Gold and silver; — motto of Montana.

o si sic om'ni-a! [L.] Oh, if all things [were] thus!

O tem'po-ra! O mo'res! [L.] Oh the times! Oh the manners!

o'ti-a dant vi'ti-a (vīsh'ĭ-ȧ). [L.] Leisure gives vices.

o'ti-o'sa se-du'li-tas (ō'shĭ-ō'sȧ sē-dūl'ĭ-tăs). [L.] Idle assiduity; leisurely industry.

o'ti-um cum dig'ni-ta'te (ō'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] Leisure with dignity; dignified leisure.

ouï-dire (wē-dēr'). [F.] Hearsay.

ouvrage de longue haleine (ōō'vrȧzh' dē lôN-gȧ'lĕn'). [F.] Lit., a work of long breath; a work which lasts or is long.

P

pa'ce. [L.] By the leave [of].

pal'li-da Mors. [L.] Pale Death.

pal'mam qui me'ru-it fe'rat (mĕr'ū-ĭt). [L.] Let him bear the palm who has deserved [it].

par avance (pär ȧ'vănS'). [F.] In advance; by anticipation.

pa'rem non fert. [L.] He endures no equal.

par excellence (pär ĕk'sĕ'länS'). [F.] Preëminently.

par exemple (pär ĕg'zäN'pl'). [F.] For example.

par hasard (pär ȧ'zär'). [F.] By chance.

pa'ri pas'su. [L.] With [or at] equal pace.

par ne-go'ti-is, ne'que su'pra (nē-gō'shĭ-ĭs, nē'kwē). [L.] Equal to his business and not above [it].

par no'bi-le fra'trum (nō'bĭ-lē). [L.] A noble pair of brothers.

par o'ne-ri (ŏ n'ĕ-rĭ). [L.] Equal to the burden.

par pa'ri re'fe-ro (rĕf'ĕ-rō). [L.] I return like for like.

par'ti-ceps cri'mi-nis (krĭm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] An accomplice.

parti pris (pär'tē' prē'). [F.] Preconceived opinion.

par'va com-po'ne-re mag'nis. [L.] To compare small things with great.

pas à pas on va loin (pä'-zȧ pä'-zôN vȧ lwăN'). [F.] Step by step one goes far.

pa'ter pa'tri-æ. [L.] Father of his country.

pa'tres con-scrip'ti (pā'trēz). [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.

pa'tri-is vir-tu'ti-bus. [L.] By ancestral virtues.

pau'cis ver'bis. [L.] In [or with] few words.

pax vo-bis'cum. [L.] Peace be with you.

pec-ca'vi. [L.] I have sinned.

peine forte et dure (pĕn fôr-tā dür'). [F.] Strong and hard punishment.

pen-den'te li'te. [L.] Pending the suit.

pensez à moi (p ä nS ȧ'-zȧ mwȧ'). [F.] Think of me.

per am-ba'ges (ăm-bā'jē z). [L.] By circuitous ways; by circumlocution; indirectly.

per an-gus'ta ad an-gus'ta. [L.] Through difficulties to things worthy of honor.

per an'num. [L.] By the year; annually.

per ca'pi-ta (kăp'ĭ-tȧ). [L.] Lit., by heads; for each individual.

per con'tra. [L.] On the contrary; on the other side.

pe're-unt et im'pu-tan'tur (pĕr'ē-ŭnt). [L.] They (the years) pass away and are reckoned against [us].

per fas et ne'fas. [L.] Through right and wrong.

perfide Albion (pĕr'fēd' ăl'byôN'). [F.] Perfidious Albion (England).

pe-ri'cu-lum in mo'ra (pē-rĭk'ū-lŭm). [L.] Danger in delay.

per men'sem. [L.] By the month; monthly.

per se. [L.] By itself; intrinsically.

per-so'na non gra'ta. [L.] An unacceptable person.

pe-ti'ti-o prin-ci'pi-i (pē-tĭsh'ĭ-ō prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĭ). [L.] Begging of the question.

peu à peu (pû' ȧ pû'). [F.] Little by little.

peu de chose (dē shōz'). [F.] A trifle.

pièce de résistance (pyĕs' dē rā'zĕs'tȧNs'). [F.] Lit., piece of resistance; the main dish of a meal.

pièce d'occasion (dē'kā'zyôN'). [F.] A piece for a special occasion.

pied-à-terre (pyā'-tȧ-târ'). [F.] A temporary lodging.

pis aller (pē'-zȧ'lā'). [F.] Lit., to go worst; the worst that can happen; a last resource.

più (pyōō). [It.] More.

place aux dames (plȧ'-sō dȧm'). [F.] Room for [or make way for] the ladies.

plein ju're. [L.] With full right.

plus sage que les sages (plü sȧzh' kē lā sȧ zh'). [F.] Wiser than the wise.

pocas palabras (pō'käs pä-lä'bräs). [Sp.] Few words.

poco a poco (pō'kō ä pō'kō). [It.] Little by little.

po-e'ta na'sci-tur, non fit (nās'ĭ-tûr). [L.] A poet is born, not made.

point d'appui (pwăN' dȧ'pwē'). [F.] Point of support; basis.

poisson d'avril (pwȧ'sôN' dȧ'-vrēl'). [F.] Lit., fish of April; mackerel; April-fool joke.

pol'li-ce ver'so. [L.] With thumb turned [downward]; — the sign by which spectators condemned a defeated gladiator to death.

pons a'si-no'rum (ă s'ĭ-n ō'-rŭm). [L.] The asses' bridge.

po'pu-lus vult de-ci'pi, er'go de-ci-pi-a'tur (p ŏ p'ŭ-l ŭ s, dē'ĭ-p ĭ-ȧ'tûr). [L.] The populace wishes to be deceived, therefore let it be deceived.

posada (pō-sä'thä). [Sp.] Hotel; inn.

pos'sunt, qui'a pos'se vi-den'tur. [L.] They can because they think they can.

post me-ri'di-em (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm). [L.] After noon; — abbr. *P. M.*

post nu'bi-la, Phœ'bus. [L.] After the clouds, the sun.

post o'bi-tum (ō'bĭ-tŭm). [L.] After death.

pour acquit (pōōr' ȧ'kē'). [F.] For discharge; paid; — written at the foot of a paid bill, etc.

pour faire visite (fâr vē'zēt'). [F.] To pay a visit.

pour le mérite (lē mā'rēt'). [F.] For merit.

pour prendre congé (prăN'dr' kôN'zhā'). [F.] To take leave; — abbr. *p.p.c.*, as on cards.

præ-mo'ni-tus, præ-mu'ni-tus (prē-mŏn'Y-tŭs ; -mū'nY-tŭs). [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.

pre'ti-um la-bo'rum non vi'le (prē'shY-ŭm). [L.] No mean reward for the labors ; — motto of Order of Golden Fleece.

preux chevalier (prû' shĕ-vàl'yā'). [F.] A brave knight.

pri'ma in'ter pa'res (pā'rēz). [L.] First among her peers.

pri'mus in'ter pa'res. [L.] First among his peers.

prin-ci'pi-a, non ho'mi-nes (prY'n-sY'pY-ä, nŏm'Y-nēz). [L.] Principles, not men.

prin-ci'pi-is ob'sta (prYn-sIp'Y-Ys). [L.] Resist the beginnings.

pro a'ris et fo'cis. [L.] For altars and firesides.

pro-ba'tum est. [L.] It has been proved [or tried].

pro bo'no pu'bli-co (pūb'lY-kō). [L.] For the public good [or weal].

procès-verbal (p r ō's ĕ'v ĕ r'-bàl'). [F.] An authenticated minute or statement.

pro'cul, O pro'cul es'te, profa'ni! [L.] Aloof, O aloof, ye profane [or uninitiated]!

pro De'o et Ec-cle'si-a. [L.] For God and the Church.

pro Ec-cle'si-a et Pon-ti'fi-ce (p ō n-t Y f Y'I-s ē). [LL.] For Church and Pope.

pro-fa'num vul'gus. [L.] The unhallowed multitude.

pro for'ma. [L.] For form's sake ; as a matter of form.

pro hac vi'ce. [L.] For this turn [or occasion].

projet de loi (prô'zhĕ' dĕ lwä'). [F.] A legislative bill.

pro me-mo'ri-a. [L.] For a memorial.

pro sa-lu'te a'ni-mæ (ăn'Y-mē). [L.] For the soul's health.

pro tan'to. [L.] For so much ; to a certain extent.

pro tem'po-re. [L.] For the time being ; temporarily.

punc-ta'tim. [L.] Point for point.

Pu'ni-ca fi'des (fY'dēz). [L.] Punic faith ; perfidy.

Q

quæ no'cent, do'cent. [L.] Things that injure, instruct.

quæ'ri-tur (kwĕr'Y-tŭr). [L.] It is sought ; the question arises.

qua'lis rex, ta'lis grex. [L.] Like king, like people.

quand même (kän' mäm'). [F.] Even though ; whatever may happen.

quan'tum li'bet. [L.] As much as you please.

quan'tum mu-ta'tus ab il'lo! [L.] How changed from what he once was!

quan'tum suf'fi-cit. [L.] A sufficient quantity.

quan'tum vis. [L.] As much as you will.

quem di'li-gunt a'do-les'cens mo'ri-tur (dY'l Y-gŭnt ă'dō-lĕs'ĕnz mōr'Y-tŭr). [L.] He whom the gods love dies while a youth.

qui ame bien, châtie bien (kē äm' byän', shà'tē' byän'). [F.] He who loves well, chastises well.

qui ca'pit, fa'cit. [L.] He who takes [it], makes [it] (that is, he who applies an accusation to himself, accuses himself).

quid fa'ci-en'dum ? (fă'shY-ĕn'dŭm). [L.] What is to be done ?

qui do'cet, dis'cit. [L.] He who teaches, learns.

Quid ri'des ? Mu-ta'to no'mine, de te fa'bu-la nar-ra'tur (nŏm'Y-nē, fä'bŭ-lä). [L.] Why do you laugh ? The name being changed, the story is told of you.

quid ti'mes ? (tĭ'mēz). [L.] What do you fear ?

quién sabe ? (kyĕn'sä'bā). [Sp.] Who knows ?

qui-e'ta non mo've-re. [L.] Not to disturb quiet things.

qui fa'cit per a'li-um fa'cit per se. [L.] He who does [a thing] through another does [it] through himself.

qui m'aime, aime mon chien (kē mĕm', ĕm' mŌN shyĂN'). [F.] Who loves me, loves my dog.

qui ni'mi-um pro'bat ni'hil pro'bat (nIm'Y-ŭm). [L.] He who proves too much proves nothing.

quis cus-to'di-et ip'sos cus-to'des ? (Ip'sōs kŭs-tō'dēz). [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves ?

qui s'excuse, s'accuse (kē sĕks'kūz' sà'kūz'). [F.] Who excuses himself, accuses himself.

quis'que si'bi prox'i-mus (sIb'Y). [L.] Everyone [is] nearest to himself.

quis se'pa-ra'bit ? (s ĕ p'ä-r ä'-bIt). [L.] Who shall separate ? — motto of the Order of St. Patrick.

qui ta'cet, con-sen'tit. [L.] He who is silent, consents.

qui trans'tu-lit, sus'ti-net. [L.] He who transplanted, sustains ; — motto of Connecticut.

qui va là ? (kē vä là'). [F.] Who goes there ?

quo'ad hoc. [L.] To this extent ; as to this.

quo a'ni-mo (ăn'Y-). [L.] With what mind [or intention].

quod a-ver'tat De'us ! [L.] Which may God avert !

quod e'rat de'mon-stran'dum (dĕm'ŏn-străn'dŭm). [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.

quod vi'de. [L.] Which see.

quo Fa'ta vo'cant. [L.] Whither the Fates call. [right ?

quo ju're ? [L.] By what

quo'rum pars mag'na fu'i. [L.] Of which things I was an important part.

quot ho'mi-nes, tot sen-ten'tiæ (hŏm'Y-nēz, sĕn-tĕn'shY-ē). [L.] As many opinions as men.

R

raison d'état (rĕ'zŌN' dā'tà'). [F.] Reason of state.

raison d'être (dā'tr'). [F.] Reason for existence.

ra'ra a'vis. [L.] A rare bird ; a rarity ; a paragon.

reculer pour mieux sauter (rĕ-kü'lā' pōōr myû' sō'tā'). [F.] To go back in order to take a better leap.

re'do-let lu-cer'na (rē'dō-lĕt). [L.] It smells of the lamp ; — said of any labored literary production.

re-duc'ti-o ad ab-sur'dum (rē-dŭk'shY-ō). [L.] Reduction to absurdity.

reg'nat po'pu-lus (pŏp'û-lŭs). [L.] The people rule ; — motto of Arkansas.

re in-fec'ta. [L.] The business being unfinished.

re-li'gi-o la'i-ci (rē-lIj'Y-ō). [L.] A layman's religion.

re-li'gi-o lo'ci. [L.] The religious sanctity of a place.

re'mis ve-lis'que. [L.] With oars and sails ; with all one's might.

répondez, s'il vous plaît (rā'-pōN'dā' sēl vōō plĕ'). [F.] Answer, if you please. *R. S. V. P.*

répondre en Normand (rā'pōN'-dr' ĂN nôr'mĂN'). [F.] To answer like a Norman (that is, evasively).

re'qui-es'cat in pa'ce (rĕk'wY-ĕs'kät). [L.] May he [or she] rest in peace.

res an-gus'ta do'mi (rēz). [L.] Narrow circumstances at home ; poverty.

res est sa'cra mi'ser. [L.] A wretched person is a sacred object.

res ges'tæ (rēz). [L.] Things done ; deeds ; exploits.

res'pi-ce fi'nem. [L.] Look to [or regard] the end.

re-sur'gam. [L.] I shall rise again.

revenons à nos moutons (rĕ-v'-nŌN'-zà nō' mōō'tŌN'). [F.] Let us return to our sheep ; let us return to our subject.

re'vo-ca'to a'ni-mos (rĕv'ō-kä'-tō ăn'Y-mōs). [L.] Recover your courage.

rien n'est beau que le vrai (ryĂN nĕ bō' kĕ lĕ vrĕ'). [F.] Nothing is beautiful but the truth.

rire entre cuir et chair (rēr' ĂN'-tr' kwēr' ā shâr'). [F.] Lit., to laugh between skin and flesh ; to laugh in one's sleeve.

ru'at ca'lum. [L.] Though the heavens fall.

ru'dis in'di-ges-ta'que mo'les (mō'lēz). [L.] A rude and undigested mass.

ruse de guerre (rûz' dĕ gâr'). [F.] A stratagem of war.

rus in ur'be. [L.] The country in the city.

S

salle à manger (sàl' à mäN'-zhā'). [F.] Dining room.

sa'lus po'pu-li su-pre'ma lex es'to (pŏp'û-lī). [L.] Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law ; — motto of Missouri.

sans façon (sän fà'sŌN'). [F.] Without ceremony.

sans gêne (zhän'). [F.] Without constraint ; easy.

sans peur et sans reproche (pûr' ā sän rē-prōsh'). [F.] Without fear and without reproach. [out care.

sans souci (sōō'sē'). [F.] Without

sa'pe-re au'de (säp'ē-rē). [L.] Dare to be wise.

sar'tor re-sar'tus. [L.] The tailor retailored.

sa'tis su-per'que. [L.] Enough and more [than enough].

sa'tis ver-bo'rum. [L.] Enough of words.

sat pul'chra, si sat bo'na. Beautiful enough, if [she is] good enough.

sauve qui peut (sōv' kē pû'). [F.] Save [himself] who can ; hence (written **sauve-qui-peut**), a complete rout.

savoir-faire (sà'vwär' fâr'). [F.] Lit., a knowing how to do : ability ; tact.

savoir-vivre (vē'vr'). [F.] Lit., a knowing how to live ; good breeding ; refined manners.

scan'da-lum mag-na'tum. [L.] Scandal of magnates ; a defamatory speech or writing to the injury of a great officer of state.

Schein vergeht, Wahrheit besteht (shīn fĕr-gāt', vär'hīt bĕ-shtāt'). [G.] Appearance passes away, truth abides.

sculp'sit. [L.] He [or she] carved or engraved [it].

scu'to bo'næ vo'lun-ta'tis tu'æ co'ro-na'sti nos (vō'lŭn-tā'-tYs, kōr'ō-nās'tī). [L.] With the shield of thy good will thou hast encompassed us ; — motto of Maryland.

se-cun'dum ar'tem. [L.] According to art [or rule].

se-cun'dum na-tu'ram. [L.] According to nature.

se-cun'dum or'di-nem. [L.] In order ; orderly.

sed hæc hac'te-nus. [L.] But so much for this.

se'mel et si'mul. [L.] Once and together. [for all.

se'mel pro sem'per. [L.] Once

sem'per a-va'rus e'get. [L.] An avaricious man is always needy.

sem'per e'a-dem. [L.] Always the same ; — motto of Queen Elizabeth.

sem'per fe'lix. [L.] Always fortunate. [faithful.

sem'per fi-de'lis. [L.] Always

sem'per i'dem. [L.] Always the same. [ways ready.

sem'per pa-ra'tus. [L.] Always

se-na'tus con-sul'tum. [L.] A decree of the senate.

se'nex bis pu'er. [L.] An old man [is] twice a boy.

se non è vero, è ben trovato (sā nōn' ā vā'rō, ā bĕn trō-vä'tō). [It.] If it is not true, it is well imagined. [sense.

sen'su ma'lo. [L.] In a bad

se'rus in cæ'lum re'de-as. [L.] Late may you return to heaven ; may you live long.

ses'qui-pe-da'li-a ver'ba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.

sic i'tur ad a'stra (äs'trä). [L.] Thus one goes to the stars ; such is the way to immortality. [where.

sic pas'sim. [L.] So everywhere.

sic sem'per ty-ran'nis. [L.] Ever thus to tyrants ; — motto of Virginia.

sic tran'sit glo'ri-a mun'di. [L.] So passes away the glory of the world.

sic'ut an'te. [L.] As before.

sic'ut pa'tri-bus, sit De'us no'bis (pät'rY-bŭs). [L.] As with our fathers, may God be with us ; — motto of Boston.

sic vos non vo'bis (vō's). [L.] Thus [do] ye, [but] not for yourselves.

si De'us no-bis'cum, quis con'tra nos ? (nōs). [L.] If God [be] with us, who [shall be] against us?

si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait ! (sē zhû'nĕs' sà'vĕ', sē vyĕ'yĕs' pōō'vĕ'). [F.] If youth knew, if age were able !

si'lent le'ges in'ter ar'ma (lē'jēz). [L.] The laws are silent in time of war.

s'il vous plaît (sēl' vōō plĕ'). [F.] If you please.

si-mi'li-a si-mi'li-bus cu-ran'tur (sY-mIl'Y-ä sY-mIl'Y-bŭs). [L.] Likes are cured by likes ; like cures like.

si'mi-lis si'mi-li gau'det (sY'mY-lis sY'mY-lI). [L.] Like takes pleasure in like.

si mo'nu-men'tum re-qui'ris, cir-cum'spi-ce (mŏn'ŭ-mĕn'-tŭm). [L.] If you seek [his] monument, look around ; — epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London.

sim'plex mun-di'ti-is (mŭn-dĭsh'Y-Ys). [L.] Of simple elegance.

si'ne cu'ra. [L.] Without charge [or care]. [hatred.

si'ne o'di-o. [L.] Without

si'ne qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.

si quæ'ris pen-in'su-lam amœ'nam, cir-cum'spi-ce. [L.] If you seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around ; — motto of Michigan. [eler.

sis'te, vi-a'tor. [L.] Stop, traveller.

sit ti'bi ter'ra le'vis (tĭb'Y). [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.

so'la no-bi'li-tas vir'tus (nō-bĭl'Y-tās). [L.] Virtue [is] the only nobility.

so'li-tu'di-nem fa'ci-unt, pa'cem ap-pel'lant (sō'lY-tū'dY-nĕm fā'shY-ŭnt). [L.] They make a desert, they call [it] peace.

spec-te′mur a-gen′do. [L.] Let us be judged by our actions.
splen′di-de men′dax. [L.] Honorably [or nobly] mendacious.
stans pe′de in u′no. [L.] Standing on one foot.
stat mag′ni no′mi-nis um′bra (nŏm′ĭ-nĭs). [L.] He stands the shadow of a great name.
sta′tus quo. [L.] The state in which [anything is]; the existing condition.
Sturm und Drang (shtōōrm′ ōōnt dräng′). [G.] Storm and stress.
su′a cui′que vo-lup′tas (kī′-kwē ; kwī′-). [L.] Every one [has] his own pleasure.
sua′vi-ter in mo′do, for′ti-ter in re (swăv′ĭ-tĕr). [L.] Gently in manner, strongly in deed.
sub Jo′ve fri′gi-do (frĭj′ĭ-dō). [L.] Under cold Jupiter; under the cold sky.
sub ju′di-ce. [L.] Before the judge [or court].
sub ro′sa. [L.] Under the rose; covertly; confidentially.
sub vo′ce. [L.] Under the word.
su′i ge′ne-ris (jĕn′ē-rĭs). [L.] Of its own kind ; unique.
su′i ju′ris. [L.] In one's own right ; of full legal capacity.
sum′mum bo′num. [L.] The supreme good.
su′o Mar′te. [L.] By one's own exertions.
su′tor, ne su′pra cre′pi-dam (krĕp′ĭ-dăm). [L.] Cobbler, [look] not above the last (that is, stick to your last).
su′um cui′que (kī′kwē *or* kwī′kwē). [L.] To each his own; — motto of the Order of the Black Eagle, Prussia.
su′us cui′que mos (mōs). [L.] Every one has his own custom.

T

ta′bu-la ra′sa (tăb′ū-lȧ). [L.] A smoothed [or blank] tablet.
tâche sans tache (täsh säɴ′ tȧsh′). [F.] A work without a stain.
tæ′di-um vi′tæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
tam Mar′te quam Mi-ner′va. [L]. As much by Mars (war) as by Minerva (wisdom).
tant mieux (täɴ′ myû′). [F.] So much the better.
tant pis (pē′). [F.] So much the worse.
tant s'en faut (säɴ fō′). [F.] So much is lacking ; far from it.
tant soit peu (swȧ pû′). [F.] Ever so little.
tel maître, tel valet (tĕl mâ′tr′, tĕl vȧ′lĕ′). [F.] Like master, like man.
tem′po-ra mu-tan′tur, et nos mu-ta′mur in il′lis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed in [with] them.
tem′pus e′dax re′rum. [L.] Time devouring [all] things.
tem′pus fu′git. [L.] Time flies.
te′nax pro-po′si-ti (prō-pŏz′ĭ-tī). [L.] Tenacious of purpose.
ter′ræ fi′li-us (fĭl′ĭ-ŭs). [L.] A son of the earth ; a man of lowly birth.
ter′ti-um quid (tûr′shĭ-ŭm). [L.] A third something ; something intermediate.
ti′bi se′ris, ti′bi me′tis (tĭb′ĭ). [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.
tiens ta foi (tyăɴ′ tȧ fwä′). [F.] Keep thy faith.
tiers état (tyâr′-zā′tȧ′). [F.] The third estate (or commonalty, in France).
ti′me-o Da′na-os et do′na fe-ren′tes (tĭm′ē-ō dăn′ā-ōs, fē-rĕn′tēz). [L.] I fear the Greeks even [when they are] bringing gifts.
to′tis vi′ri-bus (tō′tĭs vĭr′ĭ-bŭs). [L.] With all one's might.
to′ti-dem ver′bis (tŏt′ĭ-dĕm). [L.] In so many words.
to′to cæ′lo. [L.] By the whole heavens ; as much as possible.
to′tus te′res at′que ro-tun′-dus. [L.] Entire, smooth, and round; complete in itself.
toujours perdrix (tōō′zhōōr′ pĕr′drē′). [F.] Lit., always partridge ; too much of a good thing.
tour de force (tōōr′ dē fôrs′). [F.] A feat of strength ; a striking exhibition of power [or skill].
tourner casaque (tōōr′nā′ kȧ′-zȧk′). [F.] To turn one's coat ; to change sides.
tous frais faits (tōō′ frĕ′ fĕ′). [F.] All expense defrayed.
tout à fait (tōō′-tȧ fĕ′). [F.] Entirely ; quite.
tout au contraire (tōō′-tō kôɴ′-trâr′). [F.] Quite to the contrary.
tout à vous (tōō′-tȧ vōō′). [F.] Wholly yours.
tout bien ou rien (tōō′ byăɴ′-nōō ryăɴ′). [F.] Everything well or nothing.
tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner (tōō kôɴ′präɴ′dr′ sā tōō′ pȧr′dō′nā′). [F.] To understand all is to pardon all.
tout est perdu hors l'honneur (tōō′-tā pĕr′dü′ ôr lō′nûr′). [F.] All is lost save honor.
tout lasse, tout casse, tout passe (tōō′ läs′, tōō′ käs′, tōō′ päs′). F.] Everything wears out, everything breaks, everything passes away.
tout le monde est sage après coup (tōō′ lē môɴ′-dā sȧzh′ ȧ′prĕ′ kōō′). [F.] Everybody is wise after the event.
tri′a junc′ta in u′no. [L.] Three [kingdoms] joined in one ; — motto of the Order of the Bath, Great Britain.
tru′di-tur di′es di′e (dī′ēz). [L.] Day is pushed forth by day ; one day hurries on another.
tu quo′que. [L.] Thou also.
tu′um est. [L.] It is thine.

U

ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono (ōō′ä mä′ōō kä ā′ä ō kä ä′ē-nä ē kä pō′nō). [Hawaiian.] The life of the land is established in righteousness ; — the motto of Hawaii.
u-ber′ri-ma fi′des (ū-bĕr′ĭ-mȧ fī′dēz). [L.] The most perfect good faith.
u′bi li-ber′tas, i′bi pa′tri-a. [L.] Where liberty [is], there [is] my country.
u′bi mel, i′bi a′pes (ā′pēz). [L.] Where honey [is], there [are] the bees.
u′bi su′pra. [L.] Where above [mentioned].
ul′ti-ma ra′ti-o re′gum. [L.] The final argument of kings ; war.
ul′ti-ma Thu′le (ŭl′tĭ-mȧ thū′-lē). [L.] Lit., most distant Thule ; utmost limit.
ul′ti-mum va′le. [L.] A last farewell.
ul′tra li′ci-tum (lĭs′ĭ-tŭm). [L.] Beyond what is allowable.
u′na vo′ce. [L.] With one voice ; unanimously.
un bienfait n'est jamais perdu (ŭɴ byăɴ′fĕ′ nĕ zhȧ′mĕ′ pĕr′-dü′). [F.] A kindness is never lost.
und so weiter (ōōnt zō vī′tĕr). [G.] And so forth ; et cetera.
une fois n'est pas coutume (ün fwä′ nĕ pä kōō′tüm′). [F.] Once is not a habit ; a single act does not count.
u′no a′ni-mo (ăn′ĭ-mō). [L.] With one mind ; unanimously
un sot à triple étage (ŭɴ sō′-tȧ trē′pl′ ā′tȧzh′). [F.] A fool to the third degree.
ur′bi et or′bi. [L.] To the city and to the world.
u′sus lo-quen′di. [L. Usage in speaking.
u′ti-le dul′ci. [L.] The useful with the agreeable.
u′ti-nam nos′ter es′set. [L.] Would that he were ours.
ut in′fra. [L.] As below.
ut pig′nus a′mi-ci′ti-æ (ăm′ĭ-sĭsh′ĭ-ē). [L.] As a pledge of friendship.
ut su′pra. [L.] As above.

V

va′de in pa′ce. [L.] Go in peace.
væ vic′tis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
va′le. [L.] Farewell.
va′ri-æ lec′ti-o′nes (lĕk′shĭ-ō′-nēz). [L.] Various [or variant] readings.
va′ri-o′rum no′tæ. [L.] Notes of various commentators.
va′ri-um et mu-ta′bi-le sem′per fe′mi-na (mū-tăb′ĭ-lē fĕm′ĭ-nȧ). [L.] Woman [is] ever a fickle and changeable thing.
ve′ni-a ne-ces′si-ta′ti da′tur. [L.] Indulgence is given to necessity.
ve′ni, vi′di, vi′ci. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
ven′tis se-cun′dis. [L.] With favorable winds.
ve′ra in-ces′su pa′tu-it de′a (păt′ū-ĭt). [L.] By her gait the true goddess was disclosed.
ver-ba′tim et lit′e-ra′tim (lĭt′-ē-r ā′tĭm). [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
ver′bum sat sa′pi-en′ti (săp′ĭ-ĕn′tī). [L.] A word to the wise [is] sufficient.
ve′ri-ta′tis sim′plex o-ra′ti-o est (vĕr′ĭ-tā′tĭs, ō-rā′shĭ-ō). [L.] The language of truth is simple.
vérité sans peur (vā′rē′tā′ säɴ pûr′). [F.] Truth without fear.
verweile doch! du bist so schön! (fĕr-vī′lē dōĸ′, dōō bĭst zō shûn′). [G.] Ah, still delay — thou [the flying moment] art so fair !
ves-ti′gi-a nul′la re-tror′sum (vĕs-tĭj′ĭ-ȧ). [L.] No footsteps backward.
vex-a′ta quæs′ti-o (kwĕs′chĭ-ō). [L.] A vexed question.
vi′a a′mi-ca′bi-li (ăm′ĭ-kăb′ĭ-lī). [L.] In a friendly way.
vi′a me′di-a. [L.] A middle way [or course].
vi′a tri′ta, vi′a tu′ta. [L.] The beaten path [is] the safe path.
vi′ce ver′sa. [L.] The order being changed ; conversely.
vi′de ut su′pra. [L.] See what is stated above.
vi et ar′mis. [L.] By force and arms ; by main force.
vigueur de dessus (vē′gûr′ dē dē-sü′). [F.] Strength from on high.
vin′cet a′mor pa′tri-æ. [L.] Love of country will prevail.
vin′cit om′ni-a ve′ri-tas (vĕr′-ĭ-tăs). [L.] Truth conquers all things.
vin′cit qui pa′ti-tur (păt′ĭ-tŭr). [L.] He conquers who endures.
vin′cit qui se vin′cit. [L.] He conquers who conquers himself.
vin′cu-lum ma′tri-mo′ni-i (măt′rĭ-mō′nĭ-ī). [L.] The bond of matrimony.
vi′res ac-qui′rit e-un′do (vī′-rēz). [L.] It gains strength by going (that is, in its course).
vir′tus no-bi′li-tat (nō-bĭl′ĭ-tăt). [L.] Virtue ennobles ; — motto of the Order of the Netherlands Lion.
vir-tu′te, non ver′bis. [L.] By virtue, not by words.
vis a ter′go. [L.] A force from behind.
vis me′di-ca′trix na-tu′ræ (mĕd′ĭ-kā′trĭks). [NL.] The healing power of nature.
vis vi′tæ. [L.] Vital force.
vi′tam im-pen′de-re ve′ro. [L.] To devote one's life to the truth.
vi′ta si′ne lit′te-ris mors est. [L.] Life without literature is death.
vi′vat re-gi′na! [L.] [Long] live the queen!
vi′vat rex! [L.] [Long] live the king !
vive la bagatelle! (vēv lȧ bȧ′gȧ′-tĕl′). [F.] [Long] live trifles [or frivolity] !
vive le roi! (lē rwä′). [F.] [Long] live the king!
vi′ve-re sat vin′ce-re (vĭv′ē-rē). [L.] To conquer is to live enough.
vogue la galère! (vōg′ lȧ gȧ′-lâr′). [F.] Lit., row the galley! let us pursue our point.
voilà tout (vwȧ′lȧ′tōō′). [F.] That is all.
voir le dessous des cartes (vwȧr′ lē dē-sōō′ dā kärt′). [F.] To see the under side of the cards ; to be in the secret.
vous y perdrez vos pas (vōō′-zē pĕr′drā′ vō′ pä′). [F.] You will lose your labor there.
vox, et præ-te′re-a ni′hil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more ; sound without sense.
vox fau′ci-bus hæ′sit. [L.] The voice stuck in his throat.
vox po′pu-li, vox De′i (pŏp′ū-lī). [L.] The voice of the people [is] the voice of God.
vul′go. [L.] Commonly.
vul′tus est in′dex a′ni-mi (ăn′-ĭ-mī). [L.] The face is index of the soul [or mind].

W

Wanderjahr (vän′dĕr-yär′).[G.] Year of wandering.
Wanderlust (vän′dĕr-lōōst′). [G.] Passion for traveling [or wandering].
Welt′schmerz′ (vĕlt′shmĕrts′). [G.] World sorrow ; sentimental pessimism.

Z

Zeitgeist (tsīt′gīst′). [G.] The spirit of the time.
zoe mou, sas agapo! (zô′ē mōō′, säs′ ä′gȧ-pô′). [Modern Gr. *ζώη μου σᾶς ἀγαπῶ.*] My life, I love thee !
zo′nam sol′ve-re. [L.] To untie the girdle (worn by Roman maidens) ; — part of the Roman marriage ceremony.
zwischen uns sei Wahrheit (tsvĭsh′ĕn ōōns zī vär′hīt). [G.] Truth be between us.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

NOTES: **Do not use abbreviations** in written or printed matter that consists of formal sentences or connected discourse.

EXCEPTIONS: **Mr., Mrs., Messrs., Jr., Sr.,** when used with proper names; forms like **A.B., LL.D., P.M., A.M., B.C., A.D.,** and a few others of exceptional character are rarely if ever spelled out. **Rev., Hon., Dr., Prof., Gov., Gen.,** while spelled out before surnames, as *Governor* Robinson, are sometimes used before full names, as *Gen.* U. S. Grant, though even here the full spelling is preferred in the most formal matter.

Abbreviations are freely used in various headings (as of dates in the superscription of a letter), in tabular statements, commercial accounts, footnotes, references, etc.

Abbreviations of proper names must begin with a capital; others may or may not according to the circumstances of use. **The form given in the list is the one commonly used.**

An abbreviation with the period at the **end, as Dept., Sec.,** etc., is generally to be used in preference to a contraction using the apostrophe, Dep't, Sec'y, etc.

The forms **1st, 2d** (or, less properly, **2nd**), **3d** (less properly **3rd**), **4th** etc., used for *first, second, third, fourth,* etc., as in designating the days of the month, are not, properly speaking, abbreviations, and take no period. In regard to the numerals, I, II, V, etc., used in designating the serial number of a thing, as a page or chapter, usage varies, some using the period; as used after names, as in George V., Leo X., etc., the older and more general usage is to use the period.

The sign & (ampersand) is used in names of business firms or corporations, and often in lists, advertisements, etc.; but not in ordinary reading matter.

A

a. About; accepted (*in commerce*); acre; active; adjective; afternoon; alto; answer; are (*metric system*); at.
A Argon.
A. Academician; Academy; America; American; artillery.
@ At.
A. A. Associate of Arts.
AA. *or* **ää.** Ana (Gr. *ἀνά*), of each, of each alike, — used in medical prescriptions.
A. A. A. Amateur Athletic Association.
A. A. A. S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A. A. C. Anno ante Christum (L., in the year before Christ).
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. of A. Automobile Association of America.
A. A. S. S. Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society.
A. A. U. Amateur Athletic Union.
ab. About.
A. B. Artium Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Arts); [also *l. c.*] able-bodied (seaman).
abbr., *or* **abbrev.** Abbreviated; abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
abd. Abdicated.
A. B. F. M. American Board of Foreign Missions.
abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
abr. Abridged; abridgment.
abs. Absolutely; abstract.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
abs. re. Absente reo (L., the defendant being absent).
A. C. Alpine Club: ante Christum (L., before Christ).
Acad. Academy.
acc. Acceptance; account; accusative.
acct. Account.
a. d. After date; ante diem (L., before the day).
A. D. Anno Domini (L., in the year of our Lord).
ad. [*pl.* ADS.] Advertisement.
A. D. C. Aid-de-camp.
ad fin. Ad finem (L., at the end).
ad inf. Ad infinitum (L., to infinity).
ad int. Ad interim (L., in the meantime).
adj. Adjective.
Adj., *or* **Adjt.** Adjutant.
ad lib. Ad libitum (L., at pleasure).
Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.
admix. Administratrix.
admr. Administrator.
admx. Administratrix.
adv. Ad valorem; adverb; adversus (L., against); advocate.
Adv. Advent.
æ., æt., ætat. Ætatis (L., of age, aged).
AF. Anglo-French.
A. F. A. M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
aff. Affectionate; affirmative; affirming.
affi. Affidavit.
Afr. Africa; African.
Ag Argentum (L., silver).
A. G. Adjutant General; Attorney-General.
agr., *or* **agric.** Agriculture; agricultural.
agt. Agent.
A. H. Anno Hegiræ (L., in the year of the Hegira).
A. I. American Institute.
Al Aluminium.
Ala. Alabama.
A. L. A. American Library Association; Automobile Legal Association.
Alas. Alaska.
ald., *or* **aldm.** Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
alg. Algebra.
Alg. Algernon; Algiers.
alt. Alternate; altitude; alto.
Alta. Alberta (Canada).
Am. America; American.
A. M., *or* **a. m.** Ante meridiem (L., before noon).
A. M. Anno mundi (L., in the year of the world); Annus Mirabilis (L., the Wonderful Year, i.e. 1666); Artium Magister (L., Master of Arts); Ave Maria (Hail Mary).
Amer. America; American.
amt. Amount.
A.-N. Anglo-Norman.
anal. Analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic.
anat. Anatomy.
anc. Ancient; anciently.
anon. Anonymous.
ans. Answer.
ant. Antonym; antiquarian.
Ant. Anthony; Antigua.
anthrop. Anthropology; anthropological.
antiq. Antiquities; antiquarian.
A. O. F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
A. O. H. Ancient Order of Hibernians.
aor. Aorist.
A. O. S. S. Fellow of the American Oriental Society.
A. O. U. W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.
A. P. A. American Philological Association; American Protective Association.
apo., apog. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse; Apocrypha; Apocryphal.
app. Appendix; appointed.
App. Apostles.
approx. Approximately.
Apr. April.
aq., Aq. Aqua (L., water).
A. Q. M. Assistant Quartermaster.
Ar. Arabian; Arabic.
A. R. Anno regni (L., in the year of the reign).
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy (of Arts, London).
Arab. Arabian; Arabic.
Aram. Aramaic.
arch. Archaic; archaism; archery; archipelago; architect; architecture.
Arch. Archibald.
archæol. Archæology.
Archd. Archdeacon; Archduke.
arg. Argent.
arith. Arithmetic.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armenian.
arr. Arranged; arrived; arrivals.
A. R. R. Anno regni Regis, or Reginæ (L., in the year of the King's, or Queen's, reign).
art. Article; artificial; artillery; artist.
As Arsenic.
AS., *or* **A.-S.** Anglo-Saxon.
A. S. C. E. American Society of Civil Engineers.
A. S. M. E. American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
assn. Association.
assoc. Associate; association.
asst. Assistant.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.
astr., astron. Astronomer; astronomy.
astrol. Astrologer; astrology.
Atl. Atlantic.
att., atty. Attorney.
attrib. Attributive.
at. wt. Atomic weight.
Au Aurum (L., gold).
A. U. C. Ab urbe condita (L., from the founding of the city [Rome, about 753 B. C.]).
Aug. August.
Aus., Aust. Austria; Austrian.
Aust. Hung. Austria-Hungary.
Austral. Australasia; Australia.
Auth. Ver. Authorized Version.
auxil. Auxiliary.
av. Avenue; average.
a. v. Annos vixit (L., he, or she, lived [so many] years).
A. V. Artillery Volunteers; Authorized Version.
avdp. Avoirdupois.
ave. Avenue.
ax. Axiom.
az. Azure.

B

B Boron.
b. Base; bass; bay; book; born; brother.
Ba Barium.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts; British Academy; British America.
B. Agr. Bachelor of Agriculture.
bal. Balance.
bap. Baptized.
Bapt. Baptist.
bar. Barometer; barometric; barrel.
Barb. Barbados.
barr. Barrister.
Bart. Baronet.
batt. Battalion; battery.
bbl. [*pl.* BBLS.] Barrel.
B. C. Before Christ; British Columbia.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
bd. Board; bond; bound.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
bdl. [*pl.* BDLS.] Bundle.
bds. (Bound in) boards.
Be Beryllium.
b. e. Bill of exchange.
Belg. Belgian; Belgium.
Benj. Benjamin.
B. ès L. Bachelier ès Lettres (F., Bachelor of Letters).
bg. [*pl.* BGS.] Bag.
b. h. p. Brake horse power.
Bi Bismuth.
B. I. British India.
Bib. Bible; Biblical.
biog. Biographer; biography.
biol. Biologist; biology.
bk. Bank; book.
bkg. Banking.
bkt. [*pl.* BKTS.] Basket.
bl. [*pl.* BLS.] Bale; barrel.
b. l. Bill of lading; breech-loading.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
bldg. [*pl.* BLDGS.] Building.
B. L. E. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
B. Litt. Bachelor of Literature, or of Letters.
b. m. Board measure.
B. M. Bachelor of Medicine.
B. Mus. Bachelor of Music.
b. o. Branch office; buyer's option.
Boh. Bohemia; Bohemian.
Bol. Bolivia.
bor. Borough.
bot. Botanical; botanist; botany.
Bp. Bishop.
b. p. Below proof; bill of parcels; bills payable.
bpl. Birthplace.
B. P. O. E. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
Br Bromine.
br. Brig; brother; brown.
Br. British.

Br. Am. British America.
b. rec. Bills receivable.
brig. Brigade; brigadier.
Brit. Britain; British.
Brit. Mus. British Museum.
bro. [*pl.* BROS.] Brother.
b. s. Balance sheet; bill of sale.
B. S. Bachelor of Surgery.
B. Sc. Bachelor of Science.
B. T. U. British thermal unit.
bu., bus. Bushel; bushels.
bul. Bulletin.
Bulg. Bulgaria; Bulgarian.
b. v. Bene vale (L., farewell).
B. V. Beata Virgo (L., Blessed Virgin).
B. V. M. Beata Virgo Maria (L., Blessed Virgin Mary).
bx. Box.

C

C Carbon.
c. Carton; cathode; cent; centime; centimeter; century; chapter; child; circa (L., about); cost; cubic; current.
C. Cape; Catholic; Centigrade (Thermometer); Chancellor; Chancery; Congress; Conservative; Consul; Court.
Ca Calcium.
C. A. Chartered Accountant; Chief Accountant; Commercial Agent; Confederate Army; Controller of Accounts; Court of Appeal.
cal. Calendar; calends; calorie.
Cal., Calif. California.
Camb. Cambridge.
Can. Canada; Canadian.
Cant. Canterbury; Canticles.
Cantab. Cantabrigiensis (L., of Cambridge).
Cantuar. Cantuaria (LL., Canterbury); Cantuariensis (LL., of Canterbury).
cap. Capital; capitalize; capitulum (L., chapter); captain.
Capt. Captain.
car. Carat; carpentry.
Card. Cardinal.
cash. Cashier.
cat. Catalogue; catechism.
cath. Cathedral.
Cath. Catherine; Catholic.
caus. Causation; causative.
cav. Cavalry.
Cb Columbium.
C. B. Cape Breton; Chief Baron; Common Bench; Companion of the Bath.
cc. Cubic centimeter, -meters.
c. c. Compte courant (F., account current); cubic centimeter, or -meters.
C. C. Caius College (Cambridge, Eng.); Circuit Court; City Councilor; Civil Court; Common Councilman; County Clerk; County Commissioner.
C. C. P. Code of Civil Procedure; Court of Common Pleas.
C. Cr. P. Code of Criminal Procedure.
Cd Cadmium.
c. d. v. Carte de visite.
Ce Cerium.
C. E. Church of England; Civil Engineer.
cel. Celebrated.
Celt. Celtic.
cen. Central; century.
cent. Centigrade; central; century; centum.
cert. Certificate; certify.
certif. Certificate; certificated.
cf. Confer (i. e., compare).
c. f. & i. Cost, freight, and insurance.
cg. Centigram.
C. G. Consul General.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S. Centimeter, gram, second (system of units); Commissary General of Subsistence.
ch. Chapter; chief; child; church.
Ch. Chancery; Charles; China; Church.
C. H. Captain of the Horse; Courthouse; Customhouse.
chanc. Chancellor; chancery.
chap. Chaplain; chapter.
Chas. Charles.
chem. Chemical; chemist; chemistry.
Chin. China; Chinese.
Ch. J. Chief Justice.
Chr. Christ; Christian; Christopher.
chron. Chronological; chronology.
Chron. Chronicles.
c. i. f. Cost, insurance, and freight.
circ. Circa, circiter, circum (L., about).
cit. Citation; cited; citizen.
civ. Civil; civilian.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cl Chlorine.
cl. Centiliter; class; clause; clergyman; cloth.
class. Classic; classical; classification.
cld. Cleared; colored.
clk. Clerk.
C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
cm. Centimeter.
C. M. Certificated Master; common meter; Corresponding Member.
C. M. G. Companion of St. Michael and St. George.
cml. Commercial.
Co Cobalt.
Co. Company; county.
c. o. Care of; carried over.
C. O. Colonial Office; Commanding Officer; Crown Office.
coad. Coadjutor.
coch., cochl. Cochleare (L., spoonful).
C. O. D. Cash, or collect, on delivery.
cog. Cognate.
col. College; collegiate; colonial; colony; colored; column.
Col. Colonel; Colorado; Colossians.
coll. Colleague; collection; collector; college.
collat. Collateral; collaterally.
Colo. Colorado.
colloq. Colloquial; colloquially.
com. Comedy; commentary; commerce; common; commonly; communication.
Com. Commander; Commission; Commissioner; Committee; Commodore.
comdg. Commanding.
Comdt. Commandant.
comp. Compare; comparative; compositor; compositor; compound; comprising.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
con. Contra (L., against).
Cong. Congregational; Congress; Congressional.
conj. Conjunction.
Conn. Connecticut.
const. Constable; constitution.
cont. Containing; contents; continent; continue; continued.
contemp. Contemporary.
contr. Contracted; contraction; contrary.
cor. Corner; cornet; corrected; correction; correlative; correspondent; corresponding.
Cor. Corinthians; Coroner.
coroll. Corollary.
cos Cosine.
cosec Cosecant.
cot Cotangent.
cp. Compare.
c. p. Candle power; chemically pure.
C. P. Common Pleas; Common Prayer; Congregation of the Passion; Court of Probate.
c. p. a. Certified public accountant.
C. P. S. Clerk of Petty Sessions; Custos Privati Sigilli (L., Keeper of the Privy Seal).
Cr Chromium.
cr. Created; credit; creditor; crown.
C. R. Custos Rotulorum (L., Keeper of the Rolls).
cresc. Crescendo.
Cs Cæsium.
C. S. Christian Science; Civil Service; Clerk to the Signet; Court of Sessions; Custos Sigilli (L., Keeper of the Seal).
C. S. A. Confederate States Army; Confederate States of America.
C. S. C. Conspicuous Service Cross.
C. S. I. Companion of the Star of India (Brit. order).
C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.
ct. Cent; county.
Ct. Connecticut; Count; Court.
C. T. A. U. Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
cts. Cents; centimes.
Cu Cuprum (L., copper).
cu., cub. Cubic.
cur. Currency; current.
C. V. Common Version.
c. w. o. Cash with order.
cwt. Hundredweight, -weights; — prop. for L. *centum*, a hundred, and Eng. *weight*.
cyc., *or* cyclo. Cyclopedia; cyclopedic.

D

D. Democrat; Deus (L., God); Dominus (L., Lord); Duke; Dutch.
d. Date; daughter; day; dead; degree; denarius, or denarii (L., penny, or pence); deputy; died; dime; dollar; dose.
Dan. Daniel; Danish.
D. A. R. Daughters of the American Revolution.
dat. Dative.
dau. daughter.
d. b. Daybook.
dbk. Drawback.
D. C. Da capo (It., from the beginning); Deputy Consul; District Court; District of Columbia.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
d. d. Days after date.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea. Deacon.
deb. Debenture.
dec. Declension; declination; decorative.
Dec. December.
def. Defendant; definition.
deft. Defendant.
deg. Degree.
del. Delegate; delineavit (L., he, or she, drew it).
Del. Delaware.
Dem. Democrat; Democratic.
Den. Denmark.
dep. Department; departs; deponent; deputy.
dept. Department; deponent.
der., *or* deriv. Derivation; derivative; derived.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D. F. Dean of the Faculty; Defensor Fidei (L., Defender of the Faith).
dft. Defendant; draft.
dg. Decigram.
D. G. Dei gratia (L., by the grace of God); Deo gratias (L., thanks to God); Director General.
D. H. Deadhead.
Di Didymium.
dial. Dialect; dialectic.
diam. Diameter.
dict. Dictator; dictionary.
dim., *or* dimin. Diminuendo; diminutive.
dis. Discipline; discount.
disc. Discount; discovered.
disct. Discount.
disp. Dispensatory.
dist. Distant; distinguished; district.
div. Divide; divided; dividend; divine; division; divisor.
dl. Deciliter.
D. Lit. Doctor of Literature.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
dm. Decimeter.
do. Ditto.
dol. Dollar; dollars.
dols. Dollars.
dom. Domestic; dominion.
D. O. M. Deo Optimo Maximo (L., to God, the Best, the Greatest).
dow. Dowager.
doz. Dozen; dozens.
D. P. O. Distributing Post Office.
dpt. Deponent; department.
dr. Dram; drawer.
Dr. Debtor; doctor.
dram. pers. Dramatis personæ (L., the characters or actors in a drama or play).
d. s. Dal segno (It., from the sign; — musical direction); day's sight; days after sight.
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
D. S. O. Distinguished Service Order (Brit., Army and Navy).
d. s. p. Decessit sine prole (L., died without issue).
D. T's. Delirium tremens. *Colloq.*
Du. Dutch.
D. V. Deo volente (L., God willing).
D. V. M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
d. v. p. Decessit vita patris (L., died during his, or her, father's lifetime).
dwt. Pennyweight, -weights; — prop. for *denarius*, a penny, and *weight*.
Dy Dysprosium.

E

E. Earl; Earth; East; Eastern; Engineer; English.
ea. Each.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.
Ebor. Eboracensis (L., of York).
E. C. Eastern Central (Postal District, London); Established Church.
eccl., *or* eccles. Ecclesiastical.
Eccl., *or* Eccles. Ecclesiastes.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
E. C. U. English Church Union.
Ecua. Ecuador.
ed. Edition; editor.
Edin. Edinburgh.
edit. Edition.
E. D. S. English Dialect Society.
Edw. Edward.
E. E. Early English; Electrical Engineer; errors excepted.
E. E. & M. P. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
E. E. T. S. Early English Text Society.
Eg. Egypt; Egyptian.
e. g. Exempli gratia (L., for example).
E. I. East India; East Indies.
elec. Electrical; electrician; electricity.
Eliz. Elizabeth; Elizabethan.
E. long. East longitude.
Em. Emmanuel; Emily; Emma.
E. M. Earl Marshal; Equitum Magister (L., Master of the Horse).
E. M. F. Electromotive force.
Emp. Emperor; Empress.
ency., *or* encyc. Encyclopedia.
E. N. E. East-northeast.
eng. Engineer; engraving.
Eng. England; English.
engin. Engineer; engineering.
entom. Entomology.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis., *or* Episc. Episcopal.
eq. Equal; equivalent.
Er Erbium.
E. S. E. East-southeast.
esp., *or* especc. Especially.
Esq. Esquire.
est. Established.
Esth. Esther.
E. T., *or* e. t. Electric telegraph; English translation.
et al. Et alibi (L., and elsewhere); et alii (L., and others).
etc. Et cetera (L., and others, and so forth).
et seq. Et sequens (L., and the following).
et sqq. Et sequentes (L., and the following), *masc. & fem. pl.*, or sequentia, *neut. pl.*

etym., *or* **etymol.** Etymology.
E. U. Evangelical Union.
ex. Examined; example; exception; exchange; excursion; executed; executive; export; extract.
Ex., *or* **Exod.** Exodus.
ex div. Without dividend.
exp. Export; express.
exr. Executor.
exrx. Executrix.
ext. External; extinct; extra; extract.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F

F Fluorine.
f. Farthing; fathom; feminine; fine; flower; folio; foot; forte; franc.
F. Fahrenheit; French.
f. a. a. Free of all average.
fac. Facsimile.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. I. A. Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.
fam. Familiar; family.
F. A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
far. Farriery; farthing.
F. B. Fenian Brotherhood.
F. B. A. Fellow of the British Academy (scientific society).
F. B. S. Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F. C. Free Church (of Scotland).
fcap. Foolscap.
F. C. C. First-class Certificate.
fcp. Foolscap.
F. D. Fidei Defensor (L., Defender of the Faith).
Fe Ferrum (L., iron).
Feb. February.
fec. Fecit (L., he, or she, made it).
fem. Feminine.
ff. Folios; following; fortissimo.
F. F. V. First Families of Virginia.
f. g. a. Free of general average.
f. i. For instance.
F. I. A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries (of Great Britain and Ireland).
fict. Fiction.
fig. Figurative(-ly); figure.
Fin. Finland; Finnish.
fir. Firkin; firkins.
fl. Florin; flourished; fluid.
Fl. Flanders; Flemish.
Fla. Florida.
Flem. Flemish.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society (London).
fm. Fathom.
F. M. Field Marshal; Foreign Mission.
fo. Folio.
f. o. b. Free on board.
fol. Folio; following.
for. Foreign.
fort. Fortification; fortified.
f. p. a. Free of particular average.
fr. Fragment; franc; from.
Fr Father; France; Frau; French; Friar; Friday.
F. R. A. M. Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music (London).
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society (London).
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (London).
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (London).
Fred. Frederick.
freq. Frequent; frequentative.
F. S. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (London).
Fri. Friday.
F. R. I. B. A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society (scientific, London).
frs. Francs.
ft. Feet; foot; fort; fortified.
fur. Furlong; further.
fut. Future.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoölogical Society (London).

G

g. Gauge; genitive; gram; guide; guinea or guineas; gulf.
G. German.
Ga. Gallium.
Ga. Georgia.
G. A. General Assembly.
gal. [*pl.* GALS.] Gallon.
Gal. Galatians.
galv. Galvanic; galvanism.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.
gaz. Gazette; gazetteer.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C. Grand Chancellor, Chaplain, Chapter, Council, Conclave, etc.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath (Brit. order, orig. mil.).
g. c. d. Greatest common divisor.
g. c. m. Greatest common measure.
G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George (Brit. order, mil. and civil).
G. C. S. I. Grand Commander of the Star of India (Brit. order, for dignitaries in India).
G. C. V. O. Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (for personal services to the sovereign).
Gd Gadolinium.
G. D. Grand Duchess; Grand Duchy; Grand Duke.
Ge Germanium.
gen. Gender; general; generic; genitive; genus.
Gen. General; Genesis.
gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
geog. Geographer; geographic; geographical; geography.
geol. Geologic; geological; geologist; geology.
geom. Geometry.
ger. Gerund.
Ger. German; Germany.
g. gr. Great gross, or 144 doz.
gi. Gill; gills.
G. L. Grand Lodge.
Gl Glucinum.
gm. Gram.
G. M. Grand Master.
G. M. B. Good merchantable brand.
G. O. General order.
gov. Government; governor.
govt. Government.
G. P. Gloria Patri (L., Glory to the Father); Graduate in Pharmacy.
G. P. O. General Post Office.
gr. Grain; grand; great; gross.
Gr. Greece; Greek; Grecian.
gram. Grammar.
Gr. Br., Gr. Brit. Great Britain.
g. s. Grandson.
G. S. General Secretary; Grand Scribe; Grand Secretary.
gt. Gilt; great; gutta (L., drop).
G. T. C. Good till canceled, or countermanded.
gtt. Guttæ (L., drops).

H

H Hydrogen.
h. Harbor; hard; hardness; height; high; hour; husband.
ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.
H. C. Heralds' College; House of Commons.
h. c. f. Highest common factor.
H. C. M. His, or Her, Catholic Majesty.
hdkf. Handkerchief.
He Helium.
H. E. His Eminence; His Excellency.
Heb. Hebrew; Hebrews.
hectol. Hectoliter.
hectom. Hectometer.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
her. Heraldry.
hg. Hectogram; heliogram.
Hg Hydrargyrum (L., mercury).
H. G. His, or Her, Grace; Horse Guards; High German.
H. H. His, or Her, Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd. Hogshead; hogsheads.
H. I. Hawaiian Islands.
H. I. H. His, or Her, Imperial Highness.
H. I. M. His, or Her, Imperial Majesty.
Hind. Hindu; Hindustan; Hindustani.
hist. Historian; historical; history.
H. J. Hic jacet (L., here lies).
hl. Hectoliter.
H. L. House of Lords.
hm. Hectometer.
H. M. His, or Her, Majesty.
H. M. S. His, or Her, Majesty's Service, or Ship.
ho. House.
Hon. Honorable; Honorary.
hor. Horizon; horology.
hort. Horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
H. P., *or* **h. p.** Half pay; high pressure; horse power.
hr. [*pl.* HRS.] Hour.
H. R. Home Rule; House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Emperor, or Empire.
H. R. H. His, or Her, Royal Highness.
H. S. Hic sepultus (L., here is buried); hic situs (L., here lies); High School.
H. S. H. His, or Her, Serene Highness.
H. S. S. Fellow of the [Royal] Historical Society (England).
ht. Height.
Hun., Hung. Hungarian; Hungary.
H. W. M. High-water mark.
Hy. Henry.
hyd. Hydrostatics.
hyp. Hypothesis; hypothetical.

I

I Iodine.
I. Idaho; Imperator (L., Emperor); island.
Ia. Iowa.
ib., *or* **ibid.** Ibidem (L., in the same place).
I. C. Iesus Christus (L., Jesus Christ).
Ice., Icel. Iceland; Icelandic.
I. D. Intelligence Department.
id. Idem (L., the same).
Id., Ida. Idaho.
I. D. B. Illicit diamond buyer.
i. e. Id est (L., that is).
ign. Ignotus (L., unknown).
i. h. p. Indicated horse power.
IHS. A symbol representing Greek IH(ΣΟΥ)Σ Jesus.
ill., illus., illust. Illustrated; illustration.
Ill., *or* **Ills.** Illinois.
imp. Imparted; imperative; imperfect; imperial; impersonal; imported; importer; imprimatur (L., let it be printed).
In Indium.
in. [*pl.* INS.] Inch.
inc. Including; inclusive; incorporated; increase.
inch., *or* **incho.** Inchoative.
incl. Including; inclusive.
incog. Incognito.
incor. Incorporated.
ind. Independent; indicative; indigo.
Ind. India; Indian; Indiana.
inf. Infantry; infinitive.
in lim. In limine (L., at the outset).
I. N. R. I. Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum (L., Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).
ins. Inches; inscribed; inspector; insurance.
insp. Inspector.
inst. Instant; institute; institution.
int. Interest; interior; interjection; internal; international; interpreter; intransitive.
interj. Interjection.
intrans. Intransitive. [way).
in trans. In transitu (L., on the
introd. Introduction; -ductory.
inv. Invenit (L., he, or she, designed it); inventor; invoice.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. F. Independent Order of Foresters.
Ion. Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. R. Independent Order of Rechabites.
I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red Men.
I O U. See in Vocabulary.
i. q. Idem quod (L., the same as).
Ir Iridium.
Ir. Ireland; Irish.
I R. Inland Revenue; Internal Revenue.
Ire. Ireland.
is. Island; isle.
Is., or Isa. Isaiah.
isl. [*pl.* ISLS.] Island; isle.
It. Italian; Italy.
ital. Italic.
Ital. Italian; Italy.
itin. Itinerary.
I. W. Isle of Wight.
I. W. W. Industrial Workers of the World (a labor organization that advocates syndicalism).

J

J. Judge; Justice.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
J. A. G. Judge-Advocate-General.
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japan; Japanese.
Jas. James.
Jav. Javanese.
J. C. Jesus Christ; Julius Cæsar; jurisconsult.
J. C. D. Juris Civilis Doctor (L., Doctor of Civil Law).
J. D. Jurum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
Jer. Jeremiah.
JJ. Justices.
Jno. John.
Jon., Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journal; journeyman.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. Junior.
J. U. D. Juris Utriusque Doctor (L., Doctor of Both [Canon and Civil] Laws).
Judg. Judges.
Jun., *or* **jun.** Junior.
Junc. Junction.
jus., just. Justice.
Just. Justinian.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K

K Kalium (L., potassium).
K. King; Kings; Knight.
K. A. Knight of St. Andrew (Russia).
Kan., Kans., Kas. Kansas.
K. B. King's Bench.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath (Brit. order).
K. C. I. E. Knight Commander of the Indian Empire (order).
K. C. M. G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (Brit. mil. and civil order).
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India (Brit. order, for dignitaries in India).
K. C. V. O. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (for personal services to the British sovereign).
Ken. Kentucky.
kg. Kilogram.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece (order in Austria and Spain).
Ki. Kings.
kilom. Kilometer.

K. K. K. Ku-Klux Klan.
kl. Kiloliter.
K. L. H. Knight of the Legion of Honor (France).
km. Kilometer; kingdom.
K. M. Knight of Malta (European religious order).
knt. Knight.
K. P. Knight of St. Patrick (Gr. Brit.); Knights of Pythias.
Kr Krypton.
K. T. Knight of the Thistle (Gr. Brit.); Knight Templar.
Ky. Kentucky.

L

l. Lake; land; latitude; leaf; league; left; length; libra (L., a pound); line; link; liter.
L. Lady; Latin; Law; Liber (L., book); Liberal; Low.
La Lanthanum.
La. Louisiana.
Lab. Labrador.
Lam. Lamentations.
L. A. S. Lord Advocate of Scotland.
lat. Latitude.
Lat. Latin.
lb. [*pl.* LBS.] Libra (L., pound)
l. c. Loco citato (L., in the place cited); lower case.
L. C. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
L/C Letter of Credit.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
l. c. m. Least common multiple.
Ld., ld. Lord.
L. D. Lady Day; Light Dragoons; [*or* LD.] Low Dutch.
ldp. Lordship.
lea. League.
leg. Legal; legate; legato; legislative; legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.
LG., *or* L. G. Low German.
L. G. Life Guards.
LGr., *or* L. Gr. Low Greek.
l. h. Left hand.
L. H. A. Lord High Admiral.
Li Lithium.
L. I. Light Infantry; Long Island.
lib. Liber (L., book); librarian; library.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
lin. Lineal; linear.
liq. Liquid; liquor.
lit. Liter; literal; literally; literary; literature.
Lit. D. Literarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).
Lith. Lithuanian.
Litt. D. Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).
LL. Late Latin; Low Latin.
l. l. Loco laudato (L., in the place quoted).
L. L. Late Latin; Lord Lieutenant; Low Latin.
LL. B. Legum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Laws).
LL. D. Legum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
L. L. L. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
loc. cit. Loco citato (L., in the place cited).
log. Logarithm.
lon., *or* long. Longitude.
loq. Loquitur (L., he, or she, speaks).
L. P. Lord Provost.
L. P. S. Lord Privy Seal.
l. s. Left side.
L. S. Linnæan Society; locus sigilli (L., place of the seal).
L. S. D., *or* £. s. d., *or* l. s. d. Libræ, solidi, denarii (L., pounds, shillings, pence).
Lt. Lieutenant.
l. t. Long ton.

M

m. Male; manual; married; masculine; measure; medicine; medium; meridian; meter; middle; mile; mill; minute; month; moon; morning; mountain.
M. Majesty; Manitoba; Marshal; Marquis; Master; Member; Militia; Monday; Monsieur.
M. A. Magister Artium (L., Master of Arts); Military Academy.
Mac. Maccabees.
Maced. Macedonia; Macedonian.
mach. Machinery.
Mad. Madam.
mag. Magazine; magnitude.
Maj. Major.
Mal. Malachi; Malayan.
man. Manège; manual.
Manit. Manitoba.
manuf. Manufactory; manufacture.
mar. Maritime.
Mar. March.
March. Marchioness.
Marq. Marquis.
mas., *or* masc. Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
math. Mathematician; mathematics.
Matt. Matthew.
max. Maximum.
M. C. Master Commandant; Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress.
Md. Maryland.
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Medicine).
M/d Months' date (i. e., months after date).
mdse. Merchandise.
Me. Maine.
ME. Middle English.
M. E. Mechanical, Military, *or* Mining, Engineer; Methodist Episcopal; Middle English; Most Excellent.
meas. Measure.
mech. Mechanics; mechanical.
med. Medical; medicine; medieval; medium.
Medit. Mediterranean.
mem. Memento; memoir; memorandum; memorial.
mer. Meridian; meridional.
Messrs. Messieurs; Misters.
metal. Metallurgy.
meteor. Meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
Mex. Mexican; Mexico.
Mf. *or* mf. Mezzo forte (It., moderately loud).
mfg. Manufacturing.
mfr. [*pl.* MFRS.] Manufacturer.
Mg Magnesium.
mg. Milligram.
Mgr. Monseigneur; Monsignore.
M. H. G., *or* MHG. Middle High German.
M. H. R. Member of the House of Representatives.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michaelmas; Michigan.
mid. Middle; midshipman.
mil. Military; militia.
min. Minim; minimum; mining; minister; minor; minute.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
misc. Miscellaneous.
Miss. Mississippi.
ml. Mail; milliliter.
M. L. A. Modern Language Association.
M. L. G., *or* MLG. Middle Low German.
Mlle. [*pl.* MLLES.] Mademoiselle.
mm. Millimeter.
MM. Their Majesties; Messieurs.
Mme. [*pl.* MMES.] Madame.
Mn Manganese.
M. N. A. S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
Mo Molybdenum.
mo. [*pl.* MOS.] Month.
Mo. Missouri.
M. O. Money order.
mod. Moderate; moderato (It., moderately); modern.
Moham. Mohammedan.
mol. wt. Molecular weight.
Mon. Monastery; Monday.
Monsig. Monseigneur; Monsignor (title in R. C. Church).
Mont. Montana.
Mor. Morocco.
M. P. Member of Parliament; Metropolitan Police.
M. P. C. Member of Parliament, Canada.
m. p. h. Miles per hour.
M. P. P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
M. R. Master of the Rolls.
Mr., Mrs. See in Vocab.
MS., *or* ms. [*pl.* MSS., *or* MSS.] Manuscript.
M. S. Master of Science; Master of Surgery; memoriæ sacrum (L., sacred to the memory).
m. s. l. Mean sea level.
MSS., *or* mss. Manuscripts.
mt [*pl.* MTS.] Mount; mountain.
mun. Municipal.
mus. Museum; music; musician.
Mus. B. Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D. Doctor of Music.
M. W. Most Worshipful; Most Worthy.
myg. Myriagram.
myl. Myrialiter.
mym. Myriameter.
myth. Mythology.

N

N Nitrogen.
n. Natus (L., born); nephew; neuter; new; nominative; note; noun; number.
N. Navy; Noon; Norse; North; Northern.
Na Natrium (L., sodium).
N. A. National Academy; North America; North American.
N. A. A. National Automobile Association.
N. A. D. National Academy of Design.
Nah. Nahum.
N. A. S. National Academy of Sciences.
nat. National; native; natural.
Nath. Nathanael; Nathaniel.
naut. Nautical.
nav. Naval; navigable; navigation.
navig. Navigation.
Nb Niobium.
n. b. Nota bene (L., note well, or take notice).
N. B. New Brunswick; North Britain; North British.
N. C. New Church; North Carolina.
Nd Neodymium.
n. d. No date.
N. D., *or* N. Dak. North Dakota
Ne Neon.
N. E. New England.
N. E. A. National Education Association
Neb., *or* Nebr. Nebraska.
N. E. D. New English Dictionary; — better, O. E. D (which see).
neg. Negative.
Neh. Nehemiah.
nem. con. Nemine contradicente (L., no one contradicting, unanimously).
Neth. Netherlands.
neut. Neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
N. F. Newfoundland; [*or* NF.] Norman French.
Ng. Norwegian.
N. G. National Guard; New Granada; (*Slang*) no good.
N. Gr., *or* NGr. New Greek.
N. H. New Hampshire.
Ni Nickel.
Nicar. Nicaragua.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. L., *or* NL. New Latin.
n. l. Non licet (L., it is not permitted); non liquet (L., it appears not, the case is not clear).
N. Lat. North latitude.
N. M., *or* N. Mex. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-northeast.
N. N. W. North-northwest.
N. O. Natural order (*Bot.*); New Orleans.
No., *or* no. [*pl.* NOS., NOS.] Numero (L., (by) number).
nol. pros. Nolle prosequi (L., to be unwilling to prosecute).
nom. Nominative.
non obst. Non obstante (L., notwithstanding).
non pros. Non prosequitur (L., he does not prosecute).
non seq. Non sequitur (L., it does not follow).
n. o. p. Not otherwise provided for.
Nor. Norman; North.
Norw., *or* Nor. Norway; Norwegian.
nos. Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence; nisi prius (See in Vocab.); Notary Public.
nr. Near.
N. R. North River.
N. S. National Society; New Series; New Style; [*l. c.*] not specified; Nova Scotia.
N/S Not sufficient [funds].
N. S. W. New South Wales.
N. T. New Testament; Northern Territory.
n. u. Name unknown.
Num. Numbers.
nux vom. Nux vomica.
N. W. North Wales; Northwest; Northwestern.
N. W. S. A. National Women's Suffrage Association.
N. W. T. Northwest Territories.
N. Y. New York.
N. Z. New Zealand.

O

O Oxygen.
O. Octarius (L., pint); October; Ohio; Old; Ontario; Order.
o/a On account [of].
ob. Obiit (L., he, or she, died).
Obad. Obadiah.
obdt. Obedient.
obj. Object; objection; objective.
obl Oblique; oblong.
obs. Observation; observatory; obsolete.
obt. Obedient.
oc. Ocean.
Oct. October.
O. D., *or* OD. Old Dutch.
O. E., *or* OE. Old English.
O. E. Omissions excepted.
O. E. D. Oxford English Dictionary.
O. F., *or* OF. Old French.
off. Offered; officer; official; official.
O. H. G., *or* OHG. Old High German.
O. H. M. S. On His, or Her, Majesty's Service.
O. K., *or* OK. Correct; all right. *Cant.*
Okla. Oklahoma.
ol. Oleum (L., oil).
Ol. Olympiad.
O. M. Old measurement; Order of Merit.
Ont Ontario.
op. Opera; opposite; opus.
opp. Opposed; opposite.
opt. Optative; optics.
Or. Oriental.
ord. Ordained; order; ordinance; ordinary; ordnance
Oreg., Or., Ore. Oregon.
orig. Original; originally.
Os Osmium.
O. S. Old School; Old Series; Old Style; ordinary seaman.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. Oxonia (L., Oxford); Oxoniensis (L., Oxonian).
oz. Ounce; ounces.

P

P Phosphorus.
p. Page; part; participle; past; penny; piano (It., softly); pint; pipe; pole; population; professional.
P. Pastor; pater (L., father); père (F., father); post; president; priest; prince.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
p. a. Participial adjective; per annum (L., by the year).
P/A Power of attorney; private account.

Pac. Pacific.
pam. Pamphlet.
Pan. Panama.
P. & O. Peninsular and Oriental (Steam Navigation Company); Peninsular and Occidental (Steamship Company).
par. Paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.
Para. Paraguay.
parl. Parliament; parliamentary.
part. Participle.
pass. Passive.
Pat. Off. Patent Office.
payt. Payment.
Pb Plumbum (L., lead).
P. B. British Pharmacopœia; Prayer Book. [card.]
p. c. Per cent; postal card; post
P. C. Privy Council *or* Councilor; Philippines Constabulary.
Pd Palladium.
pd. Paid.
P. E. Presiding Elder; Protestant Episcopal.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. Peninsula.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
per an. Per annum (L., by the year).
per ct. Per cent.
perf. Perfect.
perh. Perhaps.
per pro. Per procurationem (L., by proxy).
pers. Person; personal.
Pers. Persia; Persian.
pert. Pertaining.
Pet. Peter.
pf. Preferred.
Pg. Portugal; Portuguese.
P. G. M. Past Grand Master.
Phar. Pharmacy; Pharmacopœia. [macy.]
Pharm. Pharmaceutical; pharPh. B. Philosophiæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Philosophy).
Ph. D. Philosophiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Philosophy).
Ph. G. Graduate in Pharmacy.
Phil. Philemon; Philip; Philippians; Philippine.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon.
philol. Philology; philologist.
philos. Philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.
Phil. Soc. Philological Society.
physiol. Physiologist; physiology.
P. I. Philippine Islands.
pinx. Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).
P. J. Police justice; presiding judge; probate judge.
pk. [*pl.* PKS.] Peck.
pkg. [*pl.* PKGS.] Package.
pl. Place; plural.
P. L. Poet Laureate; Primrose League.
plf., *or* **pltf.** Plaintiff.
plup., *or* **plupf.** Pluperfect.
plur. Plural.
pm. Premium.
P. M., *or* **p. m.** Post meridiem (L., afternoon); post mortem.
P. M. Past Master; Police Magistrate; Postmaster.
P. M. G. Postmaster-general.
pnxt. Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).
P. O. Post Office; Province of Ontario.
P. O. B. Post-office box.
P. O. D. Pay on delivery; Post Office Department.
Pol. Poland; Polish.
pol., polit. Political.
pol. econ. Political economy.
P. O. O. Post-office order.
pop. Popular; population.
Port. Portugal; Portuguese.
pos. Positive; possessive.
poss. Possession; possessive.
pp. Pages; past participle; pianissimo.
p. p. Past participle; postpaid.
P. P. Parish Priest.
P. P. C., *or* **p. p. c.** Pour prendre congé (F., to take leave).
pph. Pamphlet.
p. p. i. Policy proof of interest
p. pr. Present participle.
P. Q. Previous question; Province of Quebec.
Pr Praseodymium.
pr. Pair; present; price; priest; prince.
PR. Preferred (stock).
P. R. Parliamentary Reports; Porto Rico; prize ring.
P. R. B. Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.
prep. Preparatory; preposition.
pres. President; presidency.
Presb. Presbyterian.
pret. Preterit.
prin. Principal.
priv. Privative.
P. R. N. Pro re nata (L., according to the occasion).
prob. Probably; problem.
Prof. Professor.
prom. Promontory.
pron. Pronominal; pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.
pros. Prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
pro tem. Pro tempore (L., temporarily).
prov. Provident; province; provisional.
Prov. Provençal; Proverbs; Provost.
prox. Proximo (L., next, of the next month).
prs. Pairs.
Prus. Prussia; Prussian.
Ps. Psalms.
P. S. Post scriptum (L., postscript); Privy Seal.
pseud. Pseudonym.
psychol. Psychologist; psychology.
Pt Platinum.
pt. [*pl.* PTS.] Part; payment; pint; point; port.
p. t. Post town.
p. t. o. Please turn over.
p. v. Post village.
pwt. Pennyweight; -weights.
pxt. Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).

Q

q. Quadrans (L., a farthing); quart; quasi; queen; query; question; quintal; quire.
Q. Quebec (province).
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Counsel.
q. d. Quasi dicat (L., as if he should say).
Q. E. D. Quod erat demonstrandum (L., which was to be demonstrated).
ql. Quintal.
q. l. Quantum libet (L., as much as you please).
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-General.
q. p. Quantum placet (L., as much as you please).
qr. [*pl.* QRS.] Quadrans (L., a farthing); quarter; quire.
q. s. Quantum sufficit (L., a sufficient quantity); quarter section.
qt. Quantity; [*pl.* QTS.] quart.
qu. Quart; quarterly; queen; query; question.
ques. Question.
q. v. Quantum vis (L., as much as you will); quod vide (L., which see).
qy. Query.

R

r. Railroad; railway; rare; received; rector; regina (L., queen); resides; retired; rex (L., king); right; river; rises; road; rod; rood; royal.
R. Rabbi; Radical; Reaumur; Republican; response.
℞ Recipe (L., take).
R. A. Rear Admiral; Royal Academy; Royal Artillery.
rad. Radical; radix.
Rb Rubidium. olic.]
R. C. Red Cross; Roman Cath-
R. C. A. Reformed Church in America.
R. C. P. Royal College of Physicians (London).
R. C. S. Royal College of Surgeons (London).
R. D. Royal Dragoons.
re. Rupee.
R. E. Reformed Episcopal; Right Excellent; Royal Engineers.
Reaum. Reaumur.
rec. Receipt; recipe; record; recorded; recorder.
recd. Received.
rec. sec. Recording secretary.
rect. Receipt; rector; rectory.
ref. Referee; reference; referred; reformation; reformed.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
reg. Regent; region; register; registered; registry; regular.
Reg. Regina (L., queen).
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
regt. Regiment.
rel. Relating; relative(-ly); religion; religious.
rep. Repeat; report; reporter; representative; republic.
Rep. Republican.
Repub. Republic; Republican.
retd. Returned.
rev. Revenue; reverse; revolution; review; revise; revised; revision.
Rev. Revelation; Reverend.
Rev. Stat. Revised Statutes.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version.
r. f. Rapid-fire.
R. F. D. Rural Free Delivery.
R. G. S. Royal Geographical Society (London).
Rh Rhodium.
r. h. Right hand.
R. H. Royal Highlanders; Royal Highness.
rhet. Rhetoric; rhetorical.
R. H. G. Royal Horse Guards.
R. H. S. Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. I. P. Requiescat in pace (L., may he rest in peace).
riv. River.
rm. Ream.
R. M. Resident Magistrate; Royal Marines.
R. M. S. Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N. Royal Navy.
R. N. R. Royal Naval Reserve.
ro. Rood.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Roman; Romance; Romans
Rom Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. P. Regius Professor; Reformed Presbyterian.
R. P. D. Rerum Politicarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Political Science).
R. P. E. Reformed Protestant Episcopal.
r. p. m. Revolutions per minute.
R. P. O. Railroad Post Office.
rpt. Report.
R. R. Railroad.
Rs. Rupees.
R. S. Recording Secretary; Revised Statutes.
R. S. V. P. Répondez s'il vous plait (F., reply, if you please).
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Ru Ruthenium.
Rus., *or* **Russ.** Russia; Russian.
R. V. Revised Version.
R. V. O. Royal Victorian Order.
R. W. Right Worshipful; Right Worthy.
Ry. Railway.
R. Y. S. Royal Yacht Squadron.

S

S Sulphur.
S. Saint; Saturday; Saxon; school; senate; September; Socialist; Society; Socius (L., Fellow); Soprano; South; Southern; Sunday.
s., *or* **S.** Section; see; series; shilling; signed; singular; son; stem; sun; surplus.
S. A. Salvation Army; South Africa; South America; South Australia.
sa. Sable.
Sab Sabbath
S. Afr. South Africa; South African.
Salv. Salvador.
Sam. Samaritan; Samuel.
S. Amer., *or* **S. Am.** South America; South American.
Sans. Sanskrit.
S. A. R. Sons of the American Revolution; South African Republic.
Sar. Sardinia; Sardinian.
S. A. S. Fellow (L. Socius) of the Society of Antiquaries.
Sask. Saskatchewan.
Sat. Saturday.
Sax. Saxon; Saxony.
Sb Stibium (L., antimony).
S. B Bachelor of Science; South Britain (England and Wales).
Sc Scandium.
sc. Scene; science; scilicet (L., namely); scruple; sculpsit (L., he, or she, carved it).
Sc. Scotch; Scottish.
s. c. Small capitals.
S. C. South Carolina; Staff Corps; Supreme Court.
Scand. Scandinavia; Scandinavian.
s. caps. Small capitals.
sch. Scholium; schooner.
sci. Science; scientific.
scil. Scilicet (L., namely).
Scot. Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.
scr. Scruple.
Script. Scripture.
sculp. Sculpsit (L., he, or she, carved it).
s. d. Sine die (See in Vocab.).
S. D., *or* **S. Dak.** South Dakota.
Se Selenium.
S. E. Southeast.
sec. Secant; second; secretary; section; secundum (L., according to).
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
sect. Section.
sem. Semicolon.
Sem. Seminary; Semitic.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sen. Doc. Senate Document.
Sep., *or* **Sept.** September; Septuagint.
ser. Series; sermon.
serg., *or* **sergt.** Sergeant.
serv. Servant.
Serv. Servian.
SF. Sinking fund.
s. g. Specific gravity.
S. G. Solicitor-general.
Sh., *or* **sh.** Share; shilling, shillings.
Shak. Shakespeare.
S. H. S. Fellow (L. Socius) of the Historical Society.
Si Silicon.
S. I. Sandwich Islands; Staten Island.
Sib. Siberia; Siberian.
Sic. Sicilian; Sicily.
sin Sine.
sing Singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr., *or* **Skt.** Sanskrit.
S. L. Solicitor at Law.
S. Lat. South latitude.
Slav. Slavic; Slavonic.
sld. Sailed.
Sm Samarium.
S. M. Sa Majesté (F., His, or Her, Majesty); Sergeant Major; Society of Mary; State Militia.
sm. c., sm. caps. Small capitals.
S. M. E. Sancta Mater Ecclesia (L., Holy Mother Church).
S. M. I. Sa Majesté Impériale (F., His, or Her, Imperial Majesty).
Sn Stannum (L., tin).
s. n. Secundum naturam (L., according to nature).
S. O., *or* **s. o.** Seller's option.
soc. Society.
Soc. Isl. Society Islands.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
sol. Solution.
sop. Soprano.
sov. Sovereign. [ing; spirit.]
sp. Species; specimen; spell-
Sp. Spain; Spaniard; Spanish.
s. p. Sine prole (L., without issue)

S. P. C. A. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
specif. Specifically.
sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus (L., the Senate and People of Rome).
spt. Seaport.
sq. Sequens (L., the following [one]); square.
sqq. Sequentes (L., the following [ones]).
Sr Strontium.
Sr. Sir; Senior.
S. R. S. Fellow (L. Socius) of the Royal Society (London).
ss. Scilicet (L., namely); semis (L., half).
S. S. Steamship; Statistical Society; Sunday School.
SS. D. Sanctissimus Dominus (L., Most Holy Lord).
S. S. E. South-southeast.
S. S. W. South-southwest.
st. Stanza; stone; stet (L., let it stand).
St. Saint; Saturday; Strait; Street.
stat. Statuary; statue; statutes
S. T. D. Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Sacred Theology).
ster., *or* **stg.** Sterling.
S. T. P. Sacræ Theologiæ Professor (L., Professor of Sacred Theology).
str. Steamer.
subj. Subject; subjunctive.
subst. Substantive; substitute.
suff. Suffix.
Sun., *or* **Sund.** Sunday.
sup. Superior; superlative; supine; supplement; supra (L., above).
Sup. C. Superior Court; Supreme Court.
superl. Superlative.
supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
surg. Surgeon; surgery.
surv. Surveying; surveyor.
s. v. Sub verbo (L., under the word); sub voce (L., under the title).
S. V. Sancta Virgo (L., Holy Virgin); Sanctitas Vestra (L., Your Holiness)
S. W. Southwest.
Sw. *or* **Swed.** Sweden; Swedish.
Switz. Switzerland.
syn. Synonym; synonymous.
Syr. Syria; Syriac.

T

t. Temperature; tenor; time; tome; ton; town; township; transitive.
T. Territory; Testament; Tuesday; Turkish.
Ta Tantalum.
tan. Tangent.
Tb Terbium.
tc. Tierce.
Te Tellurium.
T. E. Topographical Engineer.
tel. Telegram; telegraph; telephone.
Tenn. Tennessee.
ter. Terrace; territory.
Test. Testament.
Teut Teuton; Teutonic.
Tex. Texas.
Th Thorium.
Th. Thomas; Thursday.
T. H. Territory of Hawaii.
Theo. Theodore; Theodosia.
theol. Theological; theology.
Theoph. Theophilus.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho., *or* **Thos.** Thomas.
Thurs. Thursday.
Ti Titanium.
t. i. d. Ter in die (L., three times a day).
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tl Thallium.
T. L. O. Total loss only.
T. M. True mean.
t. o. Telegraph office; turn over.
topog. Topographical; topography.
tp. Township.
Tr Terbium.
tr. Translated; translation; translator; transpose; treasurer; trustee.
trav. Travel; traveler.
TR. Trust receipts.
treas. Treasurer; treasury.
trig. Trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry.
Trin. Trinity.
trop. Tropic; tropical.
T. T. Telegraphic transfer; Trinity term.
T. U. Trade Union.
Tu Thulium.
Tues., *or* **Tu.**, *or* **T.** Tuesday.
Turk. Turkey; Turkish
typ. Typographer; typographical; typography.

U

U Uranium.
U. Uncle; Unionist; upper.
U. K. United Kingdom.
ult. Ultimately; ultimo.
Unit. Unitarian.
univ. Universally; university.
Univ. Universalist.
U. of S. Afr. Union of South Africa.
U. P. C. United Presbyterian Church.
Uru. Uruguay.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States Army; United States of America.
U. S. C. United States of Colombia.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. N. A. United States Naval Academy.
U. S. P., *or* **U. S. Pharm.** United States Pharmacopœia.
U. S. S. United States Senate; United States Ship, or Steamer.
usu. Usual; usually.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
u. s. w. Und so weiter (G., and so forth).
Ut. Utah.
ut dict. Ut dictum (L., as directed).
ux. Uxor (L., wife).

V

V Vanadium.
v. Valve; verb; verse; version; versus; verte (L., turn over); very; vicar; vice-; vide (L., see); village; violin; vocative; volume; von (G., of).
V. Victoria; Venerable; Viscount; Volunteers.
Va Virginia.
v. a. Verb active.
V. A. Vicar Apostolic; Vice Admiral; Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (Brit., for ladies).
var. Variant; variation; variety; various.
var. lect. Varia lectio (L., different reading).
Vat. Vatican.
vb. n. Verbal noun.
V. C. Vice Chancellor; Victoria Cross (Brit., medal for bravery in army or navy).
V. D. M. Verbi Dei Minister (L., Minister of the Word of God).
Ven. Venerable; Venice.
Venez. Venezuela.
ver. Verse; verses.
V. G. Vicar-General.
v. i. Verb intransitive.
Vic. Victoria.
vid. Vide (L., see).
vil. Village.
Visc. Viscount.
viz. Videlicet (L., namely).
V. M. D. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
v. n. Verb neuter.
voc. Vocative.
vocab. Vocabulary.
vol. [*pl.* VOLS.] Volume; volunteer.
vol. Volcano; volcanic.
V. P. Vice President.
v. r. Verb reflexive.
V. R. Victoria Regina (L., Queen Victoria).
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
V. R. P. Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas (L., Your Very Reverend Paternity).
vs. Versus.
v. s. Vide supra (L., see above).
V. S. Veterinary Surgeon.
Vt. Vermont.
v. t. Verb transitive.
Vul. Vulgate.
vv. Verses.
V. V. Vice versa.
vv. ll. Variæ lectiones (L., various readings).

W

w. Wanting; week; wide; wife; with.
W. Wales; Warden; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh; West; Western.
W. A. West Africa; Western Australia.
Wash. Washington.
w. b. Warehouse book; water ballast; water board; waybill
w. c. Water-closet; without charge.
W. C. Wesleyan Chapel; Western Central (Postal District, London).
W. C. T. U. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
W. D. War Department.
Wed., *or* **We.**, *or* **W.** Wednesday.
w. f. Wrong font.
w. g. Wire gauge.
W. G. C. Worthy Grand Chaplain.
W. G. M. Worthy Grand Master.
whf. Wharf.
WI. When issued (stock).
W. I., *or* **W. Ind.** West Indies; West Indian.
Wis., *or* **Wisc.** Wisconsin.
wk. Week.
W. long. West longitude.
Wm. William.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
W. N. W. West-northwest.
wp. Worship.
W. P. Worthy Patriarch
W. R. Water reserve; West Riding.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-southwest.
wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo., *or* **Wy.** Wyoming.

X

X Xenon.
X. Χριστος (Gr., Christ).
X-c., *or* **X-cp.** Ex coupon. — **X-d.**, *or* **X-div.** Ex dividend. (See EX., *prep.*, in Vocab.).
Xe Xenon.
Xmas. Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty., *or* **Xty.** Christianity.
Xper., *or* **Xr.** Christopher.
Xt. Christ.

Y

Y Yttrium.
y. Yard; year.
Yb Ytterbium.
Y. B. Yearbook.
yd. [*pl.* YDS.] Yard.
yeo. Yeomanry.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. Cath. A. Young Men's Catholic Association.
Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian Union.
Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
yr. [*pl.* YRS.] Year; younger; your.
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Christian Association.

Z

Zach. Zacharias; Zachary.
Zeb. Zebadiah; Zebedee.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z. G. Zoölogical Garden.
Zn Zinc.
zoögeog. Zoögeography.
zoöl. Zoölogical; zoölogist; zoölogy.
Zr Zirconium.
Z. S. Zoölogical Society.

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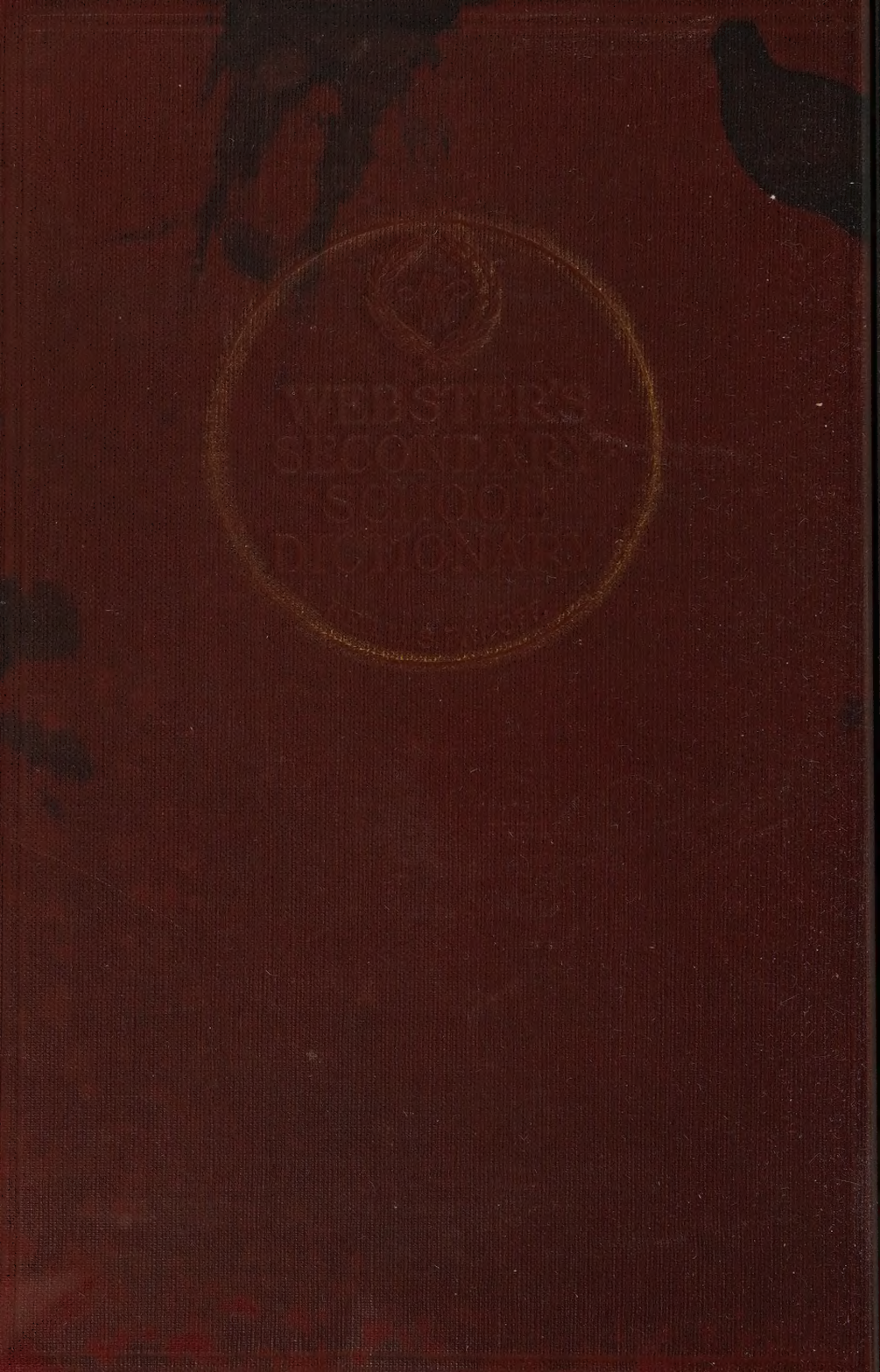
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